

가



Portrait of an Old Woman

Denner, Balthasar.

Oil on copperplate. 37.5x31.5 cm

Germany

First half of the 18th century

2003

6 2000

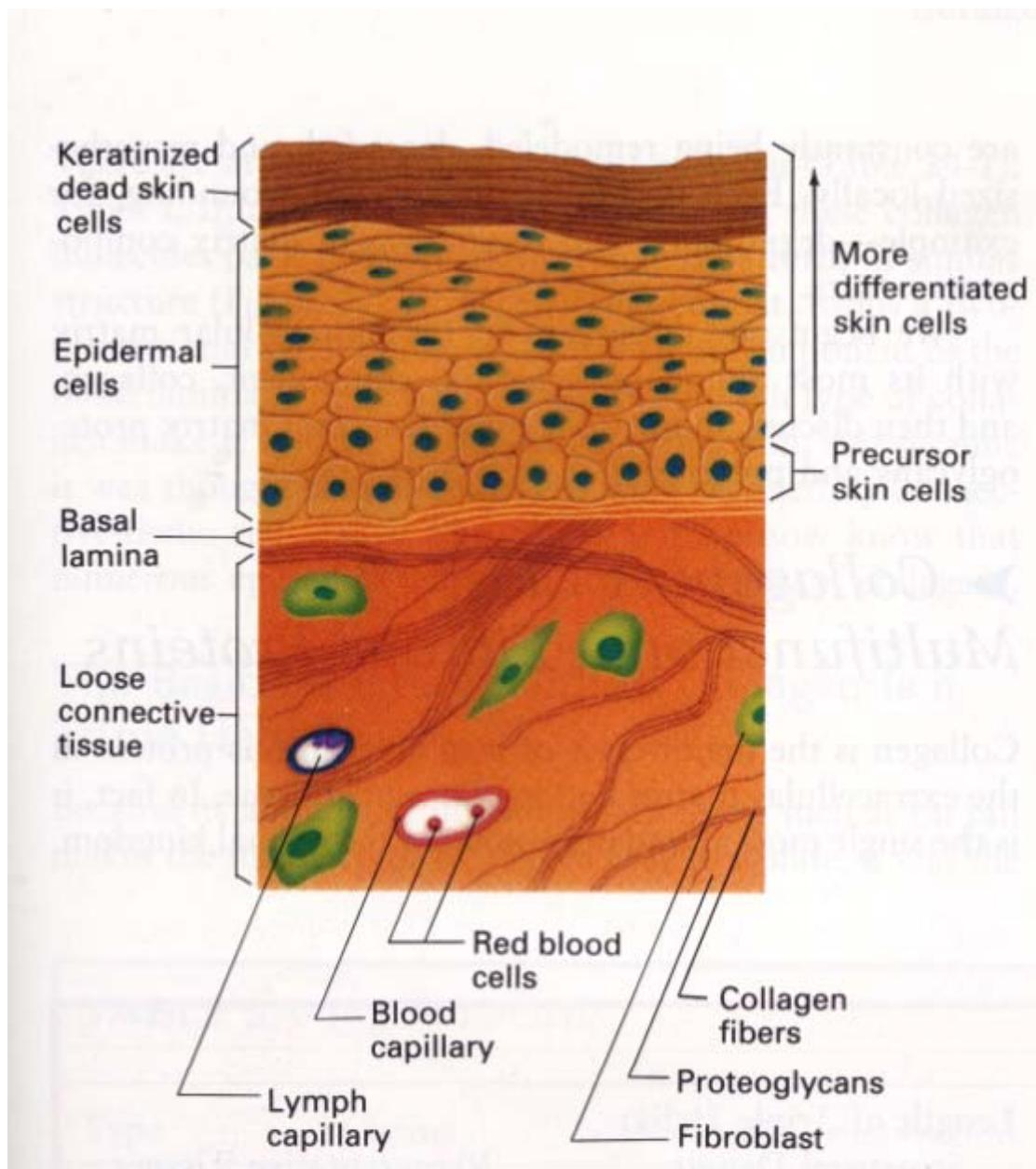
8000

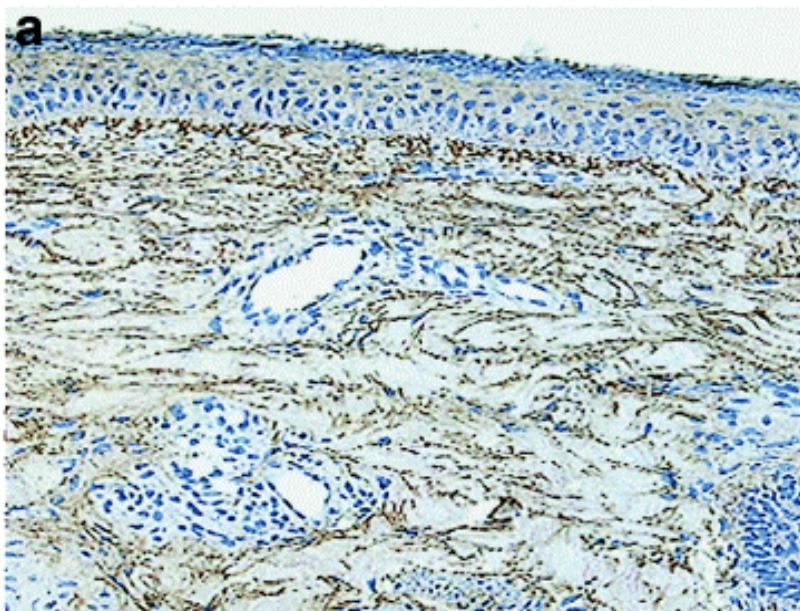
5 (99 2003)

