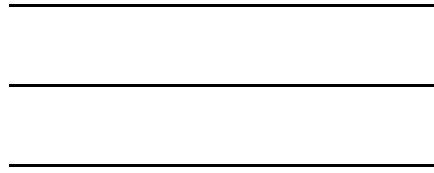


-18

-18

2002 6



가

가

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.

	.....	1
	.....	4
II.	.....	7
1.	.....	7
2.	.....	7
가.	IL-18 .....	7
.	.....	8
.	.....	8
III.	.....	10
1.	.....	10
2.	IL-18 .....	10
	IL-18 .....	10
	IL-18 .....	12
3.	IL-18 .....	13
4.	SLEDAI .....	14
5.	SLEDAI IL-18 .....	16
6.	IL-18 .....	17
7.	IL-18 .....	18

IV. ....19

V. ....22

.....23

.....26

1.	,	IL -18	.....11
2.		IL -18	.....12
3. SLE	IL -18	SLEDAI	.....13
4. SLE	IL -18	CH50	.....14
5. SLE	IL -18		
	dsDNA	가	.....14
6.	SLEDAI		
	IL -18		.....16

1. IL-18 , SLEDAI .....15

2. IL-18  
.....17

3. IL-18 .....18



(SLE)  
, T helper  
B  
가 SLE  
(IL)-18 Th1  
가 가  
SLE IL-18  
IL-18 SLE 가  
가  
SLE 35 IL-18 ELISA  
IL-18 가 ,  
SLE  
Disease Activity Index (SLEDAI)  
(ESR), C3, C4, CH50, (CIC) , -dsDNA 가

1. SLE IL-18 가

2. IL-18 가

3. IL-18 SLEDAI

CH50, -dsDNA 가

IL-18 ESR, C3, C4 CIC

4. SLEDAI , C3, CH50

-dsDNA 가 ESR, C4, CIC

5.

SLEDAI IL-18

6. IL-18

cyclophosphamide

, azathioprine, hydroxychloroquine

SLE IL-18 가

IL-18 가

IL-18 SLEDAI SLE

CH50, -dsDNA 가

가 , SLEDAI



< >

I.

(SLE) 가 T  
 B , 가 -  
 .<sup>1</sup>  
 ,  
 가 , T  
 T helper  
 SLE  
 .<sup>2</sup>  
 T helper Th1 Th2  
 Th1 (IL)-1, Th2 (IFN)- $\gamma$  t  
 (TNF)- 가  
 , . Th2 IL-4, 5, 6, 10, 13

B ,  
 E .<sup>3</sup>  
 , SLE IL-6,<sup>4</sup> IL-8,<sup>5</sup> IL-10,<sup>6</sup> IL-12,<sup>7</sup> TNF-<sup>8</sup> IFN- $\gamma$ <sup>9</sup>가  
 가 , T helper  
 가 SLE B  
 IFN- $\gamma$  IL-18 IL-1  
 Kupffer , , T ,  
 B , (dendritic cell), (keratinocyte), ,  
 (osteoblast), (astrocyte)  
 (microgliocyte) Pro-IL-18 IL-1  
 (caspase-1) 18 kDa  
 .<sup>10</sup> IL-18 IL-12 T natural killer  
 IFN- $\gamma$  IL-2 GM-CSF  
 T <sup>11</sup> natural killer  
 Fas ligand <sup>12</sup> Th1  
 , IL-18 가 T , natural killer ,  
 (mast cell) IL-4 IL-13 Th 2  
<sup>13</sup> 가  
 ,  
 IL-18 ,<sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup> 가  
<sup>16</sup> 가 IL-18 가  
 가 .  
 SLE Th

, IL-18 SLE  
SLE IL-18  
SLE IL-  
18 가 SLE 가  
가 SLE IL-18  
SLE IL-18 가  
가

## II.

1.

1998 12 2001 12  
1997  
SLE 35 , 35

2.

IL-18 IL-18  
. SLE 가 SLE Disease Activity Index (SLEDAI)  
가  
SLEDAI 10 ,  
SLEDAI 10 ,  
(erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR), 가  
(C3, C4, CH50), (circulating immune complex, CIC)  
dsDNA 가 . SLEDAI 가  
IL-18 .

