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研究課題名	炎症性腸疾患に対する新しい病態制御機構の解明
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研究報告書

We had shown that　Inhibition of the fibrinolytic factor plasmin protects against colitis in mice by suppressing matrix metalloproteinase 9-mediated cytokine release from myeloid cells (Munakata et al Gastronterology 2015). Based on these animal studies, we started collecting blood samples from patients with chronic inflammatory diseases including Morbus Chrohn and Colitis Ulcerosa.Over the study period of one year, we collected blood samples from around ten patients at different time points of treatment. Similar to the results we had obtained in mice, we were able to show that certain proteases including matrix metalloproteinase-9 and plasminogen were linked to the acute phase of the disease, where critical proinflammatory cytokines also could be detected. Furthermore, we have preliminary data in murine models of chronic inflammatory diseases showing that certain angiocrine factors are elevated. But further confirmation is needed. Given these promising results both in mouse models and human patient samplese on the elevation of fibrinolytic factors, we propose that clinical studies on the use of anti-fibrinolytic agents during certain stages of the disease might be a novel treatment option for patients with chronic inflammatory disease.