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THE C(-31)T POLYMORPHISM OF INTERLEUKIN-1 BETA (IL-1BETA) GENE IN CHILDREN WITH IDIOPATHIC NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

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The C (-31)T polymorphism of the gene encoding interleukin-1β (IL-1β) has been associated with an enhanced IL-1β production. On the other hand, the response to steroid treatment significantly predicts the prognosis in children with idiopathic nephrotic syndrome (INS). Therefore, it raises the question whether C (-31)T polymorphism of IL-1β gene may be associated either with the susceptibility to INS or with the clinical course of INS. The study group consisted of 91 children with INS and 91 healthy children as controls. Genomic DNA from peripheral blood leukocytes was amplified by PCR method with primers flanking the polymorphic region. The T(-31) allele was identified by gain of AluI restriction site. No significant difference in genotype frequency has been observed between both groups. In addition, no association between IL-1β genotypes and gender, age of INS onset, INS recurrences, serum concentrations of creatinine and cholesterol as well as values of blood pressure was observed in INS group. The results of our preliminary study suggest the lack of association between the C(-31)T polymorphism of the IL-1β gene and both the predisposition to INS and the prognosis in Polish children with idiopathic nephrotic syndrome. The study is supported by the State Committee for Scientific Research grant Nr. 4 P05E 030 16