

Topical calcineurin inhibitors in systemic lupus erythematosus

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Abstract: Cutaneous lupus erythematosus (CLE) encompasses a variety of lesions that may be refractory to systemic or topical agents. Discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE) and subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus (SCLE) are the most common lesions in clinical practice. The topical calcineurin inhibitors, tacrolimus and pimecrolimus, have been used to treat resistant cutaneous lupus since 2002 and inhibit the proliferation and activation of T-cells and suppress immune-mediated cutaneous inflammation. This article reviews the mechanism of action, efficacy, adverse effects, and the recent concern about their possible carcinogenic effect. Although the total number of patients is small and there is only one relevant randomized controlled study, the data are encouraging. Many patients, previously resistant to systemic agents or topical steroids, improved after four weeks of treatment. DLE and SCLE lesions were less responsive, reflecting the chronicity of the lesions, although more than 50% of patients still showed improvement. Topical calcineurin inhibitors may be a safe and effective alternative to topical steroids for CLE although the only approved indication is for atopic dermatitis.

Keywords: tacrolimus, pimecrolimus, cutaneous lupus erythematosus, topical calcineurin inhibitors

Introduction

Cutaneous lesions are a common and often disfiguring manifestation of autoimmune connective tissue diseases. Cutaneous lupus erythematosus (CLE) is a broad term which includes a variety of lesions which may appear without the systemic manifestations of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Pure CLE is usually not life-threatening, but frequently contributes to significant clinical and psychological morbidity, especially when lesions develop on the face. By contrast, cutaneous lesions commonly develop in patients with SLE.

The most widely used classifications of CLE are those of Gillian¹ and Kuhn.² The clinical manifestations of CLE are divided into acute (ACLE), subacute (SCLE), chronic (CCLE) and intermittent (ICLE) forms. ACLE typically presents in the context of the systemic disease as a photosensitive, maculopapular rash over sun-exposed areas or as a localized malar rash. SCLE appears as annular polycyclic or psoriasiform lesions in sun-exposed areas without scarring. CCLE is further divided into discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE, scarring erythematosus macules or plaques with pigment changes localized to the upper part of the body, arms and face), lupus profundus (LEP, panniculitis) and chilblain lupus (CHLE, pernio-like skin lesions). ICLE presents as lupus tumidus (urticarial lesions in sun-exposed areas).

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Administration of systemic agents such as corticosteroids, hydroxychloroquine, mepacrine, methotrexate, mycophenolate mofetil, cyclophosphamide and/or azathioprine for the underlying systemic disease leads in many cases to remission of the cutaneous lesions. The use of topical treatments such as steroids, and barrier sun protection in conjunction with systemic treatment usually provides additional benefit. Nevertheless, many patients suffer from resistant cutaneous lesions despite therapy. On the other hand, cutaneous lesions may be the only manifestation of disease such as SCLE and DLE, making it difficult to justify systemic agents, because of their side effects. A variety of systemic (dapson, thalidomide, retinoids, IV immunoglobulins) and topical agents (intralesional steroids, retinoids) as well as laser therapy, phototherapy, photopheresis, and cryotherapy have been used for resistant cutaneous lesions.³ There is a need therefore for alternative therapies.

The literature was systematically reviewed for all the articles involving topical calcineurin inhibitors by using the Medline search database. Search terms included tacrolimus, pimecrolimus, cutaneous lupus erythematosus and topical calcineurin inhibitors. All the publications involving clinical trials (prospective, retrospective, or case-controlled studies) in lupus patients were included in this review as well as many publications relevant to the pathophysiology of pimecrolimus and tacrolimus and experience in other diseases.

Topical calcineurin inhibitors

Tacrolimus (FK506) is a macrolide immunomodulator which was isolated in 1984 from the fungus *Streptomyces Tsukubaensis*, which was found near Tsukuba mountain in Ibraki, Japan. The word tacrolimus is derived from *Tsukuba*, *macrolide* and *immunosuppression*. Pimecrolimus (SDZ ASM 981) is a synthetic product of ascomycin which is a product of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*.

