



INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISEASES (OTHER THAN ATOPIC DERMATITIS & PSORIASIS)

## ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDE IN PALMOPLANTAR PUSTULOSIS

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“Pustulosis palmaris et plantaris,” or palmoplantar pustulosis (PPP), is a chronic pustular dermatitis characterized by intraepidermal palmoplantar pustules. The etiology and pathogenesis are still unclear, and it is still argumentative whether PPP should be regarded as “localized” pustular psoriasis or not. We have been focusing on the pathogenesis of PPP from the view of its pustule formation manner. We have confirmed that the early stage vesicles (preceding the pustular phase) formed in the acrosyringium contain the antimicrobial peptides cathelicidin (hCAP-18/LL-37) and dermcidin (JID 2010), and this material may contribute to subsequent inflammation of lesional skin (PLOS ONE 2014). Recently, we also have confirmed TLN-58, newly discovered hCAP18 processing form in the lesion vesicle of palmoplantar pustulosis (JID 2017), and this molecule also may enhance the lesion skin inflammation. Thus, hCAP-18/LL37 could contribute not only as a skin innate immune supporter but also the pathogenesis of PPP, such as pustule formation, raising inflammation in the lesion skin.