5 (94 98) 2.5

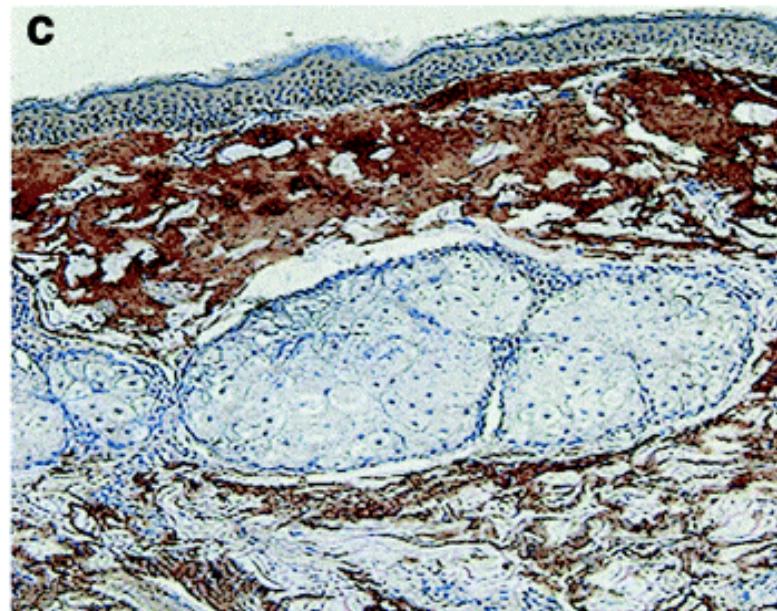
32% ↗

: extracellular matrix origin

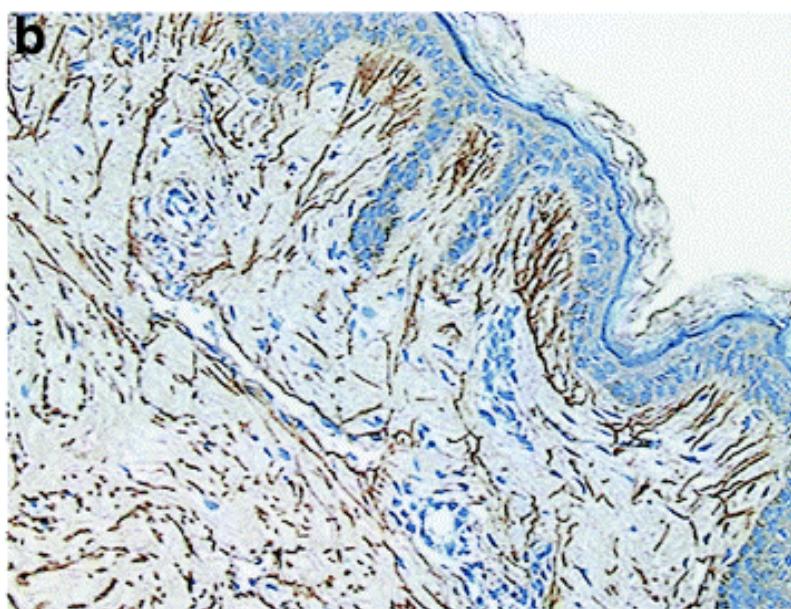




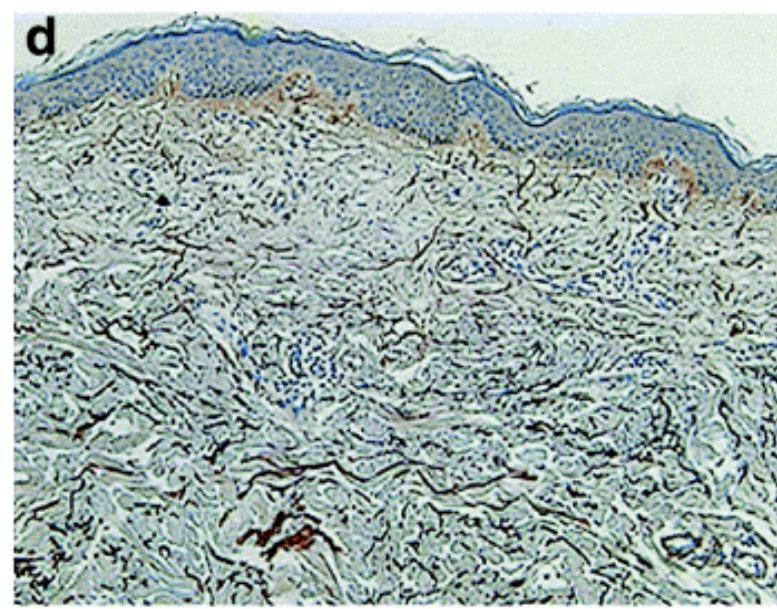
Facial skin, 1st decade.



Facial skin, 8th decade.

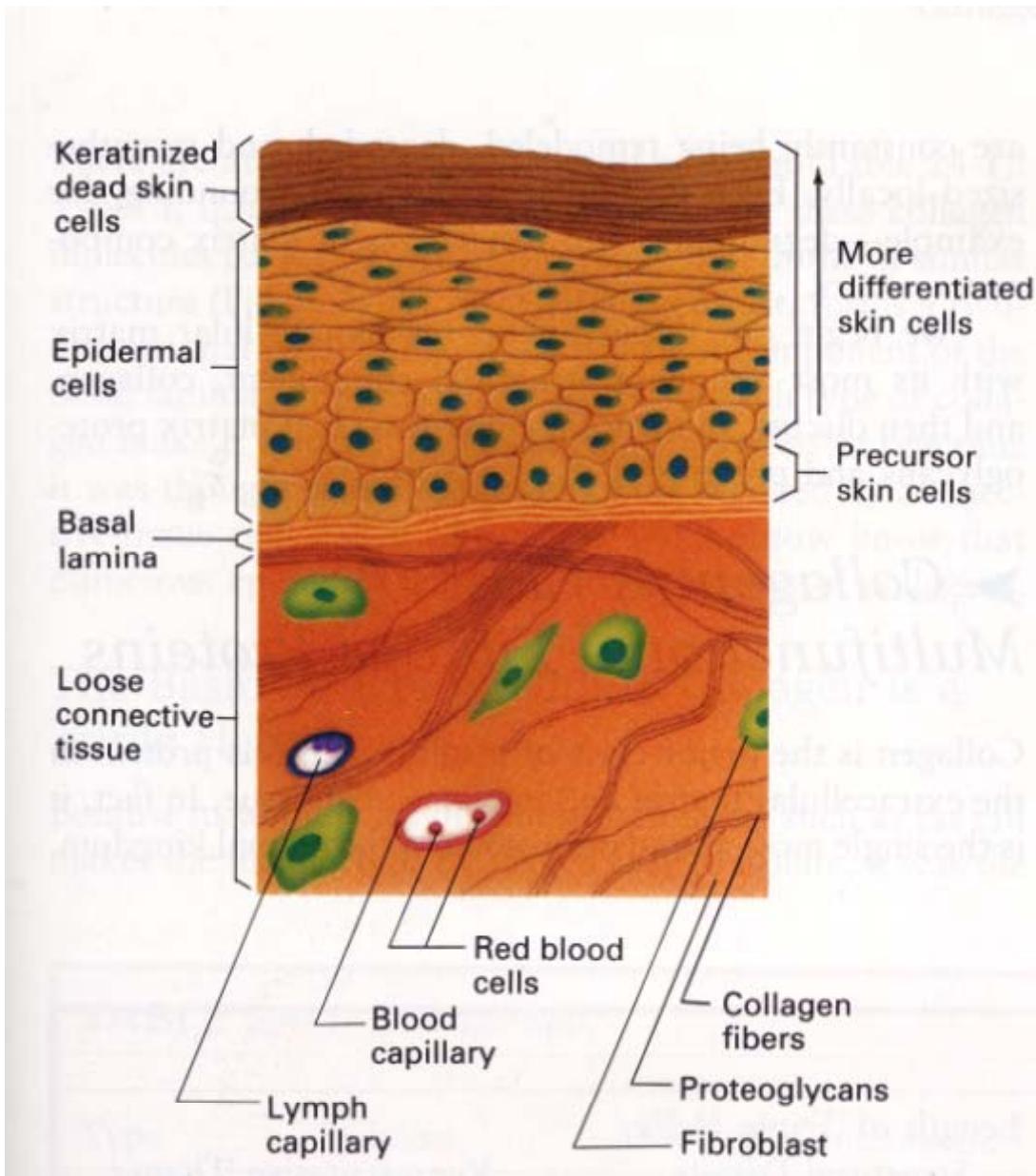


Abdominal skin, 1st decade.



Abdominal skin, 8th decade.

: extracellular matrix origin



Collagen (o)
Elastic fiber (o)

Proteoglycan ?

