Abstract:

We identified that type 2 immunity stimulation has been associated with the pathogenesis of Systemic lupus Erythematous (SLE), so we studied serum level of IL 25 and its relation to SLE activity, clinical and laboratory characteristics. Methods: Serum from 90 patients who met the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria for SLE and 40 healthy controls was tested for IL 25 level by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). Clinical and laboratory characteristics and disease activity using SLE Disease Activity Index (SLEDAI) were also assessed. Results: IL 25 serum level was significantly higher among SLE patients than healthy controls. It has statistically significant correlation with disease activity. Conclusion: Our data indicates that IL 25 level is elevated in SLE patients in comparison to healthy controls and is correlated to high disease activity, potentially being a biomarker predictive for disease activity in SLE.

Keywords:

Interleukin 25; Systemic lupus erythematous; Lupus nephritis; Systemic lupus erythematous disease activity index.

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