



Care
Creations™

DN-Age™

Hair youthfulness from the inside

 **BASF**

We create chemistry

Anti-aging beauty products and treatments are often focused on skin

However, healthy, beautiful hair is equally important for looking and feeling young!



Take the next step to stay young and defy time: focus on your hair!

We're living longer, and we're torturing our hair like never before. Combined with increased environmental insult and basic chronological aging, and you've got aging hair: brittle, gray, weak,...

Care
Creations™

1 | Introduction: hair aging

2 | DN-Age™: product characteristics

3 | Scalp & Hair Care

- *In vitro* data
- *In vivo* data

« Aging is a basic biological process characteristic of all living organisms... and widely acknowledged to be the consequences of both a genetic program and cumulative environmental wear and tear »

Yaar & Gilchrest, 2001

2 Hair Loss



1 Hair graying



Hair Aging

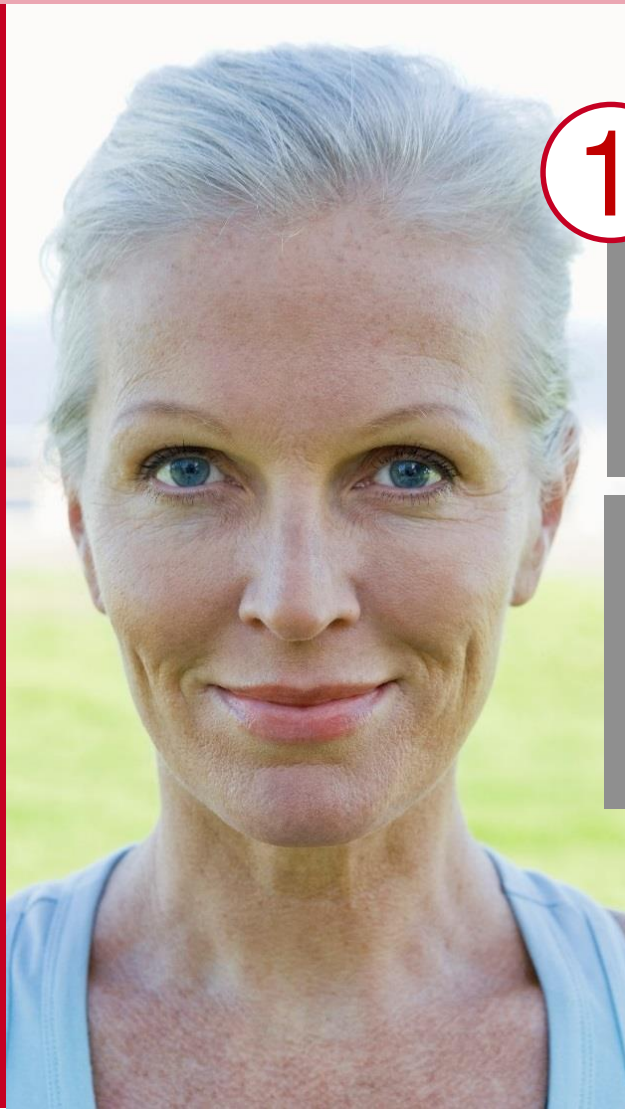
3 Hair Fragility



Hair graying or canities

is a progressive **loss of pigment** over time and over several cycles from growing hair shafts:

- Gradual loss of pigment **along the same hair shaft**
- Hair fiber grows in **already depigmented**



1

Gray hair is the most visible sign of aging

More than **70%** of people have at least **25% gray hair** between **ages 45 and 65**

(Panhard *et al.* 2012)

Hair loss / hair fall

2

Hair loss, a stressful experience for everyone, but substantially more distressing for women

Daily hair loss is commonly around **50 to 100** hair/day in **normal scalp** conditions



16% of women under 50 are affected, increasing to a proportion of **30-40%** of women aged 70 years and over.



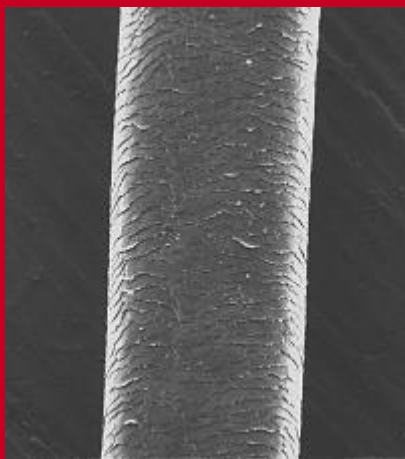
Affects at least **50%** of men by the age of 50, and up to **70%** of all males in later life.

(Norwood 1975)

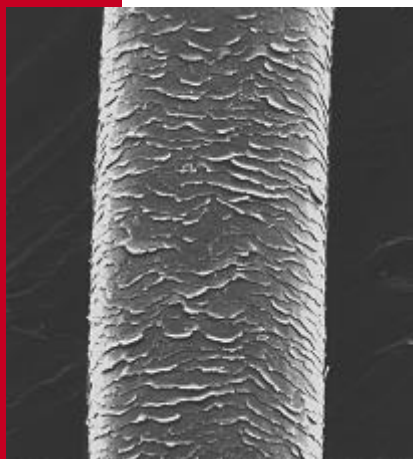
Hair fragility

Signs of aged hair:

- ✓ **Thin** (pigmented hair)
- ✓ **Damaged & brittle**
- ✓ **Lack of volume**
- ✓ Lifeless
- ✓ Dull



Healthy hair



Damaged hair

3

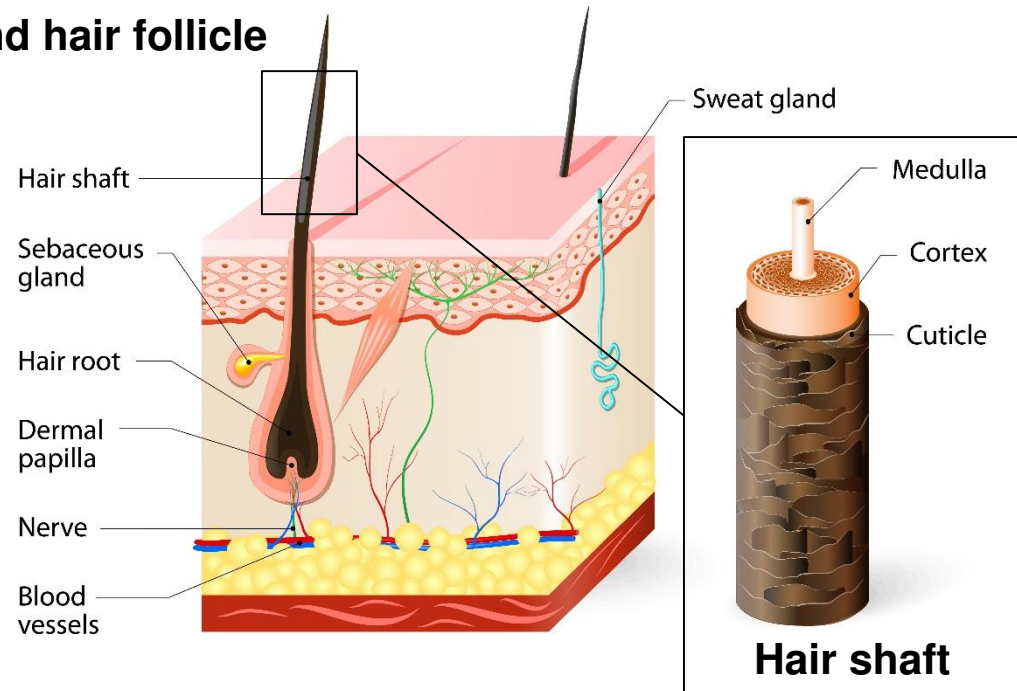
Hair is more difficult
to manage
with aging

Aged hair is more prone to
weathering:
flyaway hair, hair tangling, rough
hair, hair damage and breakage



