

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

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The serum levels of the cytokines involved in the Th17 and Th1 cell commitment are increased in individuals with borderline thrombocytopenia

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Abstract

The definition of immune Thrombocytopenia (ITP) as a peripheral blood platelet count less than $100 \times 10^9/L$ instead of the historical criteria of $150 \times 10^9/L$ renders subjects with platelets between 100 and $150 \times 10^9/L$ without a diagnosis. Here, we demonstrated that these subjects have enhanced levels of proinflammatory cytokines linked to Th1 and Th17 cell response, and are more frequently carriers of polymorphisms in genes that code cytokines involved in the commitment of Th1 and Th17 immune response, when compared with controls, similarly to that observed in patients with ITP.

Keywords: Thrombocytopenia, Th1 and Th17 cytokines, *IL2-330*, *IL1RN VNTR*

To the editor

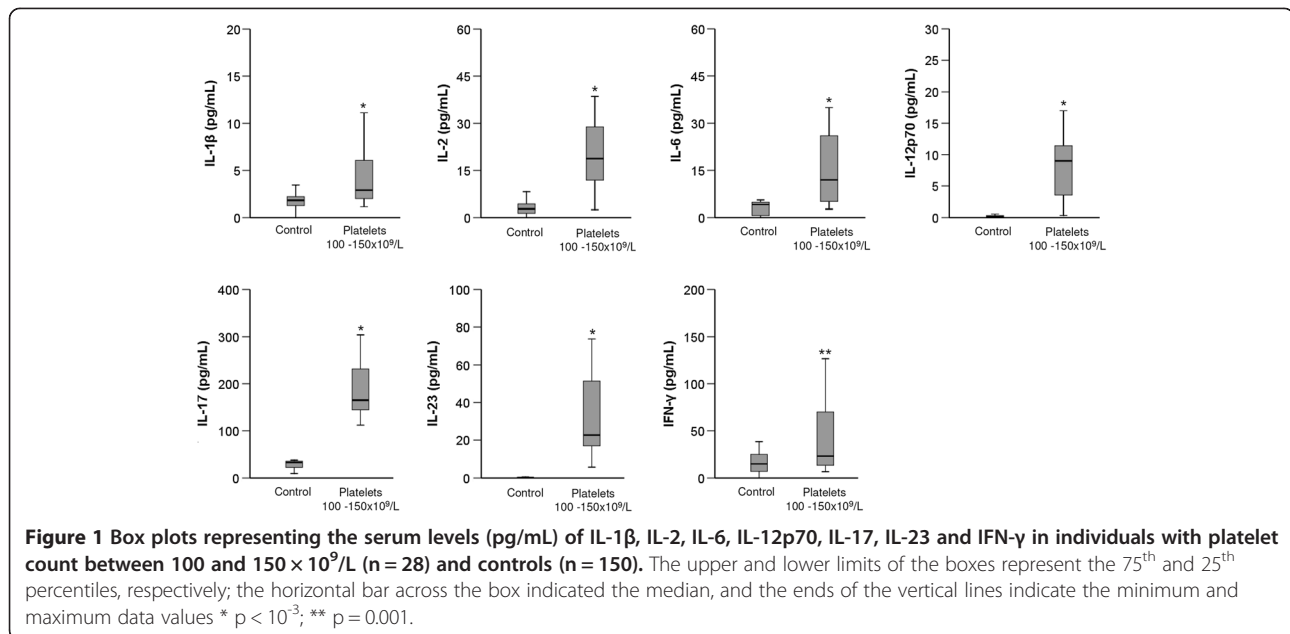
According to the International Working Group consensus panel [1], primary Immune Thrombocytopenia (ITP) is defined as a peripheral blood platelet count less than $100 \times 10^9/L$ in the absence of any obvious cause of thrombocytopenia. The recommendation of this value as the threshold for diagnosis of ITP, instead of the historical criteria of $150 \times 10^9/L$, was first proposed by Rodeghiero *et al.* [2] based on the results of Stasi *et al.* [3] showing that healthy individuals with incidentally discovered platelet count between 100 and $150 \times 10^9/L$ have a 10-year probability of developing persistent thrombocytopenia of only 6.9% and of developing autoimmune disorders other than ITP of 12%. However, in addition to the fact that this criterion has not been formally validated yet [4], patients with platelet count between 100 and $150 \times 10^9/L$ remain without a diagnosis [5]. Recently, our group evaluated the serum cytokine profile of 98 patients with chronic ITP (platelet less than $100 \times 10^9/L$) [6] attending the University Hospital, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil and demonstrated higher levels of Th17 cell-related

