

Clinical value of neurofilament and phospho-tau/tau ratio in the frontotemporal dementia spectrum

Lieke H.H. Meeter, MD, Everard G. Vijverberg, MD, Marta Del Campo, PhD, Annemieke J.M. Rozemuller, MD, Laura Donker Kaat, MD, Frank Jan de Jong, MD, Wiesje M. van der Flier, PhD, Charlotte E. Teunissen, PhD, John C. van Swieten, MD, and Yolande A.L. Pijnenburg, MD

Correspondence

Dr. Meeter
h.meeter@erasmusmc.nl

Neurology® 2018;0:e1-e9. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000005261

Abstract

Objective

To examine the clinical value of neurofilament light chain (NfL) and the phospho-tau/total tau ratio (p/t-tau) across the entire frontotemporal dementia (FTD) spectrum in a large, well-defined cohort.

Methods

CSF NfL and p/t-tau levels were studied in 361 patients with FTD: 179 behavioral variant FTD, 17 FTD with motor neuron disease (FTD-MND), 36 semantic variant primary progressive aphasia (PPA), 19 nonfluent variant PPA, 4 logopenic variant PPA (lvPPA), 42 corticobasal syndrome, and 64 progressive supranuclear palsy. Forty-five cognitively healthy controls were also included. Definite pathology was known in 68 patients (49 frontotemporal lobar degeneration [FTLD]-TDP, 18 FTLD-tau, 1 FTLD-FUS).

Results

NfL was higher in all diagnoses, except lvPPA ($n = 4$), than in controls, equally elevated in behavioral variant FTD, semantic variant PPA, nonfluent variant PPA, and corticobasal syndrome, and highest in FTD-MND. The p/t-tau was lower in all clinical groups, except lvPPA, than in controls and lowest in FTD-MND. NfL did not discriminate between TDP and tau pathology, while the p/t-tau ratio had a good specificity (76%) and moderate sensitivity (67%). Both high NfL and low p/t-tau were associated with poor survival (hazard ratio on tertiles 1.7 for NfL, 0.7 for p/t-tau).

Conclusion

NfL and p/t-tau similarly discriminated FTD from controls, but not between clinical subtypes, apart from FTD-MND. Both markers predicted survival and are promising monitoring biomarkers for clinical trials. Of note, p/t-tau, but not NfL, was specific to discriminate TDP from tau pathology in vivo.

Classification of evidence

This study provides Class III evidence that for patients with cognitive issues, CSF NfL and p/t-tau levels discriminate between those with and without FTD spectrum disorders.

MORE ONLINE

→ Class of Evidence

Criteria for rating therapeutic and diagnostic studies

NPub.org/coe

From the Alzheimer Center and Department of Neurology (L.H.H.M., L.D.K., F.J.d.J., J.C.v.S.), Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam; Alzheimer Center and Department of Neurology (E.G.V., W.M.v.d.F., Y.A.L.P.), Neurochemistry Laboratory, Department of Clinical Chemistry (M.D.C., C.E.T.), Department of Pathology (A.J.M.R.), and Department of Clinical Genetics (J.C.v.S.), Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures. Funding information and disclosures deemed relevant by the authors, if any, are provided at the end of the article.

The Article Processing Charge was funded by Erasmus University.

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives License 4.0 (CC BY-NC-ND), which permits downloading and sharing the work provided it is properly cited. The work cannot be changed in any way or used commercially without permission from the journal.

Glossary

$A\beta_{42}$ = β -amyloid 1–42; AD = Alzheimer disease; AUC = area under the curve; bvFTD = behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia; CBS = corticobasal syndrome; CDR = Clinical Dementia Rating; CDR-SB = Clinical Dementia Rating–Sum of Boxes; CI = confidence interval; CV = coefficient of variation; FAB = Frontal Assessment Battery; FTD = frontotemporal dementia; FTL D = frontotemporal lobar degeneration; FUS = fused in sarcoma; lvPPA = logopenic variant primary progressive aphasia; MMSE = Mini-Mental State Examination; MND = motor neuron disease; NfL = neurofilament light chain; nfvPPA = nonfluent variant primary progressive aphasia; PPA = primary progressive aphasia; PSP = progressive supranuclear palsy; p-tau = phosphorylated tau; svPPA = semantic variant primary progressive aphasia; TDP = TAR DNA-binding protein 43; t-tau = total tau.

Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is a heterogeneous disease encompassing behavioral variant FTD (bvFTD) and the primary progressive aphasia (PPAs): the semantic variant (svPPA), the nonfluent variant (nfvPPA), and the logopenic variant (lvPPA).^{1,2} Motor neuron disease (MND), progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), and corticobasal syndrome (CBS) are considered as part of the FTD spectrum.³ The underlying pathology, frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD), is heterogeneous with tau (FTLD-tau), TAR DNA-binding protein 43 (FTLD-TDP), or fused in sarcoma inclusions (FTLD-FUS).⁴ Underlying pathology can only be predicted in genetic FTD: microtubule-associated protein tau (*MAPT*) mutations cause FTL D-tau, and progranulin (*GRN*) and chromosome 9 open reading frame 72 (*C9orf72*) mutations cause FTL D-TDP.⁵ The svPPA and FTD-MND are often associated with FTL D-TDP, and PSP with FTL D-tau, whereas underlying pathology can poorly be predicted in bvFTD.⁶

Disease-modifying therapies against FTD are currently under development, thus robust markers to track disease progression are essential. Neurofilament light chain (NfL), reflecting neuroaxonal damage, is a promising monitoring biomarker for FTD and other neurodegenerative diseases.^{7–12} For pathology-specific therapies, biomarkers predicting pathology are paramount, and lower phospho-tau₁₈₁ to total tau (p/t-tau) ratios were found in small series of patients with FTL D-TDP compared to FTL D-tau.^{10,13,14} However, both biomarkers have scarcely been validated and directly compared in large series across the entire FTD spectrum, which is needed before implementation in practice. In the current study, we compared the clinical value of NfL vs the p/t-tau ratio across all clinical and pathologic subtypes of the FTD spectrum.