Proteoglycan

- a class of glycosylated proteins which have covalently linked (**un**)sulfated glycosaminoglycans (chondroitin sulfate, dermatan sulfate, heparan sulfate, heparin, keratan sulfate, **hyaluronan**)
- Glu(y)cosaminoglycan: (un)sulfated polysaccharides made of repeating disaccharides (typically a repeat of 40-100 times)

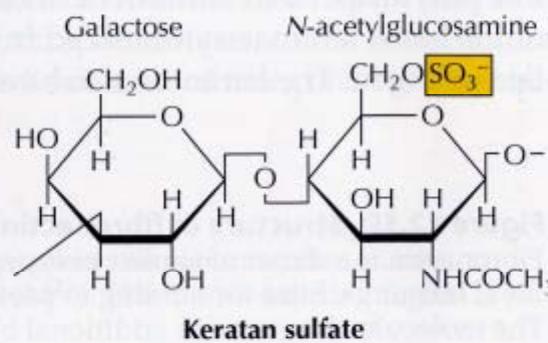
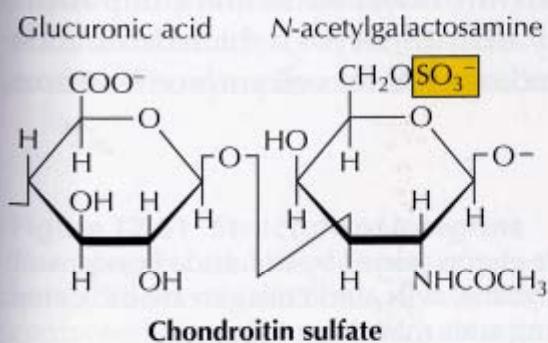
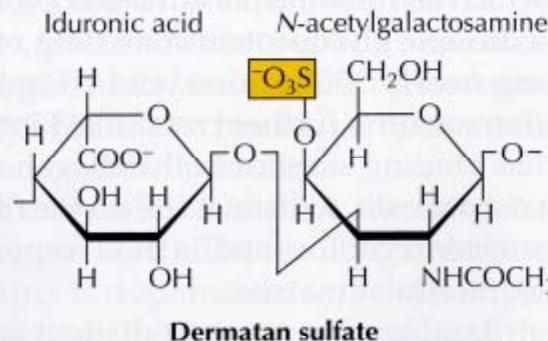
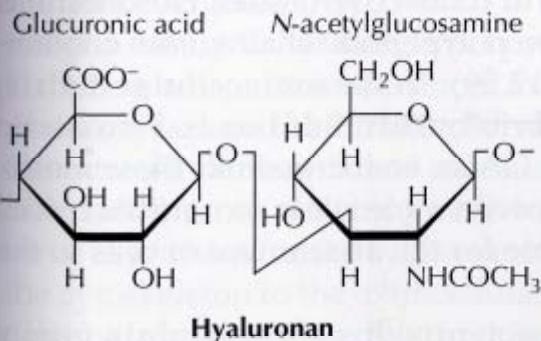
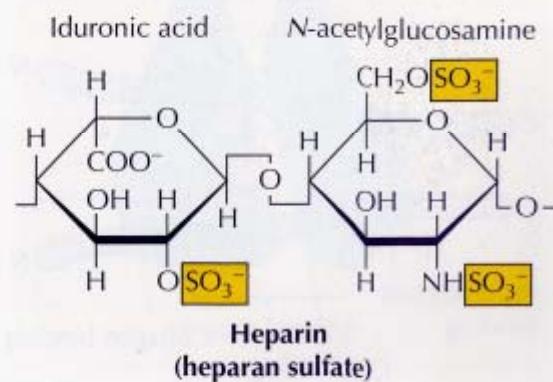


Figure 12.57 Major types of glycosaminoglycans

Glycosaminoglycans consist of repeating disaccharide units. With the exception of hyaluronan, the sugars frequently contain sulfate. Heparan sulfate is similar to heparin except that it contains fewer sulfate groups.



The components of disaccharides chondroitin sulfate and dermatan sulfate :

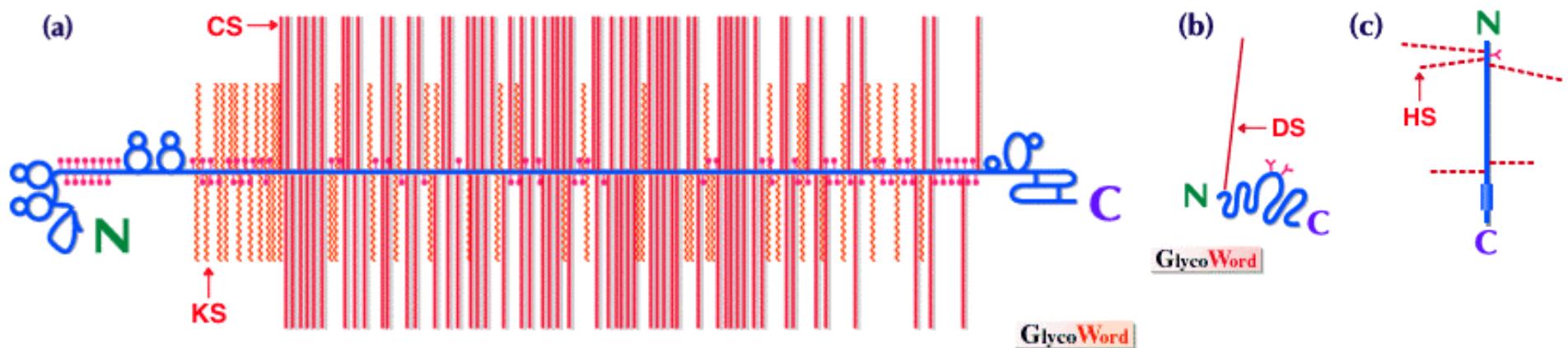
glucuronic acid/iduronic acid -N- acetylgalactosamine,
heparan sulfate and heparin :

glucuronic acid/iduronic acid -N- acetylglucosamine
keratan sulfate :

galactose -N- acetylglucosamine.

Proteoglycans

- glycosylated “core protein” backbone
- more than 20 genetically different species of core proteins have been identified :
(a) aggrecan, (b) decorin, (c) syndecan

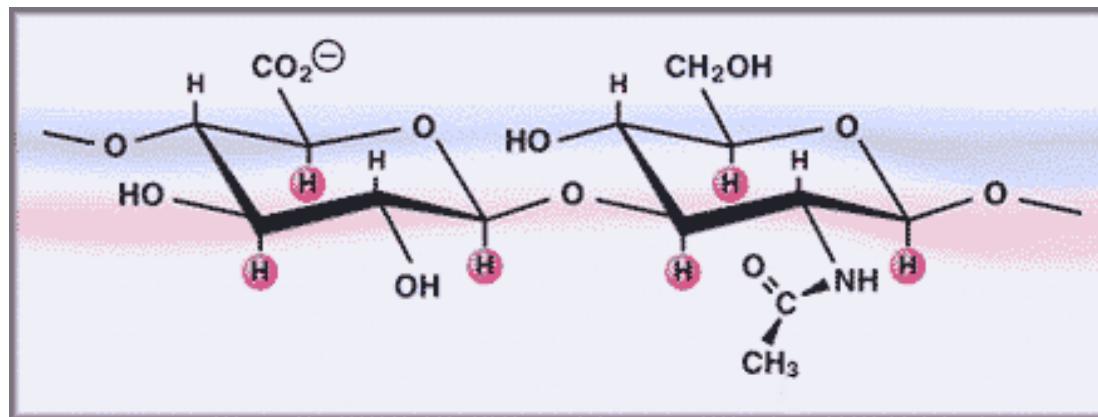


Glycosaminoglycan in skin

- Sulfated glycosaminoglycans – core protein
- most abundant unsulfated glycosaminoglycans

