بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

السيد الأستاذ الدكتور/ رئيس قسم الميكروبيولوجى الطبيه والمناعة

تحية طيبة وبعد،

برجاء التكرم بالموافقة على مجمل أبحاثي العلمية لتقديمها للجنة العلمية الدائمة (الأساتذة والأساتذة المساعدين) للترقية لدرجة أستاذ مساعد

Research no7

Serum long noncoding RNAs FAS-AS1 & PVT1 are novel biomarkers for systemic lupus erythematous

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Type of research: alone international

Published in: British Journal of Biomedical Science, 2020

Abstract

Systemic Lupus Erythematous (SLE) is a chronic systemic autoimmune .disorder whose diagnosis depends on combination of multiple factors

Circulating lncRNAs could serve as diagnostic non-invasive biomarkers for SLE. We hypothesised that serum FAS-AS1 and PVT1 are new .biomarkers for SLE that relate to clinical features and laboratory markers

Materials and Method: Measurement of serum FAS-AS1 & PVT1 by qRT-PCR, analysis of the association between two RNAs and the clinical .data, activity index and laboratory markers by standard routine methods

Results: There was a significant relative increased serum FAS-AS1 median (IQR) 2.19 (0.13–8.62) and a significant reduced PVT1 (median) IQR) 0.52 (0.01–7.55) in SLE patients compared to controls (P < 0.0001) for FAS-AS1 and = 0.007 for PVT1). Serum FAS-AS1 and PVT1 were positively correlated (r = 0.37, P = 0.001). Higher FAS-AS1 was = significantly linked with nephritis (P = 0.011), positive anti-dsDNA (P and lower serum PVT1 was significantly associated with oral ulcers (٠.٠١ P = 0.023), photosensitivity (P = 0.017), and neurological manifestations) ؛P = 0.041). Serum PVT1 negatively correlated with age (r = −0.52, P &lt) and ESR level (r = −0.29, P = 0.011) in SLE patients. No (٠.٠٠٠١ correlation between disease activity and serum FAS-AS1 or PVT1 was .detected

Conclusions: Our study provides evidence that serum FAS-AS1 and .PVT1 are new biomarkers for SLE

KEYWORDS: FAS-AS1; PVT1; qRT-PCR; Systemic Lupus Erythematous; SLE