A prospective audit of the use of tacrolimus in patients with refractory subacute ulcerative colitis in a district general hospital

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Introduction Tacrolimus appears to be effective short-term treatment for patients with refractory ulcerative colitis (UC) and is recommended by NICE2 in suitable patients. We report our experience in a district general hospital out-patient setting of tacrolimus in patients with steroid refractory subacute UC whom either failed, or were intolerant to thiopurines and as an alternate to surgery. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland infliximab may play a role in the pathophysiology of ulcerative colitis (UC). K8 -/- mice develop chronic colitis. K8 and K18 play a role in TNF-α-induced apoptosis. We have previously shown increased expression of insoluble K8, K18 and K19 in long-standing UC relative to recent-onset ulcerative colitis (≤5 years) using mass spectrometry (MS) in the IF fraction of pooled patient samples. The aim of this study was to use antibody-based relative quantification of K8, K18, K19 in individual patient samples to validate MS results and describe variation in expression across the cohort.

Disclosure of Interest None Declared.

PTU-064 INCREASED MUCOSAL EXPRESSION OF INSOLUBLE KERATINS 8, 18 AND 19 IN LONG-STANDING ULCERATIVE COLITIS IN COMPARISON TO RECENT-ONSET ULCERATIVE COLITIS: VALIDATION OF MASS SPECTROMETRY DATA

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Introduction Intermediate filaments (IF) are one of the main components of the human cell cytoskeleton with keratins (K) being the largest component. K8, K18 and K19 constitute the main keratins in the intestinal epithelial cells. Keratin alteration may play a role in the pathophysiology of ulcerative colitis (UC). K8 -/- mice develop chronic colitis. K8 and K18 play a role in TNF-α induced-apoptosis. We have previously shown increased expression of insoluble K8, K18 and K19 in long-standing UC relative to recent-onset ulcerative colitis (≤5 years) using mass spectrometry (MS) in the IF fraction of pooled patient samples. The aim of this study was to use antibody-based relative quantification of K8, K18, K19 in individual patient samples to validate MS results and describe variation in expression across the cohort.