Vitamin D binding protein as a biomarker for autism enables early detection and treatment

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Technology description

Application area

Biomarker for the early detection and prevention of autism and for predicting future development of autism.
Diagnostic test for neonatal screening of ASDs.
Diagnostic test to determine if a future patient or his or her pregnant mother would benefit from vitamin D supplements.
Treatment that decreases or inhibits Gc globulin such that free Vitamin D levels are increased

Advantages

Biomarker allows for an early and easy way to screen for ASD.
Early diagnosis after birth allows for early intervention and the best opportunity to control or avert disease progression.
Currently, no biomarkers are available to detect ASDs at birth.

Institution

Columbia University

Inventors

Mady Hornig

联系我们

叶先生

电 话：021-65679356

手 机：13414935137

邮 箱：yeyingsheng@zf-ym.com