




# Genetic polymorphisms, vitamin D binding protein and vitamin D deficiency in COVID-19

Aduragbemi A. Faniyi<sup>1,5</sup>, Sebastian T. Lugg<sup>1,5</sup>, Sian E. Faustini<sup>2</sup>, Craig Webster<sup>3</sup>, Joanne E. Duffy<sup>3</sup>, Martin Hewison<sup>4</sup>, Adrian Shields <sup>2,3</sup>, Peter Nightingale<sup>3</sup>, Alex G. Richter<sup>2,3,6</sup> and David R. Thickett<sup>1,3,6</sup>

**Affiliations:** <sup>1</sup>Birmingham Acute Care Research Group, Institute of Inflammation and Ageing, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. <sup>2</sup>Clinical Immunology Service, Institute of Immunology and Immunotherapy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. <sup>3</sup>University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust, Birmingham, UK. <sup>4</sup>Institute of Metabolism and Systems Research, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. <sup>5</sup>Joint first authors. <sup>6</sup>Joint last authors.

**Correspondence:** David R. Thickett, Institute of Inflammation and Ageing, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TH, UK. E-mail: d.thickett@bham.ac.uk



@ERSpublications

This work outlines the potential importance of vitamin D binding protein and vitamin D in immune function and COVID-19 infection <https://bit.ly/3byTaO5>

**Cite this article as:** Faniyi AA, Lugg ST, Faustini SE, *et al.* Genetic polymorphisms, vitamin D binding protein and vitamin D deficiency in COVID-19. *Eur Respir J* 2021; 57: 2100653 [<https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.00653-2021>].

This single-page version can be shared freely online.

Reply to M.M. Speeckaert and co-workers: