Dominant-negative mutations in the KRT1 and KRT10 genes cause epidermolytic hyperkeratosis, a rare form of ichthyosis sometimes associated with palmoplantar keratoderma. Although there is no permanent cure, some patients improve on retinoid therapy. More knowledge is needed, however, about the mechanism of action of retinoids and the genotypic/phenotypic correlations in this disease. Thirteen patients from 10 families with generalized disease and 2 sporadic patients with nevoid lesions were studied, probably representing most of the patients in Sweden and Norway. All patients, except one nevoid case, were known to have KRT1 or KRT10 mutations. Those with mutated keratin 1 (K1) invariably had associated keratodermia (n = 6). In contrast, only 1 of 7 patients with K10 mutations had this problem (p = 0.0047). Five out of 6 patients with KRT10 mutations benefited from treatment with oral acitretin (5–25 mg/day) or topical tretinoin/azotertene, but none of the patients with KRT1 mutations derived any benefit. Quantitative analysis of K1 and K10 mRNA in skin biopsies obtained before and after retinoid therapy (n = 8) showed no consistent down-regulation of mutated keratin that would explain the therapeutic outcome. Instead, the mRNA expression of K2e (a normal constituent of the upper epidermis) diminished especially in non-responders. In contrast, K4 mRNA and protein (marker of retinoid bioactivity in normal epidermis) increased in almost all retinoid-treated patients. In conclusion, our study confirms a strong association between KRT1 mutations and palmoplantar keratoderma. Retinoid therapy is particularly effective in patients with KRT10 mutations possibly because they are less vulnerable to a down-regulation of K2e, potentially functioning as a substitute for the mutated protein in patients with KRT1 mutations. Key words: mutation; KRT1; KRT10; dermatophytes; real time quantitative polymerase chain reaction; immunohistochemistry.

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Epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (EHK) or bullous ichthyosiform erythroderma is an autosomal dominant genodermatosis with a prevalence of 1:100,000–1:300,000 (1) and a mutation rate of 0.9 per million gametes (2). The symptoms are initially erythema, blisters, scales, and erosions on large areas of the body. With increasing age, the tendency to blistering usually subsides and the skin becomes more hyperkeratotic, especially in flexural areas (3). In addition, some patients have palmoplantar keratoderma (PPKD). Major inter-individual variations exist in the severity of EHK. Interestingly, in some patients with EHK, the skin lesions have a nevoid-like appearance with disease expression only along the lines of Blaschko. This can be explained by genetic mosaicism following a somatic mutation during embryogenesis (4, 5).

Ultrastructurally, EHK is characterized by suprabasal keratinocytolysis and clumping of tonofilaments around the nucleus (6). The tonofilaments are composed of keratins, a major epidermal structural protein belonging to a multigene family of intermediate filaments (IF). More than 30 different keratins are known, all of which fall into either of two groups, type I (K9-20) or type II (K1-8). Keratin IFs are formed from heterodimers of types I and II proteins (7). In normal epidermis, basal keratinocytes express keratin 5 (K5) and 14 (K14), whereas suprabasal cells express K1 and K10 together with K2e (in stratum granulosum) and K9 (in palmoplantar epidermis).

Mutations in keratin genes (KRT1 or KRT10) cause EHK (8, 9) and these mutations have a dominant negative effect on the IF network and cause fragility of suprabasal keratinocytes (10). Analogously, mutations in KRT5 and KRT14 cause fragility of basal keratinocytes, leading to epidermolysis bullosa simplex (11), and mutations in KRT9 and KRT2e cause epidermolytic PPKD (12) and ichthyosis bullosa of Siemens (13), respectively. The latter can be regarded as a mild superficial form of EHK.

The most common type of alteration in EHK is a point mutation giving rise to single amino acid substitutions (8, 9). The locations of the mutations are mainly in the z helical rod domain, a region with highly conserved amino acid sequences (7). Previous studies of genotypic/phenotypic correlation in EHK have disclosed that the presence of PPKD is usually associated with a mutation in KRT1, although there are a few case reports of EHK patients with PPKD having KRT10 mutations (14, 15).

