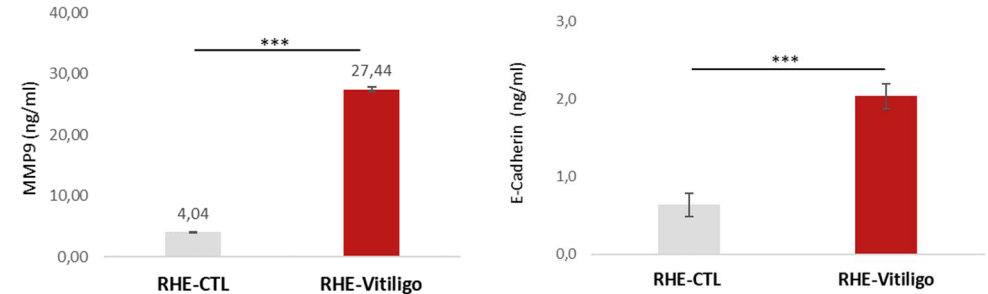
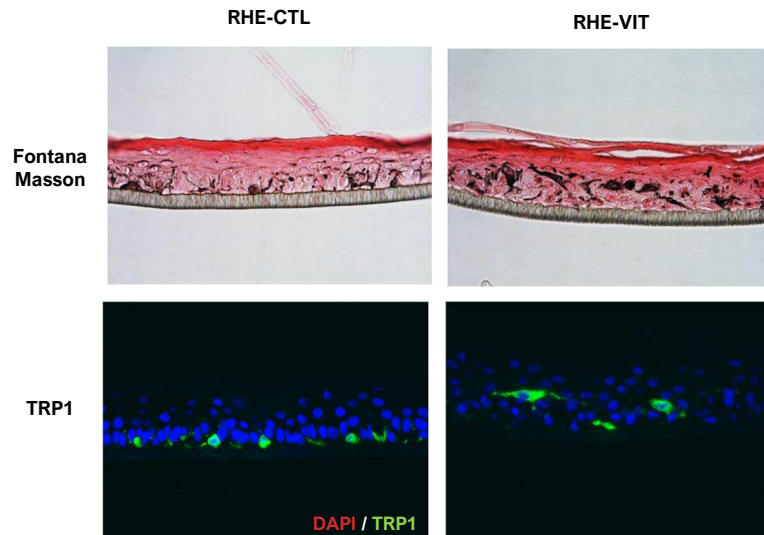


# VITILIGO : loss of pigmentation by melanocytorrhagy



**Vitiligo** is the most common depigmenting skin condition, with a prevalence estimated at 1% of the world population. This pathology results from a selective disappearance of melanocytes from the basal layer of the epidermis, a phenomena called *melanocytorrhagy*. Vitiligo is a complex pathology with imprecise origin. The activation of the immune system (cytotoxic action of CD8 T cells and secretion of cytokines by memory T lymphocytes) as well as a lack of adhesion of melanocytes seem to be at the source of melanocytorrhagy. StratiCELL offers a model of reconstructed human epidermis stimulated with various inflammatory cytokines in order to reproduce this typical condition observed in vitiligo.

<b>Description</b>	Replicates melanocytorrhagy conditions : increase of E-Cadherin and MMP-9 associated with a loss of melanocytes adhesion to the basal layer.
<b>Skin model</b>	<b>RHE-VIT: Reconstructed Human Epidermis</b> including Normal Human Epidermal Melanocytes, stimulated with inflammatory cytokines associated with the melanocytorrhagic <b>VIT</b> iligo condition
<b>Positive reference</b>	Not available
<b>Endpoints</b>	<p><b>1. Histological analysis</b> by Fontana-Masson staining and immuno-staining (TRP1)</p> <p><b>2. Quantification of MMP-9 and E-Cadherin</b> released in the culture supernatant, by ELISA</p> <p><b>3. Expression of MMP-9 genes</b> by RT-qPCR</p>



### 3. Expression of MMP-9 genes by RT-qPCR

