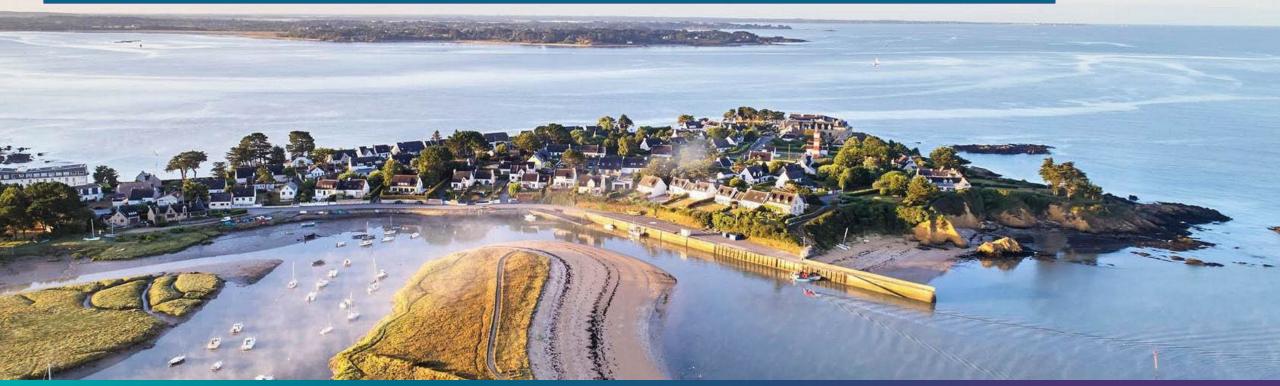
# CYBRIGHT MELANOBREAKER / LIGHTENER



## BETWEEN MAUDEZ ISLAND AND THE POINT OF PENN LANN.\*

L'Armor-Pleubian: the "land" of marine agriculture. At low tide a causeway opens up carved into the rocks between Penn Lann and Maudez Island.

Where the causeway starts is a unique seaweed harvesting area, made up of specific ecosystems, and sheltering a specie called the Rainbow Alga: *Cystoseira tamariscifolia.* 



\*Information given for illustrative purposes and does not constitute a guarantee of the origin of our sourcing. In accordance with our UEBT commitment, we practice most of the time a dual fair sourcing; it is possible that other origins coexist. For more details on our sourcing, please consult the corresponding technical and regulatory document available on request.

# THE RAINBOW ALGA

Cystoseira tamariscifolia possesses branches covered in spines which become iridescent when put into water: their colour changes from green to violet passing through blue.

Hence the name, Rainbow Algae.



### THE RAINBOW ALGA Its iridescence properties

In 2018 Martin Lopez-Garcia and his team published a new study on the phenomenon of iridescence in algae (1).

The iridescence is due to the regular stacking of fat balls inside pockets localized in the epidermal cells of the algae. *"This effect had only been observed before in certain animals such as chameleons".* Their function is to ensure optimum diffusion of light to the chloroplasts.

This adaptation seems to be a response to environmental factors. The algae is exposed to light of varying intensity which changes with the tide and depth of the water.

# The iridescence enables the algae to improve diffusion of the ambient light.

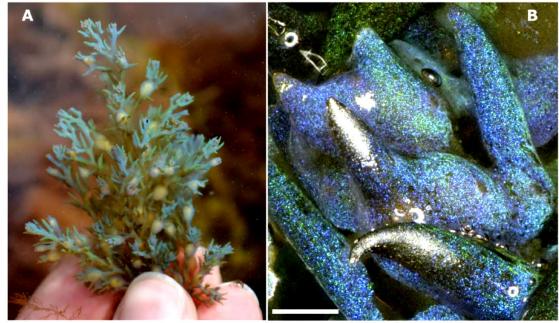


Fig. 1. Morphology and structural color of C. tamariscifolia. (A) C. tamariscifolia at collection site showing structural color. (B) Low-magnification (scale bar, 500 mm). image of a specimen with two different colors. Close-up of tips of blue

(1) Light-induced dynamic structural color by intracellular 3D photonic crystals in brown algae By Martin Lopez-Garcia, et al. | Apr 4th, 2018



# ORIGIN AND HARVEST Harvest site Ecocert/Cosmos approved Seaweed of Organic grade



### 100% MANUAL HARVEST.

The biotopes where *Cystoseira tamariscifolia* is growing are specific to a few species which are not collected by other seaweed-collectors.

