



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.



3D model

RHE-VIT : melanized Reconstructed Human Epidermis stimulated with inflammatory cytokines associated with the melanocytorrhagic VITiligo condition.



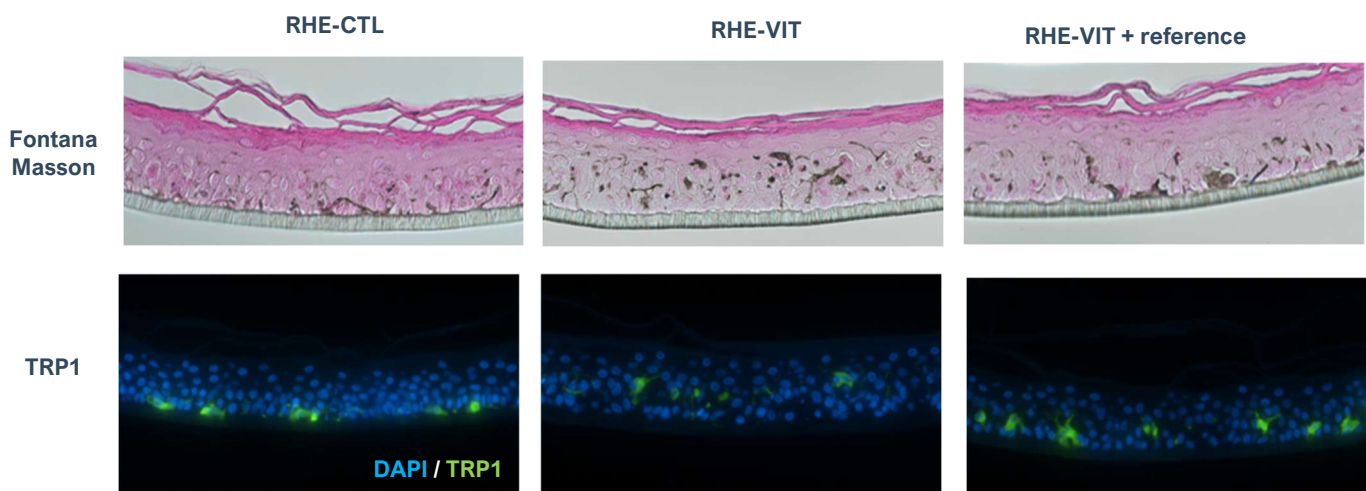
Positive Reference

- JAK/STAT inhibitor
- MMP-9 inhibitor



Testing Methods

1. Histological analysis by Fontana-Masson staining and TRP1 immunostaining.



2. Quantification of MMP-9 and E-Cadherin released by ELISA.

