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## **POSTER PRESENTATION**

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# Analysis of B cell subsets in severe cutaneous adverse reaction

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### **Background**

T cells play an important role in the pathogenesis of severe cutaneous adverse reaction (SCAR), while the role of B cell immunity in SCAR is unclear. It has been reported that number of B cell and serum IgG are decreased in the patient's peripheral blood of drug-induced hypersensitivity syndrome (DIHS) / drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) in the acute stage. Regulatory B cell (Breg) is a IL-10 producing cell and negatively regulates cellular immunity in the mouse autoimmune disease model. Also in the mouse model, B-1 B cell secretes immunoglobulin against microbial infection in a T cellindependent manner. Recently, Breg and B-1 B cell were identified as minor populations of human B cells in the peripheral blood, however, the roles of these B cells in SCAR are unknown. Here, we studied the ratio of Breg and B-1 B cells in the peripheral blood B cells of SCAR patients.

#### Method

Three patients of toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), DIHS/DRESS, and three healthy controls were involved in this study. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells of SCAR patients in both acute stage and recovery stage were stained. CD24hi, CD27+, CD19+ cells and CD27+, CD43+, CD20+ cells were analyzed as Breg and B-1 B cells, respectively.

#### Results

The ratio of B cells in the peripheral blood was decreased in the acute stage SCAR. Furthermore, the ratio of Breg in the CD19+ cells was decreased in the acute stage of DIHS. On the other hand, the ratio of B-1 B cells was different

among patients of TEN and DIHS and there was no clear tendency.

#### **Conclusion**

Although the pathological roles of Breg and B-1 B cell in SCAR are still unclear, they might contribute to drug-specific T cell activation or herpes virus reactivation.

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