

Congenital Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa in Sprague Dawley Rats

Presented by: Kristin Eden, DVM, DACVP

K.B. Eden, A. Peterson, R. Payne, W.V. Corapi, J. Mansell,
and A. Rodrigues

Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Pathobiology
College Station, TX

History



- **Four pups in a litter of Sprague-Dawley rats were euthanized due to failure to nurse and the presence of tan to black, crusty discolorations on the distal limbs and feet.**
- **Additional lesions around the oral cavity, tongue, tails, and ears.**
- **Rats were breeders only and not experimental.**

Gross Findings







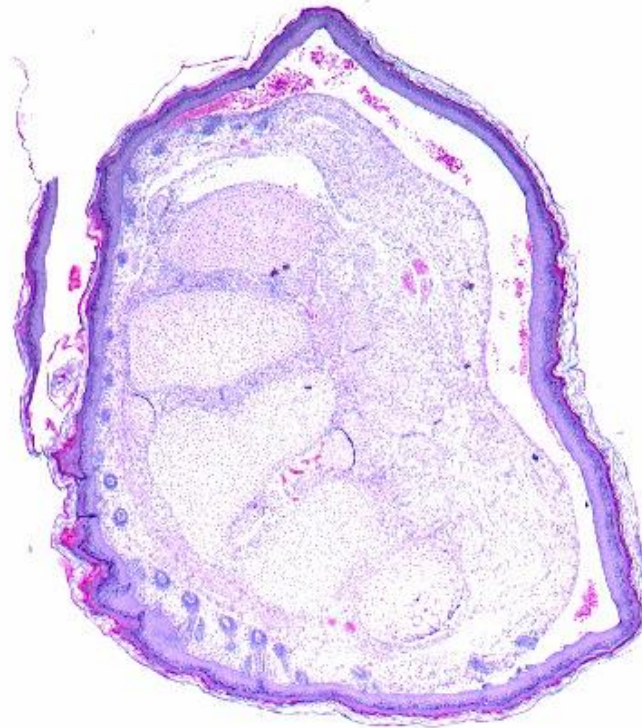


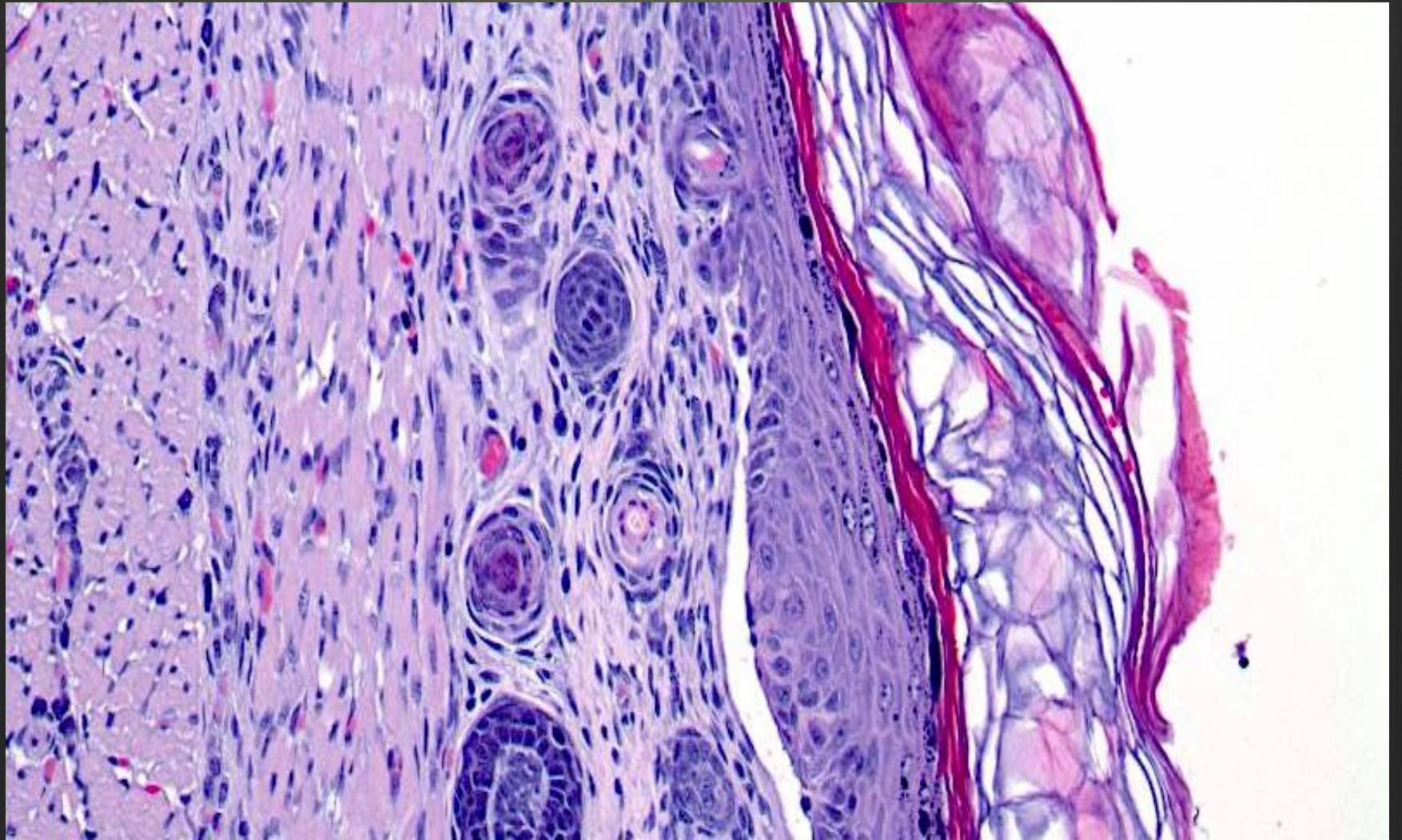


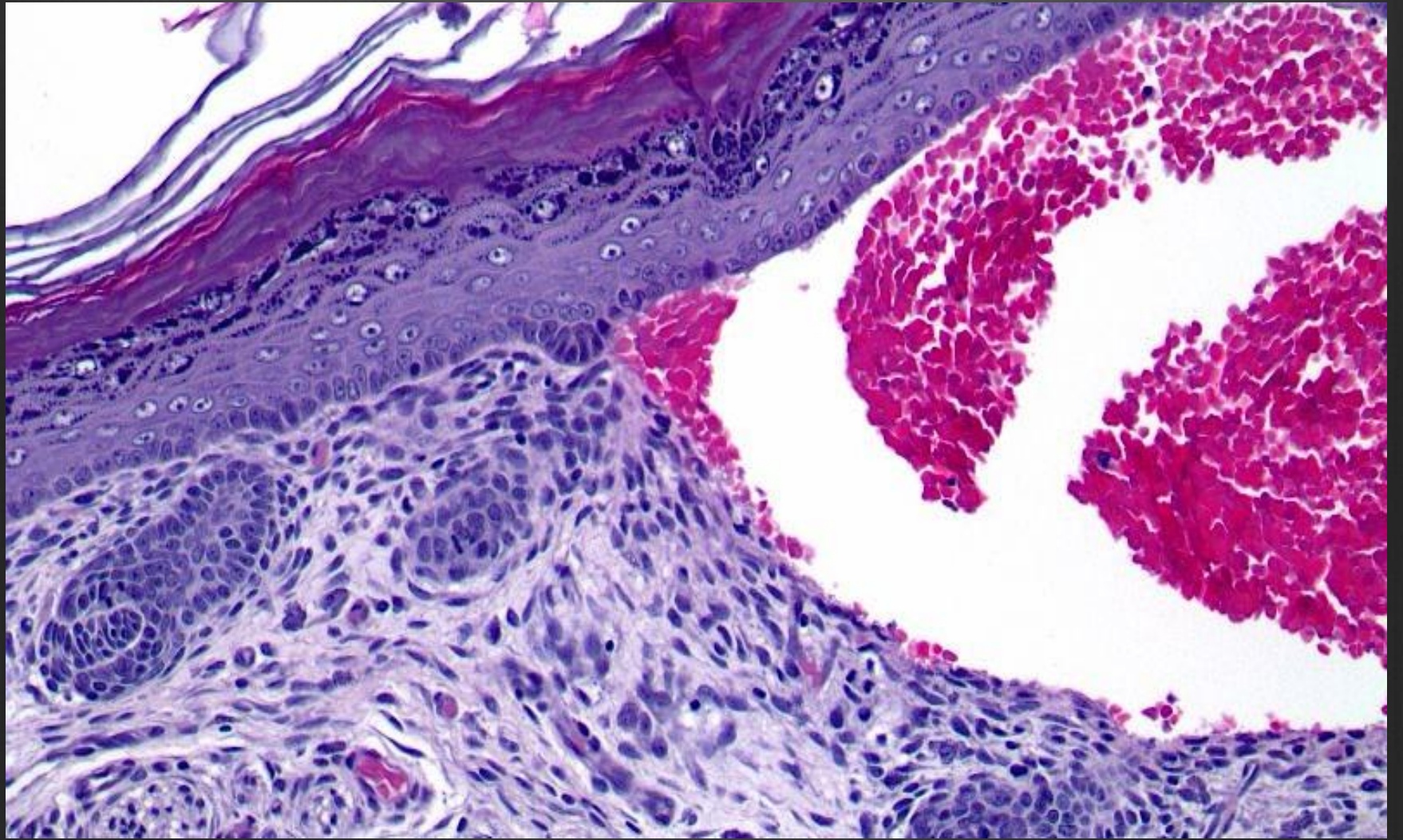
Timeline

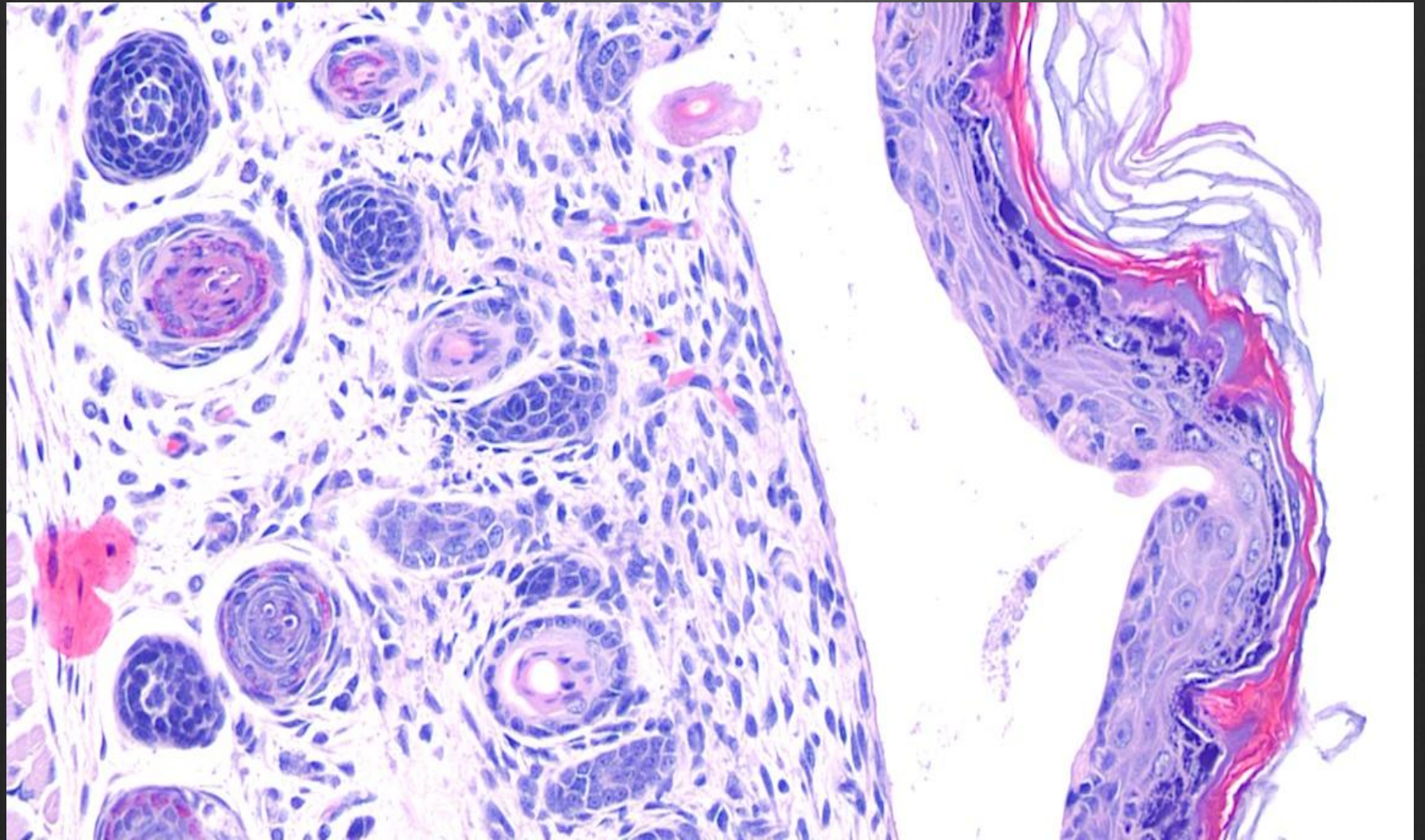
- ⊗ **T11-N027:** 4 pups affected out of unknown litter size.
- ⊗ **T11-N043:** 6 pups out of 16 affected.
- ⊗ **T11-N069:** 3 pups out of 9 affected. It was determined that the third litter had the same sire as the second. Unaffected siblings bred.
- ⊗ **T11-N090:** Two litters, with 6 out of 21 total pups affected.
- ⊗ **T12-N006:** Two litters, with 3 out of 16 total affected.

