How to classify Alzheimer’s disease and identify those presymptomatic individuals with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) who will eventually convert to Alzheimer’s is the issue addressed in Sandip Ray’s manuscript. Statistical methods including significance analysis of microarrays (SAM), unsupervised clustering algorithm, predictive analysis of microarrays (PAM, 10-fold cross-validation) were used in Ray’s work. His conclusion is that 18 signaling proteins in blood plasma are found that can be used to classify blinded samples from Alzheimer’s and control subjects with close to 90% accuracy. Also, these signaling proteins can help identify patients who had MCI that progressed to Alzheimer’s disease 2-6 years later. Biological analysis of the 18 proteins points to systemic dysregulation of hematopoiesis, immune responses, apoptosis and neuronal support in presymptomatic Alzheimer’s disease, which makes the conclusion more convincing.