EHK therapy is symptomatic and encompasses various types of emollients, antibiotics, and/or retinoids. The latter drugs, given either topically or systemically, may reduce the hyperkeratosis (16, 17), but some patients experience increased blistering and skin irritation. The reason for this is not clear, nor is the mechanism of action of retinoids in EHK. It is well known, however, that retinoids affect keratin expression in normal human epidermis where some keratins (K4, K6, K13, K19) are up-regulated (18–20), whereas others (K2e, K1, K10) are down-regulated (20) or show little, if any, response at all after treatment with retinoids (18).
The aim of this study was to examine whether there is a genotypic/phenotypic correlation in Scandinavian patients with EHK and if the type of mutation (KRT1 or KRT10) determines the patient’s response to retinoids, our working hypothesis being that retinoids might down-regulate the mutated keratin gene in some patients with EHK and thus improve the cytoskeletal stability of the differentiated keratinocytes.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

**Patients**

Fifteen patients with EHK were included in the study, 13 with generalized and 2 with nevoid forms. Table I shows the age and sex distribution of the patients with generalized EHK. The case of one patient, aged 3 years (no. 6) had been published clinically as epidermolytic bullous simplex with tylosis (21) and another (no. 5) was pictured at age 6 years. An 18-year-old girl and a 6-year-old boy represented the nevoid cases. All patients come from Sweden and Norway, although one boy (no. 2) was originally adopted from a South American family. Three patients with generalized disease that belonged to the same family (nos. 11–13) and another patient (no. 6) had prenatal diagnoses of affected foetuses (23), whereas, to our knowledge, the remaining patients had no family history of EHK. The diagnosis was confirmed by histopathology and in most cases also by electron microscopy (23). The patients were examined by two of the authors (MV and AV) using a standardized protocol which notifies the grading (+ to ++++) of symptoms and the extent of the disease. After informed consent, 5–10 ml EDTA blood was collected from all the patients for subsequent DNA extraction. In the case of nevoid EHK and in all patients treated with retinoids (see below), shave biopsies were also taken from lesional skin for RNA extraction.

When indicated, and after informed consent, topical or oral retinoids were given to the patients. The following topical retinoids were used: 0.05% tretinoin (Abreva®, Janssen-Cilag) and 0.05% tazarotene (Zorac®, Allergan). The creams were applied 1–2 times per day on defined and restricted areas (severe skin lesions, avoidance of flexural areas). Some patients alternatively received oral acitretin (Neotigason®, Hoffman-LaRoche) 5–25 mg/day. The effect of treatment was evaluated using photography and a standardized protocol after one month and at variable intervals thereafter, depending on the type of treatment and the response to therapy. Before and after one month of treatment, punch and shave biopsies were taken from lesional skin after infiltration with lidocaine-adrenaline. The shave biopsies, typically consisting of 1–2 cm² of ~80% pure epidermis (24), were immediately frozen and kept frozen pending RNA extraction. The punch biopsies were snap frozen and kept at −70°C until processed for immunohistochemistry. The local ethics committees at the Universities of Uppsala and Oslo approved the study.

**DNA analysis and mutation screening**

Genomic DNA or cDNA from the patients was amplified with regular polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (25). The primers used were HK10p1 (5'-AGG AAG TGG TGG CCT TCT CTC TGG-3') and HK10p2R (5'-GCA TAG TGA ACA GCC ACA TGG TGG-3') for analysing KRT10 (exon 1). The specific primer pairs for analysing other exons in KRT1 and KRT10, will be described elsewhere.

An aliquot of each PCR reaction was used for direct manual sequencing by the dyeoxy chain termination method (USB Sequenase Version 2.0, Amersham International, Slough, UK). The KRT10 primer used to sequence exon 1 was HK10p3R (5'-TAA GAT CTA TCT GTC TGG-3'). The others primers will be described elsewhere. The reactions were analysed on 6% polyacrylamide denaturing gels.

**RNA preparation and reverse transcription (RT)**

Total RNA was extracted from shave biopsies by homogenization in TRIZOL reagent (Life Technologies, Gibco BRL, Täby, Sweden). First strand cDNA was synthesized from total RNA in a 30-µl reaction mixture containing oligo-d(T)₅ primer and M-MLV reverse transcriptase (Life Technologies, Stockholm, Sweden). After the reaction, 30 µl RNase-free water was added to a final volume of 60 µl.

