



Unlocking Alzheimer's Insights: The NIA Alzheimer's Disease Family Based Study As A Global Research Resource



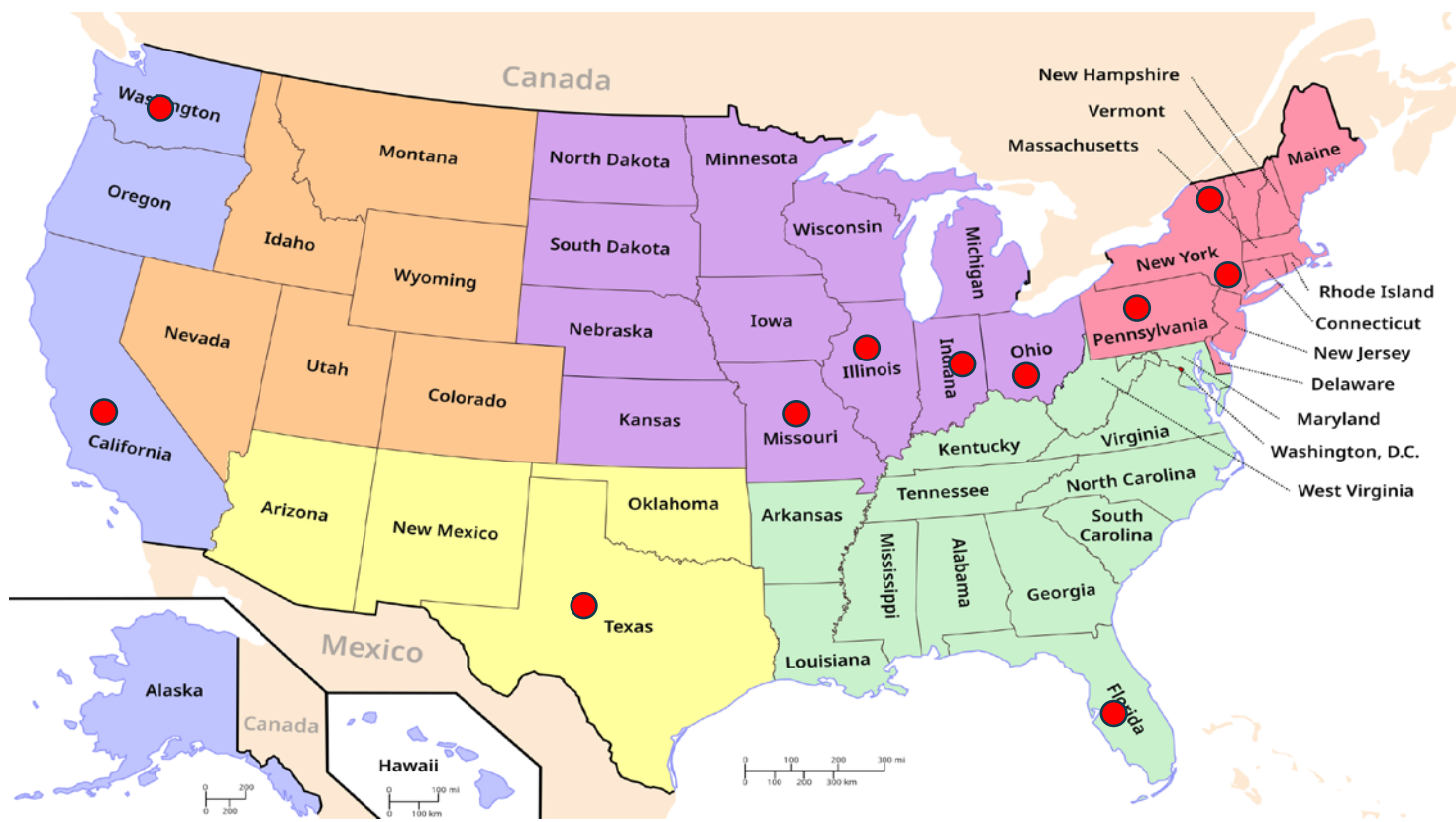
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INTRODUCTION

The National Institute on Aging Alzheimer's Disease Family Based Study (NIA-AD FBS) is multi-site, longitudinal study aimed to be a data and bio sample resource for investigators worldwide. The central goal of this cohort has been to broadly support genetic research by making clinical and genomic data and biological samples rapidly available to the AD research community to support the development of therapies to treat or prevent AD. Multiplex families may be enriched in disease-causing genetic variants, allowing penetrance to be studied while minimizing the effects of population stratification.

