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The Therapeutic Effects of Baicalin on Vitiligo Mice.

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ABSTRACT

Vitiligo is a common disease of skin. Its pathogenesis is complex, resulting in the incapacity to find a targeted cure. Baicalin, which is isolated from *Scutellariae radix*, has been known to exhibit a number of pharmacological effects on autoimmune diseases. In this study, we explored the effects of Baicalin on the recovery of vitiligo stimulated by monophenylketone in mice. We observed that Baicalin slowed down the progression of depigmentation, decreased the incidence of depigmentation, and reduced the area of depigmentation. Moreover, reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) shown that Baicalin increased the epidermal melanocytes in depigmented skin. Baicalin decreased CD8⁺T cell infiltration in mice skin, and decreased the expression of CXCL10 and CXCR3. Baicalin significantly decreased the levels of serum cytokine (interleukin [IL]-6, tumor necrosis factor [TNF]- α , interferon- γ [IFN- γ], and IL-13). Collectively, these data suggest that Baicalin play an important role in the occurrence and development of vitiligo.

KEYWORDS: Baicalin; monobenzone; vitiligo PMID:31217369 DOI:10.1248/bpb.b19-00319 Free full text