

Type III and VI Collagen remodeling biomarkers have the potential to distinguish between IPF and HP

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Background & Aim

IPF and HP are two ILDs with similar clinical phenotype but distinct management, making their precise separation critical. Serological biomarkers may assist in this distinction. Extracellular matrix (ECM) remodeling is a hallmark of fibrosis. Collagen formation and degradation processes release peptide fragments into the blood that can be quantified by the PRO-C3 and PRO-C6 (type III and VI collagen formation), or the C3M and C6M (type III and VI collagen degradation) assays.

> We assessed the clinical value of Type III and VI collagen remodeling **biomarkers** and their potential to act as a tool to **distinguish between HP and IPF** in two separate, independent cohorts



Biomarkers of Type III and VI collagen remodeling were assessed by ELISA in the serum of HP and IPF patients as well as healthy controls

Table 1: Targets and biological functions of the measured biomarkers

Marker	Function	Target
nordicPRO-C3™	Type III Collagen formation	Type III Collagen pro-peptide
nordicC3M [™]	MMP-Mediated Type III Collagen degradation	Type III Collagen fragment released by MMP
nordicPRO-C6 [™]	Type VI Collagen formation	Type III Collagen C-terminal/Endotrophin
nordicC6M [™]	MMP-Mediated Type VI Collagen degradation	Type VI Collagen fragment released by MMP

