

frontotemporal dementia, frontotemporal lobar degeneration, argyrophilic grain disease, globular glial tauopathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis/parkinsonism dementia complex of Guam, corticobasal degeneration (CBD), dementia with Lewy bodies, Lewy body variant of Alzheimer disease (LBVAD), or progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP).

144. A method of claim 142, wherein the antibody is administered by intravenous injection into the body of the subject.

145. A method of claim 142, wherein the antibody is administered directly to the brain of the subject by intracranial injection or by drilling a hole through the skull of the subject.

146. A method of claim 142, wherein the antibody is labeled.

147. A method of claim 146, wherein the antibody is labeled with a fluorescent label, a paramagnetic label, or a radioactive label.

148. A method of claim 147, wherein the radioactive label is detected using positron emission tomography (PET) or single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT).

149. A method of measuring efficacy of treatment in a subject being treated for a disease associated with tau aggregation or deposition, comprising

(a) measuring a first level of tau protein deposits in the subject prior to treatment by administering to a subject an antibody defined by any one of claims 1-124, and detecting a first amount of the antibody bound to tau in the subject,

(b) administering the treatment to the subject,

(c) measuring a second level of tau protein deposits in the subject after treatment by administering to a subject the antibody, and detecting the antibody bound to tau in the subject,

wherein a decrease in the level of tau protein deposits indicates a positive response to treatment.

150. A method of measuring efficacy of treatment in a subject being treated for a disease associated with tau aggregation or deposition, comprising

(a) measuring a first level of tau protein deposits in the subject prior to treatment by administering to a subject an antibody defined by any one of claims 1-124, and detecting a first amount of antibody bound to tau in the subject,

(b) administering the treatment to the subject,

(c) measuring a second level of tau protein deposits in the subject after treatment by administering to a subject the antibody, and detecting a second amount of antibody bound to tau in the subject,

wherein no change in the level of tau protein deposits or a small increase in tau protein deposits indicates a positive response to treatment.