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Summary

PROOF OF CONCEPT IN VITRO STUDY OF THE ADSORPTION CAPACITY OF THE ENTEROSORBENT ENTEROSGEL FOR CYTOKINES AND ENZYMES RELEVANT TO ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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In vitro study demonstrates that Enterosgel adsorbs pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1β, MMP9, and TNF-α implicated in ulcerative colitis pathogenesis, with rapid initial reduction within 15 minutes and concentration-dependent efficacy.

KEY POINTS

- Enterosgel showed measurable concentration-dependent adsorption of IL-1β, MMP9, and TNF-α, with 95.8-99.4% of cytokines adsorbed within 15 minutes and adsorption plateauing by 120 minutes.
- Higher gel concentrations improved adsorption efficiency, with doubling of gel concentration leading to an average 30% decrease in residual cytokines, though small amounts remained even at the highest concentration tested.
- Adsorption of TNF-α saturated at 1000 pg/mL, and charcoal achieved slightly greater adsorption by 120 minutes, though the difference was not statistically significant.
- Approximately 50% of UC patients experience daily faecal urgency; Enterosgel has shown clinical effectiveness in reducing urgency in IBS-D patients and does not cause constipation unlike loperamide.
- The authors state that further validation with biological replicates and clinical studies assessing urgency in treated UC patients is required.

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