

UPREGULATED TISSUE FACTOR IN COLONIC MESENCHYMAL CELLS IN ACTIVE ULCERATIVE COLITIS IS ASSOCIATED WITH SEVERE AND RESISTANT TO TREATMENT DISEASE, BUT TOFACITINIB HAS NO EFFECT ON IT

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

IBD

October 15, 2023

In primary human colonic mesenchymal cells from ulcerative colitis patients, tissue factor mRNA expression correlates with disease severity and treatment resistance, while tofacitinib does not increase tissue factor expression and may partially inhibit cytokine-driven upregulation.

KEY POINTS

- Tissue factor mRNA expression in colonic mesenchymal cells from 10 active UC patients was significantly associated with higher partial Mayo scores, lower serum albumin, and more severe endoscopic lesions, with 20-fold higher expression in Mayo score 3 versus 2 and 9-fold higher in difficult-to-treat patients requiring multiple biologics.
- Tofacitinib alone did not upregulate tissue factor expression in these cells, contrary to concerns that it might increase thrombotic risk.
- All tested Th1, Th2, and Treg cytokines upregulated tissue factor by 5.5 to 7.5-fold, with IL-13 showing the maximal effect, and tofacitinib tended to partially inhibit these cytokine effects, reducing IL-13-driven upregulation by 40 percent.
- This ex vivo study suggests tofacitinib may limit pro-inflammatory cytokine effects on tissue factor rather than independently increasing thrombotic risk, though findings are from a small sample of cultured mesenchymal cells.

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