Methods

Participants

From our previously described cohorts from the Erasmus Medical Center and the VU University Medical Center,^{15,16} we selected 361 patients based on the following criteria: (1) clinical diagnosis of bvFTD, nfvPPA, svPPA, FTD-MND, PSP, CBS, or lvPPA with a probable underlying FTL D^{1,2,17,18}; and (2) CSF available for research. Patients with CSF results

suggesting Alzheimer disease (AD) (low CSF β -amyloid 1–42 [$A\beta_{42}$] and high p- or t-tau level, applying local laboratory standards) were not included, unless a definite FTD diagnosis was established ($n = 3$).^{1,19} As control group ($n = 45$), we used controls and participants with subjective memory complaints with normal CSF $A\beta_{42}$ levels (>550 pg/mL) from previous studies.^{9,10} A definite diagnosis was ascertained in 68 patients based on known FTD-causing mutations (genotyping was performed when family history was positive) or autopsy-confirmation: underlying FTL D-TDP pathology in 49 patients (12 *GRN*, 26 *C9orf72* [of whom 7 underwent autopsy], 1 *optineurin*, 10 FTL D-TDP), FTL D-tau pathology in 18 patients (11 *MAPT* [of whom 1 underwent autopsy], 5 FTL D-tau, 1 CBD, and 1 PSP), and 1 patient with autopsy-confirmed FTL D-FUS. For subanalyses on suspected pathology, patients with svPPA and FTD-MND were added to the FTL D-TDP group and patients with PSP to the FTL D-tau group. Concomitant AD pathology in autopsied patients was scored by an experienced neuropathologist (A.J.R.) as low ($n = 21$, ABC score “not” or “low”) or high ($n = 4$, ABC score “intermediate” or “high”).²⁰ For 1 of 26 autopsied patients, insufficient information was available for this scoring.

Disease onset was defined as the time of first symptoms (e.g., first personality change or language difficulties) noted by a caregiver. Age at death was acquired by web-based consultation of the Dutch municipal personal records database (not available for one patient). The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) was used to examine global cognition; the Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB) for executive function; and the Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) scale, including Sum of Boxes (CDR-SB) if available, for disease severity.

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

All patients (or legal representatives) provided written informed consent, and this study was approved by the local ethics committees.

CSF analyses

CSF was collected and stored at -80°C until analyses according to international consensus protocols.²¹ All measurements were performed blinded to clinical information and in one single center. CSF NfL was determined with ELISA of UmanDiagnostics (Umeå, Sweden) in duplicate, according to

the manufacturer's instructions over 5 different batches. Mean intra-assay coefficient of variation (CV) was 1.2% ($\pm 1.2\%$ SD), and interassay CV ranged from 6.1% to 16.7%. Samples with too low volume for a duplicate ($n = 9$) were included in the analysis as overall intrasubject CV was low. CSF phospho-tau₁₈₁ (p-tau) and total tau (t-tau) were measured by commercial ELISAs (Innotest; Fujirebio, Ghent, Belgium) and remeasured when CV was $>15\%$.

For controls, all 3 biomarkers were measured, but for some patients, insufficient CSF volume was available; NfL levels were available in 335 patients, the p/t-tau ratio in 352 patients, and both in 324 patients.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed in SPSS 21.0 for Windows (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY) applying a significance level of $p < 0.05$, and graphs were drafted with GraphPad Prism 7 (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA). Demographic data were compared by Kruskal-Wallis tests with post hoc Dunn tests (Bonferroni-corrected), or χ^2 tests. Both CSF NfL and p/t-tau ratio were nonnormally distributed (Shapiro-Wilk test) and normalized after log transformation. Biomarker levels across (clinical or pathologic) groups were compared on log-transformed data with correction for age by analyses of covariance with post hoc Šidák tests. In case of missing data, patients were removed from respective subanalyses. Diagnostic performance was assessed by areas under the curve (AUCs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) obtained by receiver operating characteristic analyses, with optimal cutoff levels at the highest Youden index.²² Diagnostic performance combining the 2 markers was analyzed by receiver operating characteristic analyses on probabilities obtained by binary logistic regression when comparing 2 groups (patients vs controls, TDP vs tau pathology) or multinomial logistic regression for different clinical diagnoses. Diagnostic performance was compared between the markers by the Hanley & McNeil method in MedCalc (Ostend, Belgium).²³ Biomarkers were correlated to clinical variables using Spearman correlation coefficient (r_s). Survival was examined by Kaplan-Meier curves on NfL tertiles with living patients as censored data, and Cox regressions on tertiles or continuous biomarker levels, adjusted for age, sex, disease duration (time between onset and CSF collection), and presence of MND. Five-year survival rates were extracted from the Kaplan-Meier curves. Multivariate regression examined the following influencing factors in the association between logNfL levels (dependent variable) and log-transformed p/t-tau ratio: age, disease duration, CSF A β_{42} as proxy for AD copathology, and MND (covariates entered in second block).

Classification of evidence

This case-control study provides Class III evidence that patients across the entire FTD spectrum can be discriminated from healthy controls by high CSF NfL levels (sensitivity 79%, specificity 89%, $p < 0.001$) or by low p/t-tau levels (sensitivity 73%, specificity 93%, $p < 0.001$).

Results

Patient characteristics

Demographic characteristics of the 361 patients and 45 controls are displayed in table. Patients with CBS or PSP were older than controls, and patients with PSP were older than patients with bvFTD. Sex did not differ among the diagnostic groups. Age at onset, disease duration at CSF collection, and survival per clinical diagnosis are displayed in table. In total, 195 patients had deceased and their mean survival after CSF collection was 3.7 (± 2.6) years. Survival did not differ between patients with definite TDP vs tau pathology ($p = 0.44$, log-rank test).

Discrimination of clinical diagnosis

All clinical diagnoses, except for lvPPA ($n = 4$), had higher CSF NfL levels than controls (figure 1A; p values and median differences are displayed in table e-1, links.lww.com/WNL/A319), with the strongest elevation in patients with FTD-MND. CSF NfL was lower in patients with PSP than in those with bvFTD. No differences were found among the other clinical subgroups.

The p/t-tau ratio mirrored the results of NfL, as it was lower in all clinical diagnoses compared to controls, except for lvPPA ($n = 4$), and patients with FTD-MND had the lowest values (figure 1C; table e-2, links.lww.com/WNL/A319). In addition, patients with bvFTD had lower levels than patients with PSP. The decreased p/t-tau ratio in clinical patients compared to controls was driven by elevated t-tau levels in patients ($p < 0.001$; for p-tau: $p = 0.52$).

