

Global Congress on

Nucleic Acids: Biology, Health & Diseases

August 04-05, 2016 New Orleans, USA

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 gene polymorphism is related to rheumatoid arthritis in Egyptian population

Shaimaa A Fattah

Suez Canal University, Egypt

CTLA-4 is a CD28-family receptor expressed on T-cells which suppresses T cell proliferation. CTLA-4 -318C/T polymorphism is involved in regulation of CTLA-4 expression. The study aimed to investigate the genetic association of CTLA-4 -318C/T polymorphism with Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) and the activity and severity of the disease in Egyptian population. A Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) (rs5742909) in CTLA-4 was genotyped in 100 RA patients and 100 healthy controls using PCR-RFLP. Diagnostic tests were measured for RA patients. The frequency of T allele in RA patients was significantly higher than in the control subjects ($P=0.002$). TC and TT genotypes had high C-reactive protein (CRP), Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) and Disease Activity Score 28 (DAS 28) while CC genotype had high Rheumatoid Factor (RF). Minor allele of CTLA-4 rs5742909 polymorphism was associated with RA and the activity but not the severity of the disease.

Biography

Shaimaa A Fattah is a Master's student in the Department of Biochemistry at Faculty of Pharmacy, Suez Canal University. Her research interests center around nucleic acids. She has completed her BPSci from Suez Canal University with excellent degree and is currently working as Demonstrator at Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Suez Canal University, Egypt.

drsmfattah@gmail.com

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