

The molecular diagnosis of contact allergy

IDEA workshop
12th december 2018

Team « Immunology of skin allergy & vaccination »
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CIRI – INSERM U1111, Lyon - France



MODAL project - MOlecular Diagnosis of skin ALLergy

Contact Dermatitis (CD)



Allergic (ACD)
Adaptive immunity
T cells

Non-allergic
Innate immunity

ALLERGY?
ALLERGEN?



Dermatoallergology
reference medical centre

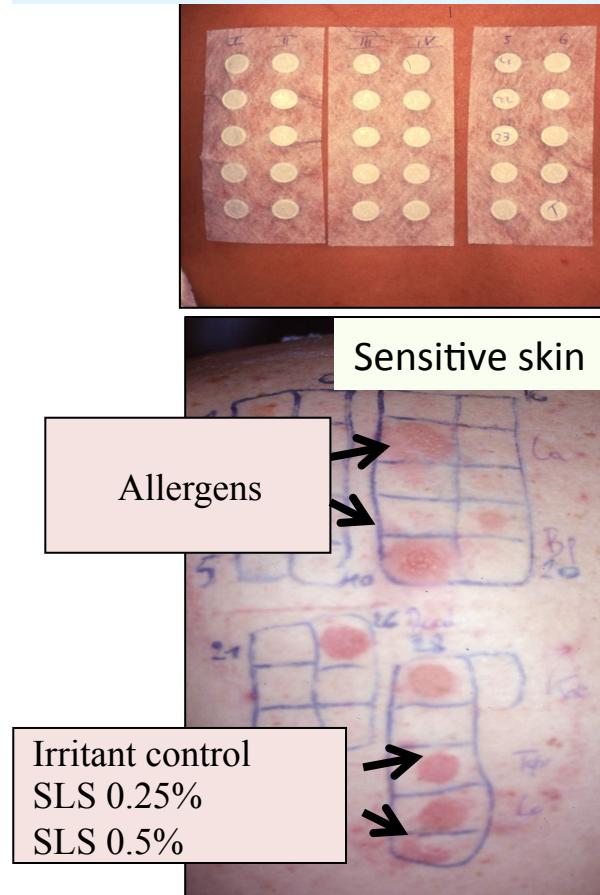


Patch-tests

■ Objectives

- To discover diagnostic & prognostic biomarkers in skin and blood of ACD patients
- To develop new tools that could help for the diagnosis of contact allergy

When diagnosis turns out to be problematic?



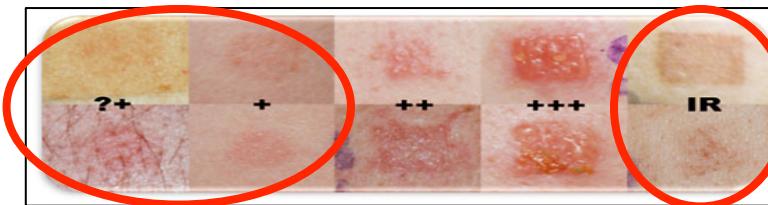
How to differentiate irritation from allergy?

- Are they irritant or allergic?

Are true positive tests clinically relevant?

- Strong reactions: Yes
- Low reactions: Poorly

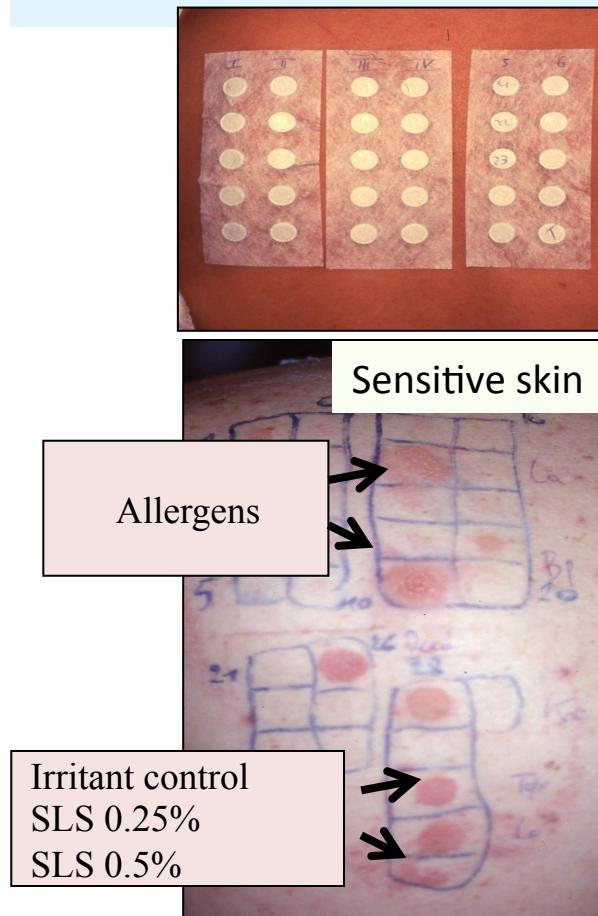
Scoring (ICDRG)



