*Mini-review Article*

Photoprotective and Antimelanogenic Potential of *Carica papaya* Leaf Extract: Molecular Insights into Skin Aging Prevention

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| **Introduction:** Skin hyperpigmentation disorders, such as melasma and post-inflammatory pigmentation, pose aesthetic and psychological concerns. These conditions are aggravated by ultraviolet B (UVB) radiation, which induces oxidative stress, DNA damage, and chronic inflammation in skin cells. Interest in plant-based antioxidants is rising. *Carica papaya* L. leaves, rich in flavonoids, phenolics, and bioactive compounds, offer promising antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and wound-healing benefits that may help regulate melanogenesis and combat photoaging. This review aims to evaluate the therapeutic potential and molecular mechanisms of papaya leaf extract and its active compounds in managing UVB-induced pigmentation and inflammation based on findings from the last decade.  **Methods:** This narrative review synthesizes findings from in vitro and in vivo studies between 2014–2024 on the effects of papaya leaf extract and its active compounds on UVB-induced skin damage and pigmentation. References were systematically gathered using academic databases including Google Scholar, PubMed, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, and Garuda. The analysis focused on molecular pathways involving oxidative stress responses and melanogenic signaling mechanisms.  **Results and Discussions:** Papaya leaf extract was shown to neutralize reactive oxygen species (ROS), suppress matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), and reduce inflammation. UVB exposure activates melanocytes via POMC-derived α-MSH and the cAMP-MITF-tyrosinase axis, contributing to hyperpigmentation. Caffeic acid and rutin exhibit anti-inflammatory activity by modulating key intracellular signaling pathways such as NF-κB and MAPK, leading to reduced expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and enzymes like COX-2 and iNOS. These compounds also downregulate AP-1 transcription factors, thereby suppressing MMP production and protecting the extracellular matrix. Evidence from cellular models highlights their potential to restore skin integrity, reduce pigmentation irregularities, and slow photoaging processes  **Conclusion:** *Carica papaya* L. leaf extract presents a natural alternative for managing hyperpigmentation and preventing skin aging. Its multitarget effects on oxidative stress, inflammation, collagen maintenance, and melanogenesis suggest promising applications in cosmeceutical formulations. Further clinical research is warranted to validate its therapeutic potential. |

*Keywords: Papaya leaf, Carica papaya, antioxidant, hyperpigmentation, UVB-related hyperpigmentation, anti-hyperpigmentation*

1. INTRODUCTION

The integumentary system or skin is the outermost organ of the human body, which primarily functions to protect humans from pathogens or exposure to chemicals from the environment (Videira et al., 2012). The skin is not immune to the aging process. Exposure to ultraviolet (UV) maycause damage to the skin, resulting in signs of aging including wrinkles on the face, decreased skin elasticity, dry, rough, and dull skin conditions, and also hyperpigmentation. UV trigger premature skin aging or photoaging by increasing the production of free radicals or reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Rinnerthaler et al., 2015).

In skin tissue, excessive UV exposure can increase free radical levels, especially ROS. Free radicals produced by UVB rays will reduce the skin's ability to protect itself from damage, because these free radicals will consume important antioxidants such as glutathione and superoxide dismuthase (SOD) (Nagapan et al., 2019).

The skin responds to UV exposure by producing hyperpigmentation. This process is characterized by an increase in dark pigments, namely melanogenesis in the skin (Serre et al., 2018). This condition causes the skin color to change to a darker color when exposed to UV (Rinnerthaler et al., 2015).

The body is able to counteract the effects of these oxidants by forming natural antioxidants, such as glutathione, superoxide dismutase (SOD) enzymes, and catalase enzymes. However, if the amount of oxidants is too high, then these natural antioxidants are unable to neutralize their effects, which can lead to damage or even cell death (de Jager et al., 2017).

Melasma and solar lentigo are examples of skin disorders due to hyperpigmentation influenced by ultraviolet light exposure. Both conditions are triggered and worsened by UVB exposure (Thawabteh et al., 2023). Melasma is a skin hyperpigmentation condition that is often found in Indonesia, especially in women, and is associated with ultraviolet light exposure. Melasma is often found in young people (20-30 years), with a prevalence reaching 60% (Du et al., 2022). Women are 9-10 times more at risk of suffering from melasma. Meanwhile, the prevalence of solar lentigo is estimated to reach 27% of the population, with 58% of sufferers being women (Kerob et al., 2024).

