Association between virulence factors of helicobacter pylori and gastric mucosal interleukin-18 mRNA expression in dyspeptic patients


Abstract:

Helicobacter pylori (Hp) infection is associated with gastritis and marked infiltration of the gastric mucosa by several cytokines secreting inflammatory cells that contribute to sustain and expand the local inflammation. Different clinical expressions of the infection may reflect distinctive patterns of cytokine expression. IL-1β, TNF-α, IL-17 and IL-23 have been reported to be involved in Hp-induced gastric mucosal inflammation, but the details and association to different patterns of inflammation and virulence factors remain unclear.