가. IL-18

IL-18 human IL-18 ELISA kit (R & D systems, Inc. Minneapolis, MN, USA) . Assay diluent 5:1

150  $\mu$  96-well microplate , IL-18  
(monoclonal mouse IgG)가 microtiter plate well 100  $\mu$   
60 4 .

peroxidase conjugated anti-human IL-18 conjugate diluent  
1:101 conjugate 100  $\mu$  well 60  
4 . stabilized hydrogen peroxide(H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)

stabilized tetramethylbenzidine substrate 100  $\mu$  well  
30 stop (2N sulfuric acid, 2N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) 100  $\mu$   
30 Spectra Max 340 (Molecular Device Co,  
Sunnyvale, CA, USA) 450 nm .

IL-18

correlation coefficient (r) 0.997 .

ESR modified Westergren C3, C4

CH50 Equil Nephelometer-Analyzer (Behring Co, Behring, German)

CIC modified Snigh (solid phase C1q ELISA method)

96-well EIA plate (Dynatech Inc, Chantilly, VA, USA), human C1q  
(Calbiochem Co, La Jolla, CA, USA) conjugated anti-IgG (Sigma Co, St.  
Louis, MA, USA) . -dsDNA



Fluoro nDNA test (MBL Co, Nagoya, Japan)

Window SPSS package (version 10.0)

IL-18 ± , IL-18

IL-18 Student's t-test

SLE IL-18

Spearman's rank correlation test . SLE

IL-18 2-sample t-test

IL-18

Kruskal-Wallis test . 0.05

### III.

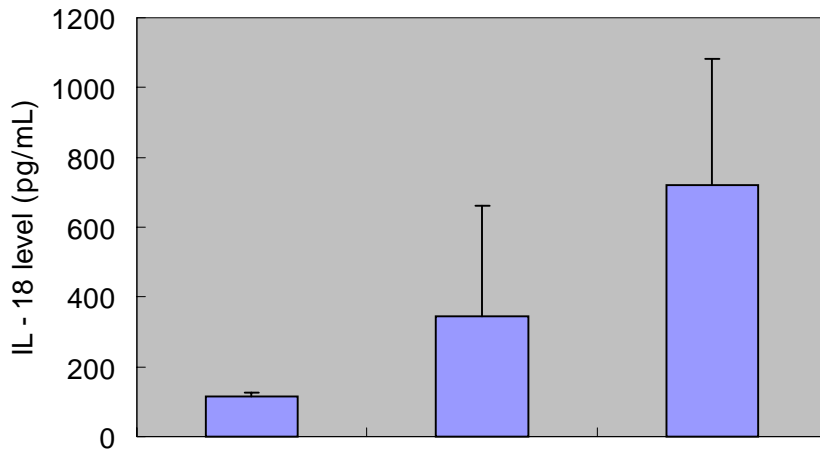
1.

35 33 , 2 29.7 ± 8.8  
 18~50 . 35 가 33 ,  
 2 29.1 ± 9.4 19~53 .  
 49.6 ±  
 50.9 ( : 10~203 ) ( )  
 40mg/ ) 25 (71.4%), ( )  
 30mg/ ) 9 (25.7%),  
 10 (28.6%) .  
 (cyclophosphamide) 8 (22.9%),  
 (azathioprine) 3 (8.6%), (hydroxychorquine)  
 8 (22.9%) , 1  
 (2.9%) .

2. IL-18

가. IL-18  
 IL-18 113.98 ± 13.22 pg/mL ( : 101.40~162.50  
 pg/mL) , IL-18 343.68 ± 317.78 pg/mL ( : 101.40~1543.30 pg/mL) IL-18

721.23 ±360.15 pg/mL ( : 184.20~1408.20 pg/mL) SLE IL-18 가 (p<0.05)( 1.).



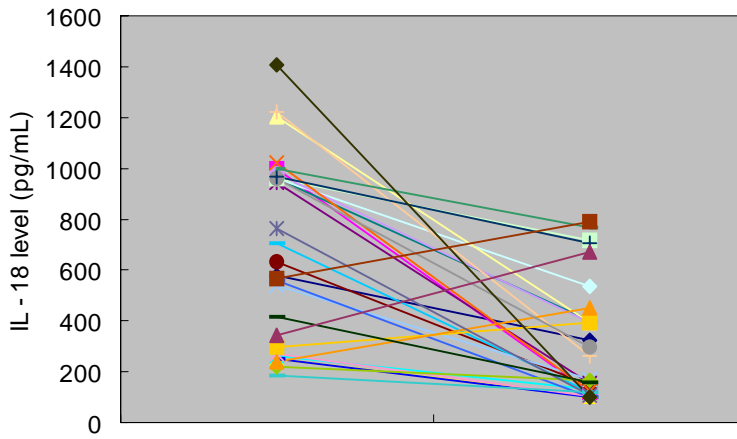
1. IL-18 , IL-18 .  
 IL-18 ± .  
 IL-18 가  
 IL-18 가 ( : 113.98 ±13.22  
 pg/mL vs. : 343.68 ±317.78 pg/mL, p<0.05. vs.  
 : 721.23 ±360.15 pg/mL, p<0.05).