Cohort characteristics:	Participating Sites:
- Families with at least two affected individuals and a third first degree relative with or without dementia - Ethnic groups: Caucasian, African American and Hispanics - Late onset (LOAD) and early onset Alzheimer's Disease (EOAD) families - Uniform assessments are completed across all sites and include DNA, Plasma, PaXgene and PBMC samples collection as well as Neuropathology whenever possible. - In person and remote evaluations - Longitudinal data collection	- Columbia University, NYC - Mayo Clinic, Rochester - Washington University, St Louis - University of Washington, Seattle - Indiana University, Indianapolis - University of Miami, Florida - UCLA, California - University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania - Rush University, Chicago - Wake Forest University, North Carolina - Mt. Sinai, NYC - University of Texas Health, San Antonio



Available Resources

Clinical Data	Biospecimens	Genotype data
- Cognitive assessments (Longitudinal) - Medical assessments (Longitudinal) - CBRS_NPIQ assessment - Family History	- Blood DNA - Brain tissue - PBMC - Plasma - RNA (from blood)*	- APOE & GWAS - WES or WGS - Brain Methylation data - Brain RNA sequencing - Biomarkers data (in progress)



Number of Families	# of related individuals	#EOAD Families	# Unrelated controls
1987	11230	162	993

	APOE	GWAS	WGS	WES	RNA Seq	Methylation	Biomarkers
Total	10435	9476	3820*	2290	398	398	808

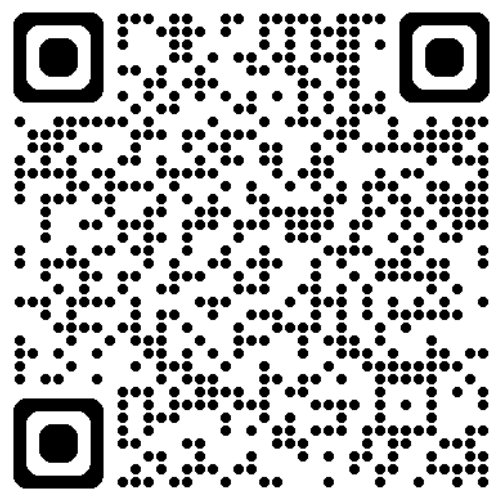
	Cell Line	Genomic	PBMC	PLASMA	Pax	Genetic Testing	Brain Tissue
Total	6488	1013	897	1239	171	28	866

* Additional 1500 sequencing expected fall 2026



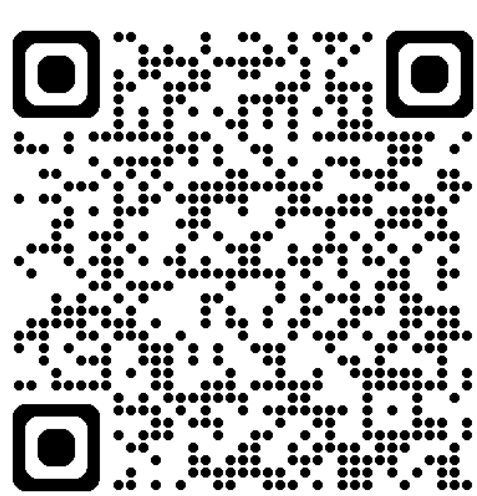
HOW TO MAKE A DATA/SAMPLE REQUEST

Clinical and Genotype data:



https://cumc.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_aV7bUWvithkKMMR?Q_JFE=qdg

Biospecimens:



https://ncrad.iu.edu/request_procedure.html

For all other inquiries please contact:



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CONCLUSION

The NIA-AD FBS study is the largest collection of familial Alzheimer's Disease worldwide. More than 67,000 biological samples collected have been distributed to approved investigators. Over 140 publications have used FBS data and/or samples to address the genetics of Alzheimer's Disease. Multiplex families are more difficult to recruit for research studies, sometimes taking several years to identify all the affected relatives in a single family and complete their phenotyping. Large multiplex families are often thought to be too rare to be relevant.