

Nano-capsules of naturally occurring phenylpropanoids and an amphiphilic vitamin C derivative provide synergistic protection against UVA irradiation-induced skin damage and collagen / elastin fibre reconstruction

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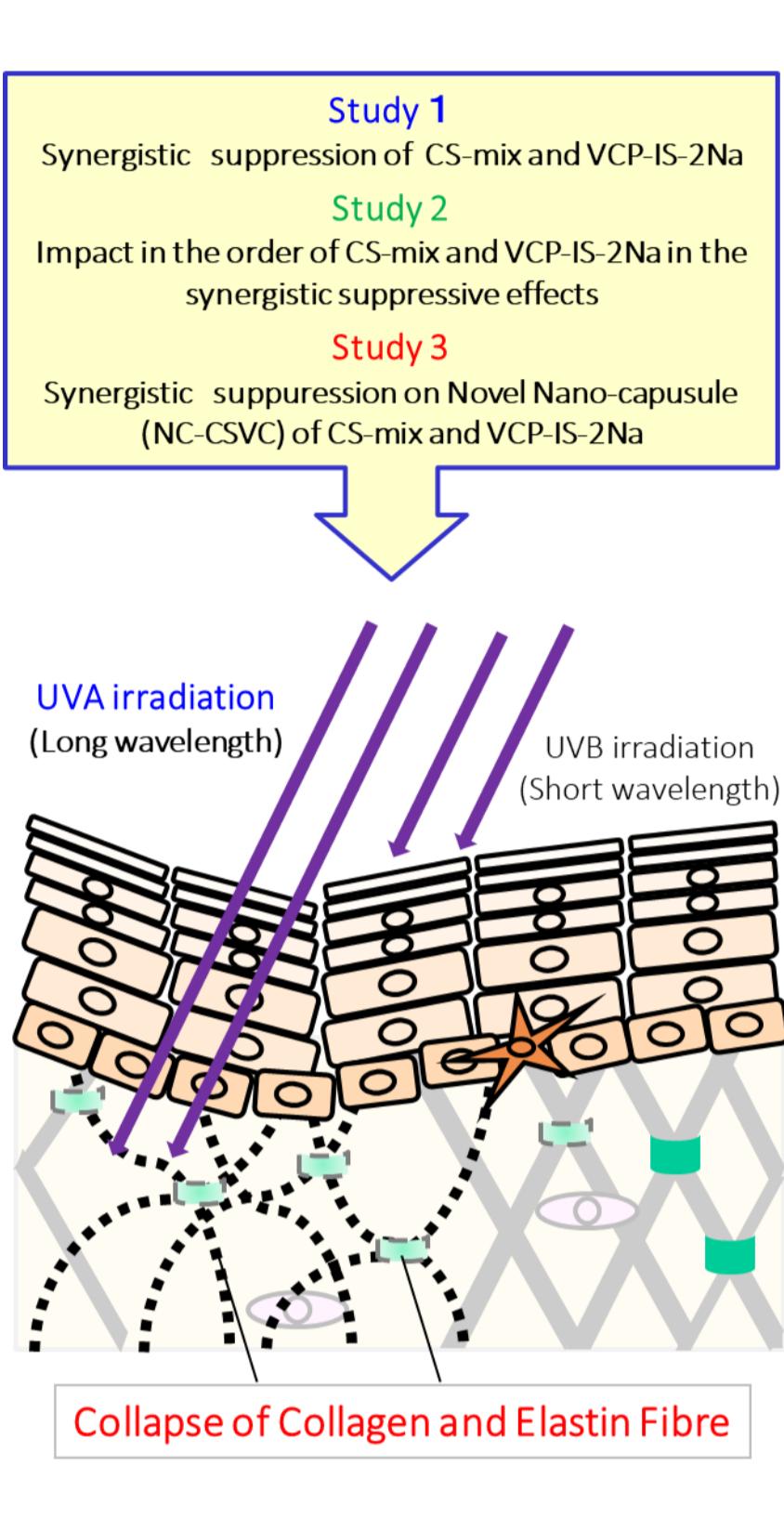
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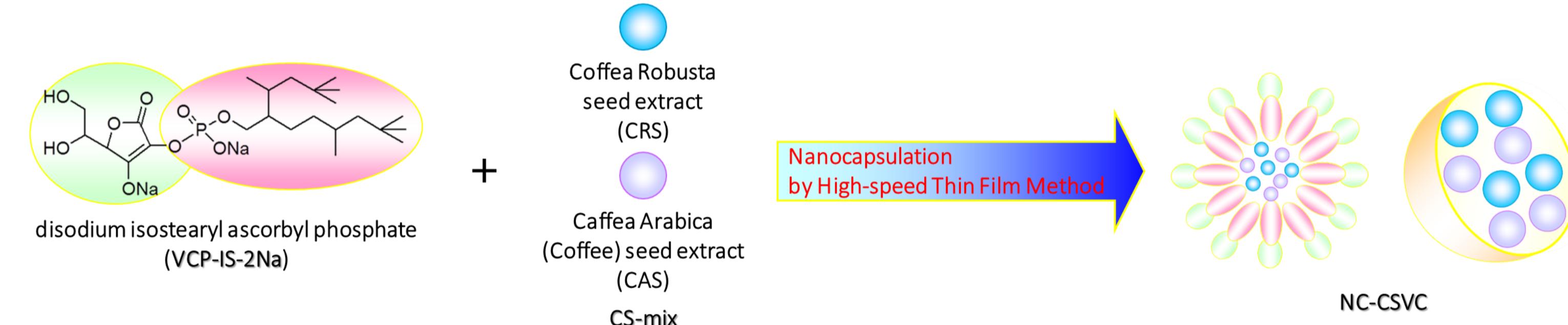
Introduction:

We have been reported that the mix extract (CS-mix), Coffea Robusta seed extract (CRS) and Coffea Arabica (Coffee) seed extract (CAS), which contains many amounts of caffeoic acid and chlorogenic acid, prevented UVA irradiation-induced decreased levels of collagen synthesis and increased level of pro-MMP-1 production [1]. Furthermore, CRS and CAS suppressed the decreases of the mRNA expression of microfibril-related genes exposed to UVA irradiation. Therefore, we developed a nano-capsule (NC-CS) containing CRS and CAS by polyglyceryl fatty derivative. NC-CS had greater suppressive potencies against the decrease in collagen, the MMP-1 production, and the downregulation of the mRNA expression of microfibril-related genes induced by UVA irradiation on NHDFs. We have recently synthesized an amphiphilic ascorbic derivative, disodium isostearyl ascorbyl phosphate (VCP-IS-2Na), which exhibited high stability in various aqueous solutions at a wide range of pH values and satisfactory thermal stability [2]. VCP-IS-2Na has skin permeability superior to that of VC and exhibits VC activity in vitro and in vivo after enzymatic hydrolysis to free VC by phosphatase and/or esterase. So far, we have shown that VCP-IS-2Na has anti-melanogenesis effects [3] and stimulation on collagen synthesis [4]. In this study, we investigated whether the combination of CS-mix and VCP-IS-2Na exerted a synergistic suppressive effect on collagen synthesis, MMP-1 activity, mRNA expression of microfibril-relating genes in normal human dermal fibroblasts (NHDFs) under UVA irradiation. Furthermore, we also examined whether nanoencapsulation of CS-mix with VCP-IS-2Na enhanced its effect in human skin models.