IL-18

IL-18 가

IL-18

( $p < 0.05$ )( 2.).



2.

IL-18

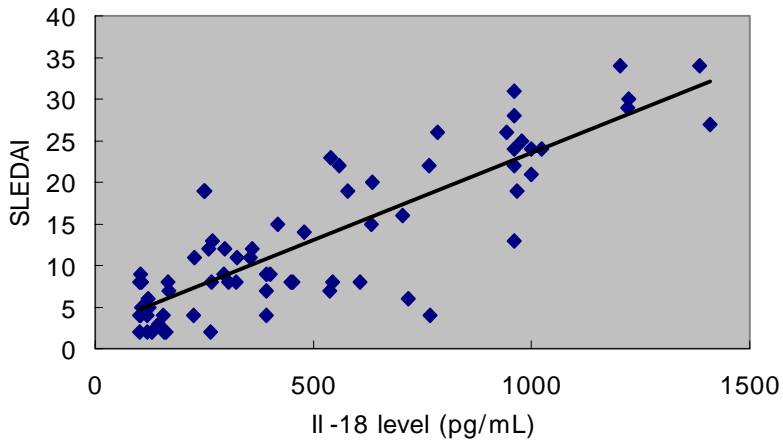
IL-18 가

( $p < 0.05$ ),

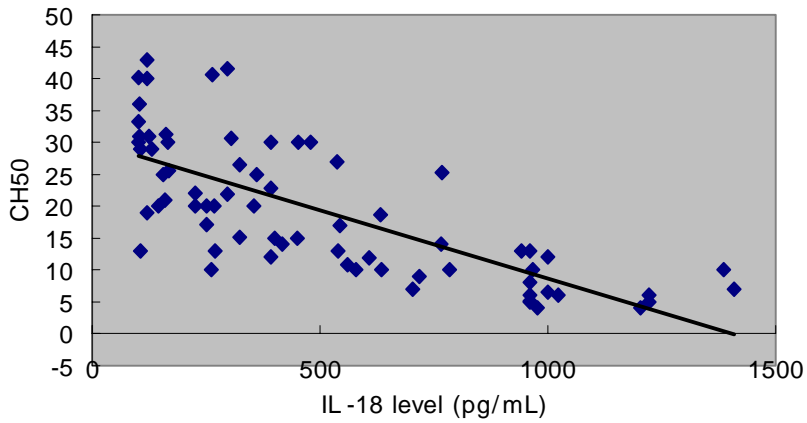
IL-18 가

3. IL-18

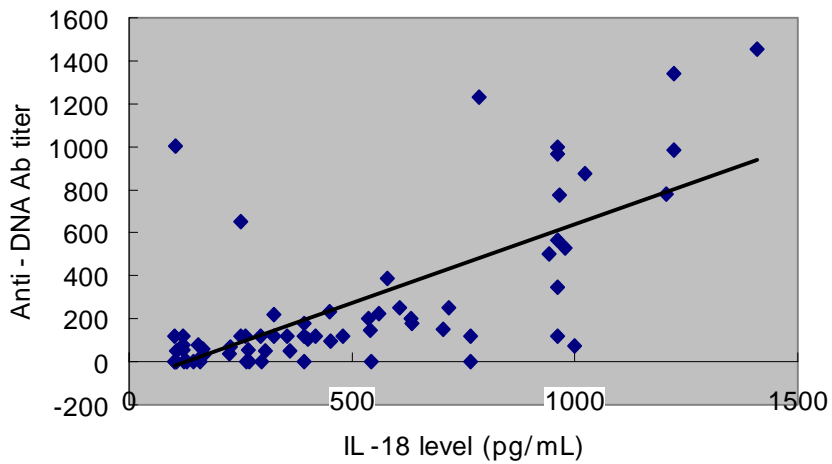
IL-18 SLEDAI (r=0.49, p<0.01) (3.), CH50 (r=-0.43, p<0.01), -dsDNA 가 (r=0.45, p<0.05) (4, 5). IL-18 ESR, C3, C4 CIC (1).



