

# Genetic polymorphisms and skin aging: the identification of population genotypic groups holds potential for personalized treatments

Jordi Naval<sup>1</sup>  
Vicente Alonso<sup>1,2</sup>  
Miquel Angel Herranz<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Genocosmetics Lab, Barcelona, Spain; <sup>2</sup>Dermatology Unit, Hospital Nisa 9 de Octubre, Valencia, Spain

**Introduction:** Skin changes are among the most visible signs of aging. Skin properties such as hydration, elasticity, and antioxidant capacity play a key role in the skin aging process. Skin aging is a complex process influenced by heritable and environmental factors. Recent studies on twins have revealed that up to 60% of the skin aging variation between individuals can be attributed to genetic factors, while the remaining 40% is due to non-genetic factors. Recent advances in genomics and bioinformatics approaches have led to the association of certain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) to skin properties. Our aim was to classify individuals based on an ensemble of multiple polymorphisms associated with certain properties of the skin for providing personalized skin care and anti-aging therapies.

**Methods and results:** We identified the key proteins and SNPs associated with certain properties of the skin that contribute to skin aging. We selected a set of 13 SNPs in gene coding for these proteins which are potentially associated with skin aging. Finally, we classified a sample of 120 female volunteers into ten clusters exhibiting different skin properties according to their genotypic signature.

**Conclusion:** This is the first study that describes the actual frequency of genetic polymorphisms and their distribution in clusters involved in skin aging in a Caucasian population. Individuals can be divided into genetic clusters defined by genotypic variables. These genotypic variables are linked with polymorphisms in one or more genes associated with certain properties of the skin that contribute to a person's perceived age. Therefore, by using this classification, it is possible to characterize human skin care and anti-aging needs on the basis of an individual's genetic signature, thus opening the door to personalized treatments addressed at specific populations. This is part of an ongoing effort towards personalized anti-aging therapies combining genetic signatures with environmental and life style evaluations.

**Keywords:** single nucleotide polymorphisms, genetic clustering, genotypic signature, treatment personalization, dermatology, cosmetics

## Introduction

### Skin aging

As developed countries grow older, scientists are trying to gain insight into the molecular and physiological events involved in the skin aging process. Skin changes are among the most visible signs of senescence, and have garnered more interest in a society that values youth and beauty.<sup>1</sup> In this scenario, the term “perceived age” refers to the age that someone is visually estimated to have in relation to their chronological age. This concept has implications that go beyond mere aesthetics: perceived age is a robust biomarker of aging that predicts survival in certain groups of patients<sup>2</sup> and correlates with important functional and molecular aging phenotypes.<sup>3</sup>

Correspondence: Jordi Naval  
Genocosmetics Lab, Rambla Catalunya  
91, 8th Floor, Suite 3,  
08008 Barcelona, Spain  
Tel +34 6 7851 0344  
Email jnaval@genocosmetics.com

Research on same-sex twins suggests that up to 60% of the variation in perceived age is influenced by genetics, while the remaining 40% can be explained by non-genetic factors.<sup>3,4</sup> Among the latter, smoking and sun exposure are the environmental factors of major importance for premature skin wrinkling or facial aging.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, a direct effect of both smoking and light exposure on overall health status has been documented.<sup>6</sup>

Ethnicity and sex provide obvious evidence of genetic influence on skin aging. Wrinkling in Asians tends to occur later and with less severity than in Caucasians,<sup>7</sup> while another study revealed that dryness of the skin is higher in African-American and Caucasian women.<sup>8</sup> But the most explicit difference between ethnic groups is skin color, with more darkly pigmented subjects retaining younger skin properties.<sup>9</sup> On the other hand, physiological dissimilarities between men and women also highlight the role of genetics in skin aging. For example, male skin is more sensitive to environmental aggressors, particularly ultraviolet light exposure.<sup>10</sup>

Intrinsic and extrinsic factors converge in modifying certain biochemical properties that, in the end, are responsible for progressive skin decay. Significant changes driving this process are oxidative stress,<sup>11</sup> lack of elasticity, and reduced hydration.<sup>12</sup> Oxidative damage arises as a consequence of sun exposure and metabolic generation of free radicals and leads to loss of dermal cells and the extracellular matrix. Although elastic proteins in the matrix are long-lived, they also accumulate damage via crosslinking and other mechanisms. With the degeneration of glycolipids that maintain skin hydration, skin suffers severe loss of water.

