Clinical and genetic differences between pustular psoriasis subtypes

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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

Clinical and genetic differences between pustular psoriasis subtypes

863 pustular psoriasis patients
Generalised Pustular Psoriasis, n=251
Acrodermatitis Continua of Hallopeau, n=28
PalmoPlantar Pustulosis, n=560
Multiple diagnoses, n=24

Clinical features whole cohort, n = 863

Genetic features cohort subset, n = 475

IL36RN disease alleles

East Asian
Malay
South Asian
European

Allele frequency

Aged onset (yrs)

IL36RN

ACH: acrodermatitis continua of Hallopeau; GPP: generalised pustular psoriasis; PPP: palmoplantar pustulosis; PV: psoriasis vulgaris

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*These authors contributed equally to this work.
Conclusions: The analysis of an unparalleled resource revealed key clinical and genetic differences between patients with PPP and those with ACH. Importantly, GPP (0.19) and ACH (0.16; P = 5.8 x 10^-5) were less common in patients with PPP (0.03) than in those with ACH, demonstrating a shared genetic basis for pustular forms of psoriasis.5,7,8 Patients harboring disease alleles at 2 distinct loci (IL36RN and API1S3; IL36RN and CARD14) have also been reported.9,10 Thus an increasingly complex picture is emerging with evidence of substantial genetic heterogeneity, pleiotropy (the phenomenon whereby a single gene can influence more than 1 trait), and digenic inheritance.

In this context analysis of genotype-phenotype correlations would facilitate stratification of patient cohorts and streamline the genetic diagnosis of disease subtypes. However, rigorous studies have been hindered by the rarity of pustular psoriasis, which has prevented the ascertainment and standardized phenotyping of sizeable patient resources.

Here we sought to address this issue through formation of a multicenter consortium. We brought together 8 tightly phenotyped patient cohorts through a collaboration with the European Rare and Severe Psoriasis Expert Network (ERASPEN). This enabled us to ascertain a unique clinical resource, including 863 unrelated cases and exceeding by nearly 3-fold the size of any published data set. Analysis of this extended cohort revealed very significant differences in the clinical and genetic features of pustular psoriasis subtypes. Specifically, it demonstrated that PPP differs from ACH and GPP in terms of patients’ demographics, disease presentation, and underlying genetic abnormalities.

**METHODS**

**Patient ascertainment**

This research was carried out in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the ethics committees of Supported by the Department of Health through the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) BioResource Clinical Research Facility and comprehensive Biomedical Research Centre awards to Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust in partnership with King’s College London and King’s College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (guybsrc-2012-1) and to the NIHR-Newcastle Biomedical Research Centre. This work was funded by a Medical Research Council (MRC) Stratified Medicine award (MR/L011808/1) to J.N.B., F.C., and C.H.S.) and by the Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation (EME) Programme, an MRC and NIHR partnership (grant EME 13/50/17 to C.H.S., F.C., J.N.B., C.E.M.G., and N.R.). N.R. is also supported by the Newcastle MRC/EPSRC Molecular Pathology Node. S.T. is supported by the King’s Bioscience Institute and the Guy’s and St Thomas’ Charity Prize PhD Programme in Biomedical and Translational Science. The European Rare and Severe Psoriasis Expert Network is funded by a FPRC grant from the European Association of Dermatology and Venerology (EADV) to A.A.N. and J.N.B.). The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the MRC, NHS, NIHR, or Department of Health.

Although these defects mostly lie in the homozygous or compound heterozygous state, a number of patients carrying single heterozygous changes have also been reported.3 Disease alleles associated with GPP have been identified subsequently in API1S3 (encoding a subunit of the adaptor protein 1 complex)3 and CARD14 (encoding a keratinocyte nuclear factor κB adaptor protein).11 Of note, IL36RN, CARD14, and API1S3 mutations have also been described in patients with PPP and those with ACH, demonstrating a shared genetic basis for pustular forms of psoriasis.5,7,8 Patients harboring disease alleles at 2 distinct loci (IL36RN and API1S3; IL36RN and CARD14) have also been reported.9,10 Thus an increasingly complex picture is emerging with evidence of substantial genetic heterogeneity, pleiotropy (the phenomenon whereby a single gene can influence more than 1 trait), and digenic inheritance.

