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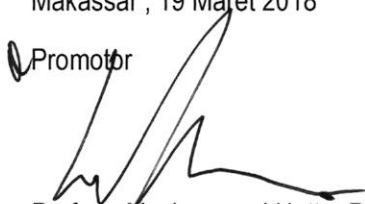
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The Relationship between Total Ige and Neutrophils Count with Degrees of Asthma Control in Adult Atopic Patients

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Abstract Introduction: Asthma is a chronic reversible inflammation which is caused by bronchial hyperactivity due to exposure to allergen and hyperproduction of certain specific IgE. Neutrophil in respiratory tract and high level of IgE in the blood serum is known to play in complex mechanism in asthma development. The role of total IgE serum and neutrophil serum in asthma development is still not well known. **Aim:** This study aim is to assess the correlation between level of total IgE and neutrophil serum with degree of asthma control. **Methods:** This is a cross sectional study with 35 adult subjects with atopy asthma (age 22-61), all of participant reside in Manado and its surrounding area. Degree of asthma control is categorized as intermittent, mild persistent, moderate persistent and severe persistent based on criteria by GINA. Patient with malignancy, sepsis, lung tuberculosis, diabetes mellitus, pregnant, and late stage chronic kidney disease are excluded from this study. **Result:** In this study there is no significant correlation between total IgE serum level and degree of asthma control ($p > 0.05$.) also there is no significant correlation between each total IgE level and each degree of asthma control. There is significant positive correlation between neutrophil count and degree of asthma control ($r = 0.309$; $p < 0.05$). The higher neutrophil count is higher in mild persistent asthma in comparison with intermittent asthma is found to be significant ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The neutrophil count in serum is related to degree of asthma control. Especially neutrophil count in mild persistent is higher than intermittent asthma. There is no correlation between total IgE level with degree of asthma control in adult subject with atopic asthma.

Keywords: atopic asthma, total Ig E, neutrophil count, degree of asthma control

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1. Introduction

Asthma is disease which characterized by chronic inflammation of respiratory tract that is reversible. Patients of whom had history of allergy or atopy is categorized as people with atopic asthma. Degree of asthma control are categorized from mild to severe of which may influence the quality of life. [1] According to data from *Center of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Asthma Control Program* in year 2010 there are 18,7 million of adult people live with asthma in the United States of America. [2] In Indonesia, the asthma prevalence is around 5-7% from total citizens. Globally, prevalence rate of asthma in the world range from 7-10%. Atopic asthma is account for 70-80% from total asthma patients. [3,4] The exposure to allergen will trigger the specific immunoglobulin E (IgE) in person with asthma and make inflammation reaction in bronchus. IgE is the main mediator in type 1 hypersensitivity, which play an

important role as mediator in development and the degree of asthma control. It is still unknown whether the increasing production of local IgE play a role in degree of asthma control, the current knowledge is that allergen related IgE has more direct role in the exposure and trigger of asthma. [5,6]

Beside specific IgE as a well known mediator, neutrophils also thought to have a role in development of asthma in more complicated mechanism as a consequence of cytokines production and inflammation mediator. Neutrophils is generally found in respiratory tract using *bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL)* test in asthmatic patients especially in those with severe asthma, but the correlation between degree of asthma control and increasing amount of neutrophils in peripheral blood test is still unknown.⁷ This study purpose is getting to assess the correlation between total IgE and serum neutrophils toward the degrees of asthma control in adults atopic patients. The previous study has established the correlation between specific IgE-allergen and sputum neutrophils with degrees of asthma control, but none of the study has done to assess

the correlation between the total IgE and neutrophils count in serum with degree of asthma control

2. Methods

2.1. Study Population

Population of this study consists of 35 adult subjects with atopic asthma (age 22 to 61 tahun). Participants are residents in Manado and the surrounding regions. All participants were questioned to obtain clinical and family histories, particularly histories of atopic syndrome and degree of asthma control. The degrees of asthma control are categorized in mild, intermittent, mild persistent, moderate persistent, and severe persistent according to the attacks in 1 week. Total IgE serum is measured with enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) methods, on the other hand the serum neutrophils count is obtained from the leucocyte in peripheral blood. In patients with malignancies, sepsis, lung tuberculosis, diabetes mellitus, pregnant women, late stage of chronic kidney disease (stage 4-5), and severe depression cannot be included in this study.

