



Immunosciences Lab., Inc.

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REFERRING PHYSICIAN

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Patient Name:

PARK-ALVAREZ, RUBEN

Patient I.D.:

DOB08062002

Blood Drawn	Processed	Reported	ISL No.
07/18/06	07/20/06	08/03/06	200714

TEST

RESULTS NORMAL ABNORMAL

REFERENCE RANGE

UNITS

*** DIPEPTIDYLPEPTIDASE ***

DIPEPTIDYLPEPTIDASE IgG	16	0-20	ELISA
DIPEPTIDYLPEPTIDASE IgM	16	0-20	ELISA
DIPEPTIDYLPEPTIDASE IgA	21	0-20	ELISA

*****PLEASE NOTE NEW REFERENCE RANGES*****
Several dietary proteins and peptides act as opioid peptides or receptors. The caseomorphins and butyrophilin (a major protein of the milk fat globule membrane) from milk, gluteomorphin, gliadin toxic peptide, rye-gamma-70, secalin gamma-35 and hordein gamma-3 are few known examples. Dipeptidylpeptidase (DDP) activity is needed for hydrolysis and absorption of these peptides from the GI tract and in circulation. Dysfunctional DPP or autoantibody reaction against it may result in elevation of caseomorphins and gluteomorphin in the gut and then in circulation. This elevation of dietary peptides may initiate local and systemic immune response resulting in IgG and IgM presence in the blood and IgA in blood and saliva against caseomorphin and gluteomorphin with possible disturbance in neuroimmune communication.

References:

1. Reichelt KL: Neurosecretion and brain peptides. Ed Martin et al., Raven Press p.627-643, 1981
2. Stefferl A., et al: Butyrophilin, a milk protein modulates the encephalitogenic T cell response to MOG in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. J Immunology 165:2859, 2000.
3. Palouso K, et al. Rye gamma-70 and gamma-35 secalins and barley gamma-3 hordein in cross react with w-5 gliadins: a major allergen in wheat-dependent, exercise-induced anaphylaxis. Clinical experimental Allergy 31:466, 2001.
4. Chatachatee P, et al. Identification of IgG and IgE binding epitopes of B-andK-case in cow's milk allergic patients. Clinical Experimental Allergy 31:1256, 2001.

The performance characteristics of this test were established through validation by Immunosciences Laboratory, Inc., and no approval is required by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Immunosciences Laboratory, Inc. is regulated under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 ("CLIA") as qualified to perform high complexity clinical testing.

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