# Assessment of Interleukin-27 in Patients with Primary Immune Thrombocytopenia

Thesis
Submitted for partial fulfillment of Msc degree
in Internal Medicine

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سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢



First I would like to thank our **Almighty God** for his great help and support during this work the compassionate and merciful, whose help is the main factor in accomplishing this work.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to **Dr. Hoda Ahmed Gad Allah** Professor of Internal Medicine and Clinical Hematology
Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for his constructive
guidance, remarkable effort, scientific assistance, encouragement and
supervision through my work. And whatever has been said, is little to
express my respect and thanks to him. I am truly grateful for him.

Also I would like to express my thanks and great appreciation to **Dr. Mohammed Mahmoud Moussa** professor of Internal Medicine and Clinical Hematology Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for his great help and kind advice on my thesis.

Also I would like to express my thanks and great appreciation to **Dr. Amro Mohamed Sedky El Ghammaz** Lecturer of Internal Medicine and Clinical Hematology Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for her great help and kind advice on my thesis.

To my father, mother and my brother and my sister, you have always exemplified dedication, determination and strength. I will be eternally grateful for your love and support.

Last but not least to my lovely family who held my hand along beautiful paths and to my friends who are my essential companions.

Basma Saeid

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### **List of Abbreviations**

Abb.	Meaning
ADCC	Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity
AHR	. Aryl hydrocarbon receptor
ALPS	. Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome
AML	. Acute myeloid leukemia
ANOVA	One Way Analysis of Variance
AP-1	. Activator protein 1
APC	. An antigen-presenting cell
APCs	. Ab-platelet complexes
AUC	. Area under the curve
Avidin-HRP	.avidin-horseradish peroxidase
CCL5	.Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5
CLF	.Cytokine-like factor 1
C-Maf	. Musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma proto- oncogene
COX-2	. Cyclooxygenase-2
CpG	. Cytosine, Guanine triphosphate deoxynucleotides with phosphodiester link inbetween
CTL	.Cytotoxic T lymphocyte
CTLA-4	.Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen-4
CVID	.Common variable immunodeficiency
CXCR3	.CXC chemokine receptor
DCs	. Dendritic cells

## **List of Abbreviations (Cont.)**

Abb.	Meaning
DSS	Dextran sodium sulfate
EAE	Experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis
EAU	Experimental Autoimmune Uveitis
EBI3	Epstein-Barr virus-induced gene 3
Gp	Glycoprotein
EMT	Epithelial-mesenchymal transition
FOXP3	(Forkhead box P3) a master regulator of the regulatory pathway in the development and function of regulatory T cells
IBD	Inflammatory bowel disease
ICOS	Inducible costimulator
IFNγ	Interferon gamma
IL	Interleukin
IRF	Interferon regulatory factor
IRGs	Interferon-Regulated Genes
ITP	Idiopathic (immune) thrombocytopenic purpura
IVIG	Intravenous Immunoglobulin
JAK	Janus kinase
LPS	Lipopolysaccharides
MAPK	Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinases signaling
MHC	Major Histocompatibility complex

### **List of Abbreviations (Cont.)**

Abb.	Meaning
MMP	Matrix metalloproteinase
NK	Natural killer
NPV	Negative predictive value.
PD-1	Programmed cell death protein 1
PD-L1	Programmed death-ligand 1
PGE2	Prostaglandin E2
PPV	Positive predictive value
PRRs	Pattern recognition receptors
R	Receptor
RES	Reticloendothelial system
RORγ	Retinoic acid receptorRAR-related orphan receptor gamma
SLE	Systemic lupus erythematous
SNPs	Single nucleotide polymorphisms
SOCS	Suppressors of cytokine signaling
STAT	Signal transducer and activator of transcription factor
TAR	Thrombocytopenia-absent radius
T-bet	T-box protein expressed in T cells
TFH	Follicular helper T cells
TGF-β	Transforming growth factor beta

### **List of Abbreviations (Cont.)**

Abb.	Meaning
Th	Helper T
Tim-3	T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-3
TLRs	Toll-like receptors
TNBS	2,4,6-trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid
TNFα	Tumor necrosis factor alpha
TNFβ1	Tumor necrosis factor-beta related
TPO	Thrombopoietin
Tr1	Type 1 regulatory T cells
TRAIL	Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand
Treg	Regulatory T
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor

#### Introduction

utoimmune diseases result from complex interactions Lamong different immune cell types, including both T and B lymphocytes and professional antigen-presenting cells, such as macrophages and dendritic cells. These cellular interactions result in auto-aggressive responses that target a number of different cell types in different tissues and organs in a relatively large number of autoimmune disorders. Although the etiology of most autoimmune diseases is unknown, recent years have witnesed important advances in our understanding of how the different immune cell types involved in autoimmunity communicate with one another, how they trigger autoimmune inflammation and how they cause tissue damage. As key elements of this communication network, cytokines and chemokines orchestrate the recruitment, survival, expansion, effector function and contraction of autoreactive lymphocytes in autoimmunity (Santamaria, 2001).

Primary immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) is an autoimmune disorder with a significant incidence of about 3.3 per 100,000 adults/year (*Terrell et al., 2010*). ITP is rarely fatal. However, in many adults treatment is unsatisfactory, with as much morbidity from treatment immunosuppressive effects as from bleeding (*Cooper and Bussel, 2006*).

Interleukin-27 (IL-27) is a cytokine with both proinflammatory and anti-inflammatory effects. There is accumulating evidence suggesting various roles of IL-27 in autoimmune diseases in human's e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis and multiple sclerosis (*Bosmann and Ward*, *2013*).

However, the role of IL-27 in ITP has not been fully elucidated and is still controversial.

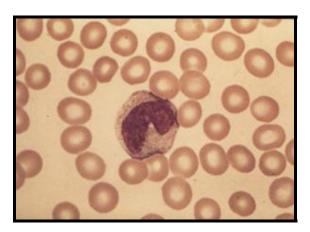
### **AIM OF THE WORK**

ssessment of serum level of IL 27 in ITP patients in comparison to healthy controls to evaluate its role in pathogenesis of ITP.

### Chapter 1

# IDIOPATHIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA

diopathic (immune) thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is a common autoimmune disorder resulting in isolated thrombocytopenia with normal bone marrow and the absence of other causes of thrombocytopenia (figure 1). Approximately 80% of patients present with primary ITP, and 20% can be identified as secondary ITP (*Johnsen*, 2012).



**Figure (1):** Peripheral blood smear from a patient with immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) shows a decreased number of platelets, a normally-appearing neutrophil, and normally-appearing erythrocytes. ITP is diagnosed by excluding other diseases; therefore, the absence of other findings from the peripheral smear is at least as important as the observed findings. This smear demonstrates the absence of immature leukocytes (as in leukemia) and fragmented erythrocytes (as in thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura) and no clumps of platelets (as in pseudothrombocytopenia) (*Johnsen*, *2012*).