false positive ?

Dittmar D, Contact Dermatitis, 2018
Brasch J, J Am Acad Dermatol, 1994

How to circumvent problematic diagnosis?



How to differentiate irritation from allergy?

- Are they irritant or allergic?

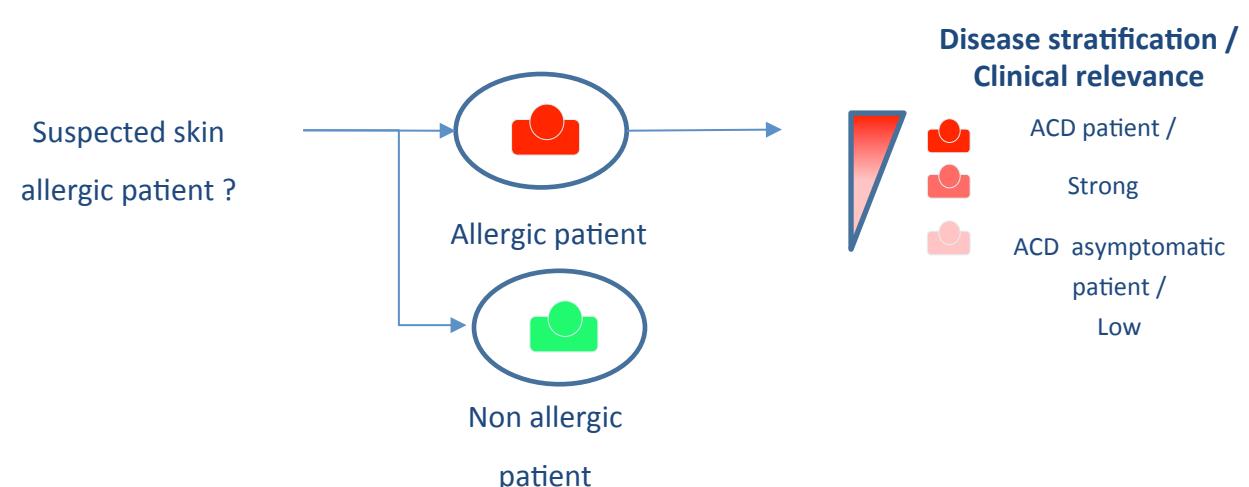
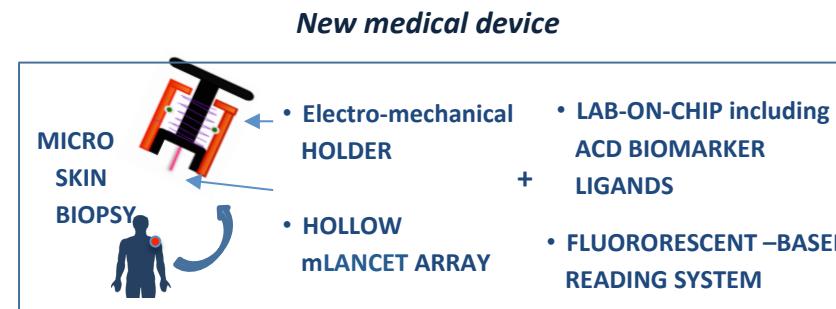
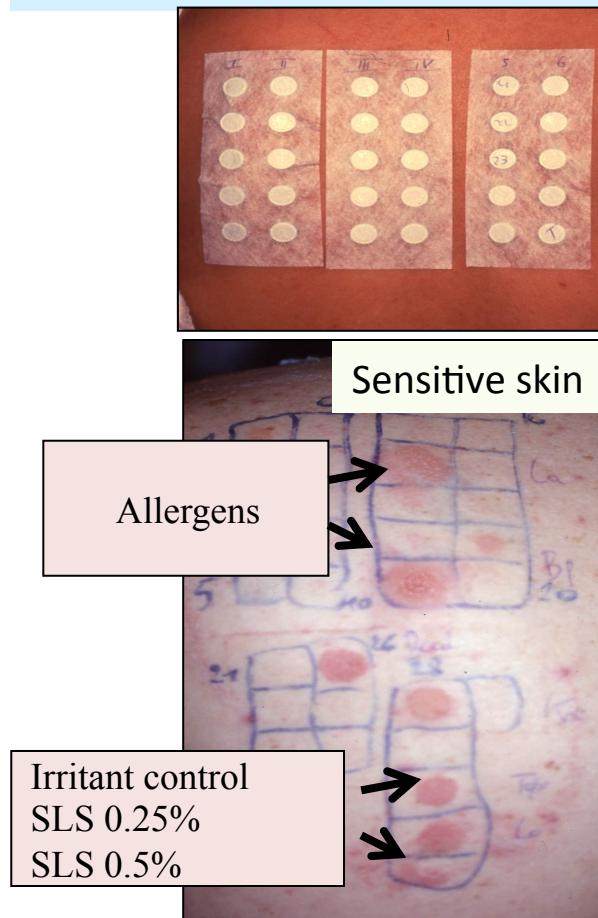
Are true positive tests clinically relevant?

