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RESEARCH

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Plasma MCP-1 and changes on cognitive function in community-dwelling older adults

Juan Luis Sanchez-Sanchez^{1,2}, Kelly V. Giudici¹, Sophie Guyonnet^{1,3}, Julien Delrieu^{1,3}, Yan Li^{4,5}, Randall J. Bateman^{4,5,6,7}, Angelo Parini⁸, Bruno Vellas^{1,3}, Philippe de Souto Barreto^{1,3*} and for the MAPT/DSA Group

Abstract

Background: Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 (MCP-1), a glial-derived chemokine, mediates neuroinflammation and may regulate memory outcomes among older adults. We aimed to explore the associations of plasma MCP-1 levels (alone and in combination with β -amyloid deposition— $A\beta_{42/40}$) with overall and domain-specific cognitive evolution among older adults.

Methods: Secondary analyses including 1097 subjects (mean age = 75.3 years \pm 4.4; 63.8% women) from the Multidomain Alzheimer Preventive Trial (MAPT). MCP-1 (higher is worse) and $A\beta_{42/40}$ (lower is worse) were measured in plasma collected at year 1. MCP-1 in continuous and as a dichotomy (values in the highest quartile (MCP-1⁺)) were used, as well as a dichotomy of $A\beta_{42/40}$. Outcomes were measured annually over 4 years and included the following: cognitive composite z-score (CCS), the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), and Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) sum of boxes (overall cognitive function); composite executive function z-score, composite attention z-score, Free and Cued Selective Reminding Test (FCSRT - memory).

Results: Plasma MCP-1 as a continuous variable was associated with the worsening of episodic memory over 4 years of follow-up, specifically in measures of free and cued delayed recall. MCP-1⁺ was associated with worse evolution in the CCS (4-year between-group difference: $\beta = -0.14$, 95%CI = $-0.26, -0.02$) and the CDR sum of boxes (2-year: $\beta = 0.19$, 95%CI = $0.06, 0.32$). In domain-specific analyses, MCP-1⁺ was associated with declines in the FCSRT delayed recall sub-domains. In the presence of low $A\beta_{42/40}$, MCP-1⁺ was not associated with greater declines in cognitive functions. The interaction with continuous biomarker values $A\beta_{42/40} \times MCP-1 \times time$ was significant in models with CDR sum of boxes and FCSRT DTR as dependent variables.

Conclusions: Baseline plasma MCP-1 levels were associated with longitudinal declines in overall cognitive and episodic memory performance in older adults over a 4-year follow-up. How plasma MCP-1 interacts with $A\beta_{42/40}$ to determine cognitive decline at different stages of cognitive decline/dementia should be clarified by further research. The MCP-1 association on cognitive decline was strongest in those with amyloid plaques, as measured by blood plasma $A\beta_{42/40}$.

Keywords: MCP-1, Older adults, Alzheimer's disease, Cognitive function, Episodic memory

Introduction

Declines in cognitive function during aging is one of the most important public health challenges of the coming decades [1]. Early identification of older adults at risk of cognitive decline through the use of accessible and

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reliable biomarkers may inform timely intervention [2]. In this context, blood-born analytes have gained attention because of their feasibility, potential widespread use [2–5], and their association with cognitive outcomes and dementia onset in samples of older adults [6–8], suggesting that they may be predictors of cognitive function decline [9].

Immune dysregulation, characterized by chronic and exacerbated glial polarization, contributes to cognitive decline by promoting neurodegeneration (synaptic loss and neuronal death) [10]. In such dysregulated state, microglial cells release several inflammatory molecules [3] that contribute to microglial and astrocytic polarization, initiating a self-perpetuating cycle [11, 12]. Among them, the chemokine monocyte chemo-attractant protein-1—MCP-1, also known as C-C motif ligand 2 [13, 14], stands out given its tight relation to neuroimmune dysfunction [15]. This chemokine is an important regulator of monocyte/lymphocyte migration and infiltration into CNS through its interaction with CC-chemokine receptor 2 [16].

Although animal- [17, 18] and human-based [19–24] studies have linked increased CSF and plasma levels of MCP-1 with functional and brain structural changes associated with cognitive decline in older adults, most previous studies were cross-sectional and included either healthy subjects or people with a dementia diagnosis. No study investigated early stages of cognitive decline, such as people with spontaneous memory complaints and those with mild cognitive impairment [25].

Therefore, the main objective of the present study is to investigate the associations between plasma MCP-1 alone and overall and domain-specific cognitive evolution among community-dwelling older adults. Secondly, we aimed to explore its interaction with plasma β -amyloid.

Methods

Study design and population

This observational longitudinal analysis uses data from the Multidomain Alzheimer Preventive Trial (MAPT, ClinicalTrials.gov [NCT00672685]), a randomized, multicenter, placebo-controlled trial conducted with community-dwelling older adults in France and Monaco. Participants were allocated into 4 groups, either receiving ω -3 polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) supplementation, a multidomain intervention (based on cognitive training, nutritional counseling, and physical activity advice), both, or placebo. The intervention lasted for 3 years and was followed by an additional 2-year observational phase. Recruitment of participants started in May 2008 and ended in February 2011. Follow-up ended in April 2016.

Detailed description of the MAPT study can be found elsewhere [26, 27]. In summary, eligibility criteria comprised the following: age 70 years or older; not presenting major neurocognitive disorders, Mini-Mental State Examination [MMSE] score, ≥ 24 ; presenting at least 1 of the following: spontaneous memory concern, inability to perform 1 instrumental activity of daily living (ADL), or slow usual-pace walking speed (< 0.8 m/s). Participants were not included if they declared the use of ω -3 PUFA supplements during the 6 months before inclusion.

The population of the present study was composed of 1097 subjects with data on plasma MCP-1; among them, 429 individuals also had information on plasma β -amyloid. The present study followed the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) guideline [28].

MCP-1 and A β 42/40 status

Plasma MCP-1 levels were measured at the MAPT 1-year visit using the fully automated immunoassay platform, ELLA (ProteinSimple/Bio-Techne, San Jose, CA, USA). MCP-1 levels were displayed as pg/mL. For analytical purposes, in the absence of cut-points to define plasma MCP-1 abnormal values, we used the quartiles in MCP-1 levels to define high values of the MCP-1 (MCP-1⁺; Q4 > 251 pg/mL) and MCP-1⁻ (\leq Q4) groups.

