



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.



## COVID-19 susceptibility, severity, clinical outcome and Toll-like receptor (7) mRNA expression driven by *TLR7* gene polymorphism (rs3853839) in middle-aged individuals without previous comorbidities

Sally M. El-Hefnawy<sup>a,\*</sup>, Hanaa A. Eid<sup>b</sup>, Rasha G. Mostafa<sup>c</sup>, Shaimaa S. Soliman<sup>d</sup>, Thoria A. Omar<sup>e</sup>, Rania M. Azmy<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Medical Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Department, Menoufia Faculty of Medicine, Egypt

<sup>b</sup> Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis Department, Menoufia Faculty of Medicine, Egypt

<sup>c</sup> Medical Microbiology and Immunology Department, Menoufia Faculty of Medicine, Egypt

<sup>d</sup> Public Health and Community Medicine, Menoufia Faculty of Medicine, Egypt

<sup>e</sup> Clinical Pathology Department, Menoufia Faculty of Medicine, Egypt

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords:

COVID-19  
TLR7  
PCR  
IL-6  
mRNA  
SNP

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Toll-like receptors are implicated in the pathophysiology of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and the Middle East respiratory disease (MERS), according to several studies. The whole-genome sequencing of SARS-CoV-2 revealed that the *TLR7* gene could be implicated in the virus's pathogenesis since the virus includes ssRNA patterns that could bind to *TLR7*.

**Aim:** The purpose of this study was to look into the function of the *TLR7* (rs3853839) C/G polymorphism and the expression of *TLR7* mRNA transcript in the development, severity and progression of COVID-19.

**Subjects and methods:** A case-control study included 285 participants who were divided into two groups: 150 middle-aged people with COVID 19 who had no previous co-morbidities and 135 healthy volunteers who served as controls. TaqMan test was used to genotype the *TLR7* (rs3853839) C/G polymorphism, and real-time PCR was used to determine the relative expression of its mRNA transcript. The level of IL-6 in serum was determined using the ELISA method as an indicator of cytokine storm and COVID-19 severity.

**Results:** The GG genotype was shown to be much more common in COVID-19 patients (38.7%) than controls (4.4%), with an OR of 19.86 (95% CI: 7.85; 50.22) and was linked to disease severity and poor clinical outcomes (hospitalization, respiratory failure, cardiac complications, ICU admission and mechanical ventilation).

As a result, the G allele was considerably higher in cases (57.0%), while the C allele was significantly higher in controls ( $p = 0.001$ ). The GG genotype was found to be substantially more common in patients who were severely/critically unwell. *TLR7* mRNA expression levels were significantly higher in COVID-19 patients ( $2.44 \pm 0.89$ ) than in controls ( $1.06 \pm 0.46$ ) ( $p = 0.001$ ). *TLR7* mRNA levels were highest in COVID 19 patients with the GG genotype (rs3853839). Patients with the GG genotype had considerably lower WBC counts, but significantly higher serum ferritin, CRP, IL-6 and D dimer levels ( $P = 0.045, 0.001, 0.023, 0.033, 0.001$ , respectively).

**Conclusion:** The GG form of the *TLR7* SNP (rs3853839) could be a genetic risk factor for COVID-19 infection, severe illness and poor clinical outcome. *TLR7* mRNA expression was also elevated in COVID-19 patients who were severely/critically unwell and had a bad outcome, suggesting that they could be used as COVID-19 prognostic biomarkers.

**Abbreviations:** ARDS, Acute respiratory distress syndrome; CBC, complete blood count; CRP, C-reactive protein; MERS, Middle East respiratory disease, according to several studies; RT-PCR, reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; SARS-CoV, Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus; ssRNA, single-strand RNA; *TLR7*, Toll Like Receptor 7; WHO, World Health Organization.

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [doctor\\_sally@rocketmail.com](mailto:doctor_sally@rocketmail.com) (S.M. El-Hefnawy).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.genrep.2022.101612>

Received 7 December 2021; Received in revised form 21 March 2022; Accepted 12 April 2022

Available online 18 April 2022

2452-0144/© 2022 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

## 1. Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed a pandemic caused by a newly emerged coronavirus known as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 in March 2020 (SARS-CoV-2) (Casella et al., 2022). The infection quickly spread over the world, wreaking havoc in all areas and posing a serious threat to healthcare systems. This virus can cause a variety of mild to severe symptoms, which are collectively known as coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) (Coronaviridae Study Group of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses, 2020). SARS-CoV-2 is a member of the Betacoronavirus genus, which belongs to the Coronaviridae family. This encapsulated virus contains a single-stranded RNA genome that is between 29.8 and 29.9 kb, making it the largest human RNA virus (Khailany et al., 2020). The SARS-CoV-2 epidemic has become one of the world's most critical public health issues. Despite the recent approval of various vaccines for the prevention of coronavirus illness 2019 (COVID-19), a viable treatment is still needed (Hashemi et al., 2021a). Age, gender, smoking, immunological state, diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory illness, cancer and genetic background may all influence the clinical signs and fate of infection (Zheng et al., 2020). Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are involved in the detection of microbial infections as well as the recognition of viral particles. TLRs initiate innate immune responses and also induce adaptive immune responses. TLR3 detects double-strand RNA, TLR4 detects lipopolysaccharide (LPS), TLR7 detects single-strand RNA (ssRNA) (Kawasaki et al., 2011) and TLR9 is essential for the recognition of unmethylated CpG DNA (Ashkar & Rosenthal, 2002). TLR7 is a protein that recognizes ssRNA and synthesized oligoribonucleotides and is encoded by the TLR7 gene, which is produced in innate immune cells and situated on the short arm of X chromosome locus number 22.3 in the endosome membrane. As a result, they may play a role in the identification of the SARS-CoV2 genome (de Groot & Bontrop, 2020a). TLR7 may be more implicated in the pathogenesis of SARS-CoV2 than SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV, according to whole genome sequencing of SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV2. SARS-CoV2 includes more ssRNA motifs that potentially bind to TLR7 than SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV (van der Made et al., 2020a). TLR7 expression is linked to the TLR7 rs3853839 C/G polymorphism, which influences TLR7 mRNA turnover, according to genetic studies (Wang et al., 2019). In COVID-19-infected patients, TLR7 may be the major pathogen recognition receptor involved in the development of cytokine storm (Safaei & Karimi-Googheri, 2021). We hypothesize a link between COVID-19 susceptibility, severity and clinical outcome and the TLR7 gene polymorphism (rs3853839) and TLR7 mRNA expression.

