

Title:

MiR-141a and miR-100 polymorphisms in Egyptian patients with Behcet's disease.

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Abstract

The current study designed to analyze whether polymorphisms of miR-141a and miR-100 are related to Behçet's disease (BD) in Egyptian population. Material and methods: A total of 96 unrelated BD patients and 100 healthy subjects were genotyped for miR-141a (rs2910164) and miR-100(rs767649) using real-time polymerase chain reaction. Result: the results showed significant elevation in the frequency of rs2910164 GG and CC genotypes in BD patients compared with controls (adjusted OR = 22.106, 95% CI (4.728-103.818); $P < 0.001$ and adjusted OR = 40.308, 95% CI (8.928 -182.440); $P < 0.001$, respectively). Also, rs2910164 G allele conferred a higher risk of developing BD (adjusted OR = 3.660, 95% CI (2.013-6.671); $P < 0.001$). MiR-141a (rs2910164) polymorphism was a risk factor for susceptibility to BD in dominant, recessive and additive models of inheritance (All $P < 0.001$), while, the miR-100(rs767649) polymorphism was a risk factor in recessive model only ($P = 0.021$). GG and CG genotypes of rs2910164 were associated with higher BDCAI activity and ocular involvement compared with CC genotype ($P = 0.000$ and $P = 0.004$, respectively). Genotype AT of rs767649 was related to higher BDCAI activity ($P = 0.026$) compared with TT or AA genotypes. Conclusion: The miR-141a (rs2910164) and miR-100(rs767649) were likely to play an important role in Egyptian population to develop BD and also influence disease severity.