Cytox launches *geno*SCORE-LAB

New test predicts risk of future development of Alzheimer's, from a simple saliva sample

Cytox's new test is now available in Europe and will launch in the US in Q2 this year. Physicians can create an account and order the test for their patients through the web portal: **www.genoscore-lab.com**

*geno*SCORE™-LAB analyses an individual's genetics against an array of over 100,000 SNPs that are associated with, or protective against, the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. This extensive genetic analysis enables the test to generate an overall genetic risk of cognitive decline due to the disease.

The test only requires a blood or saliva sample, as such, *geno*SCORE-LAB offers an easy to access alternative to existing invasive lumbar puncture tests, and expensive scanning procedures.

Additionally, the easy-to-use mouth swab enables individuals to provide a sample from home if they are self-isolating due to COVID-19, or not wishing or easily able to attend a healthcare setting.

Dr. Richard Pither, CEO of Cytox, commented: "While there are many exciting drug candidates in development to treat Alzheimer's disease, a comprehensive suite of effective therapeutics is still some years away. However, research has shown that lifestyle changes can have a significant impact on mitigating the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease, delay the onset of symptoms, and slow the rate of disease progression (**genoscore-lab.com/resources**). Our new test can identify those patients most at risk of cognitive decline due to Alzheimer's, enabling them, alongside their physicians, to take decisive action to manage their disease progression." (see figure below)

Taking Control of Brain Health

RISKS
Hearing loss
Traumatic brain injury
Hypertension
Excessive alcohol
Obesity
Smoking
Depression
Social isolation
Physical inactivity
Air pollution
Diabetes

ACTIONS
Treat your diabetes, hypertension & hearing loss
Exercise regularly
Exercise your brain
Eat healthily
Socialise with family & friends
Stop smoking
Limit your alcohol
Make time to have fun
Sleep well

For individuals with cognitive complaints or concerns there is a new genetic test, available through your physician, which can provide insight into your risk of developing Alzheimer's disease in the future. With this knowledge an individual can discuss, with their physician, the actions that can be taken to mitigate the risks of the onset and development of Alzheimer's disease symptoms

Patient enrichment tool for Alzheimer's clinical studies

*geno*SCORE-LAB enables developers of new Alzheimer's disease drugs to identify and recruit patients that are most likely to experience cognitive decline over the time period of a clinical study. Alongside the efficiencies of enriching a study with the target population, the new test expands the genetic profile and patient population of "at risk" individuals.

Indeed, the newly launched test provides a more comprehensive analysis of genetic risk for Alzheimer's than existing tests for APOE status. In analysing over 100,000 Alzheimer's-related SNPs, *geno*SCORE-LAB provides the risk of cognitive decline in all individuals, both carriers and

non-carriers of the APOE4 risk allele. Especially important is stratification of the E3 homozygote population, which makes up 61% of the population, but is currently considered as neutral risk.

Prof. Clive Ballard, Pro-Vice Chancellor for Medicine at the University of Exeter notes: "Globally an estimated 10 million people develop dementia each year, with more than half as Alzheimer's disease. The economic impact of the disease is estimated at trillions of dollars a year, and rising. *geno*SCORE-LAB has a valuable role to play in both the management of people with dementia, and the critical work to develop new drugs to treat the disease."

New data shows advantages over biomarkers

New research, published in the **Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease (JPAD),** shows that the *geno*SCORE-LAB test is comparable to CSF based amyloid and tau biomarker tests in predicting the risk of cognitive decline. However, as a genetic test, it can predict the risk of future cognitive decline in younger individuals prior to the advent of detectable biomarkers.