BACKGROUND

Gliadin is a glycoprotein that, along with glutenin, plays a role in the formation of gluten, an ergastic amorphous mixture of proteins found in wheat, rye and barley. Gluten is responsible for the elasticity of kneaded dough, which allows it to be leavened. Gliadin is approximately 60% soluble in ethanol and contains only intramolecule disulfide links. Gliadin is also found in a variety of foods as well as in beer, along with the glycopolypeptide hordein. Induction of zonulin release in intestinal epithelial cells is triggered by Gliadin. This causes an activation of the zonulin pathway by PKC-mediated cytoskeleton reorganization and tight junction opening leading to a rapid increase in intestinal permeability to macromolecules. Individuals with disorders such as celiac disease or Crohn's disease are sensitive to Gliadin since they lack the enzyme necessary for its digestion and can not tolerate it in their diet.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Gliadin (HYB 314-01) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a Gliadin-related peptide coupled to immunogenic carrier protein.