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**METHODS**

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**Abbreviations used**

ACH: Acrodermatitis continua of Hallopeau
ERASPEN: European Rare and Severe Psoriasis Expert Network
GPP: Generalized pustular psoriasis
PPP: Palmoplantar pustulosis
PV: Psoriasis vulgaris

**Key words:** Generalized pustular psoriasis, palmoplantar pustulosis, acrodermatitis continua of Hallopeau, IL36RN, API1S3, genotype-phenotype correlation

**Background:** The term pustular psoriasis indicates a group of severe skin disorders characterized by eruptions of neutrophil-filled pustules. The disease, which often manifests with concurrent psoriasis vulgaris, can have an acute systemic (generalized pustular psoriasis [GPP]) or chronic localized (palmoplantar pustulosis [PPP] and acrodermatitis continua of Hallopeau [ACH]) presentation. Although mutations have been uncovered in IL36RN and API1S3, the rarity of the disease has hindered the study of genotype-phenotype correlations.

**Objective:** We sought to characterize the clinical and genetic features of pustular psoriasis through the analysis of an extended patient cohort.

**Methods:** We ascertained a data set of unprecedented size, including 863 unrelated patients (251 with GPP, 560 with PPP, 28 with ACH, and 24 with multiple diagnoses). We undertook mutation screening in 473 cases.

**Results:** Psoriasis vulgaris concurrence was lowest in PPP (15.8% vs 54.4% in GPP and 46.2% in ACH, P < .0005 for both), whereas the mean age of onset was earliest in GPP (31.0 vs 43.7 years in PPP and 51.8 years in ACH, P < .0001 for both). The percentage of female patients was greater in PPP (77.0%) than in GPP (62.5%; P = 5.8 x 10^-5). The same applied to the prevalence of smokers (79.8% vs 28.3%, P < 10^-15). Although API1S3 alleles had similar frequency (0.03-0.05) across disease subtypes, IL36RN mutations were less common in patients with PPP (0.03) than in those with GPP (0.19) and ACH (0.16; P = 1.9 x 10^-14 and .002, respectively).

Importantly, IL36RN disease alleles had a dose-dependent effect on age of onset in all forms of pustular psoriasis (P = .003).

**Conclusions:** The analysis of an unparalleled resource revealed key clinical and genetic differences between patients with PPP and those with GPP. (J Allergy Clin Immunol 2019;143:1021-6.)

**Key words:** Generalized pustular psoriasis, palmoplantar pustulosis, acrodermatitis continua of Hallopeau, IL36RN, API1S3, genotype-phenotype correlation

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participating institutions. Written informed consent was also obtained from all participants. The study aligned 8 patient cohorts (n = 863) recruited in the reference centers listed in Table E1 in this article’s Online Repository at www.jacionline.org. The largest resource (n = 255 British and Irish cases) was provided by St John’s Institute of Dermatology (London, United Kingdom) and combined a historical data set (n = 177) with patients ascertained prospectively (n = 78) through the Anaklinra in Pustular Psoriasis, Response in a Controlled Trial (APRICOT) clinical trial (EudraCT no. 2015-003600-23) and its sister mechanistic study, Pustular Psoriasis, Elucidating Underlying Mechanisms (PLUM). An additional 40 affected subjects (listed as “others” in Table E1) were recruited outside the main reference centers by clinicians who sent individual samples to the ERASPEN Consortium or St John’s Institute of Dermatology.

Pustular psoriasis was diagnosed by expert dermatologists based on direct clinical examination, with the ERASPEN consensus criteria used in at least 506 cases. The observation of primary, sterile, macroscopically visible pustules affecting nonacral skin (GPP), palms/soles (PPP), or the nail apparatus (ACH) was the main inclusion criterion. Conversely, the occurrence of pustules restricted to the edges of psoriatic plaques represented an exclusion criterion.

