In one aspect of the present disclosure, there is provided a use of a plasma protein fraction (PPF) in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an age-related cognitive disorder in a subject diagnosed with the age-related cognitive disorder.

In another aspect of the present disclosure, there is provided a kit for use in treating a subject for a cognitive disorder, the kit comprising a container comprising a PPF as described herein.

In accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure, then, methods of treatment of aging-associated cognitive impairment, age-related dementia, and/or neurodegenerative disease using blood product fractions of blood plasma are provided. Embodiments of the methods include administering a blood plasma fraction to an individual suffering from or at risk of developing aging-associated cognitive impairment or neurodegenerative disease. Additional embodiments of the methods include administering a blood plasma fraction derived from a pool of donors of a specific age range to an individual suffering from or at risk of developing aging-associated cognitive impairment. Also provided are reagents, devices, and kits thereof that find use in practicing the subject methods.

In an embodiment, the blood plasma fraction may be, for example, one of several blood plasma fractions obtained from a blood fractionation process, such as the Cohn fractionation process described below. In another embodiment, the blood plasma fraction may be of the type, herein referred to as "Plasma Fraction," which is a solution comprised of normal human albumin, alpha and beta globulins, gamma globulin, and other proteins, either individually or as complexes. In another embodiment, the blood plasma fraction may be a type of blood plasma fraction known to those having skill in the art as a "Plasma Protein Fraction" (PPF). In another embodiment, the blood plasma fraction may be a "Human Albumin Solution" (HAS) fraction. In yet another embodiment, the blood plasma fraction may one in which substantially all of the clotting factors are removed in order to retain the efficacy of the fraction with reduced risk of thromboses. Embodiments of the present disclosure may also include administering, for example, a fraction derived from a young donor or pools of young donors. Another embodiment of the present disclosure may include the monitoring of cognitive improvement in a subject treated with a blood plasma fraction.

CLAIMS

What is claimed:

1. Use of a plasma protein fraction (PPF) in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an age-related cognitive disorder in a subject diagnosed with the age-related cognitive disorder.

2. The use of claim 1 wherein no more than 1 percent of the total protein in the PPF is gamma globulin.

3. The use of claim 1 or 2 wherein the PPF is a commercially available PPF.

4. The use of any of the preceding claims further comprising monitoring the subject for improved cognitive function.

5. The use of any of the preceding claims wherein the PPF is derived from plasma from a pool of young individuals.

6. The use of any of the preceding claims wherein the PPF is produced from a mammalian blood product.

7. The use of claim 6 wherein the mammalian blood product is a human blood product.

8. The use of any of the preceding claims wherein the subject is a mammal.

9. The use of claim 8 wherein the mammal is a human.

10. A kit for use in treating a subject for a cognitive disorder, the kit comprising a container comprising a PPF as described in any of the preceding claims.

11. The use according to claim 1, wherein the PPF has a total protein content that consists of at least 83 percent but less than 95 percent albumin and no more than 17 percent globulins.

12. The use according to claim 11, wherein no more than 1 percent of the total protein is gamma globulin.