
A Multi-Modal Assessment of Melanin and Melanocyte Activity in Abnormally Pigmented Hypertrophic Scar

Taryn E. Travis, MD, Pejhman Ghassemi, PhD, Jessica C. Ramella-Roman, PhD, Nicholas J. Prindeze, BS, Dereck W. Paul, BS, Lauren T. Moffatt, PhD, Marion H. Jordan, MD, FACS, Jeffrey W. Shupp, MD



MedStar Washington
Hospital Center

The Burn Center 
MedStar Health

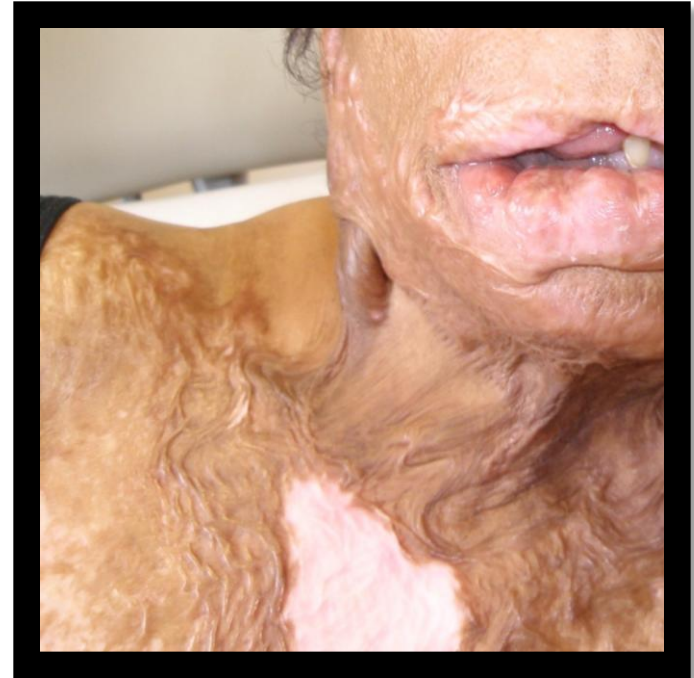


Disclosures

- No conflicts of interest

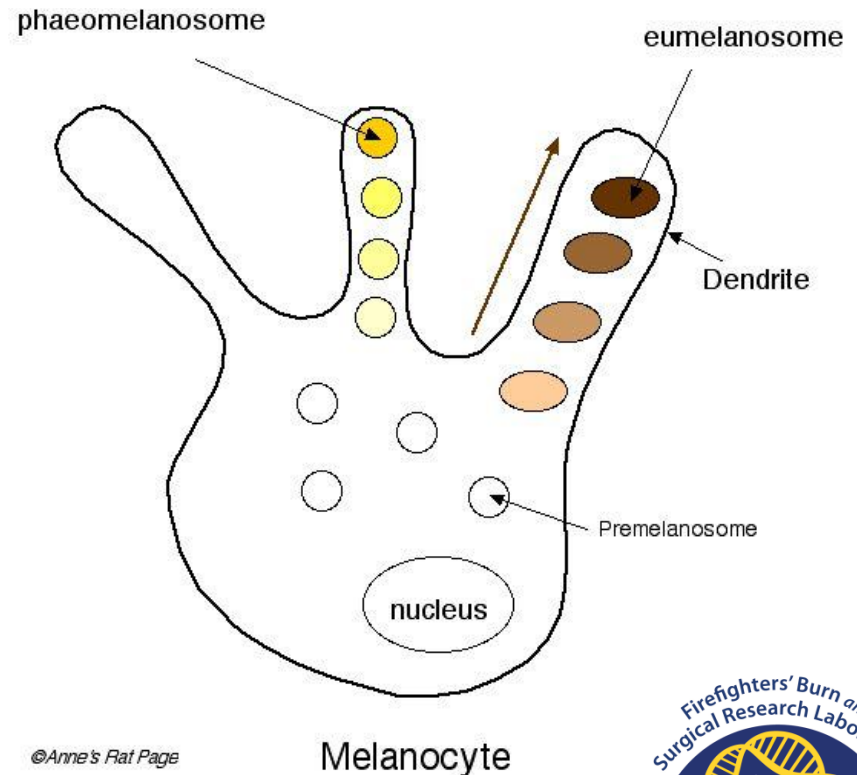
Abnormal Pigmentation

- Challenging to treat
- Distressing to patients
- Common in scar resulting from cutaneous trauma
- Less well-understood than normal skin pigmentation



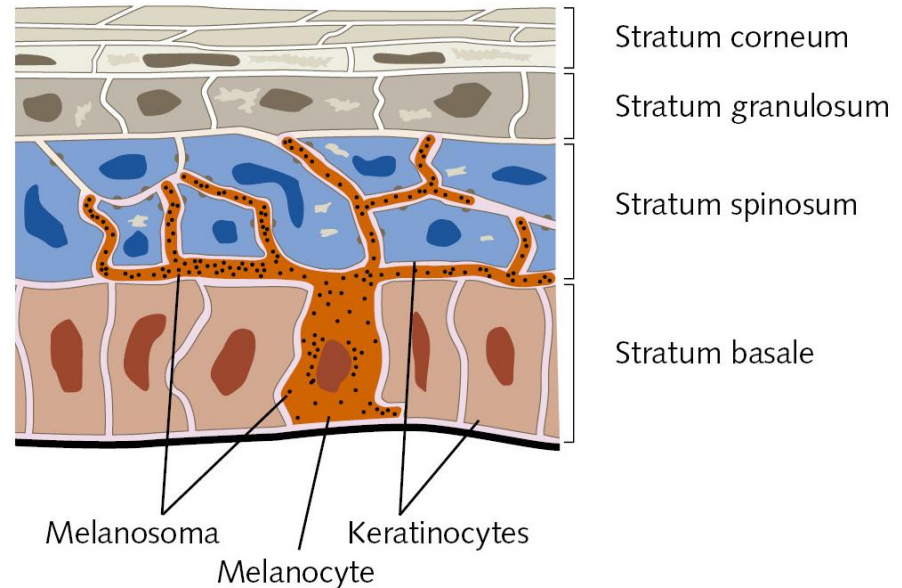
Normal Pigmentation

- Function of melanocyte **activity**
 - Ratio of eumelanin to pheomelanin
 - Amount of melanin produced
- Not believed to be a function of melanocyte **quantity**



Melanocytes

- Fusiform dendritic cells
- One melanocyte communicates with many keratinocytes
- Melanosomes are exported to nearby keratinocytes



Duroc Swine

- Uniformly colored red-brown skin pre-injury
- Known to form scar
- Displays varying degrees of abnormal pigmentation in fibroproliferative scar



Experiment

Aims

- To evaluate the optical properties of melanin in abnormally pigmented scar

Experiment

Aims

- To evaluate the optical properties of melanin in abnormally pigmented scar
- To evaluate quantifiable differences in factors hypothesized to result in abnormal scar pigmentation

Experiment

Aims

- To evaluate the optical properties of melanin in abnormally pigmented scar
- To evaluate quantifiable differences in factors hypothesized to result in abnormal scar pigmentation

Methods

- Full thickness excisional wounds

Experiment

Aims

- To evaluate the optical properties of melanin in abnormally pigmented scar
- To evaluate quantifiable differences in factors hypothesized to result in abnormal scar pigmentation

Methods

- Full thickness excisional wounds
- Allowed to heal and scar

Experiment

Aims

- To evaluate the optical properties of melanin in abnormally pigmented scar
- To evaluate quantifiable differences in factors hypothesized to result in abnormal scar pigmentation

Methods

- Full thickness excisional wounds
- Allowed to heal and scar
- Evaluation for:
 - Melanocyte quantity
 - Melanocyte activity
 - Melanin content
 - Melanocyte stimulating hormone

