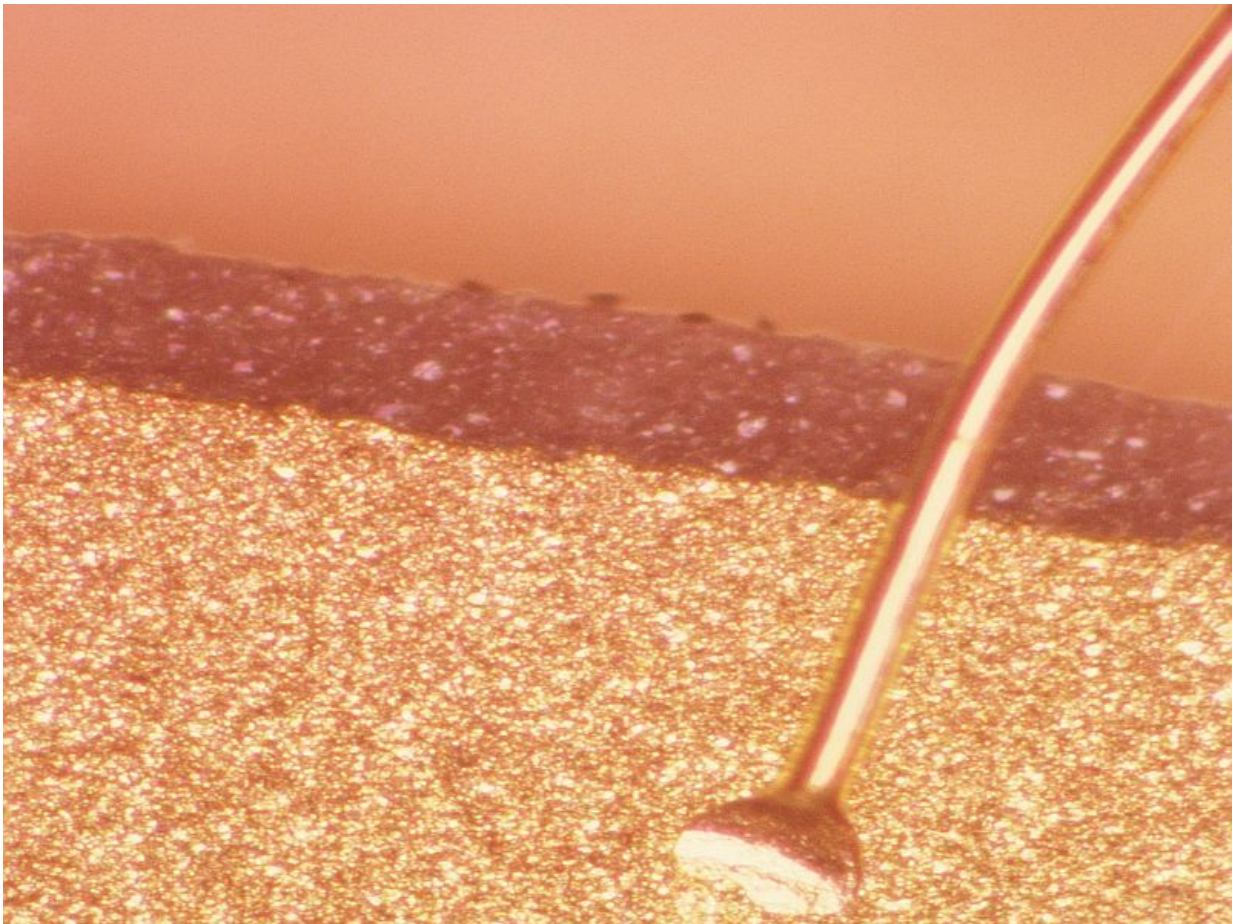


Myricetin potentially protective against photodamage of skin

August 24 2017



(HealthDay)—Myricetin protects cells from photodamage via the

I κ B/NF κ B signaling pathway, according to a study published online Aug. 17 in the *Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology*.

Jing Xie, M.D., from Shangdong University in Jinan, and Yanyan Zheng, M.D., from the Wenzhou People's Hospital—both in China, examined the effect of myricetin on human keratinocyte cell line (HaCaT) cells. The authors performed a cell viability assay and measured [reactive oxygen species](#) (ROS).

The researchers found that, as determined by the cell viability assay, ultraviolet (UV)-induced keratinocyte death was attenuated by myricetin in a dose-dependent manner. Myricetin pretreatment also reduced the UV-induced ROS levels. Real-time [polymerase chain reaction](#) and Western blot showed that myricetin suppressed the upregulation of COX2 induced by UV in keratinocyte. In signal transduction studies, myricetin was confirmed to attenuate COX2 upregulation induced by UV via suppression of I κ B/NF κ B pathways.

"These results showed that antioxidant property of myricetin can effectively attenuate UV-caused cell damage and suppress the expression of COX2 through the I κ B/NF κ B signaling pathways," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract](#)
[Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2017 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: Myricetin potentially protective against photodamage of skin (2017, August 24)
retrieved 30 April 2024 from
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-08-myricetin-potentially-photodamage-skin.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private

study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.