Diagnostic performance: Clinical diagnosis

To discriminate patients from controls, CSF NfL achieved an AUC of 0.87 (95% CI 0.81–0.92, $p < 0.001$), with a sensitivity of 79% and specificity of 89% (cutoff $\geq 1,613$ pg/mL, table e-3 [links.lww.com/WNL/A319], including negative and positive predictive values). A low p/t-tau ratio showed a similar performance (AUC 0.86 [0.83–0.90], $p < 0.001$, sensitivity 73%, specificity 93% at ratio ≤ 0.153 ; compared to AUC NfL: $p = 0.74$). Combining these 2 markers by logistic regression yielded a higher AUC of 0.91 (0.88–0.95, $p < 0.001$, Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.45$, sensitivity 80%, specificity 93%; compared to AUC NfL: $p = 0.03$; compared to AUC ratio: $p < 0.01$).

In classifying the different clinical diagnoses, both NfL and p/t-tau ratio were able to discriminate FTD-MND and PSP from bvFTD (all $p < 0.001$), and combining the markers did not improve this classification.

Discrimination of pathologic diagnosis

When NfL levels were analyzed based on definite pathology, no difference between FTLT-tau and FTLT-TDP was found ($p = 0.96$, figure 1B). However, when suspected pathologies were added in the analysis (i.e., PSP in tau group; svPPA and FTD-MND in TDP group), higher levels were observed in patients with suspected TDP than in patients with

Table Participant characteristics

	Controls	bvFTD	FTD-MND	svPPA	nfvPPA	lvPPA	CBS	PSP	p Value
No.	45	179	17	36	19	4	42	64	
Age at CSF collection, y	60 (53–65)	61 (55–67)	63 (56–69)	62 (58–65)	62 (52–66)	64 (51–69)	65 (60–73) ^a	66 (62–70) ^b	<0.001
Sex, male (% within clinical group)	26 (58)	101 (56)	9 (53)	19 (53)	9 (47)	1 (25)	28 (67)	28 (44)	0.35
Age at onset, y	—	58 (51–64) ^c	61 (55–67)	57 (55–62)	60 (50–65)	62 (50–67)	62 (56–71)	63 (57–67)	0.001
Time between onset and CSF collection, y	—	2.5 (1.5–4.6)	1.3 (0.7–2.1) ^d	2.7 (1.9–5.0)	2.1 (1.2–3.2)	1.9 (1.6–2.9)	2.2 (1.2–3.3)	2.2 (1.5–3.7)	0.009
Survival after CSF collection in deceased patients, ^e y	—	3.9 (2.0–5.9)	1.0 (0.5–1.2)	5.3 (4.5–8.9)	6.2 (1.9–8.2)	3.2	1.8 (1.2–3.4)	3.0 (1.9–4.0)	<0.001
CSF NfL available	45	164	14	36	19	4	40	58	
p/t-tau ratio available	45	174	16	34	19	4	42	63	
CSF NfL, pg/mL	974 (616–1,357)	3,168 (1,752–4,818)	19,232 (10,094–27,016)	3,151 (1,906–4,802)	2,345 (1,956–2,957)	1,731 (1,181–2,472)	2,664 (1,715–4,158)	1,907 (1,474–2,755)	<0.001
CSF phospho-tau₁₈₁, pg/mL	44 (37–56)	42 (34–54) ^f	43 (33–50)	40 (36–53)	51 (31–66)	54 (33–73)	47 (38–57) ^f	37 (28–44)	0.01
CSF total tau, pg/mL	243 (197–308)	342 (271–467) ^g	488 (322–623) ^g	333 (265–454) ^g	361 (205–442)	427 (246–583)	336 (246–446) ^g	237 (176–315)	<0.001
CSF β-amyloid 1–42, pg/mL	987 (874–1,142)	893 (726–1,072)	985 (732–1,162)	877 (728–1,048)	969 (840–1,219)	861 (486–1,033)	810 (607–999) ^h	826 (665–1,003) ^h	0.001
p/t-tau ratio	0.18 (0.17–0.20)	0.12 (0.10–0.15)	0.09 (0.07–0.10)	0.12 (0.11–0.15)	0.14 (0.12–0.17)	0.13 (0.12–0.14)	0.13 (0.11–0.16)	0.15 (0.13–0.17)	<0.001

Abbreviations: bvFTD = behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia; CBS = corticobasal syndrome; FTD-MND = frontotemporal dementia with concomitant motor neuron disease; lvPPA = logopenic variant primary progressive aphasia; NfL = neurofilament light chain; nfvPPA = nonfluent variant primary progressive aphasia; PSP = progressive supranuclear palsy; p/t-tau = phospho-tau/total tau; svPPA = semantic variant primary progressive aphasia.

Values are displayed as median (interquartile range); continuous variables are compared by Kruskal-Wallis tests.

^a Older than controls.

^b Older than controls and bvFTD.

^c Younger than CBS and PSP.

^d Shorter than svPPA and bvFTD.