Sequencing of the human genome and subsequent developments in genomics have provided new tools with which to investigate these factors at the molecular level, while bioinformatics allows an integrated analysis of the huge amount of data that are being generated.<sup>13</sup> At the same time, new techniques in genomic expression profiling are able to characterize individual genotypes, thereby opening the door to personalized dermatologic therapy.<sup>14</sup>

Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) occur when single bases in genes are changed or deleted, which may result in an amino acid change at a specific position and a change in phenotype. Numerous physiological states or diseases have been correlated with occurrence of SNPs associated with particular genes in the genome of a human who exhibits the physiological states or disease. For example, manganese superoxide dismutase (*SOD2*V16A) polymorphism has been shown to be associated with cancer risk,<sup>15</sup> and matrix metalloproteinases-2 (735C/T and 1306C/T) polymorphisms with the development of glaucoma.<sup>16</sup> SNPs have also been

associated with skin features. Han et al identified novel SNPs associated with skin pigmentation and hair color.<sup>17</sup> Further supporting this, a recent genome-wide association study reported the role of *STXBP5L* gene variants in photoaging<sup>18</sup> or the association of mutations in genes coding for antioxidant response with the predisposition to higher oxidative stress, leading to accelerated deterioration.<sup>19</sup> But, we still lack information regarding the identification, frequency, and clustering of gene variants related to main functions of aging skin, such as antioxidative capacity, collagen metabolism and structure (elasticity), and natural hydration capacity in a healthy Caucasian population.

Taking advantage of the recent advances in genomics and bioinformatics, we describe herein how main skin functions can be classified according to genotypic signature and how pertinent personalized corrective treatments could be designed. With this aim, we classified a normal population into clusters according to the distribution of polymorphisms in genes associated with antioxidant capacity, hydration, and elasticity of the skin. As more precise methods providing personalized dermatological and anti-aging treatments are needed, skin therapies adapted to each one of these clusters could then be specifically designed. This work represents part of the technologies developed by the authors towards genetically personalized dermocosmetics treatments.

## Methods and results

### Characterization of skin aging at the gene and protein level

Aged skin is characterized, among other features, by dehydration, loss of elasticity, and increased oxidative damage.<sup>11,12</sup> These three main skin properties were selected because they are strongly related to well-known metabolic pathways, and because many other apparent skin properties, such as wrinkle extension and depth, can be attributed to one of these three (in this case, wrinkles can be attributed to loss of elasticity and collagen metabolism). Accordingly, through an extensive literature search, we identified the genes that encode proteins involved in skin hydration, skin elasticity, and antioxidant capacity of the skin. A total of 72 proteins were identified: the group of proteins related to skin elasticity is composed of 39 proteins, including matrix metalloproteases involved in collagen and elastin metabolism; the hydration group is composed of six proteins, mainly aquaporins and proteoglycans; and the group related to antioxidant capacity of the skin is composed of 27 proteins, including superoxide dismutase, catalase, and nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate-oxidase.

## Selection of polymorphisms associated with skin aging

Among all the 72 proteins involved in skin aging, we further identified which proteins have associated SNPs in their genes that influence the corresponding protein product expression or functionality. A total of 13 SNPs in ten proteins were selected, NAD(P)H dehydrogenase [quinone] 1,<sup>20</sup> matrix metalloproteinase-1,<sup>21</sup> superoxide dismutase II,<sup>22,23</sup> nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2,<sup>24–26</sup> glutathione peroxidase 1,<sup>27</sup> catalase,<sup>28</sup> matrix metalloproteinase-3,<sup>29</sup> interleukin-6,<sup>30</sup> matrix metalloproteinase-9,<sup>31</sup> and aquaporin-3.<sup>32</sup> The effect of the SNP on protein expression or activity was categorized as +1, which indicates that the SNP increases the protein expression or activity, or –1, which indicates that the SNP decreases protein expression or activity (Table 1).

