Interleukin-2-330T/G and Interleukin-10-1082A/G Genetic Polymorphisms and B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

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Dear Editor, we read the publication on “Association of Interleukin (IL)-2-330T/G and Interleukin-10-1082A/G Genetic Polymorphisms with B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) in a Cohort of Egyptians” with a great interest [1]. Abdel Rahman et al. concluded that “The present study highlights the possible involvement of the IL-2-330T/G genetic polymorphism in the susceptibility to B-NHL in Egypt, especially indolent subtypes. Moreover, IL-10-1082A/G is not a molecular susceptibility marker for B-NHL in Egyptians [1].” In fact, the role of polymorphism of IL is widely mentioned the relationship to the NHL susceptibility is confirmed [2]. We agree with the observation by Abdel Rahman et al [1]. Indeed, the differences of effect of IL-2-330T/G and IL-10-1082A/G can be explained by molecular quantum calculation on the molecular weight change. This is the same phenomenon as seen in other polymorphisms that can affect the clinical appearance in many medical disorders such as the effect of CTLA-4 A49G polymorphism on autoimmune blood disease [3]. In IL-2-330T/G and IL-10-1082A/G, the change of molecular weight is equal to -107.07 and +16 per molecule respectively. This means the molecule with IL-2-330T/G requires more molecular mass whereas molecule with IL-10-1082A/G requires less molecular mass to complete the biological process comparing to naïve molecule.

Conflict of interest
None
References