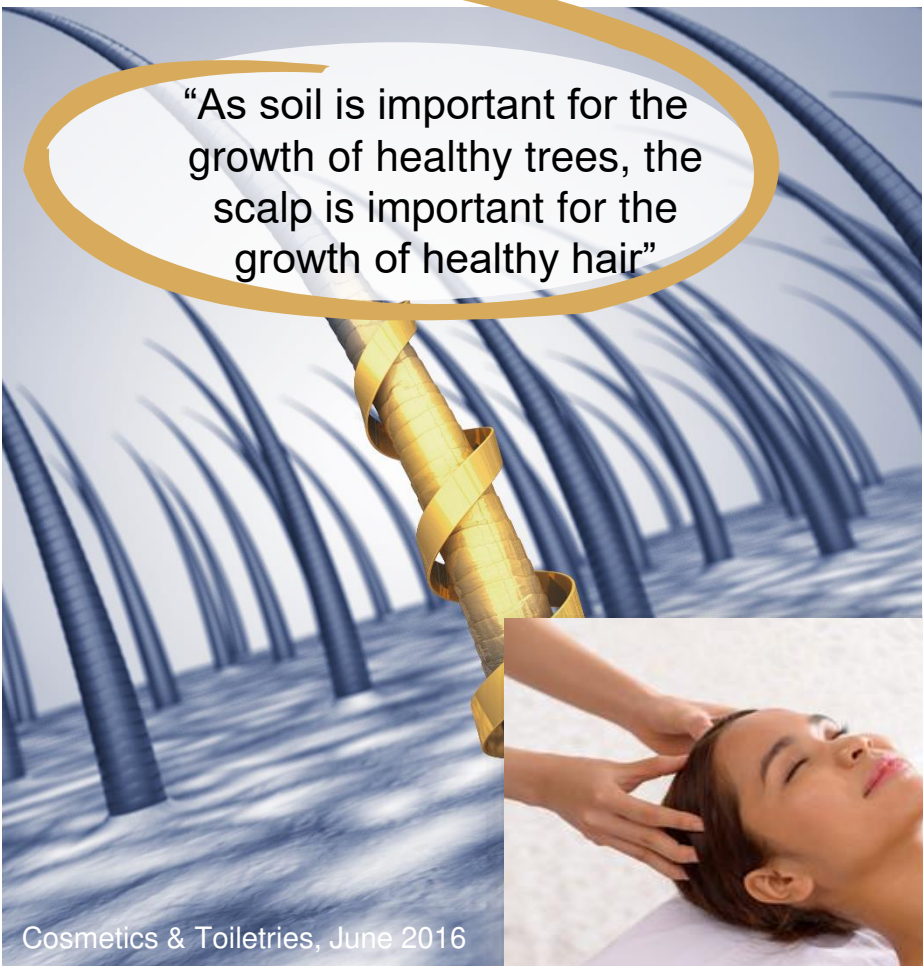
Take care of your hair follicle to keep youthful hair

Scalp skin and hair follicle



- Healthy hair follicle gives healthy hair fibers
- Taking care of the hair follicle is taking care of the hair quality

Take care of your scalp to keep youthful hair



“As soil is important for the growth of healthy trees, the scalp is important for the growth of healthy hair”

- Scalp directly provides nutrition to the hair follicles and consequently to the hair fibers
- As the skin ages, the scalp ages as well
- Taking care of the scalp is taking care of the hair quality

47% of consumers believe a healthy scalp is a major reason for healthy hair

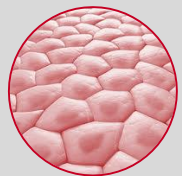
Source: Mintel - Haircare - China – Jan 16

Cosmetics & Toiletries, June 2016



How does hair age?

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



SCALP

- Oxidative stress
- Inflammatory stress
- Cellular & molecular damage
- Atrophy of skin scalp (epidermis, dermis and hypodermis)



FOLLICLE

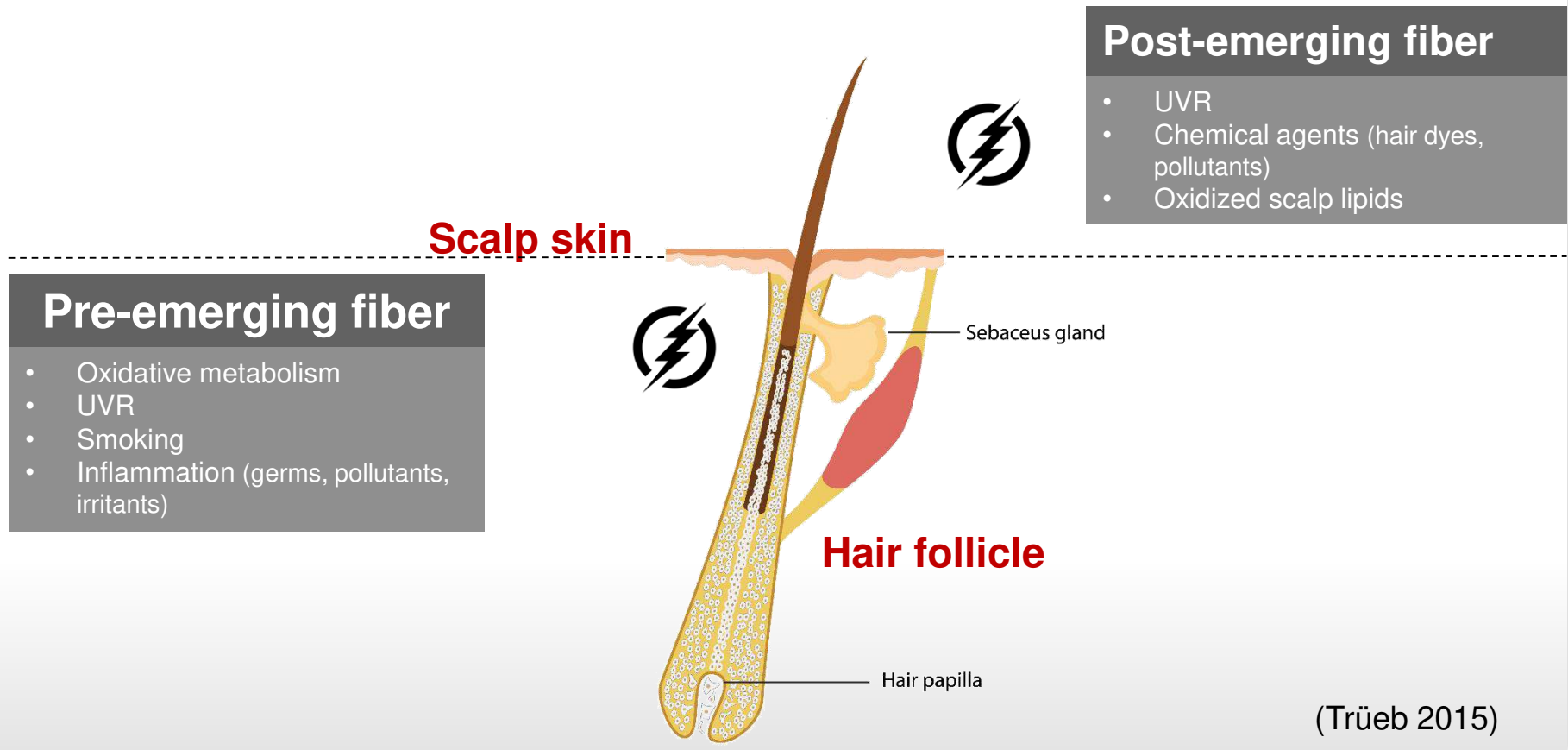
- Loss of hair follicles' melanocytes
- Slow-down of hair growth cycle
- Slow-down and impairment of hair fiber production and quality



HAIR FIBER

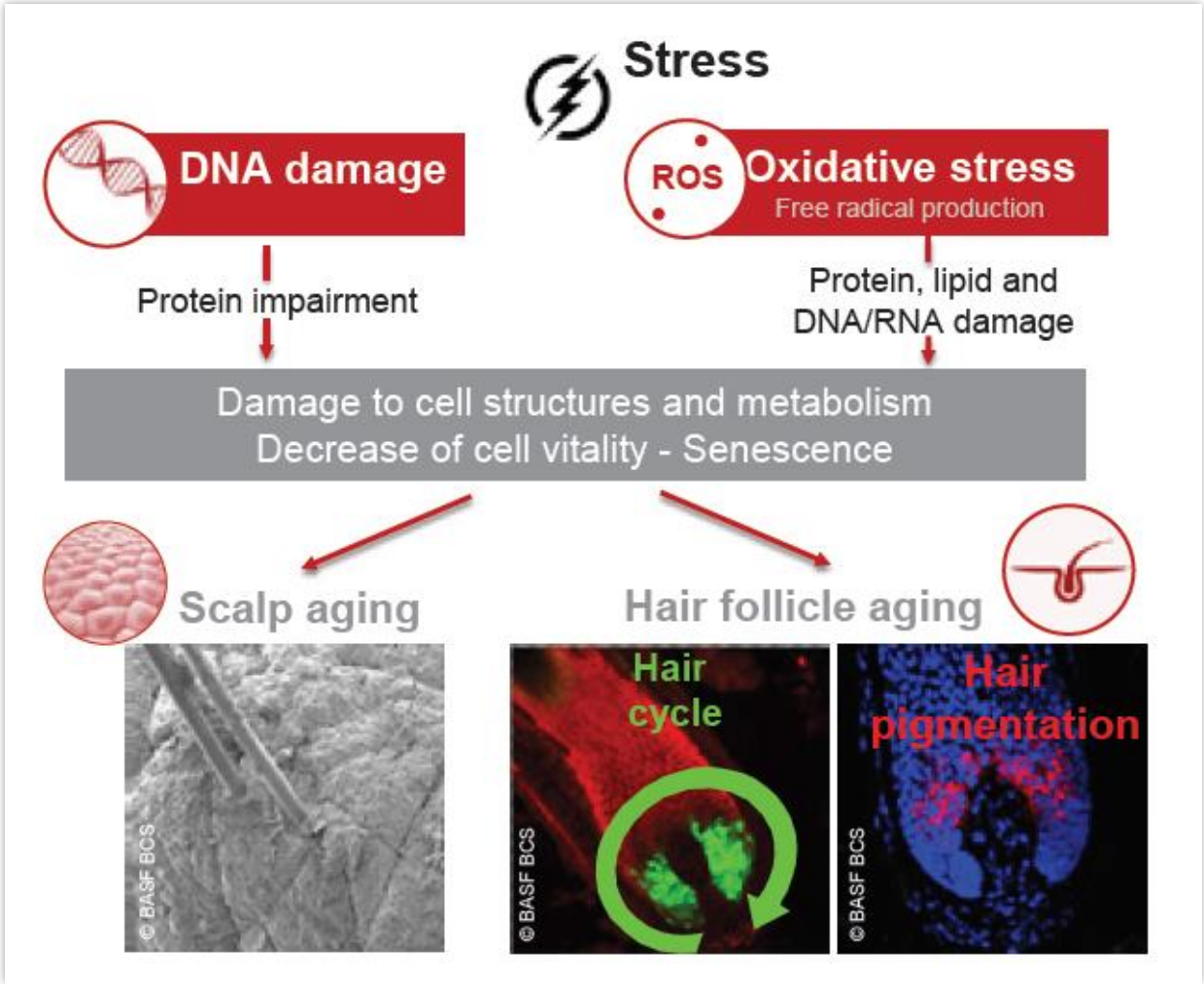
- Loss of pigmentation
- Hair loss
- Hair thinning
- Loss of hair quality