Hyaluronic acid (HA, Hyaluronan) :

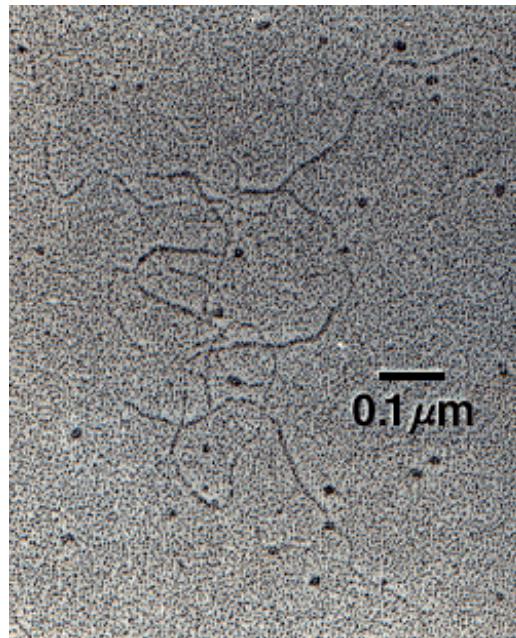
glucuronic acid-N-acetylglucosamine



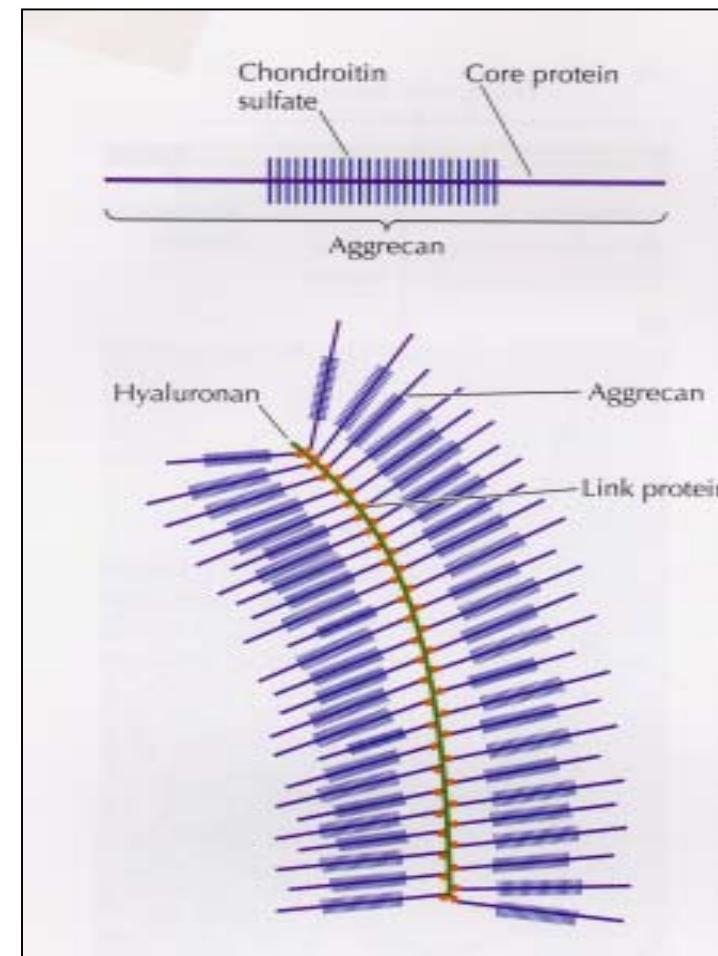
Hyaluronan

- Hyaluronan is a major constituent of the extracellular matrix in which most tissues differentiate
- The largest amount of hyaluronan resides in skin tissue (7-8 g per average adult human, ~50% of the total in the body), where it is present in both the dermis (~0.5 mg/g wet tissue) and the epidermis (~0.1 mg/g wet tissue)

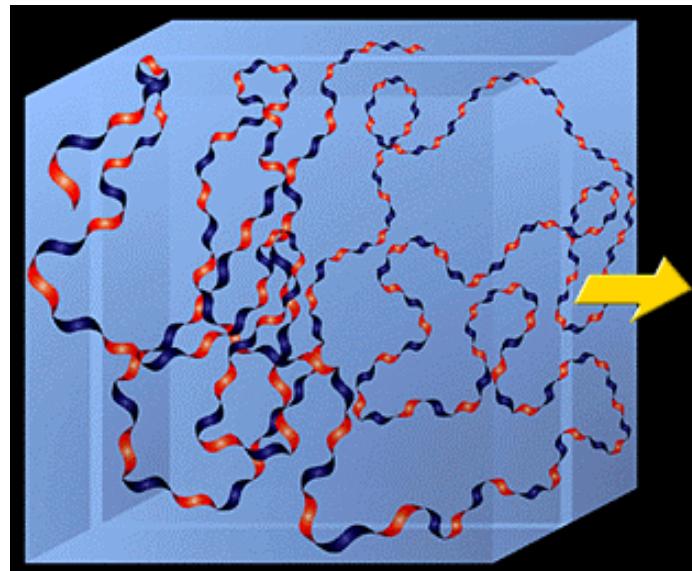
The number of repeat disaccharides, in a completed hyaluronan molecule can reach 10,000 or more, a molecular mass of ~4 million daltons (each disaccharide is ~400 daltons). The average length of a disaccharide is ~1 nm. Thus, a hyaluronan molecule of 10,000 repeats could extend 10 μm if stretched from end to end.



electron micrograph of a few intertwined hyaluronan molecules

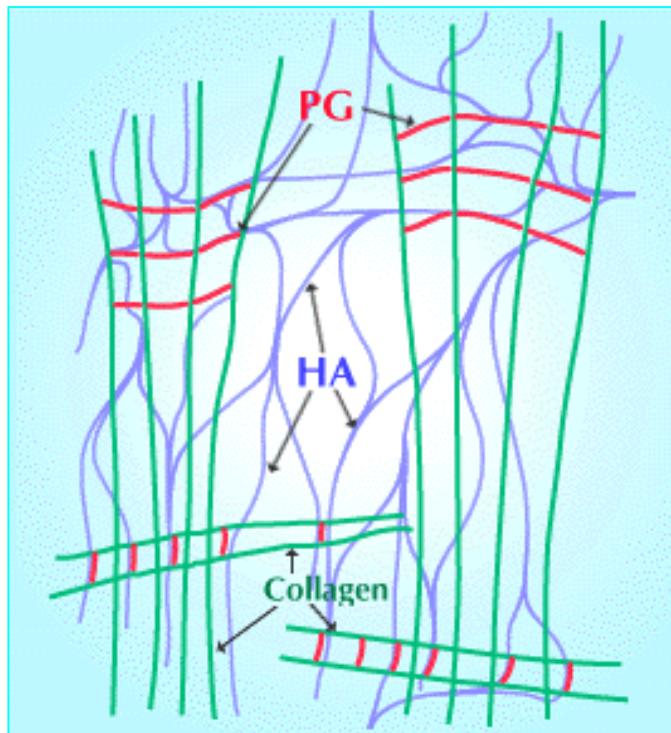


Covalent cross-links in hyaluronan matrices have been developed to create stable networks and semi-solid materials exhibiting pronounced **viscoelastic** properties



hyaluronan meshwork in aqueous solution

Proteoglycans (PGs) bridge the collagen fibrils, via specific binding sites on the collagen fibrils, and the collagen-PG structures are held apart by a hyaluronan meshwork that interacts with the chondroitin sulfate components of the PG bridges.



