



This is a repository copy of *An investigation of Lamin A autoantibodies in vitiligo*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:
<http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/125816/>

Version: Accepted Version

Proceedings Paper:

Faraj, S., Gawkrödger, D., Weetman, A. et al. (1 more author) (2017) An investigation of Lamin A autoantibodies in vitiligo. In: Journal of Investigative Dermatology. Society for Investigative Dermatology Annual Meeting, 26-29 Apr 2017, Portland, Oregon. Elsevier , S14-S14.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2017.02.097>

Article available under the terms of the CC-BY-NC-ND licence
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Reuse

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND) licence. This licence only allows you to download this work and share it with others as long as you credit the authors, but you can't change the article in any way or use it commercially. More information and the full terms of the licence here: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



eprints@whiterose.ac.uk
<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/>

An Investigation of Lamin A Autoantibodies in Vitiligo

Faraj S, Gawkrödger DJ, Weetman AP, and Kemp EH

Department of Oncology and Metabolism, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Background: Vitiligo is a depigmenting skin disease characterised by the appearance of white patches due to functional melanocyte loss from the epidermis. It is suggested that autoimmunity is involved in vitiligo pathogenesis, as autoantibodies and autoreactive T cells against melanocytes are found in vitiligo patients. As part of determining the immunopathomechanisms involved in vitiligo development, an important goal is to characterise the specific targets of the immune response.

Aims: Using phage-display technology, Lamin A was identified as a potential autoantibody target in vitiligo. This study aimed to determine how prevalent Lamin A autoantibodies were in vitiligo patients, and to find out if there were any associations of Lamin A autoantibodies with demographic or clinical features.

Methods: A radioligand binding assay, using [³⁵S]-labelled Lamin A, was employed to detect Lamin A autoantibodies in segmental vitiligo patient ($n=8$), non-segmental vitiligo patients ($n=95$) and healthy individuals ($n=30$).

Results: All healthy controls were negative for Lamin A autoantibodies. 12.5% of segmental vitiligo patients and 20% of non-segmental vitiligo patients were positive for Lamin A autoantibodies. A statistically significant increase in the prevalence of Lamin A autoantibodies was evident in the vitiligo patient group when compared with the healthy controls ($P = 0.007$, Fisher's exact test). However, the presence of Lamin A autoantibodies was not associated with gender, patient age, disease duration, vitiligo onset age, vitiligo activity or the presence of other autoimmune diseases; in comparisons of these details in Lamin A autoantibody-positive and autoantibody-negative vitiligo patient groups, all P values were > 0.05 .

Conclusions: Overall, the results suggest that Lamin A is an autoantibody target in vitiligo.