BERHANE ASFAW IDOSA graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Medical Laboratory Technology from the Medical Faculty at Addis Ababa University, in Ethiopia. He was awarded a Master of Science in Medicine, with focus on Biomedicine and Methods in Medical Diagnostics from Örebro University, Sweden in 2011. He did his Master’s thesis under the supervision of Professor Eva Särndahl and remained in the same group for his Ph.D. studies.

The severity of disease outcome is believed to depend on the virulence factors of the infectious agent and immune response of each individual. Host genetic factors have been found to play pivotal role in explaining why some individuals respond with severe, life threatening symptoms, while others display a quiescent progression, or are even asymptomatic carriers for infection with the same strain of pathogen. This thesis investigates the role of two gene variants of the NLRP3 inflammasome signaling in the response to bacterial infections. NLRP3 inflammasome; a key component of the innate immune system, can be activated by a number of diverse stimuli, including exposure to whole pathogens, bacterial toxins, endogenous danger signals and environmental irritants. Activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome results in the release of potent proinflammatory cytokines that triggers the inflammatory response of the host. Polymorphisms Q705K and C10X are two gene variants of the NLRP3 inflammasome that combined or per se have been associated with higher risk and severity of chronic inflammation and excessive production of proinflammatory cytokines. The aims of this thesis were to investigate the association of these polymorphisms with bacterial infections and the inflammatory response. Moreover, to determine the inflammasome activation state in healthy carriers of these polymorphisms. A special focus was set on the bacteria Neisseria meningitidis infection that remains a major cause of bacterial meningitis and sepsis globally.