Amount and distribution of **hyaluronan** in the **dermis** might relate to aging skin change.

Proteoglycans detected in human skin extracts are **decorin** and **versican**.

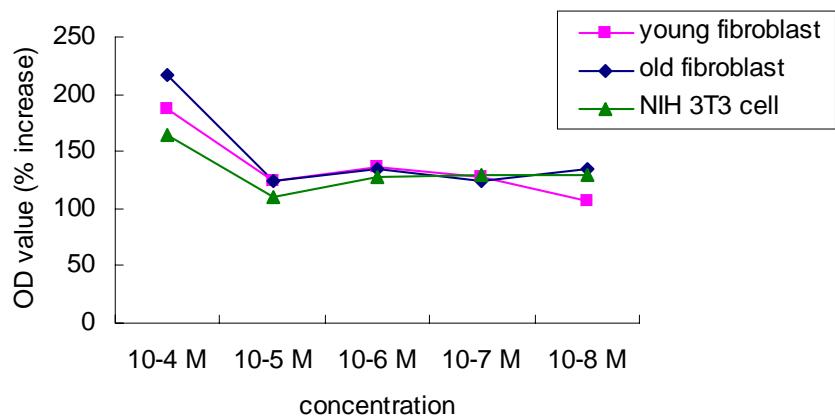
- 가
in vitro 가
- glycosaminoglycan (GAG)
hyaluronan (, 가)
- GAG

- : vitamine A , all-trans retinol, retinyl palmitate, polyethoxyretinide
retinamide hydroxyproline
- :
가 hyaluronan(HA)
- 가 :
HABP ELISA assay

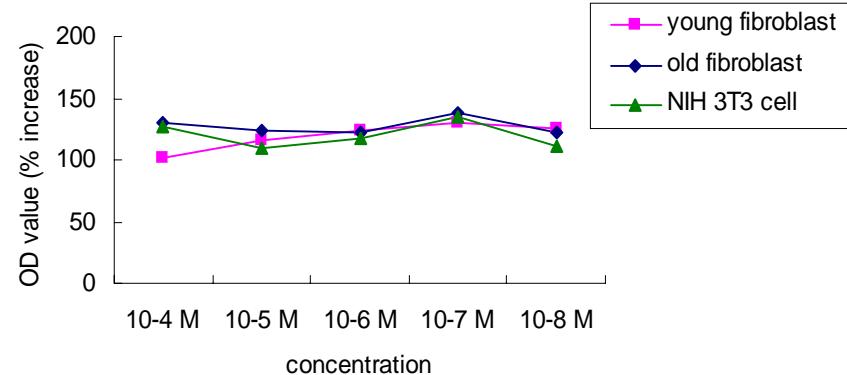
- MTT assay : *in vitro*
- Hyaluronan Binding Protein ELISA
- /
 $10^{-4}, 10^{-5}, 10^{-6}, 10^{-7}, 10^{-8}$ M,
8 - 24
- 2 (vs.)
(NIH 3T3 fibroblast, mouse origin)

MTT assay

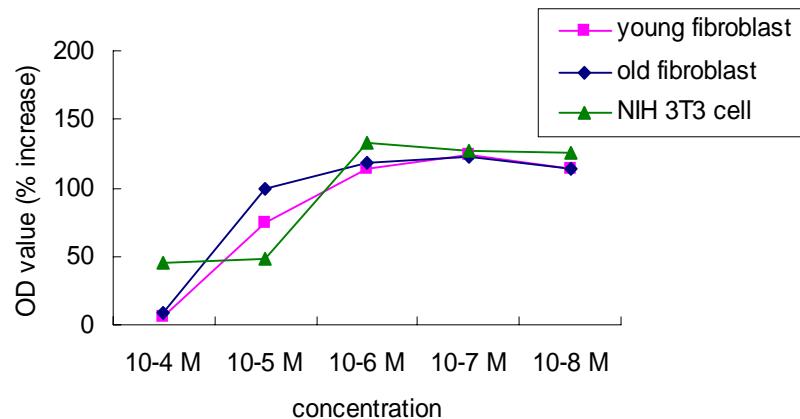
A. MTT assay with **all trans retinol**



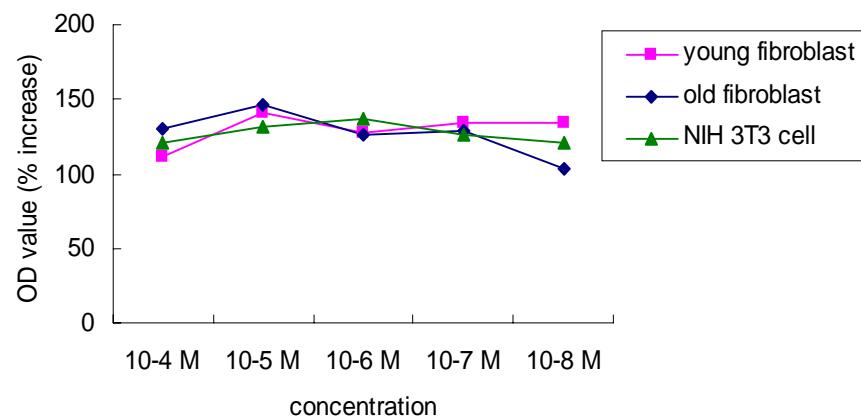
B. MTT assay with **retinyl palmitate**



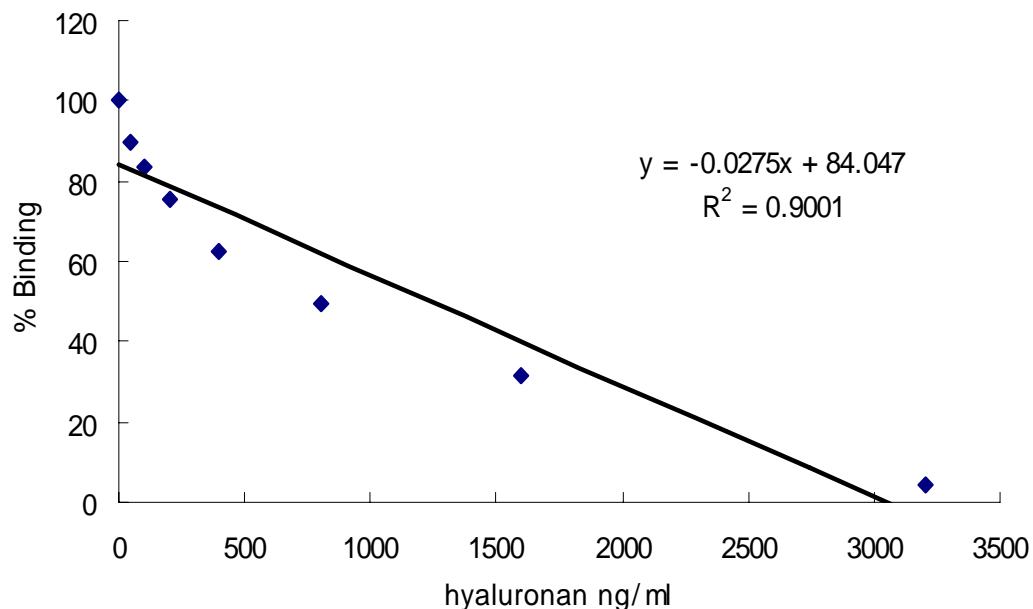
C. MTT assay with **polyethoxyretinide retinamide**