2.2. Assessment of Clinical Data

Asthma was diagnosed based on history, physical examination, and peak expiratory flow measurement according to Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) guidelines. Atopy was determined by total serum IgE with result ≥ 120 IU/ml, and/or by SPT with positive ≥ 1 result toward housemite allergen. The degrees of asthma control are measured by the asthma attacks number, are categorized intermittent if no attack or seldom, mild persistent if there is < 2 asthma attacks in a week, moderate persistent if the asthma attacks ≥ 2 times in a week, and severe persistent if the asthma attacks persist everyday.

2.3. Statistical Analysis

This is a cross sectional study to study the correlation between total IgE and neutrophil counts for the degree of asthma control in adult patients with atopic asthma. The correlation between two variables was tested using the Pearson test if data distributed normally, or Spearman test if data not normally distributed. The variable difference total IgE and neutrophils count between severe degree asthma control group will be measured with ANOVA test and post hoc LSD. Distribution of data were tested using Klotmogorov-Smirnov test.

3. Result

Demographic data and clinical characteristic of the study participants are shown in Table 1. The average total IgE value and serum neutrophils in varying group of

severe degree of asthma control can be seen in Table 2.

3.1. Relationship between Total IgE and Severe Degree Asthma Control

Correlation between total IgE and severe degree asthma control are shown in Table 3. Spearman Test that we have done shows that there is no correlation between two variables ($p > 0.05$). In advanced analysis using anova *post-hoc* LSD also shows that there is no significant result between Total IgE in every group of severe degree asthma control ($p > 0.05$), as shown in Table 4.

3.2. Correlation between Total IgE and Degree Asthma Control

Correlation between total IgE and degree asthma control are shown in Table 5. Spearman test which has done shows that there is positive correlation between the two variables ($r = 0.309$) and statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). It shows that the higher neutrophils count, the degree of asthma control is worsen. In advanced analysis using anova *post-hoc* LSD comparison test there is a significant difference between neutrophils count in severe degree asthma control in intermittent and mild group ($p < 0.05$), but there is no significant difference in mild to moderate group and moderate to severe. Difference analysis between severe degree asthma control group is shown in Table 6.

Table 1. Subject study characteristics

Variable (n=35)	
Age, years (age \pm SD)	43,14 \pm 11,58
Gender (number, %)	
Female	14 (40%)
Male	21 (60%)
IgE total, IU/mL (average \pm SD)	909,51 \pm 767,47
Neutrophils count, /mm ³ (average \pm SD)	503 \pm 127,45
Severe degree asthma control (number, %)	
Intermitent	6 (17,1%)
Mild	7 (20%)
Moderate	12 (34,3%)
Severe	10 (28,6%)

Table 2. Average value of Total IgE and neutrophils count in severe degree asthma control

Degree of asthma control (Number, %)	N	IgE total, IU/mL (average \pm SD)	Neutrophils count, /mm ³ (average \pm SD)
Intermittent	6	792,67 \pm 642,45	375,83 \pm 184,81
Mild	7	825,57 \pm 702,57	542,71 \pm 77,42
Moderate	12	773,67 \pm 656,38	493,58 \pm 113,02
Severe	10	1201,40 \pm 1003,16	562,80 \pm 81,79

Table 3. Correlation test between total IgE and severe degree asthma control

Variable (n=35)	R	p*
IgE total vs severe degree asthma control	0,164	0,173

* Spearman test.

Table 4. Anova *post-hoc* LSD test between total IgE and severe degree asthma control

Total IgE & severe degree asthma control	p*	Mean Difference	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval
Intermittent vs mild	0,940	-32,90	433,50	-917,04 - -851,23
Mild vs moderate	0,890	51,90	370,58	-703,90 - 807,71
Moderate vs severe	0,209	-427,73	333,63	-1108,18 - 252,71

* anova post hoc LSD test.

Table 5. Correlation test between neutrophils count and degree of asthma control

Variable (n=35)	r	p*
neutrophils count vs degree of asthma control	0,309	0,035

* Spearman test.

Table 6. Anova *post-hoc* LSD test between neutrophils count and severe degree asthma control

neutrophils count and severe degree asthma control	p*	Mean Difference	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval
Intermittent vs mild	0,014	-166,88	63,78	-296,97 - -36,79
Mild vs moderate	0,375	-49,13	54,52	-62,07 - 160,34
Moderate vs severe	0,168	-69,22	49,09	-169,33 - 30,90

* anova post hoc LSD test.

