The association of single nucleotide polymorphism of *interleukin-21* gene and serum *interleukin-21* levels with systemic lupus erythematosus

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- , ~ _a: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a common autoimmune disorder which commonly results from the combined e ects of a large number of genes. Variations in the DNA sequence in the *Interleukin-21 (IL-21)* gene may lead to altered *IL-21* production and/or activity which can a ect an individual's susceptibility to SLE. *IL-21* is a novel class I cytokine produced by activated CD4+ T cells, natural killer T cells and T helper () cells. ere is increasing evidence that *IL-21* contributes to the pathogenesis of SLE due to its biological activity.
- A : To investigate the association between single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of *IL-21 rs2221903* gene and serum *IL-21* levels with SLE and to detect the possible association between *IL-21* serum levels and the pathogenesis of the disease.
- .. & is study was conducted on 30 SLE patients and 20 age and sex matched healthy controls. Serum *IL-21* levels were measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) technique and SNP of *IL-21 rs2221903* gene was detected by genotyping assay, using real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).
- . ..: Serum *IL-21* levels were signicantly higher in patients compared with controls (p<0.001). Patients with high activity index of SLE had signicantly higher levels of serumIL-21 (p value<0.001). A statistically signicant association was found between the T allele of SNP *rs2221903* and SLE, whereas; no association between SNP of *IL-21 rs2221903* genotypes and SLE or serum *IL-21* levels could be detected.

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