Abstract:

Background: Negative expression of some poor prognostic markers like ZAP-70 and CD38 in CLL patients failed to show good outcome of the disease which lead to investigate other factors which would affect the disease behavior. Aim of the work: To evaluate prognostic impact of MDR-1 expression and soluble HLA-G level in B-CLL in Zap70 and CD30 negative patients. Methods: MDR-1 expression was measured by flow cytometry and soluble HLA-G level by ELISA in 45 B-CLL patients with ZAP-70 and CD38 are less than 20% and 30% at baseline respectively then we assessed the correlation their expression with the response to treatment. Results: Our results showed despite there was a higher level in the mean percentage of MDR-1 in the CD5+ CD19+ cells in patients who achieved partial remission (PR) compared to patients in complete remission (CR) but it was not statistically significance. On the other hand, the Mean Fluorescence Intensity (MFI) of the expression of MDR-1 was significantly higher in patients with PR compared to patients with CR (P=0.04). Regarding the soluble HLA-G there was no significant difference in its baseline expression between patients who achieved either PR or CR. Conclusion: Our findings support the possibility of considering MDR-1 using its MFI as a prognostic marker. However, the level of soluble HLA-G brings no additional prognostic value.

Keywords:

MDR1, HLA-G, CLL, Pgp, flow cytometry

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