



metabolism upregulation, and cell adhesion molecules, VEGF, and axon guidance and morphogenesis downregulation.

**Conclusion:** The CSF proteome in DLB varied depending on the CSF AD profile. The overlap in CSF proteome between AD dementia and DLB with signs of AD seems to cover mostly immune-mediated processes. The biological abnormalities in DLB with isolated abnormal CSF  $A\beta_{42}$  were most distinct, possibly pointing to a unique subtype. Using biomarkers and proteomics for understanding the biology behind AD co-pathology could guide treatment development for DLB.

**Table 1 Patient characteristics**

Characteristics	DLB N=109	DLB Subgroups				AD dementia N=230	Controls N=246
		DLB A-T- N=29	DLB A-T+ N=16	DLB A+T- N=29	DLB A+T+ N=36		
Age, years	69 (8)	65 (7)	69 (9)	71 (6)	71 (9)	66 (8)	60 (8)
Male, n (%)	91 (83%)	26 (90%)	14 (88%)	24 (83%)	27 (77%)	135 (59%)	148 (60%)
MMSE, median±IQR	23 ± 6	23 ± 4	24 ± 5	23 ± 7	22 ± 10	21 ± 7	29 ± 2

DLB = Dementia with Lewy bodies; MMSE = mini-mental state examination; **Missingness:** MMSE N=11.

**Figure 1 Protein dysregulation in DLB and overlap with AD dementia**

**A Expression compared to Controls and overlap with AD dementia**

	DLB A-T-		DLB A-T+		DLB A+T-		DLB A+T+	
	4 ↑	2 ↓	12 ↑	0 ↓	16 ↑	296 ↓	18 ↑	3 ↓
384 ↑ in AD	3	0	11	-	7	140	15	0
13 ↓ in AD	0	0	0	-	1	3	0	0

**B 28 proteins with increased or decrease expression compared to controls in both one or more DLB groups and AD dementia**