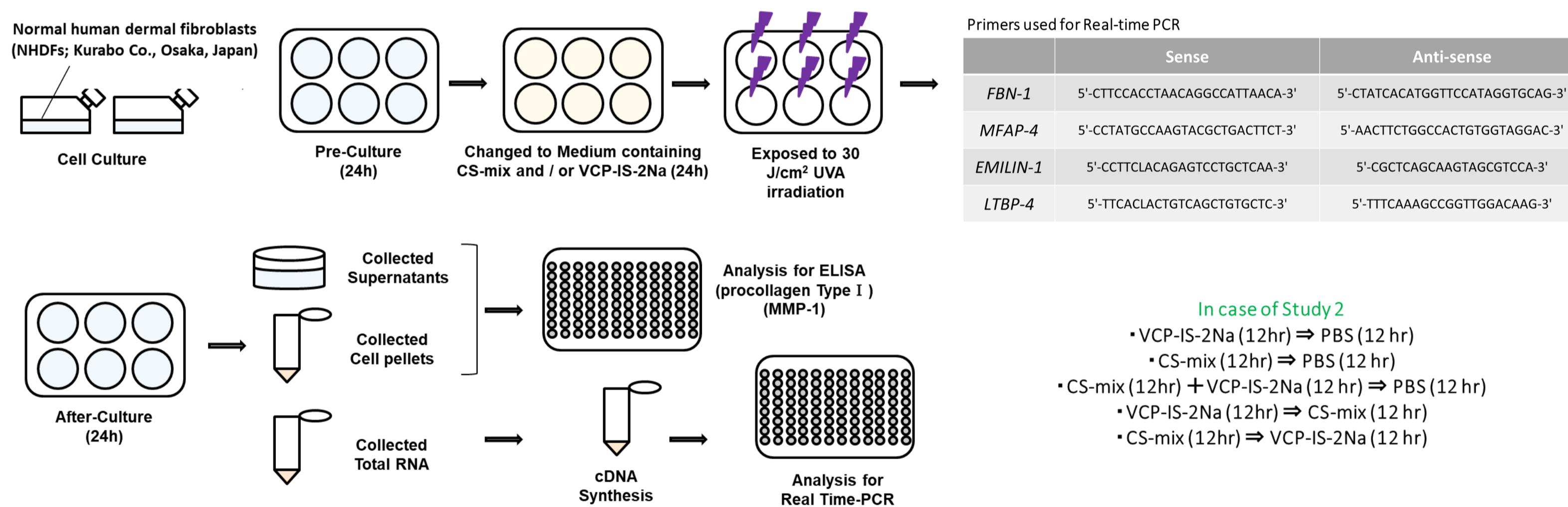


Materials & Methods:

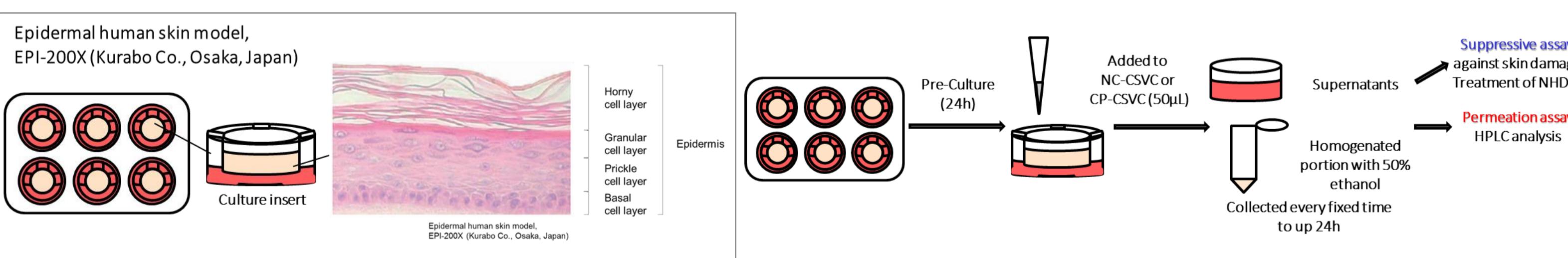
Prepare of Nano-capsule CSVC (NC-CSVC)



Evaluation of CS-mix and VCP-IS-2Na on suppression against UVA-irradiated skin damage and collagen reconstruction in normal human dermal fibroblasts (NHDFs)



Evaluation of NC-CSVC on suppression against UVA-irradiated skin damage and collagen reconstruction and skin permeation in reconstructed human skin model (EPI-200X)

