

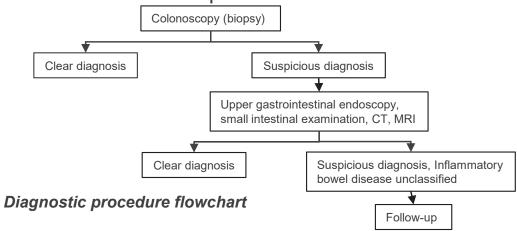
Diagnostic marker for inflammatory bowel disease

Anti-vascular endothelial antibody (serum marker) detected in ulcerative colitis

Physical findings, medical history (radiation exposure, antimicrobial medication, overseas travel), blood test (complete blood count, inflammatory findings, etc.), bacterial culture examination, parasitological examination

Excerpt from Ulcerative colitis diagnostic criteria (revised Jan21, 2017)

2017)



Overview

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a general term for disease in which inflammation occurs in the colon, such as ulcerative colitis. The number of patients with ulcerative colitis is said to be 170,000 in Japan. Ulcerative colitis is an intestinal canal chronic inflammation that occurs in a relatively young aged people and it is an intractable disease with repeated recurrence and remission.

The ulcerative colitis diagnosis is made through inflammatory findings and endoscopy. The presence of autoantibody such as anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody and anti-smooth muscle cell antibody has been reported in ulcerative colitis, but the positivity rate is low with less than 50%.

This invention is about a new marker with a positive rate of nearly 70% in patient with ulcerative colitis: <u>anti-endothelial cell protein C receptor antibody (anti-EPCR antibody).</u> This invention could be a new diagnostic marker for ulcerative colitis.

IP Data

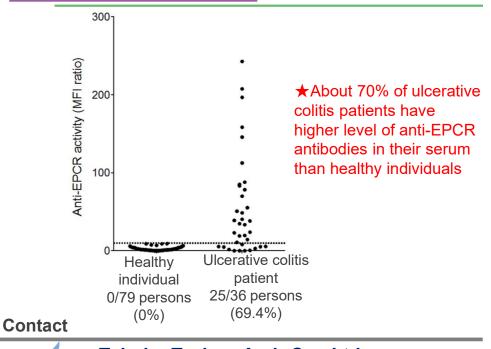
IP No. : JP2019-156558

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Data comparison with healthy individuals





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