

LIQUID BIOPSY ASSESSMENT OF THE SEROLOGICAL PROFILE IN CELIAC DISEASE

Knut E.A. Lundin

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Presentation

Colorectal

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Serum proteomics identified 31 inflammation-related proteins significantly elevated in celiac disease patients compared to healthy controls, with CXCL11 and TNFRSF9 distinguishing untreated, treated, and control groups.

KEY POINTS

- In 161 untreated celiac disease patients, 24 proteins were elevated compared to 40 healthy controls, including CXCL9, CXCL10, CXCL11, CCL25, IFN-gamma, IL12B, IL17A, IL7, and TNFRSF9.
- After one year of gluten-free diet, 9 proteins remained elevated in 63 treated patients (CXCL10, CXCL11, IL12B, IL7, CD40, TNFRSF9, CSF1, VEGFA, ST1A1), indicating persistent inflammation.
- CXCL11 and TNFRSF9 were significant across all comparisons and are relevant for T-cell activation and regulation.
- Paired analysis showed CXCL9, CXCL11, CCL11, CCL25, IL17A, TNFRSF9, and ADA were significantly higher in untreated versus treated patients.
- IL-17A and CXCL11 were significantly lower in patients with only TG2 antibody response compared to those positive for both TG2 and deamidated gluten peptide antibodies.

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