We used the plasma A β 42/40 ratio as a marker of β -amyloid deposition at 1-year visit [29]. Plasma samples were spiked with a known quantity of 15N-A β 42 and 15N-A β 40 for use as analytical internal standards. A full description of the immunoprecipitation methods applied has been previously described [30]. Briefly, A β 42 and A β 40 isoforms were simultaneously immunoprecipitated from 0.45 mL of plasma via a monoclonal anti-A β middomain antibody (HJ5.1, anti-A β 13-28) conjugated to M-270 Epoxy Dynabeads (Invitrogen). Protein digestion into peptides was done using LysN endoprotease (Pierce). Liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry was performed as detailed elsewhere [30]. Plasma analyses were performed as targeted parallel reaction monitoring on an Orbitrap Fusion Lumos Tribrid mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher) interfaced with an M-class nanoAcquity chromatography system (Waters). The precursor and product ion pairs used for analysis of A β isoforms were chosen as previously detailed [31, 32]. Derived integrated peak areas were analyzed using the Skyline software package [33]. A β ₄₂ and A β ₄₀ quantities (in pg/mL) were calculated by integrated peak area ratios to known concentrations of the internal standards. The plasma A β _{42/40} ratio was then calculated by dividing A β ₄₂ by A β ₄₀ and its normalized values were used to classify A β status (determined by Youden index as low (A β _{42/40}⁺ ≤ 0.107) and normal (A β _{42/40}⁻ > 0.107), using β -amyloid load

assessed by Positron Emission Tomography as the reference standard).

Specification of the assays used (limits of detection, coefficient of variation and linearity) are displayed in Additional file 1.

Outcome measures

Outcomes were assessed in the same visit in which MCP-1 and $A\beta_{42/40}$ were measured (data collected before MCP-1 measurement were not used); outcomes were prospectively evaluated annually for 4 years. Overall cognitive performance was assessed using the following: a composite cognitive score (CCS) [27] based on four tests (the 10 orientation items of the MMSE, the Digit Symbol Substitution Test (DSST), free and total recall of the Free and Cued Selective Reminding Test (FCSRT), and the Category Naming Test), the MMSE score [34], and the Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) sum of boxes [35].

Specific cognitive domains evaluated were as follows: (a) episodic memory (from the FCSRT) [36], (b) executive function (based on the composite of the z-scores of the Controlled Oral Word Association Test [37], the CNT [38], and the Trail Making Test-Part B [39]), and (c) attention (based on the composite of the z-scores of the DSST [40] and the Trail Making Test-Part A [39]). All these instruments were administered following standard procedures.

Potential confounders

Potential confounders consisted of age, sex, body mass index (BMI; kg/m^2), MAPT group allocation, CDR status at baseline (CDR score 0; 0.5, or ≥ 1), 15-item Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) [41], and apolipoprotein E (ApoE) $\epsilon 4$ genotype (carrier of at least one allele vs non-carrier). All confounders were measured at the 1-year MAPT visit.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics (mean \pm standard deviation or frequencies and percentages, as appropriate) were used for the characterization of the study population. Quantitative variables at baseline (the 1-year visit where plasma MCP-1 and $A\beta$ were measured) were compared according to MCP-1 status by Student's *t* tests, and categorical variables were compared using the χ^2 tests.

Linear mixed-effects (LME) regression analyses (with random intercept and random slope for each participant) were performed to determine associations between baseline plasma MCP-1 (either continuous or dichotomous) and the annual rate of changes in the outcome measures. The LME models included the fixed effects of baseline plasma MCP-1, time, their interaction, and potential confounders (model 1: all the covariates described; model

2: all confounders except ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype) [42]. The rationale for removing ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype in a second model was the substantial number of subjects with missing information (110 out of 1097, 10% of the sample). Using similar adjusted models, we further investigated the joint associations of baseline MCP-1 (as a continuous variable) and $A\beta_{42/40}$ status with the rate of change of cognitive outcomes by including a three-way interaction ($A\beta_{42/40} \times MCP-1 \times time$) in the fixed effects, in addition to the main effects and the two-way interactions between these variables. For the categorical approach, we defined four groups: $A\beta_{42/40}^-/MCP-1^-$ (reference category), $A\beta_{42/40}^-/MCP-1^+$, $A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^-$, $A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^+$. In the analyses of the CDR sum of boxes, CDR status at baseline was not included as a covariate.

In post-hoc analyses, we investigated whether MCP-1 associated with hippocampal volume changes (in cm^3 , assessed by magnetic resonance imaging—MRI) and β -amyloid deposition (cortical-to-cerebellar regional mean standardized uptake value ratio [SUVR] assessed by positron emission tomography—PET). A composite value computed as the mean of six predefined anatomically relevant cortical regions of interest (frontal, temporal, parietal, precuneus, anterior cingulate, and posterior cingulate [composite SUVR-cSUVR]) and hippocampus in isolation were used as outcome measures in age- and sex-adjusted models (using LME with random intercept at the center-nested participant's level and random slope, and linear regression, respectively) given their putative associations with episodic memory [43]. Description of the MRI and PET methods can be found in and elsewhere and in Additional file 2 [26].

Results

Characterization of the sample

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the 1097 participants included in the present analyses (65.3% of the MAPT whole sample). Differences at baseline (1-year visit where plasma MCP-1 and $A\beta$ were measured) between MAPT participants included in the present study and those not included are shown in Additional file 3. Mean MCP-1 was 244.96 ± 93.01 (Coefficient of variation: $2.18\% \pm 1.13\%$). In total, 274 subjects were classified as MCP-1⁺. These subjects were significantly older, presented higher BMI, worse scores in the CCS, the CDR sum of boxes, and FCSRT immediate free recall (IFR), compared to the MCP-1⁻ group. Median (IQR) follow-up was 3.4 ± 1.0 years.

Evolution in cognitive outcomes according to MCP-1 plasma levels

As a continuous variable, baseline plasma MCP-1 levels were not prospectively associated to the rate of change

