

Biomarkers	Cell localization in the central nervous system	Pathophysiological mechanism explaining the concentration increase in blood in mTBI	Techniques available for blood testing
S100B	Astrocytes	Release from damaged glial cells	ELISA, ECLIA, LIA, IRMA, IFMA
Glial fibrillary acid protein (GFAP)	Astrocytes	Release from damaged glial cells	ELISA, ECLIA, Digital ELISA
Ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase L1 (UCH-L1)	Neuron (cell bodies)	Release from damaged neuronal cells	ELISA, ECLIA, Digital ELISA
Light and heavy neurofilament (NFL, NFH)	Neuron (axons)	Release from damaged neuronal cells	Digital ELISA, Ella
Tau	Neuron (axons)	Release from damaged neuronal cells	Digital ELISA
heart fatty acid binding protein (H-FABP)	Neuron (cell bodies)	Release from damaged neuronal cells	ELISA, ECLIA
α II-spectrin N-terminal fragment (SNTF)	Neuron (cell bodies)	STNF-145 and STNF-150 are products of the degradation of spectrin after calpain cleavage. The accumulation of these fragments in damaged axons, produces an increase of the blood concentrations	ELISA
Neuron-specific Enolase (NSE)	Neuron (cell bodies)	Release from damaged neuronal cells	ELISA, ECLIA
Myelin basic protein (MBP)	Oligodendrocytes	Release from damaged glial cells	ELISA
β Trace protein (BTP)	Spinal leptomeninges and pachymeninx	Alteration of the blood-brain barrier	ELISA, Nephelometry Latex assay

Table 1