Real time quantitative PCR (TaqMan)

Quantitation of specific mRNAs was accomplished by real-time PCR (26) as previously outlined (20, 27). The PCR reaction mix contained 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 50 mM KCl, 5.0 mM MgCl₂, 0.4 mM of each dNTP, and 1.25 U AmpliTaq Gold polymerase (Perkin-Elmer). One microlitre of the RT reaction was added to a final volume of 25 µl. TaqMan probes, which contained FAM as 5’-reporter and TAMRA as 3’-quencher, and oligonucleotide primers were designed with the Primer Express program (PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). The sequences of probes and primers are given in a previous publication (20). The final concentrations of the probes and primers (PE Applied Biosystems, Cheshire, and UK) were 0.2 µM and 0.4 µM, respectively. The PCR reaction were performed for 40 cycles on an ABI Prism 7700 Sequence Detector (PE Applied Biosystems), each cycle consisting of 15 s at 94°C and 30 s at 60°C. A standard curve was generated for each template by amplifying known amounts of a PCR product at the same time as the sample. The standard curves were linear over the range of concentrations studied (data not shown). The expression of the different keratins in each sample was normalized to the expression of β-actin.

**Immunostaining of keratins**

Skin biopsies were kept frozen at −70°C. Sections 6 µm in thickness were fixed in 100% ice-cold acetone. Non-specific binding was blocked with 10% normal horse serum (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). The primary antibodies were diluted 1:10 (K1, LHK1, LL017) (28), 1:20 (K4, 6B10, BiogenesisDorset, UK) (29) and 1:1000 (K2e, IL39). The antiserum against K10 (LH2) (28, 30) was used undiluted. The antibodies were applied overnight at 4°C. Detection of the keratin antibodies by biotinylated anti-mouse IgG (1:200, Vector Laboratories) was followed using the Vectastain ABC kit (Vector Laboratories) and 3-amin-9-ethylcarbazole (Sigma, Stockholm, Sweden).

**Statistics**

Statistical significance was assessed by the Wilcoxon paired t-test and Fisher’s exact test.

**RESULTS**

**Patient characteristics: no clear phenotypic/genotypic correlations except for keratoderma**

A summary of the clinical features of the patients with generalized EHK listed by order of age and type of keratin mutation (K1 or K10) is presented in table I. Brief reports of some of the mutation analyses have been given previously.1,2,3 The mutations were either confirmations of a previous hotspot residue (no. 156 in K10) (31–33) or new deletions, splicesite and point mutations that will be presented in detail elsewhere. As seen from table I, there were more males than females and the age distribution was markedly skewed with a majority of patients born during the 1980s. The skin symptoms varied in intensity from mild to severe, and in 7 of the patients an associated PPKD was observed. Mutations in K1 were found in the unrelated patients, nos.1–6 having mild to severe EHK always associated with PPKD (Figs 1A and B). In the


Fig. 1. Examples of skin symptoms due to mutations in KRT1 (A, B) and KRT10 (C, D, F). (A) Warty hyperkeratosis in the axilla of patient 1; (B) diffuse keratoderma in patient 5 (note the shaved areas of the proximal palm produced by the patient); (C) generalized erythema and hyperkeratosis on the abdomen of patient 10; (D) intense erythema and superficial blistering on the ankle of patient 8 (note the normal sole); (E) verrucous hyperkeratosis in the left axilla of patient 15, and (F) striate lesions in the neck of patient 14, both suffering from nevoid EHK.