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the sample

Characteristics	Whole sample Total (n = 1097)	Low MCP-1 (n = 823)	High MCP-1 ^a (n = 274)	Low Aβ42/40 (n = 137)	High Aβ42/40 ^b (n = 292)
Women, No. (%)^d	700 (63.81%)	531 (64.52%)	169 (61.68%)	182 (73.09%)	110 (61.11%)
Age, years^{c,d}	75.30 (4.37)	74.94 (4.21)	76.38 (4.66)	76.49 (4.77)	75.40 (4.44)
MAPT group allocation, No. (%)^d					
Omega 3 + MDI group	274 (24.98%)	212 (25.76%)	62 (22.63%)	87 (29.79%)	27 (19.71%)
Omega 3 group	267 (24.34%)	203 (24.67%)	64 (23.36%)	64 (21.92%)	37 (27.01%)
MDI group	277 (25.25%)	198 (24.06%)	79 (28.83%)	77 (26.37%)	27 (19.71%)
Control group	279 (25.43%) ^e	210 (25.52%)	69 (25.18%)	64 (21.92%)	46 (33.58%)
Education, No. (%)^d					
No diploma	49 (4.54%)	37 (4.57%)	12 (4.43%)	4 (2.96%)	13 (4.51%)
Primary school certificate	179 (16.57%)	133 (16.44%)	46 (16.97%)	38 (28.15%)	47 (16.32%)
Secondary education	354 (32.78%)	256 (31.64%)	98 (36.16%)	52 (38.52%)	84 (29.17%)
High school diploma	168 (15.56%)	135 (16.69%)	33 (12.18%)	10 (7.41%)	51 (17.71%)
University level	330 (30.56%)	248 (30.66%)	82 (30.26%)	31 (22.96%)	93 (32.29%)
Body mass index^{c,e}	26.21 (4.05)	26.03 (3.95)	26.75 (4.32)	26.11 (3.51)	26.58 (4.23)
Composite cognitive score^{c,f}	0.023 (0.69)	0.05 (0.67)	−0.05 (0.75)	−0.22 (0.73)	−0.11 (0.75)
CDR Sum of boxes, range 0–18^c	0.39 (0.59)	0.35 (0.55)	0.49 (0.69)	0.53 (0.66)	0.47 (0.67)
CDR status, No. (%)^c					
No cognitive impairment, CDR score, 0	580 (52.97%)	456 (55.47%)	124 (45.42%)	151 (98.69%)	86 (98.85%)
Mild cognitive impairment, CDR score, 0.5	509 (46.48%)	362 (44.04%)	147 (53.85%)	2 (1.31%)	1 (1.15%)
Major cognitive impairment, CDR score, ≥ 1	6 (0.55%)	4 (0.49%)	2 (0.73%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
MMSE score, range 0–30	28.07 (1.81)	28.10 (1.74)	27.98 (2.01)	27.61 (1.88)	27.92 (1.92)
FCSRT free recall, range 0–48^{c,d}	30.38 (7.52)	30.77 (7.17)	29.23 (8.39)	27.54 (8.42)	29.25 (7.86)
FCSRT total recall, range 0–48	45.72 (3.80)	45.83 (3.56)	45.40 (4.42)	44.45 (4.85)	45.38 (4.71)
FCSRT free delayed recall, range 0–16	11.48 (2.99)	11.53 (2.90)	11.33 (3.26)	10.47 (3.48)	10.95 (3.08)
FCSRT total delayed recall, range 0–16	15.52 (1.25)	15.53 (1.22)	15.46 (1.33)	15.19 (1.55)	15.37 (1.58)
APOE ε4 genotype, No. (%)^d					
APOE ε4 carriers	226 (22.89%)	168 (20.4%)	58 (21.2%)	45 (33.83%)	58 (22.83%)
Non-APOE ε4 carriers	761 (77.11%)	572 (79.6%)	189 (79.8%)	88 (66.17%)	196 (77.17%)

Abbreviations: Aβ Amyloid-β, ADCS-ADL Alzheimer Disease Cooperative Study–Activities of Daily Living, APOE Apolipoprotein E, CDR Clinical Dementia Rating, MDI Multi-Domain Intervention, MMSE Mini-Mental State Examination

^a High-plasma MCP-1 defined as values in the 4th quartile

^b Low-plasma Aβ42/40 defined as values ≤ 0.107

^c $P < .05$ based on Student *t* test or Pearson χ^2 test (between MCP-1 groups)

^d $P < .05$ based on Student *t* test or Pearson χ^2 test (between Aβ42/40 groups)

^e Body mass index calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared

^f Based on the z-score of 4 cognitive tests (free and total recall of the Free and Cued Selective Reminding test, 10 MMSE orientation items, Digit Symbol Substitution Test, and Category Naming Test)

of any of the overall cognitive performance outcomes. Regarding domain-specific cognitive functions, MCP-1 was associated with the worsening of episodic memory over 4 years of follow-up, specifically in the FCSRT: delayed free recall (DFR) ($\beta = -0.003$, 95%CI = -0.005 , -0.001 ; $p = 0.041$) and delayed total recall (DTR) ($\beta = -0.001$, 95%CI = -0.003 , -0.00005 $p = 0.041$). No further associations were found.

In the categorical approach, the MCP-1⁺ group showed a greater cognitive decline according to the CCS at the 4-year follow-up and the CDR sum of

boxes score at the 2-year time-point, but this difference did not persist for 3-year and 4-year evolution (Table 2).

As displayed in Table 3, for domain-specific cognitive functions the MCP-1⁺ group showed a greater decline in the episodic memory domain (IFR, DFR, and DTR scores) compared to MCP-1⁻ subjects. Whereas immediate total recall (ITR) declined significantly more in the MCP-1⁺ group over the first 2 years of follow-up ($\beta = -0.68$, 95%CI = -1.33 , -0.02 ; $p = 0.042$), this association was not found onwards.

Table 2 Evolution in overall cognitive outcomes, executive function and attention according to plasma MCP-1 status

	Low-plasma MCP-1 ^a	High-plasma MCP-1	Between-group difference ^b	P value
	Within-group evolution Estimated mean (95% CI) ^c	Within-group evolution Estimated mean (95% CI)	Estimated difference (95%CI)	
Cognitive Composite Score^d, n= 1079				
12 months	-0.06 (-0.15, 0.03)	-0.13 (-0.19, -0.08)	-0.08 (-0.17, 0.02)	0.114
24 months	-0.05 (-0.15, 0.04)	-0.18 (-0.18, -0.06)	-0.07 (-0.17, 0.03)	0.196
36 months	-0.14 (-0.24, -0.04)	-0.24 (-0.31, -0.17)	-0.10 (-0.21, 0.02)	0.091
48 months	-0.18 (-0.27, -0.08)	-0.31 (-0.39, -0.24)	-0.14 (-0.26, -0.02)	0.023
MMSE, n= 1080				
12 months	-0.04 (-0.30, -0.22)	-0.15 (-0.37, 0.07)	-0.11 (-0.38, 0.16)	0.418
24 months	-0.03 (-0.29, 0.23)	-0.16 (-0.39, 0.08)	-0.12 (-0.41, 0.16)	0.386
36 months	-0.21 (-0.48, 0.06)	-0.18 (-0.44, 0.08)	0.03 (-0.29, 0.34)	0.853
48 months	-0.15 (-0.42, 0.13)	-0.30 (-0.57, -0.02)	-0.15 (-0.48, 0.18)	0.382
CDR sum of boxes, n= 1080				
12 months	0.12 (0.07, 0.16)	0.24 (0.15, 0.34)	0.13 (0.03, 0.23)	0.014
24 months	0.13 (0.07, 0.18)	0.32 (0.20, 0.43)	0.19 (0.06, 0.32)	0.004
36 months	0.23 (0.16, 0.30)	0.36 (0.22, 0.51)	0.14 (-0.03, 0.30)	0.098
48 months	0.34 (0.26, 0.41)	0.52 (0.35, 0.69)	0.18 (-0.01, 0.38)	0.061
Executive function composite score^e, n= 1068				
12 months	-0.03 (-0.07, 0.004)	-0.07 (-0.18, 0.04)	-0.04 (-0.15, 0.08)	0.544
24 months	-0.07 (-0.11, -0.03)	-0.11 (-0.23, 0.004)	-0.05 (-0.17, 0.07)	0.452
36 months	-0.12 (-0.17, -0.07)	-0.18 (-0.30, -0.05)	-0.06 (-0.19, 0.07)	0.381
48 months	-0.15 (-0.19, -0.10)	-0.21 (-0.34, -0.08)	-0.06 (-0.20, 0.08)	0.379
Attention score^f, n= 1080				
12 months	-0.03 (-0.07, 0.004)	-0.07 (-0.18, 0.04)	-0.04 (-0.15, 0.08)	0.544
24 months	-0.07 (-0.11, -0.03)	-0.11 (-0.23, 0.004)	-0.05 (-0.17, 0.07)	0.452
36 months	-0.12 (-0.17, -0.07)	-0.18 (-0.30, -0.05)	-0.06 (-0.19, 0.07)	0.381
48 months	-0.15 (-0.19, -0.10)	-0.21 (-0.34, -0.08)	-0.06 (-0.20, 0.08)	0.379

