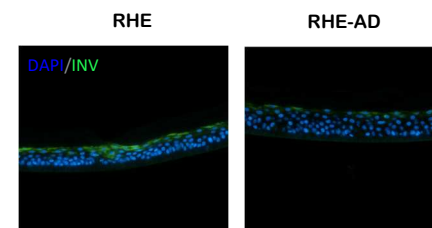
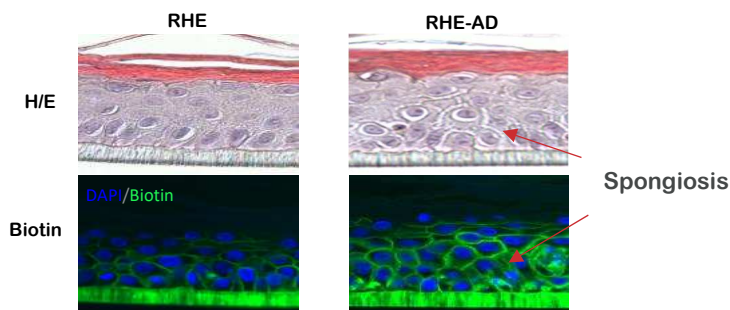


ATOPIIC DERMATITIS: barrier resilience in a Th2-driven inflammation



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-Th2: 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	<p>1. Spongiosis and barrier function analysis by histological analysis (Hemalun/Eosin (H/E) staining) and trans-membrane Biotin diffusion assay.</p>	<p>2. Quantification and localisation of key AD biomarkers by Western-Blotting and immuno-staining, respectively.</p>



3. Expression of genes playing key roles in AD, by RT-qPCR : individual TaqMan probes or 93 TaqMan Low-Density Arrays (TLDA).

4. Quantification of Periostin proteins by ELISA.

