

Novel targets in the diagnosis of autoimmune and non-autoimmune diseases

Harald Heidecke

*CellTrend GmbH, Luckenwalde, Germany
Corresponding author, email: heidecke@celltrend.de*

© 2018 Harald Heidecke; licensee Infinite Science Publishing

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Antibodies against GPCR are present in autoimmune and non-autoimmune diseases. Furthermore, CellTrend described for the first time antibodies against growth factors (GF, e.g. VEGF-A) and their related receptors (GFR, e.g. EGF-R). Elevated as well as decreased antibodies against GPCRs, GFs and GFRs are present in many diseases. There are a growing number of antibodies against different GPCR, GF and GFRs. The following ELISAs for the quantitative determination of AT1R-Ab, ETAR-Ab, ETBR-Ab, PAR1-Ab, PAR2-Ab, M1R-Ab, M2R-Ab, M3R-Ab, M4R-Ab, M5R-Ab, Complement-Receptor-5a-Ab, CXCR3-Ab, CXCR4-Ab, α 1-adr-R-Ab, α 2-adr-R-Ab, β 1-adr-R-Ab, β 2-adr-R-Ab, VEGF-A-Ab, VEGF-B-Ab, VEGFR1-Ab, EGF-Ab, EGFR-Ab and PlGF-Ab are available as kits. Some of these assays are registered as in vitro Diagnostica (IvD). In addition, antibodies against Serotonin-R, Dopamin-R and FGF are available as a CellTrend lab service. Current findings indicate the important role of anti-GPCR, anti-GF, anti-GFR antibody patterns as markers of diseases. Therefore, further studies determining the whole spectrum of antibodies targeting GPCRs, GFs and GFRs in healthy subjects and in different diseases are necessary. New mathematic models for the analysis of the antibody patterns are required, too.