INNOVATIVE EX VIVO PROTOCOLS TO SUBSTANTIATE THE ANTI-POLLUTION CLAIM

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MAJOR AIR POLLUTANTS

Complex mixture of toxics

- UV and pollution are considered as the two major environmental factors responsible for cutaneous ageing, appearance of wrinkles and formation of dark spots.
- Many scientific publications showed that repeated exposure to pollution :

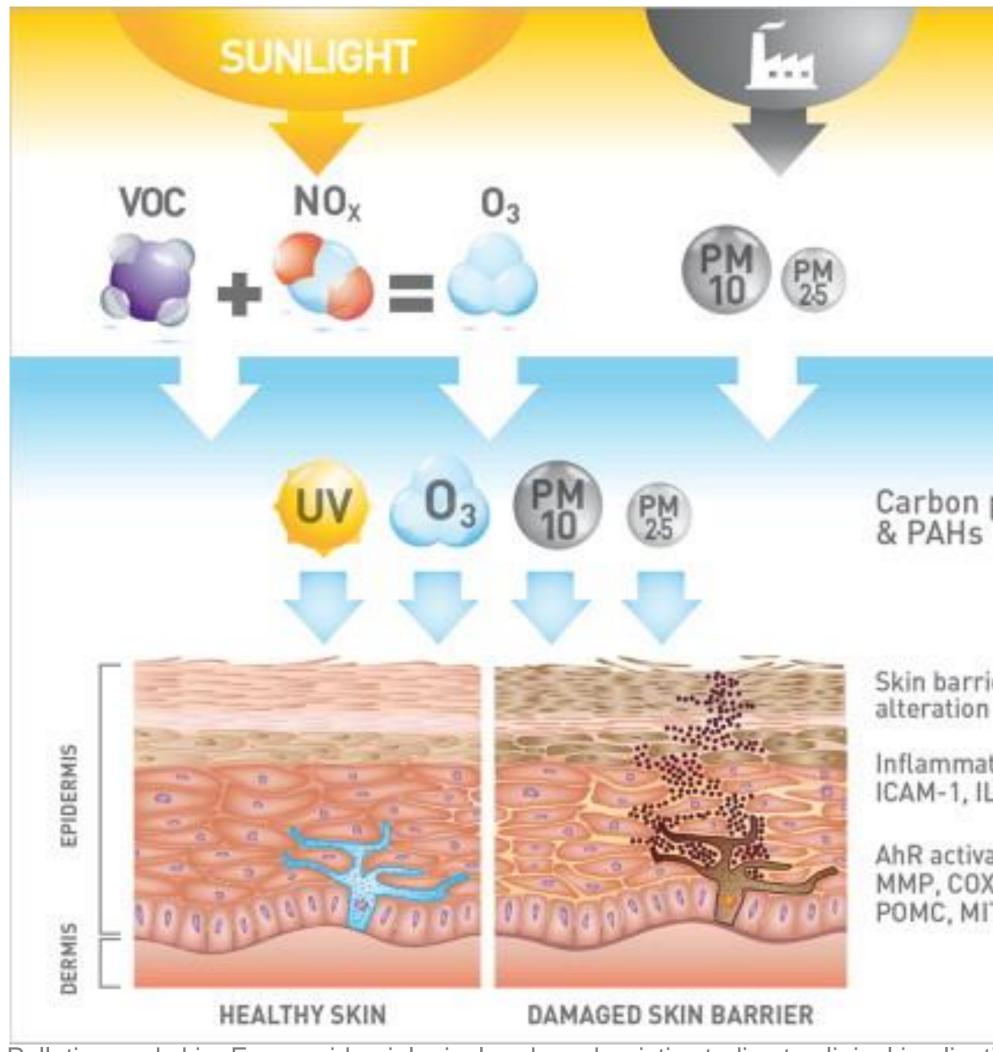
Increases risks of several diseases (chronic and acute respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, lung cancer...)