These agents bind to the cytoplasmic protein macrophilin-12, forming a complex that blocks the serine-threonine phosphatase calcineurin.⁴ Calcineurin is a protein that activates, by dephosphorylation, the cytoplasmic subunit of nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NF-AT), which enters the nucleus and forms a complex with the nuclear subunit promoting the production of many cytokines such as interleukin-2 (IL-2), IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, interferon- γ , and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α).⁵⁻⁷

Calcineurin inhibitors inhibit T-cell activation. They also inhibit mast cell degranulation and release of inflammatory mediators such as histamine, tryptase, and cytokines.⁸ Pimecrolimus, but not tacrolimus, has no effects on dendritic cells and does not affect maturation of Langerhans cells in infants.⁹ Neither agent affects endothelial cells or fibroblasts,

so do not cause skin atrophy or telangiectasis. Their propensity to pass through the skin is lower than that of steroids, avoiding any systemic side effects from their absorption.¹⁰ Pimecrolimus is 20 times more lipophilic than tacrolimus, with a higher affinity for skin and lower permeation even in severely inflamed skin.¹¹ On the other hand, tacrolimus has a stronger immunosuppressant capacity than pimecrolimus.¹²

Treatment indications

In 1989, oral tacrolimus was first used in preventing graft rejection after solid organ transplantation (liver, kidneys, lungs).¹³ In November 2000, tacrolimus ointment was approved by the US FDA Dermatologic Committee for the treatment of atopic dermatitis in children and adults and this remains the only approved indication.^{14,15}

Since then, topical calcineurin inhibitors have been used off-label in many resistant cutaneous lesions in other diseases such as psoriasis,¹⁶ localized scleroderma,¹⁷ chronic actinic dermatitis,¹⁸ pyoderma gangrenosum,¹⁹ Behçet's disease,²⁰ lichen planus,²¹ rheumatoid ulcers,²² steroid-induced rosacea,²³ vitiligo,²⁴ dermatomyositis,²⁵ hand eczema,²⁶ asteatotic eczema,²⁷ autoimmune bullous dermatosis,²⁸ seborrheic dermatitis,²⁹ allergic contact dermatitis,³⁰ and graft-versus-host disease.³¹ The commercially available forms are Protopic® or Prograf® 0.03% and 0.1% ointment (tacrolimus) and Elidel® 1% cream (pimecrolimus).

Safety

The topical calcineurin inhibitors appear to be safe for use in chronic inflammatory skin diseases.³² Side effects are usually mild, and include irritation, pruritus, burning sensation, or increased erythema. These adverse reactions are usually transient and subside with continuation of treatment. Low penetration of the inflamed skin reduces the risks of any systemic side effects.

These agents seem to be a safer alternative to potent topical steroids, which usually are effective, cheap and fast-acting but their chronic use results in skin atrophy, teleangiectasiae, dermatitis, and pustules. Calcineurin inhibitors can be used safely over sensitive areas like the face, mucous membranes, and genitalia³³ where the skin is thin, or during infancy and early childhood. They are not systemically absorbed even when large areas of skin are affected. They are highly effective even as monotherapy and they result in rapid and sustained improvement. There have been no reports of any statistically significant incidence of local infections (bacterial, viral, or fungal) during their use,³⁴ although there may be a slightly increased risk for local *Varicella zoster* virus, *Herpes simplex* virus, eczema herpeticum, impetigo, and

molluscum contagiosum.³⁵ Clearly however, they should not be used in obviously infected skin lesions.

