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Summary

OCTN1 VARIANTS SHAPE INNATE IMMUNITY AND PREDICT INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE TO VEDOLIZUMAB IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS PATIENTS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

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A prospective study of 90 ulcerative colitis patients found that OCTN1 genetic variants may predict differential response to anti-TNFα versus vedolizumab therapy.

KEY POINTS

- The OCTN1 503F variant was associated with increased IL-1β secretion from human leukocytes in laboratory experiments with THP1 cells and primary monocytes
- In multivariate analysis of 90 UC patients, the mutated 503F variant showed overall better response to therapy compared to wild type 503L and heterozygous variants (OR=16.72, p=0.011)
- Patients with the 503F variant treated specifically with vedolizumab showed significantly reduced clinical response at six months (OR=0.02, p=0.04), with similar trends observed for two-year steroid-free therapy persistence
- The authors conclude that the 503F genotype may predict worse response to vedolizumab compared to 503L and heterozygous variants, potentially informing treatment selection in UC

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