Exacerbates dermatological pathologies (atopic dermatitis, eczema, dry skin..)

sensitivity Worsen cutaneous and reactivity



CELL MECHANISM & BIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO POLLUTION



Pollution and skin: From epidemiological and mechanistic studies to clinical implications. Krutmann J. et. *al*. 2014

Biological pathways

- ROS production
- Lipids & proteins oxidation
- DNA damages (apoptosis)
- Activation of Nrf2 pathways and detoxifying enzymes...
- Inflammatory response (NFkB, proinflammatory) cytokines)
- Activation of melanogenesis

Skin damage

- Oxidative stress
- Skin barrier alteration
- Inflammation & Sensitive skin
- Pigmentation & Dark spots
- Premature skin aging
- Sebum excretion
- Skin unbalance (microbiota)

Carbon particles & PAHs

Skin barrier

Inflammation: ICAM-1, IL1a, IL6

AhR activation: MMP, COX 2, POMC, MITF,



INNOVATIVE STANDARDIZED METHODOLOGIES

CIDP has developed a pollution exposure system to allow *in-vitro* controlled exposure to pollutants (O₃, cigarettes smoke, dust...) mimicking pollution.

In vitro anti-pollution assays are performed on cells and tissue models (explants and 3D Reconstructed Human Epidermis).











Cigarette smoke box

Ozone Generator

Without or with Light exposure (UVR, blue light)

