

THE DEPENDENCE OF THE CONCENTRATION OF TYPE 2 GLYCOPROTEIN ON THE CONCENTRATION OF ZONULIN IN CROHN'S DISEASE DURING REMISSION OF THE DISEASE

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Poster

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A study of 217 Crohn's disease patients in remission found no correlation between fecal zonulin levels and serum anti-GP2 antibodies (IgA and IgG), markers of intestinal permeability and pancreatic autoimmunity respectively.

KEY POINTS

- Among 217 CD patients in remission (median age 38 years), 35% had elevated fecal zonulin (mean 235.4 ± 11.6 ng/ml), 27.2% had elevated serum IgA anti-GP2 (mean 24.4 ± 1.9 units/ml), and 63% had elevated serum IgG anti-GP2 (mean 19.7 ± 1.1 units/ml).
- No correlation was found between fecal zonulin concentration and serum IgA anti-GP2 levels ($r = -0.260$, $p > 0.05$).
- A moderate correlation ($r = 0.310$, $p = 0.033$) was observed between fecal zonulin and serum IgG anti-GP2, though the authors concluded overall there was no correlation between these markers.
- Fecal zonulin is used as a noninvasive marker of increased intestinal permeability, while GP2 is the main antigen for pancreatic antibodies associated with Crohn's disease.

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