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Chemokine genetic polymorphism in human health and disease

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Highlights

- Genetic variations in chemokine genes may affect transcriptional regulation.
- Disregulated chemokine expression affects disease outcome and treatment response.
- Studies demonstrated conflicting results in different populations and diseases.
- Chemokines are explored as therapeutic targets in diseases and biomarkers in diagnostics.

Abstract

Chemokine receptor-ligand interaction regulates transmigration of lymphocytes and monocytes from circulation to the inflammatory sites. C-C chemokine receptors, chemokine receptor 2(CCR2) and 5 (CCR5) are important in recruitment of immune cells as well as non-immune cells under pathological condition. CCR2, CCR5 and their ligands (CCL2 and CCL5) are major contributor to the autoimmune and inflammatory diseases and cancer. Currently studies are being done to explore genetic variations in chemokine genes and its involvement in diseases that could make clear disease severity and deaths. Conflicting results of studies in different populations and diseases promoted to investigate chemokines genetic polymorphisms in miscellaneous diseases. This study is aimed to evaluate the influence of chemokines genetic polymorphisms in Download English Version:

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