019 Herpes simplex virus infection in pemphigus patients: a prospective study
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This study aims to consider herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection in front of any severe, recalcitrant pemphigus vulgaris (PV) lesions and to remove PV from the list of a new, unexplored test with a high outcome. Prospective study over 15 months (September 2019 - November 2020). 3 cases of PV associated with HSV infection were collected. 1 case of seborrhoeic, 3 cases of folliculitis, 4 cases of vulgaris. PDFA score ranged between 23-102. Sex ratio F/M = 1, median age 48.5 years. The mean duration of PV was 5.5 months (2 patients were hospitalized for relapses and 6 had PV de novo). PV was confirmed on skin biopsy, direct and indirect immunofluorescence. The treatment was based on oral steroids with azithromycin, due to the exacerbation of HSV lesions in the skin. The recovery was rapid in all patients treated with acyclovir/valaciclovir.

020 Etrasimod: a new treatment option in Alopecia Areata
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Alopecia areata (AA) is an autoimmune hair loss disorder in which hair follicles (HFs) that maintain their protective immune privilege (IP) collapse and perifollicular T-cell expansion and immune privilege collapse ex vivo (in vitro)

021 A retrospective analysis of the clinical, biochemical, immunological, histopathological and radiological spectrum of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus at a tertiary care centre in North India
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The objective of our study was to retrospectively analyse the clinical, biochemical, immunological, histopathological, and radiological spectrum of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) in North India. We retrospectively analysed the medical records of all patients who presented with SLE to a tertiary care centre in North India from January 2011 to August 2021. We included only records of patients with detailed information on history, examination, biochemical, immunological, histopathological and radiological investigations. We analysed the medical data and the results of all tests. The average age of the patients was 32 years (13-88 years). Seventy-five (28%) patients presented with leucopenia. Sixteen patients had thrombocytopenia (41%). Seventy-two (82%) patients were female, and the rest were male. Most of the patients presented with fever, joint pain and photosensitivity. Nearly all patients had lesions suggestive of cutaneous lupus erythematosus. Thirty-two (65%) patients had a positive Direct Coomb's test, and twenty-five (51%) patients presented with leucopenia. Sixteen patients had thrombocytopenia. Forty-nine (94%) patients had an elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate. Thirteen patients had proteinuria. However, none of our patients had lupus nephritis. Two patients had pericardial effusion, and three had pleural effusion. One patient had antibodies to lupus anticoagulant. Twelve patients had low C3 levels, and seven patients had low C4 levels. This retrospective analysis presents an insight into the manifestations of systemic lupus erythematosus in North India and sheds light on the disease status and treatment response.

022 Exploring the potential of the novel IFNγ antagonist TAGX-0003 as a treatment for alopecia areata in pre-clinical models
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Alopecia areata (AA) is an autoimmune hair loss disorder in which hair follicles (HFs) that have lost their protective immune privilege (IP) are attacked by an inflammatory cell infiltrate including key effector CD8+ and/or CD20+ cells rapidly turn into catagen. IFNγ is recognized as a key pathogenic cytokine in driving IP collapse and AA pathogenesis. While recently JAK2/3 inhibitors have been used in the treatment of AA, the role of IFNγ in the disease remains largely unknown. The aim of this study was to investigate the potential of a novel IFNγ antagonist, TAGX-0003, in the treatment of AA.

023 RNA sequencing of chronic GVHD skin lesions identifies TREM1 as a possible therapeutic target in lichen planus
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Cutaneous involvement of chronic graft-versus-host disease (cGVHD) has a wide range of manifestations including a lichenoid form with a currently assayed mixed Th1/Th17 signature and a sclerotic form with Th1 signature. Despite substantial heterogeneity of innate and adaptive immune cells recruited to the skin and of the different clinical manifestations, treatment depends mainly on the severity of the skin involvement, and relies on systemic high-dose glucocorticoids. We performed the first study using RNA-Seq to profile and compare the transcriptomes of lichen planus (LP) and chronic GVHD (cGVHD) (n=6) patients. We identified 2945 DEG when comparing LP to CONT, and 1620 when comparing morphea to CONT. 979 DEG were shared between the two subtypes (e.g., CCL9, CCL10, CCL11). GSEA identified 2 gene sets enriched in both subtypes that are related to IFNγ and TGFβ. Gene sets related to the TREM1 signaling pathway were predicted to be activated. TREM1 is a cell surface receptor mainly expressed on myeloid cells, known to amplify an inflammatory response. In conclusion, we unravelled common and unique inflammatory pathways in cGVHD, including IFN-signaling pathway that seems to play an important role in both skin phenotypes and morphea and GVHD, as well as the TREM1 signaling pathway that could be a promising therapeutic target in LP GVHD.