Significant associations in bold. Models were adjusted by sex, age, BMI, MAPT group, CDR status at baseline, GDS score, and ApoE ε4 genotype

Abbreviations: MCP-1 Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1, MMSE Mini-Mental State Examination, CDR Clinical Dementia Rating

^a High MCP-1 defined as values in the 4th quartile (> 251 pg/mL)

^b Negative values for within-group differences mean cognitive decline, except for CDR sum of boxes (for which it is given by positive value)

^c Negative values for between-group differences indicate more pronounced cognitive decline among the high-plasma MCP-1 group, except for CDR sum of boxes (for which it is given by positive values)

^d Based on the mean z-score of 4 cognitive tests (free and total recall of the Free and Cued Selective Reminding test, 10 MMSE orientation items, Digit Symbol Substitution Test, and Category Naming Test)

^e Based on the mean z-score of 3 executive function tests (Controlled Oral Word Association Test, the Category Naming Test and the Trail Making Test-Part B)

^f Based on the mean z-score of 2 attention tests (Digit Symbol Test and the Trail Making Test-Part A)

Removal of ApoE ε4 genotype status from the models slightly modified the results. CCS declines observed in both MCP-1 groups were no longer observed. Concerning memory outcomes in the FCSRT, associations remained significant, but the differences between groups for the IFR, DFR, and DTR scores were observed at 4 years of follow-up (Additional files 4 and 5).

Evolution in cognitive outcomes according to combined MCP-1 / Aβ_{42/40} plasma levels

The Aβ_{42/40} × MCP-1 × time interaction was significant in models with CDR sum of boxes and FCSRT DTR as

dependent variables, indicating that greater levels in the MCP-1 might exacerbate the existing association between lower levels of Aβ_{42/40} and the worsening evolution in these two outcomes (CDR sum of boxes: β = -0.0005; 95% CI = -0.0009, -0.0002; p = 0.041; FCSRT DTR: β = 0.0005; 95% CI = 0.0002, 0.0009; p = 0.005). Figure 1 graphically displays the evolution in CDR sum of boxes and FCSRT DTR according to Aβ_{42/40} status at different levels of MCP-1.

When combining Aβ_{42/40} and MCP-1 categories, both the Aβ_{42/40}⁺/MCP-1⁻ and the Aβ_{42/40}⁺/MCP-1⁺ groups experienced significant worsening on the CCS score

Table 3 Evolution in memory outcomes according to plasma MCP-1 status

	Low plasma MCP-1 ^a	High plasma MCP-1	Between-group difference ^b	P value
	Within-group evolution Estimated mean (95% CI) ^c	Within-group evolution Estimated mean (95% CI)	Estimated difference (95%CI)	
FCSRT free recall, n= 1079				
12 months	-1.28 (-1.66, -0.91)	-1.93 (-3.00, -0.85)	-0.65 (-1.73, 0.44)	0.243
24 months	-0.70 (-1.11, 0.30)	-1.56 (-2.69, -0.44)	-0.86 (-2.01, 0.29)	0.142
36 months	-1.56 (-2.03, -1.10)	-2.82 (-4.03, -1.60)	-1.25 (-2.51, 0.01)	0.051
48 months	-1.82 (-2.33, -1.32)	-3.24 (-4.52, -1.96)	-1.42 (-2.76, -0.06)	0.039
FCSRT total recall, n= 1079				
12 months	-0.76 (-0.98, -0.55)	-1.63 (-2.22, -1.05)	-0.87 (-1.46, -0.27)	0.004
24 months	-0.40 (-0.64, -0.16)	-1.07 (-1.71, -0.44)	-0.68 (-1.33, -0.02)	0.042
36 months	-1.16 (-1.45, -0.88)	-1.81 (-2.52, -1.11)	-0.65 (-1.40, -0.10)	0.089
48 months	-1.09 (-1.42, -0.77)	-1.59 (-2.37, -0.82)	-0.50 (-1.33, 0.33)	0.240
FCSRT free delayed recall, n= 1079				
12 months	-0.13 (-0.30, 0.04)	-0.60 (-0.96, -0.24)	-0.47 (-0.84, -0.10)	0.090
24 months	-0.17 (-0.35, 0.01)	-0.52 (-0.90, -0.15)	-0.35 (-0.74, 0.04)	0.206
36 months	-0.32 (-0.52, -0.11)	-0.82 (-1.23, -0.41)	-0.50 (-0.04, -0.07)	0.045
48 months	-0.54 (-0.75, -0.32)	-1.06 (-1.49, -0.63)	-0.52 (-0.98, -0.06)	0.024
FCSRT total delayed recall, n= 1079				
12 months	-0.10 (-0.18, 0.02)	-0.34 (-0.53, -0.15)	-0.24 (-0.44, -0.05)	0.014
24 months	-0.10 (-0.19, -0.02)	-0.38 (-0.59, -0.17)	-0.28 (-0.50, -0.05)	0.015
36 months	-0.32 (-0.42, -0.21)	-0.46 (-0.71, -0.22)	-0.15 (-0.41, 0.12)	0.284
48 months	-0.35 (-0.47, -0.23)	-0.77 (-1.05, -0.49)	-0.42 (-0.72, -0.12)	0.007