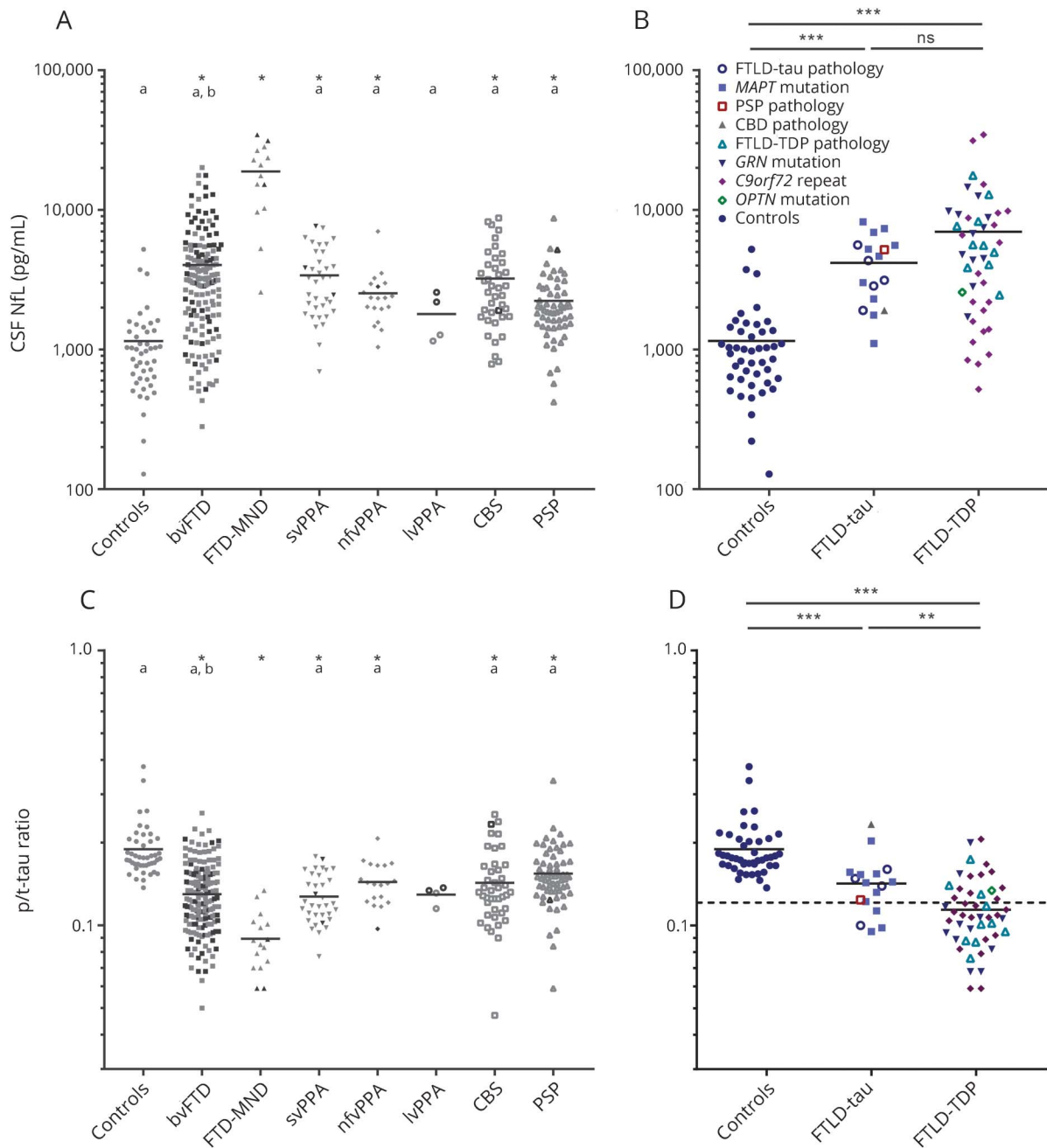
^e Zero controls, 88 bvFTD, 13 FTD-MND, 18 svPPA, 6 nfvPPA, 1 lvPPA, 24 CBS, and 46 PSP patients were known to be deceased; CSF NfL was available in 178 and the p/t-tau ratio in 189 of them.

^f Higher than in patients with PSP.

^g Higher than in controls and patients with PSP.

^h Lower than in controls.

Figure 1 NfL and p/t-tau ratio levels by clinical diagnosis and by underlying pathology



(A) NfL levels and (C) the p/t-tau ratio in clinical FTD subgroups; patients with confirmed underlying pathology are depicted in black. (B) NfL levels and (D) the p/t-tau ratio in patients with known underlying pathology based on autopsy-confirmed pathology (FTLD-tau = blue circles; PSP = red squares; CBD = gray filled upward triangles; FTLD-TDP = aqua upward triangles) or a known pathogenic mutation (*MAPT* = filled light-purple squares, *GRN* = filled blue downward triangles, *C9orf72* repeat expansion = purple filled diamonds; *OPTN* = green diamonds); a low p/t-tau ratio (cut-off ≤ 0.121 , dashed line) discriminated FTLD-TDP from FTLD-tau with a specificity of 76% and a sensitivity of 67%. Horizontal lines represent means. *** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; *(A) higher NfL or (C) lower p/t-tau ratio compared with controls; a = (A) lower NfL or (C) higher p/t-tau ratio compared with FTLD-MND, b = (A) higher NfL or (C) lower p/t-tau ratio compared with PSP. bvFTD = behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia; CBD = corticobasal degeneration; CBS = corticobasal syndrome; FTD-MND = frontotemporal dementia with concomitant motor neuron disease; FTLD-tau = frontotemporal lobar degeneration with tau inclusions; FTLD-TDP = frontotemporal lobar degeneration with TAR DNA-binding protein 43 inclusions; lvPPA = logopenic variant primary progressive aphasia; NfL = neurofilament light chain; nfvPPA = nonfluent variant primary progressive aphasia; ns = not significant; PSP = progressive supranuclear palsy; p/t-tau = phospho-tau/total tau; svPPA = semantic variant primary progressive aphasia.

suspected tau ($p < 0.001$, figure e-1A, links.lww.com/WNL/A318). NfL levels were similar in autopsied patients with low vs high concomitant AD pathology ($p = 0.83$, Mann-Whitney test).

The p/t-tau ratio was lower in definite or suspected TDP pathology than in those with definite or suspected tau pathology ($p = 0.005$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively; figure 1D and figure e-1B, links.lww.com/WNL/A318). The decreased

ratio in FTLT-TDP was driven by lower p-tau levels (median 38 pg/mL [interquartile range 29–44]) than in FTLT-tau (54 [42–67] pg/mL), while t-tau levels were similar (335 [252–448] pg/mL and 408 [310–522] pg/mL, respectively). The ratio did not differ between low and high concomitant AD pathology ($p = 0.78$, Mann-Whitney test).

Diagnostic performance: Pathologic diagnosis

NfL did not differentiate between underlying TDP and tau pathology ($p = 0.26$), while the p/t-tau ratio did (AUC 0.73 [0.60–0.87], $p = 0.005$, sensitivity 67%, specificity 76% at ratio ≤ 0.121 ; figure 1D and table e-3, [links.lww.com/WNL/A319](https://www.lww.com/WNL/A319)). Combining NfL and p/t-tau ratio did not improve the differentiation on underlying pathology (AUC 0.75 [0.62–0.88], $p = 0.004$; $p = 0.94$ vs AUC of ratio alone).

Associations between biomarkers and clinical parameters

NfL correlated moderately with t-tau ($r_s = 0.51$, $p < 0.001$), weakly with p-tau ($r_s = 0.13$, $p = 0.02$), and moderately with the p/t-tau ratio ($r_s = -0.62$, $p < 0.001$; figure 2). This association between the p/t-tau ratio and NfL was influenced by MND and disease duration ($\Delta R^2 = 0.11$, MND: $\beta = 0.29$, $p < 0.001$; disease duration: $\beta = -0.09$, $p = 0.04$), but not by age or CSF $A\beta_{42}$. In definite patients, this association was not influenced by type of pathology (TDP vs tau, $p = 0.25$).

