

Correlations between serum amyloid A protein and C-reactive protein in infectious diseases

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(IL-6) and interleukin-1 (IL-1) are the most potent inducers of the acute phase response in human hepatocytes. The promotor gene of SAA is more sensitive than that of CRP to the IL-1 β stimuli, whereas the promotor genes for both SAA and CRP are highly sensitive to the IL-6 stimuli. Furthermore, IL-1 β and IL-6 have synergistic effects on the promotor genes of SAA and CRP [1, 5, 6]. In response to similar stimuli, SAA mRNA accumulation is more pronounced than CRP mRNA accumulation, which is probably due to post-transcriptional mechanisms [7, 8]. Correlations between SAA and CRP levels in serum were found to be positive in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis [9, 10].

Both SAA and CRP increase from 100- to

Following experimental rhinovirus and influ-



C-reactive protein and acute phase serum amyloid

