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Summary

EX VIVO EFFECTS OF INFLIXIMAB ON THE LONG NON-CODING RNAS EXPRESSION LEVELS IN CROHN´S DISEASE

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A transcriptomic study of intestinal biopsies from 30 patients with Crohn's disease found widespread dysregulation of long non-coding RNAs between ileum and colon but no differential expression attributable to ex vivo infliximab treatment.

KEY POINTS

- Endoscopic biopsies from ileum and colon of 10 active CD, 10 quiescent CD, and 10 healthy control patients were cultured with or without infliximab and analyzed by Illumina gene expression array.
- Widespread dysregulation of lncRNAs was observed in ileum biopsies compared to colon at baseline and after infliximab culture, enriched in pathways including proliferation, apoptosis, inflammatory response of fibroblasts, and mitogen-activated protein kinase signaling.
- No significant lncRNAs were identified as differentially expressed due to infliximab treatment across different intestinal locations, disease presence, or disease activity comparisons.
- The authors conclude that intestinal location (ileum versus colon) is more relevant than infliximab exposure when analyzing lncRNA expression differences in intestinal tissue.
- This work is relevant to researchers investigating transcriptomic mechanisms in inflammatory bowel disease and the molecular effects of anti-TNF biologics.

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