Moreover, in order to study SNPs that are frequent in Caucasian populations, we checked the previously described population frequencies for these SNPs in NCBI database

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) in a Caucasian population. Genetic variants were selected as having a described population frequency higher than 10%.

## Study population

A noninterventional, epidemiological, cross-sectional study was conducted in 120 female volunteers. The epidemiologic study was conducted at the Hospital of Nisa, Valencia, Spain. The study received the approval of the Autonomic Ethics Committee of Clinical Studies of Drugs and Medical Devices of the Valencian Community in Spain (CAEC).

## Eligibility criteria for the study

Participants in the study were women aged between 41 and 49 years old, of any skin type, who regularly attended the dermatology clinic for dermo-aesthetic purposes, and who had a predominantly urban lifestyle. They had to have full

**Table 1** List of selected polymorphisms in proteins associated with skin aging

SNP (rs number)	Protein name	UniProt code	Skin property	SNP variant	SNP effect		Reference list number
					Expression	Activity	
rs1800566	NAD(P)H dehydrogenase [quinone] I	P15559	Skin antioxidant capacity	C:C T:T		+1 –1	20
rs1799750	Matrix metalloproteinase-1	P03956	Skin elasticity	-:- G:G	–1 +1		21
rs4880	Superoxide dismutase II	P04179	Skin antioxidant capacity	T:T C:C	–1 +1		22
rs1141718	Superoxide dismutase II	P04179	Skin antioxidant capacity	T:T C:C		+1 –1	23
rs35652124	Nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2	Q16236	Skin antioxidant capacity	T:T C:C	–1 +1		24
rs6706649	Nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2	Q16236	Skin antioxidant capacity	C:C T:T	+1 –1		25
rs6721961	Nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2	Q16236	Skin antioxidant capacity	G:G T:T	+1 –1		26
rs1050450	Glutathione peroxidase I	P07203	Skin antioxidant capacity	C:C T:T		–1 +1	27
rs1001179	Catalase	P04040	Skin antioxidant capacity	A:A G:G	+1 –1		28
rs3025058	Matrix metalloproteinase-3	P08254	Skin elasticity	T:T -:-	+1 –1		29
rs1800795	Interleukin-6	P05231	Skin elasticity	G:G C:C	+1 –1		30
rs3918242	Matrix metalloproteinase-9	P14780	Skin elasticity	C:C T:T	–1 +1		31
rs17553719	Aquaporin-3	Q92482	Skin hydration	A:A G:G	+1 –1		32

**Notes:** Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) effect on protein expression means that the genetic variant leads to a modification in the quantity of protein that is expressed from the gene, and effect on activity means that the genetic variant leads to a modification of the functionality of the protein. UniProt are standard protein codes ([www.uniprot.org](http://www.uniprot.org)). The effect of the SNP on protein expression or activity was categorized as +1, which indicates that the SNP increases the protein expression or activity, or –1, which indicates that the SNP decreases protein expression or activity.

capability to understand and sign the informed consent document with free will. Prospective participants were excluded if they were exposed to external factors that posed a serious risk for skin health or suffered from severe skin disorders.

### Sample collection

Saliva samples were collected from study subjects by using DNA collection tubes (DNA Genotek Inc., Ottawa, ON, Canada). The samples were sent to Progenika Biopharma SA (Vizcaya, Spain) and to Centro Nacional de Genotipado (Santiago de Compostela, Spain) for the genotyping of selected SNPs by using Affymetrix (Santa Clara, CA, USA) and Sequenom, Inc. (San Diego, CA, USA) technologies.

In brief, DNA was extracted using ORAGENE (DNA Genotek Inc.) extraction reagent following the indications of the supplier. Quality and quantity DNA from saliva samples were assessed in a NanoDrop (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) spectrophotometer. Allele-specific probes were designed in order to discriminate different genotypes by means of fluorescence detection in real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction for every SNP, except for rs3918242. The rs3918242 polymorphism was analyzed by polymerase chain reaction followed by restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis as described.<sup>33</sup>

### Classification of individuals based on an ensemble of multiple genetic polymorphisms associated with certain properties of the skin

A total of 13 SNPs in genes associated with certain properties of the skin (phenotypes) were considered for the analysis

(Table 1). The detailed population frequency of the analyzed SNPs is as described in Table 2.

