



強皮症と皮膚再生

Regenerative therapy against the skin involvement of systemic sclerosis

浅野 善英 佐藤 伸一

東京大学大学院医学系研究科・医学部皮膚科学

Keywords

自家末梢血幹細胞移植
骨髓由来間葉系幹細胞
脂肪細胞由来幹細胞
単球由来多能性細胞
血管新生
免疫抑制

Summary

Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is a multisystem autoimmune disease characterized by vasculopathy and fibrosis of the skin and various internal organs. In parallel with the development of new therapies, such as biologics, regenerative therapies have been investigated as a potential new strategy to treat this devastating disease. So far, autologous peripheral blood stem cell transplantation is thought to be a potential therapeutic option for severe diffuse cutaneous SSc based on promising clinical outcomes in several clinical trials. Autologous or allogeneous bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cell transplantation is also shown to be effective for SSc. Local injection of autologous adipocyte-derived stromal cells can be a potential therapeutic option for finger contracture and facial skin involvement. Monocyte-derived multipotential cells may be another option of regenerative therapy for SSc. Further preclinical studies and clinical trials are required to confirm the efficacy of these regenerative therapies for SSc skin involvement.

はじめに

全身性強皮症(systemic sclerosis : SSc)は皮膚および内臓諸臓器の線維化と血管障害を特徴とする全身性の自己免疫疾患である¹⁾。その臨床症状は、皮膚硬化、間質性肺疾患、胃食道逆流症、吸収不良症候群、心線維化、肺動脈性肺高血圧症、

Asano, Yoshihide

Department of Dermatology, University of Tokyo Graduate School of Medicine

E-mail : yasano-ky@umin.ac.jp