

Skin defences point to eczema therapies

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The body's own natural defences could be harnessed in a potential therapy for a common skin condition, research suggests.

The discovery may help create new treatments for [atopic eczema](#), which affects around one in five children and one in 20 adults in the UK.

Dermatitis

Also called [atopic dermatitis](#) or AD, the condition causes distressing itchy lesions that can lead to broken skin with increased susceptibility to infection. It can have a severe impact on people's lives, work and sleep.

Skin barrier

The discovery follows recent studies that show having an intact natural skin barrier is important in preventing eczema.

Now, researchers have found a way to use the body's own defence system to repair tiny breaks in the skin's natural barrier, which make people more vulnerable to eczema.

Bacterial infection

The skin's barrier can be impaired by genetic flaws, environmental factors or bacterial infections.

People with eczema are much more likely to carry bacteria known as *Staphylococcus aureus* on their skins.

In people with eczema, this bacteria can infect skin lesions and cause damage to the skin barrier.

Protective compound

Researchers at the University of Edinburgh's MRC Centre for Inflammation Research have discovered that skin cells can be instructed to produce a naturally occurring protective compound.

This substance – called human beta-defensin 2 (hBD2) – is known to kill bacteria, but the study found it is also vital in preventing damage to the skin barrier caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Individuals with eczema typically do not turn on production of hBD2 in their damaged skin lesions.

The researchers found that when hBD2 was applied to skin cells grown in the lab, it helped the skin to remain intact, with the cells strengthening protection against the bacterial damage like reinforcing mortar between the bricks in a wall.

New therapies

Their findings could lead to new therapies to prevent or treat [eczema](#). Conventional treatment with steroid creams can have side-effects, and become less effective over time.

The study is published in the *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*. The work was funded by the Medical Research Council and China

Scholarship Council.

More information: IL-1beta-induced protection of keratinocytes against Staphylococcus aureus-secreted proteases is mediated by human beta defensin 2. DOI: [dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2016.08.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2016.08.025)

Provided by University of Edinburgh

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