## 2. Subjects and methods

### 2.1. Subjects

From March 2020 to October 2021, a case control research was conducted by collaboration between the departments of Chest Disease, Medical Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, Clinical Pathology, Public Health and Microbiology at Menoufia Faculty of Medicine in Egypt. The study included 285 volunteers who were separated into two groups: 150 COVID-19 patients and 135 age and gender matched healthy subjects who served as controls. We included PCR verified cases of COVID-19 with a positive result from a nasopharyngeal swab specimen using a real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay. Our study comprised adult patients (18–50 years old) with mild, moderate, severe, or critical COVID-19 infection, as defined by WHO criteria for COVID-19 clinical care. Mild disease was classified as having any of the COVID-19 signs and symptoms (fever, cough, sore throat, malaise, headache, muscle pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea TLRs both initiate and instigate innate and adaptive immune responses, loss of taste and smell) but no shortness of breath, dyspnea, or abnormal chest imaging without evidence of viral pneumonia or hypoxia. Patients with

moderate illness had clinical indications of pneumonia (fever, cough, dyspnea, rapid breathing) but no signs of severe pneumonia, such as a SpO<sub>2</sub> of less than 90% on room air. Patients with severe disease had clinical indications of pneumonia (fever, cough, dyspnea, rapid breathing) as well as one or more of the following: respiratory rate > 30 breaths/min; significant respiratory distress; or SpO<sub>2</sub> 90% on room. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis, septic shock and other critical diseases were characterized as patients who met the criteria for ARDS, sepsis and septic shock or various disorders that would ordinarily necessitate life-sustaining interventions such as invasive or non-invasive mechanical breathing or vasopressor therapy (World Health Organization, 2021). Old age, smokers, pregnancy, obesity, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, cardiovascular illnesses, chronic respiratory diseases, cancer, chronic kidney diseases and recipients of transplant or immunosuppressive therapy were among the patient group's exclusion criteria. Laboratory investigations in the form of complete blood count (CBC) with differential, as well as inflammatory markers such D-dimer, serum ferritin and C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) (as an indicator of cytokine storm and COVID-19 severity) were assayed. Chest X-rays and computed tomography were used to evaluate these patients' chest imaging. CO-RADS or COVID-19 Reporting and Data System is a categorical radiological (CT) assessment scheme for patients suspected of having COVID-19. CO-RADS (1) mean that COVID-19 is highly unlikely. The CT is normal or there are findings that indicate a non-infectious disease like congestive heart failure, sarcoid, histoplasmosis, malignancy, usual interstitial pneumonia or fibrotic nonspecific interstitial pneumonia. CO-RADS (2) mean that level of suspicion of COVID-19 infection is low. Findings are consistent with other infections like typical bronchiolitis with tree-in-bud and thickened bronchus walls. CO-RADS (3) mean that COVID-19 unsure or indeterminate. CT abnormalities are indication of infection, but unsure whether COVID-19 is involved, like widespread bronchopneumonia, lobar pneumonia, and septic emboli with ground glass opacities. CO-RADS (4) mean that the level of suspicion is high. Mostly these are suspicious CT findings but not extremely typical. Unilateral ground glass, multifocal consolidations without any other typical finding, and findings doubtful of COVID-19 in underlying pulmonary disease are the abovementioned suspicious CT findings which are not extremely typical. CO-RADS (5) mean multifocal areas of ground glass and consolidation. CO-RADS (6) mean that the patient with positive PCR and bilateral ground glass opacity (Prokop et al., 2020).

### 2.2. Ethical approval

All subjects signed a consent form approved by "the Local Ethics & Human Rights committee in Research at Faculty of Medicine, Menoufia University" before taking blood samples.

### 2.3. Blood sample collection and preparation

Using sterile venipuncture, six milliliters of fresh venous blood were taken. 2 ml of blood were immediately transferred to an EDTA tube and divided into two aliquots, one for CBC (WBC and lymphocyte relative count) and the other for genetic testing. For the D-dimer test, 1.8 ml was transferred to a sodium citrate tube. The remaining 2.2 ml was transferred to a plain tube and centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 20 min; the serum was then refrigerated at –20 °C until serum ferritin, C-reactive protein (CRP), and interleukin 6 (IL-6) were measured.

### 2.4. Methods

Mispa-i2 was used to calculate CRP using the nephelometric method (Agape Diagnostics, Switzerland). The Architect plus i1000SR immunoassay analyzer was used to measure serum ferritin using a chemoluminescence immunoassay (Abbott, Illinois, USA). The stago -STA Compact Max Analyzer, Fully Automated Coagulation System - was used

to measure the D-dimer (Diagnostic Stago, France).

The Sysmex XN-1000 Automated Hematology Analyzer was used to measure WBCs and lymphocytes (Sysmex Corporation, Kobe, Japan). Quantikine, Canada, USA, provided enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) human kits for measuring serum IL-6 levels.

## 2.5. Genotyping of rs3853839 C/G polymorphism of TLR7 gene

Thermo Fisher Scientific's GeneJET Whole Blood Genomic DNA Purification extraction kit was used to extract DNA from peripheral blood. The C/G polymorphism at the TLR7 gene was genotyped using a real-time PCR approach with a TaqMan probe from Applied Biosystems in the United States. Thermo Scientific also donated the primers, probes and Master Mix (40×). The probe sequences were designed as: [VIC/FAM] TGCTTCAGTGCTTCCTGCTCTTTT [C/G] CTTGGGCTGCTTCTGGGTT CC TA. Each reaction contained 1.25 µl of primer/probe mixture, 10 µl of Master Mix, 3.75 µl of nuclease-free water and 5 µl of purified DNA. The cycling conditions were: 10 min at 94 °C for the first denaturation, then 50 cycles (30 s at 95 °C for the second denaturation, 60 s at 50 °C for primer annealing and 1.5 min at 72 °C for primer extension) and finally 1 min at 72 °C for the final extension step. The ABI 7500 real-time PCR software, version 2.0.1, was used to analyse the data (Fig. 1A).

## 2.6. Measurement of TLR7 mRNA expression by real-time PCR technique

The total RNA in venous blood was freshly extracted using Thermo Scientific's Gene-JET Blood RNA Purification Kit. The NanoDrop™ 2000 technology was used to determine the concentrations and purity of RNA (Thermo Scientific, USA). Until the reverse transcription process, the RNA extract was stored frozen at -80 °C. For cDNA synthesis, Thermo Scientific's RevertAid First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit was employed. On ice, with a total volume of 20 µl, the reaction was prepared in two steps as follows: To make a total volume of 12 µl, 10 µl of

