Topical 0.2% Rapamycin to Treat Facial Angiofibromas and Hypomelanotic Macules in Tuberous Sclerosis

Rapamicina tópica al 0,2% para el tratamiento de angiofibromas faciales y máculas hipomelanóticas en la esclerosis tuberosa

Tuberous sclerosis is an autosomal dominant neurocutaneous disorder caused by mutations in tumor suppressor genes TSC1 (in chromosome 9q34), which encodes hamartin, and TSC2 (in chromosome 16p13.3), which encodes tuberin. Hamartin and tuberin, under normal circumstances, form a complex that inhibits the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), which plays a crucial role in cell-cycle regulation. Mutations in the TSC1 and TSC2 genes lead to defective functioning of these proteins and result in uncontrolled cell proliferation that is characterized by the formation of hamartomas in multiple organs, including the skin and kidneys, and in the central nervous system. 1,2 Rapamycin (sirolimus) is an immunosuppressant that inhibits the mTOR pathway. Its only approved indication is prophylaxis of renal transplant rejection. Thanks to its antineoplastic properties, sirolimus inhibits angiogenesis and tumor cell proliferation, and has also been shown to be effective in reducing the number and size of tumors in patients with tuberous sclerosis. Recent publications suggest that topical rapamycin is effective for treating facial angiofibromas 3-7 and reducing hypomelanotic macules 8 in patients with tuberous sclerosis.

We report a case of a 13-year-old boy who had been clinically diagnosed with tuberous sclerosis at age 4 months based on the presence of typical manifestations of this condition, namely epilepsy, multiple hypomelanotic macules, and facial angiofibromas. Genetic analysis confirmed sporadic tuberous sclerosis caused by a c5043C>G mutation in exon 38 of the TSC2 gene, changing the sequence

References


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remission. The effectiveness of rapamycin against hypomelanotic macules might be explained by the fact that it increases transcription of microphthalmia transcription factor (MITF), which is involved in melanogenic gene expression and in the induction of melanogenesis in melanoma cells.7

In conclusion, the present case further supports the usefulness of topical rapamycin to treat hypomelanotic macules in patients with tuberous sclerosis. However, more patients treated with topical rapamycin are needed in order to establish its safety and long-term effectiveness and to determine the most appropriate treatment regimen.

References


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