NfL associated weakly with disease duration, MMSE, and FAB, moderately with CDR-SB, but not with age, sex, or

global CDR; the p/t-tau ratio associated weakly with age and disease duration, moderately with CDR-SB, but not with sex, MMSE, FAB, or global CDR (table e-4, [links.lww.com/WNL/A319](https://www.lww.com/WNL/A319)). Patients with *GRN* mutation had higher NfL levels and lower p/t-tau ratios than those with *C9orf72*, *MAPT*, or no known mutations (table e-4).

Prediction of survival

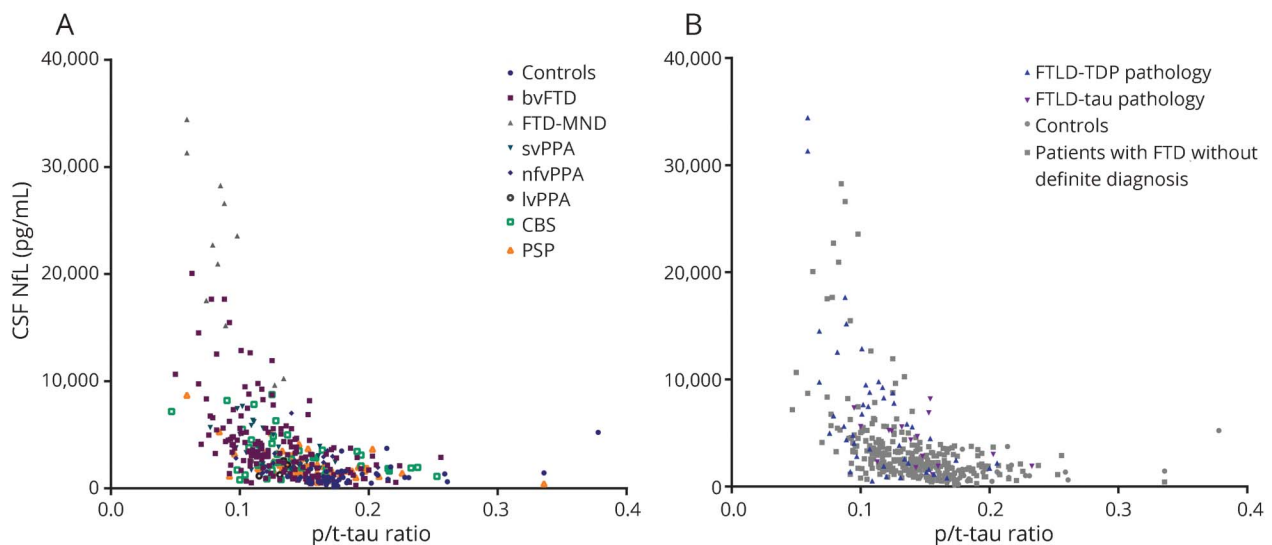
Five-year survival was 73% in patients with low CSF NfL levels, 55% in moderate levels, and 36% in high levels (figure 3A; estimated hazard ratio 1.7 [95% CI 1.3–2.1], $p < 0.001$). After stratification on diagnosis, this association between high NfL levels and poor survival was confirmed in bvFTD ($p < 0.001$), CBS ($p = 0.001$), and PSP ($p < 0.001$; Cox regression on continuous NfL levels).

For the p/t-tau ratio, 5-year survival was 37% in patients with a low ratio, 56% in moderate ratios, and 63% in high ratios (figure 3B; estimated hazard ratio 0.70 [95% CI 0.56–0.86], $p = 0.001$). Subanalyses by clinical diagnosis showed associations of lower p/t-tau ratios with a poorer survival in bvFTD and PSP ($p < 0.001$ and $p = 0.04$, respectively, Cox regression on continuous p/t-tau ratios).

Discussion

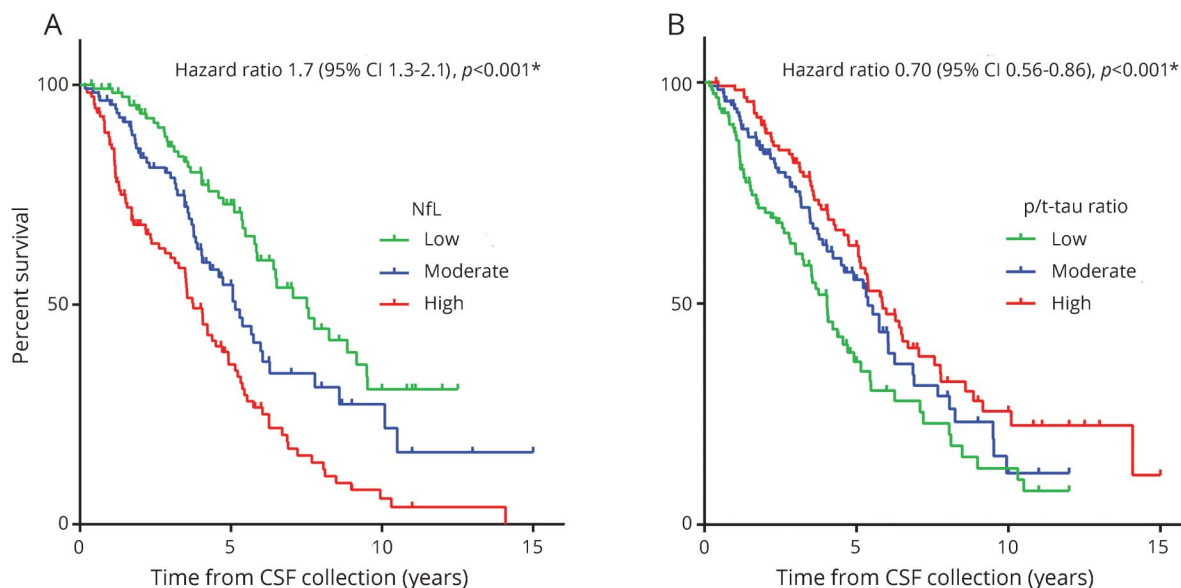
This study compared the clinical value of CSF biomarkers NfL and p/t-tau ratio in a large cohort of patients with FTD. We showed that both biomarkers (1) discriminate patients