D. MTT assay with **hydroxyproline**



Hyaluronan level detection;
hyaluronan
,
-
(percentile)
(at OD
405nm)



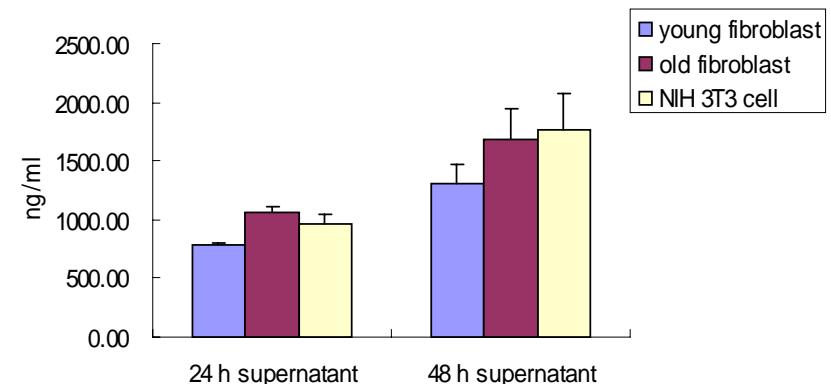
(Echelon bioscience, Salt Lake, UT, USA)

- Hyaluronan ELISA :

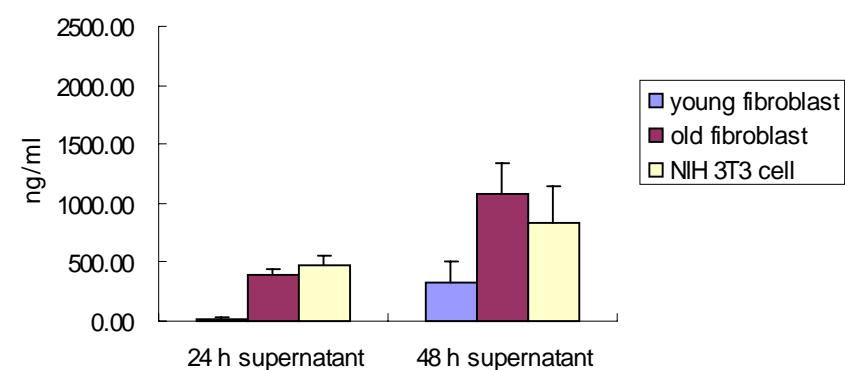
8 - 24 ,
 24 - 48 ,
 5×10^4 cells in 24
 well

- HA : NIH 3T3 cell
 old fibroblast 가 neonatal fibroblast /
 HA 가

A. Measured hyaluronic acid from untreated control after 8 hours culture period



B. Measured hyaluronic acid from untreated control after 24 hours culture period



hyaluronan :

1. hyaluronan 가 (8h
vs. 24h)

2. , old fibroblast NIH 3T3 cell
neonatal fibroblast hyaluronan 가

HA
(cell attach or confluency
without contact inhibition, lack of degrading enzyme);
(24)

hyaluronan : 24

concentration		hyaluronan (ng/ml) at 24 h supernatant			hyaluronan (ng/ml) at 48 h supernatant		
		young fibroblast	old fibroblast	NIH 3T3	young fibroblast	old fibroblast	NIH 3T3
retinol	10 ⁻⁴ M	737±445	2135±354	1333±451	531±279	1557±421	857±263
	10 ⁻⁵ M	411±213	1679±231	1173±198	402±102	1233±256	523±202
	10 ⁻⁶ M	331±159	1410±188	1210±338	391±49	1486±112	616±139
	10 ⁻⁷ M	301±99	1555±169	1354±224	344±52	1439±172	499±182
	10 ⁻⁸ M	325±124	1561±133	1063±351	342±87	1701±143	633±143
retinyl palmitate	10 ⁻⁴ M	252±47	1105±351	651±153	319±114	1021±224	723±251
	10 ⁻⁵ M	601±55	1233±463	831±227	388±142	885±332	855±247
	10 ⁻⁶ M	489±171	1038±115	938±121	341±79	1014±211	714±161
	10 ⁻⁷ M	858±67	1659±353	1344±252	398±62	986±125	676±165
	10 ⁻⁸ M	710±154	1354±255	1122±189	375±147	935±87	555±145
polyethoxyretinide retinamide	10 ⁻⁴ M	< 50 *	< 50 *	< 50 *	< 50 *	< 50 *	< 50 *
	10 ⁻⁵ M	844±199	635±131	885±257	218±32	865±247	689±345
	10 ⁻⁶ M	1434±147	1952±189	1611±219	586±63	1589±279	1733±377
	10 ⁻⁷ M	1681±155	1657±237	1453±237	499±133	3828±475	2565±263
	10 ⁻⁸ M	1363±178	1944±335	1546±299	363±102	4119±662	3115±361
hydroxyproline	10 ⁻⁴ M	484±67	1241±302	649±115	257±34	1233±366	459±222
	10 ⁻⁵ M	552±86	1442±356	1238±169	355±79	1058±341	751±172
	10 ⁻⁶ M	407±154	1391±188	1012±188	384±91	1115±255	681±121
	10 ⁻⁷ M	977±213	1105±245	1233±195	422±57	981±333	729±95
	10 ⁻⁸ M	883±258	908±212	1123±255	353±65	953±165	558±125
controls	10 ⁻⁴ M	1127±211	1867±259	1154±191	391±72	1198±122	493±89
	10 ⁻⁵ M	935±152	1798±122	1005±232	299±101	1075±231	599±67
	10 ⁻⁶ M	1093±235	1501±148	1163±155	267±35	967±77	667±78
	10 ⁻⁷ M	1187±98	1411±159	1242±187	321±119	988±103	521±101
	10 ⁻⁸ M	1243±211	1522±255	1088±132	347±35	1152±266	747±132

,

(average level of protein, ug/ul)

