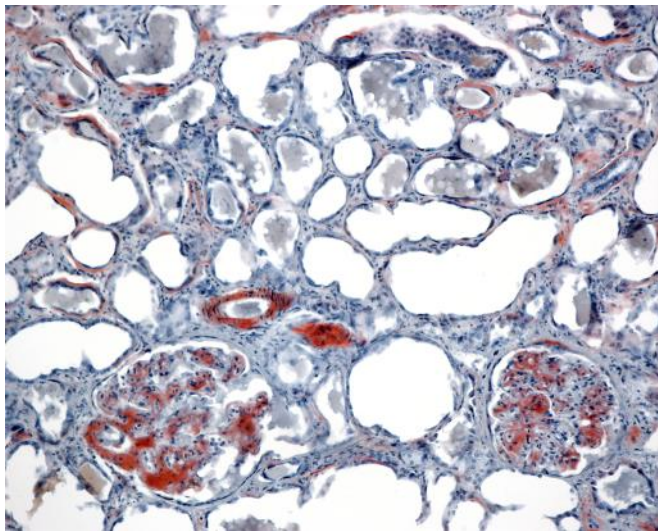


Biomarker assay for predicting risk of developing amyloidosis

A computational method based on differential plasma protein biomarker expression to predict future risk of amyloidosis and related organ damage.

Applications: Precision Medicine, Patient Stratification, Risk Prediction, Prevention, Prognosis



Features	Benefits
Uses expression of specific plasma proteins measurable from blood samples	Offers a non-invasive methodology to predict risk where current diagnosis involves invasive procedures post-symptomatically
Risk can be predicted from one or more biomarkers	Supports single or multiomic panels, and as such compatible with existing immunoassays and proteomic panels
Predicts risk years prior to developing forms of amyloidosis	Enables early intervention to prevent or treat developing amyloidosis, organ damage or failure

Features	Benefits
Can be implemented at multiple time points at low cost	Allows pro-active monitoring of disease and treatment
Integrates statistical and machine-learning models	Supports patient stratification, and deployment of precision medicine

Patented and Available for

- Co-development
- Consulting
- Licensing

To find out more, contact enquiries@innovation.ox.ac.uk and quote the project number.

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