Significant associations in bold. Models were adjusted by sex, age, BMI, MAPT group, CDR status at baseline, GDS score, and ApoE ε4 genotype

Abbreviations: MCP-1 Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1, FCSRT Free and Cued Selective Reminding Test

^a High MCP-1 defined as values in the 4th quartile (> 251 pg/mL)

^b Negative values for within-group differences mean cognitive decline

^c Negative values for between-group differences indicate more pronounced cognitive decline among the high plasma MCP-1 group

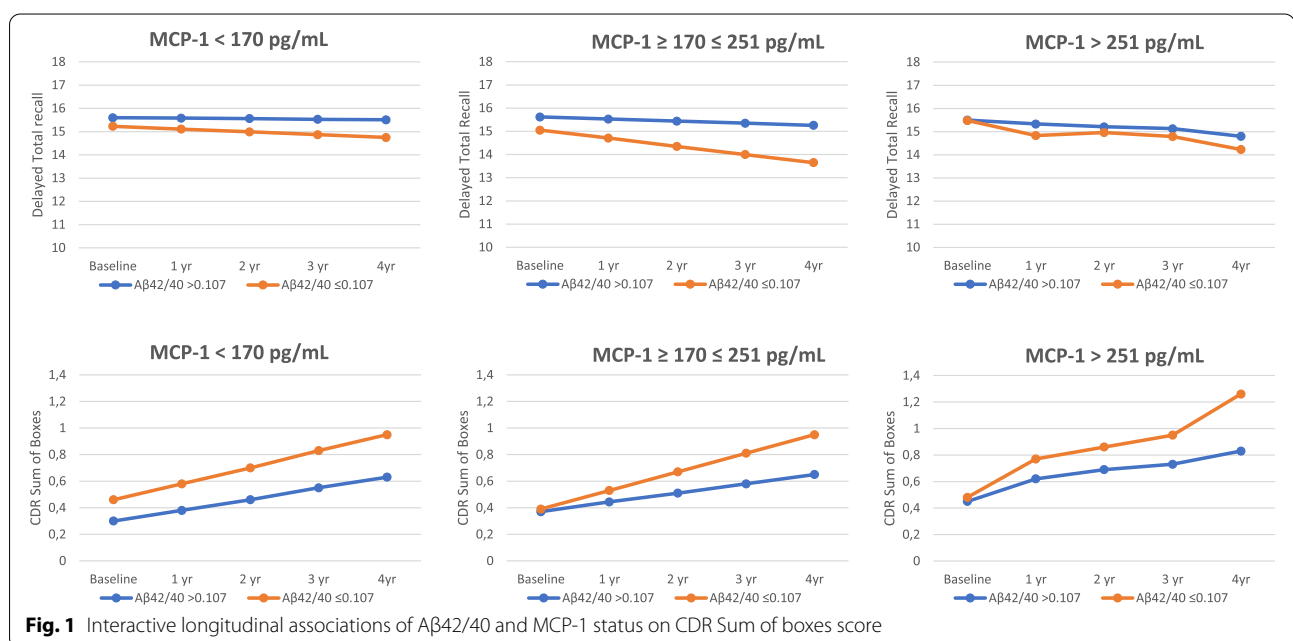


Fig. 1 Interactive longitudinal associations of Aβ42/40 and MCP-1 status on CDR Sum of boxes score

compared to the $A\beta_{42/40}^-/MCP-1^-$ group (between-group difference: $\beta = -0.40$, 95%CI = $-0.59, -0.21$; $p < 0.001$ and $\beta = -0.41$, 95%CI = $-0.65, -0.17$; $p < 0.001$, respectively), whereas only the $A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^-$ was associated with worsening on the MMSE score (between-group difference: $\beta = -0.69$, 95%CI = $-1.23, -0.15$; $p = 0.012$) (Table 4). Both the $A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^-$ and the $A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^+$ groups showed significant progression in CDR sum of boxes score ($\beta = 0.37$, 95%CI = $0.06, 0.68$;

$p = 0.019$ and $\beta = 0.54$, 95%CI = $0.15, 0.93$; $p = 0.007$ respectively) (Table 4).

Significant greater associations between $A\beta_{42/40}/MCP-1$ status and executive function composite score were found only in the $A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^-$ group ($\beta = -0.41$, 95%CI = $-0.62, -0.20$; $p < 0.001$), whereas for the attention composite score, both $A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^-$ and $A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^+$ groups showed a greater decline compared to the reference group (Table 4).

Table 4 Evolution in overall cognitive outcomes, executive function and attention according to combined plasma MCP-1 and $A\beta_{42/40}$ status

