Array 2, 3X, 4 - The Gut Food Combo

Three tests in one!

Important: Before ordering this test, please read the above, "Important Information about Cyrex Antibody Testing"

Array 2: Intestinal Antigenic Permeability Screen

A test that identifies how gluten is robbing you of gut health.
Gluten causes inflammation in the gut, which can eventually lead to intestinal permeability, or "leaky gut." Leaky gut allows undigested food particles, bacteria, and other pathogens to escape into the bloodstream where they can trigger allergies, sensitivities, and inflammation in other parts of the body. This test pinpoints which of these is causing leaky gut so your practitioner knows what to specifically target for faster and more efficient gut repair.

Additional Description

- Actomyosin IgA
- Occludin/Zonulin IgG
- Occludin/Zonulin IgA
- Occludin/Zonulin IgM
- Lipopolysaccharides (LPS) IgG
- Lipopolysaccharides (LPS) IgA
- Lipopolysaccharides (LPS) IgM

Array 2 is an antibody assessment of the intestinal barrier integrity and bacterial endotoxins (lipopolysaccharides), tight-junction proteins (occludin, zonulin) and cell cytoskeleton (actomyosin) and identifies both transcellular (through the cells) and paracellular (between the cells) routes of intestinal barrier penetration (leaky gut) by large molecules with a capacity to challenge the immune system. Gluten causes inflammation in the gut, which can eventually lead to intestinal permeability, or "leaky gut." Leaky gut allows undigested food particles, bacteria, and other pathogens to escape into the bloodstream where they can trigger allergies, sensitivities, and inflammation in other parts of the body. This is a main reason why people come back sensitive to many foods. Several different mechanisms cause leaky gut:

- Breakdown of cells
- Loosening of the junctures of the gut lining
- Bacterial infection

This test pinpoints which of these is causing leaky gut so your practitioner knows what to specifically target for faster and more efficient gut repair.

Cyrex Array 3X: Wheat/Gluten Proteome Reactivity & Autoimmunity

More than one wheat protein can cause Gluten Sensitivity – Cyrex Labs tests for multiple peptides of gluten

Being Gluten Sensitive isn't as black-and-white as once thought. Actually, gluten is a misnomer – "gliadin" is the portion of wheat that triggers an immune response in people (since "gluten" is commonly used I will stick with that term). It also has been discovered that wheat is made up of more than 100 different components that can cause a reaction, not just one (gliadin).

Additional Description

- Wheat IgG
- Wheat IgA
- Wheat Germ Agglutinin IgG
- Wheat Germ Agglutinin IgA
- Native + Deamidated Alpha-Gliadin-33-mer IgG
- Native + Deamidated Alpha-Gliadin-33-mer IgA
- Alpha-Gliadin-17-mer IgG
- Alpha-Gliadin-17-mer IgA
- Gamma-Gliadin-15-mer IgG
- Gamma-Gliadin-15-mer IgA
- Omega-Gliadin-17-mer IgG
- Omega-Gliadin-17-mer IgA
- Glutenin-21-mer IgG
- Glutenin-21-mer IgA
- Gluteomorphin+Prodynorphin IgG
- Gluteomorphin+Prodynorphin IgA
- Gliadin-Transglutaminase IgG
- Gliadin-Transglutaminase IgA
- Transglutaminase-2 IgG
- Transglutaminase-2 IgA
- Transglutaminase-3 IgG
- Transglutaminase-3 IgA
- Transglutaminase-6 IgG
- Transglutaminase-6 IgA

More than one wheat protein can cause Gluten Sensitivity – Cyrex Labs tests for multiple peptides of gluten. Being Gluten Sensitive isn't as black-and-white as once thought. Actually, gluten is a misnomer – "gliadin" is the portion of wheat that triggers an immune response in people (since "gluten" is commonly used I will stick with that term). It also has been discovered