Uninjured Duroc Skin

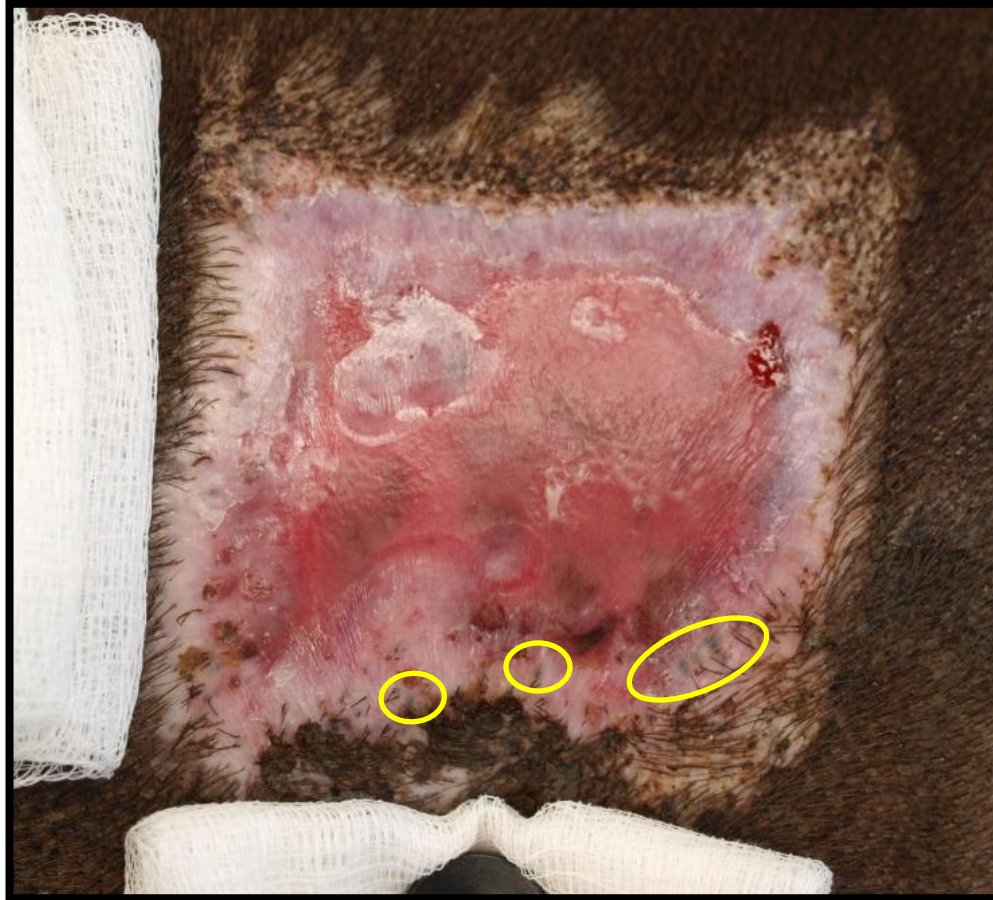



MedStar Washington
Hospital Center

The Burn Center 
MedStar Health



Day 14




MedStar Washington
Hospital Center

The Burn Center 
MedStar Health



Day 49




MedStar Washington
Hospital Center

The Burn Center 
MedStar Health



Day 70




MedStar Washington
Hospital Center

The Burn Center 
MedStar Health



Day 91




MedStar Washington
Hospital Center

The Burn Center 
MedStar Health



Day 126

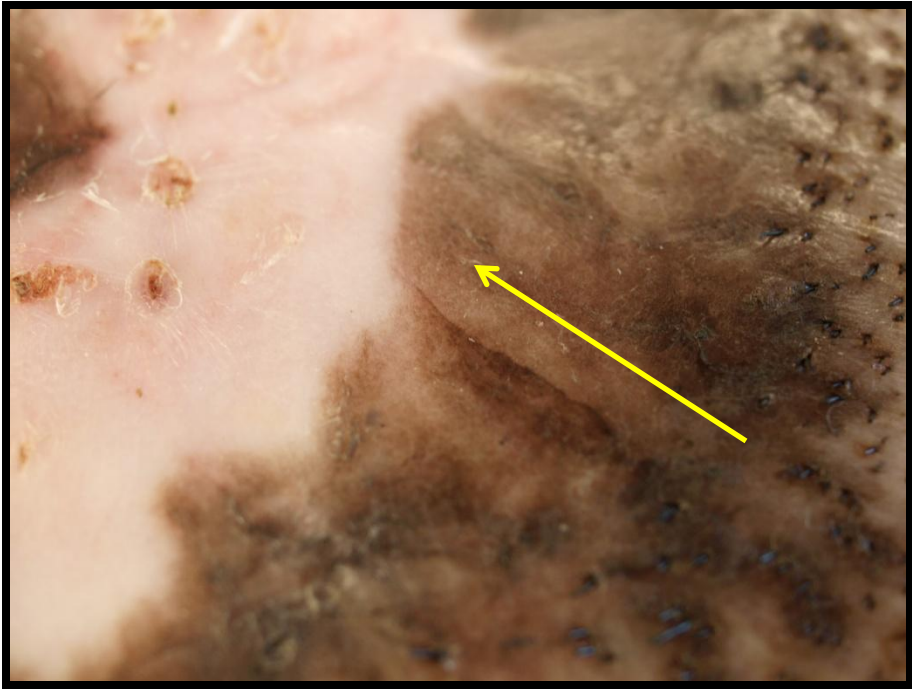



MedStar Washington