The use of antioxidants is rapidly growing to prevent and treat skin aging, including antimelanogenesis, through both topical and oral methods (Nahhas et al., 2019). Many plants function as natural antioxidants and are incorporated into skin care products, using extracts derived from roots, leaves, bark, fruits, flowers, and other plant parts (Hybertson et al., 2011).

Indonesia is the fourth largest papaya fruit producer in Asia from 2008 to 2018 (Lamatungga et al., 2024). Papaya leaves (*Carica papaya* L.) contain important bioactive phytochemicals as evidenced by the presence of various compounds including flavonoids, phenolic compounds, phytosterols, terpenoids, tannins, anthraquinones, cardiac glycosides, saponins, and alkaloids. Papaya leaves have antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and wound healing effects on the skin (Julianti et al., 2014; Okoko & Ere, 2012). Alkaloid compounds, saponins, glycosides, phenolic compounds, and flavonoids are responsible for the anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties of papaya leaves. The high phenolic and flavonoid content in papaya leaf extract is thought to act as free radical scavengers and metal ion binders. In addition, polyphenols in Carica papaya can act as free radical scavengers and at the same time provide their effect in increasing antioxidant enzyme activity (Somanah et al., 2017).

This review explores papaya potential as an antioxidant source. Studies explaining UV-related hyperpigmentation mechanism and in vitro or in vivo studies of papaya leaf extract as antioxidant substance are included in this review.

2. methodS

This review synthesizes findings from peer-reviewed in vitro and in vivo studies published between 2014 and 2024, evaluating the effects of *Carica papaya* leaf extract and its active compounds—particularly caffeic acid and rutin—on UVB-induced skin damage, inflammation, and pigmentation. Relevant literature was systematically gathered from academic databases including Google Scholar, PubMed, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, and Garuda. Literature searching was done using the combination of these keywords: ‘Carica papaya leaf extract’, ‘*Carica papaya*’, ‘UVB-induced skin damage’, ‘melanogenesis’, ‘photoaging’, and ‘hyperpigmentation’.

The inclusion criteria in this study were: (1) Original research articles or reviews published between 2014–2024; (2) Studies involving *Carica papaya* leaf extract or its isolated compounds; and (3) In vitro or in vivo models related to UVB exposure, melanogenesis, oxidative stress, inflammation, or skin aging. The exclusion criteria were: (1) Articles lacking full-text access or insufficient experimental detail; and (2) Clinical reports not related to dermatological or cosmeceutical applications.

3. SKIN PIGMENTATION

The skin is the largest organ of the body and has several vital functions that are essential to overall health and well-being. It acts as a protective barrier, protecting internal tissues from mechanical injury, harmful microorganisms, and environmental hazards such as UV radiation and pollutants. It also plays a vital role in regulating body temperature through sweat production and the dilation or constriction of blood vessels. In addition, the skin is involved in sensory perception, housing numerous nerve endings that detect touch, pain, temperature, and pressure (Mescher A. L., 2018). The skin synthesizes vitamin D when exposed to sunlight, which is essential for bone health and immune function. In addition, the skin helps prevent fluid loss and maintain electrolyte balance. Beyond its physiological roles, the skin has significant psychosocial importance, influencing self-esteem and social interactions through its appearance. The skin is composed of three main layers, each with a distinct structure and function: the epidermis, dermis, and hypodermis (Agarwal & Krishnamurthy, 2021).

Melanocytes, cells that produce the pigment melanin to protect against UV radiation, are found in the epidermis of the skin. Melanocytes are derived from neural crest cells that migrate to the basal layer of the embryonic epidermis. Melanocytes have round, pale-colored cell bodies that are attached by hemidesmosomes to the basal lamina but are not attached to neighboring keratinocytes. Several long, irregular cytoplasmic extensions from each melanocyte cell body penetrate the epidermis, running between the basal and spinous layer cells, and invaginating 5-10 keratinocytes. Melanocytes have numerous small mitochondria, short endoplasmic reticulum cisternae, and a well-developed Golgi apparatus (Agarwal & Krishnamurthy, 2021; Hani & Sharma, 2017).