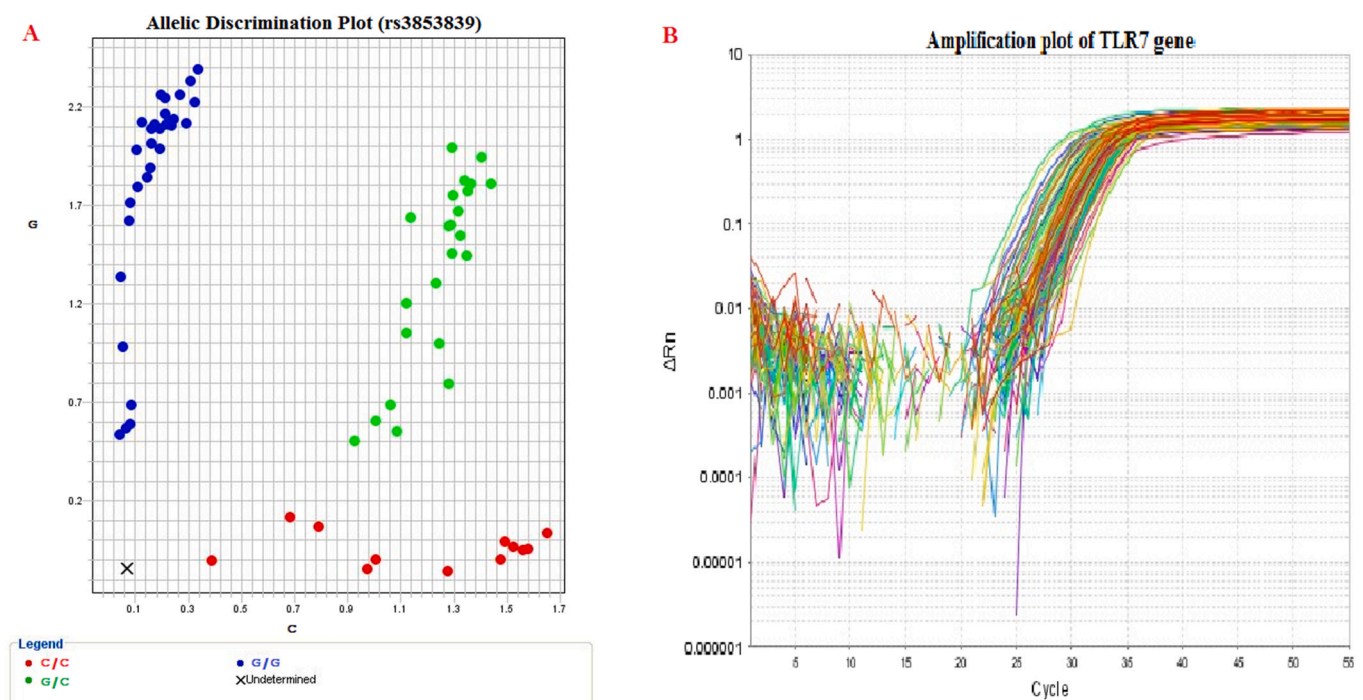
RNA was mixed with 1 µl of hexamer primer and 1 µl of nuclease-free water. After that, the samples were incubated at 65 °C for 5 min before being chilled on ice. Second, we added 4 µl of 5 X reaction buffer, 1 µl of Ribolock RNase inhibitor, 2 µl of 10 mM dNTPs and 1 µl of Revertaid RT to the above-mentioned mix to make a total volume of 20 µl.

The 2720 thermal cycler (ABI systems, Singapore) was used for a single cycle of incubation as follows: 5 min at 25 °C, 60 min at 42 °C and 5 min at 70 °C.

The cDNA was stored at -20 °C until the real-time PCR stage. SensiFAST™ SYBR Lo-ROX Kit, USA, was used for real-time PCR. The 20 µl total volume comprised of 10 µl of SYBR green dye, 1 µl of nuclease-free water, 6 µl of cDNA and 1.5 µl of each forward and reverse primers. The National Center for Biotechnology Information confirmed the primer sequence (NCBI). The primers used were as follows: Forward primer for the TLR7 gene: 5'-CCTTGAGGCCAACACATCT-3', Reverse 5'-GTAGG-GACGGCTGTGACATT-3' and housekeeping gene (GAPDH): forward 5'-GAAGGTGAAGGTCGGAGTC-3', Reverse: 5'-GAAGATGGTGATGGATT TC-3'.

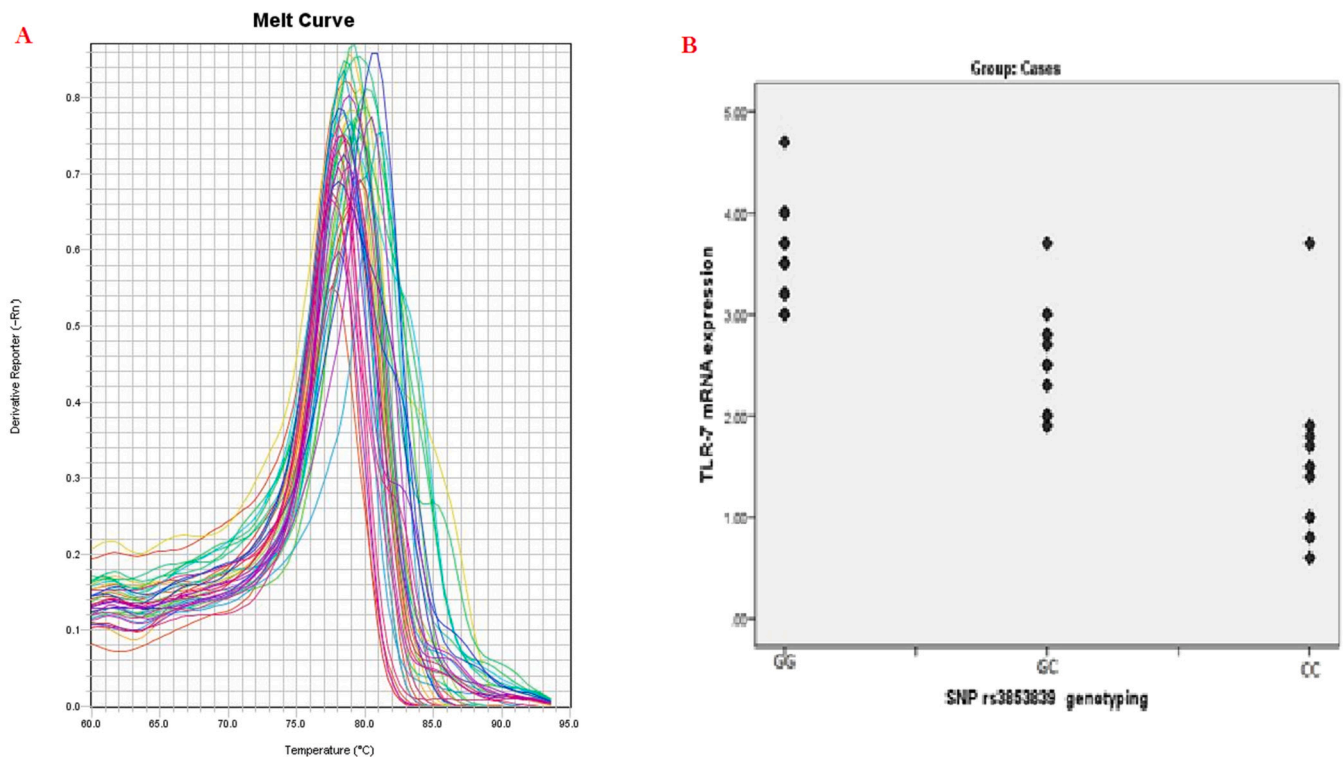
Three phases were used for gene amplification: an initial denaturation step at 95 °C for 10 min, followed by 50 cycles at 95 °C for 15 s, 63 °C for 1 min, and 72 °C for 1 min and a final extension step at 72 °C for 10 min.

Finally, 7500 (v.2.0.1; Applied Biosystems, USA) was used to finish the fluorescence detection and data analysis (Fig. 1B and 2A). The relative expression of the TLR7 gene was determined using the  $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$  technique, which was normalized to the endogenous housekeeping gene (GAPDH) and compared to the control, with  $\Delta Ct = Ct_{\text{target}} - Ct_{\text{reference}}$ ,  $\Delta\Delta Ct = (\Delta Ct_{\text{sample}} - \Delta Ct_{\text{control}})$  (Dorak & Real-time, 2004).



