

# A new ex vivo skin model to mimic pollen allergens exposition and evaluate preventive or cleansing effects of skin care products

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#### Introduction

By their morphology and function, infundibula are natural site of accumulation of many exogenous elements, such as microorganisms, chemicals, pollutant matters or allergens such as pollen allergens.

In most cases this **accumulation** is a source of discomfort but it may lead to severe allergic reactions in sensitive subjects. The development of care products protecting against the accumulation of pollen in the infundibula or of products facilitating the elimination of pollen deposits is of great importance for people with allergies and can limit the sensitization.

In order to evaluate the preventive or cleansing efficacy of care or hygiene skin products, a new model using hairy skin explants on Perfex vivo supports was developed to mimic the accumulation of pollen allergen in hair follicles infundibula.

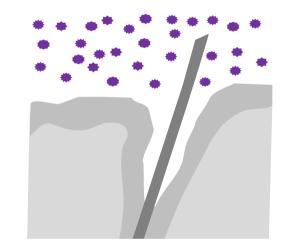
## Materials & Methods

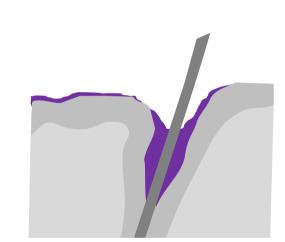
Skin explants were obtained from an abdoplasty of a 33-year-old Caucasian male and were set up on BIO-EC's Perfex vivo® system.



Recombinant pollen allergen Phl p 5b (Abcam ref. ab225974, **Timothy grass pollen**) was applied topically for 6 hours.







**Product** application (preventive or curative) were carried out to define if pollen allergen accumulation in infundibulum can be reduced or removed.

- Film forming product was topically applied at the rate of 2μL/cm<sup>2</sup>, 10 min prior to pollen exposure.
- Cleansing product was applied after 6 hours of pollen exposure. Skin surface was rubbed with two cotton discs soaked with the product.

Pollen accumulation was revealed by immunohistochemistry using anti-Phl p 5b antibody (Biorbyt, ref orb51666) and peroxidase technic.

The stainings were observed by microscopy and pictures of infundibulum areas were obtained.

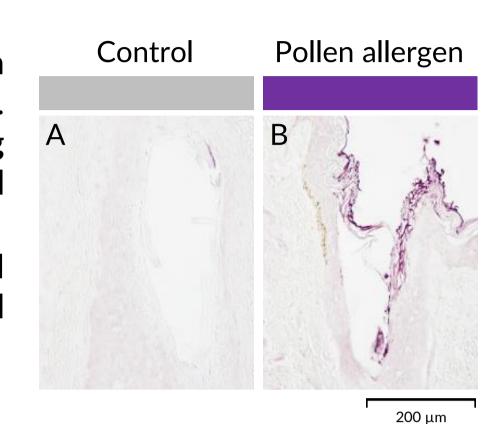
The percentage of the region of interest (infundibulum) covered by the staining (stained surface percentage) was determined by image analysis. Unpaired t-test were performed to compare experimental groups.

### **Results & Discussion**

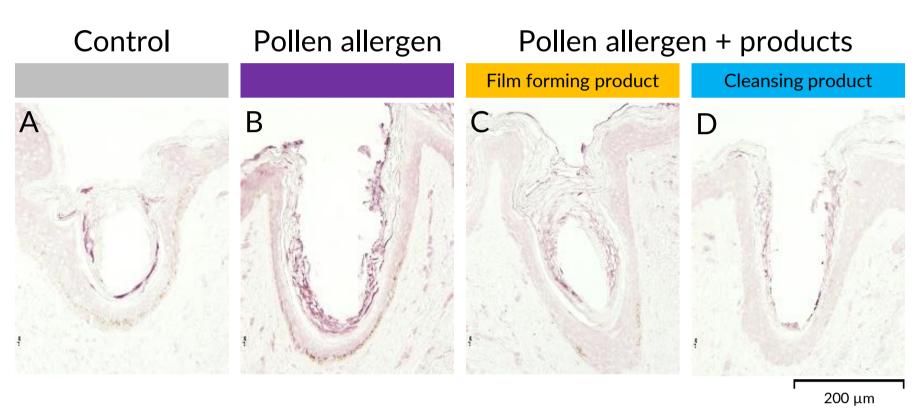
#### Model development

Immunostaining of pollen allergen in infundibulum. Slight non-specific staining was observed on control condition (A).

Clear staining was observed on pollen allergen-exposed condition (B).

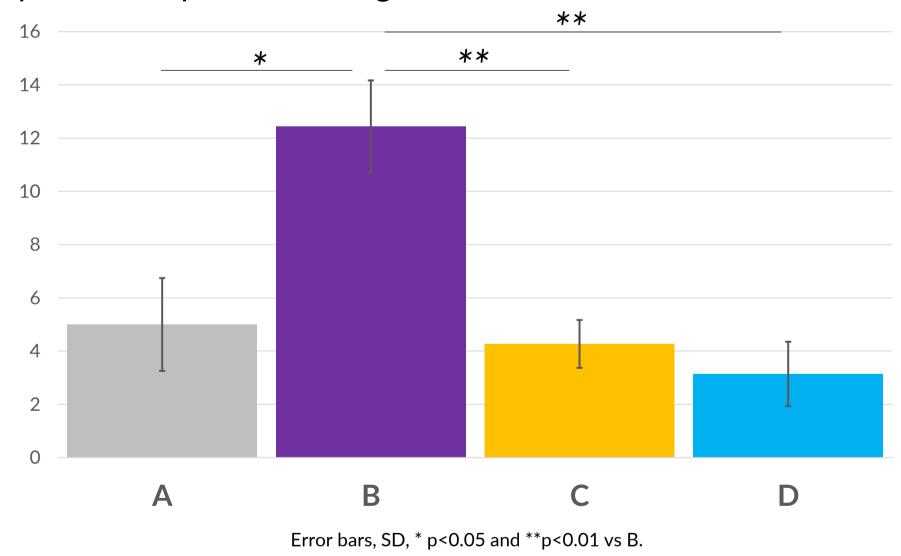


#### **Products testing**



Control (A) showed a slight non-specific staining. After pollen allergen exposure, a clear staining was observed (B). Preventive treatment with film-forming product led to an important decrease of pollen allergen staining (C). Cleansing product removed a high amount of pollen allergen (D).

Image analysis: surface percentage of the infundibula positive to pollen staining.



Pollen allergen exposure induced a significant increase in pollen allergen accumulation in infundibula by 149%\*.

The preventive application of the film forming product completely prevented pollen allergen accumulation in the infundibulum. Cleansing with a cosmetic product following pollen exposure significantly remove accumulated pollen from infundibula.

## Conclusions

The model based on hairy skin explants on Perfex vivo support allows to mimic skin exposure to pollen allergens and their deposit in infundibula. This model can highlight protective effects of film forming products by reducing the accumulation of pollen on the skin and permits to evaluate cleansing effects of products applied to remove pollen from the skin.

## References

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