Standardized and unstandardized versions of estimated coefficients have different sampling distributions. This means that the asymptotic normality assumption of the estimate assumed by the usual z-score test can be better approximated in one version or the other. Significance testing using z-scores can therefore have different outcomes for the two versions.

One way to check the distribution of the estimated coefficient is to do Bayesian estimation and looking at the posterior distribution. The version that best approximates normality presumably has the most trustworthy z-score. With Bayes estimation, the normality assumption of the estimates is not needed and the 95% credibility interval is trustworthy for both versions.