Our next goal was to identify if the selected SNPs could define genetic groups or clusters in the study sample, and to see if these genetic groups could be linked to biochemical and metabolic skin properties. As it has been described, each SNP gives rise to two different genotypes with phenotype consequences, and we assigned a binary effect to each SNP. Thus, the variant contributing positively to the skin property was given a value of +1, whereas the variant not contributing positively to the skin property was given a value of -1.

The genetic variants were clustered using the following criteria: 1) obtaining a total number of clusters between two and 20; and 2) identifying genetic clusters that explain the differences in the effects of the SNP variants on the biochemical and metabolic properties of the skin.

The genetic clustering analysis was conducted by using the k-means technique for genetic cluster analysis as described elsewhere.<sup>34</sup>

The conducted analysis shows that the sample can be optimally classified into ten genetic clusters, each with its own genetic signature, as shown in Table 3. Each one of the SNPs exerts a specific and differential contribution on each of the ten genetic clusters identified. For example, SNP rs1800566 is very relevant for the definition of clusters 9 and 10 (contribution of 100% to both), whereas it is less relevant for the definition of clusters 4 and 5 (contribution of 16% and 29%, respectively). Each genetic cluster has its own combination of relevant SNPs. For example, cluster 1 is different from cluster 2, mainly because of the differential contribution of SNPs rs6721961 (46% versus 100%), rs1050450 (35% versus 76%), rs1001179 (18% versus 76%), rs1800795

**Table 2** Single nucleotide polymorphisms and variant frequencies in the sample population

<b>rs1800566</b>		<b>rs1001179</b>		<b>rs35652124</b>		<b>rs3918242</b>	
C:C	62%	A:A	12%	C:C	8%	C:C	71%
T:C	31%	G:A	27%	T:C	39%	C:T	24%
T:T	8%	G:G	61%	T:T	53%	T:T	4%
<b>rs1799750</b>		<b>rs3025058</b>		<b>rs6706649</b>		<b>rs6721961</b>	
-:-	26%	-:-	29%	C:C	78%	G:G	72%
G:-	49%	T:-	44%	T:C	17%	T:G	27%
G:G	26%	T:T	27%	T:T	5%	T:T	1%
<b>rs4880</b>		<b>rs1800795</b>		<b>rs1050450</b>			
C:C	26%	C:C	9%	C:C	52%		
C:T	49%	C:G	52%	T:C	39%		
T:T	25%	G:G	39%	T:T	9%		
<b>rs1141718</b>		<b>rs17553719</b>					
T:T	100%	A:A	49%				
C:T	0%	G:A	42%				
C:C	0%	G:G	9%				

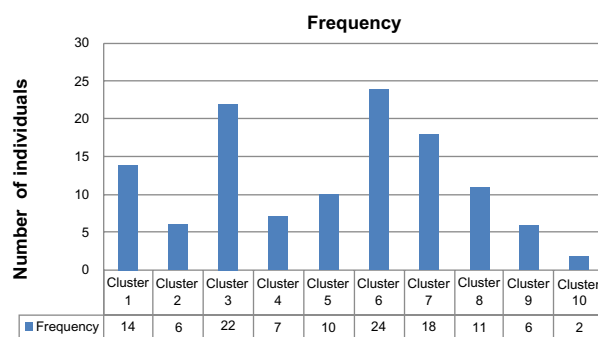
**Table 3** Contribution of individual polymorphisms to the definition of each genetic cluster

