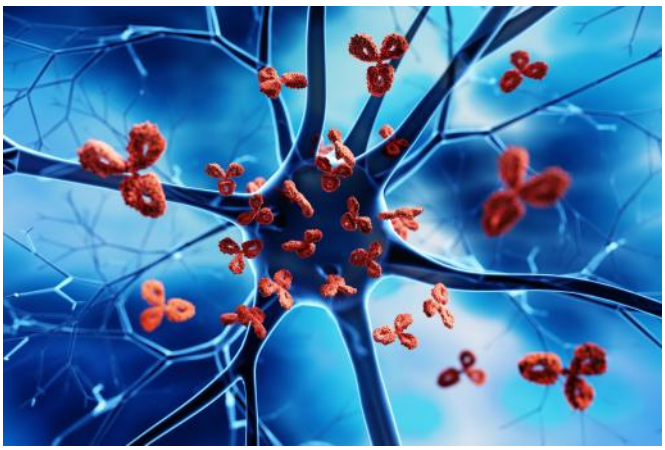
PROJECT NUMBER

18232

Predictive biomarker of Neuromyelitis Optica spectrum disorders relapse

Predicting risk of relapse in patients with Neuromyelitis Optica spectrum disorders. In patients with NMOSD, disability accumulates primarily through relapses. Researchers at Oxford have identified AQP4-IgM and AQP4-IgG subclasses as autoantibodies linked to an increased risk of relapse. This can be used as a biomarker for determining treatment or recruiting for clinical trials.

Applications: Disease monitoring, treatment response, autoimmune encephalitis



Features	Benefits
Detects Aquaporin-4 (AQP4)-IgM or specific AQP4-IgG subclasses indicative of relapse	Only biomarker available for identification of relapse in patients with NMOSD
AQP4-IgM and AQP4-IgG subclasses had a strong odds ratio for an association with relapses (~6), including a high negative predictive value (~9)	Accurate identification of those at risk of relapse for use by: Routine clinical care, Healthcare providers to decide on provision of expensive/toxic therapies, Clinical trials to help define endpoints, with relapses often the primary endpoint for NMOSD

Features	Benefits
Serum-based test	Minimally invasive
Assay detects treatment associated reductions in antibodies that cause relapses	Easily obtained and stored for analysis
	Can be used as a biomarker for treatment response, or in clinical trials to evaluate efficacy of therapeutic

Patented and Available for

- Co-development
- Consulting
- Licensing

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