Hospital Center

The Burn Center 
MedStar Health

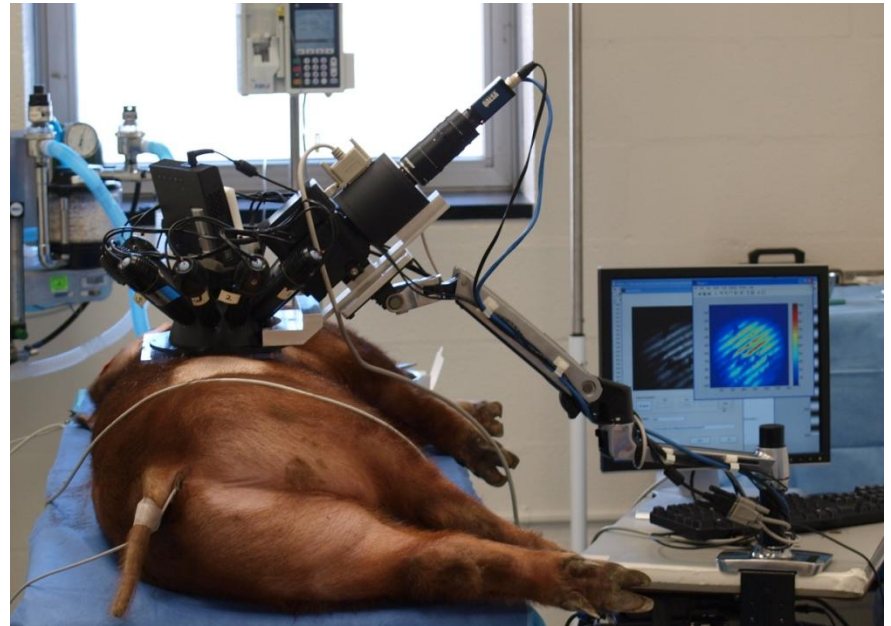


Day 126

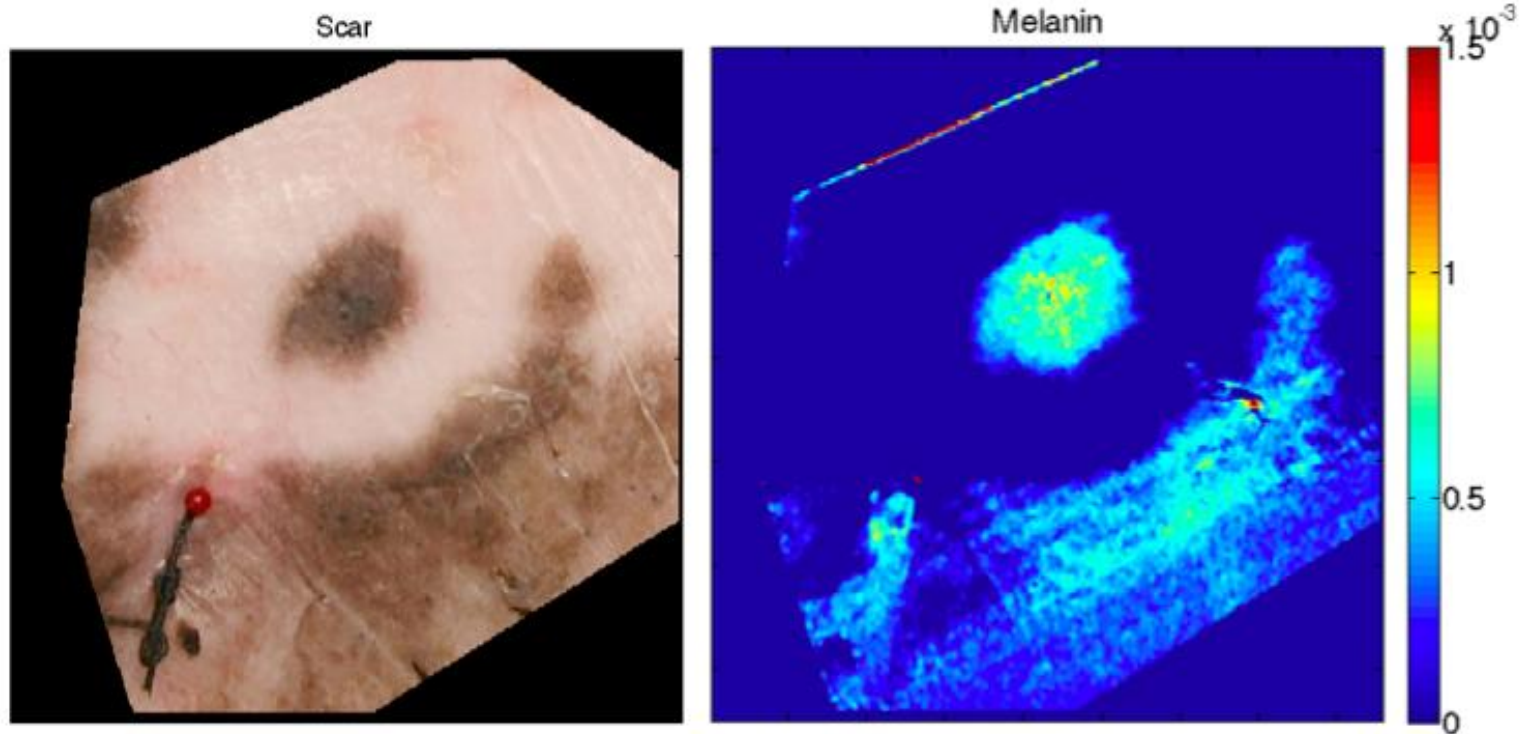


Spectral Imaging

- Spatial Frequency Domain Imaging
- Imaged the absorption and scattering coefficients of reepithelialized wounds

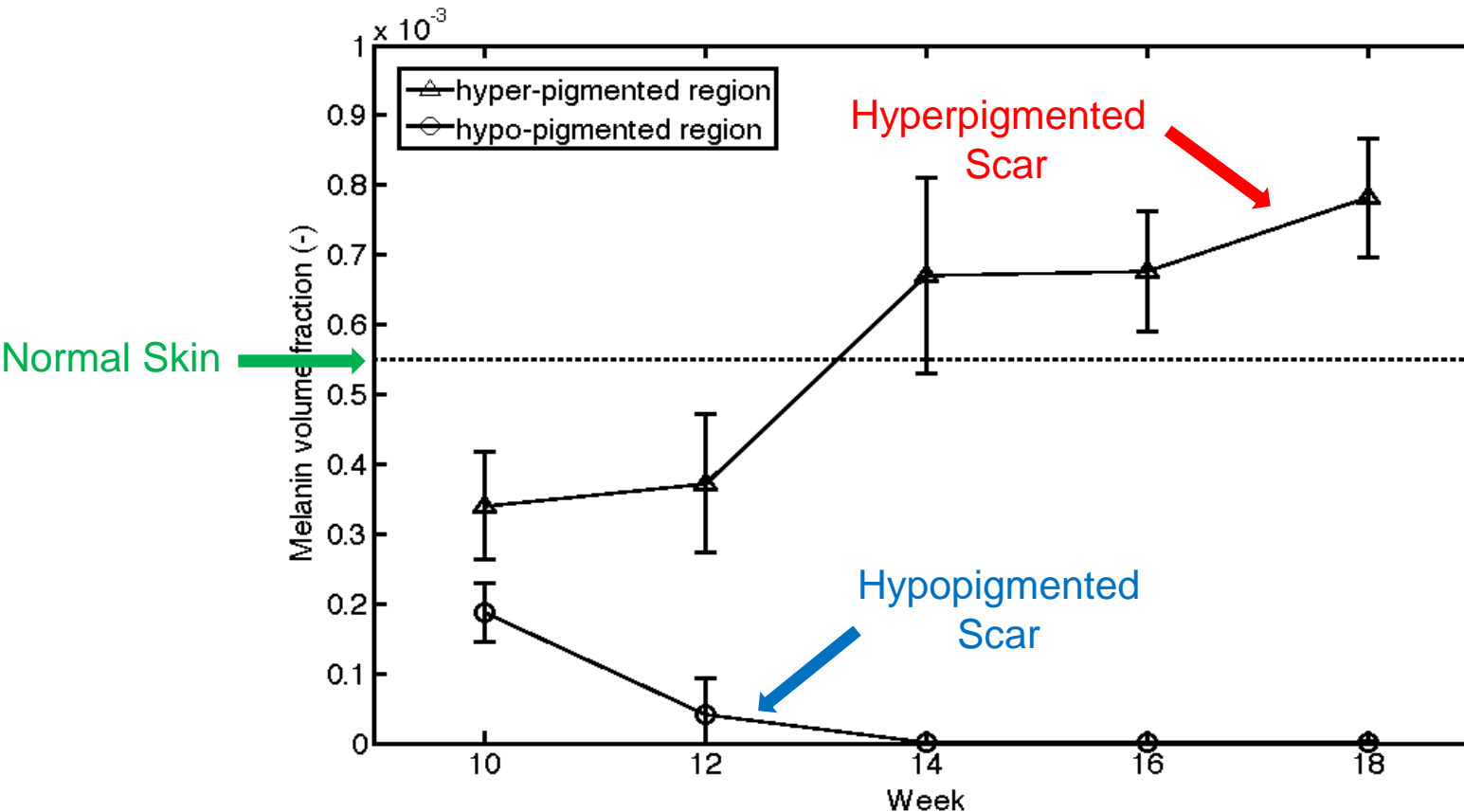


Spectral Imaging



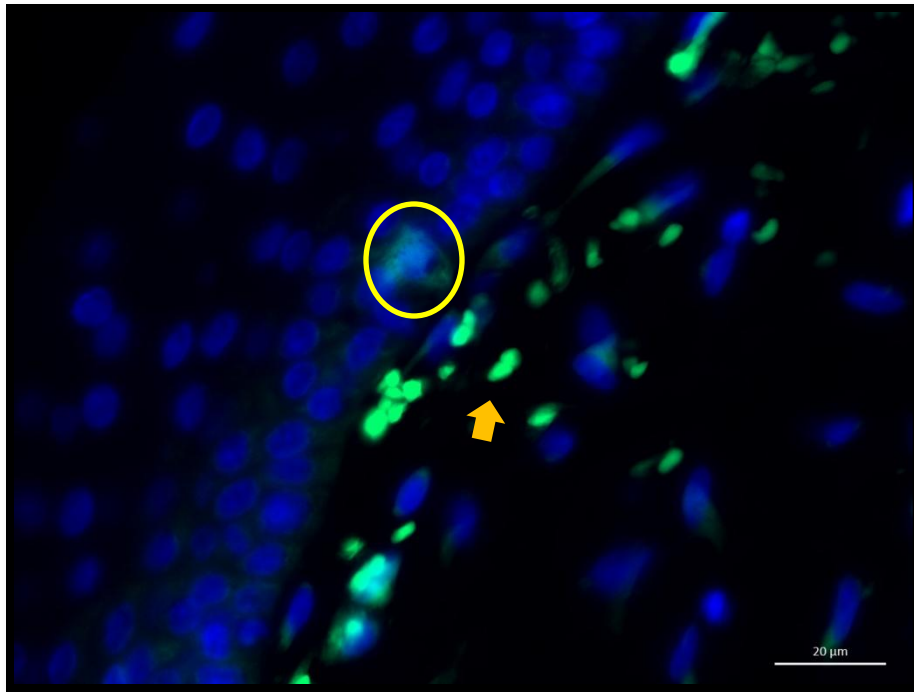
$$\mu_a_{\text{tot}} = V_{\text{blood}} (S\mu_a_{\text{oxy}} + (1 - S)\mu_a_{\text{deoxy}}) + W\mu_a_{\text{water}} + M\mu_a_{\text{melanin}}$$

