Bullous Systemic Lupus Erythematosus With Autoantibodies Recognizing Multiple Skin Basement Membrane Components, Bullous Pemphigoid Antigen 1, Laminin-5, Laminin-6, and Type VII Collagen

Lawrence S. Chan, MD; Jean-Christophe Lapiere, MD; Mei Chen, PhD; Tom Traczyk, BS; Anthony J. Mancini, MD; Amy S. Paller, MD; David T. Woodley, MD; M. Peter Marinkovich, MD

Background: Bullous systemic lupus erythematosus is a generalized subepidermal blistering skin eruption in patients suffering from systemic lupus erythematosus. Type VII collagen was initially identified as the target antigen.

Observation: We studied an unusual patient who had bullous systemic lupus erythematosus. The patient fulfilled the criteria of systemic lupus with an antinuclear antibody titer of 1:5120. Immunopathological testing revealed in vivo deposition of all IgG subclasses, secretory IgA1, and both light chains at the patient’s skin basement membrane. The in vivo–bound IgG and IgA were localized at the hemidesmosomes and lamina densa. The patient’s IgG and IgA circulating autoantibodies labeled both the epidermal roof and the dermal floor of salt-split skin and recognized the hemidesmosomal protein BP230 as well as the full-length native form and the recombinant noncollagenous domain 1 of type VII collagen (anchoring fibril). In addition, the patient’s IgG autoantibodies recognized the anchoring filament proteins laminin-5 and laminin-6 (α3 chain and γ2 chain).

Conclusions: We conclude that patients with bullous systemic lupus erythematosus may have autoantibodies to multiple basement membrane components critical for epidermal-dermal junctional adhesion. Possible pathogenic mechanisms in this patient’s clinical disease include provocation of organ-specific disease (bullous disease) by systemic autoimmunity (lupus) and the “epitope spreading” immune phenomenon.

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BULLOUS SYSTEMIC lupus erythematosus (BSLE) is an autoantibody-mediated blistering skin disease occurring in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). In addition to having clinical and laboratory findings that fulfill the American Rheumatism Association diagnostic criteria of SLE, patients with BSLE have a generalized subepidermal blistering skin disease with immunoglobulin deposition along the skin basement membrane zone (BMZ). Some patients had detectable IgG circulating autoantibodies that labeled the dermal floor of chemically separated normal skin substrate, indicating that the target antigen was located below the middle of the lamina lucida. Some patients with BSLE had autoantibodies that recognized the major anchoring fibril component type VII collagen. The antigenic domains recognized by BSLE autoantibodies were within the noncollagenous (NC1) domain, identical to the antigenic domains recognized by autoantibodies from patients with epidermolysis bullosa acquisita. More recently, other investigators have reported indirect immunofluorescence findings suggesting that type VII collagen may not be the exclusive target antigen in BSLE. In this article, we report an unusual patient with BSLE whose autoantibodies labeled both the epidermal roof and the dermal floor of chemically separated normal skin substrate. We took the opportunity to delineate the multiple skin BMZ components recognized by this patient’s autoantibodies and to discuss the possible mechanisms responsible for such unusual immune responses.

REPORT OF A CASE

A 15-year-old female patient was admitted to Children’s Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill, for a persistent generalized bullous eruption. Two months prior to admission, the patient was diagnosed with dermatitis herpetiformis and was treated with dapsone resulting in partial clearing of the skin lesions. The patient reported painful ulcers in her mouth and on her lips, dysphagia, arthralgia, malaise, lethargy,
METHODS AND RESULTS

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS

A skin biopsy specimen from a blister fixed in formalin, processed in paraffin, and stained with hematoxylin-eosin revealed a subepidermal blister with intact epidermis. Epi-

and sharp pain in the right side of her back. Examination revealed numerous tense bullae on her entire skin surface (Figure 1) and multiple hyperpigmented mac-

We detail the findings in a patient with BSLE whose auto-

Immuno-electron microscopic studies were performed on EDTA-split normal skin substrate by first incubating with the patient's serum on 6-µm-thick cryosections, followed by incubation with fluorescein-conjugated goat antihuman IgG. Controls included serum samples from patients with bullous pemphigoid, epithelialoid bullous acquista, and healthy individuals. Whereas the control IgG from the patient with bullous pemphigoid labeled the epidermal roof and the control IgG from the patient with epidermolysis bullosa acquista labeled the dermal floor, the IgG from this patient with BSLE labeled both sides. Identical findings were observed for the patient's IgA autoantibodies (data not shown). Normal serum does not label either side.

IMMUNOELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDIES

Direct immuno-electron microscopy was performed on 14-µm-thick normal skin and periblistered skin specimens from the patient using a modified peroxidase-antiperoxidase method. Human anti-α3 chain (laminin-5/laminin-6) antibody was ob-

and type VII collagen. This is the first report of such a clini-

cal case in which BMZ components other than type VII collagen have been definitively recognized by the auto-

The phenomenon of the association of SLE, a systemic autoimmune disease, with autoantibody-mediated subepidermal blistering skin disease, an organ-

specific autoimmune disease, can be explained by 2 possible immune mechanisms. The first is that the organ-

specific autoimmune disease is provoked by systemic auto-

immunity. This mechanism has been documented in a spontaneous mouse model of chronic inflammatory joint disease strikingly similar to the human disease rheuma-

toid arthritis. Crossing the nonobese diabetes mouse strain with a T-cell receptor transgenic line generated off-

spring that were affected by a rheumatoid arthritis–like syndrome, without the need of specific induction by ex-

ternal injection of joint-specific antigen. While our pa-

tient's clinical manifestations could conform to this sce-

nario, it would be difficult to explain the complete pathogenesis by this mechanism. That is, this patient would need to carry T-cell receptor genes capable of rec-

ognizing 4 different BMZ components: laminin-5, lami-

nin-6, bullous pemphigoid antigen 1, and type VII col-
PROTEIN SUBSTRATES PREPARATION

