IN VITRO & EX VIVO TESTING



Acute Inflammation

Combined in vitro testing for full objectivation

Acute inflammation is a response of the immune system to various triggers. In the skin, inflammation can occur following infection, sun-burn, allergen or contact with irritant. Compared to long-lasting chronic inflammation, this short-term immune response aims to rapidly counteract the source of dysfunction. Multiple cytokines and chemokines have been long described as relevant signatures of anti-inflammatory treatments.

StratiCELL offers an extensive range of assays to explore the antiinflammatory properties of raw active ingredients and final skin care products, against acute inflammation induced by specific triggers such as UV radiation, TNF-alpha, phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), bacterial lipopolysaccharides (LPS) or lipopeptides (MALP-2).



Expression or quantification of inflammatory biomarkers by RT-qPCR or ELISA, respectively.

CELL SYSTEMS*	CHALLENGES	POSITIVE REFERENCES	INFLAMMATORY BIOMARKERS
NHEK	Phorbol diester	Dexamethasone or Ibuprofen	• IL-1-alpha, IL-6, IL-8, TNF-alpha
NHEK	TNF-alpha	Dexamethasone or Ibuprofen	• CXCL5, MCP1
NHEK	UV-AB	Dexamethasone	 IL-6, IL-8, TNF-alpha Activation of the NFκB transcription factor
NHDF	Phorbol diester	Dexamethasone	• Activation of the NFkB transcription factor
NHDF	UV-AB	Indomethacin	• PGE-2
NHDF	Lipopolysaccharide	Ibuprofen	• IL-6, IL-8, CXCL-5, MCP-1
RHE	Urban Dust	Dexamethasone	• IL-1-alpha, IL-8
RHE	MALP-2	Oxidized lipoproteins	• IL-8, TNF-alpha, HBD2/DEFB4
THP-1	Lipopolysaccharide	Dexamethasone	• IL-1-alpha, IL-6, IL-8, TNF-alpha

^{*} NHEK: Normal Human Epidermal Keratinocytes - NHDF: Normal Human Dermal Fibroblasts – RHE: Reconstructed Human Epidermis THP-1: human leukemic monocyte

Quantification of inflammatory biomarkers by independent ELISA assays