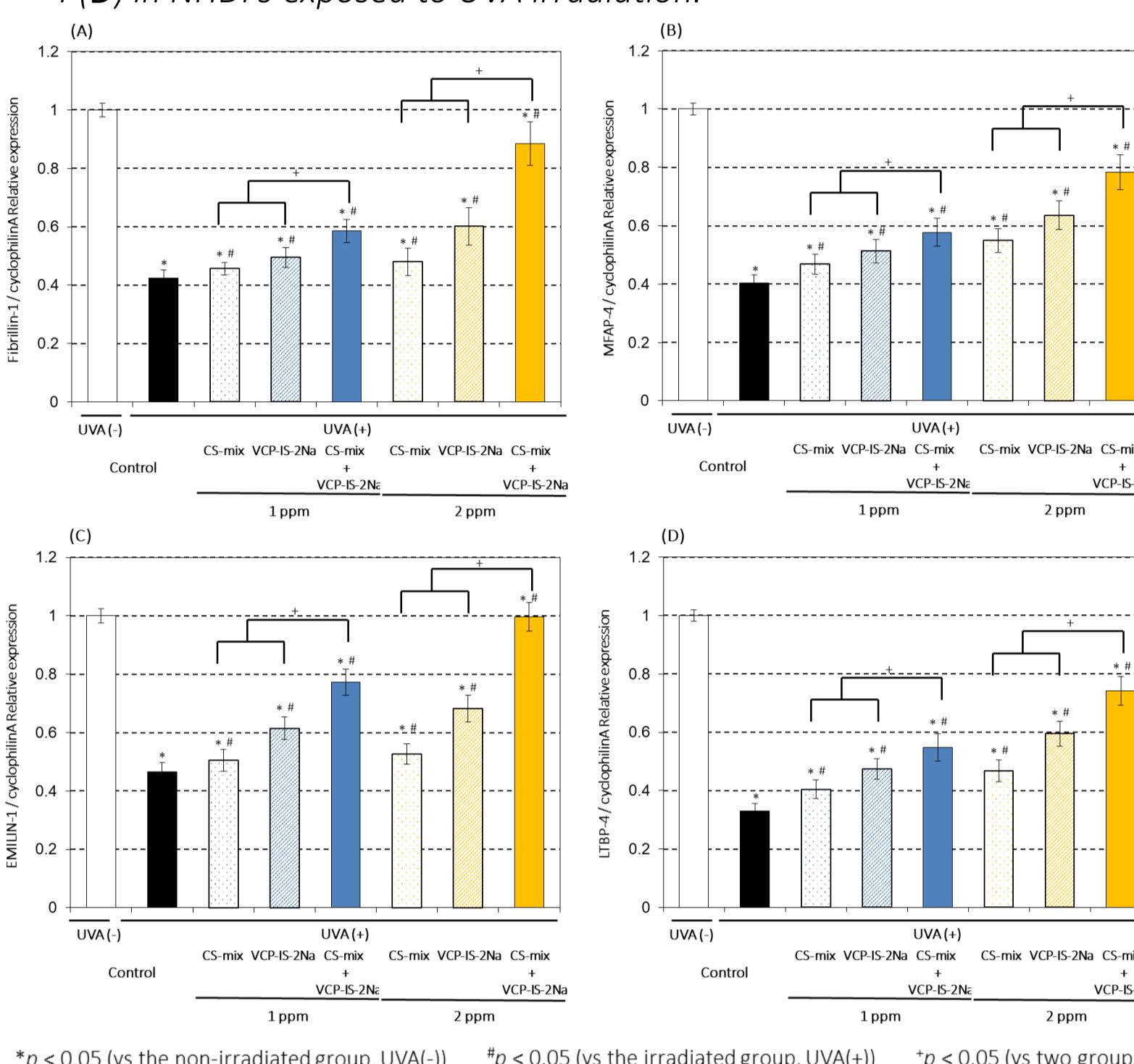


Results & Discussion:

mRNA expression of microfibril-relating genes

Study 1

Suppressive effect of CS-mix and VCP-IS-2Na on the downregulation of the mRNA expression of FBN-1 (A), MFAP-4 (B), EMILIN-1 (C) and LTPB-4 (D) in NHDFs exposed to UVA irradiation.



