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Assessment of LC3 autophagy marker in psoriasis vulgaris patients with metabolic syndrome: a cross sectional study

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Introduction

- ❖ Psoriasis vulgaris is one of the most prevalent chronic inflammatory autoimmune skin diseases.
- ❖ An association between psoriasis and metabolic syndrome (MetS) components has been recognized.
- ❖ Autophagy is an intracellular degradation system; in which a part from the cytoplasm is degraded by the lysosomes to form auto-phagosomes. It is essential for survival, differentiation, development, and homeostasis.
- ❖ Autophagy dysfunction may be an important contributor to metabolic diseases. However, no previous study investigates tissue autophagy in psoriasis patients with MetS.

Objectives:

A cross sectional study was conducted on psoriasis vulgaris patients and healthy control:

- ❖ To assess the immunohistochemical expression of LC3 in the tissue of patients with psoriasis vulgaris compared with controls;
- ❖ To evaluate the relationship between autophagy (LC3 expression), metabolic syndrome and psoriasis vulgaris.

Material and Methods:

This study included 38 patients of psoriasis vulgaris and 16 control.

Inclusion criteria:

- ✓ Only patients with typical clinical findings of psoriasis vulgaris (>6 months) and aged 18 years.

Exclusion criteria:

- x Other clinical varieties of psoriasis,
- x Patients receiving systemic treatment for 1 month before enrollment,
- x Pregnant women,
- x Advanced hepatic and renal failure.

Patients were evaluated by:

- ❖ PASI score;
- ❖ Laboratory investigations (lipid, blood sugar, CRP).
- ❖ Assessment of MetS using the Joint Interim Statement (JIS) (with Egyptian cutoffs)
- ❖ Punch skin biopsy (4mm) was taken from lesional and perilesional skin of patients and skin of control.
- ❖ H&E staining and immunohistochemical (IHC) expression of LC3 was done. A rabbit anti LC3B monoclonal antibody (D11, XP® #3868T, Cell Signaling Technology) was used.
- ❖ The IHC results were analyzed blindly
- ❖ The immunoreactive score (IRS) was determined by multiplying an estimate of the percentage of the immunoreactive cells with an estimate of the staining intensity

Results

- ❖ The current study was conducted on 54 subject (38 patients with psoriasis vulgaris and 16 healthy control).
- ❖ Patients group was mainly males n=27 (71.1%) with a mean of age 48.45 ± 14.94 years, while control group was equal in sex n=8 with a mean of age 45.38 ± 14.04 years.
- ❖ Prevalence of MetS was 42.1% among psoriasis vulgaris patients, and 25% among control group.
- ❖ LC3 expression was strong in control (Fig A-B); moderate expression in perilesional (Fig C-D); with negative (Fig E-F)/ weak expression (Fig G-H) in lesional psoriatic skin.
- ❖ LC3 expression was nearly absent in epidermis of lesional skin of psoriasis, while it was strong among control (p=0.001) (Figure 1)
- ❖ Also, LC3 expression in lesional skin of psoriasis vulgaris patients was lower than its expression in perilesional (p=0.001) (Figure 1).
- ❖ However, LC3 expression was not significantly changed with the presence of MetS (Figure 2) or psoriasis severity according to PASI score (Figure 3).

