AUTOIMMUNE BULLOUS DISEASES

ROLE OF LESIONAL CD19HI B CELLS IN LESION FORMATION OF PEMPHIGUS PATIENTS

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Pemphigus is an organ specific autoimmune bullous disease. However, its pathogenesis is unclear. Our previous study found that CD19hi B cells were present in the peripheral blood of pemphigus, which were highly activated and highly phosphorylated. The proportion of CD19hi B cells was positively correlated with serum antibody levels. In order to further clarify the mechanism of CD19hi B cells in the lesions of pemphigus patients, preliminary studies have found that CD19hi B cells also exist in the lesions of pemphigus patients, and the proportion of CD19hi B cells in the lesions of the same patients is significantly higher than that in the corresponding peripheral blood. CD86, CD27 and CD138 were significantly higher than those of CD19hi B cells in peripheral blood, suggesting that the lesions of pemphigus patients were more activated and contained more memory B cells and plasma cells. In addition, lesional CD19hi B cells contained higher proportion of antigen-specific B cells, and produced higher levels of specific antibodies, which might further induce the formation of pemphigus lesions. These results indicated that CD19hi B cells involved in lesion formation of pemphigus patients