## Abstract

The present invention is intended to devise a process of measuring β-amyloid in a biological sample such as blood and to apply the process to diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease.

It is possible to assay Alzheimer's disease by measuring a total amount of β-amyloid 1-42 and β-amyloid 1-42 fragments each of which retains a C-terminal site of the β-amyloid 1-42 in the biological sample by an immunological assay in which an antibody which recognizes the C-terminal site of β-amyloid 1-42 is used. It is preferable that the immunological assay be a competitive immunological assay.