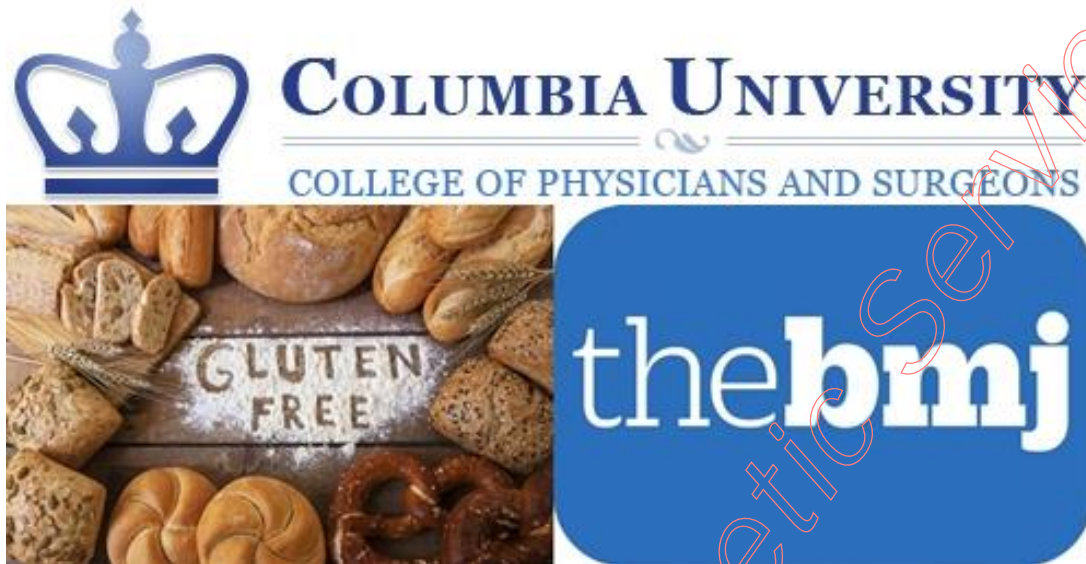


## Genetic Science Spotlight

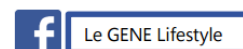
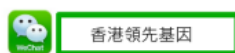
### Columbia University Reviews Celiac Disease and Non-Celiac Gluten Sensitivity



Celiac disease has become one of the most common genetic disorders in the west, with a prevalence of approximately 1% in the population. The multisystem immune disorder is triggered by gluten consumption in people with genetic predisposition. The exact pathogenesis of celiac disease remains unclear, while researchers concur that genetic predisposition combining with environmental factors are responsible. Many of the conditions associated with celiac disease share a common genetic basis – the *HLA-DQ2*. While the *HLA* gene is considered the most significant one, non-*HLA* genes such as those encoding *CTLA-4* and *myosin 1XB*, as well as *IL2* and *IL21* genes have also been linked to celiac disease. When a diagnosis of celiac disease is absent, worldwide surveys have also found people claiming to be gluten sensitive and adhering to a gluten-free diet. However, the benefits of gluten-free diets are arguable, if not lacking.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4596973/>

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