Sequencing of the saliva of normal person and AD patients

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Recently we show that salivary beta-amyloid protein (Aβ) can be a potential biomarker to early diagnose Alzheimer's Diseases (AD). At results, the quantity of Aβ40 and Aβ42 in the saliva of normal young man (nYM) group, normal elderly (nE) group and AD patients was measured in the range from very low concentration (~pg/ml) to high concentration (~ng/ml). To find out another bio-marker in the saliva, by the use of Maldi-tof , we analyzed the size of the salivary protein below less than 20kDa. As a result, we found out that there was a specific protein which can distinguish the Np from the AD patients and the size of that was about 15kDa. In this study, we will briefly introduce that the sequencing results for the salivary protein which can distinguish between Np from the severe AD patients. Therefore, we expect these results to further increase the accuracy of the diagnosis of AD when the Aβ level diagnosis was adapted simultaneously.

Speaker Biography

Ki-Bong Song received his Ph.D. degree, a doctorate in physics, in the department of Physics of Sogang University, Korea. After working as a postdoc in KIST (Korea Institute of Science and Technology), he is now a principal researcher in ETRI (Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute), Korea. His main research includes diagnosing technique in AD and development of wearable technology

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