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Serum Interleukin 40 and Transforming Growth Factor -β in patients with inflammatory acne: a narrative review

Samar A.Abd El-Hamid[1], Karem T.Khalil[1], Ahmed M.Hamed[1]and Enas S.Ahmed[2]
[1]Dermatology, Venereology and Andrology Dept., Faculty of Medicine-Benha University
[2]Clinical and Chemical Pathology Dept., Faculty of Medicine-Benha University
E-Mail: samahmad6rr@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
Background: Numerous pathogenic factors contribute to the inflammatory nature of acne vulgaris, a prevalent skin condition. Acne lesion genesis and the function of skin immune cells are poorly understood.
Objectives: The objective of the research was to gain insight into the immunologic alterations that occur during acne progression by measuring serum IL-40 and TGF-β levels.
Data Sources: Through the use of Medline databases (Pub Med and Medscape) and research on the function of IL-40 and TGF-β in acne sufferers up to the year 2024.
Study Selection: The inclusion of all research was determined by separate evaluations. They were considered for inclusion if they met the following requirements: 1. The publication is in English. Second, they are published in publications that undergo a peer review process.3. Evaluate the function of IL-40 or TGFβ in individuals suffering from acne vulgaris.
Data Extraction: Research was not considered for inclusion if it did not meet certain requirements. Ethical permission, clearly stated eligibility criteria, suitable controls, sufficient information, and well-defined evaluation methods were all factors in determining the study's quality. For our concerned research outcomes, data were independently extracted from all qualifying studies utilizing a data collecting form.
Conclusions: TGF-β and IL-40 have a crucial role in the development of acne vulgaris and may serve as a predictor of acne.

Keywords: Acne vulgaris, Transforming growth factor-β, Interleukin 40.

Introduction:
An overabundance of sebum, hyperkeratinization of the hair follicle, an excess of bacteria, and inflammatory circumstances are the major causes of acne vulgaris, a common and long-lasting inflammatory disease of the pilosebaceous complex (1).
The conventional wisdom was that acne began as an inflammatory dermatitis (2). In early-stage acne, the dermal papilla and the areas around it are infiltrated primarily by two groups of T helper cells: Th1 and Th17 (3).
Pathogen associated molecular patterns (PAMPS) are microbial substances that activate tumor necrosis receptors (TLRs), one of the two steps in the inflammatory cascade that precedes follicular hyperkeratinization. The peptidoglycan component of the coats of gram-positive bacteria, such as cutebacterium acnes, is a notable PAMP. This triggers the activation of toll-like receptors on the surface of inflammatory cells in the perifollicular area, which in turn releases proinflammatory cytokines including IL 1β, IL8, and TNF. IL8 causes the follicular wall to be disrupted, which in turn recruits' neutrophils and releases lysosomal enzymes (4).

Materials and methods:
Data Sources: Through the use of Medline databases (Pub Med and Medscape) and research on the function of IL-40 and TGF-β in acne sufferers up to the year 2024.
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Review of literature:
Acne Vulgaris

A persistent inflammatory condition of the sebaceous unit, acne vulgaris affects 5–7 people. Teenagers and young adults often have acne. Its estimated prevalence rates among teenagers are between 35% and 90% (6). Comingdones, papules, pustules, nodules, and cysts are the polymorphic lesions that characterize acne vulgaris. Because there are more hair follicles in such areas, the lesions tend to cluster there (7).

The scar, an interior irregular depression of atrophic skin and telangiectasia, might be the outcome of an inflammatory response that destroys the pilosebaceous follicles (8). All of these diseases can converge in a single event.

Comedonica, papular-pustular, and nodular are the three lesion types used to categorize acne, while mild, moderate to severe, severe, and serious are the four severity levels (7).

Though it poses no immediate danger to one's physical or mental health, acne may significantly hinder one's ability to function in social and psychological contexts. Previous research has shown that acne sufferers are self-conscious and unhappy with their appearance (9).

