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Subject: HA und Fibrose

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Dermal fibrosis in male pattern hair loss: a suggestive implication of mast cells.

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A relationship has been suggested between mast cells (MCs) and male pattern hair loss (MPHL), because of histological evidence of perifollicular fibrosis and increased mast cell numbers. Two paired punch biopsies were taken from balding vertexes and non-balding occipital promontory areas of ten patients with MPHL (Ludwig-Hamilton IIIv to IV) and from five normal subjects aged from 20 to 35 years. Masson trichrome and Victoria blue staining were performed to observe collagen frameworks and elastic fiber structures. Numbers of immunoreactive MCs stained with anti-tryptase or anti-chymase antibody were counted. It was found that collagen bundles were significantly increased in balding vertexes than in non-balding occiput scalp skin. A near 4-fold increase in elastic fibers was observed in both vertex and occiput scalp skins with MPHL versus controls. Total numbers of MCs (tryptase-positive) in site-matched scalp samples were about 2-fold higher in MPHL subjects than in normal controls. Percentage elastic fiber (%) was found to be relatively well-correlated with tryptase and chymase-positive MCs. These findings suggest that accumulated MCs might be responsible for increased elastic fiber synthesis in MPHL, and indicate that future investigations are warranted.

1: Clin Rev Allergy Immunol. 2007 Oct;33(1-2):144-55. Click here to read Links

Mast cells and immunological skin diseases.

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Mast cells play an important role in both adaptive and innate immunity, and a large body of literature demonstrates their functions in skin immunity. This article reviews the literature on the role of this cell type in the pathogenesis of a number of immunological skin diseases, including contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, immunobullous disease, scleroderma, and chronic graft-vs.-host disease. In all these diseases, mast cells are noted to increase in number and undergo degranulation in the affected skin, and in some cases, their specific mediators are detected. Elucidation of the contribution of mast cells to the pathogenesis of these diseases has been aided significantly by the use of animal models, especially mouse models. The studies of mast cell-deficient mice in conjunction with normal congenic mice have been particularly fruitful, although in some cases, such as contact dermatitis, a definitive conclusion has not been achieved despite extensive efforts. The role of mast cells in atopic dermatitis has also been suggested by studies of gene polymorphism, which have linked some of the mast cell-related genes to the disease. In the case of scleroderma and chronic graft-vs.-host disease, the function of mast cells in fibrosis is further supported by the ability of these cells and their mediators to induce activation and proliferation of fibroblasts. Therapies targeting mast cells may prove beneficial for treatment

of these inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.

mal eine verbindung zur immunologie, da ja viele begleitend an symtomen leiden die einer atopischen dermatitis zumindest nicht unähnlich sind (juckreiz,...) könnte hier eine verbindung bestehen.

zu überlegen wäre, ob sog. mastzellstabilisatoren ein möglicher ansatz wäre?!

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