Polymorphism	Genetic cluster									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
rs1800566	50%	75%	53%	16%	29%	45%	53%	78%	100%	100%
rs1799750	38%	33%	32%	32%	42%	24%	25%	28%	15%	100%
rs4880	15%	29%	79%	83%	19%	76%	100%	48%	21%	100%
rs1141718	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
rs35652124	47%	76%	75%	65%	75%	75%	75%	76%	100%	100%
rs6706649	20%	44%	100%	100%	31%	44%	66%	76%	50%	100%
rs6721961	46%	100%	51%	18%	31%	27%	32%	57%	100%	50%
rs1050450	35%	76%	42%	75%	40%	32%	41%	78%	76%	100%
rs1001179	18%	76%	44%	16%	41%	43%	52%	75%	27%	100%
rs3025058	77%	81%	27%	100%	100%	76%	45%	22%	81%	100%
rs1800795	73%	25%	75%	26%	76%	55%	24%	75%	81%	100%
rs17553719	50%	100%	100%	32%	27%	49%	26%	28%	44%	75%
rs3918242	77%	44%	100%	100%	85%	44%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Notes:** Each genetic cluster is defined by a unique combination of polymorphisms and levels of contribution to the cluster definition. For example, single nucleotide polymorphism rs1800566 is very relevant for the definition of clusters 9 and 10 (contribution of 100%), whereas it is less relevant for the definition of clusters 4 and 5 (contribution of 16% and 29%, respectively).

(73% versus 25%), or rs17553719 (50% versus 100%). A given individual can then be classified into one of the ten genetic clusters according to his/her genetic signature. The frequency distribution of the 120 females of the study population in the ten genetic clusters is shown in Figure 1.

As shown in Table 1, each of the SNPs contributes to the expression and/or activity of certain proteins linked with skin properties, with an effect described as +1 (positive for skin property) or -1 (negative for skin property). Consequently, we were able to describe the contribution of the genetic profile of each cluster to each one of the three skin properties (antioxidant capacity, elasticity and collagen structure, and natural hydration ability). To conduct this calculation, we considered only polymorphisms with a contribution of over 75% to the group, and SNPs that exhibited variability between genotypic groups. For that reason, SNP rs1141718 was discarded for further analysis as it was predominant in all the study population. The values in Table 4 for each skin property and each cluster show the magnitude of the effect, by simple addition of the individual effect values of the relevant

**Figure 1** Distribution into ten genotypic groups of the 120 patients analyzed.

SNPs in the genetic group to that property. The plus sign indicates that the ensemble of the genotypic variants in the group has a positive effect on the skin property, and the minus sign indicates that it has a negative effect. The higher the value, the higher will be the effect on that skin property. It should be noted that certain SNP variants in different polymorphisms for the same property can cancel each other out. For example, if the variant C:C of rs1800566 (effect +1) and the variant T:T of rs4880 (effect -1) appear as relevant in the same cluster, the net effect value for antioxidant capacity is 0.

Based on the SNP contribution and particular effect to each one of the genetic groups, we can further describe the genetic clusters as follows (only relevant features are highlighted for each group):

**Table 4** Overall contribution of the set of polymorphisms that define a genotypic group on skin properties involved in aging

Genetic cluster	Skin properties		
	Antioxidant capacity	Skin elasticity	Skin hydration
1	0	-2	0
2	-3	0	+1
3	0	0	+1
4	-1	+2	0
5	-1	0	0
6	-1	-1	0
7	-1	+1	0
8	-6	+1	0
9	+1	+1	0
10	+3	-3	-1

**Notes:** Only effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms with a contribution over 75% to the genetic cluster definition were considered. Positive or negative integers show the magnitude of the added effects of SNP variants on each skin property for each genetic cluster.