Histologic Findings







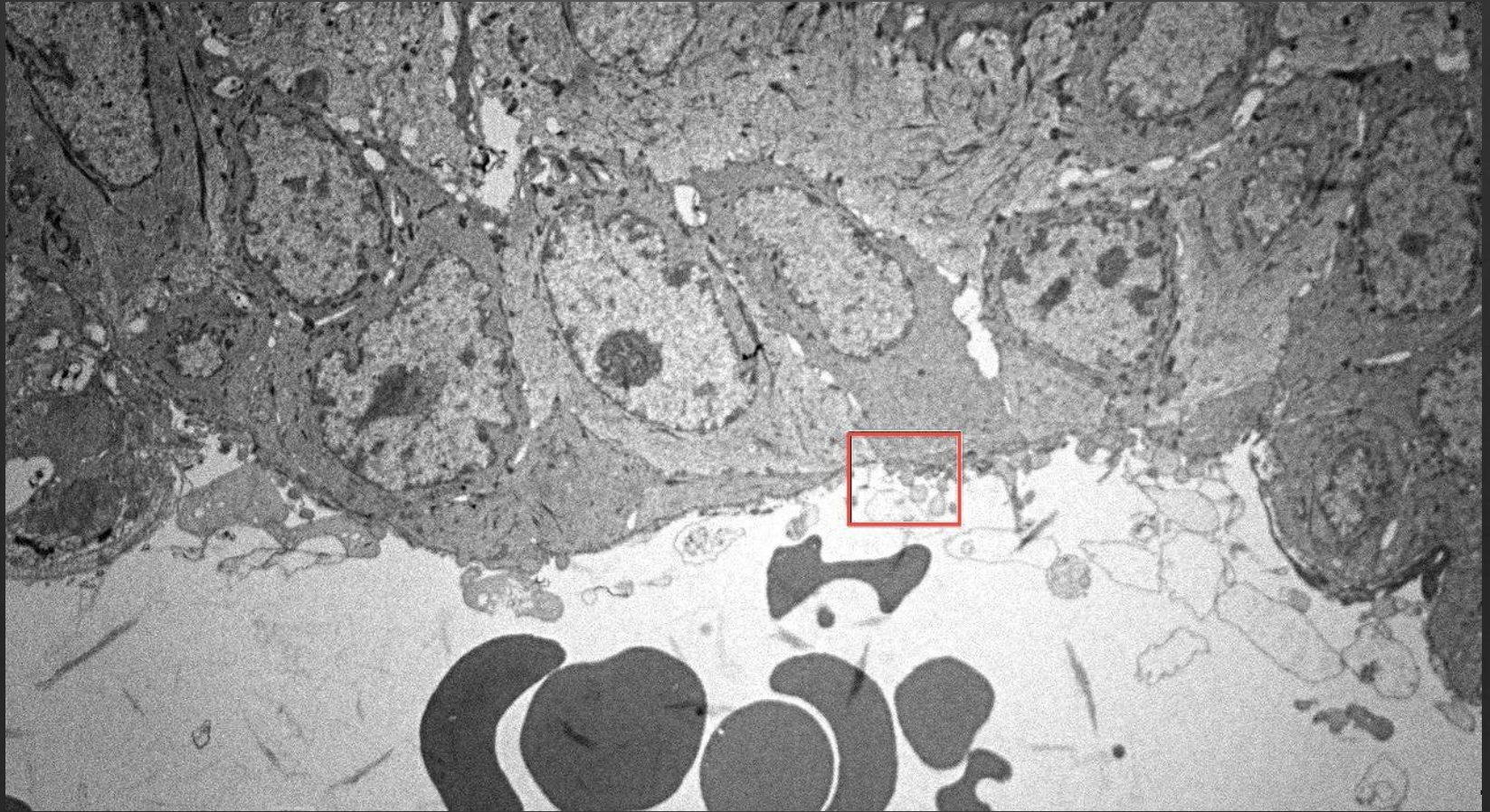


TEM

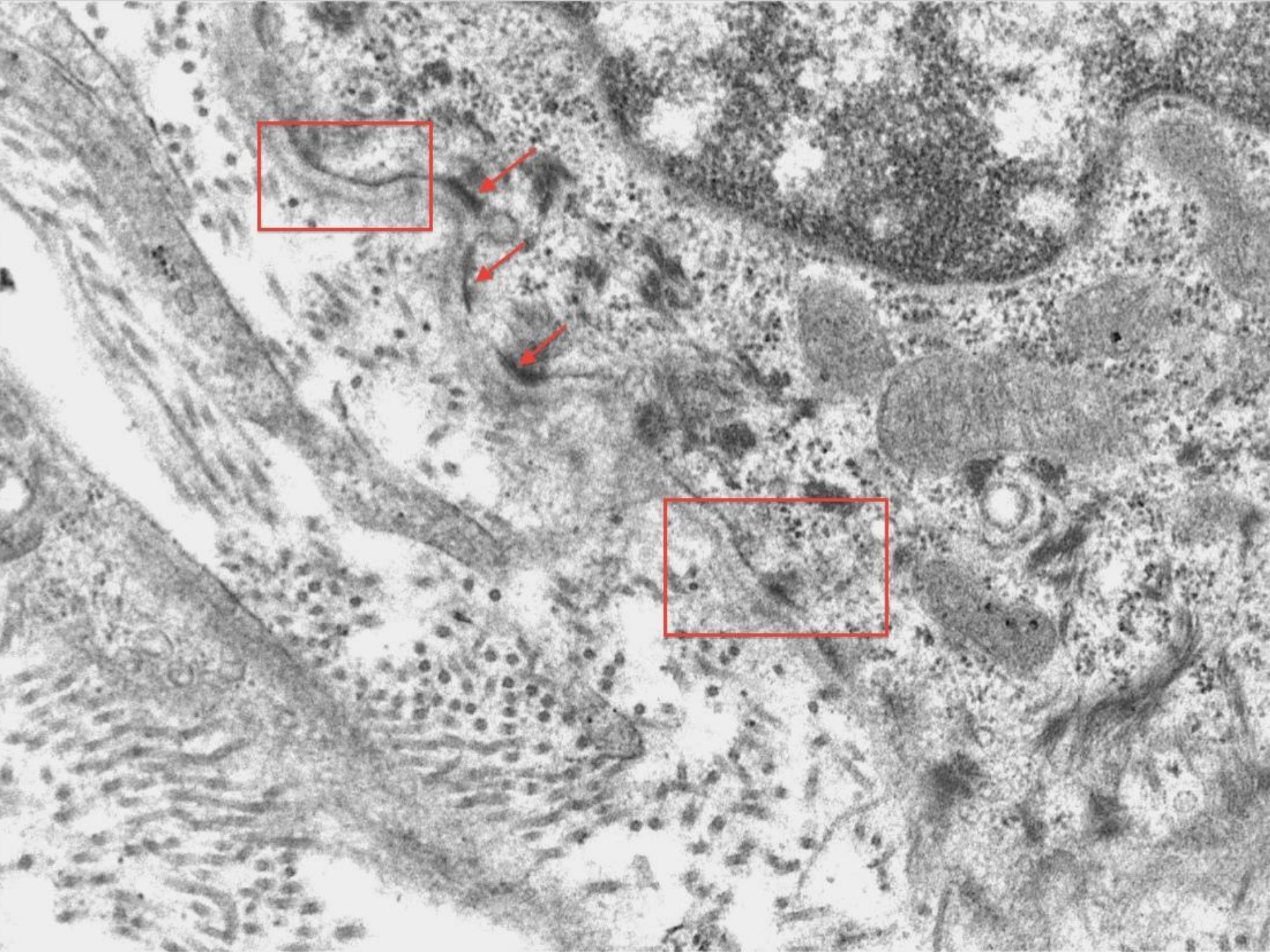
- **Samples from Litter 4a and 4b (parents were unaffected siblings of Litter 3)**
- **Exact determination of level of cleft formation**
- **Evaluation of basement membrane components**
- **Evaluation of keratinocytes, hemidesmosomes, etc.**