Fig. 2. Examples of successful effects of treatment in epidermolytic hyperkeratosis. (A) Result of daily application of tretinoin 0.05% to the left knee of patient 12 for 4 weeks (the right knee received a bland emollient). (B) The left hand of patient 9 before treatment; note the diffuse hyperkeratosis on the back of the hand and the onychomycosis of the nails; (C) the same hand after 3 months of oral terbinafin (for onychomycosis) followed by 4 weeks of oral acitretin 20 mg/day.
Table I. The clinicogenetic features and response to retinoid therapy in patients with generalised epidermolytic hyperkeratosis with or without palmoplantar keratoderma (PPKD).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pat. no.</th>
<th>Sex/age</th>
<th>Flexural areas</th>
<th>Elbow, Torso, Neck</th>
<th>PPKD</th>
<th>Erythema</th>
<th>Site of erosions</th>
<th>Mutated keratin gene</th>
<th>Retinoid treatment</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M/12</td>
<td>2/2 0 1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K1, Point mutation&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Widely spread Legs</td>
<td>Tazarotene</td>
<td>Neg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M/12</td>
<td>2/3 2 3</td>
<td>Localized</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K1, Point mutation&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Feet, hands</td>
<td>Tazarotene</td>
<td>Neg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M/18</td>
<td>1/1 0 1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K1, Splice site&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Tazarotene</td>
<td>Neg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M/18</td>
<td>2/2 1 1</td>
<td>Localized</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K1, Splice site&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Neck, feet, hands</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>4/3 1 3</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>K1, Deletion&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>F/41</td>
<td>2/2 1 0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K1, Deletion&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Acitretin 10 mg/d, tazarotene</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M/6</td>
<td>2/3 2 2</td>
<td>Generalized</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K10, Point mutation&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Buttock, feet</td>
<td>Acitretin 5 mg/c.o.d.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>4/4 3 2</td>
<td>Generalized</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K10, Deletion&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Torso, arms, feet</td>
<td>Acitretin 20 mg/d, tretinoin</td>
<td>++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M/12</td>
<td>3/4 2 0</td>
<td>Generalized</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K10, Point mutation&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Torso, hands, feet, neck</td>
<td>Acitretin 25 mg/d, tretinoin</td>
<td>++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>F/16</td>
<td>1/4 3 0</td>
<td>Generalized</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K10, Point mutation&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Arms, legs, torso, hands</td>
<td>Tretinoin</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>F/16</td>
<td>4/4 3 2</td>
<td>Generalized</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K10, Point mutation&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Arms, legs, torso, hands</td>
<td>Acitretin 10 mg/d, tazarotene</td>
<td>++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>F/48</td>
<td>3/3 2 2</td>
<td>Generalized</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K10, Point mutation&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>Acitretin 20 mg/d, tazarotene</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>F/74</td>
<td>3/2 2 1</td>
<td>Localized</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>K10 Point mutation&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Acitretin 10 mg/d, tazarotene</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>For details, see footnotes under Results.
<sup>b</sup>The following hotspot mutations were found: no. 9 R156S, no. 10 R156G and nos. 11–13 R156H.
<sup>c</sup>(++) moderate or (+ +) good effect from retinoid therapy.

remaining 5 families with 7 cases of generalized EHK (nos.11–13 from the same family), mutations in K10 were found. In general, the patients with K10 mutations had a tendency toward more severe disease compared with those with K1 mutations (Figs 1C and D). However, only one of the patients with K10 mutation had associated PPKD ($p = 0.0047$).

A KRT10 point mutation (R156H) was also found in cDNA from lesional skin of one boy with nevoid EHK with lesions extending over the neck, axilla and legs (Fig. 1F). The other patient with equally typical epidermolytic lesions along the lines of Blaschko (Fig. 1E) failed to show any KRT1 or KRT10 mutation when cDNA from lesional skin was sequenced. This patient was included in the study because of her typical morphology and excellent response to topical tretinoin therapy (see below).

In 4 of the patients with generalized EHK (nos. 2, 4, 8 and 9), long-standing abnormalities of the nails were noted. One of the patients (no. 8) also had a fine scaling in his palms that resembled a mild PPKD. However, fungal cultivation revealed dermatophytes in the nails of 3 patients (nos. 4, 8 and 9) and Candida albicans in the palms and nails of patient 2. After oral anti-fungal treatment for 3 months, all patients showed normal nails and the scaliness of the palms had vanished in patient 8.

The clinical results of retinoid therapy are related to the genotype of EHK

Thirteen patients (11 with generalized and 2 with nevoid EHK) were clinically examined before and after retinoid therapy, which was given either topically as tretinoin or tazarotene ($n = 9$), or systemically as acitretin ($n = 7$) for at least 4 weeks. The results of retinoid therapy in patients with generalized EHK are summarized in table I. A reduction of hyperkeratosis was usually seen after 4 weeks, but some patients showed skin irritation and increased blistering. Interestingly, the outcome of retinoid therapy seemed to be related to the patient’s genotype. Thus, whereas none of the patients with K1 mutations benefited from treatment with retinoids, all except one of the patients with K10 mutations gained from the therapy. Examples of the good effects of retinoids in K10 patients are shown in Fig. 2. The only exception to the rule was patient 8 who, despite initial improvement of hyperkeratosis when using topical tretinoin, subsequently developed blisters around his ankles and feet when treated with oral acitretin. Both patients with nevoid EHK responded well to topical tretinoin, showing markedly reduced hyperkeratosis and minor skin irritation, with the exception of in the groin.