3. SLE IL-18 SLEDAI IL-18 SLEDAI (r=0.49, p<0.01; Spearman's rank correlation test).



4. SLE IL-18 CH50 . IL-18  
 CH50 (r=-0.43, p<0.01; Spearman's rank correlation test).



5. SLE IL-18 dsDNA 가 .  
 IL-18 -dsDNA 가 (r=0.43, p<0.05; Spearman's rank correlation test).

#### 4. SLEDAI

SLEDAI, C3 ( $r=-0.47$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), CH50 ( $r=-0.44$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), -dsDNA 가 ( $r=0.45$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) ESR, C4, CIC ( 1).

##### 1. IL-18, SLEDAI

	IL-18		SLEDAI	
	r	p*	r	p*
IL-18	-	-	0.49	<0.01
ESR	0.21	NS	0.14	NS
C3	- 0.03	NS	- 0.47	<0.01
C4	- 0.13	NS	- 0.33	NS
CH50	- 0.43	<0.01	- 0.44	<0.01
CIC	- 0.08	NS	0.01	NS
-dsDNA 가	0.40	<0.05	0.45	<0.01

\* Spearman's rank correlation test ; NS: not significant

5.

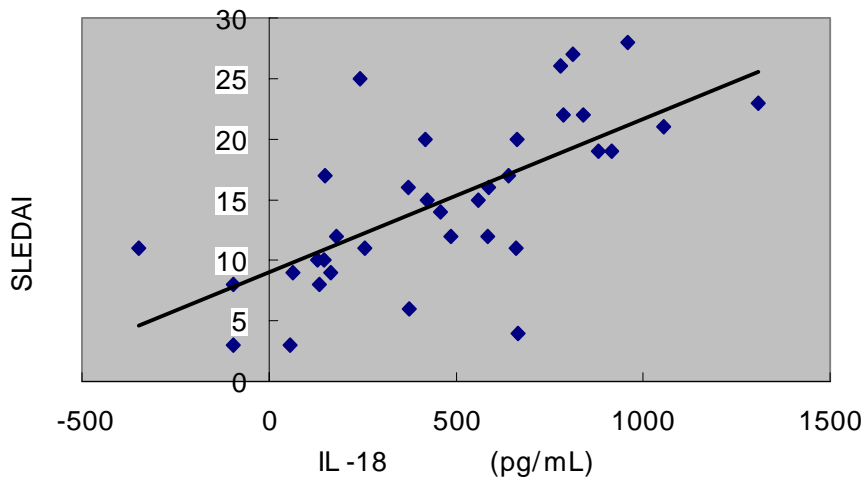
SLEDAI

IL-18

SLEDAI

IL-18

( $r=0.45$ ,  $p<0.05$ )( 5).



6.

SLEDAI

IL-18

IL-18

SLEDAI

( $r=0.45$ ,  $p<0.05$ ;

Spearman's rank correlation test).



**6. IL-18**

IL-18 (p<0.01)( 2).

**2. IL-18**

(mg/day)	IL-18 (pg/mL)*
60	583.6
40	329.4
30	55.5
20	96.7
0	95.0

\* Kruskal-Wallis test . P = 0.0084

7.

**IL-18**

, cyclophosphamide, azathioprine, hydroxychlorquine

IL-18 cyclophosphamide

( $p < 0.05$ ),

azathioprine, hydroxychlorquine

( 3).

3.

**IL-18**

	IL-18
	IL-18
	p*
	NS
cyclophosphamide	<0.05
azathioprine	NS
hydroxychlorquine	NS

\* 2-sample t-test ; NS: not significant.

#### IV.

SLE IL-18  
SLE IL-18  
가 가<sup>17</sup> IL-18  
SLE 가  
SLE  
B 가  
가 가 - 가  
.<sup>2</sup>, SLE  
Th2 IL-6,<sup>4</sup> IL-8,<sup>5</sup> IL-10,<sup>6</sup> IL-12<sup>7</sup> 가  
, Th1 IL-12,<sup>18</sup> IFN- $\gamma$ ,<sup>11</sup> TNF-<sup>19</sup>  
.  
가 , SLE IL-12,<sup>7</sup> TNF-<sup>8</sup> IFN- $\gamma$ <sup>9</sup>가  
SLE  
Th1 가가  
Th2 가 가 IL-1, TNF-  
가<sup>20</sup>  
SLE Th1 Th2 가  
.  
IL-18 Th1 Th2  
.  
가 MRL/lpr IL-18 가 , 가  
IL-18 , SLE<sup>21</sup>