**4. TYPES OF UV RADIATION**

The sun's ultraviolet radiation contains UVA (~95%) and UVB (~5%). Collectively, they regulate two pathways of skin hyperpigmentation, the immediate and delayed pathways. Immediate hyperpigmentation or tanning is transient, considered non-photoprotective, driven by UVA and consists of two dose-dependent phases. The initial phase is immediate pigment darkening (IPD) and occurs at ~1 J/cm2 within minutes and lasts for several hours (Miyamura et al., 2011). The second phase is persistent pigment darkening (PPD) and occurs at >11.0 J/cm2 and lasts for up to a day. Delayed tanning occurs over days and lasts for weeks or months and is caused by increased melanogenesis. (Yardman-Frank & Fisher, 2021).

Exposure to UVA radiation, especially UVA1 (340-400 nm), induces pigmentation and oxidative stress to a greater extent than UVB radiation (290-320 nm) and is also more prominently associated with oxidative stress. UVA exposure causes immediate pigment darkening (IPD) within a short period of time, only a few hours, by affecting pre-existing melanin (Choi et al., 2010). UVA, unlike UVB, causes minimal changes in the expression of pigmentation-related genes. UVA exposure causes DNA and cell damage, and unlike UVB exposure, UVA-induced pigmentation/darkening does not provide photoprotection against UVA exposure. Melanocytes are more susceptible to the damaging effects of UVA. Exposure to UVB radiation, on the other hand, causes erythema and delayed tanning (DT) and UVB is more efficient than UVA in causing these effects. UVB-induced DT is the result of increased melanin synthesis and skin darkening that develops several days after UV exposure (Madodi et al., 2012).

**5. UV EXPOSURE AND IT’S RELATION WITH SKIN PIGMENTATION**

UV exposure stimulates melanocytes to increase melanin production as a protective mechanism to absorb and neutralize harmful UV rays, which causes skin to darken and pigmentation to increase. Other environmental factors, such as pollution and exposure to certain chemicals, can also affect melanin production by triggering oxidative stress or inflammation in the skin (de Gruijl, 2017).

Several signaling pathways are involved in melanogenesis in skin hyperpigmentation, including melasma, particularly in the regulation of microphthalmia-associated transcription factor (MITF). The major signaling pathway in pigmentation involves the melanocortin 1 receptor (MC1-R), which is activated by α-melanocyte-stimulating hormone (α-MSH, which is a product of pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) (Figure 1). MC1-R increases the synthesis of 3,5-cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) by activating adenylate cyclase. cAMP activates protein kinase A (PKA), which is activated by cAMP, which then phosphorylates CREB, which acts as a transcription factor for MITF (Maddaleno et al., 2021).

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation plays an important role in melanogenesis, the process by which melanocytes in the skin produce melanin, the pigment that gives skin its color. When the skin is exposed to UV radiation, especially UVB rays, it triggers the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and DNA damage in skin cells. ROS and DNA damage stimulate the expression of the p53 protein, which directly triggers the transcription of the pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) gene. Post-translational processing of POMC produces several products, including α-MSH, adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), and the opioid peptide β-endorphin (Wei et al., 2024).

POMC is then broken down to produce alpha-melanocyte-stimulating hormone (α-MSH), which can bind to the melanocortin-1 receptor (MC1R) on melanocytes through paracrine mechanism. This binding activates the enzyme tyrosinase, a key player in melanin synthesis leading to the conversion of tyrosine to DOPA and subsequently to melanin. Melanin is then transferred from melanocytes to surrounding keratinocytes, where it forms a protective barrier around the cell nucleus, absorbing and dissipating UV radiation to prevent further DNA damage. This process results in the darkening of the skin, commonly known as tanning, which is a protective response to UV exposure. Chronic exposure to UV radiation can lead to increased melanogenesis, which contributes to pigmentation disorders and increases the risk of skin cancer. So, while melanogenesis serves as a defense mechanism against UV damage, excessive UV exposure can have harmful long-term effects. (Yardman-Frank & Fisher, 2021).

UVB exposure increases the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Research by Yang, et al. (2022) found that UV exposure in C57BL/6 mice increased the expression of IL-1β cytokines (Yang et al., 2022). IL-1β can cause ultraviolet-induced hyperpigmentation by increasing the secretion of α-MSH and ET-1. IL-1β not only increases the expression levels of MITF, TRP-1, and TRP-2 but also increases the activity of the enzyme tyrosinase (TYR), which leads to increased melanin production (Maddaleno et al., 2021; Yang et al., 2022).