To minimise waste and promote regrowth, each year's shoots are cut with a knife. Cutting the young part of the algae with a knife and washing on site reduces waste later on.

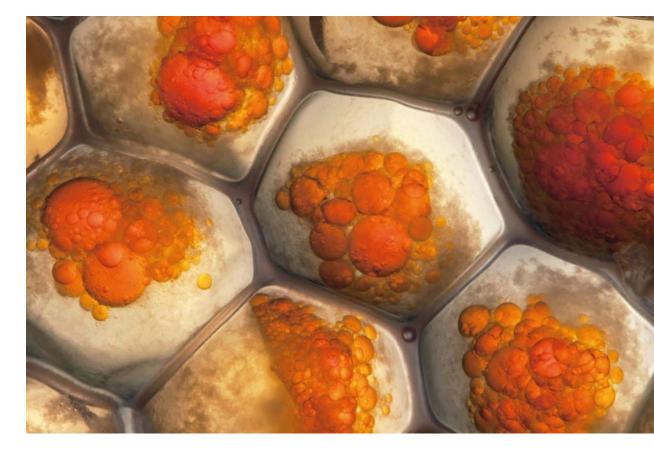


## THE RAINBOW ALGA A lightening ingredient

From this rainbow alga, Codif extracts a cellular concentrate with lightening properties: CYBRIGHT.

Extraction is processed using a patented enzymatic cocktail\* specific to sugars and proteins.

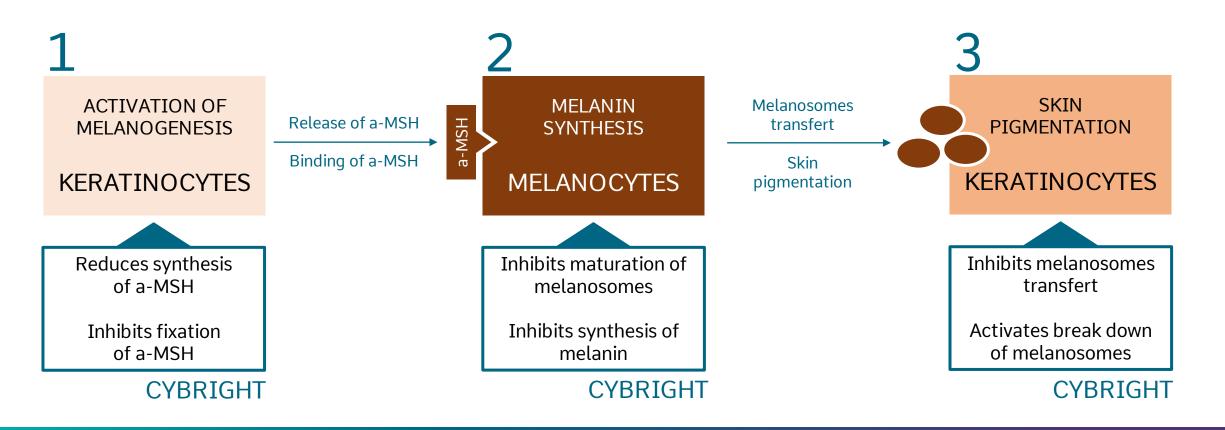
CYBRIGHT acts on melanin production, melanosomes maturation, and also their destruction for benefits on the basal pigmentation of the skin and the homogeneity of the complexion.



\* Enzymes from non-GMO and non-animal origine; denaturation at the end of the process by heating up to 80°C.



### CYBRIGHT ACTION MECHANISM





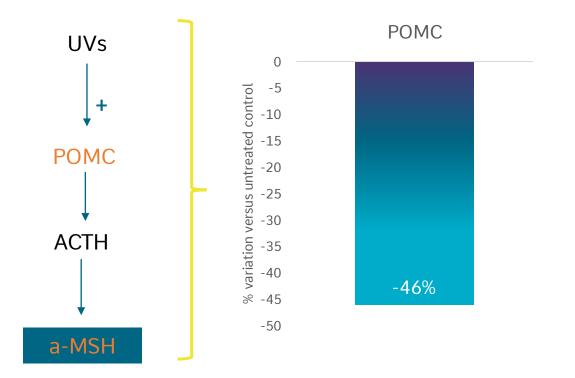
### 1-DECREASING a-MSH SYNTHESIS

# CYBRIGHT decreases the synthesis of a-MSH precursor: POMC

POMC synthesis is triggered by UVs exposure.