4. Discussion

Asthma is an chronic inflammatory disease which makes abnormality in the airway system. Immunohistopathology pattern that is usually found are neutrophils, eosinophils, lymphocyte, mast cell, and damage in airway epithelial. The inflammation in the respiratory system and bronchoconstriction are being triggered as a hypersensitivity response to an exposure over allergens which is mediated by specific IgE. The bronchoconstriction mechanism is also can occur without IgE mediation, for example in asthma which is induced by aspirin and non steroid anti inflammation drugs (NSAIDs). Over activities, cold weather, and irritative substances also might be a stimuli to bronchial asthma [8,9].

Atopic or allergic asthma is a subtype of asthma disease which based on familial atopic nature with elevation of total and specific immunoglobulin E (IgE) to inhalant allergens as the hallmark which is followed by mast cell degranulation. The most frequent inhalant allergens which can trigger the allergic reaction are house dust, pollen, and animals fur. A study by Manise et al. in year 2016 stated that there is a correlation between atopic asthma and the increased total IgE serum, especially in severe degree of asthma control. They also state that there is a correlation between demographic factor like age and gender with total IgE serum, whereas the aging and immunosenescence will reduce the total IgE level and men population have a tendency to higher total IgE. [10] Our study shows that there is no correlation between total IgE and degree of asthma control level, also there is no difference between total IgE level between every group. This could occur because of demographic factor in our varying subjects, and there is a possible variability between total IgE level like the result of a study held by Hatipoglu et al. on his asthma subjects with moderate, and severe allergies. [11] The hyperresponsive mechanism of the airway in asthma has a similar characteristic with allergic rhinitis, it is suspected that systemic IgE has a little role in comparison with local IgE. [12]

Neutrophils as inflammation mediator is shown by increasing number of neutrophil in airway and sputum from severe asthma subject. Its number can be varied because of corticosteroid use or bacterial infection. The relationship between neutrophils count in serum and the degree of asthma control is still unknown. [12] Molecularly, remodelling of extracellular matrix will occur in allergic asthma if the exposure to allergen is being mediated by *matrix metalloproteinase-9* (MMP-9). Which according to

a study by Ventura et al is produced by neutrophils and not by eosinophils. This depicts that neutrophils' role is not only in inflammation, but also in airway *remodelling* which affects the progressivity in severe degree of asthma control. [13] Our study shows a positive correlation between neutrophils count in serum and the degree of asthma control. The neutrophils count in patient with mild asthma in our study is higher than intermittent asthma.

There is no significant difference in neutrophils count in subject with mild, moderate, and severe asthma. This is relevant with the previous study whereas neutrophils also have role toward severe degree of asthma by activation of T helper cell (Th) 2 dan Th17. The novel therapy anti-neutrophil and monoclonal antibody is still under development but still futile clinically in uncontrolled asthma subject. [14,15] According to the study of Vedel-Krogh et al, asthma subjects with high neutrophils count in serum are mostly using inhalant corticosteroid. It is presumed that the high neutrophils count is due to delayed apoptosis from corticosteroid's effect. But overall, neutrophils count in serum can reflect the inflammation of airway and give us easier methods in examining biomarker in severe degree of asthma control. [16]

5. Conclusion

The neutrophils count in serum is related to the degree of asthma control. In our study, the neutrophils count in mild asthma group is higher than intermittent asthma. Other variables in our study is total IgE serum is not related to the degree of asthma control in adult atopic asthma subject. The mechanism and pathophysiology of the increased neutrophils count in more severe asthma control group still need further study.

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Declarations

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Ethical Approval

This study was approved by the Institutional Research Board of Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Manado Hospital, Indonesia (Approval PP 38/IV/Dik/2015). Patients gave written informed consent about this study.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Expression of mRNA IL-17F and sIL-17F in atopic asthma patients

Mochammad Hatta^{1*}, Eko E. Surachmanto², Andi Asadul Islam³ and Syarifuddin Wahid⁴

Abstract

Background: Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of airway that involves many cells and elements. Chronic inflammation caused by increase Airway *hyperresponsiveness* that cause recurrent episodic symptoms of breathlessness, wheezing, chest tightness and coughing, especially at night or early morning. Interleukin 17F is a cytokine that plays an important role in the pathophysiology of asthma attacks. Some studies show a variety of IL-17F roles in the pathogenesis of airway inflammation due to an allergic reaction.

