

# Use of Tape Strips to Detect Immune and Barrier Abnormalities in the Skin of Children With Early-Onset Atopic Dermatitis

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## Background

- Skin biopsies
  - Gold standard for biomarker analysis in atopic dermatitis (AD)
  - Often not feasible for children
- Tape strips
  - Minimally invasive and non-scarring approach
  - Feasible for pediatric longitudinal drug studies or clinical trials

## Methods

- 16 tape strips from nonlesional (forearm) and lesional (antecubital) skin of 21 AD children
  - Under 5yo, <6mo from onset, moderate to severe disease
  - Exclusions: Patients with active skin infections, systemic immunosuppressants within 4 weeks, topical steroids or immunomodulators within 1 week or moisturizer at tape-strip site
- 16 tape strips collected from nonlesional (forearm) skin of 30 healthy children
- Gene expression evaluated using qRT-PCR

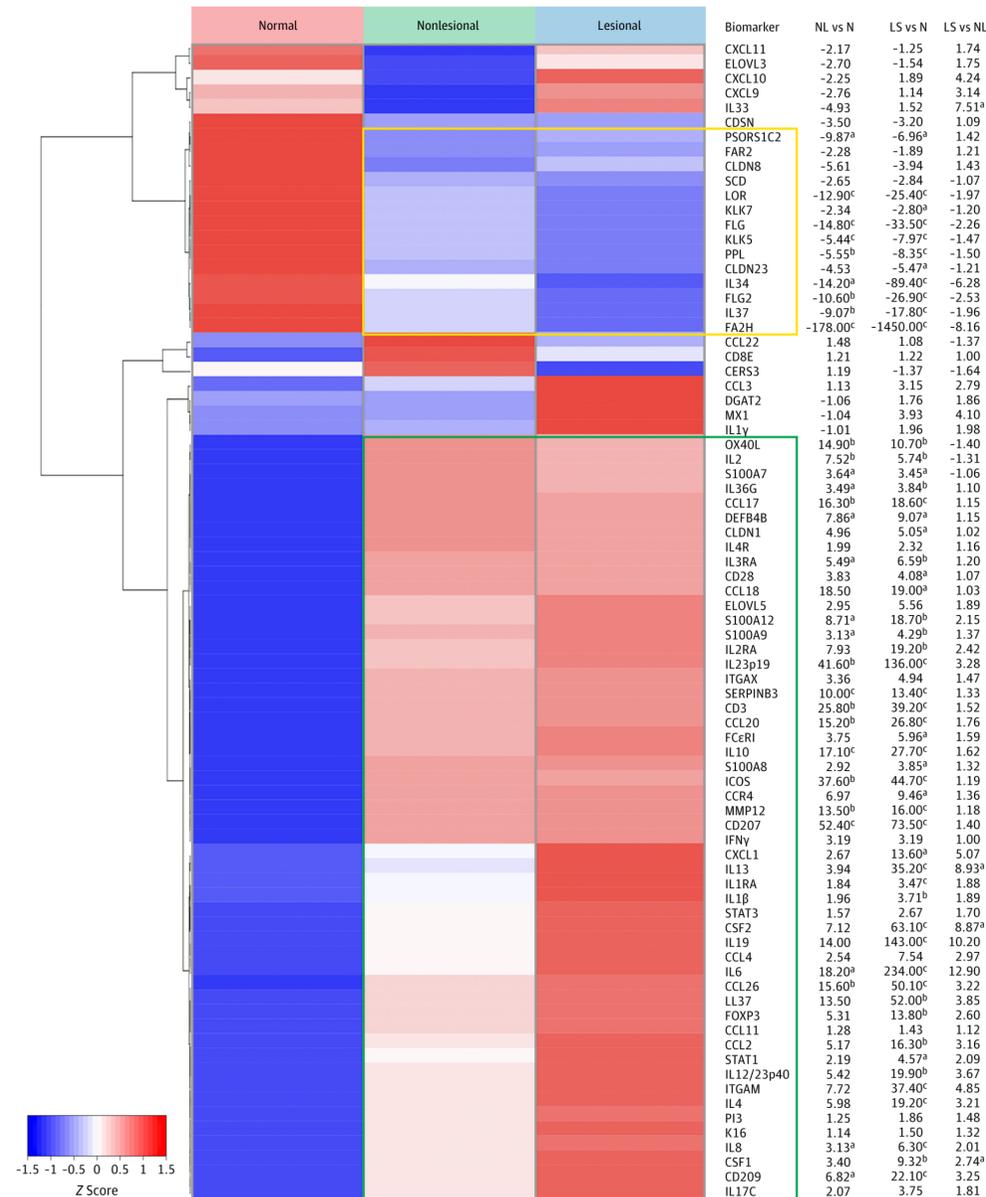
### Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics

Characteristic	Children With AD (n = 21) <sup>a</sup>	Children Without AD (n = 30)	P Value
Age, mean (SD), y	1.7 (1.7)	1.8 (2.0)	.85
Sex, No. (%)			
Female	6 (28.6)	20 (66.7)	.02
Male	15 (71.4)	10 (33.3)	
Race/ethnicity, No. (%)			
Asian/Pacific Islander	2 (9.5)	6 (20.0)	.30
African American	4 (19.0)	2 (6.7)	
White	15 (71.4)	22 (73.3)	
Clinical severity disease scores, mean (SD)			
SCORAD	54.4 (21.2)	NA	NA
EASI	20.9 (12.6)	NA	NA
TEWL, lesional, g/h/m <sup>2</sup>	65.4 (49.2)	NA	NA
TEWL, nonlesional, g/h/m <sup>2</sup>	28.1 (18.1)	NA	NA
Pruritus ADQ	16.6 (8.1)	NA	NA
Patient history			
Age at onset of AD, mean (SD), mo	2.3 (1.3)	NA	NA
History of atopy, No. (%)	6 (28.6)	NA	NA
Family history of AD, No. (%)	18 (87.7)	NA	NA

Abbreviations: AD, atopic dermatitis; ADQ, Atopic Dermatitis Quickscore; EASI, Eczema Area and Severity Index; NA, not applicable; SCORAD, SCORing Atopic Dermatitis; TEWL, transepidermal water loss.

<sup>a</sup> Normal value. Mean (SD) TEWL at age 2 months in children without AD has been reported as 10.97 (7.98) g/h/m<sup>2</sup> and at age 6 months has been reported as 10.71 (7.1) g/h/m<sup>2</sup>.

## Heat Map of Immune and Barrier Atopic Dermatitis (AD) Biomarkers Detected in Tape Strips



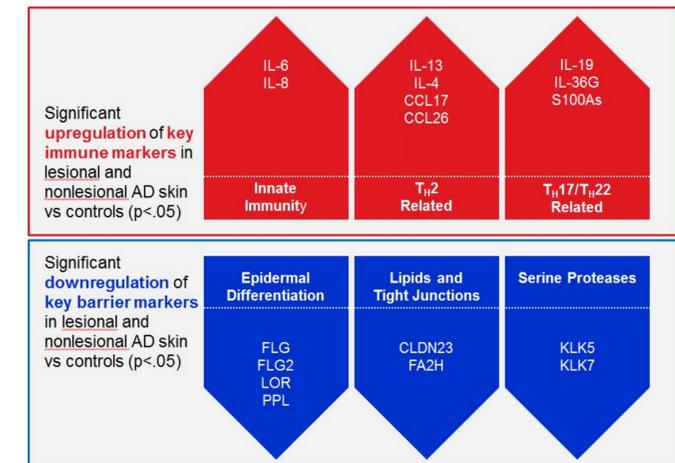
Significant downregulation

Significant upregulation

Mean expression levels of all 79 barrier and inflammatory mediators detected using tape strips (measured by qRT-PCR). Biomarkers with significant fold-changes in non-lesional (NL) vs. normal (N) skin, lesional (LS) AD vs. normal age-matched skin, and LS AD vs. NL AD skin. <sup>a</sup>p<0.05; <sup>b</sup>p<0.01; <sup>c</sup>p<0.001.

## Results

- 99% yielded sufficient mRNA (70 of 71 samples)
- 97% of immune and barrier genes detected (77 of 79 genes)
- 53 of 79 markers - significant difference between lesional/nonlesional AD vs. controls
- Significant downregulation of negative immune regulators (IL-34/IL-37, p<.05)
- Significant correlations between Th2 (IL-33/IL4R) and Th17/Th22 (IL-36G/S100As) products in lesional/nonlesional AD skin and disease severity (SCORAD/EASI/pruritus) or transepidermal water loss (TEWL)
- Nonlesional (NL) skin is **not** normal skin and NL skin abnormalities are influenced by lesional (L) skin activity
- AD-associated biomarkers (TH2, IL-33, IL-4R, CCR4, and CCL18) in nonlesional (NL) skin correlated highly with severity indices



## Conclusions

Tape strips provide a minimally invasive approach to:

- Evaluate AD (and other disease) associated cutaneous biomarkers
- Potentially predict future course, comorbidities, and therapeutic responses

No previous tape strip study has been able to capture RNA data so comprehensively (**99% of specimens, 97% of key genes**).

Elevations in immune biomarkers and reductions in barrier genes are consistent with results in biopsy studies for young children with AD.

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