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## STUDIES LIST Quantirides/Visioline

*Sophia Antipolis*, **Ederline, an anti aging active ingredient In vivo studies on wrinkles**, Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Dec. 2000

Skin aspect and texture is largely influenced by steroid hormones which are stored in the subcutaneous tissue and act on skin cells as they stimulate the regeneration of the extra cellular matrix. Studies have shown that the decrease of these hormones plays an important role in skin endogenous aging.

*S. Antipolis*, **Date Palm Kernel extract exhibits anti-aging properties and significantly improves skin wrinkles**, 20<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Dermatology, Paris, July 2002

It is well established that body hormones play a central role in skin appearance and are implicated in skin aging. Studies have shown that the decrease of these hormones plays an important role in skin endogenous aging, the decrease of skin thickness, and the disturbance of normal collagen turnover which, in turn, results in a decrease in collagen I and III synthesis.

*C. Lenaers, N. Guichard, S. Mazalrey, B. Closs*, **A biological desquamation strategy for skin resurfacing**, Personal Care Magazine, January 2006, pp. 31-37.

The stacking of corneocytes constitutes the horny layer of the skin, or stratum corneum (SC) and enables the epidermis to fulfil two of its principal functions. On the one hand, the SC ensures a barrier and protection function between the organism and its environment by limiting both water losses and the penetration of exogenous molecules.

*C. Lenaers, M. Dana, M. Pinel, B. Closs*, **Immediate and long-lasting skin tightening**, Personal Care, Sept. 2006, pp. 65-67.

The use of tensor active ingredients in anti-age care products is well-known to provide the users with immediate and visible effects. Nevertheless, these tensor active ingredients provide only mechanical effects on the skin surface that are also short-term effects.

*C. Lenaers, D. Boudier, Ch. Chauprade, D. Rondeau, B. Closs*, **Wrinkle Reduction by Stimulation of the Skin's Mechanical Resistance**, Cosmetics & Toiletries, Vol. 121, No. 11/Nov. 2006, pp. 47-56.

Wrinkles are a symptom of structural failure in the dermis. They indicate that the skin is losing its ability to support its own weight, and that fibroblasts in the dermis are losing their capacity to attach to collagen fibers and transmit mechanical information.

*Fernanda Distanto, Valerie Pagani, Adriana Bonifigli, Luigi Rigano, Joachim Fluhr*, **Objective evaluation of the placebo effect in cosmetic treatments. A randomized controlled study**, IFSCC Magazine – vol. 9, no 3/2006

A product's packaging and claimed efficacy may stimulate pleasant emotions during the use of cosmetics, thus enhancing their perceived benefits. The aim of this study was to evaluate if smart packaging and strongly claimed efficacy attributes can influence the objectively measured efficacy, allowing a true placebo effect to be associated with a given cosmetic treatment

**Clinical and Instrumental Evaluation of the Facial Photoageing on Indian Women;** *Catherine Heusèle<sup>1</sup>, Caroline Derome<sup>2</sup>, Deepa Kanchankoti<sup>3</sup>, Rashmikant Mohile<sup>3</sup>, Armand Bernois<sup>1</sup>, Sylvianne Schnebert;* *Ifsc Barcelona 2008*

Daily exposure to the sun leads to skin photodamage. Clinical signs of photoageing due to biological and structural alteration of the epidermis and dermis will be function of level of UV exposure and individual protection capacities. The influence of ethnic origin on skin structure and function is more and more investigated but few instrumental or clinical studies describe the characteristics of healthy skin and their evolution with age on Indian women living in India [1]. Previous clinical, instrumental or biological studies were carried on Indian subjects living in South Africa or England.

*David Boudier, Catherine Lenaers, Claire Sabbadini, Delphine Creel, Brigitte Closs-Silab;*  
**Development of “certified” organic actives;** *Personal Care, September 2008; pp. 35-37*

Nowadays, consumers are more conscious than ever before of what they put on their skin. They demand authenticity from natural/organic brands, scrutinising product labels and favouring products that meet certification standards. For over 20 years, independent company Silab has introduced natural active ingredients to the cosmetic industry. In order to meet market expectations and by applying its expertise in the “natural” area, Silab now has launched three “certified” organic active ingredients covering the main aspects of anti-ageing products: an immediate tensor, a hydrating ingredient and an anti-wrinkle active ingredient.

*David Boudier, Catherine Lenaers, Claire Sabbadini, Delphine Creel, Brigitte Closs – Silab, France;*  
**Development of ‘certified’ organic actives;** *Personal Care 9/2005; S.35-38;*

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*Luigi Rigano, Mauro Pleardo, Elena Pini et al;* **Novel Retinol-like Actives from Parrot Feathers;** *IFSCC magazine – vol. 11, no 4 / 2008*

Several classes of pigments are responsible for coloration in birds. Melanin pigments most commonly appear in bird feathers and bare parts. They impart black, brown and chestnut hues. Carotenoids are a second group of coloring biochemicals in birds. These two types of pigment-based coloration are found in nearly every order of extant birds. In contrast, parrots harbor bright-colored pigments in their feathers, which have different structures.

*Diana Khazaka, Christiane Uhl;* **More than 2 decades of bioengineering for efficacy testing and product recommendation;** *Household and Personal Care TODAY, n1/2009,*

Due to high competition in the cosmetic and growing customer expectations, in the past two decades there has been a continuous development of new cosmetic products with more efficient ingredients covering new effects on the skin. Simultaneously to this, there was an increasing demand for new measuring techniques to substantiate the new product claims. The field of skin bioengineering has consequently been immensely enriched in the last years by inventing new physical and optical measurement methods for all kind of skin parameters.