Expression of LC3 by IHC in patients and control

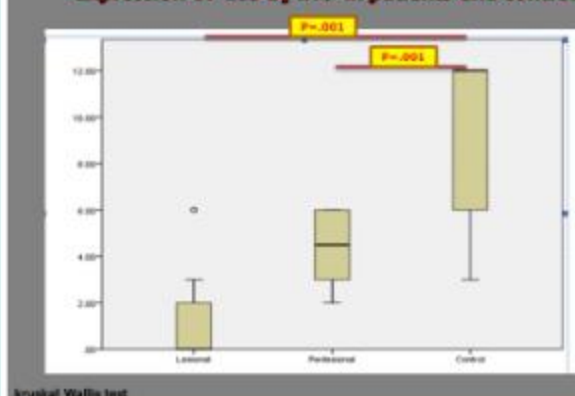
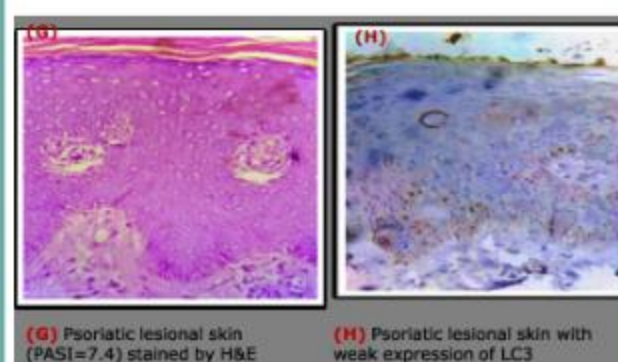
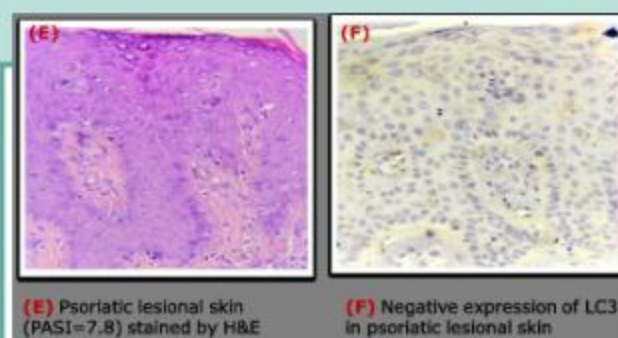
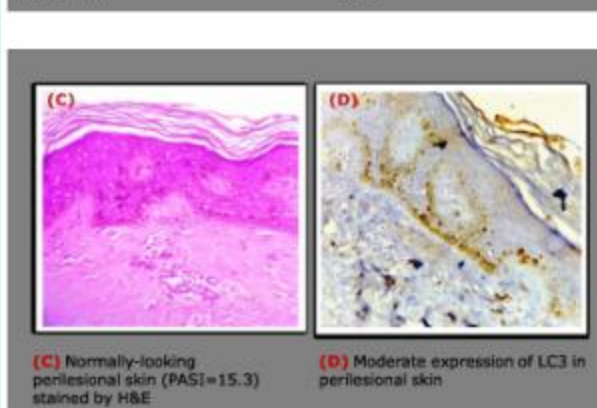
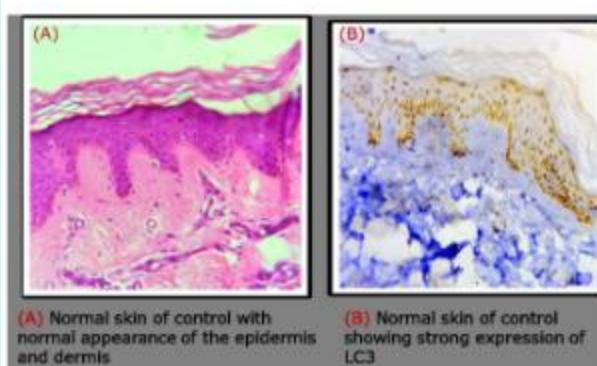


Figure 1



Expression of LC3 by IHC in lesional psoriasis with & without MetS and control with & without MetS.

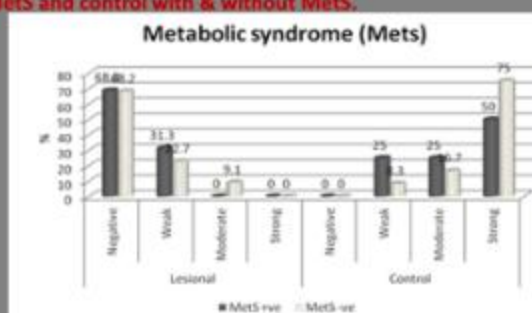


Figure 2

Relationship between LC3 expression and psoriasis severity according to PASI score

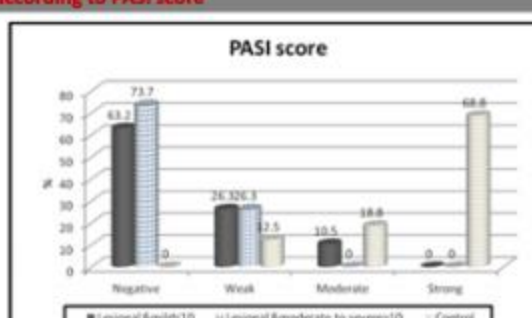


Figure 3

Conclusion:

- ❖ There could be a potential link between psoriasis vulgaris and autophagy marker LC3 with lower skin expression in patients than in control.
- ❖ However, its expression did not change with severity or MetS.
- ❖ Autophagy enhancer might be used as a possible therapeutic target.