**Fig. 1.** A - Allelic discrimination plot showing different genotypes of TLR 7 Gene SNP (rs3853839). An allelic discrimination plot or “cluster plot” shows three clusters. The points in each cluster are grouped closely together and express one genotype. At the lower right corner of the plot the cluster represents allele C (homozygote), labelled with VIC® dye. At the Upper left corner of the plot the cluster represents allele G (homozygote), labelled with FAM™ dye. Approximately midway between the allele C and allele G clusters represent both (allele C and allele G—heterozygote).

B - Amplification plot of TLR7 gene expression displaying fluorescence versus cycle number. Amplification plots are created when the fluorescent signal from each sample is plotted against cycle number; therefore, amplification plots represent the accumulation of product over the duration of the real-time PCR experiment.



**Fig. 2.** A - Melting curve of TLR7 gene showing the specificity of the chosen primers. Melting curve can detect the presence of nonspecific products, such as primer-dimer, if they present, will appear as additional peaks to the left and right of the main peak for the amplified product in the melt curve.

B - Association between TLR7 mRNA expression and SNP rs3853839 genotyping among cases.

### 3. Statistical analysis

The Wilks-Shapiro test was used to determine the normality of various variables. Number (No), percentage (%), mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and standard deviation (SD) were used to express various variables. For comparisons of quantitative normally distributed variables between two groups, the Student's *t*-test was employed, whereas Mann-Whitney *U*'s test was used for non-normally distributed variables. The ANOVA test with homogeneity of variance was used to compare quantitative variables between more than two groups of normally distributed data, whereas the Kruskal-Wallis test was used for not normally distributed data. To investigate the relationship between qualitative variables, the Chi-square test (2) was utilized, along with the Z-test to compare column proportions. Fischer's exact test was employed whenever any of the anticipated cells were fewer than five. To determine the effects of potential risk factors on the ultimate outcome, a univariate logistic regression analysis was used. Statistical significance was defined as a two-sided *P* value of less than 0.05. All statistical analyses were carried out with the statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 23 (SPSS Inc., 2015). Version 23.0 of IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp).

### 4. Results

Cases and controls were matched in age and gender. The mean age of cases was  $38.24 \pm 8.42$  years and for controls was  $38.68 \pm 9.86$  years ( $p = 0.992$ ). Males represented 53.3% of cases and 59.3% of controls ( $p = 0.314$ ). Cases had significantly higher mean serum IL6 and TLR7 mRNA expression than controls. The mean serum IL6 of the cases was  $15.29 \pm 7.67$  pg/ml and the mean for controls was  $5.15 \pm 1.42$  pg/ml ( $p < 0.001$ ) (Table 1).

The prevalence of genotype GG was significantly higher among cases (38.7%) than controls (4.4%) with OR 19.86 (95% CI: 7.85; 50.22), while the genotype CC was significantly higher among controls (56.3%) than cases (24.7%). Consequently, the G allele was significantly higher

**Table 1**

Genotype frequency & allele distribution and TLR7 mRNA expression in the studied groups:

Variables	Cases (n = 150) No. (%)	Controls (n = 135) No. (%)	P value	OR (95% CI)
Age (mean $\pm$ SD)	38.70 $\pm$ 9.60	38.68 $\pm$ 9.86	0.992†	–
Gender				
Male	81 (54.0)	80 (59.3)	0.371	–
Female	69 (46.0)	55 (40.7)		
SNP rs3853839 genotyping				
GG	58 (38.7)*	6 (4.4)	<0.001	19.86 (7.85; 50.22)
GC	55 (36.7)	53 (39.3)		2.13 (1.24;3.68)
CC	37 (24.7)	76 (56.3)*		
Allele				
G	171 (57.0)	65 (24.1)	<0.001	4.18 (2.91;6.00)
C	129 (43.0)	205 (75.9)		
TLR7 mRNA expression (mean $\pm$ SD)	2.44 $\pm$ 0.89	1.06 $\pm$ 0.46	<0.001	–
TLR7 mRNA expression				
GG	3.33 $\pm$ 0.40	1.18 $\pm$ 0.43	<0.001	
GC	2.23 $\pm$ 0.38	1.05 $\pm$ 0.47	<0.001	–
CC	1.37 $\pm$ 0.57	1.05 $\pm$ 0.46	0.005	

\* Significantly higher than their corresponding in the other groups.

† Significantly lower than their corresponding in the other groups.

among cases (57.0%) and the C allele was significantly higher among controls ( $p < 0.001$ ). The TLR7 mRNA expression was significantly higher among cases ( $2.44 \pm 0.89$ ) than controls ( $1.06 \pm 0.46$ ) ( $p < 0.001$ ) (Table 1).

Table 2a provides a detailed description of the characteristics of COVID-19 patients: 120 case (80.0%) complained of fever, 51 case (34.0%) of anosmia, 93 case (62.0%) of muscle aches, 84 case (56.0%) of fatigue, 141 case (94.0%) of cough, 54 case (36.0%) of dyspnea, 84 case (56.0%) of headache, 93 case (62.0%) of anorexia and 51 case (34.0%) of diarrhea. Their mean respiratory rate was  $21.80 \pm 6.55$ ,  $SO_2\%$  was  $92.58 \pm 6.25$ , temperature was  $37.92 \pm 0.71$ , WBCs ( $10^6/ml$ ) was  $5.05 \pm 2.23$ , Lymphocytes (%) was  $22.11 \pm 9.35$ , hemoglobin was ( $12.40 \pm 1.36$ ) g/dL, HCT (%) was  $39.95 \pm 3.45$ , platelets was  $198.64 \pm 50.68$ , serum ferritin was ( $227.40 \pm 279.41$ ) ng/ml, CRP was ( $59.11 \pm 49.03$ ) mg/dl and D dimer was ( $0.93 \pm 0.75$ )  $\mu g/ml$ . Thirty-two percent had CORAD grade 1, (6%) had grade 2, (6%) had grade 3, (14%) had grade 4 and (42%) had grade 5.

Table 2b provides a detailed description of the clinical outcome of COVID-19 patients: 34% of cases had mild disease, (28.0%) had moderate, (22.7%) had severe and (15.3%) had critically ill grade of COVID-19 (11.3%). Ten percent of cases had complications in the form of thromboembolic complications, (10%) had renal complications, (10%) had cardiac complications and (1.3%) had fungal infection. About (15.3%) needed ICU admission and (9.3%) needed mechanical ventilation. Six cases (4.0%) died and 57 (38.0%) suffered from post COVID-19 symptoms.

