CLEAR TBI
NEUROLABS

TBI BIOMARKERS HELP TELL THE STORY SYMPTOMS CAN'T

Blood-based biomarkers may help reveal biological changes associated with traumatic brain injury that are not always visible through traditional evaluation methods.



OBJECTIVE CLINICAL EVALUATION
Supports clinical evaluation with measurable biological data.

DATA-DRIVEN DECISION MAKING
Helps providers make more informed decisions following head trauma.

IMPROVED CLINICAL INSIGHT
Provides additional clarity into biological response over time.

OBJECTIVE DATA. CLINICALLY RELEVANT INSIGHT.

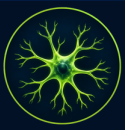
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KEY BIOMARKERS IN TBI EVALUATION

Objective biomarker testing can support a more informed view of traumatic brain injury.



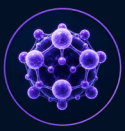
GFAP

Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein
Marker of astrocyte injury;
rises early and is useful in acute diagnosis.



UCH-L1

Ubiquitin C-terminal Hydrolase L1
Reflects neuronal cell body damage;
peaks within hours and declines quickly.



S100β

S100 Calcium-Binding Protein B
Indicates astrocytic activation;
rises quickly but may be less specific due to extracranial sources.



NF-L

Neurofilament Light Chain
Indicates axonal injury;
rises more slowly and may remain elevated for months to years.

TIMING MATTERS



Acute (0–60 days): GFAP and UCHL1 spike within the first 24 hours before declining over weeks and months.

Subacute (1-30 days): NF-L becomes more relevant to severe injuries over time.

Persistent elevation may indicate long-term neurodegeneration, neuroinflammation, and/or risk of cognitive decline.

Bring Objective Clarity to Brain Injury Care

Advanced biomarker-based diagnostics for objective TBI evaluation.

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