plasma or Plasma Fraction is administered in a manner resulting in improved cognitive function or neurogenesis.

In one aspect, the present disclosure relates to use of a Plasma Protein Fraction (PPF) in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a subject diagnosed with a cognitive impairment, wherein the PPF has a total protein content that consists of at least 83% but less than 95% albumin, wherein the medicament is to be administered using a Pulse Dosed dosing regimen, wherein the Pulse Dosed dosing regimen comprises the PPF to be administered for five to seven consecutive days.

An example of the disclosure includes treating a subject diagnosed with a neurodegenerative motor disorder such as, by way of example and not limitation Parkinson's Disease, by administering to the subject an effective amount of blood plasma or Plasma Fraction. Another example of the disclosure includes administering the effective amount of blood plasma or Plasma Fraction and subsequently monitoring the subject for improved motor function. Another example of the disclosure includes treating a subject diagnosed with a neurodegenerative motor disorder by administering to the subject an effective amount of blood plasma or Plasma Fraction wherein the blood plasma or Plasma Fraction is administered in a manner resulting in improved motor function or neurogenesis.

An example of the disclosure includes treating a subject diagnosed with neuroinflammation or a neuroinflammation-associated disorder by administering to the subject an effective amount of blood plasma or Plasma Fraction. Another example of the disclosure includes administering the effective amount of blood plasma or Plasma Fraction and subsequently monitoring the subject for reduced neuroinflammation. Another example of the disclosure includes treating a subject diagnosed with neuroinflammation or a neuroinflammation-associated disorder by administering to the subject an effective amount of blood plasma or Plasma Fraction wherein the blood plasma or Plasma Fraction is administered in a manner resulting in reduced neuroinflammation.

Another example of the disclosure includes administering the blood plasma or Plasma Fraction via a dosing regimen of at least two consecutive days. A further example of the disclosure includes administering the blood plasma or Plasma Fraction via a dosing regimen of at least 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 consecutive days (referred to as "Pulsed Dosing," "Pulsed Dose," "Pulse Dosing," "Pulse Dose," or "Pulse Dosed" herein). Yet another example of the disclosure includes administering the blood plasma or Plasma Fraction via a dosing regimen of at least 2 consecutive days and after the date of last administration. Another example of the disclosure includes administering the blood plasma or

Plasma Fractions using a Pulsed Dosing regimen. Also provided are reagents, devices, and kits thereof that find use in practicing the subject methods.

In another aspect, the present disclosure relates to use of a container comprising the PPF as described herein in the manufacture of a kit for treating a subject for a cognitive disorder using a Pulse Dosed dosing regimen, wherein the Pulse Dosed dosing regimen comprises the PPF to be administered for five to seven consecutive days.

In an example, 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 example, 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 example, 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 example, the blood plasma fraction may be a "Human Albumin Solution" (HAS) fraction. In yet another example, the blood plasma fraction may be 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. Examples of the disclosure may also include administering, for example, a fraction derived from a young donor or pools of young donors. Another example of the disclosure may include the monitoring of cognitive improvement, improved motor function, decreased neuroinflammation, or increased neurogenesis in a subject treated with a blood plasma fraction.

An example of the disclosure includes treating a subject diagnosed with a cognitive impairment, neurodegenerative motor impairment, or a neuroinflammation-associated disease by administering to the subject an effective amount of blood plasma or Plasma Fraction. Another example of the disclosure includes administering the effective amount of blood plasma or Plasma Fraction and subsequently monitoring the subject for improved cognitive function, improved motor function, decreased neuroinflammation, or increased neurogenesis. Another example of the disclosure includes administering the blood plasma or Plasma Fraction via a dosing regimen of at least two consecutive days and monitoring the subject for improved cognitive function, improved motor function, decreased neuroinflammation, or increased neurogenesis at least 2 days after the date of last administration. A further example of the disclosure includes administering the blood plasma or Plasma Fraction via a dosing regimen of at least 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 days and monitoring the subject for improved cognitive function, improved motor function, decreased neuroinflammation, or increased neurogenesis at least 3 days after the date of last administration. Yet another example of the disclosure includes administering the blood plasma or Plasma Fraction via a dosing regimen of a least 2 consecutive days and after the date of last administration, monitoring for cognitive improvement, improved motor function, decreased neuroinflammation, or increased neurogenesis after the average half-life of the proteins in the blood plasma or Plasma Fraction has been reached.

CLAIMS

1. Use of a Plasma Protein Fraction (PPF) in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a subject diagnosed with a cognitive impairment, wherein the PPF has a total protein content that consists of at least 83% but less than 95% albumin, wherein the medicament is to be administered using a Pulse Dosed dosing regimen, wherein the Pulse Dosed dosing regimen comprises the PPF to be administered for five to seven consecutive days.

2. The use of claim 1 wherein the PPF comprises no more than 17% globulins and other plasma proteins, and no more than 1% gamma globulin.

3. The use of claim 1 or 2 wherein the PPF comprises approximately 88% normal human albumin in relation to total protein, 12% alpha and beta globulins, and no more than 1% gamma globulin.

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

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 to be monitored for improved cognitive function.

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

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

11. The use of any of the preceding claims wherein the subject follows an exercise regimen after the Pulsed Dosed dosing regimen is to be fully administered.

12. Use of a container comprising the PPF as described in any of claims 1 to 7 in the manufacture of a kit for treating a subject for a cognitive disorder using a Pulse Dosed dosing regimen, wherein the Pulse Dosed dosing regimen comprises the PPF to be administered for five to seven consecutive days.