Mutation screening

IL36RN, AP1S3, and CARD14 mutations were screened by using Sanger sequencing in 473 patients for whom DNA was available. Primer sequences and cycling conditions have been described elsewhere. Nucleotide substitutions were identified by using Sequencher 4.9 (Gene Codes, Ann Arbor, Mich). The deleterious effect of the newly identified c.115+5G>A mutation was confirmed by using Spliceman and MaxEntScan, whereas the pathogenic potential of CARD14 alleles was assessed with Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion (CADD).

Statistics

The clinical and demographic characteristics of study participants were analyzed by using a binomial test (to establish the presence of a sex bias among patients with pustular psoriasis), the χ² test with the Yates correction (to analyze differences in the prevalence of PV and proportion of affected female subjects across disease types), and a Kruskal-Wallis test followed by the Dunn multiple comparison test (to analyze differences in age of onset between PPP, ACH, and GPP cases). Analysis of genetic data was based on a χ² test with the Yates correction (to compare the frequency of disease alleles in PPP, ACH, and GPP cases and the combined prevalence of IL36RN mutations across ethnic groups) and a 1-tailed Fisher exact test (for association between the IL36RN p.Ser113Leu allele and PPP). Genotype-phenotype correlations were investigated by implementing logistic (for PV concurrence and sex ratios) and linear (for age of onset) regression analysis with disease subtype as a covariate. All tests were implemented in R software.

Patients with multiple diagnoses were excluded from all statistical analyses because they could not be assigned to a single disease group.

RESULTS

Age of onset and PV concurrence rates vary significantly among disease subtypes

As members of the ERASPEN network, we previously defined consensus criteria for the diagnosis of pustular psoriasis. Here we build on this work to describe the presentation of key disease features, as observed in clinical practice. We analyzed 863 unrelated patients, the majority of whom (823/863 [95.4%]) were recruited through 6 European, 1 North African, and 1 Asian reference center (Table I and see Table E1). Of note, key patients’ demographics (male/female ratios and mean age of onset for various disease types) were comparable across these cohorts (see Table E2 in this article’s Online Repository at www.jacionline.org).

While patients with GPP (251/863 [29.1%]) and PPP (560/863 [64.9%]) accounted for most of the data set, the ACH sample was substantially smaller (28/863 [3.2%]), reflecting the extreme rarity of this condition. Of note, the concurrence of multiple disease forms (most notably GPP with ACH and GPP with PPP) was reported in a small percentage of affected patients (24/863 [2.8%]).

A number of comorbidities were observed, with diabetes and hypertension figuring most prominently, regardless of the patient’s ethnicity (see Table E3 in this article’s Online Repository at www.jacionline.org). In keeping with published associations, we also found that 11 (3.9%) of 281 European patients with PPP had autoimmune thyroid disease. Mean age of onset differed considerably across disease types and was lower in patients with GPP (31.0 ± 19.7 years) than in those with PPP (43.7 ± 14.4, P = 9.3 × 10⁻¹⁹) and those with ACH (51.8 ± 20.4, P = 1.2 × 10⁻⁷; Fig 1, A, and see Table E2). Despite these marked differences, there was substantial heterogeneity within the individual disease cohorts, with very early-onset (<10 years) and very late-onset (>70 years) cases observed in all forms of pustular psoriasis.

Although the prevalence of PV in the overall data set (29.1%) was much greater than that reported for the general population (2% to 3%), concurrence rates varied among disease variants. In particular, the frequency of PV among patients affected by PPP (15.8%) was significantly lower than that seen in the ACH (46.2%, P = .0004) and GPP (54.4%, P = 2.2 × 10⁻¹⁶) groups (Fig 1, B). Although the latter result was driven in part by a very high prevalence of PV among Malaysian patients with GPP (see Table E2), the difference remained significant (P = .01) when the sizeable Malaysian cohort (n = 138) was removed from the analysis. Thus our investigations have demonstrated key differences between disease subtypes, highlighting PPP as a late-onset condition with low PV concurrence.

