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Genetic association of interferon gamma induced protein-10 (IP-10), CXCL-10 gene polymorphisms with TB pleurisy susceptibility in South Indian population

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Background: Chemokines are involved in both innate and adaptive responses. Tuberculosis pleurisy may be caused due to spread of infected macrophages/ monocytes trafficking from the lung. CXCL-10 known as Interferon gamma-induced protein 10 (IP-10) or small-inducible cytokine 10 is 8.7 Kda protein, which is secreted in response to IFN- γ by monocytes, endothelial cells and fibroblasts. It has chemo-attraction for monocytes/macrophages T cells, NK cells and dendritic cells in promotion of T cell adhesion to endothelial cells.

Aim: In the present study, we investigated whether polymorphisms in CXCL-10 gene have any role contributing to disease manifestation of TB pleurisy.

Materials & Method: Two SNPs in CXCL-10 promoter (-1447A>G and -135G>A) were genotyped in 186 TB Pleurisy, 159 Pulmonary TB patients and 205 healthy subjects by PCR-RFLP. Disease associations were examined by χ 2 Fisher exact test.

Results: Polymorphisms in the promoter region (-135G>A) genotype GA and allele G frequency were significantly high (p<0.05) in TB subjects compared to healthy controls. The genotype AA and allele A was significantly low (p<0.05) with TB pleurisy subjects compared to healthy controls. The frequency of haplotype A-G combination of (1447A>G and -135 G>A) was significantly high (p<0.05) in TB pleurisy.

Conclusions: Our results reveal that genotype GA and allele G frequency at (-135G>A) position were strongly associated with rendering susceptibility to tuberculous pleurisy. The GA genotype may be a useful genetic marker for early detection of the disease in high risk individuals.

Biography

Sheikh Ghousunnissa is pursuing	n her PhD final year under	the Supervision of Dr. Vijava	a Lakshmi Valluri from Genetic	s Department, Osmania University
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