*p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups) *p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups) *p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups) *p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups)

◆ Combination of CS-mix and VCP-IS-2Na efficiently synergistically protected against the downregulation of FBN-1 and EMILIN-1.
 ◆ Approach with VCP-IS-2Na to NHDFs first and then with CS-mix is more effective on synergistic activity.

Study 2

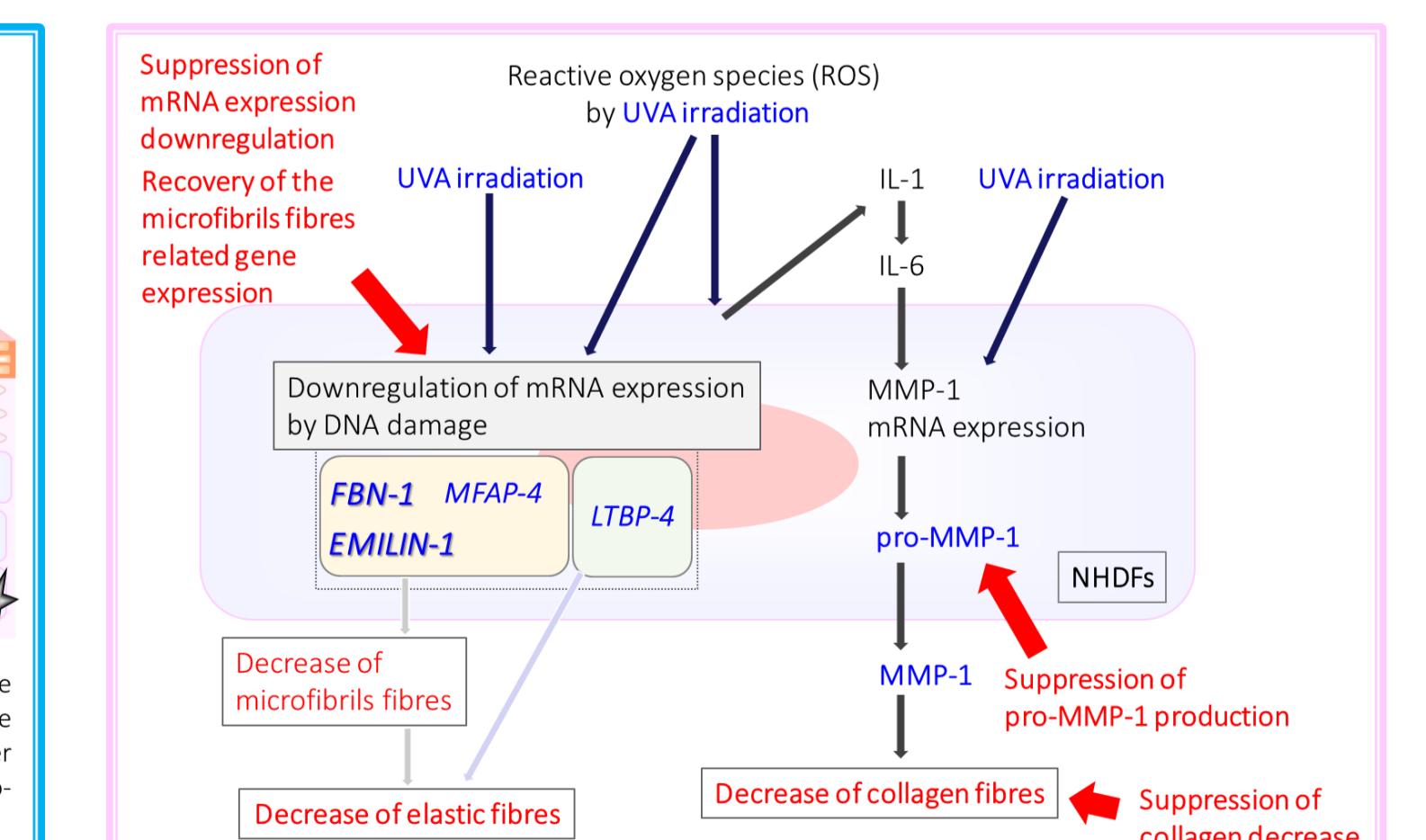
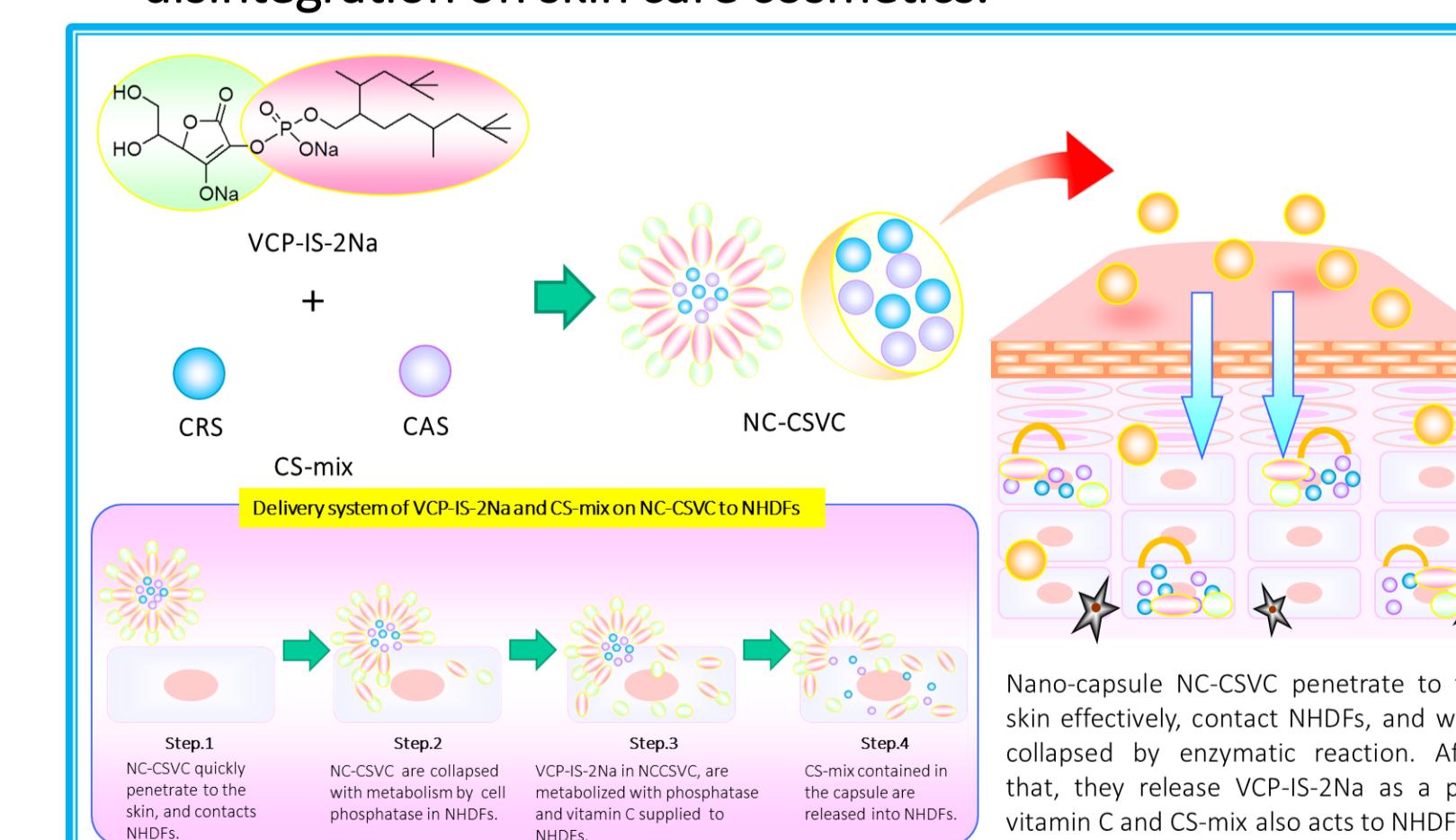
Suppressive effect of CS-mix and VCP-IS-2Na on the downregulation of the mRNA expression of FBN-1 (A), MFAP-4 (B), EMILIN-1 (C) and LTPB-4 (D) with changing the processing order of the samples.

