Author's response to reviews

Title: Amyloidosis Cutis Dyschromica in Two female siblings: cases report

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Author's response to reviews: see over
Dear Editor,

We have structured our abstract according to the guidelines provided by BMC Dermatology, and ensure that our revised manuscript conforms to the journal style.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>reviewer's comments (Bouke Hazenberg)</th>
<th>Response to the concerns</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The authors describe (page 4) that the Congo red staining was positive, but it is also important to let the reader know that there was apple green birefringence in polarized light visible</td>
<td>“If using polarized light microscope, eosinophilic masses stained with Congo red will show the characteristic of apple-green birefringence.” was supplied on page 4</td>
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<td>2. Additional staining with HMB-45 was negative. What was the reason to look only for this specific protein? Would it be useful to look for other proteins such as keratin?</td>
<td>Because the clinical features of our cases are similar to cutaneous dyschromia, such as dyschromatosis universalis hereditaria. We stained the section with marker of HMB-45 in order to differentiate these diseases.</td>
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<td>3. The authors state (page 6) that genetic loci for familial PCA have not been identified so far. However, it might improve the interest for the readers to discuss shortly the current literature about recently detected genetic factors in familial cutaneous amyloidosis such as mutations of the oncostatin M receptor beta and the IL31 receptor</td>
<td>We reviewed some more current literature about recently detected genetic factors in familial PCA.</td>
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</table>

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Wenlin yang