Impact of the environment on emerging hair



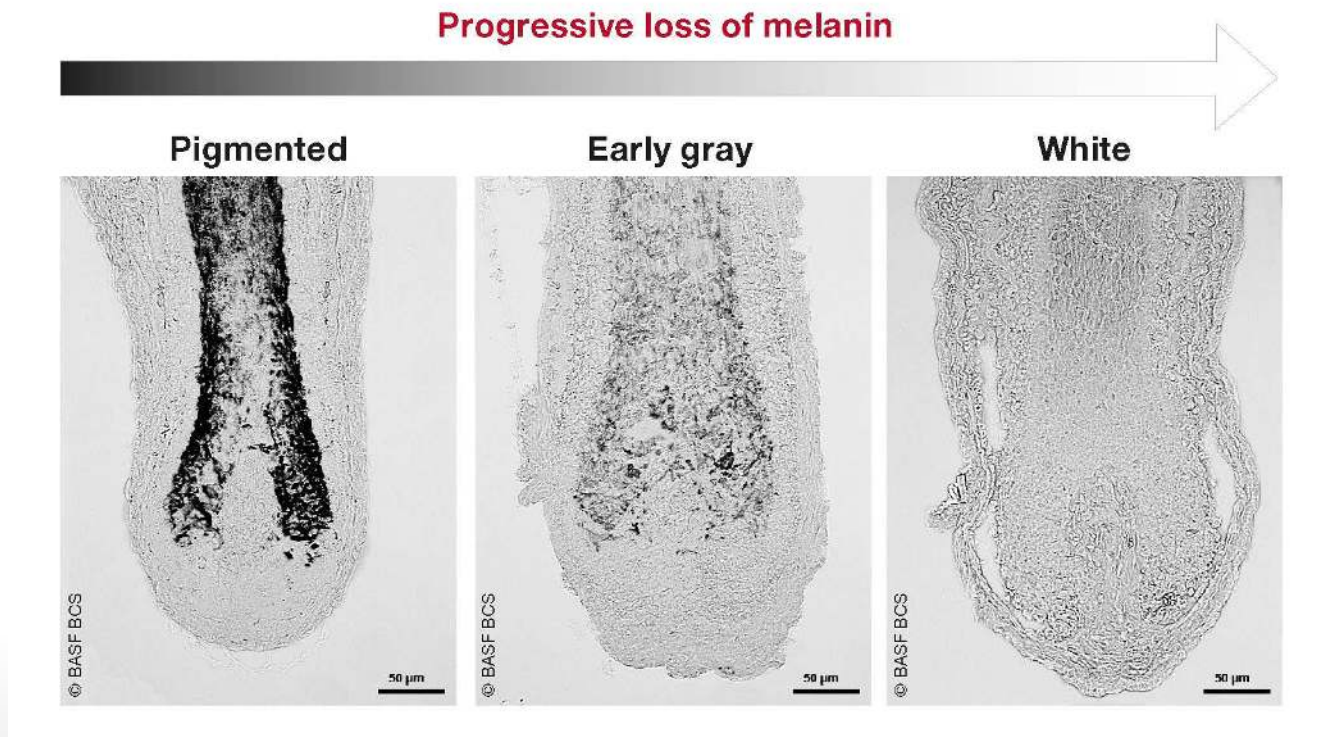
Oxidative stress can impact new pre-emerging hair fibers

Impact of the environment on scalp and hair follicle aging



Hair graying

How does hair become white?

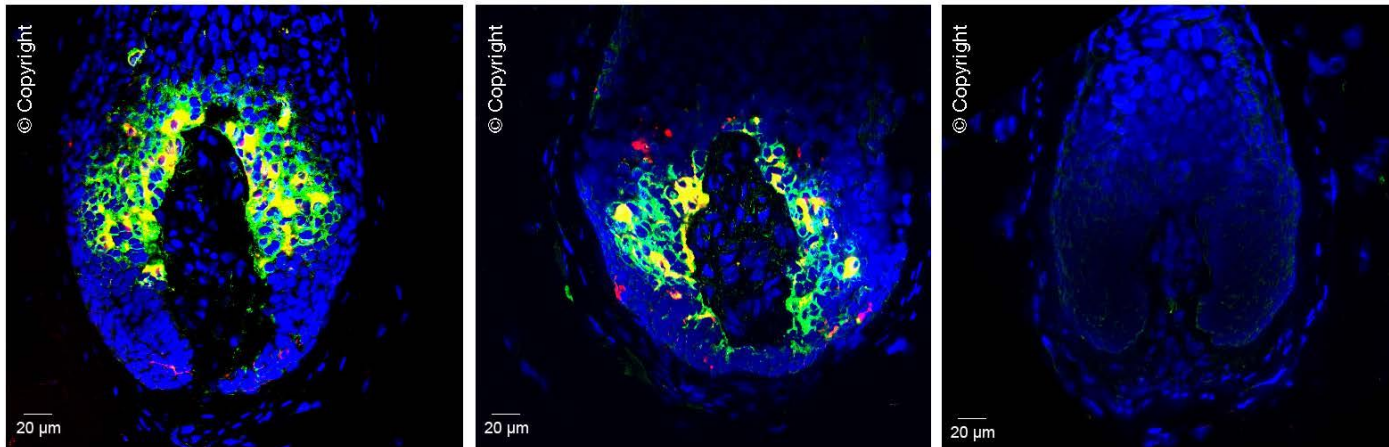


Ability of mature melanocytes to produce and transfer pigment is impaired

Hair graying

How does hair become white?

Progressive loss of melanocytes



Pigmented

Early gray

White

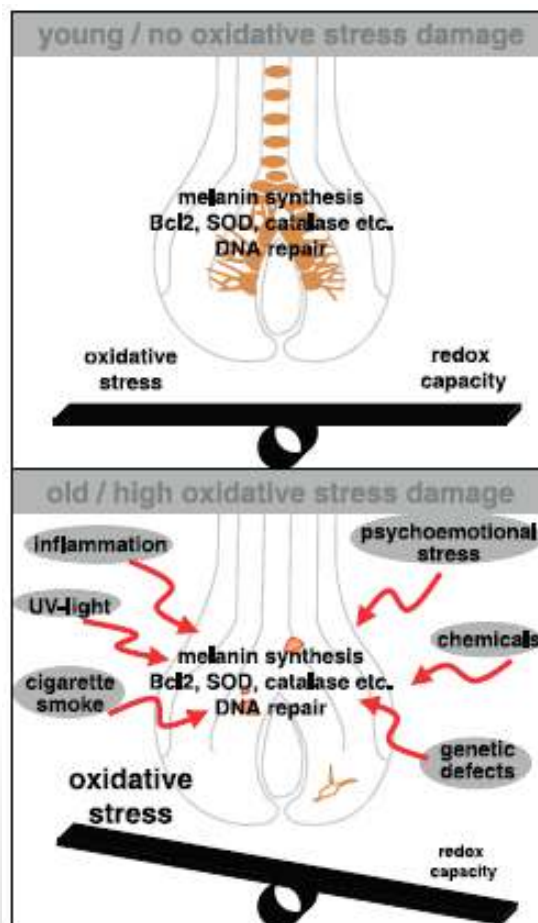
Mature hair follicle melanocytes are depleted in human hair graying

Hair graying

Key role of oxidative stress & DNA damage

In white hair follicle:

- ✓ Accumulation of H_2O_2
- ✓ Higher level of apoptosis in melanocytes
- ✓ Impaired antioxidant mechanisms
- ✓ Impaired DNA repair



Young subjects

Melanocytes in pigmented growing hair follicles can deal with endogenous oxidative stress caused by melanin production