Patients' age did not show any significant difference among different genotypes ( $p = 0.056$ ). Percentage of genotype GC was significantly lower among males than other genotypes ( $p = 0.001$ ). Clinical manifestations did not show any significant difference among different genotypes except dyspnea which was significantly higher among patients with GG genotype ( $p = 0.014$ ). The mean respiratory rate was significantly higher and the mean oxygen saturation was significantly lower among patients with GG genotype ( $p < 0.001$  for any). The mean WBCs count was significantly lower, while the mean serum ferritin, CRP, IL6 and D dimer were significantly higher among patients with GG genotype ( $P = 0.045, <0.001, 0.023, 0.033, <0.001$  respectively). Patients with GC genotype had significantly lower prevalence of advanced CO-RADS

**Table 2a**  
Clinical features, vital signs, laboratory investigations of patient group.

Clinical features	No. (%)
Fever	120 (80.0)
Anosmia	51 (34.0%)
Myalgia	93 (62.0%)
Headache	84 (56.0%)
Fatigue	84 (56.0%)
Cough	141 (94.0%)
Dyspnea	54 (36.0)
Anorexia	93 (62.0%)
Diarrhea	51 (34.0%)
Vital signs	Mean $\pm$ SD, median
Respiratory rate	$21.80 \pm 6.55, 19.0$
$SO_2\%$	$92.58 \pm 6.25, 95.0$
Temperature	$37.92 \pm 0.71, 37.95$
Laboratory investigations	Mean $\pm$ SD, median
WBCs ( $10^6/ml$ )	$5.05 \pm 2.23, 4.5$
Lymphocytes %	$22.11 \pm 9.35, 19.0$
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	$12.40 \pm 1.36, 13.0$
HCT	$39.95 \pm 3.45, 40.0$
Platelets	$198.64 \pm 50.68, 189.5$
Ferritin	$227.40 \pm 279.41, 67.0$
CRP	$59.11 \pm 49.03, 39.50$
D dimer	$0.93 \pm 0.75, 0.60$
Radiological features (CORADS)	No. (%)
1	48 (32.0)
2	9 (6.0)
3	9 (6.0)
4	21 (14.0)
5	63 (42.0)

**Table 2b**  
Clinical outcome of the patient group.

Outcome	No. (%)
Severity	
1 - Mild	51 (34.0)
2 - Moderate	42 (28.0)
3 - Severe	34 (22.7)
4 - Critically ill	23 (15.3)
Thromboembolic complications	15 (10.0)
Renal complications	15 (10.0)
Cardiac complications	15 (10.0)
Fungal infection	2 (1.3)
ICU admission	23 (15.3)
Mechanical ventilation	14 (9.3)
Death	6 (4.0)
Post COVID symptoms	57 (38.0)

classification than other genotypes ( $p < 0.001$ ) Table 3a.

There was a significant association between TLR7 mRNA expression and different genotypes of SNP rs3853839 among cases ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Table 3a**  
Personal characters and clinical manifestations among patients with different genotypes.

Variables	GG (n = 58) No. (%)	GC (n = 55) No. (%)	CC (n = 37)	P value
Age in years (mean $\pm$ SD)	$40.08 \pm 6.76$	$36.56 \pm 9.10$	$37.56 \pm 9.16$	0.056
Gender				
Male	34 (58.6)	19 (34.5) <sup>†</sup>	27 (73.0)	0.001
Female	24 (41.4)	36 (65.5)	10 (27.0)	
Clinical manifestation				
Fever	43 (74.1)	49 (89.1)	28 (75.7)	0.117
anosmia	18 (31.0)	15 (27.3)	18 (48.6)	0.087
Anorexia	36 (62.1)	36 (65.5)	21 (56.8)	0.701
fatigue	37 (63.8)	28 (50.9)	19 (51.4)	0.312
Cough	52 (89.7) <sup>†</sup>	52 (94.5)	37 (100.0)	0.115
Dyspnea	28 (48.3) <sup>*</sup>	19 (34.5)	7 (18.9)	0.014
myalgia	36 (62.1)	36 (65.5)	21 (56.8)	0.701
Diarrhea	18 (31.0)	15 (27.3)	18 (48.6)	0.087
headache	37 (63.8)	28 (50.9)	19 (51.4)	0.312
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Mean $\pm$ SD	Mean $\pm$ SD	
Vital signs				
RR	$24.65 \pm 6.83^*$	$19.56 \pm 4.66$	$20.64 \pm 7.00$	<0.001
$SO_2$ (%)	$88.70 \pm 7.15^†$	$95.34 \pm 3.48$	$94.54 \pm 4.81$	<0.001
Temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ )	$37.86 \pm 0.79$	$37.98 \pm 0.61$	$37.91 \pm 0.72$	0.655
Laboratory parameters				
WBCs ( $10^6/ml$ )	$4.48 \pm 2.25^†$	$5.39 \pm 2.27$	$5.45 \pm 1.99$	0.045
Lymphocytes (%)	$21.32 \pm 10.60$	$22.58 \pm 7.65$	$22.64 \pm 9.73$	0.101
S.Ferritin (ng/ml)	$380.51 \pm 329.71^*$	$88.18 \pm 127.78$	$182.97 \pm 243.65$	<0.001
CRP (mg/dl)	$76.82 \pm 59.32^*$	$49.84 \pm 41.18$	$45.13 \pm 31.55$	0.023
D dimer ( $\mu g/ml$ )	$1.15 \pm 0.79^*$	$0.86 \pm 0.80$	$0.68 \pm 0.46$	0.033
S.IL6 (pg/ml)	$21.43 \pm 7.67^*$	$8.64 \pm 4.21$	$6.06 \pm 2.09$	<0.001
CORADS				
1	12 (20.7)	27 (49.1) <sup>*</sup>	9 (24.3)	<0.001
2	3 (5.2)	6 (10.9) <sup>*</sup>	0 (0.0)	
3	0 (0.0)	6 (10.9) <sup>*</sup>	3 (8.1)	
4	12 (20.7)	3 (5.5) <sup>†</sup>	6 (16.2)	
5	31 (53.4)	13 (23.6) <sup>†</sup>	19 (51.4)	

RR: respiratory rate  $SO_2$ : oxygen saturation.

\* Significantly higher than their corresponding in the other groups.

† Significantly lower than their corresponding in the other groups.

Patients carrying GG genotype had the highest mRNA expression levels, while CC carriers had the lowest levels (Fig. 2B).

About (74%) of patients with GG genotype were hospitalized, (61.8%) developed respiratory failure (26.3%) of cases had thromboembolic complications and (22.4%) had cardiac complications ( $p < 0.001$  for any). The need for ICU admission was significantly lower among patients with GC genotype ( $p < 0.001$ ), while the need for mechanical ventilation was significantly higher among patients with GG genotype ( $p < 0.001$ ). Death rate did not show any significant difference among the 3 genotypes ( $p = 0.505$ ) (Table 3b).

There was no significant difference in age or gender between cases with mild/moderate and severe/critically ill COVID-19 disease ( $p = 0.068$  and  $0.121$  respectively). About (40%) of severe/critically ill cases were admitted to the ICU and (24.6%) of them needed mechanical ventilation ( $p < 0.001$  for any). Genotype GG was significantly higher among severe/critically ill cases, while GC genotype was significantly higher among mild/moderate cases ( $p < 0.001$ ). The *TLR7* mRNA expression was also significantly higher among severe/critically ill cases ( $p < 0.001$ ) (Table 4). The univariate regression analysis showed that each of dyspnea, respiratory rate,  $SO_2$ , high serum levels of IL6, D Dimer, ferritin, CRP, up-regulation of *TLR7* mRNA expression and GG genotype were independent risk factors for the development of severe disease (Table 5).