24 h supernatant	10^{-4} M	10^{-5} M	10^{-6} M	10^{-7} M	10^{-8} M
retinol	0.491	0.462	0.435	0.572	0.645
retinyl palmitate	0.311	0.396	0.349	0.368	0.371
polyethoxyretinide retinamide	0.489	0.478	0.452	0.511	0.513
hydroxyproline	0.298	0.491	0.520	0.524	0.546
48 h supernatant	10^{-4} M	10^{-5} M	10^{-6} M	10^{-7} M	10^{-8} M
retinol	0.491	0.647	0.604	0.620	0.664
retinyl palmitate	0.483	0.482	0.530	0.557	0.550
polyethoxyretinide retinamide	0.470	0.516	0.541	0.469	0.548
hydroxyproline	0.485	0.523	0.530	0.577	0.571

Hyaluronan 가:
 Ratio of hyaluronic acid (HA) per total protein from supernatants

concentration		24 h supernatant (HA/protein)			48 h supernatant (HA/protein)		
		young fibroblast	old fibroblast	NIH 3T3	young fibroblast	old fibroblast	NIH 3T3
retinol	$10^{-4}M$	0.15	0.43	0.27	0.11	0.32	0.17
	$10^{-5}M$	0.09	0.36	0.25	0.06	0.19	0.08
	$10^{-6}M$	0.08	0.32	0.28	0.06	0.24	0.10
	$10^{-7}M$	0.05	0.27	0.24	0.06	0.23	0.08
	$10^{-8}M$	0.05	0.24	0.16	0.05	0.25	0.09
retinyl palmitate	$10^{-4}M$	0.08	0.35	0.21	0.06	0.21	0.15
	$10^{-5}M$	0.15	0.31	0.21	0.08	0.18	0.18
	$10^{-6}M$	0.14	0.29	0.27	0.06	0.19	0.13
	$10^{-7}M$	0.23	0.45	0.36	0.07	0.18	0.12
	$10^{-8}M$	0.19	0.36	0.30	0.07	0.17	0.10
polyethoxyretinide retinamide	$10^{-4}M$	nd *	nd *	nd *	nd *	nd *	nd *
	$10^{-5}M$	0.18	0.13	0.18	0.04	0.17	0.13
	$10^{-6}M$	0.32	0.43	0.36	0.11	0.29	0.32
	$10^{-7}M$	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.11	0.82	0.55
	$10^{-8}M$	0.26	0.38	0.30	0.07	0.75	0.57
hydroxyproline	$10^{-4}M$	0.16	0.42	0.22	0.05	0.25	0.09
	$10^{-5}M$	0.11	0.29	0.25	0.07	0.20	0.14
	$10^{-6}M$	0.08	0.27	0.19	0.07	0.21	0.13
	$10^{-7}M$	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.07	0.17	0.13
	$10^{-8}M$	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.06	0.17	0.10

HA

가. :

가 hyaluronic acid

NIH 3T3 cell

,

hyaluronic acid

old fibroblast

12

가 hyaluronic acid

, 48)

cell kinetic

(, 12 , 24

24

48

hyaluronic acid

가

)

polyethoxyretinide retinamide

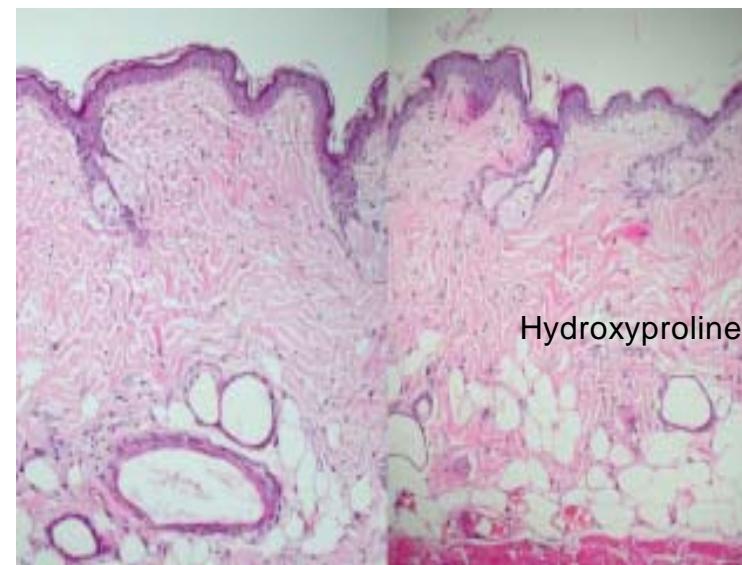
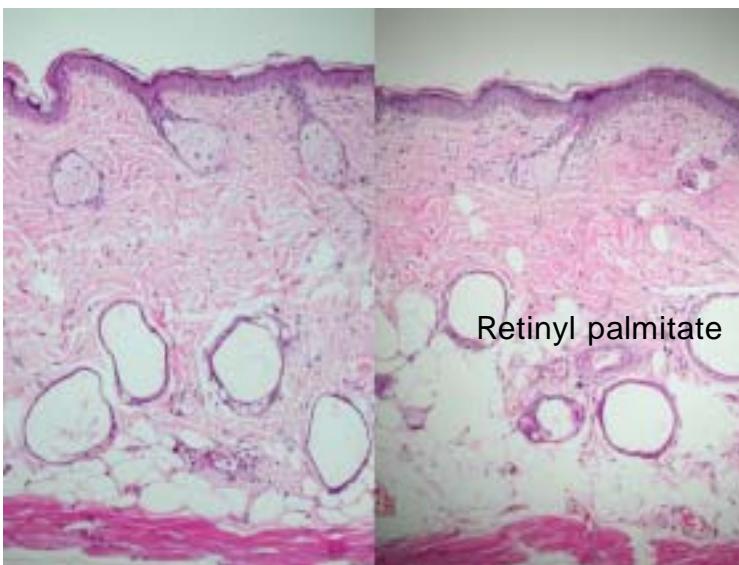
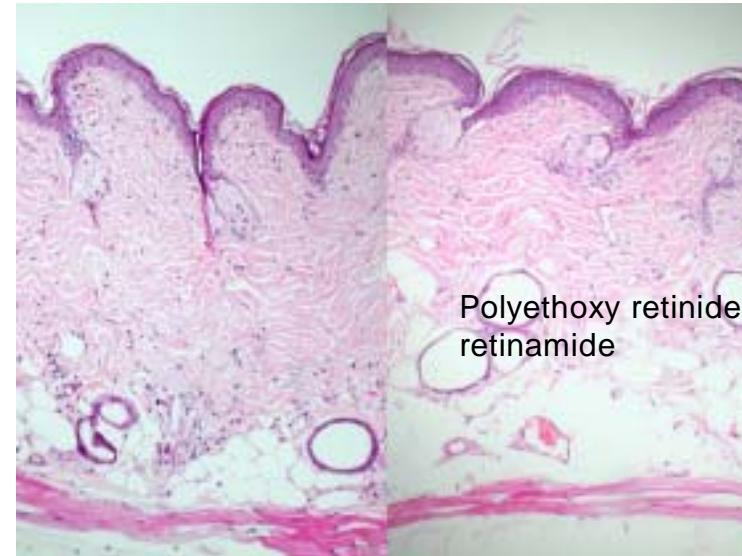
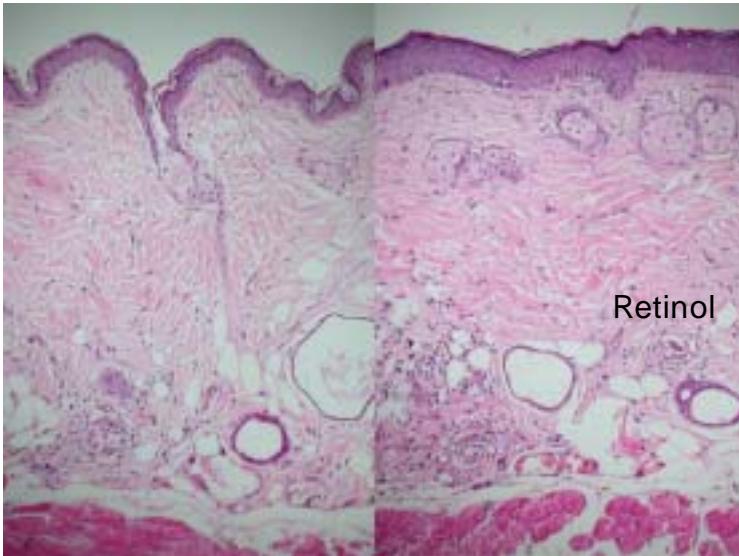
hyaluronic acid

