



Erythroid differentiation regulator 1 (Erdr1) improves wound healing of acne skin, an inflammatory skin disease

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Abstract:

Acne is a chronic skin disease caused by a symbiotic microorganism, *Propionibacterium acnes* (*P. acnes*). There are numerous treatments for acne, but the development of effective therapies is still necessary. Erythroid differentiation regulator 1 (Erdr1) has been proposed to be advantageous in inflammatory skin disorders such as rosacea and psoriasis. In this study, we first showed that Erdr1 was lowly expressed at acne skin compared to normal skin, and it indicated that Erdr1 expression was negatively regulated in acne skin. To further evaluate the effects of Erdr1, it was subcutaneously injected into a mouse model of acne. The results represented that Erdr1 significantly reduced the necrotic lesions in acne skin and also decreased the infiltration of inflammatory cells. In addition, collagen synthesis and fibroblast activation were induced by Erdr1 around acne infected skin.

Biography:

Sora Lee has completed her PhD from Korea University and postdoctoral studies from Nano-Bio resources Centre of Sookmyung Women's University. She is the senior researcher of Kine Sciences.



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