TEM Findings









Epidermolysis Bullosa

- **Rare mechanobullous disease**
- **Epidermolysis Bullosa Simplex (SEB):**
Intra-epidermal clefting above BMZ.
- **Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (JEB):**
Herlitz (lethal, congenital) or non-Herlitz.
Clefting within BMZ.
- **Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (DEB):**
Hallopeau-Siemens type (more severe) and
non-Hallopeau Siemens-type. Clefting below
BMZ.



Photo credit:
<http://drugline.org/>



Photo credit:
Dr. John Baird,
Guelph

Epidermolysis Bullosa



Photo credit: Lizbeth RA et al, Clinics in Dermatology, (2012).

- **Reported in several animal species (dog, horse, cat, cow, small ruminant) as well as humans**
- **Can be inherited or acquired**
- **Other abnormalities: absence of skin (aplasia cutis congenita), nail dystrophy, hypotrichosis, pseudosyndactyly, and pyloric atresia.**

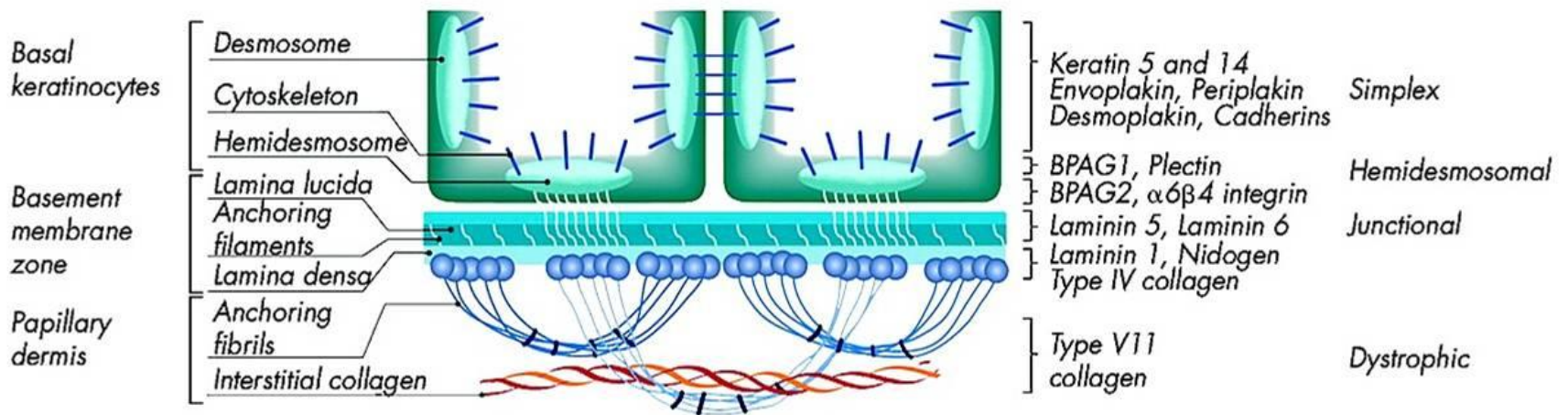
Epidermolysis Bullosa

- **Management: lancing and draining of blisters, special nonadherent dressings, antibiotic treatment, special clothing and shoes.**
- **More severe cases: skin grafts, tracheostomy, esophageal dilatation, gastrostomy tubes**
- **Research with retrovirus/WT collagen, skin grafts, bone marrow transplants, intradermal injection of WT fibroblasts.**