Misbalance of redox status

Old subjects

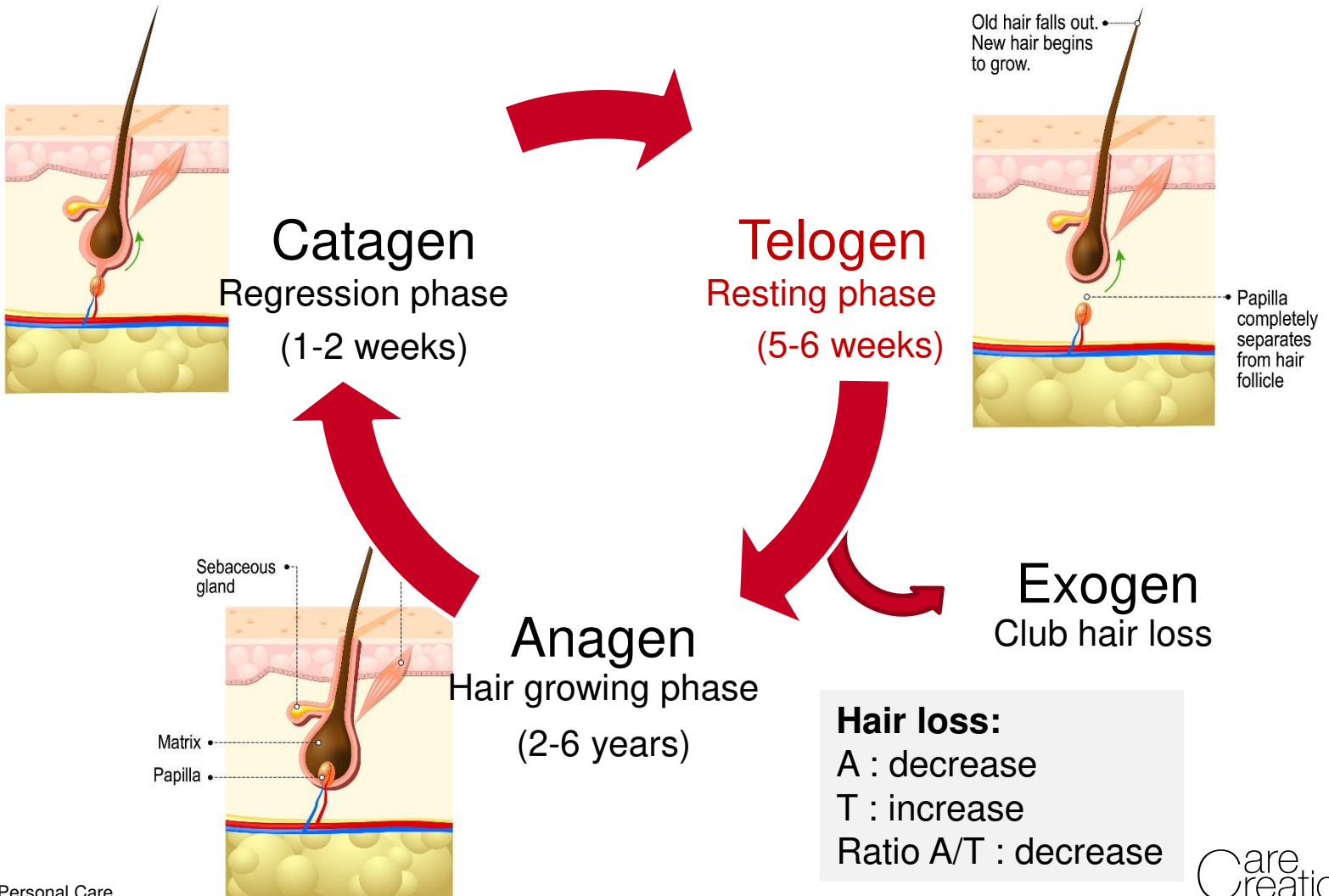
- alteration in pigment production
- anti-oxidant and repair enzymes decrease

This results in break-down of the hair follicle melanocyte redox capacity and subsequent deleterious **oxidative stress damage** leading to hair graying

(Arck *et al.*, 2006)

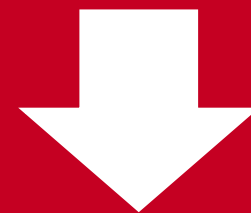
Hair loss / hair fall

Hair growth cycle is impaired





How to keep
young and beautiful
HAIR?



By acting on both
the SCALP
and the
HAIR FOLLICLE

Care
Creations™

1 | Introduction: hair aging

2 | DN-Age™: product characteristics

3 | Scalp & Hair Care

- *In vitro* data
- *In vivo* data

DN-Age™

Cassia alata

Botanical information

Family: Fabaceae (subfamily *Caesalpinioideae*)

Species: *Cassia alata* (*Senna alata* (L.) Roxb)

Common name: Golden candle, Candle Bush, Ringworm plant (UK), Dartier, Cassier (Fr)

Distribution: Exotic plant found in diverse habitats especially in **sunny and moist areas** in Caribbean, South America, India, Africa – Native to Central America

Description: Ornamental flowering plants - **Easy to grow** with little invasive potential : forms thickets through natural propagation - Perennial – **Persistent leaves** : give aspect to be **evergreen**

Evoked the natural care for health & youthfulness



Sourcing

Origin: Burkina Faso

Plant part: leaves



Sustainability

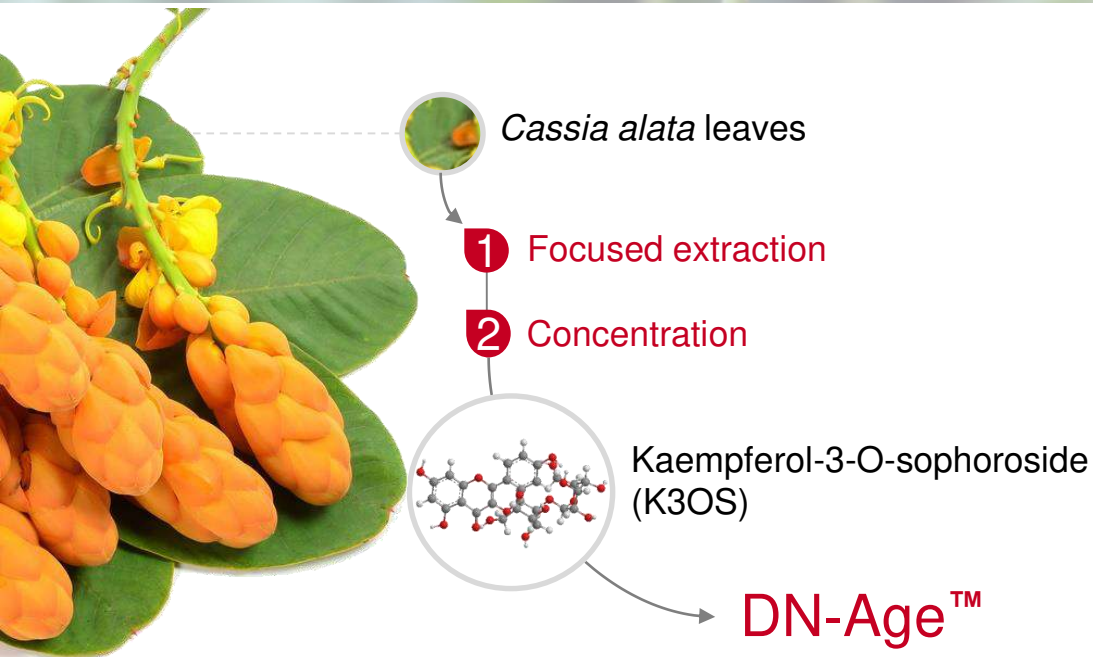
- ✓ Respect of the plants ecosystem and biodiversity, no fertilizer or chemicals
- ✓ Monitored harvesting according good practices
- ✓ UICN: non-threatened species, considered invasive in some countries
- ✓ 100% renewable
- ✓ Non genetically modified

Medicinal uses

- ✓ Skin diseases in general (dermatitis, eczema, mycosis), anti-inflammation, infectious diseases, anti-diabetic, vitiligo
- ✓ Listed in French pharmacopoeia and Ayurveda



Give your scalp & hair the plant power to fight hair aging



DN-Age™

CONFIDENTIAL

Nature identical

Kaempferol-3-O-sophoroside (K3OS) from the candle bush *Cassia alata* is a particularly efficient antioxidant system to fight against UV-induced DNA damage.

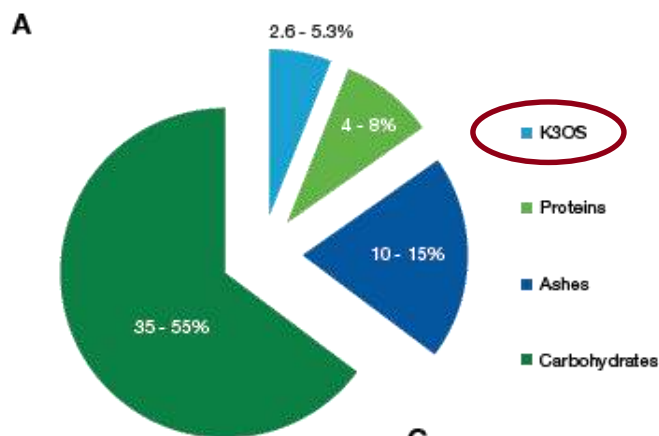
BASF Beauty Creations has taken inspiration from plant defense strategies to supply human scalp and hair follicle with a complementary protection to slow down hair aging.

Our targeted extraction of *Cassia alata* leaves provides DN-Age™ titrated in K3OS (flavonoids), which has demonstrated *in vivo* its benefits to preserve hair from graying and keeping with its strength properties.

