

Editorial on Skin Diseases Induced through MicroRNAs

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Science advances, allowing for new and deeper understandings of human creatures. About 20,500 human genes were discovered as part of the Human Genome Project. Non-coding RNAs (ncRNAs) have recently received attention from researchers. MicroRNAs, which are 18-25 nucleotides long and have been proven to serve key regulatory functions in a variety of cellular processes, were discovered among the various subsets of these non-coding RNAs. Rosacea is a complex skin condition with many different phenotypic presentations. Environmental variables, skin barrier failure, epidermal antimicrobial peptides, demodicosis, and neurovascular dysfunction are all thought to play a part in the disease. TRP channels, as well as their related proteins, interactors, and immunological pathways, may have a role in Rosacea aetiology. The specificity of a certain blood group is shown by blood stains (blood grouping antigens) on the clothes of the disease, accuser, victim, complainant, injured, or witness. This is accomplished using the Absorption-Elution method, which is used to determine the presence or absence of antigen or antibody. MicroRNAs are being studied as potential treatment targets and biomarkers for a variety of diseases. Cell differentiation, proliferation, and survival are all regulated by miRNAs. The role of microRNAs in skin cell activity and regulation, as well as skin disorders, is a fast developing area of dermatological research. The function of miRNAs in the aetiology, diagnosis, and treatment of skin diseases has been discovered. The role of microRNAs in skin cell activity and regulation, as well as skin disorders, is a fast developing area of dermatological research. The function of miRNAs in the aetiology, diagnosis, and treatment of skin diseases has been discovered. The skin is one of the body's major organs, and it serves as the body's first line of defence against external threats such as bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens. Various miRNAs

have been discovered to have substantial effects in wounds, cancer, psoriasis, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis, among other skin inflammatory disorders. The importance of miRNAs in the functioning of skin cells, particularly in disorders of the skin, has been demonstrated by advances in skin technology and study in the field of miRNAs. Because of variations in gene expression, miRNA affects a variety of cell functions such as proliferation, migration, immune response, and tumor formation. The extracellular area is densely packed with miRNAs, and exosomes protect them from the severe environment. Patients with collagen-related disorders, as well as neonates, can easily access miRNA in their hair, as blood samples are difficult to get in these cases. In general, miRNAs that are downregulated must be supplemented with miRNA mimics, and miRNAs that are not elevated regularly must be supplemented with miRNA inhibitors, in order to treat disease with miRNAs. Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma the cancer of the skin epithelium is the second most common type of skin cancer. MiRNAs can also be exploited as new biomarkers or targets in the development or therapy of diseases. Skin illnesses such as scleroderma, psoriasis, skin cancer, dermatomyositis, and others have been explored using miRNA technology in recent years, with miRNAs emerging as universal regulators for many skin diseases. Human miRNAs have a key role in the development of a variety of disorders, including skin ailments. MicroRNA (miRNA) detection and characterization is a rapidly emerging area of dermatology research. Normal skin growth necessitates high expression of many miRNAs in the epidermis and hair follicles. The diagnostic and therapeutic relevance of miRNAs implicated in skin pathology is explained, offering more information for some potential clinical consequences, particularly for their usage as therapeutic targets or disease indicators.

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