Then, a succession of several maturation steps leads to the synthesis of a-MSH.

CYBRIGHT decreases the synthesis of a-MSH precursor: -46% POMC



### 1% TOPIC IN-VITRO

#### PROTOCOL

Melanized reconstituted human epidermis. Topical application of 1% CYBRIGHT for 16 days. Analysis of genes expression by PCR array.

*POMC = Pro-Opio-MelanoCortine* 



### 1- INHIBITING THE BINDING OF a-MSH CYBRIGHT stimulates the synthesis of a competitor of a-MSH.

The gene AGRP codes for a molecule which acts as an antagonist of a-MSH: ASP. ASP is able to bind a-MSH receptors, preventing its binding and thus melanogenesis activation.

# CYBRIGHT stimulates the expression of AGRP gene: +117% AGRP



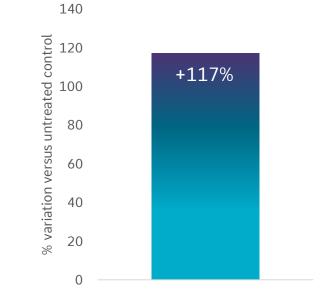
*AGRP = AGouti Related neuroPeptide ASP = Agouti Signaling Protein* 





1% TOPIC

human epidermis. Topical application of 1% CYBRIGHT for 16 days. Analysis of genes expression by PCR array.



AGRP

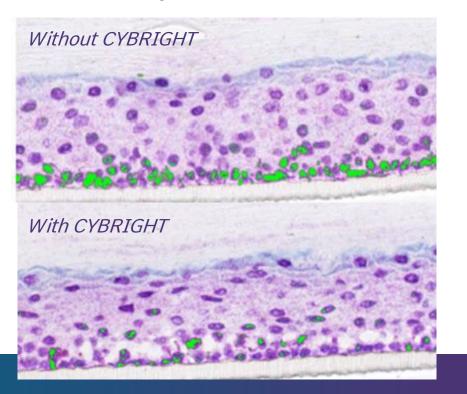
# 2- INHIBITING MELANOSOMES MATURATION CYBRIGHT decreases melanosomes maturation

It is only after having undergone a maturation phase that melanosomes are able to synthesize melanin.

CYBRIGHT decreases the expression of the molecule responsible for their maturation:

- 25% PMEL 17

Below : PMEL17 in green fluorescence



### 1% TOPIC IN-VITRO

#### PROTOCOL

Melanized reconstituted human epidermis. Topical application of 1% CYBRIGHT for 16 days. Analysis of protein expression by immunolabelling.

*PMEL17 = PreMELanosome protein* 

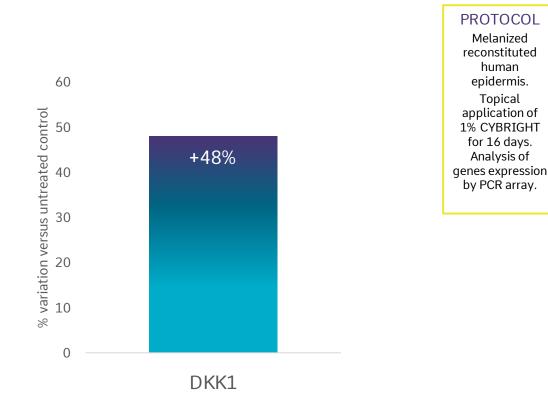


## 2- INHIBITING MELANIN SYNTHESIS CYBRIGHT stimulates the expression of tyrosinase inhibitor

Tyrosinase is the enzyme that synthesizes melanin. Its expression is modulated by different genes.

CYBRIGHT stimulates the expression of the DKK1 gene whose role is to limit the activity of tyrosinase.

+48% DKK1





1% TOPIC

**IN-VITRO** 

### **3- INHIBITING MELANOSOMES TRANSFERT**

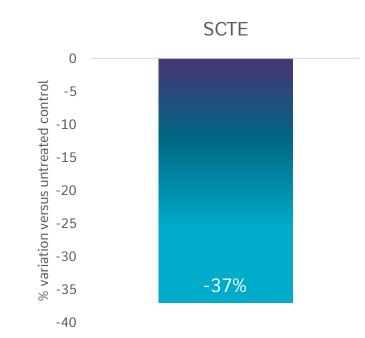
# CYBRIGHT slows the transfert of melanosomes to keratinocytes.