, IL-18 SLE ,  
 , IL-12 Th 1 Th1  
 natural killer T  
 Fas ligand 가 , , IL-18 가 Th 2  
 natural killer Th 2  
 SLE  
 SLE IL-18  
 , SLE , IL-12  
 가 7, 17 IL-12 Th1  
 SLE 가  
 가 IL-18 SLE  
 가  
 , IL-18 가  
 IL-18 IL-18  
 SLEDAI SLE  
 CH50, dsDNA 가 IL-18  
 가 SLEDAI C3, CH50  
 dsDNA 가 , SLEDAI  
 IL-18  
 IL-18 SLE  
 가 IL-18 SLE  
 IL-18  
 가

IL-18 가

azathioprine, hydroxychlorquine IL-18

가 cyclophosphamide

IL-18 가 . 35

, 가 25 (71.4%),

가 9 (25.7%) 가

10 (28.6%), cyclophosphamide 8

(22.9%), azathioprine 3 (8.6%), hydroxychlorquine

8 (22.9%) 가 가

가 IL-18 SLE

IL-18 SLEDAI가 ,

cyclophosphamide IL-18 가

IL-18 가 SLE

SLE IL-18 SLE 가

가

V.

SLE

,

가

SLE

IL-18 SLE

SLE

IL-18

SLE

SLE

IL-18

가

IL-18

가

가

, CH50, -dsDNA

가

, IL-18 SLE

가

SLE

IL-18

cyclophosphamide

SLE

IL-18

SLE 가

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Abstract

**Elevated interleukin-18 levels correlated with disease activity  
in systemic lupus erythematosus**

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*The Graduate School, Yonsei University*

(Directed by Professor Soo Kon Lee)

Systemic lupus erythematosus(SLE) is a systemic autoimmune disease characterized by the activation of T and polyclonal B lymphocyte, production of pathogenic autoantibodies, and formation of immune complexes causing tissue damage. The exact cause of SLE is still unknown, but many cytokines, derived from T helper lymphocyte, may play an important role in the pathogenesis of the disease.

IL-18, originally identified as IFN- $\gamma$  inducing factor, is a novel proinflammatory cytokine of which primary function includes induction of IFN- $\gamma$  production in activated T cells and natural killer cells. It also up-regulates Th1 cytokines such as IL-2, GM-CSF, and IFN- $\gamma$ , stimulates the proliferation of activated T cells, and enhances Fas ligand expression in natural killer cells and cytotoxic T cells. However, the role of IL-18 in autoimmune disease has not been yet studied.

This study was designed to determine the serum IL-18 in SLE patients and to assess

their relationship with disease activity.

Seventy-paired sera from 35 SLE patients and 35 healthy control sera were obtained to measure IL-18 levels. Serum IL-18 levels were determined by ELISA method. Disease activity of each SLE patient was assessed by SLE disease activity index(SLEDAI). And several laboratory parameters, which are known to correlate with disease activity well, such as ESR, C3, C4, CH50, circulating immune complex, were measured at the same point with serum IL-18 measurement.

1. The mean serum IL-18 levels of inactive SLE patients was higher than that of normal controls significantly.
2. The mean serum IL-18 levels of active SLE patients was higher than that of inactive SLE patients significantly.
3. There was significant correlation between serum IL-18 levels and SLEDAI, and between serum IL-18 levels and laboratory activity indices (CH50, anti-dsDNA antibody titer).
4. There was significant correlation between changes of serum IL-18 levels and changes of SLEDAI from initial presentation to after treatment.
5. There was significant correlation between changes in serum IL-18 level and dose of steroid from initial presentation to after treatment, and the decrease of serum IL-18 level was significantly higher in cyclophosphamide group.

We found that serum IL-18 levels were elevated in SLE patients than healthy controls, especially when the disease is active, and well correlated with SLEDAI and some laboratory activity indices. We also found that changes of serum IL-18 levels by treatment correlated with changes of SLEDAI. These findings imply that IL-18 may

play a role in pathogenesis and disease activation of SLE and serum IL-18 level could be used as a marker of disease activity in SLE patients. In addition, changes of serum IL-18 level from initial presentation to after treatment correlated with dose of steroid significantly and the decrease of serum IL-18 level was significantly higher in cyclophosphamide group than other treatment group. These findings imply that the blockade of IL-18 can be used as a possible treatment modality in SLE patient.

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Key Words: systemic lupus erythematosus, interleukin-18, disease activity