

CLAIMS

1. A method of diagnosing a stroke in a human or non-humate primate subject, comprising:
 - 5 i) determining a signature in a sample obtained from the subject by measuring the expression levels of the biomarkers *PTGS2*, *HMOX1*, *LDLR*, *HSPA1B*, *G0S2*, *BAG3*, *TM4SF1*, *DUSP1* and *ADM*, wherein the sample is a blood sample, a plasma sample, a serum sample or a saliva sample;
 - 10 ii) comparing the signature determined in step i) with a reference signature; wherein the reference signature is obtained by measuring the expression levels of the biomarkers in a reference population of substantially healthy subjects, and
 - 15 iii) diagnosing the subject as being affected with a stroke when the expression levels of the nine biomarkers in the signature are different from the expression levels of the same nine biomarkers in the reference signature.
2. The method according to claim 1, for distinguishing a stroke from a stroke mimic.
3. A method of determining whether a human or non-humate primate subject suffering from a stroke will achieve a response with a therapy, comprising:
 - 20 i) determining a signature in a sample obtained from the subject by measuring the expression levels of the biomarkers *PTGS2*, *HMOX1*, *LDLR*, *HSPA1B*, *G0S2*, *BAG3*, *TM4SF1*, *DUSP1* and *ADM*, wherein the sample is a blood sample, a plasma sample, a serum sample or a saliva sample;
 - 25 ii) comparing the signature determined in step i) with a reference signature; wherein the reference signature is obtained by measuring the expression levels of the biomarkers in a sample obtained from the same subject before the start of said therapy and
 - iii) concluding that the subject achieves a response when the expression levels of the nine biomarkers in the signature are different from the expression levels of the same nine biomarkers in the reference signature.

4. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein stroke is ischemic stroke, transient ischemic attack or a haemorrhagic stroke.