*Dr. Laurent Sousselier, Caroline Camuzat; White biotechnology new source of ingredients; Personal Care, September 2009, pp. 49-51*

White biotechnology has been used for millennia for the preparation of bread and alcoholic drinks. Sumerians had mastered alcoholic fermentation, for the manufacture of beer, 4,000 years AD. Nowadays, white biotechnology is used for several applications. In the pharmaceutical sector it is used for the production of antibiotics such as famous Penicillin, and it is used for energy in bioethanol production.

*J.-M. Sainthillier, S. Mac, M. Pfulg, V. Gribinski, V. Guillou, J. de Rigal, C. Montastier, P. Humbert ; Comparative instrumental study of aesthetic dermatology acts and cosmetic protocols ; ISBS Besancon, 2009*

Mesotherapy and chemical peels are commonly performed in dermatological practice. However few data are available to compare their cutaneous effects on the face with those resulting from the repeated application of cosmetic products. A mesotherapy study (meso study) and a chemical-peel study (peel study) devised according to criteria defined by LaClinic of Montreux were compared with two different cosmetic protocols combining a serum, a day cream and an eye contour cream for the meso study and a cream for the peel study.

*David Boudier, Marie Magnol, nathalie Solingeas, Magalie Pinel, Brigitte Closs; Stress-related cutaneous disorders treated; Personal Care, January 2010; pp. 51-55*

The plague of a generation, stress is everywhere in our hectic lives. We have all used the term “stress” to define what we feel (acceleration of the heartbeat, increased perspiration, etc.) in unsettling or unexpected situations. We have Hans Selye to thank for popularising the ideas of physiological stress and showing that stress could have an impact on health. In the 1920’s, he studied the body’s reaction or common response, subsequently known as the general adaptation syndrome or stress response to varied stimuli. Although stress often has a negative connotation, it was originally a gift of nature. It is an evolutionary adaptation mechanism enabling individuals to adapt to any changes in their environment, whether physical, social and/or psychological.

*John Woodruff; Testing - backing up the claims; [www.cosmeticsbusiness.com](http://www.cosmeticsbusiness.com) August 2010;*

Instrumental methods for efficacy testing of cosmetic products have long been of interest. The first Journal of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists published in 1947 contained an article on cosmetic efficacy testing although the only instrumental method quoted was the use of a spectrophotometer to measure UV absorbance of sunscreen agents. It is interesting to note that the need to determine if these were subject to photodegradation was mentioned. Papers on efficacy testing have appeared in almost every issue of the journal since that first edition but most methods are subjective. Instrumental methods other than those to measure physical parameters or analytical ones to measure ingredient concentrations of the cosmetic composition were sadly lacking until 1956 when a paper describing the measurements of percutaneous absorption using radioisotopes to measure absorption journal during 1956 was an in-vitro method using radioisotopes to measure absorption by hair.

*YuRi LEE; Sung Kyu Choi, Yun Jeong Kim, Yun Jeong Park, Jung Mi Heo, ANTI-WRINKLE EFFECT OF *Ligustrum japonicum* FRUITS EXTRACT*; IFSSC 2010 Buenos Aires, Argentina

To develop wrinkle care cosmetic ingredient with plant extracts, ten species of plant extracts were investigated. Accordingly, *Ligustrum japonicum* (LJ) was selected as candidates for developing cosmetic ingredient. By high performance liquid chromatography, 7.93% of ursolic acid and 30.33% of oleanolic acid which are well-known for anti-wrinkle effect were analyzed. To investigate the effect of *Ligustrum japonicum* fruits extract (LJE) on the procollagen type I (COL1A1) expression, human fibroblast CCD-986Sk was used. In this study the expression of COL1A1 gene and elastase inhibition were significantly increased. As the results, LJE is applicable for potential cosmetic ingredient focused on anti-wrinkle effect. Aging of the skin by natural or environmental processes may result in the formation of deep-set wrinkles on the forehead and around the eye area. There are a number of factors that contribute to the formation of these wrinkles, both intrinsic factors such as loss of connective tissue, excessive contraction of the facial muscles and, general aging of the skin and also extrinsic factors caused by environmental factors such as UV radiation. glucosides, and phenolic compounds from this plant, and constituents such as phenylethanoids, monoterpenes, and secoiridoid glucosides from other species of the genus *Ligustrum* [1], [2]. Screening studies in our laboratory have found that the ethanol extract of the fruits of LJ showed significant anti-aging effects.

*Mirela D. Gianeti, Patricia M.B.G Maia Campos. Effects in tactile sensitivity and in skin moisturizing of cosmetic formulations containing vitamins and botanical extracts*; IFSCC 2010 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Skin is a sense organ with sensory nerve endings and receptors, which behaves like a body wrap with its protection and regulation functions. Sensorial informations are originated at the sensory receptors and it makes possible body representation, mediating physical world exploration. Experimental studies have shown that many factors may affect tactile sensations. For this purpose it was measured the current perception threshold (CPT) sensory nerve fibers by using an electric current sine wave stimulator (Neurometer™) in 20 healthy women volunteers, aged from 25 to 35 years, before and after 2 hours of a single application of a formulation containing an association of vitamins A, C, E, *Ginkgo biloba* and *Phorphyra umbilicalis* extracts. The CPT for 5Hz, 250Hz and 2000Hz frequency current are reported to enable a selective quantification of the sensory thresholds of C, Ad, and Ab fibers respectively. In parallel, the stratum corneum hydration, the sebum content and the TEWL were measured using Corneometer™ CM285, Sebumeter™ SM810 and Tewameter™ TM210, respectively. Skin water and sebum content were significantly increased after 2 hours of the formulation application. The test group showed significantly decreased in the TEWL and in the CPT of 2000Hz, while the control group did not demonstrate any change on those parameters.