SCTE is a tryptase strongly expressed in keratinocytes.

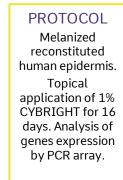
It is known to activate the PAR-2 factor involved in phagocytosis (absorption) of melanosomes by keratinocytes (2).

CYBRIGHT limits the transfer of melanosomes via a decrease in the enzyme SCTE.

- 37% SCTE



### 1% TOPIC IN-VITRO



#### SCTE = *Stratum Corneum Trypsine like Enzyme*

(2) Saaya Koike, Kenshi Yamasaki\*, Takeshi Yamauchi, Mai Inoue, Ryoko Shimada-Ohmori, Kenichiro Tsuchiyama, Setsuya Aiba. Toll-like receptor 2 and 3 enhance melanogenesis and melanosome transport in human melanocytes. Department of Dermatology, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine



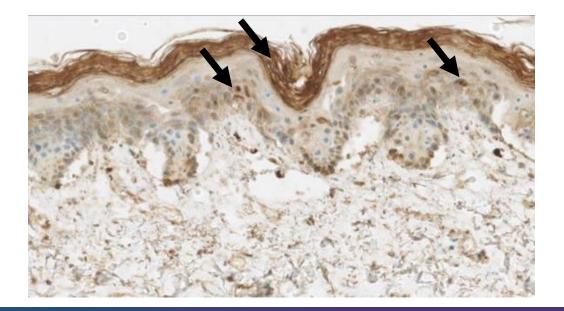
# 3- DEGRADING MELANOSOMES New lightening targets : Cathepsins

The role of cathepsins in the degradation of melanosomes is more and more studied, particularly those of cathepsin L2 (CTSL2).

They are hydrolytic enzymes involved in epidermal differentiation. The expression of CTSL2 is very clearly increased in light skins whose melanosome degradation activity is greater than in dark skins (3).

Many publications suggest the primary role of cathepsin L2 in the process of melanosome degradation.

Labelling in human skin explants allows detection of CTSL2 (dark brown) in the supra-basal layers, and in the stratum corneum. *Codif TN Laboratories* 



(3) https://etd.ohiolink.edu/pg\_10?::NO:10:P10\_ETD\_SUBID:83741



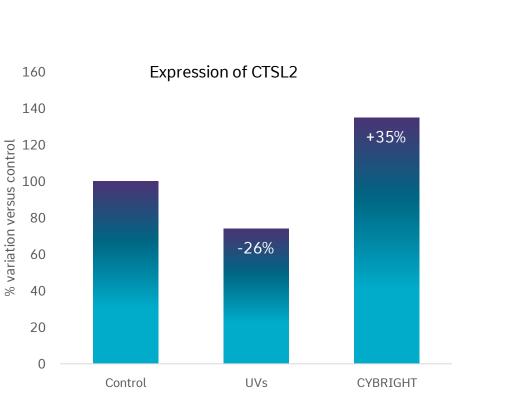
### 3- DEGRADING MELANOSOMES

# New lightening targets : Cathepsins

Research conducted by our laboratories has shown that UV exposure results in a -26% decrease in CTSL2.

CYBRIGHT stimulates the expression of Cathepsin L2:

+35% CTSL2



#### 1% TOPIC IN-VITRO

PROTOCOL

Melanized reconstituted human epidermis. Topical application of 1% CYBRIGHT for 16 days. Analysis of genes expression by PCR array.



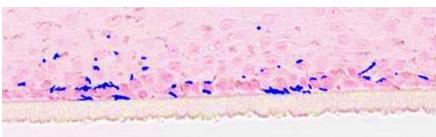
## INHIBITING MELANIN SYNTHESIS CYBRIGHT decreases the amount of melanin in the epidermis

By acting on the key points of melanin activation and synthesis; but also on the degradation of melanosomes; CYBRIGHT has a lightening action.

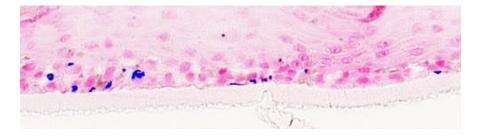
After 16 days of topical application, there is a decrease in the amount of melanin in the epidermis.

