

More diabetes-associated, non-associated autoantibodies in T1D

September 6 2016



(HealthDay)—Patients with type 1 diabetes have more diabetes-

associated autoantibodies (DAAs) and non-DAAs than patients with type 2 diabetes, according to a study published online Aug. 29 in *Diabetes Care*.

Nanette C. Schloot, M.D., from Heinrich-Heine University in Düsseldorf, Germany, and colleagues analyzed patients with adult-onset type 1 [diabetes](#) (80 patients: 50 with latent autoimmune diabetes in adults [LADA] and 30 with classic type 1 diabetes) and type 2 diabetes (626 patients) for DAAs (GAD antibody [GADA], IA-2 antigen, islet cell antibody, and zinc transporter T8), non-DAAs (transglutaminase, thyroid peroxide autoantibodies, parietal cell antibodies), and concentrations of 10 immune mediators.

The researchers found that patients with type 1 diabetes (LADA or classic) could not be differentiated by autoantibodies or immune mediators. Nine of 10 immune mediators were negatively correlated with DAA titers in type 1 diabetes. Type 2 patients had no DAAs and had fewer non-DAAs (P patients with type 1 diabetes who had high GADA titers).

"Differences in the clinical classification of diabetes are associated with graded differences in adaptive and innate immune reactivity," the authors write.

Two authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry; the study was partially funded by DeveloGen.

More information: [Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2016 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: More diabetes-associated, non-associated autoantibodies in T1D (2016, September 6)
retrieved 3 May 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-09-diabetes-associated-non-associated-autoantibodies-t1d.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.