

SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN PROFILES OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE PATIENTS - A PRELIMINARY STUDY

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Poster

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Serum protein profiling in 92 multi-ethnic Asian IBD patients identified 18 differentially abundant inflammatory proteins, with distinct patterns for ulcerative colitis versus Crohn's disease suggesting different disease pathways.

KEY POINTS

- Nine inflammatory proteins (AXIN-1, CD8A, CXCL1, EN-RAGE, FGF-23, HGF, IL17A, OSM, TGF-alpha) were elevated in both ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease patients compared to 42 healthy controls undergoing screening colonoscopy.
- Six proteins (4E-BP1, CCL11, IL-18R1, IL-20, MMP-10, TRANCE) were elevated only in ulcerative colitis, while TNF was elevated only in Crohn's disease, and two proteins (DNER, SCF) were less abundant in Crohn's disease.
- Three immunoproteins (CCL11, MMP-10, TRANCE) were differentially abundant between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, suggesting subtype-specific pathways.
- The authors note this pilot study reaffirmed findings for EN-RAGE, MMP-10, and OSM consistent with predominantly Caucasian cohorts, and state that larger studies are required to validate these biomarkers for disease activity and biologic therapy response prediction.
- This work addresses a gap in serum proteome characterization for IBD in multi-ethnic Asian populations and may interest researchers studying IBD biomarkers and personalized therapy approaches.

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