Ozone Production: 1.6 ppm/h Temperature inside chamber: 37.5°C

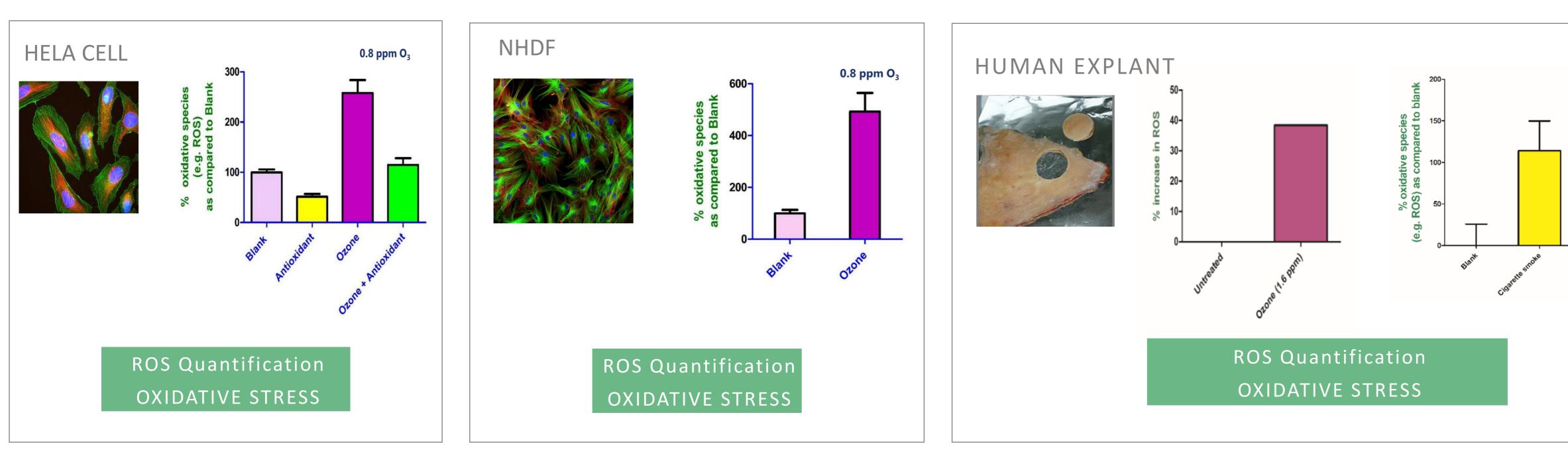






ROS quantification after O_3 or cigarette smoke exposure

In vitro & Ex vivo models



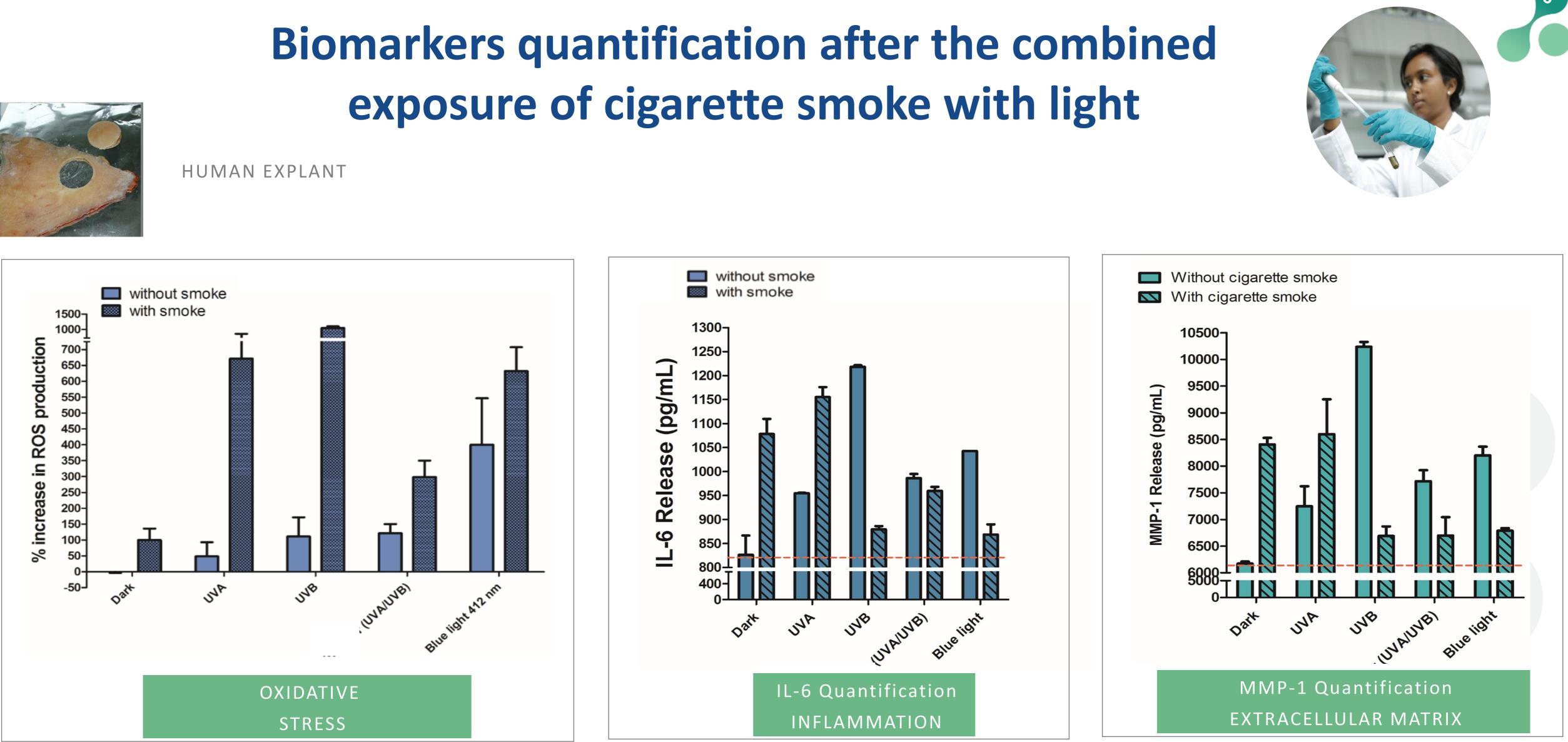
The level of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) increases after exposure to either O_3 or cigarette smoke. Addition of an antioxidant decreases ROS induced after O_3 exposure





exposure of cigarette smoke with light





The combined exposure of cigarette smoke + light potentialises ROS induction. Cigarette smoke +/- light induces the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-6 and the matrix metalloproteinase MMP-1









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