Results: The study was conducted at the Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Manado Hospital, Indonesia. Samples were taken continuously until the number of meant samples was achieved. Blood samples were collected from 40 atopic asthmatic patients. From statistical analysis based on the hypothesis, there was positive correlation between mRNA levels of IL-17F and IL-17F in atopic asthmatic patient ($p = 0.000$ and $r = 0.988$).

Conclusions: According these data suggest that levels of mRNA IL-17F and IL17F might be useful parameters for the diagnosis of atopic asthma patient.

Keywords: mRNA IL-17F, Soluble IL-17F, Asthma, ELISA, Real-time PCR

Background

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of airways which involves many cells and elements. This chronic inflammation caused by increase airway hyperresponsiveness will manifest as recurrent episodic symptoms of breathlessness, chest tightness, wheezing and coughing, especially at night or early morning. Asthma is an important and serious public health problem in many countries in the world. Asthma can be mild and doesn't interfere with the activity, but it can also be persistent and disturbing [1–3]. Atopic asthma or allergic asthma is asthma based on allergic reaction to the acquisition properties of atopy that found in family and characterized by increased total immunoglobulin E (IgE) or specific IgE. The prevalence of asthma in Indonesia ranged between 5 and 7%, in global prevalence of asthma ranging from 7 to 10%. According to data from the Center for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC) National Asthma Control

Program in United States 2010 there were 18.7 million adults suffer from Asthma and about nine people die from asthma each day [1, 2, 4, 5]. The prevalence of atopic asthma between 70 and 80% of people with asthma, and about 70–80% of people with asthma also accompanied with allergic rhinitis. The development of science and technology in the world is not entirely followed by the progress treatment for asthma, this has been shown by the data from many countries which show that number of asthma visit in emergency department, hospitalizations, morbidity and even mortality had increased [5]. In the developed country asthma exacerbations usually is caused by a viral infection, this is different from developing countries that exacerbations are usually caused by bacteria [1, 6].

Interleukin 17F is a cytokine that plays an important role in the pathophysiology of asthma attacks. Some studies has shown variety of IL-17F roles in the pathogenesis of airway inflammation due to an allergic reaction. Interleukin 17F plays role in asthma attacks through various channels, such as affect the levels of respiratory tract neutrophil, stimulates mucus hypersecretion, respiratory

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hyperreactivity, airway remodeling, and resistance from steroid [7–10]. Various gene variations associated with the occurrence of asthma and asthma severity, however the genetic role of mRNA IL-17F and IL-17F has not been fully understood [11]. This study shows that mRNA IL-17F levels and soluble IL-17F was higher in patients with asthma compared with the control group, although it has not been able to mention relationship with the severity of asthma.

Materials and methods

Subjects

The study was conducted in allergy immunology clinic at Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Manado Hospital. After receiving approval from the hospital institutional review board, we obtained forty patients who attending allergy immunology clinic from April to October 2015. The sample selection is done by purposive sampling studies and cross-sectional study design. Informed consent was obtained from the patients.

Methods

The diagnosis of asthma is made by anamnesis history of asthma, physical examination and lung function measurements using peak expiratory flow meter based on criteria of GINA. Atopy Diagnosis is based on total serum IgE levels ≥ 100 IU/mL, measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) or with a positive skin test to house dust ≥ 1 /mites [12]. Skin testing is done by using a 1 ml syringe with a 26 G needle sizes that are injected on the volar forearm within 1.5–2.5 cm space between allergens and scored after 15–20 min. Positive values are obtained when the ratio of allergen extract of house dust with histamine as ≥ 0.5 from a positive control [13, 14]. Blood samples were drawn by vein puncture from the patients at least 5 ml of whole blood. Evaluation of serum interleukin 17F blood and mRNA IL 17F samples were taken from all participants and centrifuged at 400g for 10 min. Serum samples were stored at -70 °C and then the sample transferred to laboratory for analysis. Serum levels of soluble IL-17F measured using commercially available enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kits (Catalog no. AB100557) according to the manufacturer's instructions with detection range from 13.72 to 10.000 pg/ml [15]. Detection of mRNA gene IL-17F by using primary specific IL-17F forward: 5'-GTGCCAGGAGGTAGTATGAAGC-3'; IL-17F reverse: 5'-ATGTCTTCCTTCCTTG AGCATT-3'. PCR Protocol: by doubling DNA with 94 °C cycle in 3 min, repeated 38 times with 54 °C (30 s). Detection GAPDH gene by using primary forward/sense: 5'-AGTCAACG-GATTTGGTTCGTATT-3'; Protocol PCR: 94 °C (10 min); 32 cycle of 54 °C (30 s). Primary reverse/antisense; 5'-ATGGGTGGAATCATATTGGAAC-3' according to