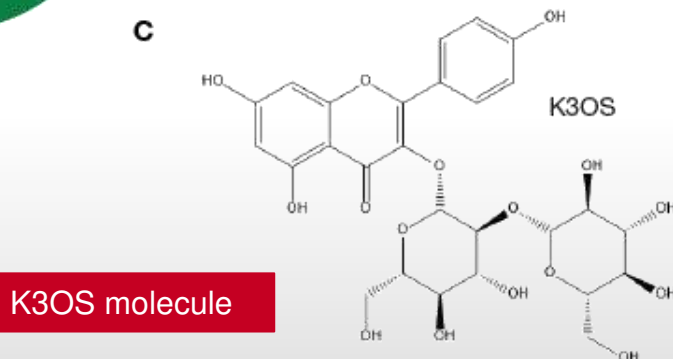
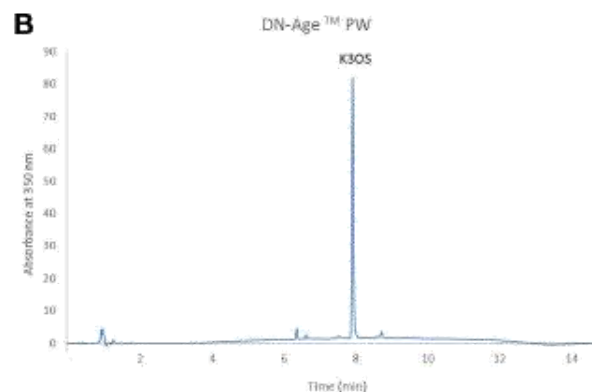
DN-Age™

A K3OS-titrated extract from leaves

Typical phytochemical composition of the plant extract matter (based on 3 industrial batches).



UHPLC-PDA typical chromatogram profile (350 nm) of DN-Age™ PW.



Titration in K3OS
(replace titration in total flavonoids)

DN-Age™ (PW LS 9827) contains
1.2 - 2.4% of K3OS
(40-50% of active matter)

DN-Age™ (LS 9547) contains
0.1 - 0.2% of K3OS
(~4.15% of active matter)

DN-Age™

Stability & Formulation



Storage conditions

Shelf life: **2 years**
Storage temperature:
10-30 °C
Store protected from
moisture and light



Formulation method

Add during the final
process **below 60°C**,
room temperature or
cold processing.
pH: 4-8

**Compatible with hair
care standard
formulations**

Recommendation: for
clear foaming products, to
avoid cationic surfactants
(opalescence)

Products in formula

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.



2 forms:

1. DN-Age™ PW LS 9827 (powder)
2. DN-Age™ LS 9547 (liquid)

DN-Age™ PW LS 9827 at 0,25% in:

3. hydro-alcoholic lotion
4. cationic hydrogel
5. cationic emulsion

* Updated formula data sheet already available in EMPI for DN-Age™ PW LS 9827

1 | Introduction: hair aging

2 | DN-Age™: product characteristics

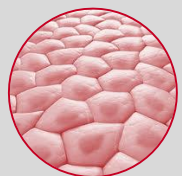
3 | Scalp & Hair Care

- ***In vitro* data**
- ***In vivo* data**

Hair aging impacts

Test methods

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



SCALP

- 1. Protection of sebum**
(from squalene degradation by oxidation)
- 2. Protection of DNA**
(UV damage)
- 3. Inflammation reduction**



FOLLICLE

- 1. Protection of hair follicle melanocyte**
(against oxidative stress)
- 2. Prevention of hair follicle from senescence**



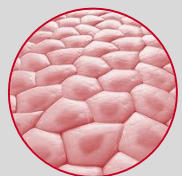
HAIR FIBER

- **Protection of natural hair color** (pigmentation)
- **Prevention of hair fall**
- **Maintenance of hair quality**

Hair aging impacts

Test methods

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



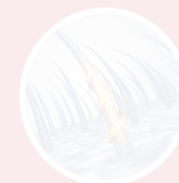
SCALP

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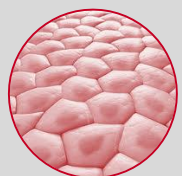
HAIR FIBER

- **Protection of natural hair color** (pigmentation)
- **Prevention of hair fall**
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DN-Age™

Anti-scalp aging – *in tubo* data

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

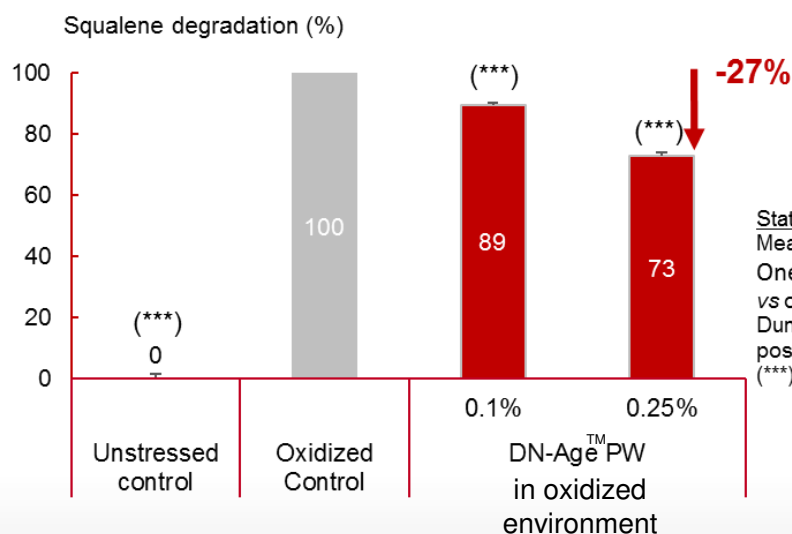


SCALP

1. Protection of sebum (from squalene degradation by oxidation)

- Squalene = key component of the sebum
- Oxidized squalene = marker of oxidative stress on scalp

Sebum protection against oxidation



Method

Squalene



DN-Age™

Oxidized squalene

GC-MS

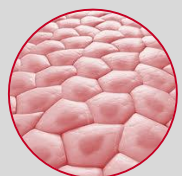
Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

DN-Age™ helps to reduce sebum oxidation to preserve the health and youth of the scalp

DN-Age™

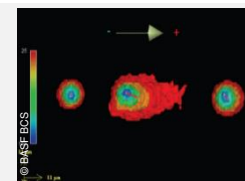
Anti-scalp aging – *in vitro* data

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

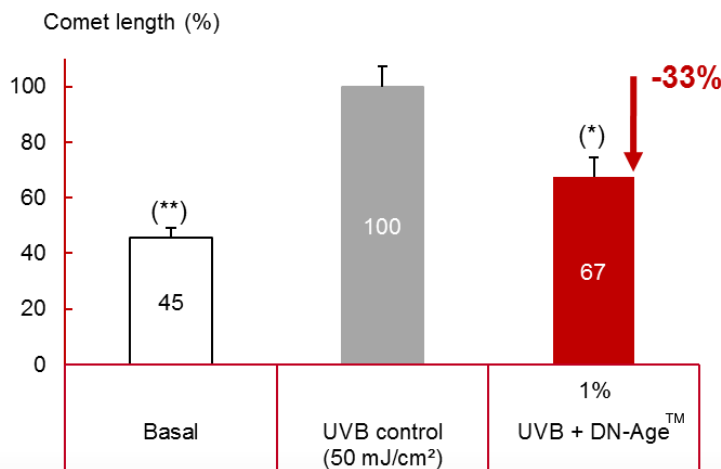


SCALP

- UV induces DNA damage in cells (*incl.* fragmentation)
- DNA fragmentation is measured using **comet assay**: the intensity of the comet tail relative to the head reflects the number of DNA breaks



■ DNA damages in human keratinocytes



Statistics:
mean +/-SEM
n=3
Student t test vs
UVB control
(*) p<0.05
(**) p<0.01



Method

Human Keratinocytes
↓ 3 days
DN-Age™
UVB 50 mJ/cm²
↓ 24h
Comet assay
DNA fragmentation

2. Protection of DNA

(UV damage)

- Fragmentation (Comet assay)
- Thymine dimers (ICC)

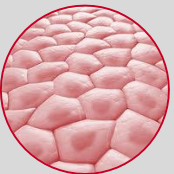
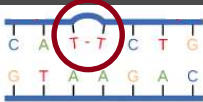
DN-Age™ helps protect cells from UV-induced DNA damage: 33% less of DNA fragmentation

DN-Age™

Anti-scalp aging – *in vitro* data

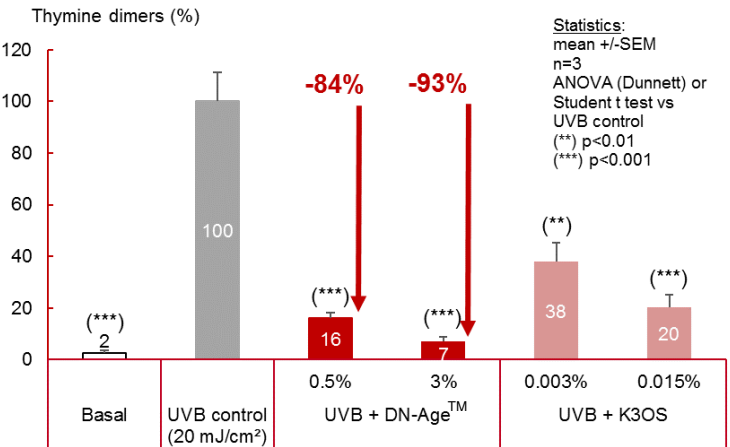
HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

- UV exposure forms direct dimers of thymine (bonds) in the DNA
- Thymine dimers in DNA disturb cell function



