

Transcending the Limitation of Cosmetics: Ionic Liquids-Inspired Novel Skin Penetration System as an Alternative to Medical Beauty Treatments

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Introduction

Hydrophilic drugs used in cosmetics have not fulfilled their potential owing to low skin penetration

Existing Solution #1
Chemical penetration enhancer

Making penetration pathway

- Penetration of stratum corneum intercellular lipids
- Disruption of their barrier structure

Safety issue

Drug crystal precipitation stops permeation

Hydrophilicity of the drug inhibits penetration into the stratum corneum

Existing Solution #2
Molecular modification: Prodrug

Molecular modification (acetylation, esterification, etc.)

- Improved diffusion in stratum corneum
- Inhibition of crystallization

Reassurance of drug efficacy and safety as a novel substance

Novel strategies to improve drug skin penetration are required

Molecular Modulation Strategies Inspired by Ionic Liquids (ILs)

Novel Enhancer:
Modulates the enhancer's mechanism through molecular interactions with coformer

Xylitol

Alkyl betaine

Extract SC lipids and replace with enhancer

Inert to living cells

Focused on findings on ILs

1 Choline chloride
2 Urea

m.p. 302 °C m.p. 133 °C

ILs and deep eutectic solvents (DESS) can manipulate physicochemical properties by specific intramolecular interactions.

- Applicable to a variety of cosmetic active ingredients
- Capable of solving drug delivery problems
- Safe and compatible as cosmetics

Novel Drug Complex:
Modulates the drug's solubility and diffusivity through molecular interactions with coformer

L-Arginine

4-Metoxysalicylic acid

Not crystallized

Enhanced diffusion

Delivered to target site

Result 1 Novel Enhancer (AB/XY)

Enhancer IL Screening

Dissolved in 1:1 water/methanol solvent
Left overnight at 50 °C, then solvent removed

Coformer	Molar Ratio			
	0.5	1	2	3
Organic acid				
Lactic acid	S	S	TL	TL
Salicylic acid	S	S	S	S
Citric acid	S	S	TL	TL
Amino acid				
L-Lysin-HCl	S	S	S	S
L-Arginine	S	S	TL	TL
L-Arginine-HCl	S	S	TL	TL
L-Alanine	S	S	S	S
L-Hydroxyproline	S	S	S	S
L-Glutamic acid	S	S	S	S
L-Glycine	S	S	S	S
L-Serine	S	S	S	S
L-Aspartic acid	S	S	S	S
Polyol				
Glycerol	S	S	S	TL
Erythritol	S	S	NS	NS
Xylitol	S	S	TL	TL
Sorbitol	S	S	TL	TL
1,3-Butylene glycol	S	TL	TL	TL

TL: Transparent liquid, S: Solid present, NS: Liquid with low stability

Targeted Enhancer

Alkyl betaine (AB)

Visual images of Alkyl betaine/Xylitol (AB/XY)

Result 2 Novel Drug Complex

Drug Complex Screening

Targeted drug

4-Metoxysalicylic acid (4MS)

Coformer	Molar ratio	Visual
Choline	1:1	TL
Trimethylglycine	1:1	TL
L-Carnitine	1:1	TL
L-Citrulline	1:1	S
L-Arginine	1:1	TL
L-Lysine	1:1	S
L-Histidine	1:1	TL

TL: Transparent liquid, S: Solid present

4MS Arg-4MS
Visual images of 4MS and Arg-4MS IL

Characterization of Novel Drug Complex (Arg-4MS)

Subtracted NMR chemical shift of Arg-4MS from 4MS or Arg (ppm)

Confirmation of the equivalence of the mixture of 4MSK and ArgHCl, and Arg-4MS using NMR

Skin Penetration Enhancement Effect of AB/XY Toxicity of AB/XY

Model drug: Potassium 4-methoxysalicylate (4MSK)
Diffusion cell (human skin)

Alamer Blue assay
Cells: Normal human epidermal keratinocytes
Incubated for 24h

Penetrated 4MSK 4 h after application (µg/cm²)

Control AB alone AB/XY(1:4)

SC Epi. Der. Receptor

Relative viability (%)

Non-treated control AB alone AB/XY

Means±S.E. (n=6)
**P < 0.05
***P < 0.01 by Tukey's test

Means±S.E. (n=4)

- AB became an ionic liquid with XY
- Suggests that the action of AB was enhanced by converting it to an IL
- Our strategy ensures penetration enhancers do not harm the consumer's skin

Effect of Drug IL on Transdermal Penetration of Drug

Diffusion

Cumulative amount Permeated (µg/cm²)

Time (h)

ArgHCl-4MSK 4MSK

Distribution at 1 h after application

Penetrated 4MSK (µg/cm²)

SC Epi. Der. Receptor

Means±S.E. (n=6)
**P < 0.01
***P < 0.001 by Student's t-test

- It was fully confirmed that 4MS forms ion-pairs with Arg
- Simply mixing 4MSK with ArgHCl increased the 4MSK-penetration speed by a factor of 2.5

Conclusion

- In the molecular modulation strategy, existing cosmetic ingredients with non-novel activities change their physicochemical properties by creating complexes (ILs) with new effects, such as improved penetration.
- Based on the molecular modulation strategy, two new ILs, i.e. a novel penetration enhancer IL (AB/XY) and a novel drug complex IL (Arg-4MS), which convert a skin brightening agent (4MS) to an IL, have been developed.
- These technologies have the potential to go beyond cosmetics and provide cosmeceuticals that help consumers stay healthy, beautiful, and age-free.