Spectral Imaging

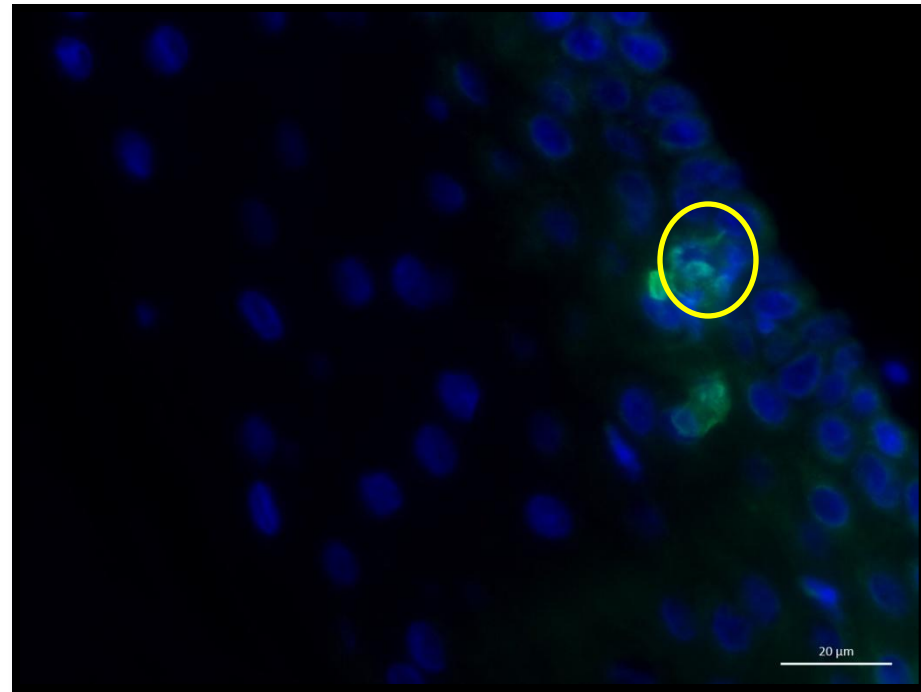


Melanocyte Quantity

S-100 Staining



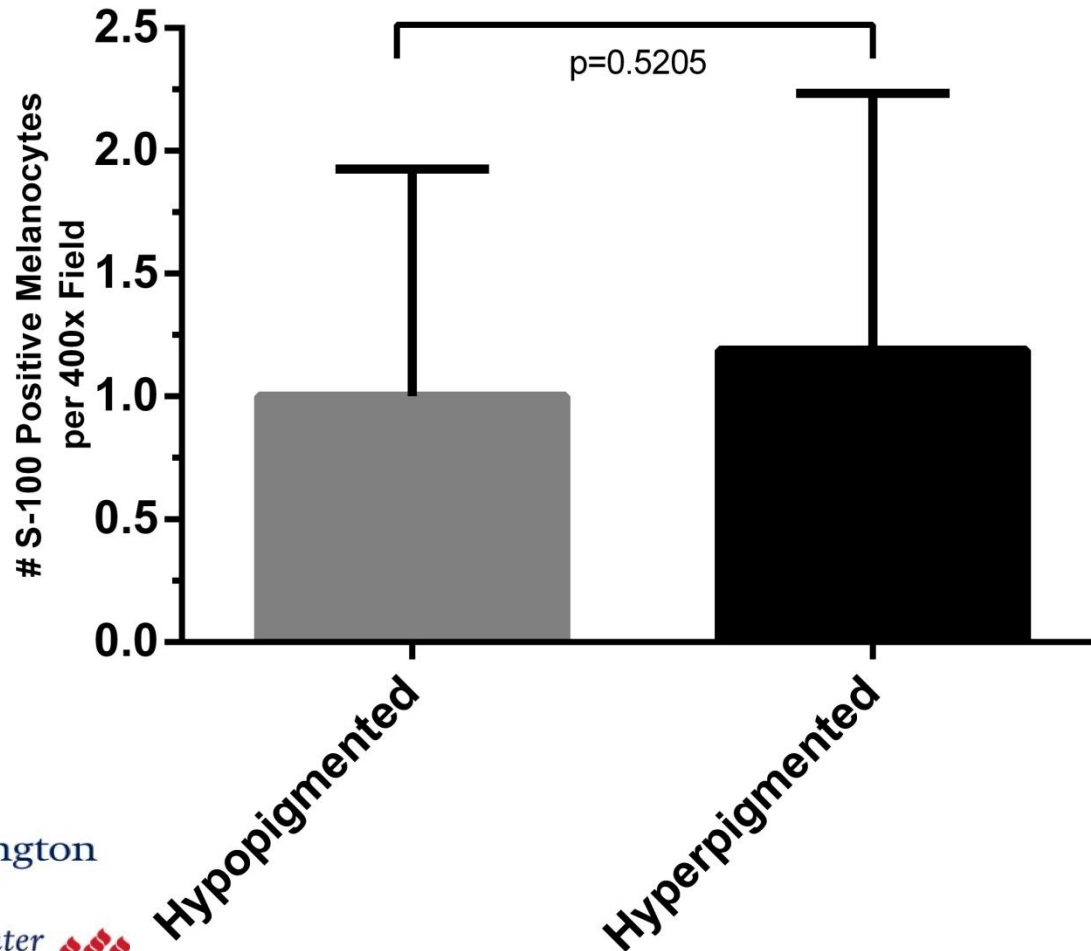
Hypopigmented Scar



Hyperpigmented Scar

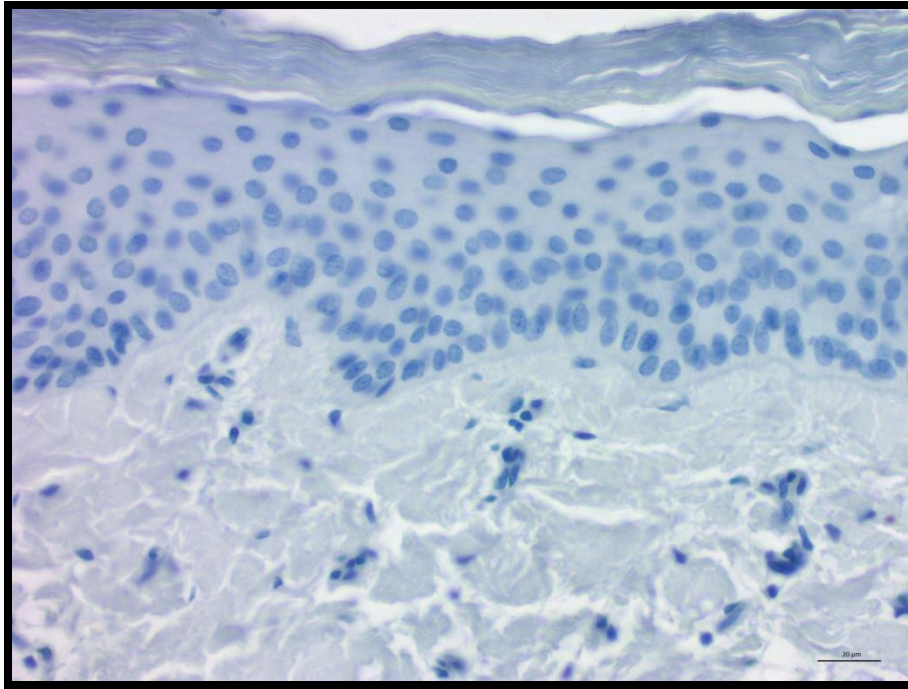
Melanocyte Quantity

S-100 Staining

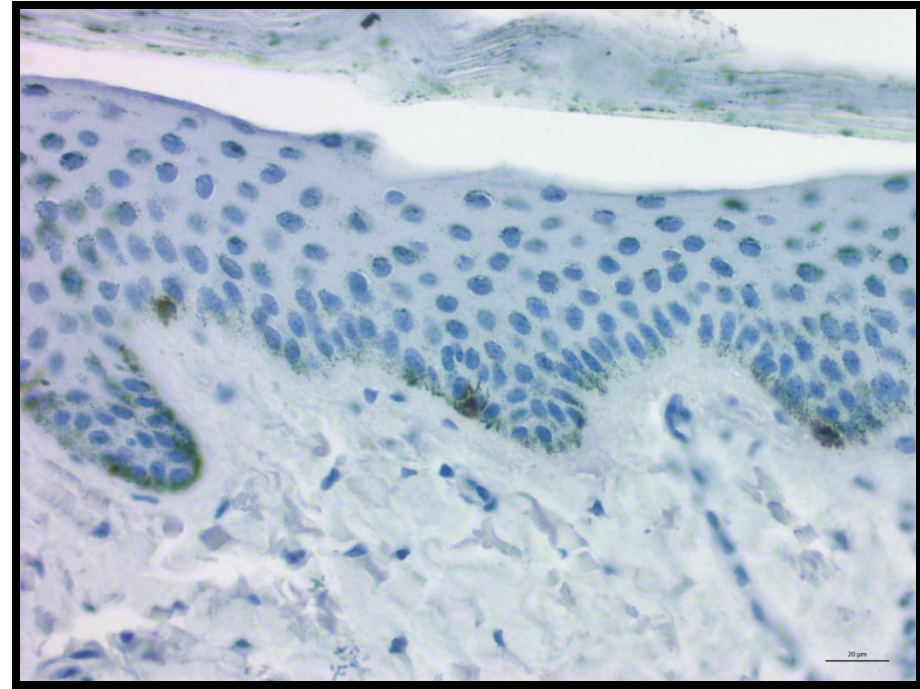


Melanin Quantity

Azure B Staining



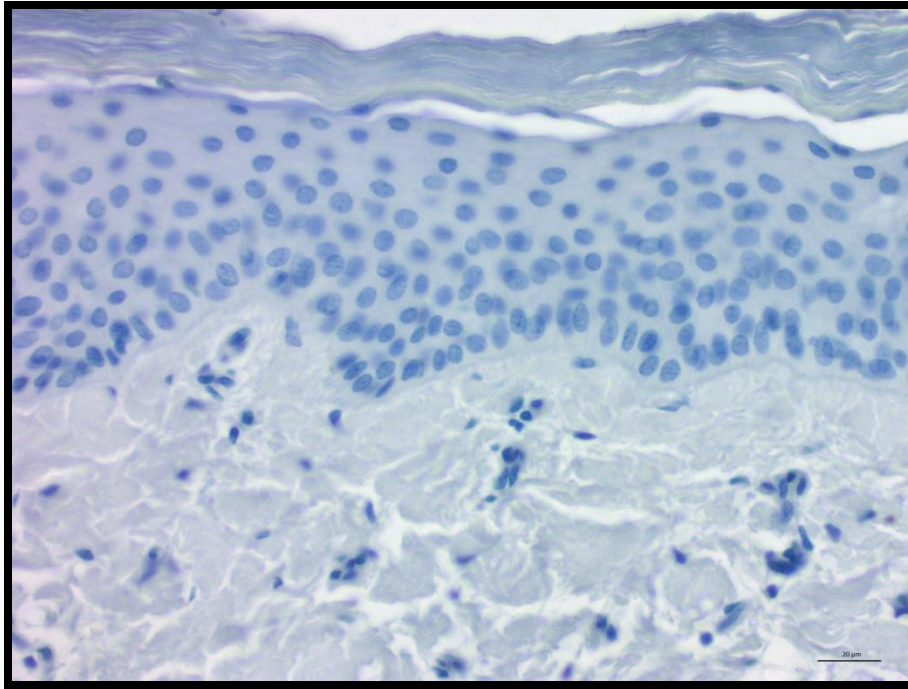
Hypopigmented Scar



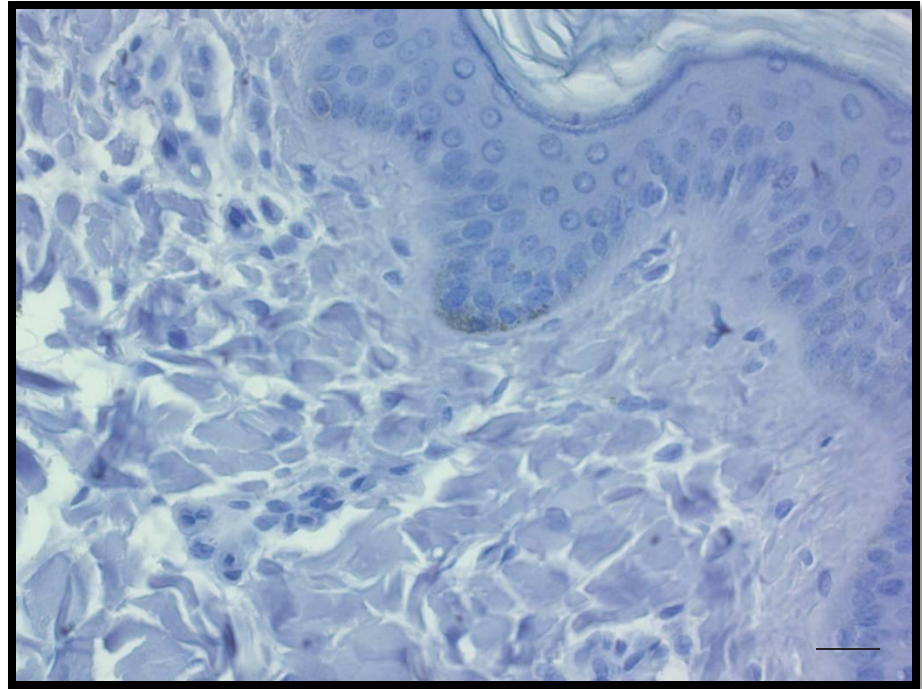
Hyperpigmented Scar

Melanin Quantity

Azure B Staining

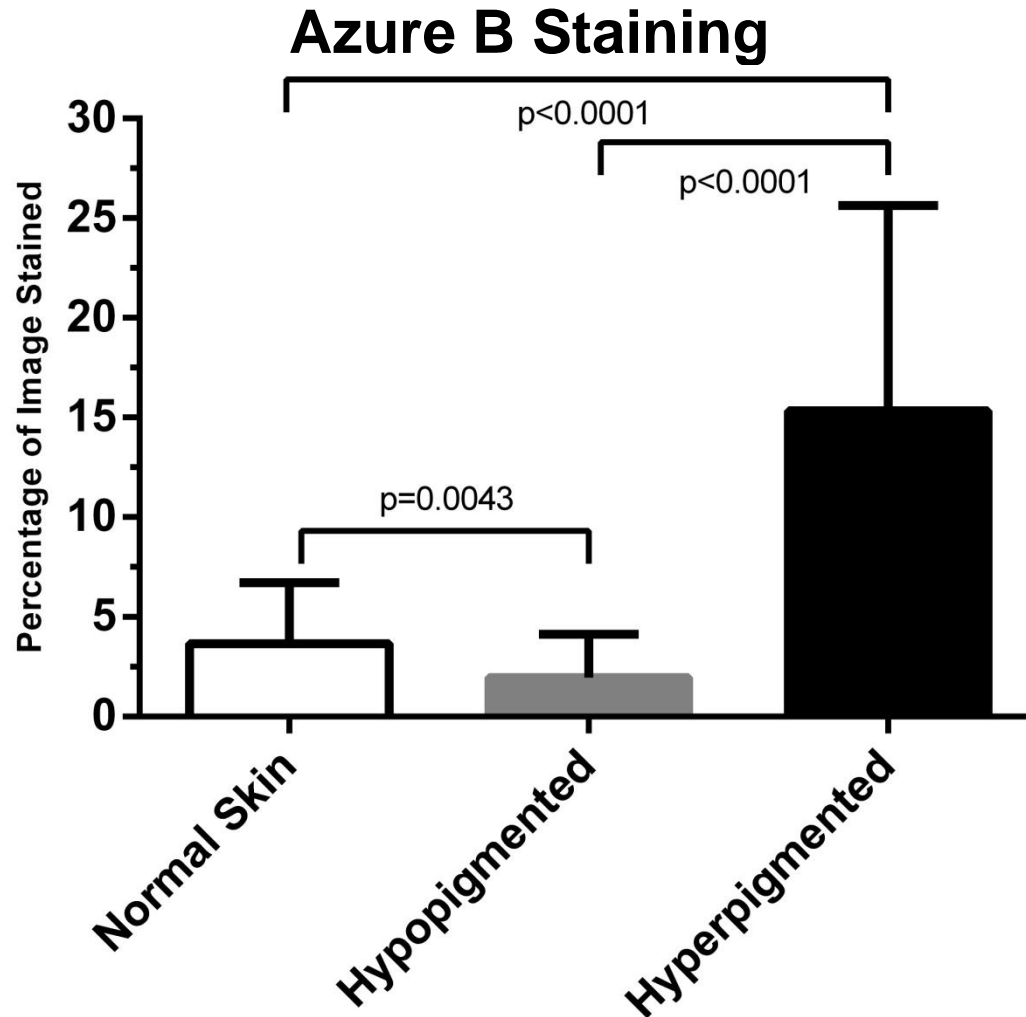


Hypopigmented Scar



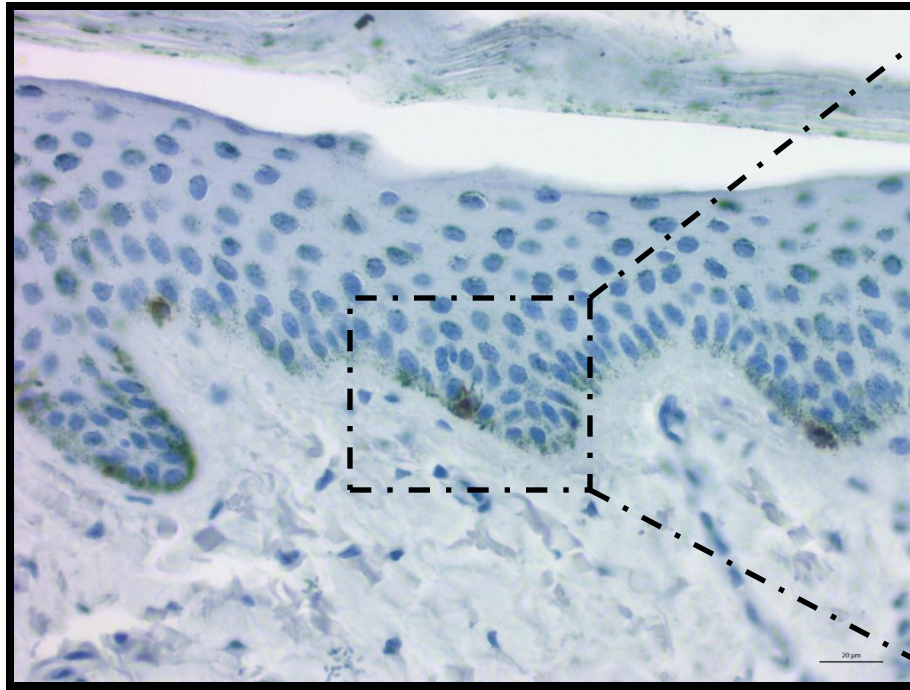
Uninjured Skin

Melanin Quantity

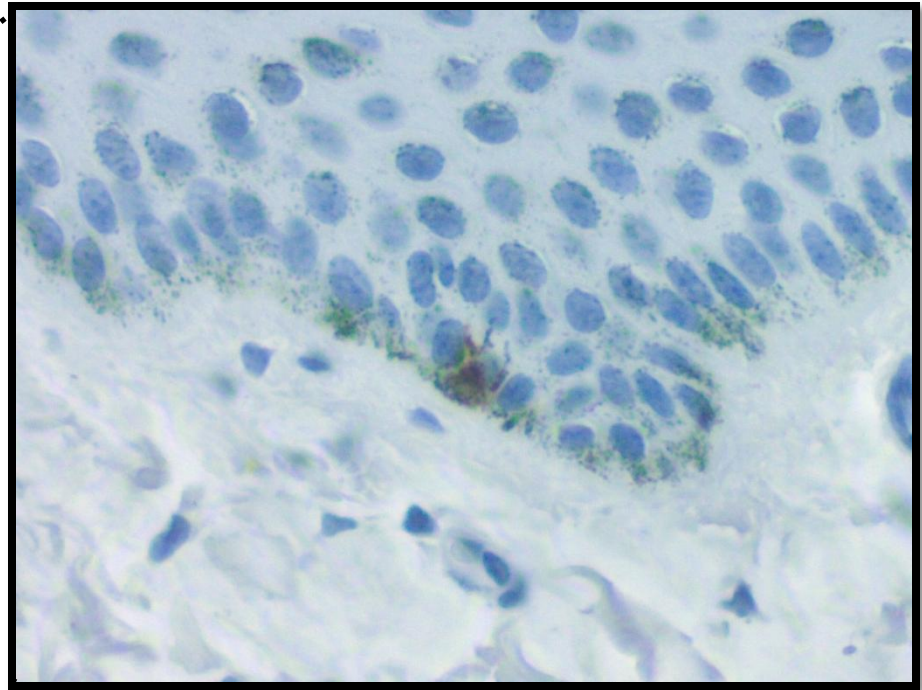


Stimulated Melanocytes

HMB-45 Staining



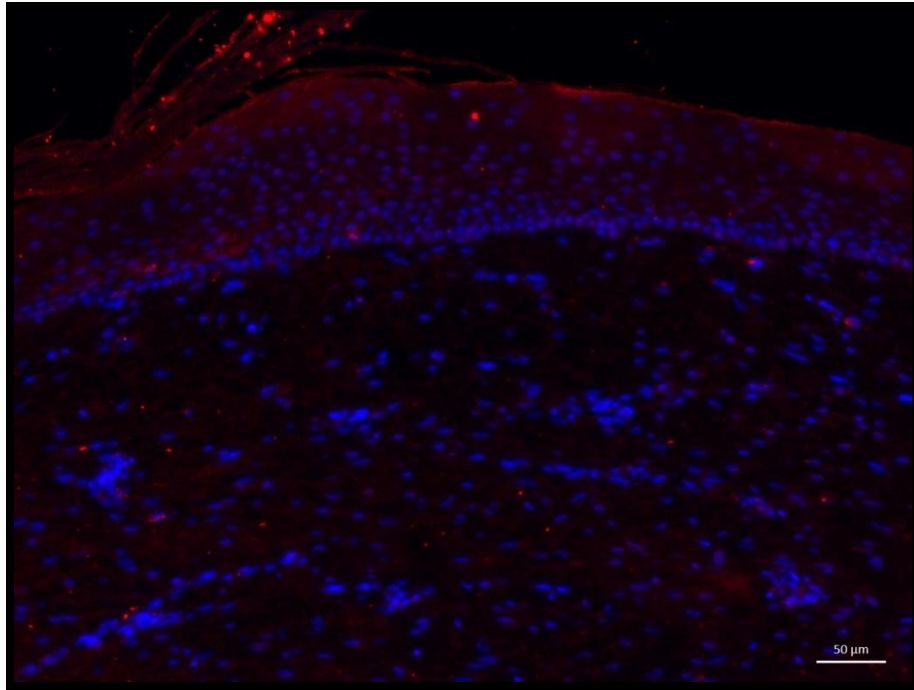
