Compared to the peripheral blood, the lesional CD27+ B cell and plasma cell were significantly increased. Conclusions: Ectopic lymphoid aggregates could be detected in the skin lesions of patients with pemphigus vulgaris and could be detected by immunohistochemistry in parallel to the grade of lymphoid aggregates. Of 197 cases (99.0%), grade 2 in 133 of 197 (67.5%) and grade 3 in 23 of 197 (11.7%).

The aim of this study is to illustrate the lymphoid neogenesis and B cell phenotype in pemphigus vulgaris patients. A Mathur, B Zirak, M Lowe, A Abbas and M Rosenblum

The function of a tetramer form of HA (oligo-HA) was examined in a chronic allergic dermatitis model induced by repeated DNFB application. This dermatitis model produces Atopic Dermatitis (AD)-like skin inflammation with high serum IgE levels in an IL-4 dependent manner. Wild-type (WT) mice were painted with either DNFB or vehicle on both ears every other day for 29 days. Oligo-HA (100 μg) or vehicle (100 μl) was applied topically daily from day 15 to 2 weeks. To quantify the inflammatory responses in this model, ear thickness was measured 24 hours after each DNFB painting and cytokine responses quantified in local tissues. Topical application of oligo-HA significantly suppressed the increase in ear thickness compared to DNFB painting and also decreased the number of inflammatory cells by hematoxylin and eosin staining confirmed that AD-like skin lesions were significantly alleviated and the number of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs) in the ears of DNFB treated mice was significantly decreased by oligo-HA application (p < 0.01). Furthermore, we found the RNA expression of IL-4 (p < 0.05) and IL-13 (p < 0.001) in ears of DNFB treated mice were significantly suppressed by oligo-HA application when measured by quantitative real-time PCR. The elevation of serum IgE levels in DNFB treated mice was significantly decreased by oligo-HA application (p < 0.01).

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