Although generally safe, in March 2005 the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) informed health care professionals and patients about a potential risk of cancer from the use of tacrolimus which was based on animal studies and case reports.³⁶ The first report was that of a squamous cell cancer of the penis after use of tacrolimus.³⁷ Since then, more than 19 cases of cancer were reported in association with tacrolimus use. Half of them involved lymphomas and the rest were skin tumors at the site of application (squamous cell carcinoma, sarcoma, melanoma).^{38,39} In animal models it was found that tacrolimus reduces the CD4/CD8 ratio in lymph nodes and that its concentration in the draining lymph nodes was as high as after oral use.⁴⁰ Tacrolimus was also found to inhibit apoptosis in nonlymphoid cells and to affect proteins that participate in the cancer signaling pathways (Erk activation resulting in cell proliferation and p53 inhibition resulting in reduced apoptosis).⁴¹

On the other hand, many reviews and publications failed to connect topical calcineurin inhibitors with an increased risk of cancer⁴² in adults and children.^{43,44} There was no evidence of systemic immunosuppression among infants treated

intermittently with 1% pimecrolimus for up to two years, and all demonstrated a normal immune response to vaccinations without increased systemic or skin infections.^{45,46} The analysis of data from clinical studies with more than five million patients treated with pimecrolimus cream since December 2001 failed to show any increased risk of cancer.⁴⁷

A recent study showed that topical calcineurin inhibitors were associated with a slightly increased risk of lymphoma compared with the general population, but the same risk was also noticed in users of topical steroids, suggesting that all topical treatments may increase lymphoma risk.⁴⁸ Another study found an association between lymphoma (especially of the skin) and use of topical steroids but not with calcineurin inhibitors and that the risk depended on steroid potency and duration of exposure.⁴⁹

Topical calcineurin inhibitors and cutaneous lupus erythematosus

Many case reports and a few prospective trials have been published since 2002 when lupus skin lesions were first treated with topical calcineurin inhibitors (see Table 1). The first report was by Yoshimasu et al⁵⁰ who used tacrolimus ointment 0.1% once a day for four weeks in three SLE and

Table 1 Topical calcineurin inhibitors in cutaneous lupus erythematosus

References	Patients	Treatment	Successful treatment
48	3 SLE, 4 DLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	3 SLE, 1 DLE
49	2 DLE	tacrolimus 0.03% in clobetasol propionate 0.05%	2 DLE
50	1 DLE	pimecrolimus 1%	1 DLE
51	1 LET	tacrolimus 0.1%	1 LET
52	1 SLE, 2 SCLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	1 SLE, 2 SCLE
53	3 SLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	3 SLE
54	1 SCLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	1 SCLE
55	1 DLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	1 DLE
56	5 DLE, 4 SCLE, 2 SLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	3 DLE, 2 SCLE, 2 SLE
57	4 DLE, 3 SLE, 2 SCLE, 2 LET	pimecrolimus 1%	4 DLE, 3 SLE, 2 SCLE, 2 LET
58	10 DLE	pimecrolimus 1%	10 DLE
60	5 DLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	5 DLE
61	1 SCLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	1 SCLE
62	1 SCLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	1 SCLE
63	4 DLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	4 DLE
64	2 SLE, 2 DLE	tacrolimus 0.1%	1 SLE, 1 DLE
65	1 SLE/lichen planus	tacrolimus 0.1%	1 SLE/lichen planus
66	13 SLE, 4 DLE, 1 SCLE	tacrolimus 1% vs clobetasol propionate 0.05%	13 SLE, 4 DLE, 1 SCLE, fewer side effects
67	18 CLE	tacrolimus 0.3% plus clobetasol vs monotherapy	Better results with combination

Abbreviations: CLE, cutaneous lupus erythematosus; DLE, discoid lupus erythematosus; SCLE, subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus; SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus; LET, lupus tumidus.

four DLE patients with facial rash, and four further patients with dermatomyositis. Improvement was noticed in all SLE patients but only in one with discoid lesions. Walker et al⁵¹ reported two patients with discoid lupus who showed significant improvement with tacrolimus ointment 0.03% in 0.05% clobetasol propionate cream while Zabawski⁵² reported one patient with discoid lupus treated successfully with pimecrolimus cream 1%.

