

## Supplementary information

### Stability of blood-based biomarkers of Alzheimer's disease over multiple freeze-thaw cycles

Ashvini Keshavan<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Amanda Helsegrave<sup>2,3</sup>, Henrik Zetterberg<sup>2,3,4,5</sup> and Jonathan M Schott<sup>1</sup>

1. Dementia Research Centre, Box 16 National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, Queen Square, London WC1B 3BG, UK
2. Leonard Wolfson Biomarkers Laboratory, Department of Molecular Neuroscience, UCL Institute of Neurology, London, UK
3. The DRI Fluid Biomarker Laboratory, UK Dementia Research Institute at UCL, London, UK
4. Department of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, the Sahlgrenska Academy at the University of Gothenburg, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Mölndal, Sweden
5. Clinical Neurochemistry Laboratory, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Mölndal, Sweden

\*Correspondence to: Ashvini Keshavan [a.keshavan@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:a.keshavan@ucl.ac.uk)

## Supplementary figure 1

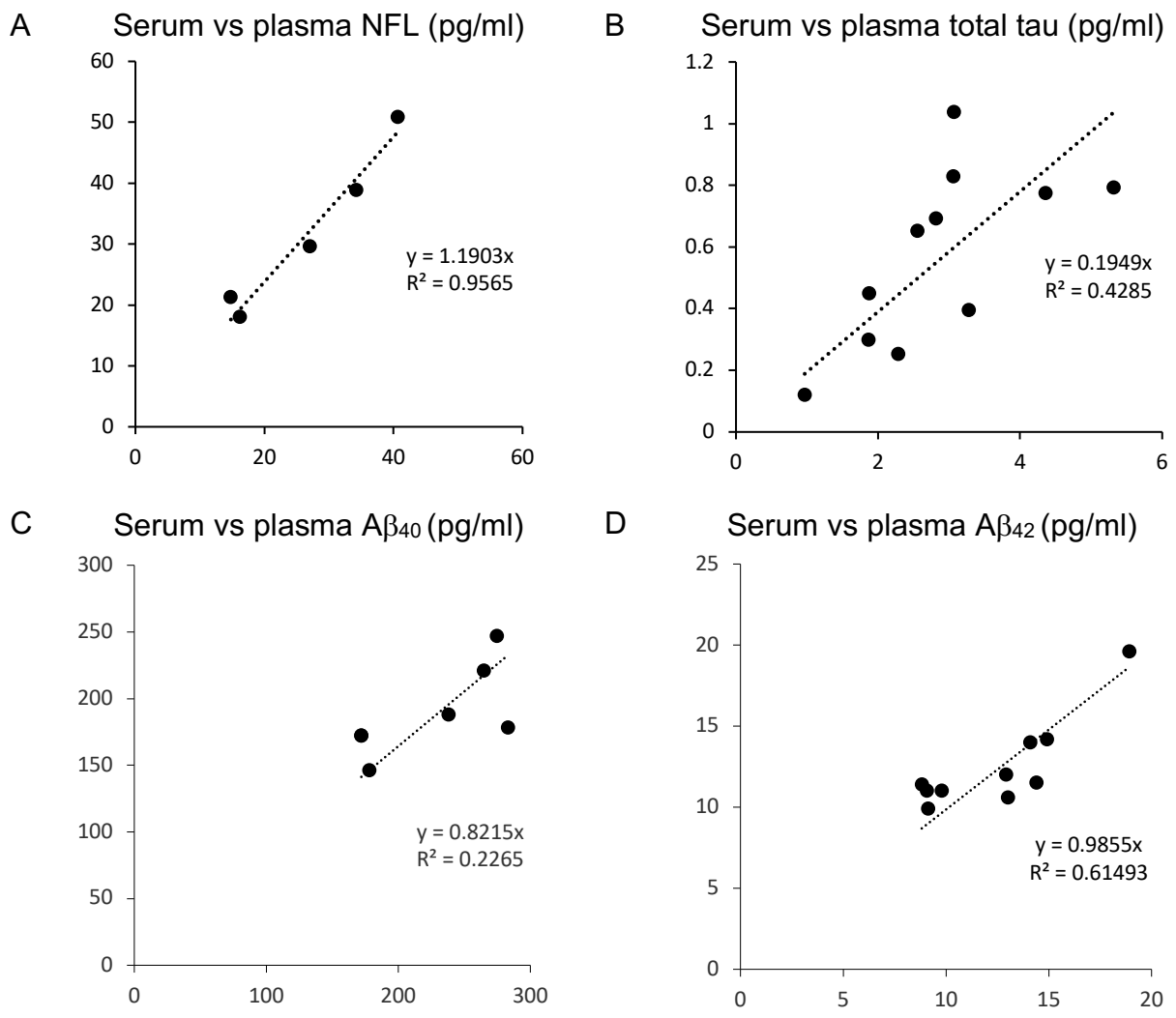


Figure S1: Serum (y axis) vs plasma (x axis) for each Simoa biomarker, where each result is the mean of duplicates within an individual. Measurements were made on samples pre-processed identically to those specified in the Methods (section 2.2 and 2.3) with a single freeze-thaw cycle. Analysis of samples from the same individual for a given biomarker was performed on the same run of the Simoa HD-1 analyser. Trend lines show correlation with a fixed intercept of 0.

A: NFL, n=5

B: Total tau, n=11

C A $\beta_{40}$ , n=7

D A $\beta_{42}$ , n=10