-90%\*\*\* melanin

Untreated - *Melanin in blue* 



Treated with CYBRIGHT - Melanin in blue



1% TOPIC IN-VITRO

#### PROTOCOL

Melanized reconstituted human epidermis. Topical application of 1% CYBRIGHT for 16 days. Analysis of protein expression by immunolabelling.

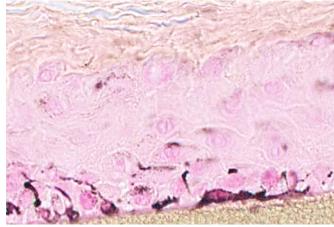
*\*\*\* p<0.001 Student test* 



### CYBRIGHT VERSUS KOJIC ACID CYBRIGHT melanin synthesis inhibition versus Kojic acid

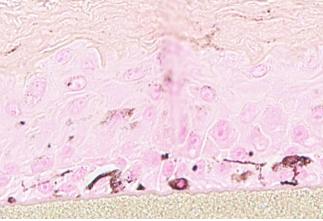
### Black staining of melanin & melanocytes

#### Untreated

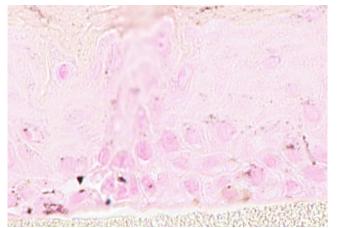


**EPIDERMAL PIGMENTATION** 

Treated with Kojic Acid at 2%



Treated with CYBRIGHT G at 1.5%



-45%\*\*\*

#### 1.5% TOPIC IN-VITRO

PROTOCOL

Human Reconstructed Pigmented Epidermis (HRPE)

TopicaL application of 1.5% CYBRIGHT for 16 days.

Fontana Masson Coloration

-33%\*\*

CYBRIGHT has been compared with the well-known kojic acid for its powerful lightening properties. After 16 days of topical application, there is a higher decrease in the amount of melanin with CYBRIGHT than Kojic acid.

\*\*p<0.01 \*\*\* p<0.001 Student test

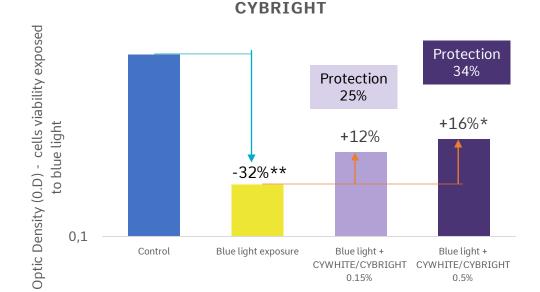


### CYBRIGHT

## Cells viability protection against blue light effect

Under blue light damages, CYBRIGHT G increases the cells viability. CYBRIGHT is protecting cells by up to +34% at 0.5%.

CYBRIGHT has protective effect against damages caused by blue light.



**CELLS PROTECTION AGAINST BLUE-LIGHT BY** 

#### 0.15% - 0.5% IN-VITRO

#### PROTOCOL

Normal Human Fibroblasts cultivated for 3 days. Pre-treated with CYBRIGHT or not (control) for 24 hours.

MTT assay Cells exposed to blue light (450nm) or control light (570-600nm) for 4 hours, corresponding to 5.76J/cm2 per day for blue light.

*\*p<0.05 \*\* p<0.01 Student test* 



### NEW RESULTS

### CYBRIGHT

## Protection against inflammation induced by blue-light

# Blue staining of COX-2 Untreated Untreated + Blue Light Untreated + Blue Light + treated with CYBRIGHT at 1.5%

### COX-2

### +153%\*\* cox2

-51%\* cox2

#### 1.5% EX-VIVO

#### PROTOCOL

Human skin explants from Caucasian woman 43 years old.

Treated or not for 30 min. Explant exposed to blue light (450nm) or control light (570-600nm) for 2 hours and during 3 days., corresponding to 5.76J/cm2 per day for blue light.

COX2 is a pro-inflammatory mediator involved in prostaglandin activation. CYBRIGHT G protects cells from inflammation induced by blue-light.

COX2: Cyclooxygenase-2 \*p<0.05 \*\* p<0.01 Student test





# ACTION ON PIGMENTATION HOMOGENEITY

# **IN-VIVO BENEFITS**

#### PROTOCOL

2 groups of 23 asiatic volunteers (Bangkok – Thailande) Twice daily applications on the whole face for 8 weeks. Application of a cream containing 1% CYBRIGHT or a placebo.

