mg/L. Pre-DE ATI levels in those without a fall in ATI ≤ 10 mg/L did not differ significantly from those where a fall was seen: median 65 mg/L (range 10–455). Acute IR following DE occurred in 3 patients with ATI >10 mg/L vs 0 in the transient/ATI- group ($p=0.06$). At week 24 following DE, 16/31 ATI+ patients were in clinical remission (10 recaptured after LOR; 6 maintained clinical remission) vs 30/47 ATI- patients (22 recaptured after LOR; 8 maintained clinical remission). Duration of clinical remission was shorter in ATI+ patients (median 24 weeks, range 0–88) than in those with transient/ATI- (median 36 weeks, range 0–126, $p=0.06$).

Conclusions A strategy of DE for selected patients receiving IFX is associated with an increase in drug levels and a reduced rate of ATI positivity. This is associated with clinical remission in approximately 50% of patients at 6 months but the duration of this response is shorter in those with ATI >10 mg/L compared to those undergoing DE without ATI >10 mg/L.

OWE-02 THE IBD BIORESOURCE: PROGRESSING FROM GENETICS TO FUNCTION AND CLINICAL TRANSLATION IN CD & UC

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10.1136/gutjnl-2019-BSGAbstracts.123

Introduction The Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) BioResource was established by the UK IBD Genetics Consortium and the NIHR BioResource in 2016 to expedite functional characterisation of IBD-associated variants and clinical translation of recent genetics advances. It aims to recruit 25,000 patients, across hospitals sites nationwide, who can then be further invited for future research studies based on genotype and/or phenotype.

Methods The Main cohort comprises individuals with established Crohn's Disease (CD) and Ulcerative Colitis (UC). Both clinical and self-reported phenotype data are collected, alongside plasma, serum and DNA samples for Whole Genome Sequencing. The Inception cohort aims to recruit a sub-set of 1,000 individuals newly diagnosed with IBD that will provide more detailed sampling, unconfounded by drug treatment or effects of surgery and includes stool, biopsy tissue and whole blood for RNA. This cohort offers a unique resource to undertake omics studies and facilitate research into determinants, predictors and biomarkers of IBD disease course and treatment response. The IBD BioResource panel can be accessed by any investigators with ethically approved proposals and may involve a range of possible options, such as access to data/samples or recall of genotype-selected participants to donate further samples or trial novel therapies.

Results

Main cohort Recruitment is still going strong and we now have over 20,000 patients enrolled into our IBD BioResource panel.

Inception cohort This has now been up and running fully since March 2018. We have >40 hospital sites trained to identify and recruit to this cohort. Recruitment is going well too, with 10% of our target reached so far.

Translation One measure of success for IBD BioResource is the use of its panel for the facilitation of IBD research. To

date 12 'Stage 2 studies' have applied to utilise the IBD BioResource. Of the 12 applications, $\sim 40\%$ requested access to anonymised samples and data while the remaining $\sim 60\%$ required involvement of participants (recall to sites/completion of online questionnaires). Field of studies ranged from disease mechanistic, immunology through to genetic, environmental and microbial interactions.

We aim to give further update about the current state of the project, which will be over 3 years. This will include key achievements and milestones reached, the 'highs and lows' of setting up large cohort of patients and highlights on selected stage 2 studies.

Conclusion The IBD BioResource and its network are on course to fulfil their goals.

OWE-03 HIGHER SERUM GOLIMUMAB CONCENTRATIONS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH COMBINED CLINICAL-BIOCHEMICAL REMISSION: RESULTS FROM THE GO-LEVEL STUDY

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10.1136/gutjnl-2019-BSGAbstracts.124

Introduction The exposure-response relationship associated with the use of golimumab for UC has been previously demonstrated in the PURSUIT trial program. A significant association between serum golimumab concentrations (SGC) and favourable outcomes was observed during both induction and maintenance therapy. However, data regarding the optimal therapeutic SGC threshold is limited.

Methods GO-LEVEL was an open-label, phase IV study (NCT03124121) which included a prospective cohort commencing induction therapy as well as a cross-sectional cohort of patients receiving maintenance treatment (defined as a minimum of 18 weeks from initiation). Here we report the results of the maintenance study.

Patients receiving maintenance therapy were recruited either at the point of flare, or during stable remission. Clinical disease activity was evaluated using SCCAI and PRO2, biochemical activity using faecal calprotectin (FC) and CRP and QoL using the IBD-Control questionnaire. Clinical remission was defined as SCCAI <3 .

Combined clinical-biochemical remission was defined as SCCAI <3 as well as FC <250 ug/g. SGC and anti-golimumab antibodies (AGA) were measured using a drug-sensitive ELISA (LISATRACKER, Theradiag). Samples were collected within 7 days of the subsequent administration.

Fishers Exact or Mann-Whitney U were used to compare groups and ROC analysis to identify therapeutic threshold.

Results In total, 49 patients on maintenance treatment were recruited; 31 in clinical remission and 18 at the point of flare. There was no significant difference in median SGC between the two groups (2.7 vs 2.1ug/ml, respectively, $p=0.27$).

Of the 46 patients with FC data available, 24 were in combined remission, 22 were not. The median SGC of those in combined remission was significantly higher than those who were not (3.0 vs 2.0ug/ml, respectively, $p=0.031$). Univariate analysis comparing groups can be seen in table 1. ROC curve analysis demonstrates 2.1ug/ml as the optimal therapeutic