Results The percentages of circulating CD11c⁺ and CD123⁺ DC cells, CD11c⁺DC/CD123⁺DC ratio and serum IL-12 levels showed significant decreases in patients with micro- and macro-albuminuria compared with patients with normo-albuminuria and healthy subjects (P < 0.01). Renal tissues from patients with macroalbuminuria showed significant increases in the number of DCs and angiogenesis compared with normal renal tissues (P < 0.01). The percentages of circulating DC subsets and serum IL-12 levels were inversely correlated with Child-Pugh score, MELD score, number of renal DCs, renal angiogenesis and UAER and were positively correlated with eGFR. The number of renal DCs showed positive correlations with UAER and renal angiogenesis and negative correlation with eGFR (P < 0.05).

Conclusions DCs and IL12 seems to play a role in the progression of liver disease and renal injury in SHF. DC-based vaccines may provide a potential new goal for immunotherapy in SHF.

**PTU-003**

**MICRORNA-17 HOST GENE PROTEIN AS A POTENTIAL BIOMARKER FOR HEPATIC FIBROSIS IN CHRONIC HCV INFECTION**

1Hoda El Aggan*, 2Sabah Mahmoud, 3Nevine El Deeb, 1Ehab Hassona, 1Sally El Demiry. 1Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt; 2Department of Medical Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt; 3Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt

**Introduction**

MicroRNAs (miRs) are recognized as major players in various biological processes. Circulating miRs can be used as non-invasive, sensitive biomarkers for detecting disease. The polycistronic miR-17–92 cluster is comprised of six miRs and its primary transcript also encodes for a polypeptide of 70 amino acids designated as the miR-17 host gene (MIR17HG) protein. The present study was designed to evaluate plasma MIR17HG protein as a potential biomarker for hepatic fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.

**Methods**

Thirty treatment-naïve patients with chronic HCV infection [18 patients with chronic hepatitis C (CHC) and 12 patients with cirrhosis] and 15 healthy subjects were included in the study. Quantitative determination of plasma levels of MIR17HG protein was performed using sandwich enzyme immunoassay. Core liver biopsies were obtained from all patients and were assessed for METAVIR histological activity grade and fibrosis stage as well as steatosis grade. Fibrosis scores including aspartate aminotransferase to platelet ratio index (APRI) and Fibrosis-4 (FIB-4) score were calculated. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was plotted to assess the performance of plasma MIR17HG protein, APRI and FIB-4 score in discriminating patients with early hepatic fibrosis (≤F2) from patients with advanced fibrosis (>F2).

**Results**

Plasma MIR17HG protein levels were significantly higher in patients with chronic HCV infection than in healthy subjects, in patients with cirrhosis than in patients with CHC and in patients with advanced fibrosis than in patients with early fibrosis (P < 0.001). Plasma MIR17HG protein levels were positively correlated with serum levels of aminotransferases (P = 0.014 and P = 0.036 respectively), histological activity grade (P = 0.002), fibrosis stage (P < 0.001) and...