Period	$A\beta_{42/40}^-/MCP-1^-$ <i>n</i> = 195	$A\beta_{42/40}^-/MCP-1^+$ <i>n</i> = 85	$A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^-$ <i>n</i> = 97	$A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^+$ <i>n</i> = 52
	Between-group difference (95% CI) ^c	Between-group difference (95% CI) ^c	Between-group difference (95% CI) ^c	Between-group difference (95% CI) ^c
Cognitive Composite Score^d, <i>n</i> = 383				
12 months	-0.09 (-0.12, -0.05)	-0.08 (-0.18, -0.03)	-0.24 (-0.39, -0.10)***	-0.23 (-0.42, -0.04)**
24 months	-0.06 (-0.10, -0.03)	-0.08 (-0.19, 0.03)	-0.43 (-0.58, -0.27)***	-0.28 (-0.48, -0.07)**
36 months	-0.16 (-0.20, -0.12)	-0.28 (-0.24, -0.00)	-0.39 (-0.56, -0.21)***	-0.23 (-0.44, -0.01)*
48 months	-0.19 (-0.24, -0.15)	-0.13 (-0.26, -0.004)	-0.40 (-0.59, -0.21)***	-0.41 (-0.65, -0.17)***
MMSE, <i>n</i> = 383				
12 months	-0.12 (-0.26, 0.01)	-0.09 (-0.38, 0.21)	-0.45 (-0.87, -0.04)*	-0.50 (-1.03, 0.02)
24 months	-0.06 (-0.20, 0.08)	-0.21 (-0.52, 0.10)	-0.99 (-1.43, -0.55)***	-0.36 (-0.91, 0.20)
36 months	-0.28 (-0.43, -0.13)	0.01 (-0.33, 0.36)	-0.60 (-1.11, -0.08)*	-0.28 (-0.90, 0.35)
48 months	-0.21 (-0.37, -0.05)	-0.13 (-0.49, 0.23)	-0.69 (-1.23, -0.15)*	-0.66 (-1.35, 0.02)
CDR sum of boxes, <i>n</i> = 383				
12 months	0.14 (0.08, 0.20)	0.11 (-0.002, 0.22)	0.08 (-0.08, 0.24)	0.24 (0.04, 0.44)*
24 months	0.13 (0.06, 0.20)	0.17 (0.03, 0.31)	0.13 (-0.07, 0.34)	0.34 (0.08, 0.59)*
36 months	0.23 (0.15, 0.31)	0.12 (-0.06, 0.30)	0.22 (-0.05, 0.48)	0.31 (-0.01, 0.64)
48 months	0.33 (0.23, 0.43)	0.15 (-0.07, 0.36)	0.37 (0.06, 0.68)*	0.54 (0.15, 0.93)*
Executive function composite score^e, <i>n</i> = 376				
12 months	-0.02 (-0.05, 0.02)	-0.05 (-0.17, 0.06)	-0.32 (-0.49, -0.15)***	-0.13 (-0.35, 0.08)
24 months	-0.04 (-0.08, -0.004)	-0.07 (-0.17, 0.06)	-0.34 (-0.52, -0.17)***	-0.20 (-0.43, 0.02)
36 months	-0.10 (-0.14, -0.05)	-0.08 (-0.21, 0.06)	-0.39 (-0.58, -0.19)***	-0.24 (-0.48, 0.01)
48 months	-0.12 (-0.17, -0.07)	-0.10 (-0.24, 0.05)	-0.41 (-0.62, -0.20)***	-0.21 (-0.48, 0.06)
Attention score^f, <i>n</i> = 383				
12 months	-0.03 (-0.05, 0.00)	0.00 (-0.09, 0.09)	-0.11 (-0.24, 0.02)	-0.13 (-0.29, 0.03)
24 months	-0.03 (-0.06, -0.01)	-0.01 (-0.11, 0.08)	-0.17 (-0.30, -0.03)	-0.21 (-0.38, -0.04)*
36 months	-0.10 (-0.13, -0.07)	-0.04 (-0.14, 0.06)	-0.12 (-0.27, 0.02)	-0.23 (-0.41, -0.05)*
48 months	-0.13 (-0.17, -0.10)	-0.04 (-0.14, 0.07)	-0.19 (-0.34, -0.04)*	-0.29 (-0.48, -0.09)**

p* value < 0.05; *p* value < 0.001; ****p* value < 0.001: significant differences in the evolution of the outcomes ($A\beta_{42/40}^-/MCP-1^-$ as reference group)

p value < 0.05; ## *p* value < 0.001; ### *p* value < 0.001: significant difference in the evolution of the outcomes between $A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^-$ and $A\beta_{42/40}^+/MCP-1^+$ groups

Models were adjusted by sex, age, BMI, MAPT group, CDR status at baseline, GDS score, and ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype

Abbreviations: $A\beta_{42/40}$ β -amyloid 42aa isoform/ β -amyloid 40aa isoform ratio, MCP-1 Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1, MMSE Mini-Mental State Examination, CDR Clinical Dementia Rating

^a Abnormal $A\beta_{42/40}$ defined as values ≥ 107 pg/mL

^b Abnormal MCP-1 defined as values in the 4th quartile (> 251 pg/mL)

^c Negative values indicate worsening performance along follow-up, except for CDR sum of boxes (for which it is given by positive values)

^d Based on the z-score of 4 cognitive tests (free and total recall of the Free and Cued Selective Reminding test; 10 MMSE orientation items; Digit Symbol Substitution Test, and Category Naming Test)

^e Based on the z-score of 3 executive function tests (Controlled Oral Word Association Test, the Category Naming Test and the Trail Making Test-Part B)

^f Based on the z-score of 2 attention tests (Digit Symbol Test and the Trail Making Test-Part A)

Table 5 Evolution in memory outcomes according to combined plasma MCP-1 and Aβ42/40 status

Period	Aβ42/40 ⁻ /MCP1 ⁻ n = 195	Aβ42/40 ⁻ /MCP1 ⁺ n = 85	Aβ42/40 ⁺ /MCP1 ⁻ n = 97	Aβ42/40 ⁺ /MCP1 ⁺ n = 52
	Between-group difference (95% CI) ^c	Between-group difference (95% CI) ^c	Between-group difference (95% CI) ^c	Between-group difference (95% CI) ^c
FCSRT free recall, n= 383				
12 months	-1.10 (-1.47, -0.72)	-0.61 (-1.75, 0.52)	-3.26 (-4.87, -1.65) *	-2.74 (-4.76, -0.73)**
24 months	-0.46 (-0.86, -0.06)	-0.95 (-2.14, 0.25)	-4.24 (-5.94, -2.54) ***	-2.36 (-4.51, -0.21)*
36 months	-1.30 (-1.76, -0.84)	-1.58 (-2.90, -0.27)*	-4.46 (-7.64, -2.55) ***	-1.81 (-4.17, 0.54)
48 months	-1.47 (-1.97, -0.98)	-1.51 (-2.90, -0.11)*	-4.22 (-7.71, -2.17) ***	-3.31 (-5.89, -0.73)*
FCSRT total recall, n= 383				
12 months	-0.60 (-0.84, -0.36)	-0.95 (-1.61, -0.30)	-2.24 (-3.17, -1.30)***	-1.88 (-3.06, -0.71)***
24 months	-0.18 (-0.45, 0.08)	-0.71 (-1.43, 0.004)	-2.29 (-3.31, -1.26)***	-1.92 (-3.22, -0.62)**
36 months	-0.92 (-1.24, -0.61)	-0.63 (-1.45, 0.18)	-2.32 (-3.53, -1.12)***	-2.08 (-3.56, -0.60)**
48 months	-0.81 (-1.17, -0.46)	-0.45 (-1.35, 0.45)	-3.14 (-4.48, -1.81)***	-2.54 (-4.22, -0.86)**
FCSRT free delayed recall, n= 383				
12 months	-0.10 (-0.27, 0.06)	-0.25 (-0.70, 0.21)	-1.12 (-1.76, -0.48)***	-1.48 (-2.29, -0.68)**
24 months	-0.11 (-0.28, 0.07)	-0.28 (-0.76, 0.20)	-1.38 (-2.06, -0.70)***	-1.14 (-2.01, -0.28)*
36 months	-0.24 (-0.44, -0.04)	-0.61 (-1.14, -0.07)*	-1.37 (-2.15, -0.59)***	-0.86 (-1.82, 0.08)
48 months	-0.38 (-0.60, -0.17)	-0.69 (-1.26, -0.13)*	-1.90 (-2.74, -1.06)***	-1.28 (-2.33, -0.23)*
FCSRT total delayed recall, n= 383				
12 months	-0.07 (-0.15, 0.01)	-0.22 (-0.43, -0.01)*	-0.57 (-0.87, -0.26)***	-0.66 (-1.04, -0.28)***
24 months	-0.06 (-0.15, 0.03)	-0.32 (-0.57, -0.08)**	-0.72 (-1.07, -0.37)***	-0.51 (-0.95, -0.07)*
36 months	-0.25 (-0.36, -0.14)	-0.20 (-0.49, -0.08)	-1.00 (-1.43, -0.58)***	-0.46 (-0.98, 0.07)
48 months	-0.26 (-0.39, -0.13)	-0.45 (-0.78, -0.13)**	-1.20 (-1.69, -0.72)***	-0.93 (-1.54, -0.31)**

