

3rd International Conference and Exhibition on **Clinical & Cellular Immunology**

September 29-October 01, 2014 DoubleTree by Hilton Baltimore-BWI Airport, USA

Tumor necrosis factor alpha promoter polymorphism -308 G/A in Egyptian patients with systemic lupus erythematosus

Weam Ahmed Maher Rashwan
Cairo University, Egypt

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease characterized by the production of antibodies to components of the cell nucleus in association with a diverse array of clinical manifestations. Polymorphisms in cytokines genes may play an important role in the development and clinical manifestation. Due to this, there is a great interest in the identification of biomarkers that which could quantify the susceptibility and disease activity. A case-control study of 100 lupus cases and 100 lupus-free adult controls was performed to analyze whether or not the polymorphism of the TNF- α gene promoter at positions -308 G/A would alter the risk for SLE and clinical manifestations. Genotyping was carried out by polymerase chain reaction, PCR products were digested by NcoI restriction enzyme and fractionated after on 2% Agarose gel and visualized posteriorly staining by ethidium bromide. There were significant differences in the distribution of the TNF- α gene polymorphism between the SLE and control groups. Individual carriers of the variant allele A had a 3.29 (95% CI: 1.7738-6.1325) -fold increased risk for SLE. Moreover, association was observed between SLE patients and serositis ($P=0.0228$). This study presents a preliminary evidence of association between TNF- α polymorphism and SLE susceptibility in Egyptians.

weamrashwan@yahoo.com