*p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups) *p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups) *p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups) *p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups)

◆ NC-CSVC efficiently synergistically protected more multiples in permeation power on collagen synthesis, MMP-1 activity, mRNA expression of microfibril-relating genes than CP-CSVC.

Conclusions:

- The combination of CS-mix and VCP-IS-2Na efficiently synergistically protected against the decrease in type I collagen production, the excess production of MMP-1 and the downregulation of FBN-1 and EMILIN-1.
- A novel nano-capsule NC-CSVC realized the component treatment to NHDFs in an appropriate order by transdermal enzymatic delivery system, and is effective as a method for maximizing these synergistic effect.
- Combination of CS-mix and VCP-IS-2Na and NC-CSVC may be a novel effective anti-aging agent to progress the reconstruction of collagen and elastic fibres for the new approach of protective effect against collagen and elastin fibres disintegration on skin care cosmetics.



References:

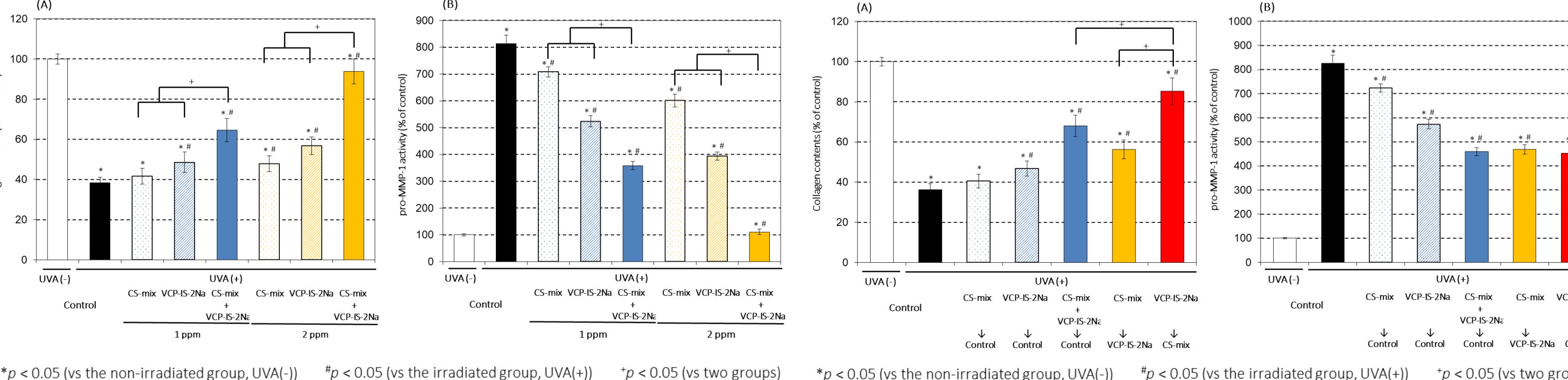
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- Shibayama H, Hisama M, Matsuda S, Ohtsuki M, Iwaki M (2008) Effect of a Novel Ascorbic Derivative, Disodium Isostearyl 2-O-L-Ascorbyl Phosphate on Human Dermal Fibroblasts: Increased Collagen Synthesis and Inhibition of MMP-1. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.*, 31: 563-568

Results & Discussion:

Collagen synthesis and pro-MMP-1 activity

Study 1

Suppressive effect of CS-mix and VCP-IS-2Na on collagen decrease (A) and MMP-1 production (B) stimulated by UVA irradiation in NHDFs



- *p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups) *p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups) *p < 0.05 (vs the non-irradiated group, UVA(-)) #p < 0.05 (vs the irradiated group, UVA(+)) †p < 0.05 (vs two groups)
- ◆ The combination of CS-mix and VCP-IS-2Na efficiently synergistically protected against the decrease in type I collagen production, the excess production of MMP-1.
 ◆ Approach with VCP-IS-2Na to NHDFs first and then with CS-mix is more effective on synergistic activity.