

# Desmoglein 1 antibodies (Pemphigus foliaceus)

Pemphigus includes a group of often fatal, autoimmune, blistering diseases characterized by intraepithelial lesions. Pemphigus vulgaris and its variants may present with oral or other mucosal lesions alone or with mucosal plus skin lesions. Pemphigus foliaceus and its variants present with skin lesions alone.

Both forms of pemphigus are caused by autoantibodies to cell surface antigens of stratified epithelia of mucous membranes and skin. These antibodies bind to calcium dependent adhesion molecules in cell surface desmosomes, notably desmoglein 1(DSG-1) in pemphigus foliaceus and desmoglein 3 (DSG-3) in pemphigus vulgaris. Pemphigus vulgaris patients with both mucosal and skin lesions have antibodies to both DSG-3 and DSG-1. The diagnosis of pemphigus depends on biopsy and serum antibody studies.

Indication: Suspicion of pemphigus foliaceus

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days\*

Method: IFT

Units: Titer

Ref.- range: <1:10

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>