**6. PAPAYA (*Carica papaya* L.) BIOLOGY**

Papaya (*Carica papaya*) is a major fruit plant known since ancient times, as a plant or herb that has medicinal and medicinal properties. Papaya originates from southern Mexico and Central America, but is now grown throughout the tropical regions of the world. Existing research shows that people used papaya as a source of nutrition and a phytotherapeutic agent in a unique way, then consuming its parts (Kumarasinghe et al., 2024). The earliest literary reference to the papaya tree dates back to 1526, when the tree was found on the Caribbean coast of Panama and Colombia and described by Oviedo, a Spanish chronicler (Karunamoorthi et al., 2014).

Papaya is a plant can grow to a size of 180-600 cm, and has wide, green leaves that can produce fruit all year round. Each tree usually has a single, unbranched, non-woody stem that has traces of old leaf bases. The stem is covered by a canopy of leaves that resemble umbrellas and are finger-shaped. Papaya fruit has a fleshy texture, with a length of 14-15 cm with a diameter of 10-30 cm. The fruit is attached to the top of the stem just below the canopy of leaves in groups (Karunamoorthi et al., 2014).

Papaya leaves are arranged in a spiral, clustered near the tip of the stem with leaf stalks reaching 1 meter in length, hollow, green or purplish green. Leaf blades are oval, 25 - 75 cm in diameter, fingered, lobed in 7 parts, prominent veins, and leaf lobes are deeply and widely toothed (Karunamoorthi et al., 2014).

**7. PAPAYA (*Carica papaya L.*) LEAF CONTAIN**

Papaya is one of the fruits that is rich in nutrients and antioxidants, including carotene, vitamin C, and flavonoids, as well as B vitamins such as folate and pantothenic acid, minerals such as potassium and magnesium, and fiber. Papaya leaves also contain carbohydrates, vitamins, lipids, and proteins, so they can be used as a source of nutrition (Sharma et al., 2022). The content of these compounds varies, including ascorbic acid (38.6%), protein (5.6%), phosphoric acid (0.225%), carbohydrates (8.3%), iron (0.0064%), and minerals such as magnesium (0.035% per 100 g of leaves). Quantitative phytochemical analysis showed that the liquid extract of papaya leaves contains tannins (0.001%), saponins (0.022%), flavonoids (0.013%), phenolics (0.011%), alkaloids (0.019%), and steroids (0.004%) (Singh et al., 2020).

Papaya leaves have several active substances that can increase antioxidants in the blood and reduce lipid peroxidation levels, such as ascorbic acid, alpha-tocopherol, chymopapain, cyanogenic glucosides, cystatin, flavonoids, glucosinolates, and papain (Alhodieb et al., 2025). Photochemical analysis shows that young papaya leaves contain alkaloids, saponins, tannins, flavonoids and glycosides, therefore have therapeutic properties such as antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antitumor hypoglycemic and many others (Singh et al., 2020).

**8. ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF PAPAYA (*Carica papaya L.*) LEAF**

Natural antioxidants derived from plants play a crucial role in mitigating oxidative stress and preventing chronic diseases. Among various sources, *Camellia sinensis* (green tea), *Curcuma longa* (turmeric), and *Carica papaya* have been extensively studied for their antioxidant potential. Green tea is rich in catechins, particularly epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), which exhibits strong radical scavenging activity through hydrogen donation and metal chelation mechanisms (Ortiz-Islas et al., 2024). Turmeric contains curcumin, a polyphenolic compound known for its ability to inhibit lipid peroxidation and modulate antioxidant enzymes (Jakubczyk et al., 2020).

In comparison, papaya leaves and fruits are abundant in flavonoids, phenolic acids, and vitamins C and E, contributing to their antioxidant capacity. A study by Zhang et al. (2022) demonstrated that papaya leaves and roots exhibited higher antioxidant activity than other plant parts, as measured by DPPH, ABTS, and FRAP assays, with total phenolic and flavonoid contents correlating strongly with antioxidant performance (Zhang et al., 2022).