ANALYZED PARAMETERS Pigmentation degree – ITA angle (chromameter)

Pigmentation homogeneity (skin color contrast)



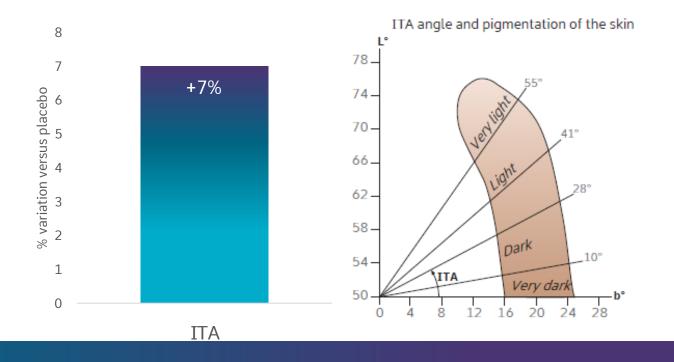
## PIGMENTATION HOMOGENEITY CYBRIGHT lightens pigmentary imperfections

IN-VIVO 1%

Chromametric measurement of the ITA angle makes it possible to measure the degree of pigmentation. The ITA angle increases as the pigmentation becomes lighter.

After 8 weeks of treatment, there is an average increase of:

+7% in ITA angle versus placebo





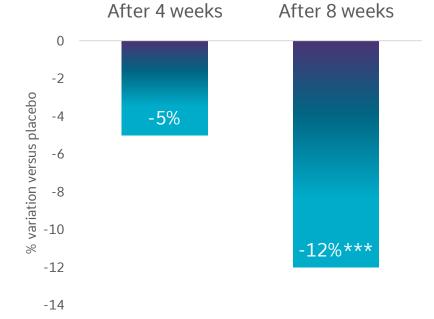
ITA = Individual Typological Angle

# PIGMENTATION HOMOGENEITY CYBRIGHT decreases complexion heterogeneity

Measure of the visibility of pigmentary disorders (contrast spot/skin)

After 4 weeks and versus placebo -5% on average

After 8 weeks and versus placebo -12%\*\*\* on average

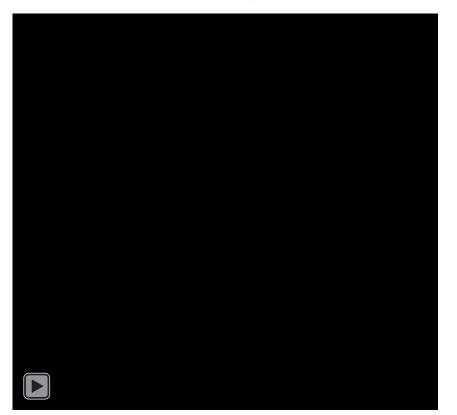




\*\*\* p<0.001 student t test

### PIGMENTATION HOMOGENEITY

# CYBRIGHT improves complexion homogeneity



Global view

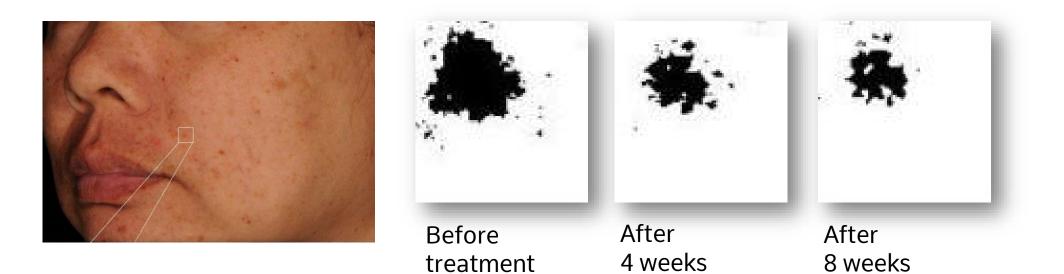




IN-VIVO 1%

# PIGMENTATION HOMOGENEITY **Example with a spot**

IN-VIVO 1%





### PIGMENTATION HOMOGENEITY

IN-VIVO 1%

# Volunteers self-assessment after 4 weeks



*\*\*\*p<0.001 Khi-2 test* 





# ACTION ON GLOBAL SKIN PIGMENTATION

# **IN-VIVO BENEFITS**

#### PROTOCOL

1 group of 16 asiatic volunteers (Bangkok – Thailande) Twice daily applications on the forearms for 1 week Application of a cream containing 1,5% CYBRIGHT or a placebo. Standardization of UV exposure by UVs exposure at D1, D2, D3 and D4