Retinoid therapy alters the keratin gene expression in lesional skin but there is no distinct relation to clinical effects

Shave biopsies were obtained before and after retinoid treatment in 9 patients with generalized EHK, of whom 4 carried K10 mutations and responded well to therapy. The remaining patients carried a K1 mutation and were regarded as non-responders in the clinical trial (see above). Using real-time PCR, the mRNA expression of 5 different keratins (K1, K2e, K4, K10, and K13), cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 2 (CRABP2) and a housekeeping gene (ß-actin) was analysed.
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In all samples. Fig. 3 shows the K1, K10, K2e and K4 results (expressed in relation to β-actin mRNA) for the two groups of patients (one of the K1 patients had to be excluded for technical reasons). It can be seen that K1 was markedly (10–100-fold) down-regulated by retinoid therapy in two patients in each of the two groups, whereas K10 was markedly down-regulated in only one of the non-responders in the K1 group. The other patients showed little or no change in the K1/K10 transcript levels, which argues against the hypothesized correlation between retinoid responsiveness and down-regulation of the mutated keratin gene. On the other hand, the K2e transcript decreased significantly after retinoid therapy in the group as whole \( p = 0.0078; n = 8 \). Interestingly, K2e was clearly down-regulated in all non-responders (K1 muta-

tion), but in only one of the responders, possibly indicating that a reduction of K2e protein by retinoids may further aggravate the IF instability in keratinocytes expressing a K1 mutation. K1 and K2e are both type II keratins and may replace one another when binding to K10. A down-regulation of K2e mRNA by retinoids has been previously described in normal skin (20).

In keeping with our previous observations in normal epidermis (20), K4 was up-regulated by retinoids in all but one patient \( p = 0.0156 \) with no clear differences between the groups. Considerable amounts of K4 mRNA were also present in untreated lesional skin, in contrast to the situation in normal skin (20). This was also the case with mRNA for CRABP2 and K13, which only marginally or inconsistently increased during retinoid therapy (data not shown).

Immunohistochemical visualization of keratin expression before and after retinoid therapy

Using specific antibodies against K1, K2e, K4, and K10, keratin expression in the epidermis was examined in biopsies taken before and after therapy in 8 patients (4 responders and 4 non-responders). Before therapy, K1, K2e, and K10 were uniformly present in suprabasal cell layers (not shown) whereas K4 was only found in stratum granulosum of some patients, notably in the “responders” (Fig. 4). After therapy, the only conspicuous change in keratin expression was increased staining for K4. This was most apparent in patients carrying a KRT10 mutation (responders) who showed a band-like staining in the upper epidermis (Fig. 4) similar to that reported in normal, retinoid-treated skin (20). In contrast, only two of the non-responders (nos. 1 and 5) showed faint K4 staining in the upper epidermis after retinoid treatment. The other two K1 patients (nos. 3 and 5) remained negative for K4.

DISCUSSION

We have reason to believe that our study represents virtually all patients with generalized EHK living in Sweden and Norway, with a total population of about 13 million people. If we add one male in his 20s who was unavailable for clinical trials, this gives an EHK prevalence of about 1 per million, clearly lower than previous indirect estimates (1). The explanation is obviously the lack of milder multigeneration EHK families and the low fertility of the more severe dominant mutants. However, if cases of nevoid EHK are included, the prevalence will be higher, especially as the two cases identified in this study are probably a gross underestimate of the true occurrence of genetic mosaicism for KRT1 and KRT10, since milder forms are unlikely to be referred to dermatologists and thus never correctly diagnosed.

Surprisingly, many of our patients (73%) were below the age of 20 and 87% probably represent de novo mutations. Previous investigators have found about 50% de novo mutations (1).

The clinical features of EHK in Scandinavia are variable, ranging from a mild flexural involvement to a disabling disease with generalized hyperkeratosis, erythema and erosions. As many as 4 of the patients had chronic onychomycosis that was readily cured by oral antifungal agents. An intrinsic propensity for mycosis in EHK patients might be related to the hyperkeratosis per se, but may also reflect a general barrier

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function problem. Interestingly, K1 and K10 are also expressed in the nail folds (34), which may be crucial to a defence against invading microbes.