Hyperpigmented Scar



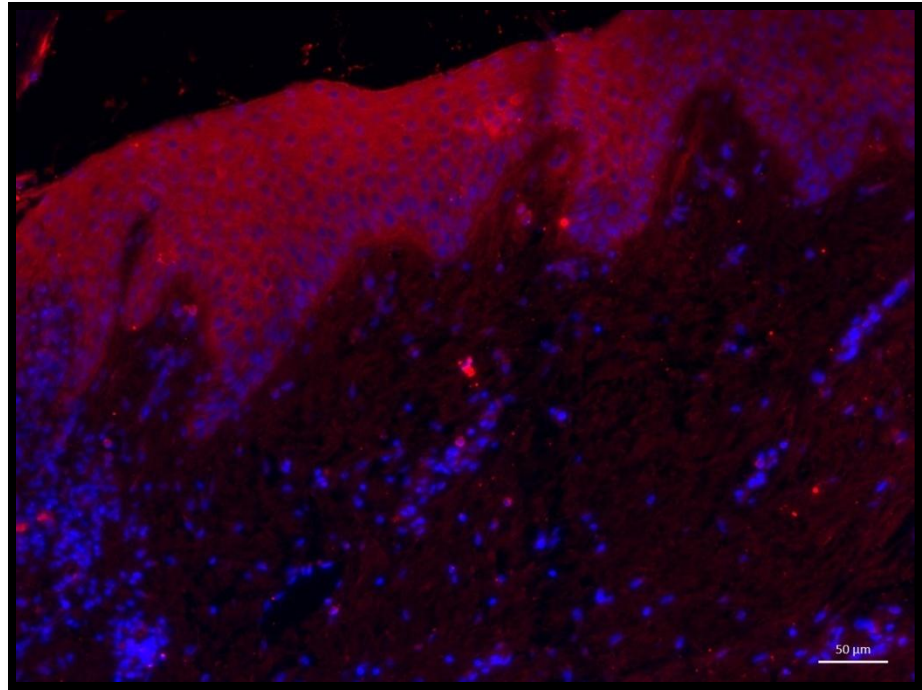
Hyperpigmented Scar

Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone

α -MSH Staining

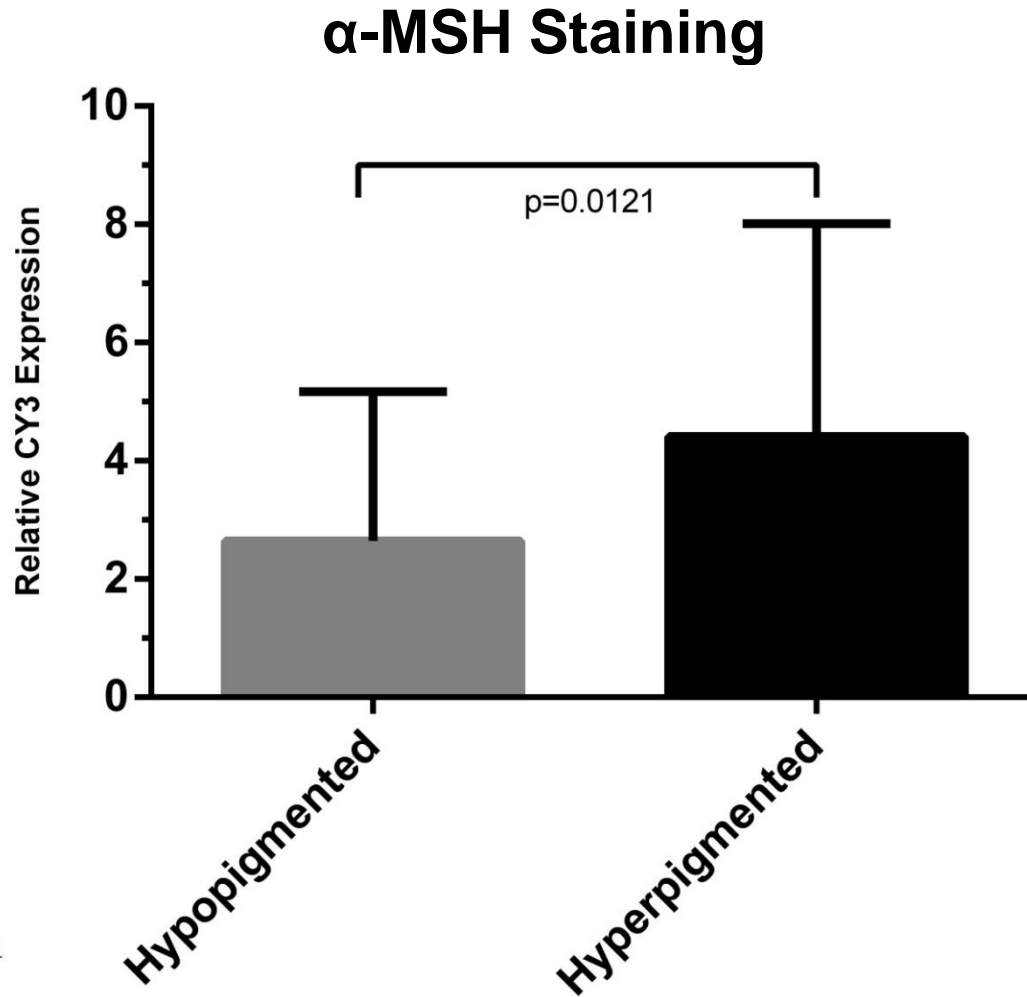


Hypopigmented Scar



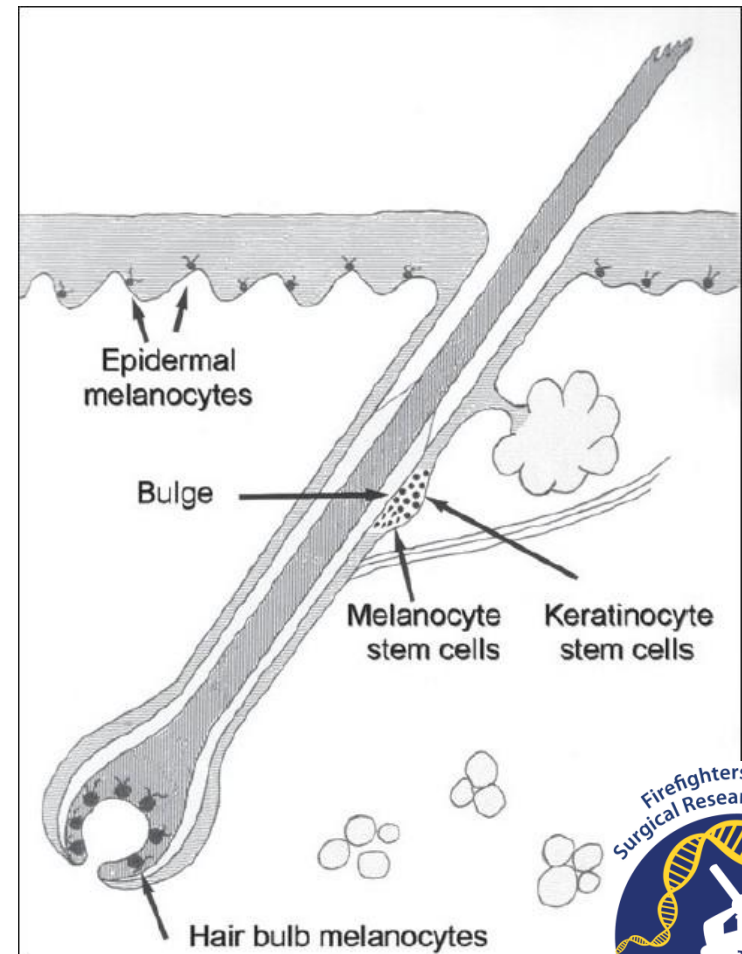
Hyperpigmented Scar

Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone



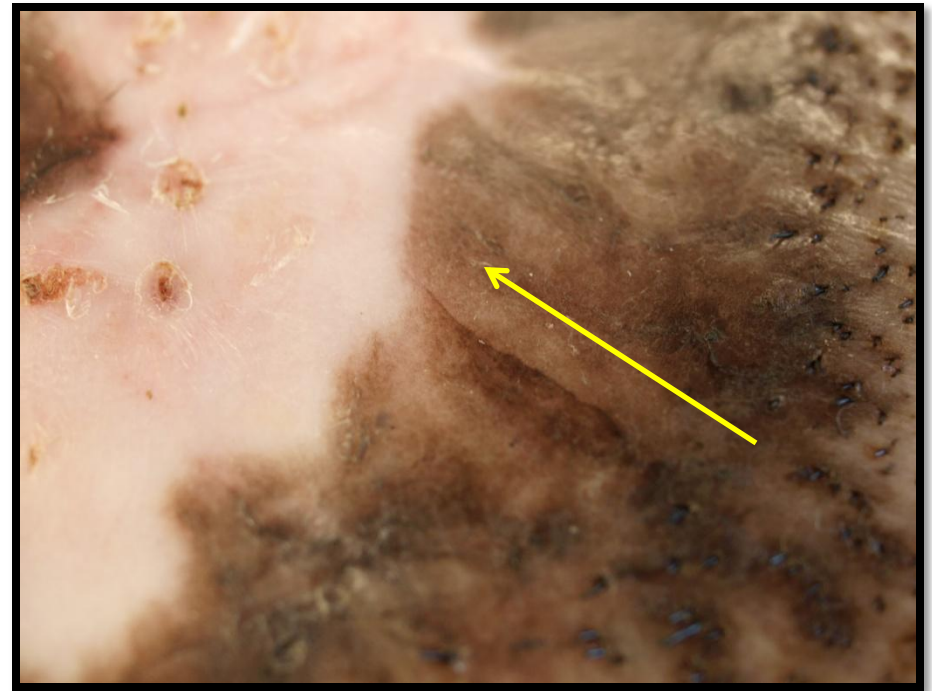
Repigmentation from Follicles

- Melanocyte stem cells in follicle bulge areas
- Differentiated melanocytes form melanin on migration to hair bulbs or surrounding epidermis
- Epithelialization and repigmentation increase radially



Pigmentation in Experimental Scars

- Repigmentation associated spatially with uninjured skin and follicles



