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Summary

IDENTIFICATION OF URINE AND SERUM DIAGNOSTIC BIOMARKERS OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE USING A PROTEOMIC APPROACH

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IBD

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Proteomic profiling of serum and urine from 100 treatment-naïve IBD patients identified differentially expressed proteins with diagnostic potential, achieving ROC AUC values up to 0.94 for distinguishing Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and healthy controls.

KEY POINTS

- Mass spectrometry analysis identified 45 differentially expressed serum proteins in ulcerative colitis versus controls, 32 in Crohn's disease versus controls, and 12 between the two IBD subtypes.
- Urine proteomics revealed 110 differentially expressed proteins in ulcerative colitis versus controls, 50 in Crohn's disease versus controls, and 31 between IBD subtypes.
- Multiple serum and urine proteins achieved ROC area under the curve values up to 0.94, indicating potential as non-invasive diagnostic classifiers pending further validation.
- Pathway analysis identified altered signaling in prothrombin activation, acute phase response, complement and coagulation system, and LXR/RXR activation in IBD patients compared to controls.
- This study is relevant for researchers seeking non-invasive biomarkers to complement or reduce reliance on endoscopy for IBD diagnosis.

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