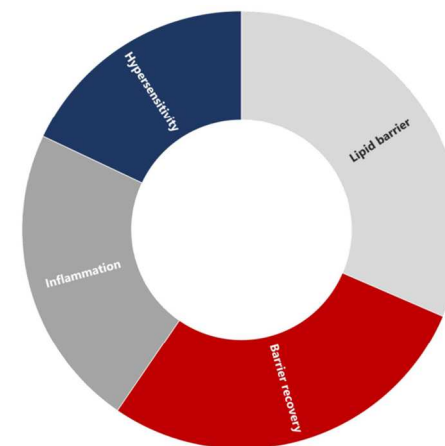
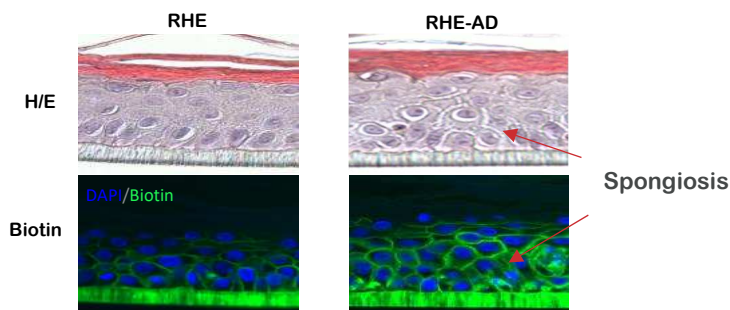


ATOPIC DERMATITIS: barrier resilience in a Th2-driven inflammation



Atopic Dermatitis (AD) is a skin disorder driven by a Th2 inflammatory response associated with epidermal barrier defects. Based on a 3D reconstructed epidermis stimulated with Th2-type interleukins, StratiCELL has established a 3D skin models displaying AD features. This model and associated endpoints are highly relevant to study dyslipidemia, barrier resilience, and inflammation in atopic or sensitive skin conditions.

Description	Replicates AD features : loss of epidermal barrier function and Th2-type inflammatory status	
Skin model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RHE-AD: Reconstructed Human Epidermis treated with Th2-type interleukins - NHEK-Th2: Normal Human Epidermal Keratinocytes treated with Th2-type interleukins 	
Positive reference	JAK/STAT inhibitors, LXR agonist	
Endpoints	1. Spongiosis and barrier function analysis by histological analysis (Hemalun/Eosin (H/E) staining) and trans-membrane Biotin diffusion assay.	2. Expression of genes playing key roles in AD , by RT-qPCR : individual TaqMan probes or 93 TaqMan Low-Density Arrays (TLDA).



3. Quantification of Periostin proteins by ELISA.

