

P.B.02.17

The role of gene polymorphism and level of anti-inflammatory cytokines in blood at patients with pulmonary tuberculosis

D. O. Butov¹, M. Kuzhko², T. Butova¹, M. Pitenko¹, O. Pionova¹; ¹Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine, ²F.G. Yanovsky National Institute of Phthysiatry & Pulmonology, National Academy of Medical Sciences, Kiev, Ukraine.

Background and objective. To study the role of gene polymorphism and level of anti-inflammatory cytokines (interleukin(IL)-4 and IL-10) in blood at patients with pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB).

Methods. The study comprised 80 individuals in Kharkiv region of Ukraine including 59 patients PTB (group1) and 21 healthy donors (group2). Serum levels of cytokines IL-4 and IL-10 were evaluated by ELISA. Investigations of gene polymorphisms of these cytokines were performed using restriction analysis of the amplification products of specific regions of the genome. Two polymorphic variants were examined: C-589T region of IL-4 gene and promoter region G-1082A of IL-10.

Results. In the 1st group the levels of IL-4 and IL-10 were 9.55 ± 0.24 pg/L and 40.04 ± 0.74 pg/L, while in 2nd group these values were 29.99 ± 1.27 pg/L and 50.25 ± 1.26 pg/L respectively ($p < 0.05$). Among patients with PTB the heterozygous genotype was most prevalent; $67.80 \pm 6.08\%$ ($N=40$) for IL-10 and $59.32 \pm 6.40\%$ ($N=35$) for IL-4. The homozygous genotype was accordingly less common: $32.20 \pm 6.08\%$ ($N=19$) and $40.68 \pm 6.40\%$ ($N=24$), of which $11.86 \pm 4.21\%$ ($N=7$) and $15.25 \pm 4.68\%$ ($N=9$) of patients had mutation and remaining had normal homozygote genotype, i.e., $20.34 \pm 5.24\%$ ($N=12$) and $25.42 \pm 5.67\%$ ($N=15$) for IL-10 and IL-4 respectively. In contrast, most of healthy donors had normal homozygous genotype with $61.90 \pm 10.86\%$ ($N=13$) ($t=3.45, p < 0.05$) and $71.43 \pm 10.10\%$ ($N=15$) ($t=3.97, p < 0.05$) and heterozygous genotype $9.52 \pm 6.56\%$ ($N=2$) ($t=3.40, p < 0.05$) and $23.81 \pm 9.52\%$ ($N=5$) ($t=3.89, p < 0.05$) and $19.05 \pm 8.78\%$ ($N=4$) ($t=3.71, p < 0.05$) for IL-10 and IL-4 genes respectively.

Conclusion. Compared to healthy controls patients with PTB had significantly lower levels of serum IL-4 and IL-10. This coincided with greater frequency of heterozygous polymorphism C-589T and G-1082A genes of IL-4 and IL-10. Further studies are warranted whether higher rate of pulmonary TB has a causal immunogenetic relationship to polymorphism of genes encoding for IL-10 and IL-4.