

Serum Levels of Interleukin 10 (IL-10) in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

Dear Editor,

The frequency of diabetes mellitus is increasing and it is expected that this disorder will affect 300 million people in 2025.¹ It has been suggested that diabetes is an immune dependent disease in which the pattern of cytokine expression is changed.² As an example, in type 2 diabetes, the monocytes of peripheral blood produce more inflammatory cytokines than those from normal patients.² The association of IL-10 in immunological disorders such as multiple sclerosis,^{3,4} nephrotic syndrome^{5,6} and type-1 diabetes^{7,8} is well established. The key role of IL-10 is to work as the main inhibitory cytokine against the action of inflammatory cytokines such as IL-12. Based on evidence suggesting that immune responses may be important in inducing type 2 diabetes,⁹ this study was designed to evaluate serum levels of IL-10 in type 2 diabetes. Peripheral blood samples were collected from 131 type 2 diabetic patients and 120 healthy controls. The patient and control groups were matched for sex and age. IL-10 serum level was measured using ELISA kit (eBioscience, Spain) in both groups. The differences in variables were analyzed by student t tests. Results of our study showed that the mean IL-10 serum level was 9.53 ± 2.27 and 16.11 ± 2.27 pg/ml in type 2 diabetic patients and control groups, respectively. Statistical analysis showed that the difference was significant ($p < 0.005$). Our findings indicated a significant difference between IL-10 serum levels in type 2 diabetic patients compared to healthy controls. Other researchers also showed same results such as

Eric VE *et al.*, 2002 who indicated that the serum levels of IL-10 decreased in type 2 diabetic patients compared to controls.¹⁰ Based on this fact, it may be concluded that low serum levels of IL-10 can be considered as a risk factor of type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: Interleukin 10; Type 2 diabetes

Conflict of interest: None declared.

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