that wheat is made up of more than 100 different components that can cause a reaction, not just one (gliadin). Until now testing for Gluten Sensitivity has only been against one of those components, alpha gliadin. Through extensive research Cyrex pinpointed the twelve components of wheat that most often provoke an immune response. This new test greatly expands the parameters of gluten sensitivity testing, catching those who may have previously tested negative because they don't react to the alpha gliadin. A 'false negative' occurs when the test results says a condition is not present, when in reality there is a problem. Many forms of standard testing for celiac disease or gluten sensitivity do not include the right markers or enough of the right markers. Using Cyrex Array 3 allows for more accurate results with fewer 'false negatives'. Opioid testing Array 3 screens for antibodies to the opioids produced from wheat called Gluteomorphins and Prodynorphins. Gluten can have a drug-like opiate effect on an individual. Antibodies to gluteomorphin and prodynorphin can indicate that gluten is affecting your brain. Some people have enzymes in their digestive tract that break gluten down into opioids that act like heroin or morphine. Embarking on a gluten-free diet can cause terrible withdrawal symptoms in these people. One practitioner tells of a patient whose withdrawal symptoms were so severe she went to the emergency room. Another problem with opioids is they disrupt brain function by attaching to receptor sites normally meant for neurotransmitters. Neurotransmitters are brain chemicals that help dictate our personality, moods, behavior, bodily function, and more. This opioid effect on neurotransmitter receptors explains why gluten plays a role in so many cases of ADD/ADHD, autism, or behavioral problems in children; or brain fog, depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, anorexia and migraines in adults. When one mother put her autistic son on a gluten-free diet, he began eating the binding out of books as he was so desperate for his gluten-opioid "fix." Lectins Array 3 also includes testing for antibodies to the wheat lectin Wheat Germ Agglutinin (WGA). WGAs are lectins or carbohydrate-binding proteins with a capacity to bind to many cells and tissue antigens. Lectins can bind to cells involved in the immune system and induce toxic damage, inflammation and autoimmunity. Enzymes Array 3 includes testing for antibodies to enzymes: Tissue Transglutaminases -2, -3 and -6 and Gliadin-Tranglutaminase Complex. Transglutaminases are a family of enzymes that form protein polymers, like scaffolding, which are vital in the formation of barriers and stable structures such as gut tissue. Antibodies may appear in serum before the clinical onset of symptoms. Gliadin-Transglutaminase IgG can assist with diagnosing Celiac Disease. Tissue Transglutaminase-2 (tTG2) is commonly recognized for being an effective diagnostic test for celiac disease. Transglutaminase is an enzyme in the digestive tract targeted in an autoimmune attack triggered by gluten. tTG2 antibodies indicate gluten is attacking gut tissue through an autoimmune attack.Tissue Transglutaminase-3 (tTG3) is express mainly in the epidermis (skin disorders) and to a lesser extent in the placenta and the brain. Tissue Transglutaminase-6 (tTG6) is expressed in neural tissue. tTG6 may be involved in the pathogenesis of gluten reactivity-related neurological dysfunction.

Cyrex Array 4: Gluten-Associated Sensitivity and Cross-Reactive Foods
In cross-reactivity, the body may mistake another food for gluten and react accordingly. Array 4 tests for 24 different foods that may be causing cross-reactivity or are newly introduced to the diet or over-consumed favorites.

One of the most frustrating scenarios for both the practitioner and the patient is when a gluten-free diet fails to have any effect on a person who seems so clearly gluten sensitive. Newer research shows this may be due to cross-reactivity.

In cross-reactivity, the body mistakes another food for gluten and reacts accordingly. Array 4 tests for 24 different foods that may be causing cross-reactivity or are newly introduced to the diet or over-consumed favorites.

Additional Description

- Rye, Barley, Spelt, Polish Wheat IgG + IgA Combined
- Cow's Milk IgG + IgA Combined
- Alpha-Casein & Beta-Casein IgG + IgA Combined
- Casomorphin IgG + IgA Combined
- Milk Butyrophilin IgG + IgA Combined
- Whey Protein IgG + IgA Combined
- Chocolate (Milk) IgG + IgA Combined
- Oats IgG + IgA Combined
- Yeast IgG + IgA Combined
- Coffee IgG + IgA Combined
- Sesame IgG + IgA Combined
- Buckwheat IgG + IgA Combined
- Sorghum IgG + IgA Combined
- Millet IgG + IgA Combined
- Hemp IgG + IgA Combined
- Amaranth IgG + IgA Combined
- Quinoa IgG + IgA Combined
- Tapioca IgG + IgA Combined
- Teff IgG + IgA Combined
- Soy IgG + IgA Combined
- Egg IgG + IgA Combined
- Corn IgG + IgA Combined
- Rice IgG + IgA Combined
- Potato IgG + IgA Combined

One of the most frustrating scenarios for both the practitioner and the patient is when a gluten-free diet fails to have any effect on a person who seems so clearly gluten sensitive. Newer research shows this may be due to cross-reactivity. In cross-reactivity, the body mistakes another food for gluten and reacts accordingly. Array 4 tests for 24 different foods that may be causing cross-reactivity or are newly introduced to the diet or over-consumed favorites. Dairy – Cross-reactivity is common with dairy as its structure so closely resembles that of gluten. In fact 50% of people who are sensitive to gluten are also sensitive to dairy. This panel has great clinical significance as it can explain why people still react even after giving up gluten and dairy.

Your test includes a 45-minute Interpretation of your results with Michelle Ross, Director of Clinical Services. Please Note: The test interpretation consultation must take place within 3 months of placing the test order.

Price includes collection kit, US nationwide phlebotomy services (ages 16 and above) and second Day UPS return shipping. Orders accepted from the United States and internationally. Cyrex tests are not available in New York State. Cyrex Laboratories is not contracted with any insurance provider.

*Some countries excluded. Please contact us to confirm your country prior to placing your order.

***For information regarding International Orders Click Here**

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*Congress passed the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) in 1988, establishing quality standards for all laboratory testing to ensure the accuracy, reliability, and timeliness of patient test results regardless of where the test is performed.