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By demonstrating the existence of an allergic reaction

- Characterize the skin DTH reaction
→ cell infiltration & activation using transcriptomic, immunohistochemistry...
- Characterize circulating specific T cells
→ *in vitro* T cell reactivation using LTT, Elispot assays

MODAL project - MOlecular Diagnosis of skin ALLergy



MODAL project - MOlecular Diagnosis of skin ALLergy

Clinical study

- 48 patients suspected for skin allergy
- Positive patch-tests (+++, ++, +, +/-, -)
- Reference Allergens:
 - ✓ Nickel (n=10),
 - ✓ Linalool peroxyde (n=10),
 - ✓ Methylisothiazolinone (n=6)
 - ✓ Amoxicillin (n=6)
 - ✓ Diamox (n=1)
 - ✓ Tazocillin (n=1)
- Reference irritants:
 - ✓ SLS (n=12),
 - ✓ Cantharidin (n=8)
 - ✓ Nonanoïc acid (n=4)

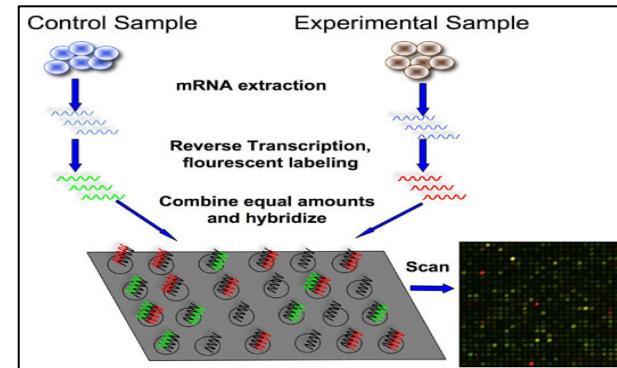
Patch tests to induce skin allergy



72h

++, ++, +, +/- Vehicle

Microarrays generation



Affymetrix chip
Human Genome U133
Plus 2.0 Array
> 22000 genes

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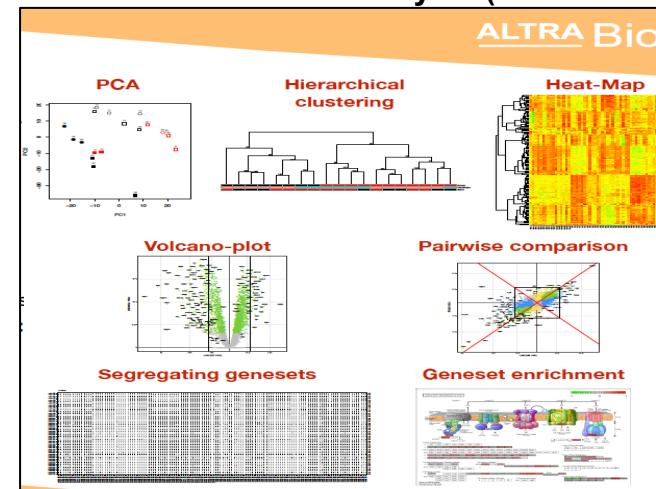
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Bioinformatic / biostatistic analysis (collab. AltraBio, Lyon)