Pigmentation in Experimental Scars

- Repigmentation associated spatially with uninjured skin and follicles
- Hypopigmented areas may be explained by destruction of hair follicles



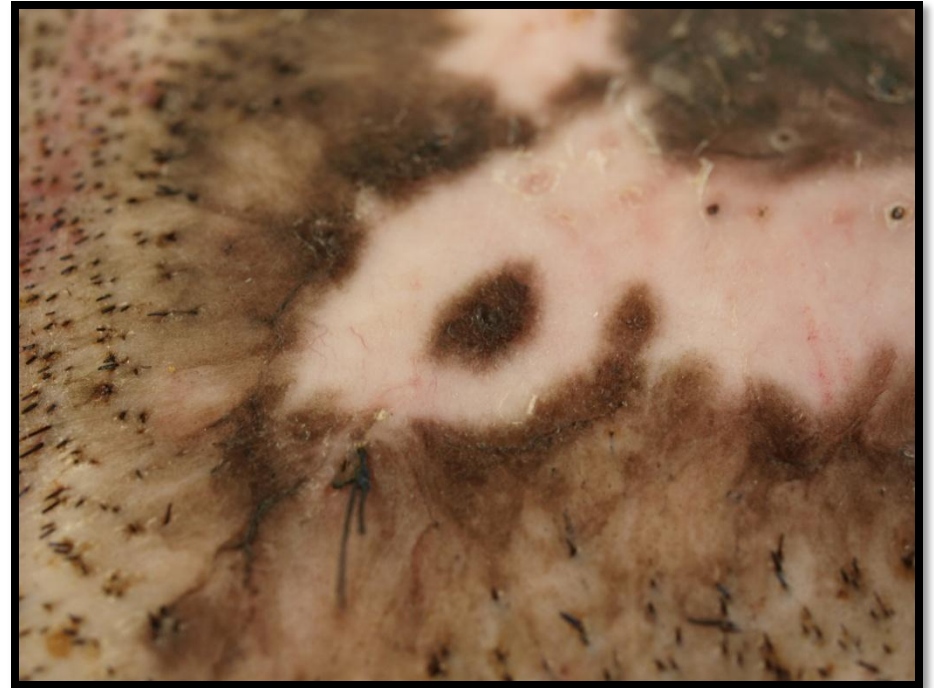
Pigmentation in Experimental Scars

- Intensity of hyperpigmentation
 - Darker than pre-injury
 - Increased melanin on histology



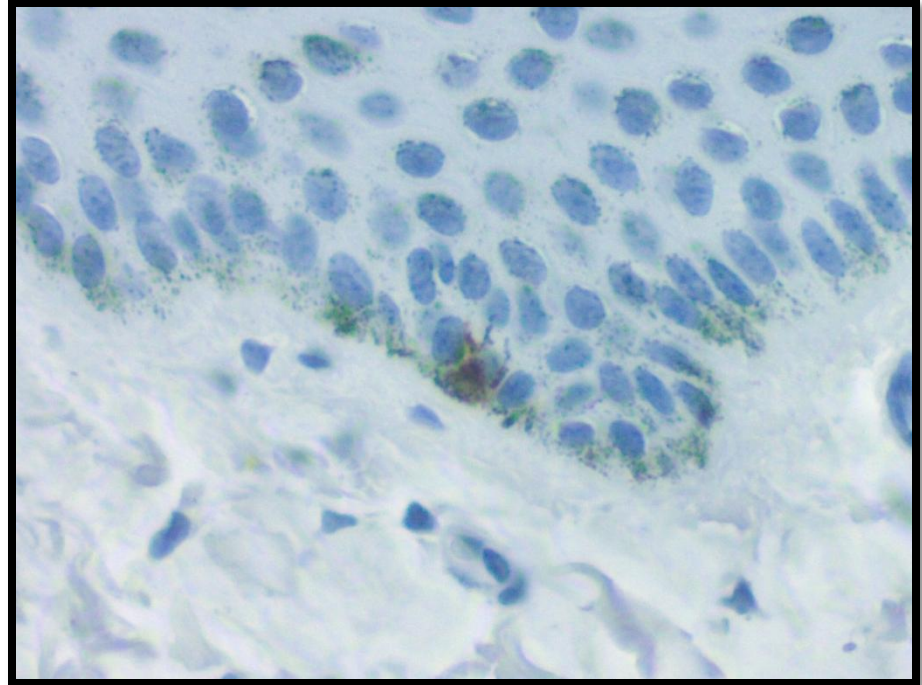
Pigmentation in Experimental Scars

- Intensity of hyperpigmentation
 - Darker than pre-injury
 - Increased melanin on histology
- Isolated islands surrounded by hypopigmentation
 - Lighter than pre-injury
 - Decreased melanin on histology



Stimulated Melanocytes

- No difference in strict melanocyte number
- Differences in apparent activity of those melanocytes