Photo credit: <http://dermatlas.med.jhmi.edu>

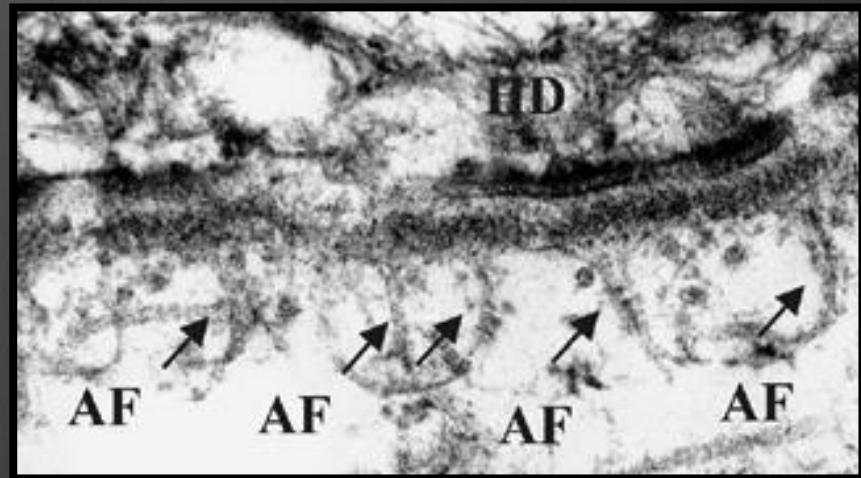
Basement Membrane



Reproduced from: Epidermolysis bullosa. I. Molecular genetics of the junctional and hemidesmosomal variants. R Varki, S Sadowski, E Pfendner, J Uitto., J Med Genet. Vol. 43 (2006), with permission from BMJ Publishing Group Ltd.

Collagen VII

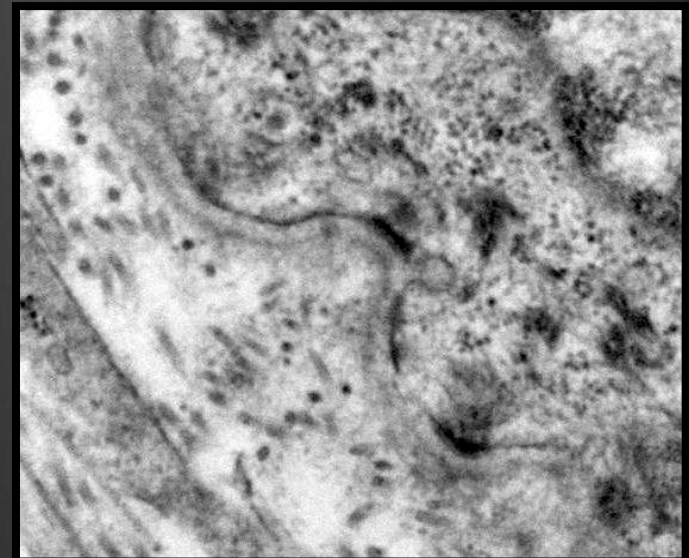
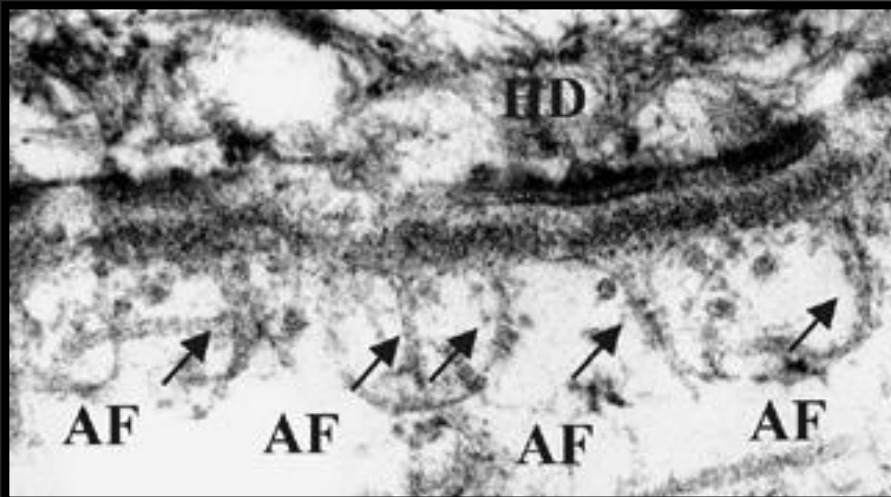
- Collagen VII is the main component of the **anchoring fibrils** that attach the lamina densa to the papillary dermis
- Secreted by keratinocytes → dimerizes → disulfide bonds and reorganization → formation of fibrils