PPP is the form of pustular psoriasis most influenced by sex and smoking status

It has been reported that female patients and smokers are at greater risk of PPP than male patients and nonsmokers. Here we observed a degree of sex bias in all forms of pustular psoriasis as the female/male ratio was 1.5 in patients with ACH, 1.7 in patients with GPP, and 3.5 in patients with PPP. The distortion in sex ratios

<table>
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<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Clinical diagnosis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
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<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Female | PPP | GPP | ACH + GPP | ACH + PPP | GPP + PPP | Total |
--------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
|         |     |     |           |           |           |       |

Male | 28  | 560 | 251       | 9         | 4         | 11    | 863  |

*Includes unknown ethnicity (n = 19), mixed ethnicity (n = 4), and Middle Eastern (n = 4), Finnish (n = 2), Filipino (n = 1), Hispanic (n = 1), Jamaican (n = 1), and Romani (n = 1) ethnicity.

### Table I. Summary description of the patient cohort

<table>
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<tr>
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</table>

Female | PPP | GPP | ACH + GPP | ACH + PPP | GPP + PPP | Total |
--------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
|         |     |     |           |           |           |       |

Male | 28  | 560 | 251       | 9         | 4         | 11    | 863  |

*Includes unknown ethnicity (n = 19), mixed ethnicity (n = 4), and Middle Eastern (n = 4), Finnish (n = 2), Filipino (n = 1), Hispanic (n = 1), Jamaican (n = 1), and Romani (n = 1) ethnicity.
observed in GPP and PPP was statistically significant ($P < 10^{-5}$ and $P < 10^{-15}$, respectively) and readily recognizable in individual cohorts (see Table E2). Of note, the difference between the PPP and GPP female/male ratios was also significant ($P = 5.8 \times 10^{-7}$), highlighting PPP as the condition most influenced by sex-related factors (Fig 1, C).

In our data set 79.8% (249/312) of patients with PPP for whom data were available were current or past smokers. Of interest, the rate of PV concurrence was much greater in patients with PPP who smoked (or had done so in the past) compared with those who did not (12.4% vs 1.6%, $P = .009$), suggesting that cigarette smoking can modulate disease manifestations. In fact, smoking has a well-documented effect on aryl hydrocarbon receptor signaling, a pathway that modulates the severity of inflammation in psoriatic skin.

Although the ACH sample was too small for analysis, the percentage of smokers in the GPP data set (26/96 [28.3%]) was significantly less than that observed in patients with PPP ($P < 10^{-15}$), indicating that the adverse effect of cigarette smoking is specific to the latter condition.

**Definition of a patient subset for genetic analysis**

Having investigated the key clinical manifestations of pustular psoriasis, we sought to define their relationship with the patient’s genotype. For this purpose, we examined the mutation status of 473 affected subjects for whom DNA was available (see Table E1). We collated genetic data previously generated by our group (n = 358) while also examining 115 newly recruited cases. Importantly, Table E4 in this article’s Online Repository at www.jacionline.org shows that the patient subset screened for mutations is representative of the broader data set, suggesting that the findings obtained in this sample can be generalized to the whole resource.

**Frequency of *IL36RN* mutations differentiates PPP from ACH and GPP**

The *IL36RN* coding sequence and exon/intron junctions were screened in the entire patient resource, uncovering 66 patients (4 with ACH, 45 with GPP, 12 with PPP, and 5 with multiple diagnoses) with disease alleles (Table II and see Table E5 in this article’s Online Repository at www.jacionline.org). Thirty-six of these subjects harbored biallelic (homozygous/compound heterozygous) changes, with the remaining 30 carrying monoallelic (single heterozygous) variants. All the observed mutations had been described previously, except for a c.115+5G>A splicing variant uncovered in a North American patient with GPP (see Table E5).

