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List of Abbreviations

5HT2c	selective serotonin 2C receptor
ACR	American College of Rheumatology
ADA	American Diabetes Association
AHA	American Heart Association
AHEAD	Action for Health in Diabetes
ALI	acute lung injury
ALP	alkaline phosphatase
ALT	alanine transaminase
AMPK	adenosine monophosphate -activated protein kinase
ANCA	antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody
anti-dsDNA	anti-double stranded deoxyribonucleic acid
apoB	Apolipoprotein B
AS	ankylosing spondylitis
AST	aspartate transaminase
AT	adipose tissues
BAT	brown adipose tissues
BD	Behçet's disease
BILAG	British Isles Lupus Assessment Group's disease activityindex
BLOOM	Behavioral Modification and Lorcaserin for Overweight and Obesity Management
BLOOM-DM	Behavioral Modification and Lorcaserin for Obesity and Overweight Management in Diabetes Mellitus

List of Abbreviations(Cont.)

BLOSSOM	Behavioral Modification and Lorcaserin Second Study for Obesity Management
BMI	Body mass index
BPH	benign prostatic hyperplasia
BUN	blood urea nitrogen
CADs	coronary artery diseases
CE	cholesterol esters
CETP	cholesterol ester transfer protein
CHD	coronary heart disease
ChemR23	Chemerin Receptor 23
CKD	chronic kidney disease
cm	centimeter
CMKLR1	G-coupled receptor chemokine-like receptor 1
CNS	central nervous system
CRP	C-reactive protein
CS	Corticosteroids
CT	computed tomography
CVD	cardiovascular diseases
DBP	diastolic blood pressure,
DEXA	dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry
DM	diabetes mellitus
DXA	dual x-ray absorptiometry
ELISA	Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
ER	Extended Release

List of Abbreviations(Cont.)

ESR	erythrocyte sedimentation rate
FBG	fasting blood glucose
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FFAs	free fatty acids
FMD	flow-mediated dilation
GC	glucocorticoid
GFR	glomerular filtration rate
GLUT4	Glucose transporter type 4
gm	gram
gm/dl	grams per deciliter.
Hb	Hemoglobin
HbA1c	Glycated hemoglobin A1
HDL	high-density lipoprotein
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
hsCRP	high sensitive CRP
HTN	hypertension
IASO	International Association for the Study of Obesity
IBD	inflammatory bowel disease
ICAM	intercellular adhesion molecules
IFG	Impaired Fasting Glucose
IFN-γ	Interferon gamma
IgF	insulin growth factor
IgG	Immunoglobulin G
IGT	Impaired Glucose Tolerance
IL1-Ra	interleukin-1 receptor antagonist

List of Abbreviations(Cont.)

IL-6	interleukin-6
IMT	intima-media thickness
IOTF	International Obesity Taskforce
IP-10	interferon gamma-induced protein 10
IQR	Interquartile range
IR	insulin resistance
IRA	infarct-related artery
kg/m²	kilogram per meter square.
LAGB	laparoscopic adjustable gastric band
LCL-C	low-density lipoprotein cholesterol
LCN2	Lipocalin 2
LDL	Low-density lipoprotein
LEP gene	leptin gene
LH	luteinizing hormone
LPS	lipopolysaccharide
LRYGB	Laparoscopic Roux-en-Y gastric bypass
MCP-1	monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
mEq/L	mili equivalent per liter
MetS	metabolic syndrome
mg	milligram
mg/dl	milligrams per deciliter
mg/l	milligrams per liter
MI	myocardial infarction
MIP-1α	Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 α
ml	milliliter
mm/hr	milliliter per hour

List of Abbreviations(Cont.)

mmHg	milliliter mercury
MMPS	Matrix metalloproteinases
MRI	magnetic resonance imaging
mRNA	messenger RNA
NAD	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
NAFLD	Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
Nampt	nicotinamidephosphoribosyl- transferase
NASH	Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis
NCEP/ATP III	National Cholesterol Education Program/ Adult Treatment Panel III
ng/ml	nano grams per milliliter
NGAL	neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin
NHANES	The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
NHLBI	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
NIH	National Institutes of health
NK	Natural killer
NO	nitric oxide
NSAIDs	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
NZBWF1mouse	New Zealand Black/White F1mouse
OA	osteoarthritis
obgene	obese gene

List of Abbreviations(Cont.)

PAI-1	.....	plasminogen activator inhibitor-1
PBEF	.....	pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor
PBMCs	.....	peripheral blood mononuclear cells
PCOS	.....	Polycystic ovary syndrome
PGE2	.....	prostaglandin E2
PLTs	.....	platelet count
PPAR-α	.....	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha
PUFA	.....	Polyunsaturated fatty acids
RA	.....	rheumatoid arthritis
RAAS	.....	renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system
RANTES	.....	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5 (also CCL5) regulated on activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted.
RARRES2	.....	retinoic acid receptor responder 2
RBP4	.....	Retinol binding protein 4
RCT	.....	randomized control trial
REM	.....	rapid eye movement
RNA	.....	ribonucleic acid
SAA	.....	serum amyloid A
SAT	.....	Subcutaneous adipose tissues
SBP	.....	systolic blood pressure
sc	.....	subcutaneous
SCH	.....	Subclinical hypothyroidism

List of Abbreviations(Cont.)

SD	standard deviation
Serpin	serine protease inhibitor
SF	subcutaneous fat
SFs	synovial fibroblasts
SHBG	sex-hormone-binding globulin
SLE	Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
SSc	systemic sclerosis
STEMI	ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction
SVC	stromal vascular compartment
T2DM	type 2 diabetes mellitus
TG	triglycerides
TID	three times per day
TNFα	Tumor necrosis factor α
TNZ	thermoneutral zone
U/L	units/liter
VAT	visceral adipose tissues
VEGF	vascular endothelial growth factor
VF	visceral fat
VLA	valued life activity
VLDL	very-low-density lipoprotein
VTE	Venous thromboembolism
WAT	white adipose tissue
WBCs	white blood cells
WHO	World Health Organization
WHR	waist-to-hip ratio
μU/ml	micro unit per milliliter

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Introduction

The nutritional status of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) patients has a great impact on the disease course and prognosis (*Santos et al., 2010*).

Obesity is the most common nutritional disorder worldwide and it has a special importance in SLE patients, prolonged corticosteroid therapy add to the obesity risk in those patients(*Chaiamnuay et al., 2007*).

The integration between nutritional status and immunityis detrimental. Malnutrition causes immunosuppression and obesity, which trigger systemic inflammation and can modify the individual's response to a particular antigen (*Hajer et al., 2008*).

The prevalence of autoimmune diseases are significantly rising in the developing worldrecently and the highest incidence being in the industrial regions suggesting that Western diet, lifestyle modificationsand environmental pollutions might contribute to this flare (*Shapira et al., 2010*).

Adipose tissue is regarded as an immuno-endocrine organ that actively secrets numerous adipocytokines: lipten, risiten, adiponectin and visfatin these proinflammatory cytokines directly affect the immune system and they are responsible for the immuno-metabolic interplay between the immune system and the metabolic processes; insulin resistance and atherosclerosis. In addition to adipocytokines adipose tissue secrets inflammatory