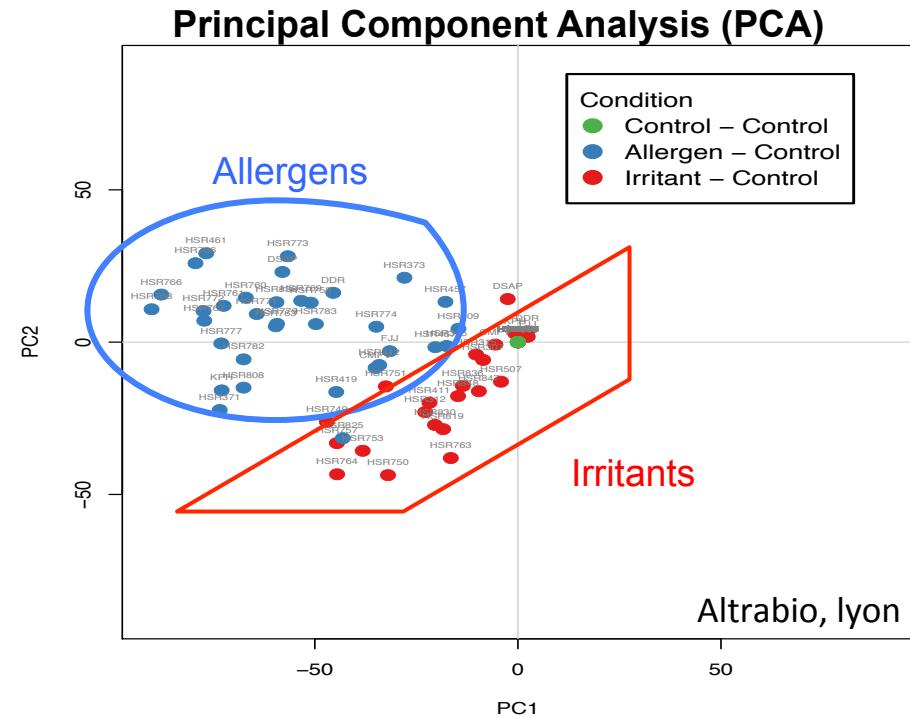


Unsupervised analysis

« Principal component analysis (PCA) »

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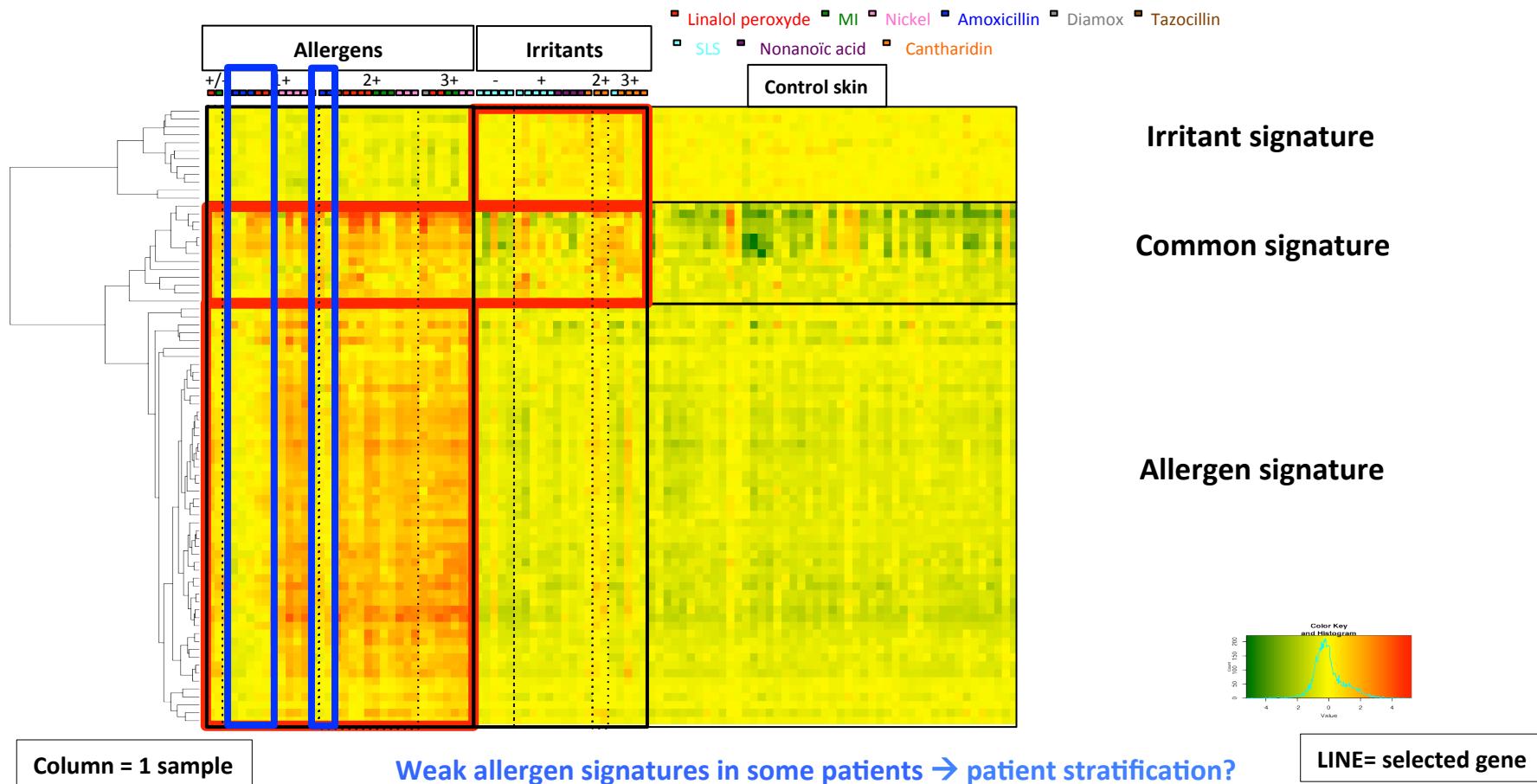