*IL36RN* disease alleles were present in a variety of ethnic groups, with the greatest prevalence observed among patients of European (34.7%) and East Asian (28.8%) descent (Fig 1, D). Although we did not detect any rare changes in the 21 South Asian cases we examined, a homozygous p.Leu21Pro mutation has been described in a Pakistani GPP pedigree, suggesting that deleterious *IL36RN* alleles can also be found within the Indian subcontinent.

The proportion of subjects harboring *IL36RN* disease alleles was greater in GPP and ACH (23.7% and 18.2%, respectively) compared to PPP (5.2%). Patients with GPP and those with ACH were also more likely to carry biallelic mutations compared to individuals affected by PPP (see Table E5). As a result, the prevalence of *IL36RN* mutations was significantly increased in patients with GPP (0.19) and ACH (0.16) compared with that in patients with PPP (0.03; $P = 1.9 \times 10^{-14}$ and .0018, respectively; Table II). Nonetheless, the association between *IL36RN* mutations and PPP, which has been recently questioned, was statistically significant. In fact, an analysis of the recurrent p.Ser113Leu variant showed that its frequency in British patients was almost 10 times greater than that observed in population-matched control subjects ($P = 9.3 \times 10^{-8}$; odds ratio, 10.8; 95% CI, 5.3-22.0; Table III).
We next sought to determine whether *IL36RN* alleles were associated with key features of pustular psoriasis across disease subtypes. Therefore we implemented a regression analysis using clinical diagnosis as a covariate. Although we did not observe a consistent effect of *IL36RN* mutations on PV concurrence (see Table E6 in this article’s Online Repository at www.jacionline.org), we found a significant association with early age of onset (P = .003; Fig 1, E), which was observed in all 3 forms of the disease (see Table E6). Thus *IL36RN* alleles have shared genetic effects across pustular psoriasis subtypes but occur at a very low frequency among patients with PPP.

**CARD14 mutations are observed in only a small minority of cases**

Although a sizeable patient subset (n = 106/473) was sequenced for the entire CARD14 coding region, a targeted screening of exons 3 and 4 was undertaken in the rest of the sample, given that the only disease alleles associated with pustular (p.Asp176His) or plaque (p.Gly117Ser) psoriasis map to this mutation hotspot.6,20,21

We found 3 previously described6 GPP patients of Chinese descent bearing the p.Asp176His variant. We did not detect any CARD14 substitutions among European patients with GPP but observed 5 British patients with PPP harboring rare nonsynonymous changes with deleterious potential (see Table E7 in this article’s Online Repository at www.jacionline.org). Although most of the above subjects (6/8 [75%]) had concurrent PV, the small size of the data set prevented us from establishing genotype-phenotype correlations.

**AP1S3 mutations occur with comparable frequency across disease types**

Although a substantial patient subset (n = 249) was screened for the entire coding region, the rest were sequenced only for exon 2, given that the only known AP1S3 mutations (p.Phe4Cys, p.Arg33Trp) map to this genomic segment.2,5,9 This revealed 24 European cases (2 patients with ACH, 4 with GPP, 14 with PPP, and 4 with multiple diagnoses) bearing the p.Phe4Cys or p.Arg33Trp changes (see Table E8 in this article’s Online Repository at www.jacionline.org). No additional mutations were observed in the subjects who were screened for the entire coding region. Of note, 3 patients (2 with GPP and 1 with PPP) carried both AP1S3 and *IL36RN* disease alleles (see Table E9 in this article’s Online Repository at www.jacionline.org).

The prevalence of AP1S3 mutations was not significantly different across disease types (Table II) and did not seem to influence PV concurrence or age of onset (see Table E10 in this article’s Online Repository at www.jacionline.org). However, it was noteworthy that almost all patients with AP1S3 disease alleles (23/24 [95.8%]) were female. Although this observation was not statistically significant (P = .06), a trend toward female overrepresentation was apparent in all clinical variants (see Table E10), suggesting that the penetrance of AP1S3 mutations might be modified by sex-specific factors, such as hormone levels or X-linked modifiers.

