

Serum IL-35 levels tied to bone loss with rheumatoid arthritis

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Serum interleukin (IL)-35 levels are associated with bone loss and may



represent a novel therapeutic target for postmenopausal women with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), according to a study published online Aug. 26 in *Mediators of Inflammation*.

Yuxuan Li, from the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University in Shenyang, and colleagues explored the correlations between IL-35 levels and bone loss in postmenopausal women, including 76 with RA and 53 healthy controls. Additionally, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry was used to measure bone mineral density (BMD) at lumbar spine 1 to 4 and at total hip.

The researchers found that serum IL-35 levels were increased in RA patients compared with healthy controls. Additionally, serum IL-35 level positively correlated with BMD and 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 level and negatively correlated with β -isomerised carboxy-terminal cross-linking telopeptide of type I collagen in postmenopausal women with RA. Women with higher alkaline phosphatase (ALP) levels had higher serum IL-35 levels than those in the normal ALP group.

"IL-35, an important anti-inflammatory cytokine, may participate in the pathogenesis of <u>bone loss</u> in <u>postmenopausal women</u> with RA," the authors write.

More information: Abstract/Full Text

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