- Cluster 1: genetic susceptibility to loss of elasticity of the skin due to polymorphisms in genes that encode matrix metalloproteinase-3 and matrix metalloproteinase-9.
- Cluster 2: genetic susceptibility to oxidative damage mainly due to polymorphisms in genes that encode NAD(P)H dehydrogenase [quinone] 1, nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, glutathione peroxidase 1, and catalase, together with a genetic capability to maintain the appropriate hydration levels of the skin due to polymorphism in genes for aquaporin-3.
- Cluster 3: genetic capability to maintain the appropriate hydration levels of the skin due to polymorphism in genes for aquaporin-3.
- Cluster 4: genetic susceptibility to oxidative stress damage of the skin due to polymorphism in genes that encode glutathione peroxidase 1 protein, together with a genetic capability for appropriate elasticity of the skin due to polymorphism in genes for matrix metalloproteinase-9 and matrix metalloproteinase-3.
- Cluster 5: genetic susceptibility to oxidative stress damage of the skin due to polymorphism in genes for nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2.
- Cluster 6: genetic susceptibility to loss of elasticity of the skin due to polymorphisms in genes that encode matrix metalloproteinase-3.
- Cluster 7: genetic capability for appropriate skin elasticity and antioxidant capacity due to polymorphisms in genes that encode matrix metalloproteinase-9, superoxide dismutase II, and nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2.
- Cluster 8: genetic susceptibility to oxidative stress damage of the skin due to polymorphism in genes that encode nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, NAD(P)H dehydrogenase [quinone] 1 protein, glutathione peroxidase 1, and catalase.
- Cluster 9: genetic capability for good skin elasticity due to polymorphisms in genes for matrix metalloproteinase-9.
- Cluster 10: genetic capability against oxidative damage due to polymorphisms in genes that encode nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, superoxide dismutase II, and catalase, together with a genetic susceptibility for loss of elasticity and hydration of the skin due to polymorphisms in genes that encode matrix metalloproteinase-9, interleukin-6, matrix metalloproteinase-1, and aquaporin-3.

## Discussion

This is the first study that describes the actual frequency of genetic polymorphisms involved in skin aging in a

Caucasian population. We identified 13 SNPs in genes coding for proteins that play a role in skin properties associated with aging, namely, oxidative stress, elasticity, and hydration. The genetic polymorphism frequency and the SNP clustering analysis in the study sample allowed us to classify the 120 female volunteers into ten genotypic groups or clusters. Taking into account the different protein functionalities from each one of the genetic variants as described in the literature (Table 1), a global effect was assigned to each cluster on the basis of the collective contribution of the set of polymorphisms to the biochemical and metabolic properties of the skin.

This clustering analysis suggests that different skin care needs depend on the naturally occurring single genetic variants present in each one of the genetic clusters. For example, cluster 8 shows the worst combination of antioxidant genes, having the weakest versions of NAD(P)H dehydrogenase [quinone] 1 protein, glutathione peroxidase 1, and catalase, which are enzymes linked with the antioxidant pathways, whereas cluster 10 shows a good genetic capability against oxidative damage due to good versions of genes for nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, superoxide dismutase II, and catalase. Thus, cosmetic products or therapies for individuals from cluster 8 should be more concentrated in antioxidative ingredients than the cosmetics aimed at those in cluster 10 – not only because cluster 8 seems to present a reduced natural antioxidative potential, which is why they would need an antioxidative supplement, but because the skin of individuals in cluster 10, which has a good natural antioxidative capacity, could be damaged by an excess of antioxidative ingredients (the genetic natural plus using cosmetics with even more antioxidative capacity). It is clear, then, that each one of the different genetic clusters shows a unique combination of needs for each one of the three main studied features. We suggest that it is not only necessary to supplement the lack or low activity of certain skin functions, but also that the excess of active ingredients in cosmetics or skin therapies can even be harmful for those individuals whose genetic background already provides strong natural capabilities.

In consequence, we suggest that genomic analysis can contribute to the characterization of human skin care and anti-aging needs, by conducting a simple genetic test and assigning an individual to one of the ten genetic groups.

## Study limitations

This study presents the following limitation: only genetic variants with sufficiently described effects on skin properties were included for analysis. Other well-known variants related

to skin aging but which do not have a strong genetic background or expected variability in a normal population have not been considered; for example, synthesis of elastic fibers or hyaluronan, or other skin matrix or cellular components known to be linked with skin aging processes. Once well-established genetic and phenotypic information about these processes are available, they could be included in further analyses.

This study nevertheless, for the first time, sets the ground for the description of the actual prevalence of a number of the main relevant genetic variants in a normal Caucasian population. We suggest that, in order to complete the skin aging evaluation and to apply corrective measures when needed, it is necessary to combine genetic analysis with direct evaluation of skin needs.