Tacrolimus was also effective in the treatment of one patient with lupus tumidus.⁵³ Böhm et al⁵⁴ successfully treated three patients (one with SLE and two with SCLE) with tacrolimus and Kanekura et al⁵⁵ had the same results in three patients with SLE and facial skin lesions.

In 2004, Drüke et al⁵⁶ and de la Rosa Carrillo et al⁵⁷ treated one patient with SCLE and one patient with discoid lupus with tacrolimus. Lampropoulos et al⁵⁸ published an open-label study of 11 patients comprising five with discoid lupus, four with SCLE and two with SLE. Tacrolimus ointment was applied twice daily for six weeks with a good response in both patients with SLE, two of four patients with SCLE (see Figure 1) and two patients with discoid lupus, while one patient with DLE had a partial response. A couple of months later an open uncontrolled clinical trial was published by Kreuter et al⁵⁹ who used pimecrolimus 1% cream in 11 patients with different forms of lupus erythematosus comprising four with DLE, three with SLE, two with SCLE, and two with lupus tumidus. Pimecrolimus cream was applied twice daily for three weeks under semi-occlusive conditions (overnight occlusion with hydrocolloid dressings) with significant improvement in all patients (57% improvement on a clinical severity score).

In 2005, Tlacuilo-Parra et al⁶⁰ reported 10 patients with discoid lupus treated successfully with pimecrolimus for eight weeks. The overall improvement on a clinical severity score was 52%. Three patients showed a reduction of more than

70%, four patients 50%–70%, and three patients 30%–50%. All patients had a skin biopsy before and after treatment which showed a significant reduction in the density of the dermal lymphocytic infiltrate. A quality of life index was also used (Skinindex-29),⁶¹ with a mean improvement of 46%. In the same year Heffernan et al⁶² reported five patients with discoid lupus erythematosus who showed improvement of their rash after 12 weeks of tacrolimus ointment. Meller et al⁶³ described one patient with SCLE and Cassis et al⁶⁴ a further patient with SCLE attributable to monocyclic antidepressant therapy who were treated successfully with tacrolimus.

Three publications concerning the use of calcineurin inhibitors and cutaneous lupus erythematosus were published in 2006. Sugano et al⁶⁵ successfully treated four patients with discoid lupus using tacrolimus ointment for 4–8 weeks while von Pelchrzim et al⁶⁶ had 50% success (one of two patients with SLE and one of two patients with DLE). Nagao et al⁶⁷ reported a patient with cutaneous lupus overlapping with lichen planus who was treated effectively with tacrolimus.

Tzung et al⁶⁸ published the first randomized, double-blind, controlled study in 2007. Eighteen patients with facial rashes participated, of whom 13 had SLE, four had DLE and one had SCLE. Tacrolimus ointment was applied twice daily on one side of the face and clobetasol propionate 0.05% ointment on the other side. A partial response was noticed in all patients without significant differences between the two creams, but 11 patients developed teleangiectasiae on the clobetasol side during the first three weeks, indicating better tolerability and safety of tacrolimus compared with topical steroids.

A retrospective study was published in 2009 by Madan et al.⁶⁹ A specially formulated preparation of tacrolimus 0.3% in clobetasol propionate 0.05% ointment was compared with either 0.1% tacrolimus or clobetasol propionate 0.05% as monotherapy in 18 patients with cutaneous lupus