A comparative analysis of antioxidant properties across various parts of *Carica papaya* revealed that young leaves exhibit the highest antioxidant activity, followed by unripe fruit, ripe fruit, and seeds. Using DPPH radical scavenging and β-carotene bleaching assays, Maisarah et al. (2013) demonstrated that young papaya leaves had the lowest EC₅₀ value (1.0 ± 0.08 mg/mL), indicating superior free radical scavenging capacity. Additionally, the total phenolic content (TPC) and total flavonoid content (TFC) were highest in young leaves, measured at 424.89 ± 0.22 mg GAE/100 g and 333.14 ± 1.03 mg rutin equivalent/100 g, respectively. These findings suggest that the antioxidant potential of papaya is organ-specific, with leaves being the most potent source of natural antioxidants, likely due to their higher concentration of polyphenolic compounds and flavonoids compared to stems and fruits (Maisarah et al., 2013).

Caffeic acid and rutin were identified as active compounds from *Carica papaya* leaves. Caffeic acid, a derivative of hydroxycinnamic acid, is a natural antioxidant found in various food products. A study by Kong et al. (2021) showed that the levels of caffeic acid and rutin concentrations in papaya leaf extract were analyzed at 0.166% and 0.126%, respectively. Several studies have confirmed that caffeic acid inhibits UVB-induced wrinkle formation by downregulating matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and reducing inflammation by modulating NF-kB and AP-1 signal (Kong et al., 2021). It also has a protective effect against UVB-induced skin damage, which is associated with UV-induced reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation. Rutin enhances the photoprotective effect and significantly downregulates MMP-1 secretion in UVB-irradiated normal human dermal fibroblast (NHDF) cell cultures (Kim et al., 2013, Kong et al., 2021).

Recent studies have reinforced rutin’s role in skincare, showing its ability to reduce lipid peroxidation, DNA damage, and MMP activation when delivered via nanoparticle or gel-based systems (Nadia et al., 2023). A study sought the anti-aging mechanism of papaya leaf ethanol extract on UVB-irradiated human skin fibroblast cells in vitro. At concentrations ranging from 10 to 250 μg/mL, the papaya leaf extract showed radical scavenging and ROS suppression actions in a dose-dependent manner. At concentrations of 1 to 50 μg/mL, the extract was shown to increase the synthesis and attenuate the degradation of type I procollagen in UVB-irradiated fibroblasts, increase TGF-β1, and decrease the formation of MMPs (MMP-1 and MMP-3) (Kong et al., 2021). These findings align with prior observations on papaya extracts exhibiting UVB absorbance, antioxidant properties, and active phytochemicals such as rutin and caffeic acid, further supporting their role as natural ingredients for photoprotection and anti-aging formulations (Hariono et al., 2021).

Papaya leaf extract has a reversal action of UVB-induced AP activation at the mRNA level through downregulation of MAPK activation and phosphorylation of c-Fos and c-Jun proteins. The effect of Carica papaya leaf extract on the MAPK pathway is thought to affect the activation of p38 protein. The results of the study showed that administration of papaya leaf extract was able to produce an 82% decrease in p38 phosphorylation, followed by ERK and JNK. Papaya leaf extract has been shown to have anti-inflammatory action by reducing the production of cytokines, such as IL-6. The formation of wrinkles caused by sun exposure as a result of erythema and reduced Type I collagen in the skin (Kong et al., 2021).

4. Conclusion

Skin pigmentation, controlled by melanocytes and influenced by melanogenesis signaling pathways, acts as a natural defense mechanism against UV damage. Unfortunately, excessive UV exposure not only disrupts normal pigment production but also contributes to skin disorders like melasma and solar lentigo—both predominantly affecting women, especially in tropical regions like Indonesia.The body naturally combats oxidative damage using antioxidants such as glutathione, SOD, and catalase. Yet, when oxidant levels exceed the body's defense capacity, cellular damage can occur. This imbalance underlies the development of pigmentation disorders and accelerates skin aging.

Papaya (*Carica papaya* L.) leaf extract emerges as a promising natural antioxidant with anti-inflammatory and photoprotective effects. Rich in bioactive compounds like flavonoids, ascorbic acid, and alpha-tocopherol, papaya leaf extract inhibits the MAPK signaling pathway and reduces the expression of inflammatory cytokines such as IL-6. These properties make papaya leaf a valuable candidate in skincare formulations aimed at preventing UV-induced skin aging and hyperpigmentation.

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