Tomomi Yajima's protocol. QRT-PCR is using the Green QRT-PCR master mix kit, one step. This protocol is optimized for the CFX Connect system, Biorad Laboratories instrument. The protocol is synced using instrument by changing coloring dilution according to the manual and following the producer company that is recommended for RT-PCR cycle program.

Passive coloring reference is put into the reaction, diluted 1:500. The solution, which contains coloring, was omitted from the light. Dilution 2x SYBR Green QRT-PCR master mix and stored on ice. Following early dilution master mix, the remaining unused part is stored in 4 °C with note, avoid solid–liquid cycle that is reduced. Reaction experiment is prepared by adding the following components. Preparing reagent mixture for reaction by using several components as follows. Reagent mixture by taking the last volume 25 μ l (including RNA experiment) 12.5 μ l from 2x SYBR Green QRT-PCR master mix added by 1 μ l from early primary (optimized concentration) and also 0.375 μ l of reference coloring mixture from the first step (optional) along with 1.0 μ l from RT/Rnase mixture of block enzyme with 50 μ l of total volume reaction can also be used. Reaction is mixed slowly to prevent any bubble formation (not rotated), and then mixture is distributed into reaction tubes by adding 1 μ l RNA of experiment into each reaction tubes, reaction is mixed slowly to prevent any bubble formation (not rotated). Reaction is centrifuged shortly and placed into instrument and PCR program is ready to go by using Realtime PCR machine (CFX Connect system, Biorad Laboratories, Real Time PCR 96 well 0.1 ml, USA) [16, 17].

Data analysis

Our study was designed to have 80% power with a type I error 5% to detect significant correlation between mRNA levels of IL-17F and IL-17F in atopic asthmatic patient Mean and standard deviations for normally distributed data were calculated. Correlations were performed using Pearson's coefficient. All statistics were performed on IBM SPSS version 20 statistical software.

Results

A total of 40 asthma patients have range of age: 18–60 years old (43.9 ± 11.03 years) were divided into 15 male and 25 female. Hemoglobin range level 12.4–17.9 mg % (14.3 ± 1.1). Neutrophil levels range level 29.4–71.80% (52.1 ± 9.75). Total IgE range level 144–6186% (1100.98 ± 1164). mRNA IL-17F range level 9.30–21.22 (14.18 ± 3.35) copy/ μ . IL-17F range level 71.40–1904 (916.94 ± 520) pg/ml (Table 1).

Among the subject in this study the mean level of IL-17F on male subjects is higher than female subjects

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of subject who suffer from atopic asthma

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. error	Std deviation
Age	23	60	43.90	1.745	11.038
Haemoglobin (mg%)	12.40	17.90	14.3500	0.18828	1.19078
Neutrophil	29.40	71.80	52.1555	1.54234	9.75458
IgE total	144	6186	1100.97	184.149	1164.662
IL-17F (pg/ml)	71.40	1904.03	916.9440	82.28120	520.39203
mRNA IL17F (pg/ml)	9.3	21.22	14.1822	53.072	3.35657

1044.09 vs 840.66 pg/ml. While the mean level of IL17 mRNA level was also higher among male subject.

Correlation between serum mRNA IL-17F with sIL-17F levels in atopic asthma patient

