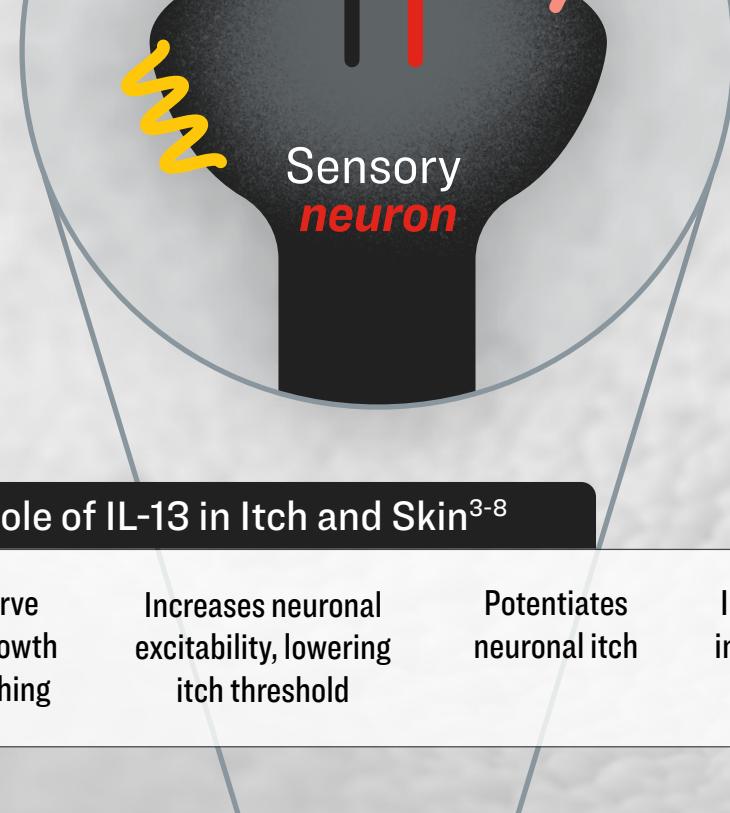


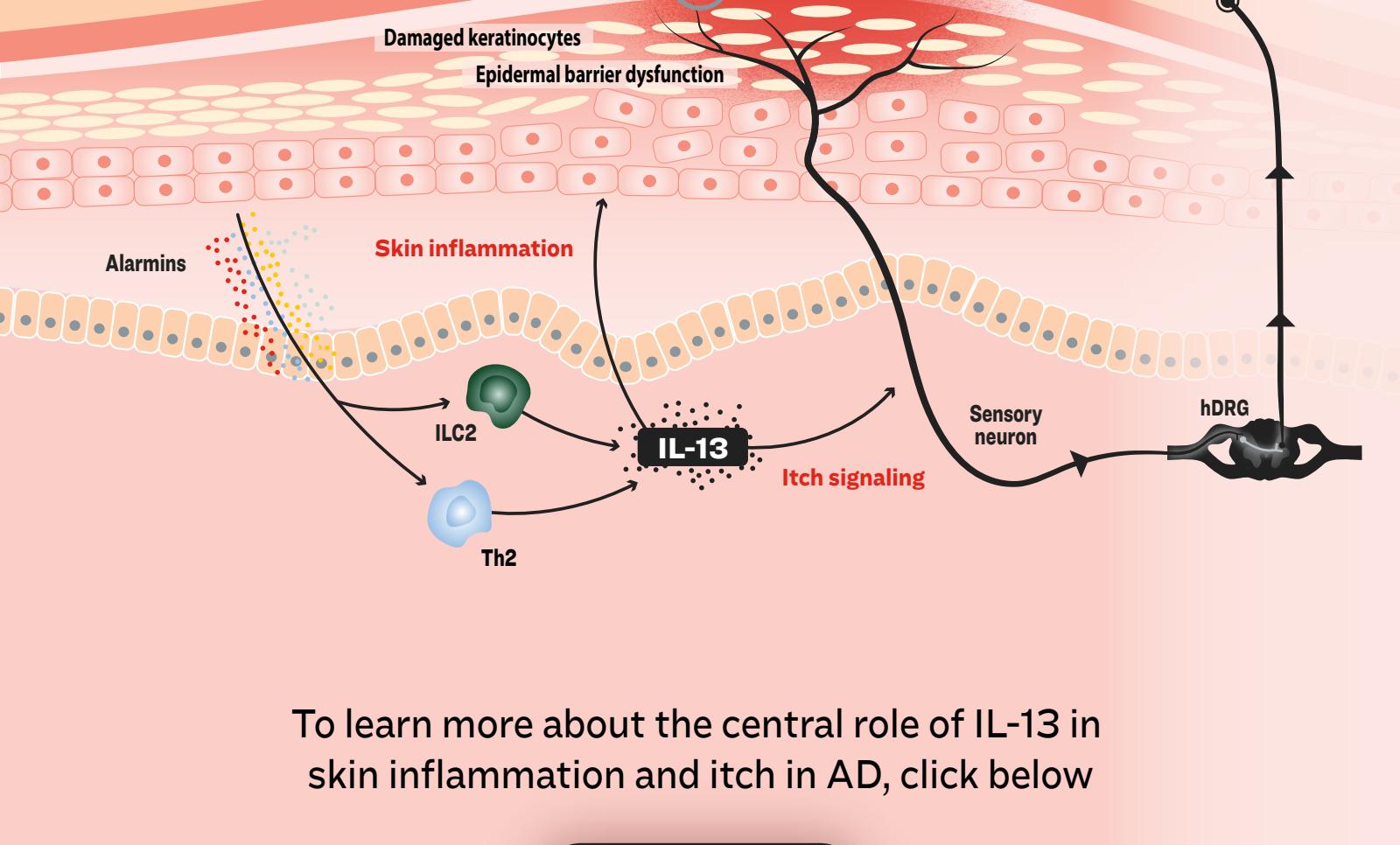
IL-13 is a Dominant Cytokine in the Pathophysiology of AD^{1,2}

IL-13 Enhances **Neuronal Sensitization** to Pruritogens³



The Role of IL-13 in Itch and Skin³⁻⁸

- | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Drives nerve fiber outgrowth and branching | Increases neuronal excitability, lowering itch threshold | Potentiates neuronal itch | Induces skin inflammation |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|



To learn more about the central role of IL-13 in skin inflammation and itch in AD, click below

[Explore](#)

^aHistamine and serotonin are pruritogens in histaminergic and nonhistaminergic itch, respectively.⁹

5-HT=5-Hydroxytryptamine; **AD**=Atopic Dermatitis; **hDRG**=Human Dorsal Root Ganglion; **IL**=Interleukin; **IL-4Ra**=Interleukin-4 Receptor Alpha Subunit; **IL-13R α 1**=Interleukin-13 Receptor Subunit Alpha 1; **ILC2**=Group II Innate Lymphoid Cell; **Th**=T Helper.

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