Figure 2 Association between NfL and the p/t-tau ratio



In (A) the clinical diagnoses are marked: controls (blue filled circles), bvFTD (purple filled squares), FTD-MND (gray filled upward triangles), svPPA (aqua filled downward triangles), nfvPPA (blue filled diamonds), lvPPA (black circles), CBS (green squares), and PSP (orange triangles). In (B) the association in definite diagnoses is shown: FTLT-TDP pathology (blue upward triangles), FTLT-tau pathology (purple downward triangles), controls (gray circles), and patients without a definite diagnosis (gray squares). bvFTD = behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia; CBS = corticobasal syndrome; FTD = frontotemporal dementia; FTD-MND = frontotemporal dementia with concomitant motor neuron disease; FTLT-tau = frontotemporal lobar degeneration with tau inclusions; FTLT-TDP = frontotemporal lobar degeneration with TAR DNA-binding protein 43 inclusions; lvPPA = logopenic variant primary progressive aphasia; NfL = neurofilament light chain; nfvPPA = nonfluent variant primary progressive aphasia; PSP = progressive supranuclear palsy; p/t-tau = phospho-tau/total tau; svPPA = semantic variant primary progressive aphasia.

Figure 3 Association of NfL and the p/t-tau ratio with survival



Kaplan-Meier curves of (A) NfL levels stratified to tertiles: lowest (green line; NfL <1,989 pg/mL), middle (blue line; NfL 1,989–3,675 pg/mL), or highest (red line; NfL >3,675 pg/mL); and (B) the p/t-tau ratio stratified into lowest (green line, ratio <0.115), middle (blue line, ratio 0.115–0.146), or highest (red line, ratio >0.146) tertiles. Vertical ticks represent living patients. *Corrected for age, sex, disease duration, and motor neuron disease. CI = confidence interval; NfL = neurofilament light chain; p/t-tau = phospho-tau/total tau.

with FTD from controls, (2) are altered in FTD-MND vs other clinical FTD subtypes, and in PSP vs bvFTD, but not between the other clinical FTD subtypes, and (3) predict survival, and that (4) p/t-tau ratio differentiates underlying TDP from tau pathology.

In clinical practice, there is a need for diagnostic markers in FTD. Prior research on NfL in CSF^{9,24–26} and in blood^{9,24,27} demonstrated a good discrimination between FTD and controls or nonneurodegenerative diseases including primary psychiatric disorders, while diagnostic performance analyses on p/t-tau ratio to discriminate patients with FTD from controls are rare. Our results show that both biomarkers, and their combination, have a good specificity to discriminate patients with clinical FTD from controls, at the drawback of a poorer sensitivity. Few false-positive results were found, but a considerable number of false negatives were found, and thus these markers support—but cannot exclude—underlying neuronal damage. Both markers are indeed involved in neuronal loss: NfL is increased and overlaps in various neurodegenerative syndromes (e.g., AD, PSP, and vascular dementia), but increases are most pronounced in FTD and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis^{7,8,28–30}; p/t-tau is decreased in various diseases characterized by marked neuronal loss, including Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, AD, and FTLD-TDP.^{10,13,14,31–33} Overlap in underlying pathophysiology is supported by our results showing correlation between the 2 markers.

Since both NfL and the p/t-tau ratio are aspecific neurodegeneration markers, we anticipated a limited role in

subtyping different phenotypes. Indeed, NfL levels were comparable across bvFTD, nfvPPA, svPPA, and CBS, in concordance with prior results in other series.^{7,27,30,34} This study demonstrates a similar pattern for the p/t-tau ratio for the first time. Meanwhile, both CSF markers discriminated FTD-MND from other subtypes as supported by previous research^{10,24}; in clinical practice, the added value of these markers may seem limited because MND is ascertained by clinical and EMG examination, but they could warn for subclinical MND. NfL and the p/t-tau ratio also differed between patients with PSP and bvFTD; nevertheless, levels considerably overlapped, yielding a diagnostic performance that is insufficient to implement in clinical practice. The lack of higher NfL and lower p/t-tau ratio in lvPPA compared with controls is likely explained by the small subgroup (n = 4) and not by underlying AD pathology because they had a definite FTD diagnosis (one *C9orf72* repeat expansion, one *optineurin* mutation) and/or normal AD CSF biomarkers (n = 2).

NfL did not discriminate underlying TDP from tau pathology, or improve the performance of the ratio, which contrasts to smaller studies showing high NfL levels in FTLD-TDP.^{10,30} In our sample, NfL levels strongly varied in patients with *C9orf72* repeat expansions, including a considerable number of patients with low levels. Including patients with suspected pathology did yield higher NfL levels in FTLD-TDP, but this seems to result from very high levels in patients with FTD-MND. These findings underline the heterogeneity in pathophysiology in FTLD.

In concordance with earlier reports,^{10,13,14} we show that the p/t-tau ratio is specific to differentiate TDP from tau

pathology, which can enable the application of disease-modifying agents that target a specific underlying pathology. Compared with previous studies,^{13,35} we report different absolute tau levels and ratios because of different measurement platforms; this impedes direct comparison of the studies and illustrates the need for local cutoffs or multicenter evaluation.

The pathophysiologic background of a low p/t-tau ratio is not entirely clear; the p/t-tau ratio differed between patients and controls because of elevated t-tau levels—representing neuronal loss—in concordance with prior studies.^{10,33,36} In contrast, the observed differences between underlying TDP and tau pathology were mainly driven by low p-tau levels in FTLD-TDP. Prior studies have reported conflicting results: p-tau was decreased in TDP pathology,^{13,32,35} t-tau was increased,¹⁴ or no differences were found.^{10,33} These differences may be explained by variation in cohort compositions, especially regarding the proportion of genetic patients, of concomitant MND, and of AD copathology. We found similar p/t-tau ratios in patients with low vs high AD copathology, but it is not possible to draw firm conclusions since the group with copathology was too small and mostly excluded because of the study design. A recent study observed an association of antemortem CSF p-tau, and not t-tau, with postmortem cerebral tau pathology, suggesting that low p-tau levels reflect the low tau burden in FTLD-TDP.³⁵

In the day-to-day practice, prognostic markers are important to inform patients and caregivers and to customize treatment plans. The present study corroborates the association of NfL and the p/t-tau ratio with survival,^{9,10,37} and shows 5-year survival rates that can be applied to clinical patients, if replicated. In clinical trials, this can aid in sample size estimations that will facilitate trial efficiency.