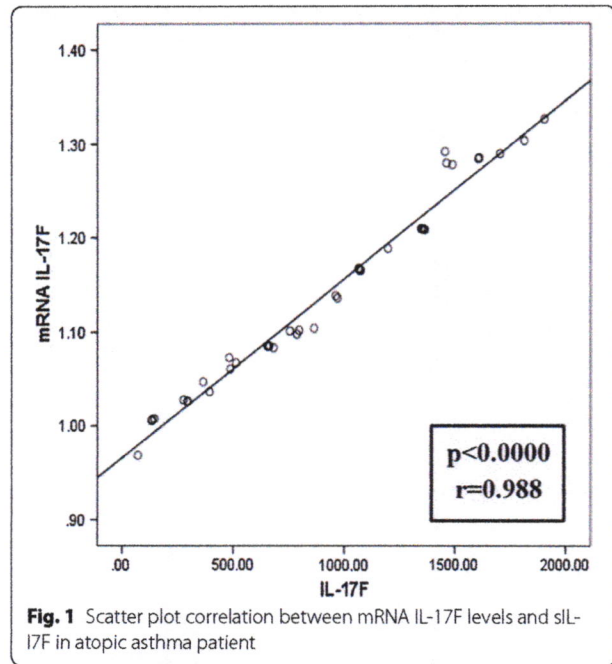
Forty patients were enrolled with atopic asthma. All patient has sIL-17F range level of 71.40–1904 pg/ml (916.94 ± 520) and mRNA IL-17F range level 9.30–21.22 copy/ μ (14.18 ± 3.35). Because of data mRNA IL-17F and sIL-17F were normally distributed, to evaluate correlation between mRNA levels of sIL-17F and IL-17F Pearson correlation test was used. A p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. The results show that mRNA levels of IL-17F and sIL-17F were significantly up regulated in asthmatic patient ($p < 0.000$ and $r = 0.988$) (Table 2). Scatter plot correlation between serum IL-17F with expression of mRNA IL-17F levels in atopic asthma F and patient is shown here (Fig. 1). These data suggest that the level of mRNA IL-17F and sIL-17F might be used as parameter for diagnosis of atopic asthma.

Discussion

Asthma is a disease which is usually diagnosed based on episodic symptoms and variable airway obstruction. It is also characterized by variable degrees of chronic inflammation and structural alterations in the airways [18–20]. This is a disease that usually affects kids and young adults at a higher frequency and is a cause of

Table 2 The mean level of mRNA-IL17F and sIL-17F among male and female subjects who suffered from Atopy Asthma

	N	Mean mRNA-17F	Mean sIL-17F level
Male	15	14.95	1044.09
Female	25	13.72	840.66



increased morbidity and mortality [21]. Asthma is no longer regarded as a pure inflammatory disease anymore rather it's now regarded as a disease in which involved both inflammatory and structural changes [22]. These collective structural alterations known as airway remodeling, encompass various changes in lot of aspect of airway such as composition, content, and organization of many cellular and molecular constituents [23]. Airway remodeling encompasses lot of aspects such as epithelial detachment, goblet cell hyperplasia, subepithelial thickening, hyperplasia and hypertrophy of airway smooth muscle, bronchial gland enlargement, angiogenesis, and alterations in the extracellular matrix components. These changes is influenced by complicated network of cytokines [23, 24]. The clarification of the modulation of this cytokine network could contribute to the understanding of asthma pathogenesis and development of new therapeutic strategies. Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways which is heavily driven by T cell [9]. Both T helper (Th)2 and Th1 lymphocytes, play an important role in the pathophysiology of asthma.

The over production of T helper (Th)2 cytokines (IL-4, IL-5, IL-9 and IL-13) in the asthmatic airways is well defined, and recent studies indicate that IFN- γ which is produced by Th1 might responsible for severe airway inflammation. Recently, a separate T cell lineage, called Th17 cells or inflammatory T cells, producing IL-17A (or IL-17), has been identified. IL-17 is a 20 to 30-kD protein, the original member of the IL-17 cytokine family was first identified in 1993 and initially recognized for its

similarity to a sequence belonging to the open reading frame 13 of *Herpes virus saimiri*. Five additional members, IL-17B, IL-17C, IL-17D, IL-17E (also called IL-25), and IL-17F, were discovered within a short period of time since 2000 to 2002. Th17 cell was thought to play an important role in the pathophysiology of atopic asthma [8, 10, 22]. IL-17F has an important role in the recruitment of neutrophils and in asthmatic patients, studies has shown that there is an increase of expression of IL-17F in the sputum, lung, bronchoalveolar lavage fluids and peripheral blood of asthmatic patients [17].