Reprinted by permission from Macmillan Publishers Ltd: Intradermal Injection of Lentiviral Vectors Corrects Regenerated Human Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Skin Tissue in Vivo. David T. Woodley, Douglas R. Keene, Tom Atha, Yi Huang, Ramin Ram et al. *Molecular Therapy*, 10 (2) 2004.

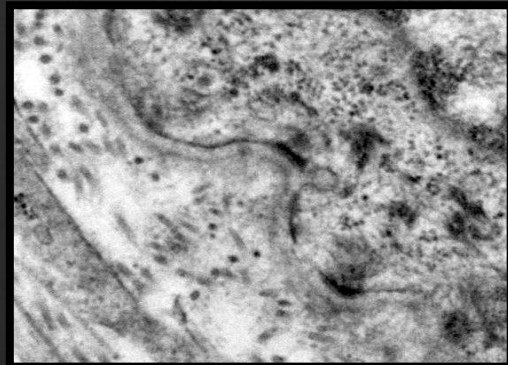
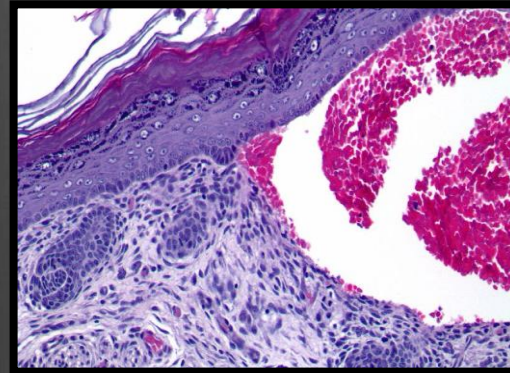
Collagen VII and DEB

- A mutation in the **COL7A1** gene causes Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (almost 400 mutations identified).
- Current transgenic mouse model (-/- COL7A1) shows changes identical to these cases.
- One single EB case in SD rats – hemidesmosomes abnormal, no follow-up.



Recap

- ✓ Blistering skin disease visible 24-48hrs after birth
- ✓ Histologic clefting with variable hemorrhage, edema, etc.
- ✓ TEM confirmation of clefting below lamina densa and lack of normal anchoring fibrils
- ✓ Successfully reproduced several times using clinically normal heterozygotes from affected litters, showing a recessive pattern



Conclusions

- Based on the gross lesions, microscopic clefting, and TEM determination of separation below the lamina densa and lack of normal anchoring fibrils, our cases are consistent with **dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa (DEB)**.
- We were also able to **reproduce this disease repeatedly and reliably through natural means**, with affected proportions indicating a recessive mode of inheritance.
- **This is the first report of spontaneous and heritable DEB in the rat**; DEB in laboratory animals is currently within the realm of transgenics.

Acknowledgments

- **Drs. Aline Rodrigues, Wayne Corapi, Joanne Mansell of VTPB, TAMU**
- **Dr. Ashley Peterson of LARR, TAMU**
- **Dr. Ross Payne, TAMU**
- **TAMU Histology Lab**

Questions?