Relevance of antiphospholipid antibodies in multiple sclerosis of Iranian patients

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Relationship between antiphospholipid antibodies (aPL) and multiple sclerosis (MS) is still. To evaluate a link between aPL and MS a retrospective study on patients whose were referred to a clinical laboratory was obtained. Reactivity for anti-cardiolipin, anti-β2 glycoprotein I, anti-prothrombin, anti-annexin V (IgG and IgM) was also studied by enzyme immunoassays in 30 healthy controls and 50 consecutive MS patients. The overall rate of positivity for at least one aPL was significantly higher in MS patients compared to controls. The pooled prevalence of participants positive for IgG and IgM anticardiolipin (aCL) from 30 case control studies was higher in MS than controls (9% vs., 2%). A significant aPL increase in MS patients compared to healthy controls, particularly during disease relapse which was also associated with significantly higher values of anti-β2 glycoprotein I and anti-prothrombin. These data suggest that antiphospholipid antibody occurrence in multiple sclerosis could be related to modification of structure and function of proteins involved in the inflammatory processes of MS.

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