

IDK® Zonulin



ELISAs for the determination of zonulin family peptides (ZFP)

- ⇒ Biomarker for increased permeability of intestinal barrier
- ⇒ Celiac disease
- ⇒ Type 1 diabetes

Worldwide
exclusive!



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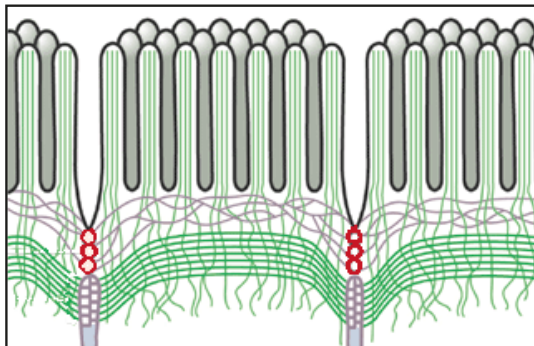


IDK® Zonulin

Understanding the dynamic interaction between zonulin family peptides and type 1 diabetes mellitus

Zonulin is a human protein analogue to the zonula occludens toxin derived from *Vibrio cholerae* which regulates tight junctions of the digestive tract. Zonulin binds to a specific receptor on the surface of intestinal epithelia and triggers a cascade of biochemical events which induces tight junction disassembly and a subsequent permeability increase of the intestinal epithelia, allowing some substances to pass through and activate immune reactions.

Fasano and his co-workers found that the zonulin system is more activated in celiac disease and type 1 diabetes mellitus patients. Patients with active celiac disease showed higher levels of zonulin and anti-zonulin antibodies compared to non-celiac patients and patients in remission, who were on a gluten-free diet.



An increased intestinal permeability, also colloquially called **'leaky gut'**, is nowadays associated with the metabolic syndrome, obesity, and several autoimmune, inflammatory, and neoplastic diseases. Based on evidence, leaky gut plays a meaningful role in diseases such as multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, and inflammatory bowel diseases.

The polyclonal anti-body used in our ELISA is based on the zonulin sequence as published by Wang (Journal of Cell Science, 2000) and di Pierro (Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001).

Correspondingly, the readings of **IDK® Zonulin** ELISA detecting zonulin family peptides correlate well – as already found in many papers – with established metabolic traits linked to increased gut permeability, such as insulin resistance and obesity.

IDK® Zonulin	
Matrix	Stool
Sample volume	15 mg
Test principle	ELISA
Cat. No.	K 5600

IDK® Zonulin	
Matrix	Serum
Sample volume	25 µl
Test principle	ELISA
Cat. No.	K 5601

Literature:

1. Fasano A et al. (2000) Zonulin, a Newly Discovered Modulator of Intestinal Permeability, and Its Expression in Coeliac Disease. *Lancet* 355(9214):1518-9.
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4. Di Pierro M et al. (2001) Zonula occludens toxin structure-function analysis. Identification of the fragment biologically active on tight junctions and of the zonulin receptor binding domain. *J Biol Chem* 276(22):19160-5
5. Freemark Michael et al. (2003) Screening for Celiac Disease in Children with Type 1 Diabetes: Two Views of the Controversy. *Diabetes Care* 26(6):1932-9.
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7. Watts T et al. (2005) Role of the Intestinal Tight Junction Modulator Zonulin in the Pathogenesis of Type 1 Diabetes in BB Diabetic-Prone Rats. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 102(8):2916-21.
8. De Magistris MT (2006) Zonula Occludens Toxin as a New Promising Adjuvant for Mucosal Vaccines. *Vaccine* 24 Suppl 2:S2-60-1.
9. Sapone A et al. (2006) Zonulin Upregulation Is Associated with Increased Gut Permeability in Subjects with Type 1 Diabetes and Their Relatives. *Diabetes* 55(5):1443-9.
10. Thomas KE et al. (2006) Gliadin Stimulation of Murine Macrophage Inflammatory Gene Expression and Intestinal Permeability Are MyD88-Dependent: Role of the Innate Immune Response in Celiac Disease. *J Immunol* 176(4):2512-21.

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