SCALP

■ DNA damages in human keratinocytes



Method

Human Keratinocytes

↓ 4 days

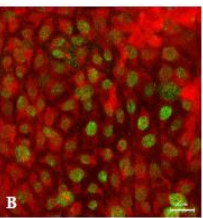
DN-Age™

UVB 20 mJ/cm²

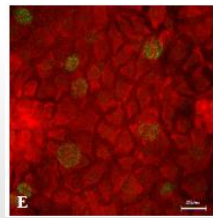
↓ 4h

ICC
Thymine dimers

UVB control



DN-Age™



DN-Age™ helps to protect cells from UV-induced DNA damage: 84% less of thymine dimers

2. Protection of DNA

(UV damage)

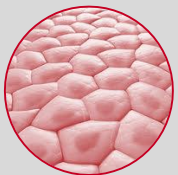
- Fragmentation (Comet assay)
- Thymine dimers (ICC)

DN-Age™

Anti-scalp aging – *in vitro* data

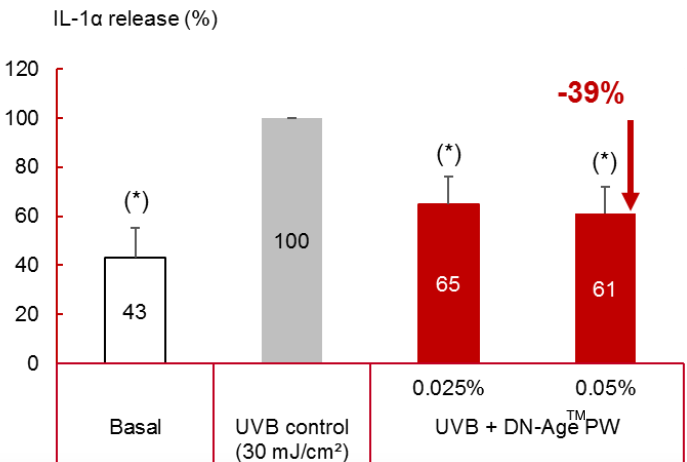
HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

- Interleukine 1 alpha (IL-1α) is a mediator of inflammation
- Scalp inflammation plays a role in hair loss



SCALP

■ Inflammation in human keratinocytes



Statistics:
Mean ± SEM
n=4
ANOVA vs UVB control
Dunnett's test
(*) p<0.05



Method

Human keratinocytes
↓ 3-5 days
DN-Age™ PW
↓ 1 hour
UVB 30 mJ/cm²
↓ 1 day
ELISA

**DN-Age™ helps to decrease inflammation in cells:
39% less of IL-1α**

3. Inflammation reduction

Hair aging impacts

Test methods

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



SCALP

1. **Protection of sebum**
(from squalene degradation by oxidation)
2. **Protection of DNA**
(UV damage)
3. **Inflammation reduction**



FOLLICLE

1. **Protection of hair follicle melanocyte**
(against oxidative stress)
2. **Prevention of hair follicle from senescence**



HAIR FIBER

- **Protection of natural hair color** (pigmentation)
- **Prevention of hair fall**
- **Maintenance of hair quality**

DN-Age™

Anti-hair graying - background

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



FOLLICLE

1. Protection of hair follicle melanocyte (against oxidative stress)

- **ATM as a stress marker**
- ATM protein level (WB or ICC)
- Activated ATM protein level (WB)

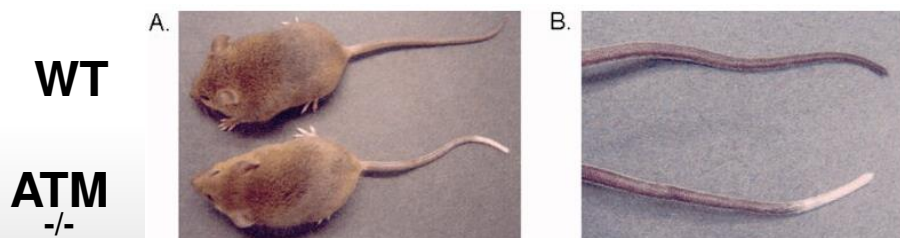
Oxidative stress impairs the function of follicle's melanocytes which produce the hair pigment

A "caretaker" protein, the ATM, is linked to pigmentation and can be used to measure the level of oxidative stress in the melanocytes



Premature canities associated with **A-T syndrome** (gray hair in some young children) and **vitiligo** (accumulation of H₂O₂)

Mice with ATM^{-/-} mutations have non-pigmented tail regions



Hibna, J. C., *et al.* The anatomical record. 290:243–250 (2007)

DN-Age™

Anti-hair graying - background

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

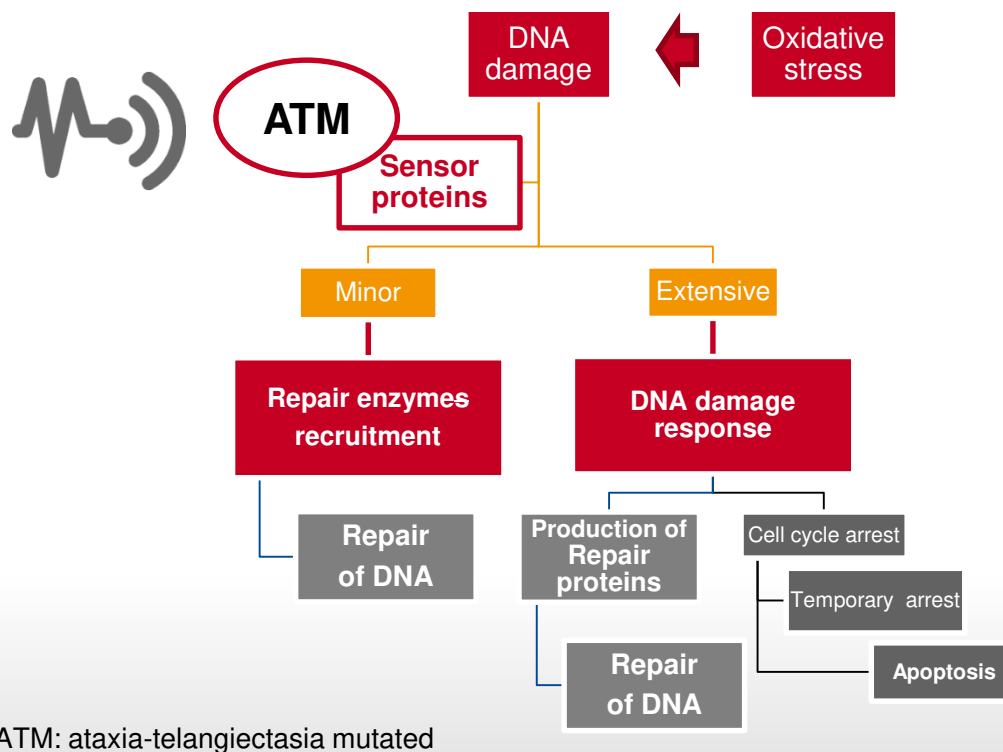


FOLLICLE

1. Protection of hair follicle melanocyte

(against oxidative stress)

- ATM as a stress marker
- ATM protein level (WB or ICC)
- Activated ATM protein level (WB)



ATM is a key regulator of the cellular response to DNA double strand breaks and oxidative stress

DN-Age™

Anti-hair graying - collaboration

Hair follicle melanocytes are susceptible to oxidative stress

- ✓ Recent advances in the biology of pigmentation suggest a possible role of the **ATM protein** (Ataxia-Telangiectasia Mutated) in the graying process, particularly in the management of **redox status** in human hair melanocytes.
- ✓ *In collaboration with the **Centre of skin Sciences** at the University of Bradford and the team of **Prof. Tobin**, we found that **ATM is closely associated with the level of pigmentation in hair follicle and the viability of human hair follicle melanocytes***
- ✓ **ATM** could act as a **sensor of oxidative stress** in human hair follicle melanocytes *in vivo* and *in vitro* and could be used as a **biomarker of oxidative stress** in human hair follicle melanocytes

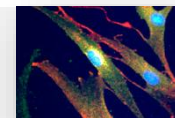
Stephen K. Sikkink
Desmond J. Tobin

DN-Age™

Anti-hair graying – *in vitro* data

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

- ATM increases in cell proportionally to the oxidative stress
- Reduction of oxidative stress account for the decrease in ATM induction

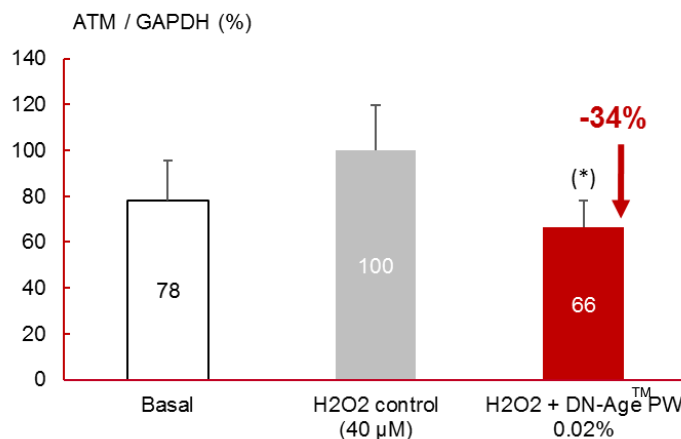


FOLLICLE

1. Protection of hair follicle melanocyte (against oxidative stress)

- ATM as a stress marker
- ATM protein level (WB)
- Activated ATM protein level (WB)