**DISCUSSION**

The purpose of our study was to robustly define clinical and genetic features of pustular psoriasis by investigating a patient cohort of unprecedented size.

Initially, we sought to define the presentation of the various clinical variants through a rigorous statistical analysis of key phenotypic features. This work, which builds on the definition of consensus diagnostic criteria by ERASPEN,1 underscores the importance of collaborative efforts in the analysis of rare diseases. Here a common case report form was used in all prospectively recruited cases, enabling standardized patient phenotyping and robust data collection. The participation of multiple centers also allowed us to monitor the effects of ascertainment bias and show that key patients’ demographics were comparable across the various data sets.

Our analysis demonstrated novel and significant differences between disease subtypes. Specifically, it showed that PPP is associated with patients’ demographics (very high prevalence of female subjects and smokers), clinical (low rates of PV) and genetic features (low prevalence of *IL36RN* mutations) that are clearly distinct from those observed in ACH and GPP. Given that abnormal IL-36 signaling has now been implicated in the pathogenesis of plaque psoriasis,2,9 it is tempting to speculate that these observations might be correlated with each other and that the decreased prevalence of PV in PPP might be linked to the low frequency of deleterious *IL36RN* alleles in this patient group.

We also found that *IL36RN* mutations are associated with an earlier age of onset across all variants of pustular psoriasis. This validates the results we obtained originally in patients with GPP1 and indicates that *IL36RN* should be prioritized for mutation screening when patients have disease symptoms before

### Table II. *IL36RN* and AP1S3 mutation frequencies across disease types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ACH</th>
<th>GPP</th>
<th>PPP</th>
<th>Multiple diagnoses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of <em>IL36RN</em>-positive patients</td>
<td>4/23 (17.4%)</td>
<td>45/190 (23.7%)</td>
<td>12/234 (5.1%)</td>
<td>5/18 (27.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>IL36RN</em> mutation count (frequency)</td>
<td>7/46 (0.15)</td>
<td>72/380 (0.19)</td>
<td>15/468 (0.03)</td>
<td>8/36 (0.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of AP1S3-positive patients</td>
<td>2/19 (10.5%)</td>
<td>4/37 (10.8%)</td>
<td>4/121 (6.6%)</td>
<td>4/11 (36.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1S3 mutation count (frequency)</td>
<td>3/48 (0.05)</td>
<td>474 (0.05)</td>
<td>14/424 (0.03)</td>
<td>4/22 (0.18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Patients were classified as “positive” if they were carrying at least 1 mutation at the examined locus.

**TABLE III. Association between *IL36RN* p.Ser113Leu and PPP**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>p.Ser113Leu</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>11 (3.6%)</td>
<td>291 (96.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control subjects</td>
<td>26 (0.4%)</td>
<td>7402 (99.6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WT, Wild-type.

*Control subjects from publicly accessible cohorts (TWINSUK and ALSPAC).
the age of 30 years (40 years in the case of ACH/PPP). Given that biologics that counter the effect of IL36RN mutations by blocking IL-36 signaling are now under development,23 such targeted screening could have important implications for patient management.

Our study showed that IL36RN mutations are the most frequent genetic abnormality observed in pustular psoriasis. In fact, deleterious APIS3 alleles were found in only 7% to 10% of patients, and CARD14 variants were observed in a very small number of affected subjects. Importantly, our analysis demonstrated that known genes account only for a minority of disease cases. This is especially the case in patients with PPP, in whom the combined frequency of APIS3 and IL36RN mutations is less than 10%. Therefore additional studies will be needed to illuminate the genetic landscape of this condition, facilitate its diagnosis, and better understand the correlation between genotype and clinical phenotype. Although the discovery of novel genetic determinants has thus far been hindered by the rarity and heterogeneous nature of the disease, the ascertainment and rigorous phenotyping of our clinical resource lays a robust foundation for future gene identification studies.

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