Dear Editor,

We read the publication on “Flow cytometry analysis of peripheral blood B cell distribution of patients with multiple sclerosis” with great interest (1). Yılmaz et al. (1) concluded that “Peripheral blood B cell subset measurements are not likely to be used as a biomarker for the prediction of disease progression. Although B cells have a well-known pathogenic significance, B cell population alterations do not occur during the progression of the disease”. In fact, the progression of disease might be due to several factors, hence, there is no doubt that the B cell population study might not have any clinical value. In addition, there are several concerns in laboratory medicine in using flow cytometry for B cell population studies. The abnormal distribution of B cells in disease is the basic problem that can lead to errors in B cell measurements using flow cytometry (2). Second, in immunophenotyping of B cell, the CD19-negative B lineage is common and this can lead to errors in flow cytometry analysis (3,4).

Keywords: Peripheral blood, B cell, distribution, multiple sclerosis

Anahtar Kelimeler: Periferik kan, B hücre, dağılım, multipl skleroz

Ethics
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References

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