ATM level in hair follicle melanocytes



Method

Hair Follicle Melanocytes
↓ 48h
Oxidative stress By H₂O₂ 40 µM
↓ 48h
DN-Age™
↓ 48h
Western Blot

**ATM level is decreased with DN-Age™ :
DN-Age™ protects hair follicle melanocytes from
oxidative stress to preserve from hair graying**

DN-Age™

Anti-hair graying – *in vitro* data

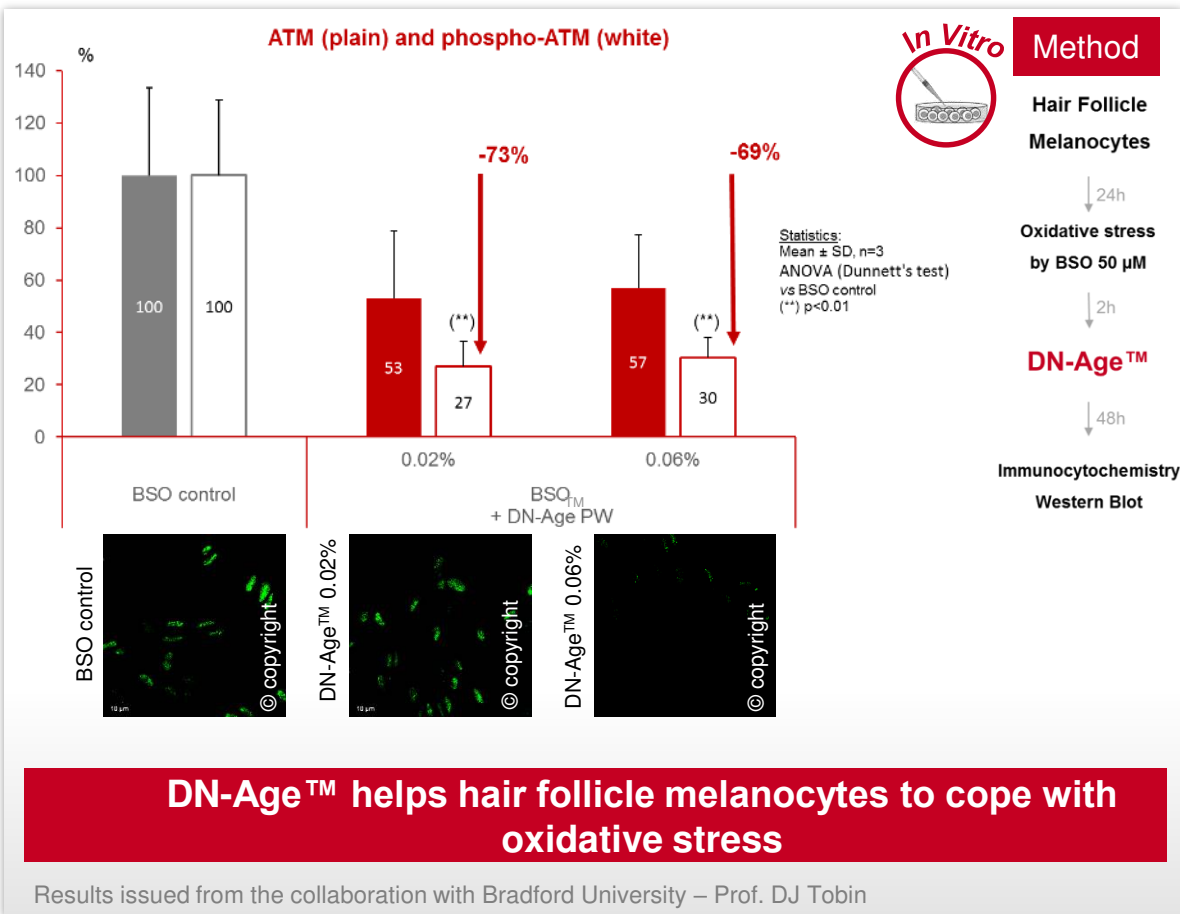
HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



1. Protection of hair follicle melanocyte

(against oxidative stress)

- ATM as a stress marker
- ATM protein level (WB and ICC)
- Activated ATM protein level (WB)



DN-Age™

Anti-hair aging – *in vitro* data

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

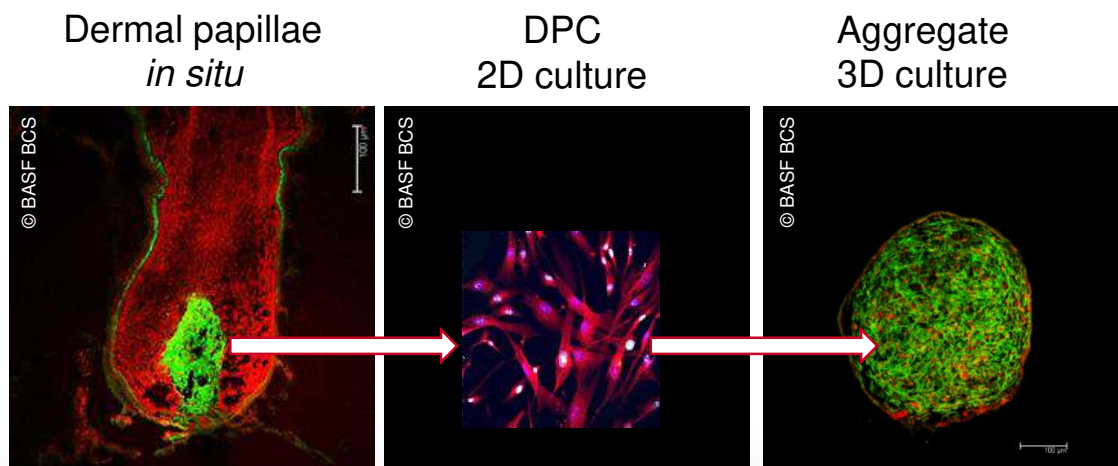


FOLLICLE

2. Prevention of hair follicle from senescence

- 3D cellular models
- Cell number in aggregates
- Autofluorescence in aggregates

A 3D model of pseudo-papillae:
Dermal papilla fibroblasts (DPC) in aggregates



The 3D model of pseudo-papillae preserves specific properties of dermal papillae

New
BASF
3D model

DN-Age™

Anti-hair aging – *in vitro* data

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

- Dermal papilla fibroblasts cultured in aggregates form a pseudo-papillae
- Deprivation of growth factors is a cellular model of aging process
- Number of dermal papilla fibroblasts is associated with hair growth potential

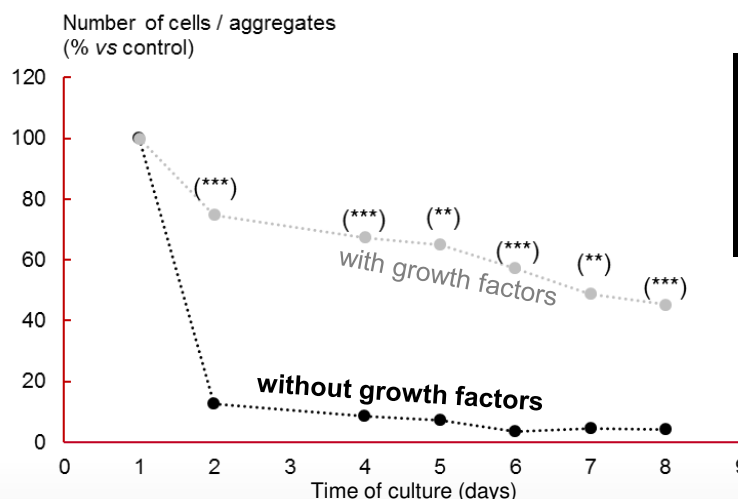


FOLLICLE

2. Prevention of hair follicle from senescence

- 3D cellular models
- Cell number in aggregates
- Autofluorescence in aggregates

▪ Dermal papilla fibroblasts in aggregates

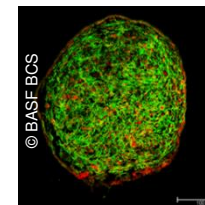


Method

Dermal papilla fibroblasts aggregation by centrifugation

1-10 days

Number of cells by Flow cytometry



Number of dermal papilla cells decreases with time in the 3D model of premature aged pseudo-papillae

DN-Age™

Anti-hair aging – *in vitro* data

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

- Dermal papilla fibroblasts cultured in aggregates form a pseudo-papillae
- Number of dermal papilla fibroblasts is associated with hair growth potential