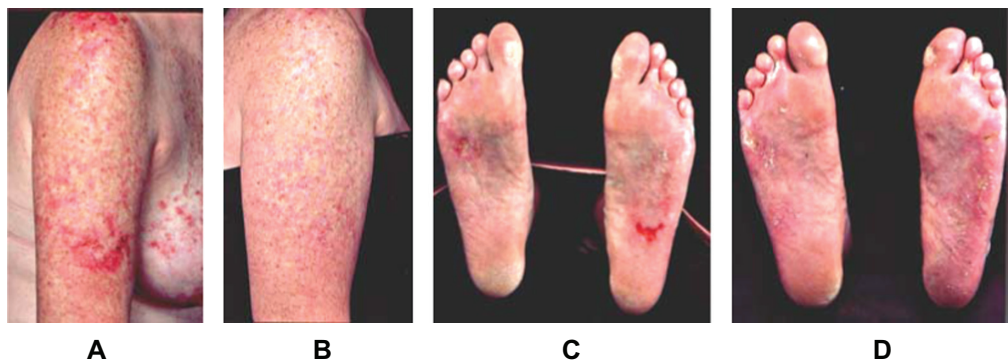


Figure 1 Two patients with SCLE lesions on upper right limb and SCLE lesions on soles, respectively, before (A, C) and after (B, D) treatment with tacrolimus ointment. Copyright © 2004. Reprinted with permission from Lampropoulos CE, Sangle S, Harrison P, Hughes GR, D'Cruz DP. Topical tacrolimus therapy of resistant cutaneous lesions in lupus erythematosus: A possible alternative. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. 2004;43:1383–1385.
Abbreviation: SCLE, subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus.

erythematosus, which seemed to be more effective. This is in accordance with experimental evidence that combination of corticosteroids with calcineurin inhibitors can achieve superior therapeutic efficacy and stronger inhibition of T-cell proliferation compared with monotherapy.⁷⁰

Discussion

Cutaneous lesions in lupus erythematosus may prove very resistant to classical systemic and topical agents. These lesions usually appear in visible areas resulting in significant psychological effects. Therapy is often unsatisfactory because of recalcitrant disease or serious side effects from corticosteroids.

Over the last two decades, tacrolimus and the newer calcineurin inhibitor pimecrolimus have emerged as effective immunosuppressive and anti-inflammatory agents. The experience in atopic dermatitis showed that they are very effective and safe, especially in children and for facial lesions where only weak topical steroids can be used. These ointments are expensive, but a cost-effectiveness analysis showed that in the long term the cost is similar for tacrolimus and high-potency corticosteroids.⁷¹ They are not systemically absorbed, even when large areas of skin are affected, and their adverse reactions usually subside with continuation of treatment. Their use must be combined with sun protection because most of the cutaneous lesions in lupus are photosensitive.

The usual effective treatment is application of the cream twice daily for at least four weeks, during which time improvement of symptoms is expected. Skin lesions in SLE can improve significantly in most patients, but this is less likely in patients with discoid lupus or SCLE. The response to treatment is partial in these particular types of cutaneous lupus and prolonged therapy may be needed, reflecting the chronicity and unresponsiveness of these lesions.⁷² Nevertheless, 50%–60% of patients report a partial or good response, an encouraging result if we consider that these cutaneous lesions are usually resistant to systemic or other topical agents. Recent studies have shown that combination of calcineurin inhibitors with steroids is more effective than monotherapy, suggesting that this should be considered for very resistant lesions.

Most of the publications are case reports with small numbers of patients. The only randomized, double-blind study showed calcineurin inhibitors and steroids had similar efficacy but without serious side effects, reflecting the necessity for more prospective trials with larger numbers of patients. The warning issued by the FDA regarding the

possible low risk of cancer should be considered by the prescribing physician, especially as these agents remain off-label for use in lupus. A further consideration is the increased risk of lymphoma that is associated with having SLE,⁷³ and so treatment should be limited to short periods of time. In conclusion, the data in the literature taken together suggest that topical calcineurin inhibitors can be considered to be a relatively safe and attractive alternative treatment for resistant cutaneous lesions in lupus erythematosus.

Disclosures

The authors report no conflict of interest in this work.

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