The complicated pathophysiology of acne vulgaris has been identified through years of ongoing investigation. It is believed that a number of factors contribute to this condition, including sebaceous gland dysfunction in the hair follicles (10), changes in the fatty acid composition of sebum (11) and the microenvironment's hormonal disorder (12), interactions between neuropeptides (13), abnormal follicular epithelial differentiation (14), excessive keratinization of the hair follicles (15), inflammation induced by outside stimuli, innate and adaptive immune system dysfunction (11,15). Nevertheless, the specific mechanisms that cause the illness are still a mystery.

When the epithelium becomes too thick and keratotic, it blocks the pilosebaceous duct, which in turn causes acne lesions to form. After settling inside the sebaceous gland, the cells eventually make their way to the pilosebaceous duct. The contents of sebaceous glands may leak out into the surrounding tissue when the glands swell or rupture. Microcomedone contents had inflammatory indicators, according to the investigations. The presence of IL-1 in comedonal contents was also shown. Keep in mind that CD4+ T lymphocytes and macrophages, the so-called "inflammatory components," are already present in the skin and remain unaffected by acne lesions (16). Whenever inflammation occurs, myeloid cells are quick to react by producing cells that are pro-inflammatory and helping other cells migrate to the site of the inflammation. Connecting the innate and adaptive immune responses, cutaneous myeloid cells (17).

Role of TGFβ in acne:

Belonging to the transforming growth factor superfamily, the multifunctional cytokine known as transforming growth factor beta (TGF-β) has not just one but three distinct mammalian isoforms (HGNC symbols TGFβ 1, TGFỤ 2, and TGFβ 3), among several other signaling proteins. TGFβ proteins are generated by every lineage of white blood cells (18).

The serine/threonine kinase complex that binds to TGF-β receptors is formed when activated TGF-β combines with other molecules. The TGF-β receptor consists of subunits that are classified as type 1 and type 2. Following TGF-Ω binding, a signaling cascade is initiated when the type 2 receptor kinase phosphorylates and activates the type 1 receptor kinase. Many immune cell types are activated, chemotaxis is initiated, and genes involved in differentiation, proliferation, and signal transduction are transcribed as a result of this process (19).

Twenty people express transforming growth factor (TGF)-β, a cytokine that belongs to a broad class of activins/bone morphogenetic proteins. Many activities rely on this mediator, including cell proliferation, wound healing, and ECM molecule production (22). Consequently, fibrotic illnesses such diabetic nephropathy, Crohn's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, radiation-induced fibrosis, and myocarditis are greatly influenced by TGF-β. It is evident that TGF-β is a multifunctional molecule that has significant impacts on the immune system, albeit (23, 24).

An increase in the activity of T helper 17 (Th17) cells is induced by P. acnes (25). Th1- and Th2-cell differentiation are prevented by TGF-β because it promotes Th17-cell development by suppressing the expression of the transcription factors Stat4 and GATA-3 (26), Eomesodermin (Eomes) (27), and growth factor independent 1 (Gfi-1) (28). Furthermore, TGF-β suppresses the production of Blimp-1, a transcription factor that restricts the development of Th17 cells (29). Consequently, TGF-β inhibits T-cell development into other cell lineages, which in turn increases the direct and indirect generation of Th17 cells.

IL-40 and inflammatory diseases:

The bone marrow, activated B cells, and fetal liver all contribute to the production of

interleukin 40 (IL-40). The maturation of humoral immune responses is facilitated by IL-40. The immune response and B cell homeostasis are both impacted by IL-40, a cytokine that is known to be connected with B cells. The stimulation of human B cells by anti-CD40 mAb, anti-IgM, and IL-4 leads to the production of IL-40 in laboratory settings, and the effect is enhanced by transforming growth factor (TGF)-β1 (30).

Inflammatory disorders, including RA and diabetes mellitus, may involve IL-40 cytokine regulation (31). Additionally, it may function as autoantigen discriminators in autoimmune hepatitis (32).

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