## 5. Discussion

Why some COVID-19 infected people remain asymptomatic while others have severe symptoms is still unknown. The answer to this question, as well as the identification of the parameters that determine SARS-CoV-2 pathogenicity, will aid in the formulation of effective treatment programs and infection management (Hashemi et al., 2021b). The intensity of the illness and the patient's fate appear to be influenced by the host's genetic background (Ogishi et al., 2020). The purpose of this study was test a hypothesis that *TLR7* gene polymorphism (rs3853839) and its mRNA expression might be used to predict COVID-19 susceptibility, severity and clinical outcome. In a study of more than 1.3 million PCR-proven COVID-19 cases in the United States, they found that individuals with past co-morbidities had a greater rate of hospitalization, ICU admission and mortality than those without previous co-morbidities (Stokes et al., 2020; Zhou et al., 2020; Harrison et al., 2020). As a result, we excluded the elderly, smokers, pregnant women, obese patients and patients with co-morbidities from our study because they are all known risk factors for patient deterioration and a poor clinical

**Table 3b**  
Clinical outcome among patients with different genotypes.

Variables	GG (n = 58) No. (%)	GC (n = 55) No. (%)	CC (n = 37)	P value
Hospitalized	43 (74.1)*	22 (40.0)	13 (35.1)	<0.001
Respiratory failure ( $SO_2 < 90$ )	34 (61.8)*	1 (1.9)	4 (11.8)	<0.001
Complications				
Thromboembolic	15 (26.3)	1 (1.8)	1 (2.7)	<0.001
Renal complications	7 (12.1)	7 (12.7)	1 (2.7)	0.225
Cardiac complications	13 (22.4)†	1 (1.8)	1 (2.7)	<0.001
ICU admission	16 (27.6)	1 (1.8)†	6 (16.2)	0.001
Mechanical ventilation	12 (21.1)*	1 (1.8)	1 (2.7)	0.001
Severity categorization				
Mild	12 (21.1)	27 (49.1)*	12 (32.4)	<0.001
Moderate	12 (21.1)	15 (27.3)	15 (40.5)*	
Severe	18 (31.6)	12 (21.8)	4 (10.8)†	
Critically ill	15 (26.3)	1 (1.8)†	6 (16.2)	
Mortality	4 (6.9)	1 (1.8)	1 (2.7)	0.505

\* Significantly higher than their corresponding in the other groups.

† Significantly lower than their corresponding in the other groups.

**Table 4**

Comparison of personal and clinical characters between patients between mild/moderate and severe/critically ill cases.

	Mild/Moderate (n = 93) No. (%)	Severe/critically ill (n = 57) No. (%)	P value
Age (mean $\pm$ SD)	37.25 $\pm$ 8.17	39.84 $\pm$ 8.64	0.068
Gender			
Male	45 (48.4)	35 (61.4)	0.121
Female	48 (51.6)	22 (38.6)	
Genotype			
GG	24 (25.8)	34 (59.6)*	<0.001
GC	42 (45.2)*	13 (22.8)	
CC	27 (29.0)	10 (17.5)	
<i>TLR7</i> mRNA expression (mean $\pm$ SD)	2.15 $\pm$ 0.71	2.92 $\pm$ 0.96	<0.001†

\* Significantly higher than their corresponding in the other groups.

† Significantly lower than their corresponding in the other groups.

**Table 5**

Uni-variate logistic regression analysis of risk factors associated with the occurrence of severe disease.

Variables	Univariate P value	OR	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Dyspnea	<0.001	4.71	2.304	9.647
RR	<0.001	1.576	1.382	1.798
$SO_2$	<0.001	0.580	0.490	0.687
S. IL6	<0.001	1.115	1.063	1.170
D dimer	<0.001	3.236	1.963	5.332
S. ferritin	<0.001	1.005	1.003	1.007
CRP	0.001	1.013	1.005	1.020
<i>TLR7</i> mRNA expression	<0.001	31.00	1.946	4.936
Genotype <sup>a</sup>	<0.001			
GG	0.003	3.825	1.564	9.353
GC	0.713	0.836	0.321	2.163

<sup>a</sup> CC is the reference.

outcome, to concentrate on *TLR7* (rs3853839) genetic variants and *TLR7* transcript as a risk factor for severe COVID-19 illness and poor prognosis. In the current investigation, the GG genotype and G allele were shown to be significantly more common in COVID-19 cases than controls, whereas the CC genotype and C allele were found to be significantly more common in controls than cases. Furthermore, patients with the GG genotype had the highest levels of *TLR7* mRNA expression, whereas those with the CC genotype had the lowest. *TLR7* is involved in the detection of viral genomic RNA, which results in the creation of an antiviral response (Urcuqui-Inchima et al., 2017). Fakhir et al. (2017) and Lauhkonen et al. (2016) reported that *TLR7* SNP (rs179008) has been linked to an elevated risk of disease progression in Moroccan patients with HCV-mediated hepatic illness and to post-bronchiolitis pulmonary function insufficiency in the Finnish population. Similarly, Mukherjee & Tripathi (2019) stated that *TLR7* SNPs (rs3853839 & rs179008) had significant relationship with Dengue virus infection. Also (Zhang et al., 2020), in Chinese Han patients, SNPs at *TLR7* were investigated for their relevance in HIV-1 infection and prognosis. *TLR7* SNP (rs3853839) was also found to be substantially linked to chikungunya virus infection in Indians (Dutta & Tripathi, 2017). In Chinese patients, the *TLR7* SNP (rs3853839) has also been linked to HCV persistence and predisposition to enterovirus-71-mediated hand, foot and mouth infection (Yue et al., 2014).

All of these investigations found that the *TLR7* SNP (rs3853839) plays a role in viral infection and pathogenesis in different ethnic groups.

The significant elevation of *TLR7* mRNA transcripts in individuals

carrying the G mutant allele, as well as the higher level of G allele-containing TLR7 mRNA in heterozygous participants supported a physiological role for TLR7 SNP (rs3853839) in the adjustment of TLR7 mRNA expression, according to a study on systemic lupus erythematosus patients (Shen et al., 2010). Also, Raafat et al. (2018) reported that TLR signaling can be regulated by miRNAs through direct effects on expression or by modulation of downstream regulators, adaptor molecules, and cytokines. The TLR7 SNP (rs3853839) has the potential to impact miRNAs binding and as a result, TLR7 mRNA expression and/or sensitivity. The wild C allele features a binding site for miR-3148 (miR-3148), which causes fast transcript breakdown and reduces TLR7 mRNA levels. Similarly, Shen et al. (2010) concluded the link between the risk allele G of the TLR7 SNP (rs3853839) and higher TLR7 transcript expression. The GG genotype was shown to be substantially more common among severe/critically sick patients in the current investigation.

TLR7 mRNA expression was also significantly increased in severe/critically unwell patients. van der Made et al. (2020b) stated that TLRs are thought to play a dual role in COVID-19; activation of TLRs by SARS-CoV2 causes inflammasome stimulation and the release of IL1, which causes IL-6 to be produced (de Rivero Vaccari et al., 2020). Furthermore, TLR-induced activation of Janus kinase transducers (JAK/STAT) may result in macrophage triggering syndrome (Alnefaie & Albogami, 2020). TLR7 could trigger a cytokine storm in SARS-CoV1 and result in a variety of adverse effects (de Groot & Bontrop, 2020b). As TLR7 is required for the generation of type I IFN, the most likely involvement of TLR7 SNPs in COVID-19 pathogenesis is likely to be explained by increased type I IFN production (Kyogoku & Tsuchiya, 2007). Zhao et al. also revealed that TLR activation-induced cytokine storm is dramatically reduced by sunitinib, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor (Zhao et al., 2019).