Lastly, these biomarkers—especially NfL—could serve as surrogate endpoints in therapeutic trials, supported by the association with disease severity we show, as in earlier reports.^{7,9,27} For example, in multiple sclerosis, a dynamical decrease of CSF NfL was observed after treatment intervention.³⁸ A similar application in dementia is endorsed by an amyloidosis mouse model, in which BACE1-inhibitor treatment reduced the A β deposits along with CSF NfL levels.³⁹ Furthermore, CSF NfL strongly correlates with serum NfL in FTD,^{9,24} implicating that NfL can be determined in a less invasive way, enabling repeated sampling. In this clinical study, we have investigated CSF, because its collection (and not serum) is an integral part of our diagnostic process to exclude AD, and has the advantage of allowing measurement of NfL simultaneously with markers unmeasurable in blood (i.e., p/t-tau ratio). In future trial settings, one could envision a CSF measurement of the ratio and NfL at baseline, to stratify on suspected underlying pathology and disease progression, and subsequent serum NfL measurements for monitoring.

Strengths of this study include a large, well-characterized cohort with a large number of definite FTD diagnoses

($n = 68$). This study was an important head-to-head comparison of NfL vs the p/t-tau ratio across the entire FTD spectrum, including PSP and CBS, which is representative of a memory clinic population. We also show the differences in p/t-tau ratio across clinical diagnoses. Our information can aid in moving these biomarkers from benchside to clinical practice. The exclusion of patients with a low CSF A β ₄₂ and high tau may have excluded some patients with FTLD³; however, it ensures that no concomitant AD pathology is causing alterations in the studied biomarkers and therefore enabled a pure study cohort. A limitation is the retrospective design, which resulted in missing data and the lack of FTD-specific scales (e.g., Frontotemporal Dementia Rating Scale or FTD-CDR-SB),⁴⁰ and the fact that we did not include longitudinal samples, which are necessary to determine the usability in trial settings.

Both NfL and the p/t-tau ratio thus show similar patterns in discriminating clinical FTD groups and predicting survival. This implies that the markers are interchangeable for these applications, and NfL has the advantage of being measurable in blood (although the performance in blood remains to be proven). However, to stratify underlying TDP from tau pathology, the p/t-tau ratio should be used since it outperforms NfL.

Authors contributions

L.M., E.V., A.R., W.v.d.F., C.T., J.v.S., and Y.P. designed the study. L.M. performed the statistical analyses. All authors worked on data collection, interpreting the data, and drafting or revising the manuscript.

Study funding

This study was funded by European Joint Programme–Neurodegenerative Disease Research and the Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development (RiMod-FTD 733051024), Alzheimer Nederland (L.M. [WE.09-2014-04] and C.T.), the Association of Frontotemporal Dementia (C.T.), the Dutch Research Council (ZonMW, C.T.), Weston Brain Institute (C.T.), Alzheimer's Drug Discovery Foundation (C.T.), Bluefield Project (L.D.K.), and the Dioraphte Foundation (J.v.S.). Research of the VUmc Alzheimer Center is part of the neurodegeneration research program of the Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam. The VUmc Alzheimer Center is supported by Stichting Alzheimer Nederland and Stichting VUmc fonds. Y.P. received personal funding for CSF analyses by the company IngroSyl.

Disclosure

L. Meeter, E. Vijverberg, M. Del Campo, A. Rozemuller, L. Donker Kaat, and F. de Jong report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. W. van der Flier has performed contract research for Biogen MA Inc. and Boehringer Ingelheim, and has been an invited speaker at Boehringer Ingelheim and Biogen MA Inc. All funding is paid to her institution. C. Teunissen serves on the advisory board of Fujirebio and Roche, performed contract research for Shire, Boehringer,

Roche, Probiodrug, PeopleBio, and Jansen Prevention Center. J. van Swieten reports no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Y. Pijnenburg received personal funding for CSF analyses by the company IngroSyl. Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

Received August 18, 2017. Accepted in final form December 27, 2017.