- What is the role of inflammation?



Pigmentation and Inflammation

- Inflammation may stimulate increased melanin production
 - As in UV-radiation damage
- Stimulated melanocytes release inflammatory mediators

Pigmentation and Inflammation

- Inflammation may stimulate increased melanin production
 - As in UV-radiation damage
- Stimulated melanocytes release inflammatory mediators
- Melanocyte-stimulating hormone acts on melanocortin-1 receptor
- MC1R/ α -MSH signaling pathway contributes to ECM and inflammation regulation

Next Directions

- Inflammation certainly present
 - How did it influence pigmentation?
- Can SFDI predict areas of abnormal pigmentation early on in healing?
- Is there potential for therapeutic intervention?

Conclusions

- In a red Duroc model of hypertrophic scar formation:
 - Melanocyte quantity does not appear to influence pigmentation
 - The production of melanin correlates with hyper and hypopigmentation of scars
 - Hyperpigmented scars appear to contain activated melanocytes
 - HMB45 positivity
 - Increased levels of α -MSH
 - Increased melanin quantity histologically and optically
 - SFDI can be used to identify areas of increased and decreased melanin content

Acknowledgements

- American Burn Association
- Funding
 - NIH/NIBIB
1R15EB01343901
 - DC Firefighters' Burn Foundation
- Mentors
 - Jeffrey Shupp, MD
 - Lauren Moffatt, PhD
 - Marion Jordan, MD, FACS
- Colleagues of Firefighters' Burn and Surgical Research Laboratory
 - Nick Prinzeze, BS
 - Dereck Paul, BS