## Conclusion

The use of genetic signature for the identification of skin care individual requirements opens the door to personalized treatments for specific populations. With genotypic services becoming increasingly affordable, this perspective could be a reality in the not-so-distant future. Suggestions for further research include the discovery of new proteins associated with skin aging, additional polymorphisms that modify their activity or expression, and epigenetic modifications of DNA affecting gene regulation. One can even envisage having the complete DNA sequence of an individual available as an aid to designing a personalized skin care and anti-aging treatment. Authors are currently developing new avenues for personalized dermo-aesthetics by exploring new genetic signatures combined with environmental and lifestyle factors.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

## References

- Sarwer DB, Grossbart TA, Didie ER. Beauty and society. *Semin Cutan Med Surg.* 2003;22(2):79–92.
- Saeed M, Berlin RM, Cruz TD. Exploring the utility of genetic markers for predicting biological age. *Leg Med (Tokyo).* 2012;14(6):279–285.
- Christensen K, Thinggaard M, McGue M, et al. Perceived age as clinically useful biomarker of ageing: cohort study. *BMJ.* 2009;339: b5262.
- Shekar SN, Luciano M, Duffy DL, Martin NG. Genetic and environmental influences on skin pattern deterioration. *J Invest Dermatol.* 2005;125(6):1119–1129.
- Rexbye H, Petersen I, Johansens M, Klitkou L, Jeune B, Christensen K. Influence of environmental factors on facial ageing. *Age Ageing.* 2006;35(2):110–115.
- Farage MA, Miller KW, Elsner P, Maibach HI. Intrinsic and extrinsic factors in skin ageing: a review. *Int J Cosmet Sci.* 2008;30(2):87–95.
- Makrantonaki E, Bekou V, Zouboulis CC. Genetics and skin aging. *Dermatoendocrinol.* 2012;4(3):280–284.

- Diridollou S, de Rigal J, Querleux B, Leroy F, Holloway Barbosa V. Comparative study of the hydration of the stratum corneum between four ethnic groups: influence of age. *Int J Dermatol.* 2007;46 Suppl 1:11–14.
- Rawlings AV. Ethnic skin types: are there differences in skin structure and function? *Int J Cosmet Sci.* 2006;28(2):79–93.
- Oblong JE. Male skin care: shaving and moisturization needs. *Dermatol Ther.* 2012;25(3):238–243.
- Poljšak B, Dahmane RG, Godić A. Intrinsic skin aging: the role of oxidative stress. *Acta Dermatovenerol Alp Panonica Adriat.* 2012;21(2):33–36.
- Naylor EC, Watson RE, Sherratt MJ. Molecular aspects of skin ageing. *Maturitas.* 2011;69(3):249–256.
- Robinson MK, Binder RL, Griffiths CE. Genomic-driven insights into changes in aging skin. *J Drugs Dermatol.* 2009;8(Suppl 7):s8–s11.
- Rizzo AE, Maibach HI. Personalizing dermatology: the future of genomic expression profiling to individualize dermatologic therapy. *J Dermatolog Treat.* 2012;23(3):161–167.
- Kang D, Lee KM, Park SK, et al. Functional variant of manganese superoxide dismutase (SOD2 V16A) polymorphism is associated with prostate cancer risk in the prostate, lung, colorectal, and ovarian cancer study. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev.* 2007;16(8):1581–1586.
- Kaminska A, Banas-Lezanska P, Przybylowska K, et al. The protective role of the -735C/T and the -1306C/T polymorphisms of the MMP-2 gene in the development of primary open-angle glaucoma. *Ophthalmic Genet.* 2014;35(1):41–46.
- Han J, Kraft P, Nan H, et al. A genome-wide association study identifies novel alleles associated with hair color and skin pigmentation. *PLoS Genet.* 2008;4(5):e1000074.
- Le Clerc S, Taing L, Ezzedine K, et al. A genome-wide association study in Caucasian women points out a putative role of the STXP5L gene in facial photoaging. *J Invest Dermatol.* 2013;133(4): 929–935.
- Osborne R, Hakozi T, Laughlin T, Finlay DR. Application of genomics to breakthroughs in the cosmetic treatment of skin ageing and discoloration. *Br J Dermatol.* 2012;166 Suppl 2:16–19.
- Fischer A, Schmelzer C, Rimbach G, Niklowitz P, Menke T, Döring F. Association between genetic variants in the Coenzyme Q10 metabolism and Coenzyme Q10 status in humans. *BMC Res Notes.* 2011;4:245.
- Rutter JL, Mitchell TI, Buttice G, et al. A single nucleotide polymorphism in the matrix metalloproteinase-1 promoter creates an Ets binding site and augments transcription. *Cancer Res.* 1998;58(23):5321–5325.
- Hiroi S, Harada H, Nishi H, Satoh M, Nagai R, Kimura A. Polymorphisms in the SOD2 and HLA-DRB1 genes are associated with nonfamilial idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy in Japanese. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 1999;261(2):332–339.
- Borgstahl GE, Parge HE, Hickey MJ, et al. Human mitochondrial manganese superoxide dismutase polymorphic variant Ile58Thr reduces activity by destabilizing the tetrameric interface. *Biochemistry.* 1996;35(14):4287–4297.
- Arisawa T, Tahara T, Shibata T, et al. The influence of promoter polymorphism of nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor 2 gene on the aberrant DNA methylation in gastric epithelium. *Oncol Rep.* 2008;19(1):211–216.
- Guan CP, Zhou MN, Xu AE, et al. The susceptibility to vitiligo is associated with NF-E2-related factor2 (Nrf2) gene polymorphisms: a study on Chinese Han population. *Exp Dermatol.* 2008;17(12):1059–1062.
- Marzec JM, Christie JD, Reddy SP, et al. Functional polymorphisms in the transcription factor NRF2 in humans increase the risk of acute lung injury. *FASEB J.* 2007;21(9):2237–2246.
- Shuvalova YA, Kaminsky AI, Meshkov AN, Kukharchuk VV. Pro198Leu polymorphism of GPx-1 gene and activity of erythrocytic glutathione peroxidase and lipid peroxidation products. *Bull Exp Biol Med.* 2010;149(6):743–745.
- Forsberg L, Lyrenäs L, de Faire U, Morgenstern R. A common functional C-T substitution polymorphism in the promoter region of the human catalase gene influences transcription factor binding, reporter gene transcription and is correlated to blood catalase levels. *Free Radic Biol Med.* 2001;30(5):500–505.