cytokines, in addition to Th1-associated cytokines in the patients than in blood donor controls. We have also demonstrated [7] that *IL1RN VNTR* and *IL2-330* allele polymorphisms were associated with increased concentrations of IL-1 β and of IL-2, respectively and were risk factors for chronic ITP. In this study, we compared serum Th1 and Th17 cytokine profile of 28 individuals (13 female and 15 male, mean age 49.2 years, range from 19 to 79 years) with persistent borderline thrombocytopenia with that of chronic ITP patients and controls we have previously evaluated [6]. None of the included individuals had obvious predisposing conditions or factors associated with thrombocytopenia. The platelet count of the subjects ranged from 101 to $138 \times 10^9/L$ with a mean (\pm SD) of $120 (\pm 10) \times 10^9/L$ and the duration of the thrombocytopenia varied from one to 12 years with a mean (\pm SD) of 4.7 (± 3.6) years. The serum cytokine concentrations (picogram per milliliter, pg/mL) were assayed in duplicate by ELISA (Biosource, Camarillo, CA). This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Institution and informed consent was obtained from all subjects. Data were analyzed with SPSS software package version 17.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) and as the data showed significant departures from normality even after log transformation, comparisons among the groups were done by the two-

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tailed Mann-Whitney U-test. The level of significance was set at $p \leq 0.05$.

Of note, the cytokine profile of the studied individuals with platelet count between 100 and 150 $\times 10^9/L$ did not differ from that of ITP patients we have previously studied [6] (IL-17A: 165.0 vs. 169.0 pg/mL, $p = 0.55$; IL-1 β : 2.9 vs. 3.5 pg/mL, $p = 0.40$; IL-6: 11.9 vs. 14.0 pg/mL, $p = 0.32$; IL-23: 22.6 vs. 17.7 pg/mL, $p = 0.10$; IL-2: 18.7 vs. 17.3 pg/mL, $p = 0.71$; IFN- γ : 23.4 vs. 24.7 pg/mL, $p = 0.84$; and IL-12p70: 9.0 vs. 7.3 pg/mL, $p = 0.46$, respectively), but was significantly different from the cytokine profile observed in the healthy blood donors (Figure 1). A 6.3-fold increased serum level of IL-17A, the signature pro-inflammatory cytokine of the Th17 cell, and a 2.5-, 5.0-, and 85.6-fold increased of IL-1 β , IL-6 and IL-23, Th17-associated cytokines ($p < 10^{-3}$ for all) were observed in the studied group when compared with the control group (Figure 1). Upregulation of the Th1 cytokines characterized by increased levels of IL-2 (6.3-fold increased, $p < 10^{-3}$), IL-12 p70 (31.0-fold increased, $p < 10^{-3}$) and IFN- γ (2.8-fold increased, $p = 0.001$) were also observed (Figure 1). Also, the patients with ITP and individuals with platelet count between 100 and 150 $\times 10^9/L$ did not differ in respect to the mean age ($p = 0.32$), gender ($p = 0.20$) and duration of thrombocytopenia ($p = 0.82$). Here we also reanalyzed the data of cytokine gene polymorphisms of 122 patients with platelet count below 150 $\times 10^9/L$ published elsewhere [7] by stratifying the group into those with platelet count less than 100 $\times 10^9/L$ and those with platelets between 100 and 150 $\times 10^9/L$. The presence of at least one allele 2 of *IL1RN* and one G polymorphic allele of *IL2-330* was more frequently observed in the group of

subjects with platelet count between 100 and 150 $\times 10^9/L$ ($p = 0.04$ and $p = 0.03$, respectively) than in the controls, as well as in the patients with platelets less than 100 $\times 10^9/L$ ($p = 0.007$ and $p = 0.02$, respectively) than in the controls, but they did not differ between the patient groups ($p = 0.8$ and $p = 0.7$ for *IL1RN* and *IL2* polymorphisms, respectively). The polymorphisms were associated with enhanced concentration of IL-1 β (6.3 vs. 2.5 pg/mL, $p = 0.002$) and IL-2 (22.8 vs. 14.9 pg/mL, $p = 0.02$) in the *IL1RN**2 and *IL2-330G* carriers, respectively, in the group of subjects with platelet count between 100 and 150 $\times 10^9/L$. Also, in the patients with platelet count less than 100 $\times 10^9/L$, increased serum concentrations of IL-1 β (6.3 vs. 2.8 pg/mL, $p < 10^{-3}$) and IL-2 (22.6 vs. 14.8 pg/mL, $p < 10^{-2}$) were observed in the carriers of *IL1RN**2 and *IL2-330G* polymorphic alleles, respectively. In conclusion, individuals with platelet count between 100 and 150 $\times 10^9/L$ have enhanced levels of proinflammatory cytokines linked to Th1 and Th17 cell response, and are more frequently carriers of polymorphisms in genes that encode cytokines involved in the commitment of Th1 and Th17 immune response, similarly to that observed in patients with chronic ITP, which points to the need of a careful follow-up of this group of individuals and to search for pathogenic mechanisms associated with this condition.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

AMCR and DMMQ were the principal investigators and take primary responsibility for this paper; AMCR and DMMQ designed the study, done the statistical analysis and wrote the paper. CS, NCDC and MCAM recruited the

patients. GAR helped to write the paper; FFM performed the laboratory work. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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