(,

hyaluronic acid

HA

Histopathological changes after topical application
(hairless mouse, twice daily, 38 treatments, H-E 200 X)



Changes of histopathological parameters with topical treatment

	epidermal thickness (um)		dermal thickness (um)		dermal deposition pattern
	before*	after	before	after	
retinol (0.286%)	14.8 ± 0.3	24.8 ± 0.5	225 ± 15	195 ± 25	some thick collagen bundles
retinyl palmitate (0.525%)	16.5 ± 0.5	19.5 ± 0.7	187 ± 23	205 ± 15	not apparent
polyethoxyretinide retinamide (0.831%)	15.5 ± 0.3	22.5 ± 0.7	203 ± 27	211 ± 34	not apparent
hydroxyproline (0.131%)	15.8 ± 0.5	14.5 ± 0.3	185 ± 15	210 ± 25	not apparent
control	13.8 ± 0.5	12.8 ± 0.5	195 ± 25	175 ± 35	not apparent

retinyl palmitate
가
가

vitamine-A 3
retinol, polyethoxyretinide retinamide,
GAG

Changes of skin parameters reflecting the wrinkle profiles

	R4 (smoothness)		R5* (depth)	
	before	after	before	after
retinol 0.286%	0.113 ± 0.13	0.121 ± 0.08	0.04	0.05
retinyl palmitate 0.525%	0.108 ± 0.10	0.101 ± 0.05	0.05	0.05
polyethoxyretinide retinamide 0.831%	0.105 ± 0.09	0.096 ± 0.03	0.04	0.05
hydroxyproline 0.131%	0.122 ± 0.19	0.115 ± 0.06	0.03	0.03
control	0.118 ± 0.17	0.114 ± 0.05	0.04	0.05

Microrelief analysis (replica) by Skin Visiometer (SV600, Courage-Khazaka, Germany), * inappropriate depth for compare

retinide retinamide	retinyl palmitate	R4, R5 R4	polyethoxy retinol
hydroxyproline acid	polyethoxyretinide retinamide	R4 ,	vitamine - A hyaluronic
가	가	가	가
가			

가 hyaluronic acid

NIH 3T3 cell hyaluronic acid
가

hyaluronic acid

가

hyaluronic acid

가 , hyaluronic acid

Wrinkle' Free™ in Fabrics



Rapid growing trendy market,
Mechanism of cross-linking the cellulose
fibers in cotton fabrics; DMDHEU (free
formaldehyde release), BTCA, citric acid,
polymers of maleic acid, etc.

New technology: Nano - tech based

GAG

(

)

Koshiishi I, Horikoshi E, Mitani H, Imanari T. Quantitative alterations of **hyaluronan** and dermatan sulfate in the hairless mouse dorsal skin exposed to chronic UV irradiation. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1428:327 - 333, 1999

Margelin D, Fourtanier A, Thevenin T, Medaisko C, Breton M, Picard J. Alterations of proteoglycans in ultraviolet-irradiated skin. *Photochem Photobiol* 58:211 - 218, 1993

Ghersetich I, Lotti T, Campanile G, Grappone C, Dini G. **Hyaluronic acid** in cutaneous intrinsic aging. *Int J Dermatol.* 33:119 - 122, 1994

Bernstein EF, Underhill CB, Hahn PJ, Brown DB, Uitto J. Chronic sun exposure alters both the content and distribution of dermal glycosaminoglycans. *Br J Dermatol* 135:255 - 262, 1996

Age-related changes in the proteoglycans of human skin

- As a function of age, there is a decrease in the proportion of large chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans (versican) and a concomitant increase in the proportion of small dermatan sulfate proteoglycans (decorin). Based on reactivity with antibodies to various chondroitin sulfate epitopes, fetal versican differs from the versican found in older skin with respect to the chondroitin sulfate chains. Also, the decorin of fetal skin is slightly larger, while the decorin of older skin shows greater polydispersity in both its size and its charge to mass ratio. There are also age-related differences in the size and polydispersity of the core proteins of decorin. The most pronounced change in skin proteoglycans is the appearance in mature skin of a proteoglycan which is smaller than decorin, but which has the same amino terminal amino acid sequence as decorin. This small proteoglycan is abundant in mature skin and may be a catabolic fragment of decorin or an alternatively spliced form of decorin. In light of the known ability of decorin to influence collagen fibrillogenesis and fibril diameter, the appearance of this small decorin-related proteoglycan may have a significant effect on skin elasticity. The observation that proteoglycans in skin show dramatic age-related differences suggests that these changes may be involved in the age-related changes in the physical properties of skin.
- Arch Biochem Biophys. 2000 Jan 1;373(1):91-101.

Hyaluronic acid and dermatan sulfate are selectively stimulated by retinoic acid in irradiated and nonirradiated hairless mouse skin.

- When assessed at the end of 10 wk of UVB irradiation, the GAG content had doubled, without a change in the hyaluronic acid (HA) to dermatan sulfate (DS) ratio. When irradiation was discontinued, the GAG content decreased progressively until the end of the experimental period. This decline was totally inhibited by RA treatment and could be ascribed to a marked increase in hyaluronic acid (78%), whereas no significant change in DS was observed. In nonirradiated skin, however, topical RA increased GAG levels mainly by a pronounced increase in the content (50%) and the synthesis (40%) of DS. In untreated mice, the HA/DS ratio decreased significantly with age in both irradiated and nonirradiated mice.
- J Invest Dermatol. 1996 Mar;106(3):505-9.

EI-Domyati M, Attia S, Saleh F, Brown D, Birk DE, Gasparro F, Ahmad H, Utto J. Intrinsic aging vs. photoaging: a comparative histopathological, immunohistochemical, and ultrastructural study of skin. *Exp Dermatol.* 2002 Oct;11(5):398 - 405.

Kim SJ, Park JH, Kim DH, Won YH, Maibach HI. Increased in vivo collagen synthesis and in vitro cell proliferative effect of glycolic acid. *Dermatol Surg.* 1998 Oct;24(10):1054 - 8.

Kim SJ, Won YH. The effect of glycolic acid on cultured human skin fibroblasts: cell proliferative effect and increased collagen synthesis. *J Dermatol.* 1998 Feb;25(2):85 - 9.