The molecular signatures of allergens are clearly distinct from those of irritants

Lefèvre MA, manuscript in preparation

Heatmap

Over-expressed genes in allergen/irritant samples

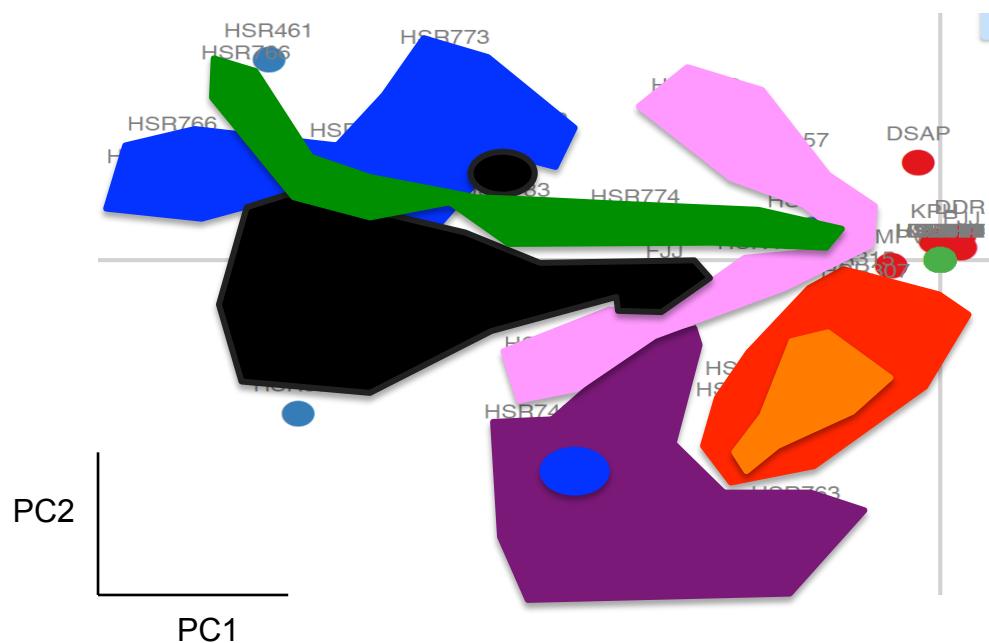


Specific molecular signature for each molecule?

