

PATIENTNAME	DATE OF BIRTH	RID	SAMPLE DATE	01-09-2023
EXAMPLE 2023	01-01-2023	00000001	DATE	05-09-2023

Results

■ Not detected ■ Detected

Glutenexorphin (Gluten)

Peptide	Result	Peptide	Result
A4	Detected ■	B5	Not detected ■
A5	Not detected ■	C	Not detected ■
B4	Not detected ■	G7	Not detected ■

Casomorphin (Milkprotein)

Peptide	Result	Peptide	Result
1 - 3	Not detected ■	1 - 7	Not detected ■
1 - 4	Not detected ■	1 - 8	Not detected ■
1 - 4 amid	Not detected ■		
1 - 5	Not detected ■		
1 - 5 amid	Not detected ■		

Ovalulin (Egg)

Peptide	Result
Ovalulin	Not detected ■

Soymorphin (Soy)

Peptide	Result
Soymorphin - 5	Not detected ■

What are Peptides in Urine?

Urinary peptides have been measured and correlated with medical problems for the past 50 years, including a clinical relationship with behavioral problems such as autism, ADD/ADHD, schizophrenia, and depression, but also other diseases. There are some basic types of urinary polypeptides noted, among them the exogenous morphine-like compounds (exorphins) – opioid peptides derived from food. The most important ones come from gluten/cereals, milk (casein), egg and soy.

These peptides circulating in the bloodstream are found in the urine in humans with neuro-psychiatric problems and other diseases/symptoms in the intestine, skin and others.

This can be so because of incompletely digested food protein within the gastrointestinal tract that then migrates through the gastrointestinal mucosal lining and into circulation. This is due to increased intestinal permeability also known as leaky gut and a lack/deficiency of enzymes that break down proteins and peptides.

Peptides are absorbed from the intestines into the circulation and a proportion of these peptides can also cross into the brain and have now been isolated from the urine and identified precisely. Our analysis UriPep is based on an in house developed HPLC-MsMs (Massspectrometry) method.