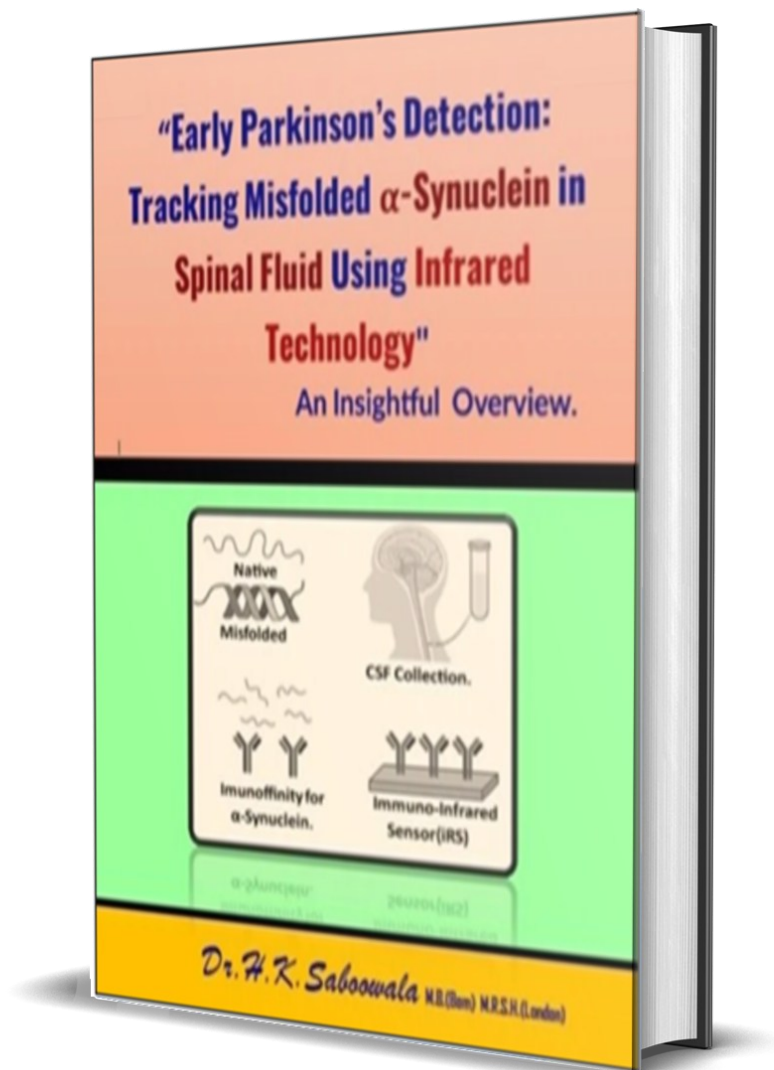


# Early Detection of Parkinson's Disease Using Infrared Biomarker Technology: Advances in $\alpha$ -Synuclein Profiling



## Author

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## **Abstract**

Early detection of Parkinson's disease (PD) remains a major clinical challenge due to delayed onset of motor symptoms following significant neurodegeneration. Misfolded  $\alpha$ -synuclein has emerged as a key biomarker, and infrared-based detection technologies such as immuno-infrared sensors (iRS) offer promising early diagnostic capability. This review examines infrared biomarker technology, diagnostic performance, and future clinical applications in early Parkinson's detection.

## **Keywords**

Parkinson's disease, early detection, alpha-synuclein, infrared biomarkers, immuno-infrared sensor, neurodegeneration

## **Introduction**

Parkinson's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by degeneration of dopaminergic neurons. Clinical diagnosis often occurs after substantial neuronal loss, limiting early therapeutic intervention (1,2).

Advances in biomarker science have enabled detection of early molecular changes. Misfolded  $\alpha$ -synuclein is a central pathological feature, and infrared spectroscopy is emerging as a promising detection tool.

## **Scholarly Identification**

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## **$\alpha$ -Synuclein as a Core Biomarker**

Misfolded  $\alpha$ -synuclein aggregation is a hallmark of Parkinson's disease. Detection of structural abnormalities in cerebrospinal fluid provides insight into early neurodegeneration (3).

Infrared spectroscopy differentiates protein conformations through molecular vibration analysis, enabling early biomarker detection.

## **Infrared Biomarker Technology**

Immuno-infrared sensors combine antibody specificity with infrared spectroscopy to detect conformational changes in  $\alpha$ -synuclein.

Key advantages include:

- Detection prior to motor symptom onset
- Minimal sample requirement
- High sensitivity and specificity
- Non-radioactive methodology

## **Diagnostic Performance**

Infrared biomarker analysis demonstrates detection accuracy of approximately 85–90% in pre-symptomatic individuals (3,4).

Ongoing research is exploring blood-based biomarker applications to improve accessibility.

## **Clinical Applications**

Potential applications include:

- Early disease screening
- Risk stratification
- Monitoring disease progression

- Evaluating treatment response

## **Discussion**

Despite promising results, limitations include the need for validation, standardization, and integration with existing diagnostic frameworks. Combining biomarkers with imaging and AI may enhance diagnostic accuracy (4,5).

## **Conclusion**

Infrared biomarker technology represents a promising advancement in early Parkinson's detection. Early identification of  $\alpha$ -synuclein misfolding may enable timely intervention and improved outcomes.

## **Conflict of Interest**

The author declares no conflict of interest.

## **Funding**

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## **Ethical Approval**

Not applicable.

## **Data Availability**

No new data were generated.

## References

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**National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS):**  
<https://www.ninds.nih.gov/health-information/disorders/parkinsons-disease>

**World Health Organization (WHO) – Neurological Disorders:**  
<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/neurological-disorders>

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