References

1. Rascovsky K, Hodges JR, Knopman D, et al. Sensitivity of revised diagnostic criteria for the behavioural variant of frontotemporal dementia. *Brain* 2011;134(pt 9):2456–2477.
2. Gorno-Tempini ML, Hillis AE, Weintraub S, et al. Classification of primary progressive aphasia and its variants. *Neurology* 2011;76:1006–1014.
3. Meeter LH, Kaat LD, Rohrer JD, Van Swieten JC. Imaging and fluid biomarkers in frontotemporal dementia. *Nat Rev Neurol* 2017;13:406–419.
4. Mackenzie IRA, Neumann M, Bigio EH, et al. Nomenclature and nosology for neuropathologic subtypes of frontotemporal lobar degeneration: an update. *Acta Neuropathol* 2010;119:1–4.
5. Lashley T, Rohrer JD, Mead S, Revesz T. Review: an update on clinical, genetic and pathological aspects of frontotemporal lobar degenerations. *Neuropathol Appl Neurobiol* 2015;41:858–881.
6. Josephs KA, Hodges JR, Snowden JS, et al. Neuropathological background of phenotypic variability in frontotemporal dementia. *Acta Neuropathol* 2011;122:137–153.
7. Scherling CS, Hall T, Berisha F, et al. Cerebrospinal fluid neurofilament concentration reflects disease severity in frontotemporal degeneration. *Ann Neurol* 2014;75:116–126.
8. Skillback T, Farahmand B, Bartlett JW, et al. CSF neurofilament light differs in neurodegenerative diseases and predicts severity and survival. *Neurology* 2014;83:1945–1953.
9. Meeter LH, Dopfer EG, Jiskoot LC, et al. Neurofilament light chain: a biomarker for genetic frontotemporal dementia. *Ann Clin Transl Neurol* 2016;3:623–636.
10. Pijnenburg YAL, Verwey NA, van der Flier WM, Scheltens P, Teunissen CE. Discriminative and prognostic potential of cerebrospinal fluid phosphoTau/tau ratio and neurofilaments for frontotemporal dementia subtypes. *Alzheimers Dement* 2015;1:505–512.
11. Steinacker P, Feneberg E, Weishaupt J, et al. Neurofilaments in the diagnosis of motoneuron diseases: a prospective study on 455 patients. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2016;87:12–20.
12. Zetterberg H, Skillback T, Mattsson N, et al. Association of cerebrospinal fluid neurofilament light concentration with Alzheimer disease progression. *JAMA Neurol* 2016;73:60–67.
13. Hu WT, Watts K, Grossman M, et al. Reduced CSF p-Tau181 to Tau ratio is a biomarker for FTLTD-TDP. *Neurology* 2013;81:1945–1952.
14. Borroni B, Benussi A, Archetti S, et al. Csf p-tau181/tau ratio as biomarker for TDP pathology in frontotemporal dementia. *Amyotroph Lateral Scler Frontotemporal Degener* 2015;16:86–91.
15. Rosso SM, Kaat LD, Baks T, et al. Frontotemporal dementia in the Netherlands: patient characteristics and prevalence estimates from a population-based study. *Brain* 2003;126(pt 9):2016–2022.
16. van der Flier WM, Pijnenburg YAL, Prins N, et al. Optimizing patient care and research: the Amsterdam dementia cohort. *J Alzheimers Dis* 2014;41:313–327.
17. Litvan I, Agid Y, Calne D, et al. Clinical research criteria for the diagnosis of progressive supranuclear palsy (Steele-Richardson-Olszewski syndrome): report of the NINDS-SPSP international workshop. *Neurology* 1996;47:1–9.
18. Armstrong MJ, Litvan I, Lang AE, et al. Criteria for the diagnosis of corticobasal degeneration. *Neurology* 2013;80:496–503.
19. Dubois B, Feldman HH, Jacova C, et al. Advancing research diagnostic criteria for Alzheimer's disease: the IWG-2 criteria. *Lancet Neurol* 2014;13:614–629.
20. Montine TJ, Phelps CH, Beach TG, et al. National Institute on Aging–Alzheimer's Association guidelines for the neuropathologic assessment of Alzheimer's disease: a practical approach. *Acta Neuropathol* 2012;123:1–11.
21. del Campo M, Mollenhauer B, Bertolotto A, et al. Recommendations to standardize preanalytical confounding factors in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease cerebrospinal fluid biomarkers: an update. *Biomark Med* 2012;6:419–430.
22. Youden WJ. Index for rating diagnostic tests. *Cancer* 1950;3:32–35.
23. Hanley JA, McNeil BJ. A method of comparing the areas under receiver operating characteristic curves derived from the same cases. *Radiology* 1983;148:839–843.
24. Wilke C, Preische O, Deuschle C, et al. Neurofilament light chain in FTD is elevated not only in cerebrospinal fluid, but also in serum. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2016;87:1270–1272.
25. Vijverberg EGB, Dols A, Krudop WA, et al. Cerebrospinal fluid biomarker examination as a tool to discriminate behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia from primary psychiatric disorders. *Alzheimers Dement* 2017;7:99–106.
26. Alcolea D, Vilaplana E, Suárez-Calvet M, et al. CSF sAPP β , YKL-40, and neurofilament light in frontotemporal lobar degeneration. *Neurology* 2017;89:178–188.
27. Rohrer JD, Woollacott IOC, Dick KM, et al. Serum neurofilament light chain protein is a measure of disease intensity in frontotemporal dementia. *Neurology* 2016;87:1329–1336.
28. Lu CH, Macdonald-Wallis C, Gray E, et al. Neurofilament light chain: a prognostic biomarker in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Neurology* 2015;84:2247–2257.
29. Rojas JC, Karydas A, Bang J, et al. Plasma neurofilament light chain predicts progression in progressive supranuclear palsy. *Ann Clin Transl Neurol* 2016;3:216–225.
30. Landqvist Waldö M, Frizell Santillo A, Passant U, et al. Cerebrospinal fluid neurofilament light chain protein levels in subtypes of frontotemporal dementia. *BMC Neurol* 2013;13:54.
31. Llorens F, Karch A, Golanska E, et al. Cerebrospinal fluid biomarker-based diagnosis of sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease: a validation study for previously established cutoffs. *Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord* 2017;43:71–80.
32. Grossman M, Elman L, McCluskey L, et al. Phosphorylated tau as a candidate biomarker for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *JAMA Neurol* 2014;71:442–448.
33. Kuiperij HB, Versleijen AAM, Beenes M, et al. Tau rather than TDP-43 proteins are potential cerebrospinal fluid biomarkers for frontotemporal lobar degeneration subtypes: a pilot study. *J Alzheimers Dis* 2017;55:585–595.
34. Steinacker P, Semler E, Anderl-Straub S, et al. Neurofilament as a blood marker for diagnosis and monitoring of primary progressive aphasias. *Neurology* 2017;88:961–969.
35. Irwin DJ, Lleó A, Xie SX, et al. Ante mortem cerebrospinal fluid tau levels correlate with postmortem tau pathology in frontotemporal lobar degeneration. *Ann Neurol* 2017;82:247–258.
36. Wilke C, Deuschle C, Rattay TW, Maetzler W, Synofzik M. Total tau is increased, but phosphorylated tau not decreased, in cerebrospinal fluid in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Neurobiol Aging* 2015;36:1072–1074.
37. Skillback T, Mattsson N, Blennow K, Zetterberg H. Cerebrospinal fluid neurofilament light concentration in motor neuron disease and frontotemporal dementia predicts survival. *Amyotroph Lateral Scler Frontotemporal Degener* 2017;18:397–403.
38. Kuhle J, Disanto G, Lorscheider J, et al. Fingolimod and CSF neurofilament light chain levels in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. *Neurology* 2015;84:1639–1643.
39. Bacioglu M, Maia LF, Preische O, et al. Neurofilament light chain in blood and CSF as marker of disease progression in mouse models and in neurodegenerative diseases. *Neuron* 2016;91:56–66.
40. Boxer AL, Gold M, Huey E, et al. The advantages of frontotemporal degeneration drug development (part 2 of frontotemporal degeneration: the next therapeutic frontier). *Alzheimers Dement* 2013;9:189–198.

Neurology[®]

Clinical value of neurofilament and phospho-tau/tau ratio in the frontotemporal dementia spectrum

Lieke H.H. Meeter, Everard G. Vijverberg, Marta Del Campo, et al.

Neurology published online March 7, 2018

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000005261

This information is current as of March 7, 2018

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/early/2018/03/07/WNL.0000000000005261.full.html
Subspecialty Collections	This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s): Cerebrospinal Fluid http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/cerebrospinal_fluid Class III http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/class_iii Frontotemporal dementia http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/frontotemporal_dementia
Permissions & Licensing	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: http://n.neurology.org/misc/about.xhtml#permissions
Reprints	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: http://n.neurology.org/misc/addir.xhtml#reprintsus

Neurology® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 2018 The Author(s). Published by Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. on behalf of the American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.

