CHRONIC INFLAMMATION GENES
IL-1A, IL-1B, IL-6 AND TNF-ALPHA

PATHOGENESIS

One of the main concerns in the development of chronic diseases today is the inflammatory mediators produced by our body on a genetic basis, which means that the gene expression of defined mediators such as cytokines, could influence the person's underlying inflammatory state. The production of these inflammatory factors is regulated by genes and, in some cases, polymorphisms on the genes of inflammatory mediators can cause an overexpression of these molecules leading to an increase in the inflammatory state of the person and possibly to chronic diseases such as illness. Crohn's disease, periodontitis or other systemic diseases. It is therefore important to know if these pro-inflammatory cytokines are correctly expressed in our body and, if not, they can be modulated by a defined nutritional plan to avoid excess inflammation. LDM proposes the following inflammatory genetic tests:

• IL-1A rs 1800587 (-889C> T),

• IL-1B rs 1143634 (+ 3954C> T),

• IL-6 rs1800795 (-174G> C)

• TNFA rs 1800629 (-308G> A).

Genetic testing determines the patient's genetic configuration for the polymorphisms described and the combination of these polymorphisms leads to high-risk, intermediate-risk and low-risk genotypes, which are also important to know to predict the possible onset of an inflammatory disease in the child as illustrated in the Table below.

	IL-1A	IL-1B	Il-6	TNFA
High risk	TT (homozygous)	TT (homozygous)	CC (homozygous)	AA (homozygou
Intermediate risk	CT (heterozygous)	CT (heterozygous)	GC (heterozygous)	GA (heterozygou
Low risk (general population)	CC (wild-type)	CC (wild-type)	GG (wild-type)	GG (wild-type)

SAMPLE

Blood EDTA 5 mL

EXECUTION

Daily.

Laboratorio di diagnostica molecolare

Further information or bibliographic references can be asked to the laboratory.