

عنوان مقاله:

The Effect of Silibinin on the Expression of TLR γ , ISG γ , and SOCS γ in Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells of Hepatitis C Infected Patients in Comparison with Interferon- α

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نویسندگان:

Razieh Dowran - *Department of Bacteriology and Virology, School of Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

Seyed Younes Hosseini - *Department of Bacteriology and Virology, School of Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

Mohammad Reza Fattahi - *Gastroenterohepatology Research center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

Jamal Sarvari - *Department of Bacteriology and Virology, School of Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran. Gastroenterohepatology Research center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: Silibinin (silibinin A) is the most active silymarin component, which acts both as a hepatoprotective [1] and an antiviral agent. The present study investigated the silibinin effect on IFN-related innate immune genes in PBMCs from HCV-infected patients. **Method:** 22 chronic HCV patients, including 10 IFN responders and 12 non-responders, were included. Their isolated PBMCs were treated for 6 hours in the presence of silibinin, IFN- α , or their combination. The transcription level of TLR γ , ISG γ , and SOCS γ genes was compared using real-time PCR. **Result:** Our result showed that IFN- α induced a significant up-regulation of TLR γ and ISG γ in PBMCs of both responder and non-responder groups. Nevertheless, the SOCS γ gene was not significantly changed in the non-responder group ($P=0.32$). The combination of IFN α - and silibinin showed a similar pattern to IFN- α alone. By itself, silibinin did not leave a significant change on the expression level of the studied genes. **Conclusion:** The results indicated that silibinin did not enhance or suppress the expression level of TLR γ , ISG γ , and SOCS γ genes. Therefore, it has been suggested that its anti-inflammatory role might be devoid of IFN pathways.

کلمات کلیدی:

HCV, Silibinin, Interferon, ISG γ , SOCS γ

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