This study showed that dyspnea which was significantly higher among patients with GG genotype. Duan et al. (2020) reported that Dyspnea was linked to a poor prognosis and mortality. According to the current study, 74% of individuals with the GG genotype were hospitalized, with 61.8% having respiratory failure. Petrilli et al. (2020) reported a substantial link between hypoxia and poor clinical outcomes.

The current investigation found that patients with the mutant GG genotype had significantly lower mean WBC counts, but their mean blood ferritin, IL6, CRP and D dimer levels were significantly higher. Kyttaris (2019) stated that, increased production of inflammatory cytokines causes immune system dysregulation and immunopathology.

In persons with COVID-19, the cytokine storm syndrome plays a critical role in the infection's progression. COVID-19 can be cured with a treatment strategy aimed at preventing over-activation of the immune system and controlling cytokine production in patients with autoimmune diseases (ADs), due to the undeniable involvement of inflammatory cytokines in patients with ADs (Valencia et al., 2019). Cytokine storms suppress the immune system and promote lymphopenia (a reduction in CD8 and CD4 T cells) by inducing T cell apoptosis mediated by IFN-I (Channappanavar et al., 2016). IFN-activation also reduces ATP in T cells and causes their death (Perl et al., 2004). In persons with COVID-19, the beginning of cytokine storms is linked to a rise in apoptosis in the lung and kidney. Apoptosis reduces the sensitivity of receptors to recognize the virus by overproducing nucleic acids (Devaux et al., 2020).

Del Valle et al. (2020) found that elevated D-dimer levels, CRP levels and IL-6 levels have all been recognized as risk factors for severity. Certain medications, like as anti-IL-6, are hoped to open up new techniques and therapeutic avenues in the fight against this dreadful illness (Cao, 2020).

This study showed that, Patients with the GG genotype were more likely to require ICU admission and mechanical breathing 22.4% of patients with the GG genotype experienced cardiac issues such as arrhythmias, myocardial damage, heart failure and shock, while 26.3% experienced thromboembolic consequences such as widespread deep

vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE). Klok et al. (2020) reported that thromboembolic complications are common in COVID-19 patients who are critically unwell, especially in the ICU. Also Galloway et al. (2020) reported that the need for ICU admission and mechanical ventilation was much higher in COVID-19 patients who were critically unwell. In COVID19 patients, excessive inflammasome augmentation is connected to a bad result (de Rivero Vaccari et al., 2020). The suppression of inflammasome over activation and the development of neutrophil extracellular traps could likewise be considered a therapeutic target. Several experiments are being undertaken on the pathways of TLRs in COVID19, which could lead to the development of a novel medicine or vaccine to treat the infection (Khanmohammadi & Rezaei, 2021).

## 6. Conclusion

The TLR7 SNP (rs3853839) could be a genetic risk factor for COVID-19 infection, severe sickness and poor clinical outcomes. When compared to CC genotype carriers, GG genotype carriers had the greatest levels of TLR7 mRNA expression, which was related with severe infection and poor prognosis. As a result, the TLR7 SNP (rs3853839) genotype and TLR7 mRNA expression should be evaluated not only as risk factors for COVID-19 susceptibility, but also as possible predictive biomarkers for disease severity and clinical prognosis.

## Role of funding sources

There was no funding for this study.

## CRedit authorship contribution statement

**SME:** Investigation, Methodology. **HAE:** Sample and Data collection. **RGM:** Validation, Visualization. **SSS:** Conceptualization, editing, **TAO:** Writing Original draft preparation, **RMA:** Investigation, Methodology.

## Availability of data and materials

Not applicable.

## Declaration of competing interest

The authors state that they have no conflicts of interest.

## Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to all of the patients and volunteers who took part in our research. We also thank Professor Dr. Eman Badr (General Manager of Central Laboratory) and all of the associates of the Menoufia Faculty of Medicine's Central Laboratory for their technical assistance with this study.

## References

- Cascella, M., Rajnik, M., Aleem, A., Dulebohn, S.C., Di Napoli, R., 2022. Features, evaluation, and treatment of coronavirus (COVID-19). In: StatPearls. StatPearls Publishing, Treasure Island (FL), January 5.
- Coronaviridae Study Group of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses, 2020. The species Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus: classifying 2019-nCoV and naming it SARS-CoV-2. *Nat. Microbiol.* 5, 536–544. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-020-0695-z>.
- Khailany, R.A., Safdar, M., Ozaslan, M., 2020. Genomic characterization of a novel SARS-CoV-2. *Gene Rep.* 19, 100682 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.genrep.2020.100682>.
- Hashemi, S.M.A., Thijssen, M., Hosseini, S.Y., Tabarraei, A., Pourkarim, M.R., Sarvari, J., 2021. Human gene polymorphisms and their possible impact on the clinical outcome of SARS-CoV-2 infection. *Arch. Virol.* 166 (8), 2089–2108. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00705-021-05070-6>.
- Zheng, Z., Peng, F., Xu, B., et al., 2020. Risk factors of critical & mortal COVID-19 cases: a systematic literature review and meta-analysis. *J. Infect.* 81 (2) <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinf.2020.04.021> e16-e25.