29. Souslova V, Townsend PA, Mann J, et al. Allele-specific regulation of matrix metalloproteinase-3 gene by transcription factor NFkappaB. *PLoS One*. 2010;5(3):e9902.
30. Fishman D, Faulds G, Jeffery R, et al. The effect of novel polymorphisms in the interleukin-6 (IL-6) gene on IL-6 transcription and plasma IL-6 levels, and an association with systemic-onset juvenile chronic arthritis. *J Clinical Invest*. 1998;102(7):1369–1376.
31. Zhang B, Ye S, Herrmann SM, et al. Functional polymorphism in the regulatory region of gelatinase B gene in relation to severity of coronary atherosclerosis. *Circulation*. 1999;99(14):1788–1794.
32. Hara M, Ma T, Verkman AS. Selectively reduced glycerol in skin of aquaporin-3-deficient mice may account for impaired skin hydration, elasticity, and barrier recovery. *J Biol Chem*. 2002;277(48):46616–46621.
33. Chen HY, Lin WY, Chen YH, Chen WC, Tsai FJ, Tsai CH. Matrix metalloproteinase-9 polymorphism and risk of pelvic organ prolapse in Taiwanese women. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*. 2010;149(2):222–224.
34. Bishop CM. *Neural Networks for Pattern Recognition*. Oxford: Clarendon Press; 1995.

### Clinical, Cosmetic and Investigational Dermatology

Dovepress

### Publish your work in this journal

Clinical, Cosmetic and Investigational Dermatology is an international, peer-reviewed, open access, online journal that focuses on the latest clinical and experimental research in all aspects of skin disease and cosmetic interventions. All areas of dermatology will be covered; contributions will be welcomed from all clinicians and

basic science researchers globally. This journal is indexed on CAS. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <http://www.dovepress.com/clinical-cosmetic-and-investigational-dermatology-journal>