

2'-Fucosyllactose attenuates particulate matter-induced inflammation via inhibition of hypoxia-inducible factor in keratinocytes

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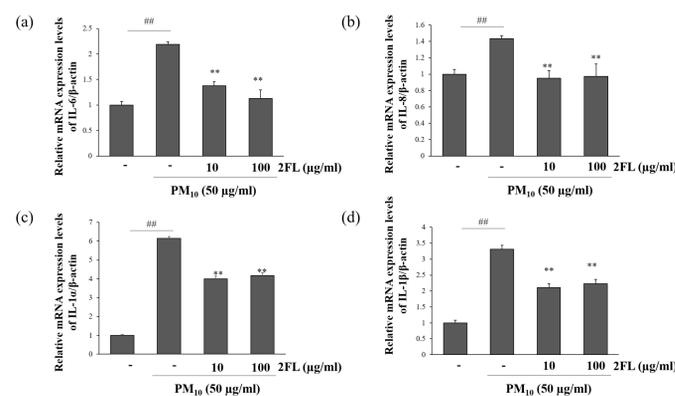
Introduction:

Particulate matter (PM) is known to induce oxidative stress via the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and to stimulate the secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as TNF- α , IL-1 α , IL-6 and IL-8. In addition, these particles carry organic chemicals, such as polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which are potent ligands for aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) in keratinocytes. Activated AhR signaling causes inflammatory skin lesions similar to contact dermatitis.

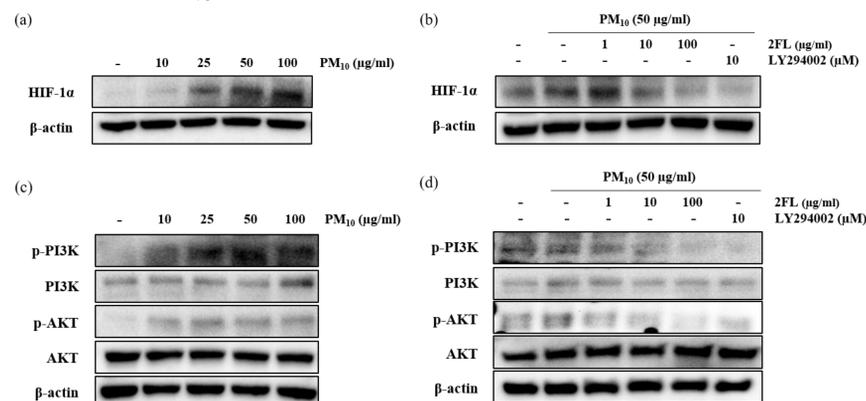
2'-Fucosyllactose (2FL) is a major constituent of human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs), which can be present at ≤ 5 g/L in milk. It has been reported that a lower 2FL level in mother's milk was associated with a higher incidence of diarrhea in breast-fed infants. In addition, 2FL possesses protective effects against infectious diseases, which are caused by pathogenic bacteria and their toxins. In the present study, we demonstrated the effects of PM₁₀ on skin inflammation and HIF-1 α accumulation. Furthermore, we investigated the inhibitory effects of 2FL on PM₁₀-induced HIF-1 α accumulation via the PI3K/Akt pathway. Our results suggested that 2FL has protective effects against PM₁₀-induced inflammatory responses by inhibition of the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway in skin keratinocytes.

Results & Discussion:

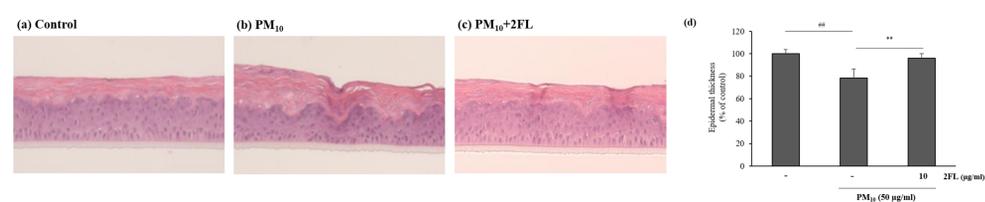
◆ Figure 1. The effects of 2FL on IL-6, IL-8, IL-1 α and IL-1 β mRNA expression levels in PM₁₀-induced HaCaT keratinocytes.



◆ Figure 2. The inhibitory effects of 2FL on the stabilization of HIF-1 α and the PI3K/Akt pathway in PM₁₀-induced HaCaT keratinocytes.



◆ Figure 3. Improvement of the PM₁₀-induced epidermal damage with treatment of 2FL in the RHE model.



Conclusions:

1. PM₁₀ induced the mRNA expression of IL-6, IL-8, IL-1 α , and IL-1 β whereas 2FL treatment inhibited increase of pro-inflammatory cytokines in PM₁₀-induced HaCaT cells.
2. PM₁₀ increased the protein levels of HIF-1 α and 2FL suppressed of it by inhibiting the PI3K/Akt pathway in PM₁₀-induced HaCaT cells.
3. In addition, 2FL treatment also improved PM₁₀-induced epidermal thickness and integrity of the cornified layer in RHE model.
4. Taken together, we suggest that 2FL can be a potent candidate as a cosmetic ingredient to alleviate skin irritation and inflammation caused by urban air pollution.

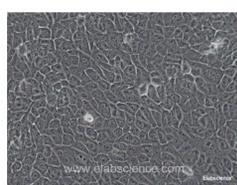
Materials & Methods:

Cell information

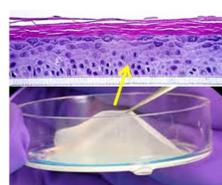
- Human epidermal keratinocyte cell line (HaCaT)
- Epidermal skin (RHE, skinEthic®)

Fine dust, particulate matter

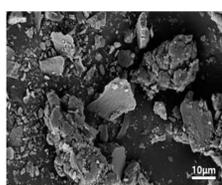
- PM₁₀-like (PAH's)



<HaCaT cell line>



<3D Epidermal skin>



< Particulate matter >

Evaluation of IL-6, IL-8, IL-1 α and IL-1 β

- Real time PCR

Evaluation of HIF-1 α and PI3K/Akt stabilization

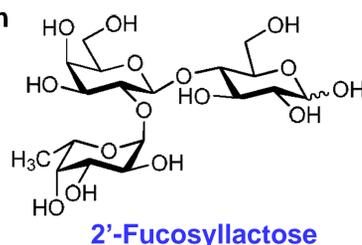
- Western blotting

Evaluation of improvement of epidermis

- H&E staining

Material information

- 2'-fucosyllactose (2FL)



References:

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2. Kim KE, Cho D, Park HJ. Air pollution and skin diseases: Adverse effects of airborne particulate matter on various skin diseases. *Life Sciences*, 152, 126-134 (2016).
3. Charoud-Got J, Emma G, Seghers J et al. Preparation of a PM_{2.5}-like reference material in sufficient quantities for accurate monitoring of anions and cations in fine atmospheric dust. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.*, 409, 7121-7131 (2017).
4. Song S, Lee K, Lee YM et al. Acute health effects of urban fine and ultrafine particles on children with atopic dermatitis. *Environ. Res.*, 111, 394-399 (2011).
5. Jeong SH, Park JH, Kim JN et al. Up-regulation of TNF- α secretion by cigarette smoke is mediated by Egr-1 in HaCaT human keratinocytes. *Exp. Dermatol.*, 19, e206-212 (2010).