- Kawasaki, A., Furukawa, H., Kondo, Y., et al., 2011. TLR7 single-nucleotide polymorphisms in the 3' untranslated region and intron 2 independently contribute to systemic lupus erythematosus in Japanese women: a case-control association study. *Arthritis Res. Ther.* 13 (2), R41 <https://doi.org/10.1186/ar3277>. Published 2011 Mar 11.
- Ashkar, A.A., Rosenthal, K.L., 2002. Toll-like receptor 9, CpG DNA and innate immunity. *Curr. Mol. Med.* 2 (6), 545–556. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1566524023362159>.
- de Groot, N.G., Bontrop, R.E., 2020. COVID-19 pandemic: is a gender-defined dosage effect responsible for the high mortality rate among males? *Immunogenetics* 72 (5), 275–277. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00251-020-01165-7>.
- van der Made, C.I., Simons, A., Schuurs-Hoeijmakers, J., et al., 2020. Presence of genetic variants among young men with severe COVID-19. *JAMA* 324 (7), 663–673. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.13719>.
- Wang, T., Marken, J., Chen, J., 2019. High TLR7 expression drives the expansion of CD19+CD24hiCD38hi transitional B cells and autoantibody production in SLE patients. *Front. Immunol.* 10, 1243. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2019.01243>. Published 2019 Jun 4.
- Safaei, S., Karimi-Googheri, M., 2021. Toll-like receptor antagonists as a potential therapeutic strategy against cytokine storm in COVID-19-infected patients. *Viral Immunol.* 34, 361–362.
- World Health Organization, 2021. In: *Clinical Management of COVID-19: Patients: Living Guidance*, v0.16. World Health Organization, pp. 13–15.
- Prokop, M., van Everdingen, W., van Rees, Vellinga T., et al., 2020. CO-RADS: a categorical CT assessment scheme for patients suspected of having COVID-19—definition and evaluation. *Radiology* 296 (2). <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.2020201473>. E97-E104.
- Dorak, M., Real-time, P.C.R., 2004. *Clin. Chem.* 50, 1680–1682.
- Hashemi, S., Thijssen, M., Hosseini, S., et al., 2021. Human gene polymorphisms and their possible impact on the clinical outcome of SARS-CoV-2 infection. *Arch. Virol.* 166, 2089–2108. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00705-021-05070-6>.
- Ogishi, M., Sabli, I.K., Hodeib, S., Korol, C., 2020. Inborn errors of type I IFN immunity in patients with life-threatening COVID-19. *Science* 370 (6515), eabd4570. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abd4570>.
- Stokes, E.K., Zambrano, L.D., Anderson, K.N., 2020. Coronavirus disease 2019 case surveillance—United States, January 22–May 30, 2020. Available at: MMWR Morb. Mortal. Wkly Rep. 69 <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/pdfs/mm6924e2-H.pdf>.
- Zhou, F., Yu, T., Du, R., et al., 2020. Clinical course and risk factors for mortality of adult inpatients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: a retrospective cohort study. *Lancet* 395, 1054.
- Harrison, S.L., Fazio-Eynullayeva, E., Lane, D.A., et al., 2020. Comorbidities associated with mortality in 31,461 adults with COVID-19 in the United States: a federated electronic medical record analysis. *PLoS Med.* 17, e1003321.
- Urcuqui-Inchima, S., Cabrera, J., Haenni, A.L., 2017. Interplay between dengue virus and Toll-like receptors, RIG-I/MDA5 and microRNAs: implications for pathogenesis. *Antivir. Res.* 147, 47–57.
- Fakhr, F.Z., Lkhider, M., Badre, W., et al., 2017. Genetic variations in toll-like receptors 7 and 8 modulate natural hepatitis C outcomes and liver disease progression. *Liver Int.* 38, 432–442. <https://doi.org/10.1111/liv.13533>.
- Lauhkonen, E., Koponen, P., Vuononvirta, J., 2016. Gene Polymorphism of Toll-Like Receptors and Lung Function at Five to Seven Years of Age After Infant.
- Mukherjee, S., Tripathi, A., 2019. Contribution of Toll like receptor polymorphisms to dengue susceptibility and clinical outcome among eastern Indian patients. *Immunobiology* 224 (6), 774–785. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.imbio.2019.08.009>.
- Zhang, T., Zhu, J., Su, B., 2020. Effects of TLR7 polymorphisms on the susceptibility and progression of HIV-1 infection in Chinese MSM population. *Front. Immunol.* 11, 589010 <https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2020.589010>. Published 2020 Oct 26.
- Dutta, S.K., Tripathi, A., 2017. Association of toll-like receptor polymorphisms with susceptibility to chikungunya virus infection. *Virology* 511, 207–213.
- Yue, M., Feng, L., Tang, S.D., et al., 2014. Sex-specific association between X-linked Toll like receptor 7 with the outcomes of hepatitis C virus infection. *Gene* 548 (2), 244–250, 15.
- Shen, N., Fu, Q., Deng, Y., Qian, X., Zhao, J., Kaufman, K.M., et al., 2010. Sex-specific association of X-linked Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7) with male systemic lupus erythematosus. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 107, 15838–15843.
- Raafat, I.I., El Guindy, N., Shahin, R.M.H., Samy, L.A., El Refai, R.M., 2018. Toll-like receptor 7 gene single nucleotide polymorphisms and the risk for systemic lupus erythematosus: a case-control study. *Einzelnukleotidpolymorphismen im Toll-like-receptor-7-Gen (TLR7) und das Risiko eines systemischen Lupus erythematosus: eine Fall-Kontroll-Studie. Z. Rheumatol.* 77 (5), 416–420. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00393-017-0283-7>.
- van der Made, C.I., Simons, A., Schuurs-Hoeijmakers, J., et al., 2020. Presence of genetic variants among young men with severe COVID-19. *JAMA* 324, 663.
- de Rivero Vaccari, J.C., Dietrich, W.D., Keane, R.W., de Rivero Vaccari, J.P., 2020. The inflammasome in times of COVID-19. *Front. Immunol.* 11 (2474), 583373.
- Alnefaie, A., Albogami, S., 2020. Current approaches used in treating COVID-19 from a molecular mechanisms and immune response perspective. *Saudi Pharm. J.* 28, 1333–1352.
- de Groot, N.G., Bontrop, R.E., 2020. COVID-19 pandemic: is a gender-defined dosage effect responsible for the high mortality rate among males? *Immunogenetics* 72 (5), 275–277.
- Kyogoku, C., Tsuchiya, N., 2007. A compass that points to lupus: genetic studies on type I interferon pathway. *Genes Immun.* 8, 445–455.
- Zhao, S., Gao, N., Qi, H., et al., 2019. Suppressive effects of sunitinib on a TLR activation-induced cytokine storm. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 854, 347–353.
- Duan, J., Wang, X., Chi, J., et al., 2020. Correlation between the variables collected at admission and progression to severe cases during hospitalization among patients with COVID-19 in Chongqing. *J. Med. Virol.* <https://doi.org/10.1002/jmv.26082>.
- Petrilli, C.M., Jones, S.A., Yang, J., et al., 2020. Factors associated with hospital admission and critical illness among 5279 people with coronavirus disease 2019 in New York City: prospective cohort study. *BMJ* 369, m1966.
- Kyttaris, V.C., 2019. Targeting cytokines to treat autoimmunity. *Clin. Immunol. (Orlando, Fla)* 206, 108251.
- Valencia, J.C., Egbukichi, N., Erwin-Cohen, R.A., 2019. Autoimmunity and Cancer, the paradox comorbidities challenging therapy in the context of preexisting autoimmunity. *J. Interf. Cytokine Res.* 39 (1), 72–84.
- Channappanavar, R., Fehr, A.R., Vijay, R., Mack, M., Zhao, J., Meyerholz, D.K., Perlman, S., 2016. Dysregulated type I interferon and inflammatory monocyte-macrophage responses cause lethal pneumonia in SARS-CoV-infected mice. *Cell Host Microbe* 19 (2), 181–193.
- Perl, A., Gergely Jr., P., Nagy, G., Koncz, A., Banki, K., 2004. Mitochondrial hyperpolarization: a checkpoint of T-cell life, death and autoimmunity. *Trends Immunol.* 25 (7), 360–367.
- Devaux, C.A., Rolain, J.M., Colson, P., Raoult, D., 2020. New insights on the antiviral effects of chloroquine against coronavirus: what to expect for COVID-19? *Int. J. Antimicrob. Agents* 55 (5), 105938.
- Del Valle, D.M., Kim-Schulze, S., Huang, H.H., et al., 2020. An inflammatory cytokine signature predicts COVID-19 severity and survival. *Nat. Med.* 26, 1636.
- Cao, W., 2020. Clinical Features and Laboratory Inspection of Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (COVID-19) in Xiangyang, Hubei.
- Klok, F.A., Kruip, M.J.H.A., van der Meer, N.J.M., et al., 2020. Incidence of thrombotic complications in critically ill ICU patients with COVID-19. *Thromb. Res.* 191, 145.
- Galloway, J.B., Norton, S., Barker, R.D., et al., 2020. A clinical risk score to identify patients with COVID-19 at high risk of critical care admission or death: an observational cohort study. *J. Infect.* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinf.2020.05.064>.
- Khanmohammadi, S., Rezaei, N., 2021. (2020): Role of Toll like receptors in the pathogenesis of COVID-19. *J. Med. Virol.* 93, 2735–2739.