Although the erythema tended to be more severe in patients with K10 mutations, there was no clear-cut correlation between the clinical features and the genotype, except for the predominance of PPKD in the K1 group and a better therapeutic response to retinoids in the K10 group. The association of KRT1 mutations with PPKD, although not a strict one, has also been noted by others (3). The almost invariable absence of PPKD in K10 patients is probably explained by the co-expression in palmoplantar epidermis of an alternative type I keratin, K9, which might compensate for mutated K10 molecules in the formation of keratin heterodimers. However, one of our patients (no. 7) with a K10 point mutation had a moderate PPKD, which confirms previous exceptions to the rule (14, 15).

The response of EHK to retinoid therapy is notoriously difficult to predict (16, 17, 35, 36). A low dosage regime is recommended because the keratolytic and irritant effects of retinoids can be detrimental in EHK. Although oral treatment is preferred in generalized EHK, more localized forms of the disease, including nevoid EHK, may respond well to topical retinoids. We found that oral acitretin and topical retinoids were particularly effective in patients with KRT10 mutations. Topical retinoid therapy must, however, be individually tailored to different parts of the body, with less frequent applications in flexural areas and on the face. Prescribed in this way, we find that tazarotene is especially useful in EHK, but some patients prefer tretinoin and adapalene (AV, unpublished observations).

The mechanism of action of retinoids in EHK is far from clear. Although these compounds may suppress epidermal differentiation and hyperkeratinization via binding to specific nuclear receptors (37, 38), this should not automatically improve the cytoskeletal stability in keratinocytes expressing K1 or K10 mutations. We therefore initially hypothesized that retinoids might work by down-regulating the mutated keratin in EHK and reciprocally up-regulating other wild-type keratins that might mitigate the negative effects of the mutation on IF polymerization. According to this hypothesis, the patients who respond best to retinoids should also have the largest down-regulation of the mutated keratin gene. However, our studies of keratin mRNA levels in a limited series of paired skin samples obtained before and after therapy did not show such a clear-cut difference in K1 and K10 expression between patients, with good and poor response, respectively. But, the poor responders had a marked down-regulation of the K2e gene, which may be detrimental to IF stability if there was a pre-existing, partial compensation of the K1 mutation by K2e co-expressed in the upper layers of the epidermis. K10 and K2e, on the other hand, cannot substitute for one another, but can form heterodimers instead (39). Accordingly, the different responses in K1 and K10 patients may be more related to low tolerability to retinoids in the former group than to a specific down-regulation of the mutated keratin gene in the latter group. A dose-dependent down-regulation of K2e by retinoids has been previously demonstrated in healthy skin exposed to topical tretinoin and tazarotene (20). It would have been interesting to study the dose-dependent reduction in different keratin mRNAs also in patients with EHK, but this was not possible in practice. It is interesting to note, in this context, that topical retinoids are especially effective in ichthyosis bullosa of Siemens, which can be considered a superficial variant of EHK due to K2e mutations (17, 40). We believe that such patients may present a better example of how retinoids can act by silencing a mutated keratin gene. Experiments are in progress to investigate this possibility, taking special care to ensure that the shave biopsy technique does not produce artefactual changes in the keratin expression owing to an altered cellular composition in samples obtained after therapy.

Another conspicuous finding in retinoid-treated EHK patients was the up-regulation of K4, especially in the good responders with KRT10 mutations. This change in keratin expression was evident both by real-time PCR and on immunohistochemistry using specific keratin antibodies. Although K4 is expressed in the upper epidermis after retinoid treatment,
this keratin is unlikely to participate to a significant degree in the IF polymerization with K10, mainly because of its much lower abundance. Up-regulation of K4 mRNA is, however, a good marker for retinoid activity in normal epidermis (20) and our results show that 7 out of 8 patients had this up-regulation in lesional skin after oral or topical retinoid therapy. The reason why more patients in the K10 group had demonstrable K4 protein in the epidermis both before, and especially after retinoid therapy, is presently unclear.

In conclusion, our study emphasizes several interesting features of EHK, such as the almost dichotomous association of PPKD with K1 mutations, the propensity to onychomycosis in some patients and the beneficial effect of retinoids only in patients with K10 mutations, which might help to explain the mechanism of actions of retinoids in EHK and related diseases.

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