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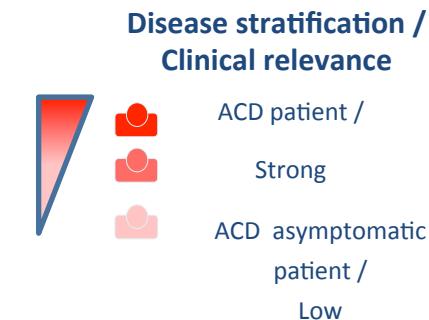
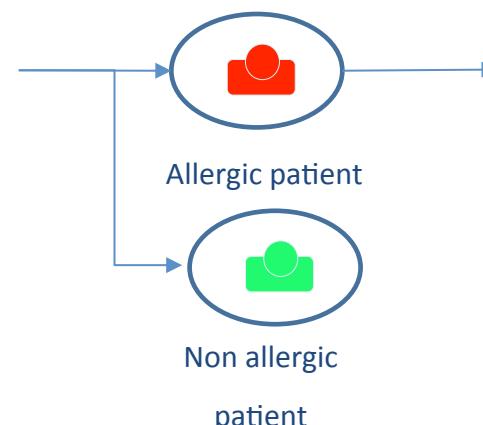
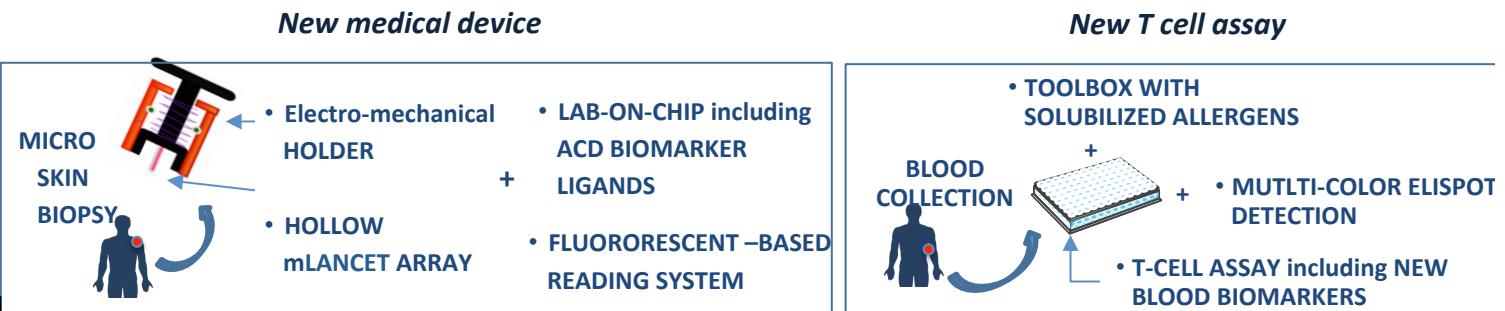
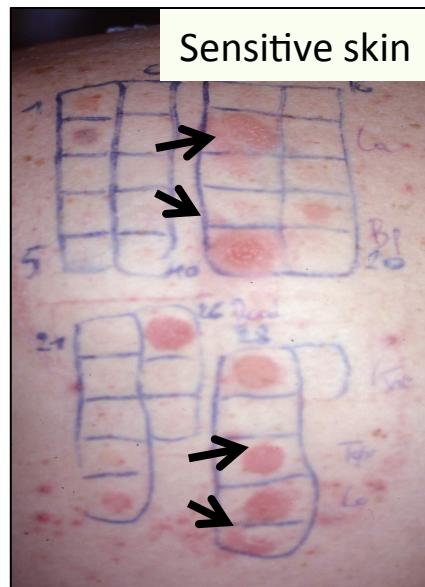
Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



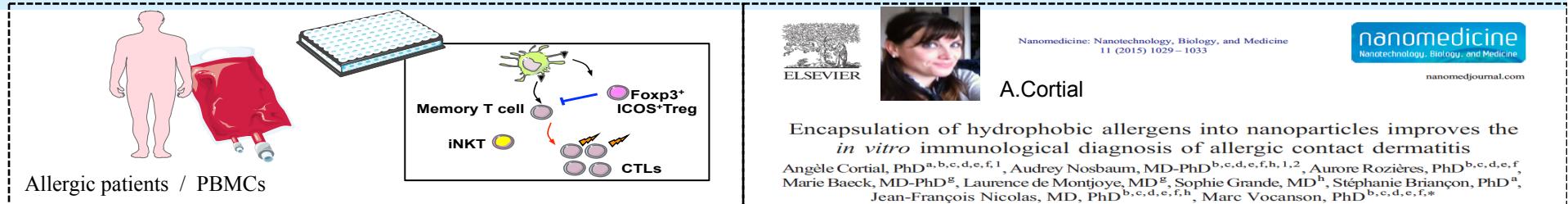
Specific signature for certain groups of molecules?