Previous study discovered that activated CD4 T cell, basophils and mast cell show increase in the expression of IL-17F. These three cell is an important regulatory cell types that play important role for regulating allergic airway inflammation in bronchial asthma. While IL-17F which is produced by Th17 cell constituting independent CD4⁺ T cell subset [18]. Among the IL-17 cytokine family members, IL-17F shows the highest amino acid sequence homology (50%) to IL-17A, while only 10–30% sequence identity is seen between IL-17A and the other family members [7]. The IL-17F gene was discovered in 2001, and located on chromosome 6p12. IL17A and IL17F gene was located in same chromosome region. However, IL 17F seems to function differently from IL-17A in immune response and disease [25]. IL-17F is derived from activated CD4⁺ cells, basophil and mast cell which are important regulatory cell types for allergic airway inflammation. Increased expression of IL-17F after segmental allergen challenge is seen in the bronchoalveolar lavage cells from asthmatic person. IL-17 F is expressed in both epithelium and inflammatory infiltrates [26, 27]. Immunocytochemistry showed that IL-17F positive cells in the subepithelial component and epithelium are significantly elevated in severe asthma compared with healthy and mild asthmatic subjects [27]. Additionally, an increased expression of epithelial IL-17F was correlated with disease severity. Another recent study demonstrated that asthmatic patients have a significantly higher level of serum IL-17 F protein as compared to that of healthy subjects [28]. This implies that IL-17F can be used as a clinical biomarker for asthma diagnosis and management. IL-17F was thought to have a role in the enhancement of allergic airway inflammation. This role was hypothesized due to finding that IL-17F has been shown to be able to induce pulmonary neutrophilia and produce an additive effect on antigen-induced allergic inflammatory response. IL-17F is also able to induce several cytokines and chemokines in bronchial epithelial cells, vein endothelial cells and fibroblast. IL-17F will affects the eosinophil, to induced several cytokines and chemokines such as IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, GRO α , and MIP-1 β .

Another evidence for the role of sIL-17F in the pathogenesis of asthma is provided by the increase of IL-17mRNA in airways of mouse model of asthma and also in the sputum of asthmatic patients. Increase of IL-17mRNA is heavily correlated with number of neutrophils and consistent with its mRNA expression [29, 30]. Research demonstrated that in inflamed bronchi induced by allergen inhalation the IL-17F mRNA expression will be upregulated, and that sIL-17F differentially regulates bronchial influx of granulocytes induced by allergen both after single as well as after repeated allergen inhalation by sensitized mice. Rapid production of mRNA for IL-17F after allergen provocation suggested the presence of sIL-17F producing memory T cell population in inflamed airways.

Conclusions

This study show that mRNA levels of IL-17F and sIL-17F has significantly correlation in atopic asthmatic patient ($p = 0.000$ and $r = 0.988$). These data suggest that the levels of mRNA IL17F and sIL17F might be useful parameters for the diagnosis of atopic asthma patient.

Abbreviations

CD: cluster of differentiation; CDC: Center for Diseases Control and Prevention; ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; GINA: global initiative for asthma; IFN: interferon; Ig: immunoglobulin; IL: interleukin; mRNA: messenger RNA; PCR: polymerase chain reaction; RT: reverse transcriptase; sIL: soluble interleukin; Th: T helper.

Authors' contributions

MH, ES, conceived and designed the study, performed statistical analysis, coordinated the data collection activities, and the laboratory examination. MH, ES, AAI, and SW participated in drafting the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets during and/or analyzed during the current study available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Institutional Research Board of Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Manado Hospital, Indonesia (Approval PP 38/IV/Dik/2015). Patients gave written informed consent about this study.

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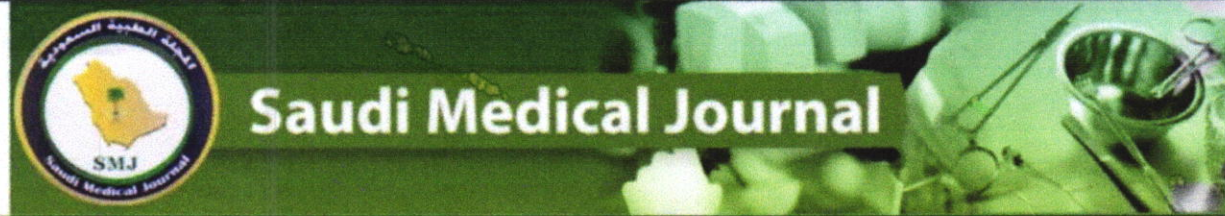
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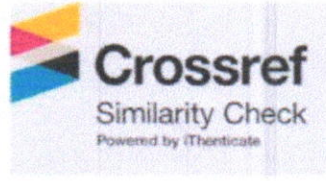
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