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Saad Sami Al Sogair

Elite Derma Care Center, KSA

Anti-aging potentials of methylene blue for human skin

Skin is the largest and the most visible organ of the human body. Aged skin is biologically characterized by the flattening of the dermal-epidermal junction, general atrophy of the Extra Cellular Matrix (ECM) and disorganized and reduced collagen and elastin. Skin aging can be delayed by external application to suppress production of free radicals or to neutralize excess free radicals. Methylene Blue (MB) is a century-old drug has potent antibiotic and antioxidant properties and has the ability to suppress production of superoxide radicals. It acts as an alternative receptor of xanthine oxidase electrons and has received increased attention due to its usefulness in treating mitochondrial dysfunction. MB at nanomolar concentration has been found to be potent in scavenging free radicals and stimulate cell proliferation in both young and old dermal fibroblasts. MB treatment on 3D reconstructed skin models provides strong evidence of its potential for improving skin viability, increasing skin hydration and thickness, promoting skin elastin, collagen synthesis and protecting the skin matrix through the inhibition of enzymatic degradation by MMP. Altogether, this presentation suggests that MB can be a promising agent for use in anti-aging cosmetics.

Biography

Saad Sami Al Sogair is a board certified Dermatologist and Faculty Member of the American Aesthetic Association. He is also an active speaking member of multiple international aesthetic and anti-aging societies and academies, including the Saudi Society of Dermatology and Dermatologic Surgery, the Swiss Academy of Cosmetic Dermatology & Aesthetic Medicine, the American Academy of Aesthetic Medicine and the American Academy of Anti-Aging Medicine. He has numerous published articles translated into many languages including Italian and Portuguese.

s.alsogair@gmail.com

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