Substrates containing the full-length native form of type VII collagen were prepared by concentrating culture-conditioned medium of WISH cells.18 Recombinant NC1 domain of type VII collagen was prepared from culture-conditioned medium of 293 cells transfected with the full-length complementary DNA-encoding human type VII collagen NC1 domain.18 Substrates containing heterotrimeric of human laminin-5/laminin-6 were prepared from a primary healthy human keratinocyte culture as described.21 Total human epidermal cell extracts were prepared from human keratinocytes.19 Glutathione S-transferase fusion protein of the human BP180 NC16A domain was supplied by G. Giudice, PhD (Medical College of Wisconsin).21

IMMUNOBLOT STUDIES

The above substrates containing BMZ proteins were mixed with sample buffer, loaded onto a 4% loading gel over a running gel (6%, 8%, or 10%), and vertically separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis separating system (Novex, La Jolla, Calif) under reducing conditions.16 The separated proteins were then horizontally transferred to a supported nitrocellulose membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif).39 After the transfer, efficiency was examined by a reversible Ponceau S stain (Sigma-Aldrich); the membranes were cut into strips and blocked by 5% nonfat powdered milk. The membranes were first incubated with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C, followed by incubation at room temperature for 1 hour with peroxidase-conjugated goat antibodies to rabbit IgG, human IgG γ chain, human IgA α chain, human Ig κ light chain, and human Ig λ light chain (Kirkegaard & Perry). The immunoreactions were visualized with peroxidase substrate 4-chloro-1-naphthol (Bio-Rad).19 The patient's serum revealed both IgG and IgA autoantibodies that recognized the 230-kd bullous pemphigoid antigen 1, but not the 180-kd bullous pemphigoid antigen 2 (Figure 3). Furthermore, the patient's serum did not contain IgG or IgA autoantibodies that recognized the recombinant human BP180 NC16A domain, whereas a rabbit antibody and control serum from a human patient with bullous pemphigoid labeled it (data not shown). In addition, the patient's serum contained IgG autoantibodies that recognized laminin-5 γ2 chain and α3 chain (Figure 4). The α3 chain has been identified as the major laminin-5 (and laminin-6) subunit recognized by autoantibodies from a subset of patients with cicatricial pemphigoid.19,24 Moreover, the patient's serum contained both IgG and IgA autoantibodies that recognized the full-length 290-kd native-type VII collagen and the full-length 145-kd recombinant NC1 domain (Figure 5). The autoantibodies recognizing the NC1 domain consisted of both κ and λ light chains (data not shown).

ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay testing of the patient's serum on purified recombinant human type VII collagen NC1 domain was carried out.16 The patient's IgG antibodies specifically reacted with NC1 domain of type VII collagen in a titratable manner (data not shown).

IMMUNOPRECIPITATION

Immunoprecipitation studies were performed with conditioned media from sulfur 35 (35S) methionine/cysteine metabolically labeled normal human keratinocyte cultures containing laminin-5 and laminin-6 proteins.19,25 Control antibodies included normal human serum and polyclonal antibodies to laminin-5.19,25 The patient's serum contained IgG autoantibodies that coprecipitated laminin-5 proteins with polyclonal anti–laminin-5 antibody. Normal human serum does not precipitate these proteins (data not shown).

scribes an immunologic event in which a primary autoimmune or inflammatory process causes tissue injury, releasing previously “sequestered” antigenic epitopes, and leading to a secondary autoimmune response to the “new” antigenic epitope. There are many antibody-mediated blistering skin diseases in which epitope spreading may play a role in the initiation or progression of the disease.30 Chen et al recently found that the NC1 domain of type VII collagen forms binding with the B3 chain of laminin-5. One could envision that an inflammatory process initially involving the NC1 domain of type VII collagen can easily cause injury to the adjacent component laminin-5. Thus, by the mechanism of epitope spreading, the primary autoimmune reaction against type VII collagen can lead to secondary autoimmune reactions against laminin-5 and other adjacent BMZ components. In this patient, the history suggested that the systemic autoimmune (SLE) component and the organ-specific blistering skin disease developed simultaneously. The concurrent development of systemic and organ-specific diseases, at first glance, may not lend strong support for an essential role of epitope spreading. This phenomenon requires a sequence of events that involves injuries in-
duced by chronic inflammation, release of “sequestered” antigen, exposure of “new” antigen to antigen-presenting cells and helper T cells and B cells, and activation of autoreactive T cells and B cells. Nevertheless, it is certainly possible that this patient had a longstanding subclinical SLE, which caused tissue injury and exposed BMZ components to autoreactive lymphocytes prior to her clinical manifestations of blistering skin disease.

A third explanation is the involvement of both of the above mechanisms. Following the primary autoimmune reaction against type VII collagen as a result of provocation by SLE, epitope spreading plays a role in the induction of secondary autoimmune reactions against laminin-5, laminin-6, and BPAg1. Regardless of the actual mechanism involved in the initiation and progression of the organ-specific autoimmune subepi-
bsle demonstrates the dynamic interplay between systemic autoimmunity and organ-specific skin diseases.

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REFERENCES