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APOH and TF genetic variants and their serum levels in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)

A Paradowska-Gorycka¹, A Sowinska², B Stypinska¹, A Lutkowska², M Walczyk¹, M Olesinska¹, A Wajda¹, P Piotrowski^{2, 3}, M Puszczewicz², D Majewski² and P P Jagodzinski²

¹National Institute of Geriatrics, Rheumatology and Rehabilitation, Warsaw, Poland ²Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Poland ³Mossakowski Medical Research Centre, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

In the present study, we tested that genetic variation in the *APOH* as well as *TF* genes may be associated with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) risk and clinical phenotypes in Polish patients. We used a case-control study and examined 216 patients with SLE and 552 healthy subjects for four *TF* gene SNPs (rs958587, rs3811647, rs3917615, rs1361600) and for three *APOH* gene SNPs (rs4581, rs8178835, rs8178819). We observed that *APOH* rs4581 C allele as well as rs8178819 T allele were more frequent in controls than in SLE patients (p=0.05 and p<0.001, respectively). Furthermore, the TF rs3811647 G allele showed tendency to frequent occurrence in healthy subjects than in SLE patients (p=0.06). In contrast, we found no evidence that TF gene SNPs rs958587, rs3917615 and rs1361600 as well as *APOH* SNP rs8178835 modulate the risk of SLE developing. The genotype-phenotype analysis showed significant association between the: 1) *TF* rs958587 and disease duration (p=0.001), 2) TF rs3917615 and mean value of ESR (p=0.03) and mean value of hemoglobin (p=0.007). Present findings indicated that *APOH* rs4581 and rs8178819 T as well as *TF* rs3811647 polymorphisms may be protective against SLE in the Polish population.

Biography

A Paradowska-Gorycka has completed her PhD from Centre of Biostructure Medical University of Warsaw. From 2016 she is the Head of the Department of Molecular Biology, National Institute of Geriatrics, Rheumatology and Rehabilitation, Warsaw, Poland. She has participated in numerous scientific conferences and is the author of over 50 scientific papers.

paradowska_aga@interia.pl

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