*p value < 0.05; **p value < 0.001; ***p value < 0.001: significant differences in the evolution of the outcomes (Aβ42/40⁻/MCP1⁻ as reference group)

p value < 0.05; #p value < 0.001; ##p value < 0.001: significant difference in the evolution of the outcomes between Aβ42/40⁺/MCP1⁻ and Aβ42/40⁺/MCP1⁺ groups

Models were adjusted by sex, age, BMI, MAPT group, CDR status at baseline, GDS score, and ApoE ε4 genotype

Abbreviations: Aβ42/40 β-amyloid 42aa isoform/β-amyloid 40aa isoform ratio, FCSRT Free and Cued Selective Reminding Test, MCP-1 Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1

^a Abnormal Aβ42/40 defined as values ≥ 107 pg/mL

^b Abnormal MCP-1 defined as values in the 4th quartile (> 251 pg/mL)

^c Negative values indicate worsening performance along follow-up

With regard to the memory outcomes, the Aβ_{42/40}⁺/MCP-1⁻ group showed significant greater worsening in the performance across the four outcomes (between-group difference IFR: β = -4.22, 95%CI = -7.71, -2.17; p < 0.001, ITR: β = -3.14, 95%CI = -4.48, -1.81; p < 0.001, DFR: β = -1.90, 95%CI = -2.74, -1.06; p < 0.001 and DTR: β = -1.20, 95%CI = -1.69, -0.72; p < 0.001) compared to the Aβ_{42/40}⁻/MCP-1⁻ group over the 4 years of follow-up. Similarly, the Aβ_{42/40}⁺/MCP-1⁺ experienced greater declines in the four FCSRT outcomes compared to the reference group (Table 5).

We did not find significant differences for any FCSRT outcome between Aβ_{42/40}⁺/MCP-1⁻ and Aβ_{42/40}⁺/MCP-1⁺ (Table 5). Additional files 5 and 6 show the within-group evolution in the different outcomes. Sensitivity analyses removing ApoE ε4 genotype status from the models yielded similar results (Additional files 7 and 8).

Post hoc analyses

Based on the findings suggesting a domain-specific association between MCP-1 and episodic memory, we undertook exploratory analyses to test whether baseline plasma MCP-1 levels were associated with hippocampus volume changes and cSUVR and hippocampal β-amyloid load. MCP-1 was significantly associated with hippocampal atrophy (n = 299) when used as continuous (β = -0.0000005, 95%CI = -0.0000009, -0.0000007; p = 0.022), whereas in the categorical approach, the MCP-1⁺ group did not show a greater hippocampal atrophy over the follow-up (mean = 966.1 ± 111 days), compared to MCP-1⁻ (between-group difference: β = -0.04, 95%CI = -0.10, 0.01; p = 0.107).

With regard to cross-sectional PET-scan β-amyloid load (n = 193), continuous plasma MCP-1 was neither cross-sectionally associated with hippocampal (β = -0.00008, 95%CI = -0.0002, 0.00008; p = 0.299) or cSUVR (β = -0.0001, 95%CI = -0.0004, 0.0001; p = 0.337), whereas

in the categorical approach, MCP-1⁺ was associated with lower hippocampal SUVr ($\beta = -0.04$, 95%CI = -0.07 , -0.002 ; $p = 0.036$), but not with cSUVr ($\beta = -0.00002$, 95%CI = -0.0001 , 0.0001 ; $p = 0.797$).

Discussion

Our results showed that higher levels of MCP-1 were associated with greater overtime declines on both overall and domain-specific cognitive functions. Domain-specific analysis revealed that higher plasma MCP-1 levels were consistently associated with more pronounced decreases in the episodic memory performance; exploratory analysis found MCP-1 was notably associated with overtime hippocampal atrophy, suggesting MCP-1 association with cognition might be mediated by changes in the hippocampus structure. The association between MCP-1 and cognitive decline was strongest in those with amyloid plaques, as measured by blood plasma A β _{42/40}.

Our findings linking higher plasma MCP-1 and cognitive decline are compatible with available research describing its pathophysiological involvement in neurodegeneration as well as with results of recent animal- and human-based studies addressing its association with cognitive decline [44]. It is possible that peripheral immunologic alterations mirror CNS neuroinflammatory processes [45, 46], what would allow to monitor cognitive decline-related pathophysiological changes occurring before overt clinical manifestations [47]. In fact, it has been proposed that peripheral-mediated processes might not only constitute a reflection of CNS inflammation, but also exacerbate CNS glial cell activation. This occurs in the presence of an age- and inflammation-related increase in blood-brain barrier permeability, allowing the leakage of circulating inflammatory factors and immune cells into CSF and brain parenchyma [48]. In this sense, MCP-1, given its potential role as a regulator of the migration and infiltration into the CNS, might have a prominent utility as a neuroinflammatory marker [16], even when measured in plasma.

Previous murine-based studies have suggested that aging is characterized by increased circulating MCP-1 and that elevated MCP-1 is associated with age-related decline in neurogenesis and subsequent worse performance in memory domains [17, 18]. Contrary to our findings, the first human study exploring longitudinal associations of MCP-1 with Alzheimer's disease (AD) progression showed that CSF but not plasma MCP-1 was elevated in prodromal AD compared to non-prodromal AD individuals with mild-cognitive impairment (MCI), and that CSF MCP-1 was associated to greater cognitive decline in subjects developing AD [34]. Notwithstanding, Lee et al. showed increasing levels of plasma MCP-1

along the AD continuum (from healthy controls to severe AD dementia—CDR = 3) in an outpatient sample of older adults. They further showed that, among MCI and AD participants, MCP-1 levels were associated with 2-year declines in cognitive function evaluated through the MMSE [24]. In line with our findings, Bettcher et al. found associations of plasma MCP-1 levels with episodic memory cross-sectionally in cognitively impaired subjects [20] and longitudinally [23] in asymptomatic older adults; no associations were observed with other cognitive functions. Our findings, alongside Bettcher et al.'s results, suggest the MCP-1-cognitive function associations may be specific to episodic memory function in older adults. The results of our exploratory, post hoc neuroimaging analyses are compatible with previous research linking neuroinflammatory processes and hippocampal volumes in different samples of older adults [49]; since changes in hippocampal volume are linked to episodic memory performance [43], it is possible that the MCP-1-episodic memory associations might be mediated by hippocampal atrophy.

