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Human beta-defensin 1 circulating level and gene polymorphism in non-segmental vitiligo Egyptian patients

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Background: Vitiligo represents an acquired depigmented skin disorder. It has a genetic and an auto immune background. Human beta defensin-1(HBD-1) plus its gene polymorphism were linked to some autoimmune disorders.

Results: There was a significant lower HBD-1 serum levels in NSV cases than controls ($p<0.001$). There was a significantly predominance of GG DEFB1 genotype and G allele in NSV patients than controls ($p<0.001$). The levels of serum HBD-1 and DEFB1 genotypes were not associated or correlated significantly with any of the personal and clinical parameters of vitiligo patients.

Conclusions: DEFB1 gene polymorphism (GG genotype and G allele) may modulate vitiligo risk and contribute to vitiligo development in Egyptian populations. Decreased circulating HBD-1 levels might have an active role in vitiligo etiopathogenesis that could be mediated through its possible anti- inflammatory effects.

Keywords: Human beta-defensin; gene polymorphism; non-segmental vitiligo.

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