ANALYZED PARAMETERS Skin pigmentation degree – ITA angle (chromameter) Skin brightness (chromameter)



### GLOBAL SKIN PIGMENTATION

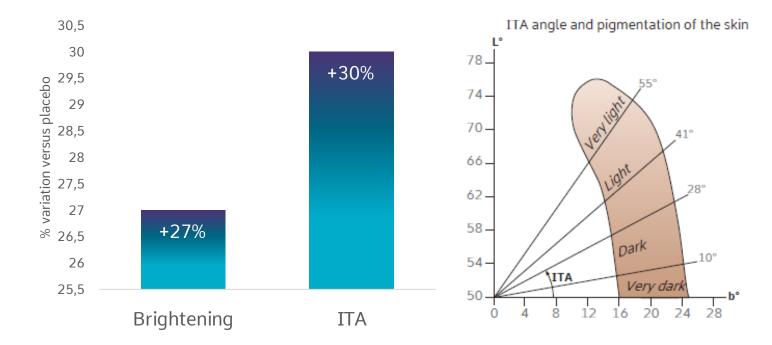
# CYBRIGHT lightens skin's pigmentation

IN-VIVO 1,5%

### After 1 week treatment:

+27% of skin brightening on average, versus placebo.

+30% ITA angle (lightening action) on average, versus placebo.







### CYBRIGHT – HOW TO USE

#### TO DECREASE THE GLOBAL PIGMENTATION OF THE SKIN

Decrease in the factors involved in the activation of melanogenesis Decrease in the factors involved in the maturation of melanosomes Degradation of melanosomes Decrease in the synthesis of melanin Lightening of the skin and improvement of its luminosity

#### TO DECREASE PIGMENTARY DISORDERS

Lightening of pigmentary disorders Decrease in the heterogeneity of the complexion Decrease in the visibility of pigment spots

### FORMULATION ADVICE

Water-soluble ingredient. To formulate up to 50 °C maximum. Whole formulation guide available on request.

#### USE

### INCI

**CYBRIGHT GP** Glycerin (and) Water (and) Cystoseira tamariscifolia extract (and) Phenoxyethanol

**CYBRIGHT G** Glycerin (and) Water (and) Cystoseira tamariscifolia extract

> % OF USE 1 to 1.5% For both versions

> G VERSION COSMOS APPROVED



### INDICATIVE FORMULATION Snow White Serum



Phase	Raw Material	INCI	%
A	PHENOXYETHANOL	Phenoxyethanol	0,80
	CETIOL LC	Coco-caprylate/caprate	3,00
	SILICONE (DIMETHICONE (100CS))	Dimethicone	2,00
В	EAU DEMINERALISEE	Aqua	87,63
	ELESTAB CPN	Chlorphenesin	0,27
С	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL	Dipropylene glycol	2,00
	KELTROL CGSFT	Xanthan gum	0,20
D	SEPINOV EMT 10	Hydroxyethyl acrylate/sodium acryloyldimethyl taurate copolymer & Sorbitan isostearate & Polysorbate 60 & Aqua	1,50
E	SEPIPLUS 400	Polyacrylate-13 & Polyisobutene & Polysorbate 20 & Sorbitan isostearate & Aqua	1,00
F	PARFUM	Parfum	0,10
	CYBRIGHT G	Glycerin & Aqua & Cystoseira tamariscifolia extract	1,50
			100



# CYBRIGHT

## Lightening - Homogeneity of the complexion Rainbow Algae Extract

Extracted from the Rainbow alga, whose iridescence makes it possible to improve the diffusion of the luminosity. Harvest Site approved by Ecocert/Cosmos – Organic grade. Harvest 100% manual and respectful of the environment. Origin Brittany - France.

### TO USE IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

NEUROLIGHT: for a complete lightening action + pigment spots SKINPERF LWG: for a resurfacing and brightening action RAYKAMI: for a brightening and protective action against radiations







# www.codif-tn.com