

幹細胞上清液
皮膚再生 (塗布)
レポート④

ヒト脂肪細胞順化
エキス皮膚損傷へ
の効果

Fumiko Yano, et al.
Effects of conditioned medium
obtained from human adipose-
derived
stem cells on skin inflammation
: Regenerative Therapy 20 (2022)
72e77

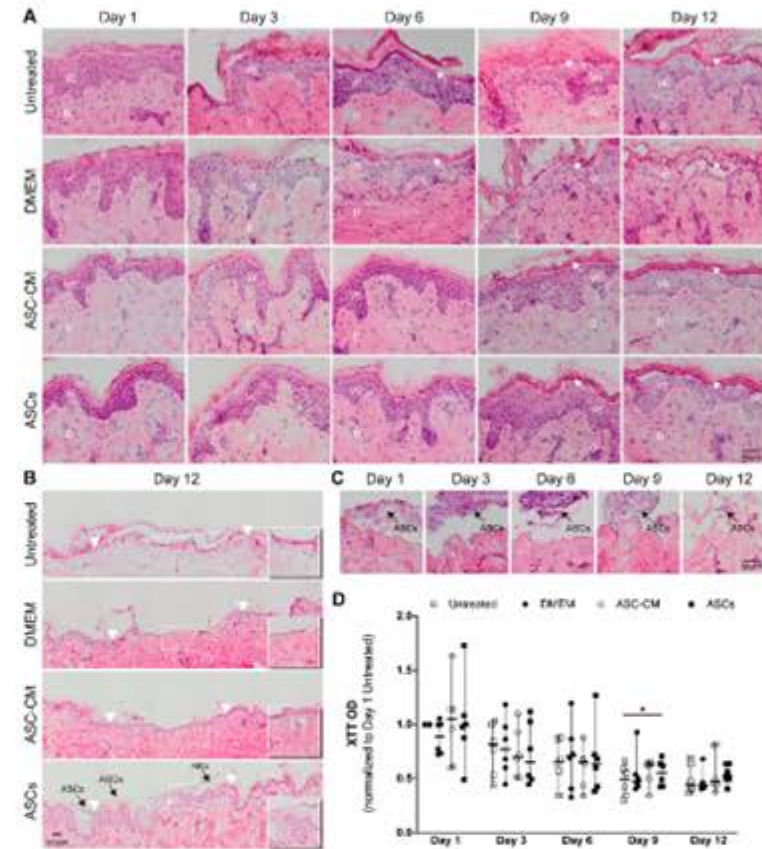


Figure 4. Skin morphology, re-epithelialization, and reductive activity of ex vivo skin samples at different time points during the treatment with DMEM, ASC-CM, and ASCs. (A) Representative images of H and E-stained skin sections showing the epidermis close to the wound edge. The white dotted lines show the viable epidermis, whereas the white arrows point to differentiated cells in the upper epidermis. All pictures were taken with the same magnification; scale bar, 50 μ m. VE, viable epidermis; D, dermis. (B) Representative images showing vertical sections of whole wounds after 12 days of culture. All pictures were taken with the same magnification; scale bar, 100 μ m. Insert images are two-fold magnifications of the boxed area. White arrowheads point to the former wound edges. Black arrows point to ASCs. (C) Images of ASCs treated wound area at each time point. Black arrowheads point to ASCs. All pictures were taken with the same magnification; scale bar, 50 μ m. (D) XTT assay run with skin biopsies from six independent donors, showing the reductive activity of skin biopsies. Reported values are normalized with respect to the negative control group at day 1. Median and range values are also depicted. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used for the statistical analysis. * $p < 0.05$.