Surprisingly, the magnitude of the associations with cognitive decline was higher in the A β _{42/40}+ /MCP-1- compared to the A β _{42/40}+ /MCP-1+. Although statistically non-significant, this unexpected association deserves further investigations since it raises questions about the role of MCP-1 on cognitive function in the context of β -amyloid deposition, especially on episodic memory. To the best of our knowledge, the sole study investigating the combined interaction of MCP-1 and β -amyloid [19] showed that, in the presence of abnormal CSF tau protein and A β ₄₂/P-tau ratio, increased levels of CSF MCP-1 exacerbated cognitive decline among MCI older adults. Indeed, while we found a modest worsening of both the CDR sum of boxes score and a measure of episodic memory when MCP-1 and A β _{42/40} levels were used as continuous, our study failed in finding the added value of MCP-1 when combined with A β _{42/40} in the categorical approach. Recent research has revealed that, distinctly to in pre-clinical stages, in MCI and AD, microglial function is impaired [50, 51], exacerbating A β deposition [52, 53], tau pathology [54, 55], and synaptic/neuronal loss [53, 56].

In any case, the conflicting findings about the potential interactions between MCP-1 and β -amyloid deposition to determine cognitive declines ask for further research in this topic. Specifically, the exploration of the role of MCP-1 in determining cognitive declines at different stages of cognitive decline/dementia progression should be subject of further research [57]. Importantly, our study expands findings of available studies to a sample of older adults in early stages of cognitive decline for the first time.

Other mechanisms besides β -amyloid deposition are involved in neuroinflammation-mediated cognitive impairment. Indeed, mechanistic research has shown the potential of MCP-1 to promote tau-phosphorylation and neurofibrillary tangle formation [54, 58], a core feature of AD that has been lately shown to be more closely related to cognitive evolution than β -amyloid dyshomeostasis in the brain [59]. Potentially, tau-phosphorylation and the formation of intracellular neurofibrillary tangles might partially explain associations between MCP-1 and cognitive outcomes in older adults. Unfortunately, we did not have available data on tau-related markers. This topic needs further investigations.

Strengths and limitations

Our study presents strengths: its longitudinal nature with a relatively long follow-up and several time-points of data collection, which allow us to know the trajectories of the different cognitive outcome measures; its large sample size compared to previous investigations; and the assessment of both overall and domain-specific cognitive functions.

Nevertheless, our findings should be interpreted considering several limitations. We included a group of relatively healthy and highly educated older adults who participated in a randomized clinical trial; therefore, results may differ in observational studies with demographically diverse populations and generalization of results should be cautious. However, the interventions of the MAPT study did not have significant effects on cognitive function [27]; moreover, all our analyses were adjusted to MAPT group allocation, minimizing potential bias. Although the sample size was substantially reduced in the analyses exploring the combination of MCP-1 and $A\beta_{42/40}$, which might have led to a reduction in statistical power, we still had 429 subjects with available data in both markers, a larger sample than the population of previous investigation [19]. Although the ability of peripheral MCP-1 to reflect its CNS levels is not fully established since this chemokine may be expressed by different tissues, there is some evidence showing MCP-1 levels in plasma and CSF are strongly correlated [46].

Conclusion

The current study showed that higher plasma MCP-1 levels were associated with declines in both overall and episodic memory cognitive performances in older adults over a 4-year follow-up. Whether MCP-1 levels in the context of low-plasma $A\beta_{42/40}$ ratio may confer an increased risk for cognitive decline remains an open question. Further research is needed to examine the potential associations between longitudinal changes in plasma MCP-1 and cognitive evolution in

population-based studies to clarify the validity of this chemokine as a marker of cognitive decline at different disease stages. In addition, the clarification of the directionality and the mechanisms underlying the association between neuroinflammation and cognitive decline at different stages of the disease should be the subject of future research.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13195-021-00940-2>.

Additional file 1. Description of features of ELLA System for plasma MCP-1 determination.

Additional file 2. Neuroimaging procedures. Description of neuroimaging techniques used in the present study.

Additional file 3. Differences between included and excluded participants. Differences in baseline characteristics between MAPT study participants included and excluded in the present study.

Additional file 4. Evolution in overall cognitive outcomes, executive function and attention according to plasma MCP-1 status (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype). Mixed-effect linear regression analysis for variation in overall cognitive outcomes, executive function and attention over time according to plasma MCP-1 status among community-dwelling older adults (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype).

Additional file 5. Evolution in overall memory outcomes according to plasma MCP-1 status (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype). Mixed-effect linear regression analysis for variation in memory outcomes over time according to plasma MCP-1 status among community-dwelling older adults (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype).

Additional file 6. Within group evolution in overall cognitive outcomes, executive function and attention according to plasma MCP-1 status (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype). Within group evolution in memory outcomes over time according to plasma MCP-1 status among community-dwelling older adults (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype).

Additional file 7. Within group evolution in memory outcomes, executive function and attention according to plasma MCP-1 status (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype). Mixed-effect linear regression analysis for variation in memory outcomes over time according to plasma MCP-1 status among community-dwelling older adults (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype).

Additional file 8. Within group evolution in memory outcomes, executive function and attention according to plasma MCP-1 status (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype). Mixed-effect linear regression analysis for variation in overall cognitive outcomes, executive function and attention over time according to combined plasma $A\beta_{42/40}^+$ and MCP-1 status among community-dwelling older adults (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype).

Additional file 9. Within group evolution in memory outcomes, executive function and attention according to plasma MCP-1 status (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype). Mixed-effect linear regression analysis for variation in memory outcomes over time according to combined plasma $A\beta_{42/40}^+$ and MCP-1 status among community-dwelling older adults (excluding ApoE $\epsilon 4$ genotype).

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JLSS directed and contributed to all aspects of this manuscript and wrote the initial draft. KGV, PSB, JD and BV contributed to the conception, study design, theoretical background, and data interpretation. RJB and YL processed biological samples. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The data that support the findings of this study are available from MAPT Study Group but restrictions apply to the availability of these data, which were used under license for the current study, and so are not publicly available. Data are however available from the authors upon reasonable request and with permission of Nicola Coley (nicola.coley@inserm.fr).

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Eligible subjects provided written informed consent prior to inclusion. The MAPT Study Group was authorized by the French Health Authority and

approved by the Advisory Committee for the Protection of Persons participating in Biomedical Research of Toulouse.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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