MODAL project

(MOlecular Diagnosis of skin ALLergy)

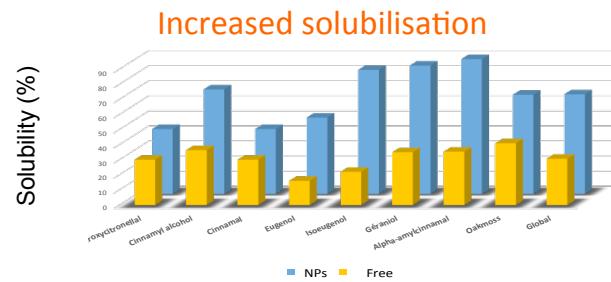
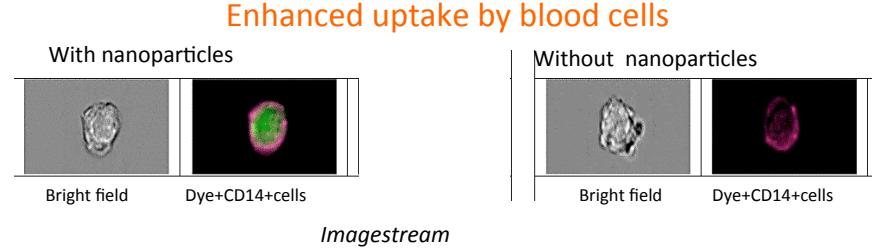
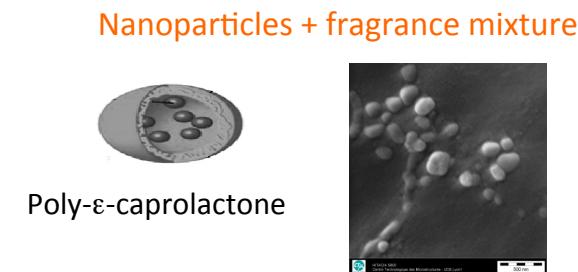


in vitro diagnosis of ACD (T cell assay)

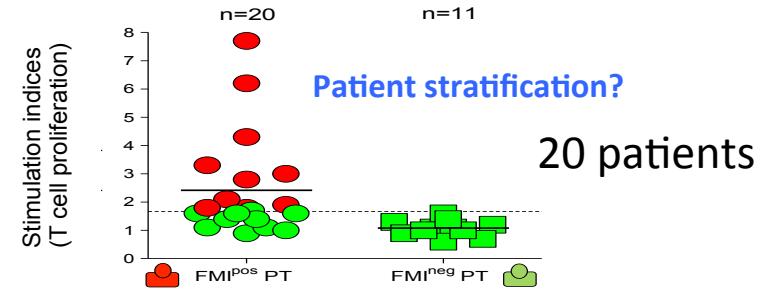


Encapsulation of hydrophobic allergens into nanoparticles improves the *in vitro* immunological diagnosis of allergic contact dermatitis

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In vitro diagnosis of fragrance allergy



The encapsulation of hydrophobic allergens improves the detection of specific T cells circulating in the blood of allergic patients to fragrances

Project MODAL

Conclusions & perspectives



- Molecular analysis reveals distinct signatures between :
 - allergens and irritants
 - allergy and irritancy (to be confirmed!)
 - The use of NPs allows for the sensitive detection of hydrophobic chemicals/mixtures in routine T cell assays
-
- ✓ To determine the predictive value of molecular signatures in patients with highly sensitive skin
 - ✓ To combine molecular signatures / T cell assays / use-test responses to stratify contact allergy patients, and improve clinical relevance assessment
 - ✓ To develop new test systems (minimally invasive, low cost)

Acknowledgements



Allergy & Clinical Immunology
department, Lyon-sud hospital



Team 17 / CIRI-INserm U1111



Clinical research unit, Lyrec- Lyon-sud hospital

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Team 17 / CIRI-INSERM U1111

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P. PRALONG / Grenoble hospital

C.DZIVGA / Saint Etienne hospital

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