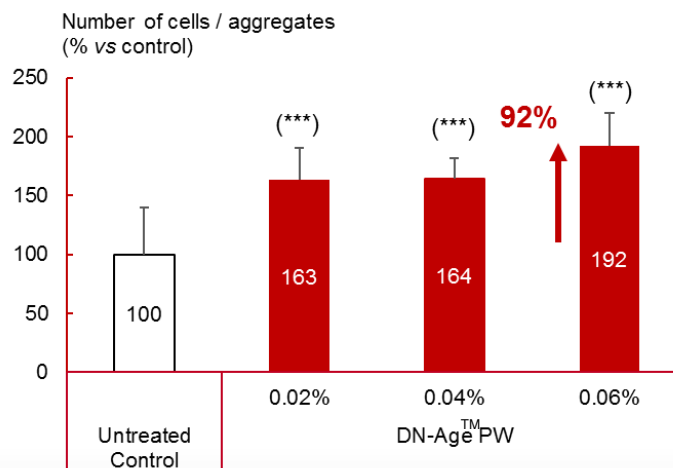


FOLLICLE

2. Prevention of hair follicle from senescence

- 3D cellular models
- Cell number in aggregates
- Autofluorescence in aggregates

▪ Dermal papilla fibroblasts in aggregates



Statistics:
Mean ± SD, n=3
One way ANOVA
(Fisher LSD test)
vs untreated control
(***) p<0.001



Method

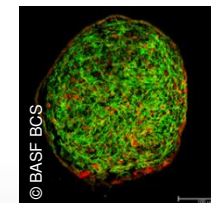
Dermal papilla fibroblasts aggregation by centrifugation



DN-Age™

5 days

Number of cells, Autofluorescence by Flow cytometry



DN-Age™ improves the number of dermal papilla fibroblasts to prevent the hair from aging

DN-Age™

Anti-hair aging – *in vitro* data

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

New
BASF
3D model



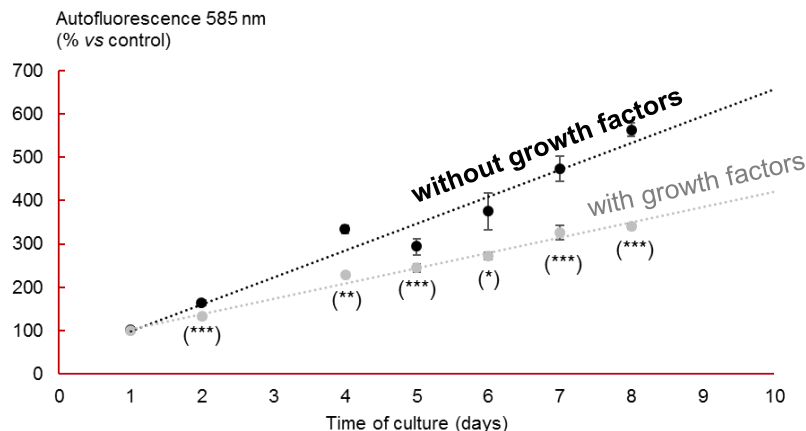
FOLLICLE

2. Prevention of hair follicle from senescence

- 3D cellular models
- Cell number in aggregates
- Autofluorescence in aggregates

- Dermal papilla fibroblasts cultured in aggregates form a pseudo-papillae
- Autofluorescence is a marker of senescence

▪ Dermal papilla fibroblasts in aggregates



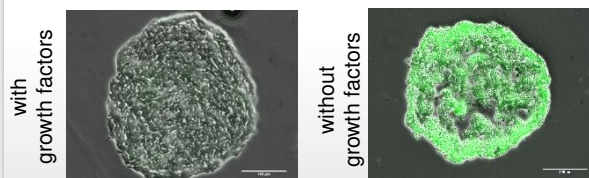
Method

Dermal papilla
fibroblasts aggregation
by centrifugation

1-10 days

Autofluorescence
(488/584 nm)
by flow cytometry

Statistics:
Mean ± SD, n=4-6
Student t test or
vs untreated control
(*) p<0.05
(**) p<0.01
(***) p<0.001



**Autofluorescence
increases with time
in the 3D model of
premature aged
pseudo-papillae**

DN-Age™

Anti-hair aging – *in vitro* data

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

- Dermal papilla fibroblasts cultured in aggregates form a pseudo-papillae
- Autofluorescence is a marker of senescence

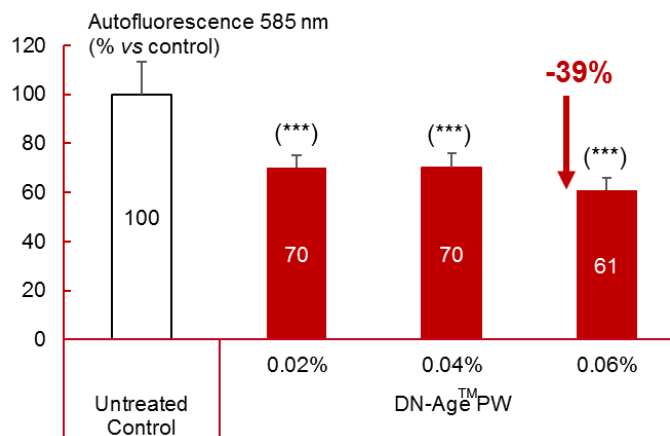


FOLLICLE

2. Prevention of hair follicle from senescence

- 3D cellular models
- Cell number in aggregates
- Autofluorescence in aggregates

▪ Dermal papilla fibroblasts in aggregates



Statistics:
Mean ± SD, n=6-12
One way ANOVA
(Fisher LSD test)
(***) p<0.001



Method

Dermal papilla fibroblasts aggregation by centrifugation

DN-Age™

5 days

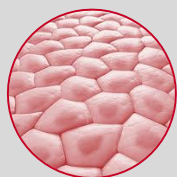
Number of cells, Autofluorescence by Flow cytometry

**Autofluorescence is decreased with DN-Age™ :
follicles are preserved from senescence**

Hair aging impacts

In vitro tests – Summary

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



SCALP

- **36% less** of squalene oxidation
- **33% less** of DNA fragmentation
- **93% less** of Thymine dimers
- **39% less** of IL-1 α release

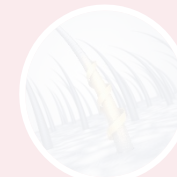
**Protection of scalp
against aging**



FOLLICLE

- **73% less** activated ATM in hair follicle melanocytes (less oxidative stress)
- **92% more** cells in pseudo-papilla
- **39% less** autofluorescence in pseudo-papilla
- **48% more** hair fiber elongation

**Protection of hair follicle
against aging**



HAIR FIBER

- Protection of natural hair color (pigmentation)
- Prevention of hair fall
- Maintenance of hair quality

1 | Introduction: hair aging

2 | DN-Age™: product characteristics

3 | Scalp & Hair Care

- *In vitro* data
- *In vivo* data

Hair aging impacts

Test methods

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



SCALP

1. **Protection of sebum**
(from squalene degradation by oxidation)
2. **Protection of DNA**
(UV damage)
3. **Inflammation reduction**



FOLLICLE

1. **Protection of hair follicle melanocyte**
(against oxidative stress)
2. **Prevention of hair follicle from senescence**



HAIR FIBER

- **Protection of natural hair color** (pigmentation)
- **Prevention of hair fall**
- **Maintenance of hair quality**

DN-Age™

Clinical test design

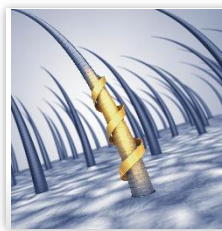
HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



HAIR FIBER

Clinical test – design

- 1. Anti-hair fiber graying
- 2. Hair growth maintenance
- 3. Hair structure maintenance



Effect of a **scalp treatment**
with **DN-Age™**
in **emerging hair fiber**

Study 1



Study 2

Salt & pepper women
with **25%-50%** of white hair

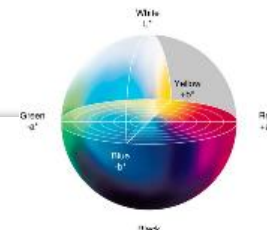
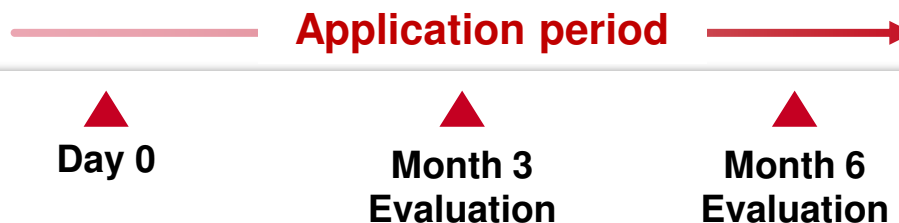
- ✓ **Gray hair color** (root)
- ✓ **Hair growth**

Women with **perceived brittle** and **fragile hair**

- ✓ **Hair strength** (root)
- ✓ **Consumer perception**

Clinical study 1

Anti-hair fiber graying



L* = luminance = relative brightness from total darkness

Volunteer panel

- 2 groups
- 28 females for Placebo
- 27 females for **DN-Age™ PW**

Characteristics

- Salt & pepper with **25%-50%** of white hair (expert grading)
- 30-70 years old
- **No hair dyes during the study**

Test products

- Hydro-alcoholic lotion (placebo)
- Hydro-alcoholic lotion + **0,25% DN-Age™ PW**

Application

- Double blind, randomized study
- Full head on the whole scalp without rinsing (leave-on formula)
- Daily application (once a day)
- **6 months of treatment**

Instrumental evaluation

- **Gray hair color** (base)
Colorimetry (Chromameter™)
Time points: baseline, 3 months, 6 months
- **Hair growth**
Phototrichogram (Trichoscan)
Time points: baseline, 6 months

Clinical study 1

Chromametry - Method Description

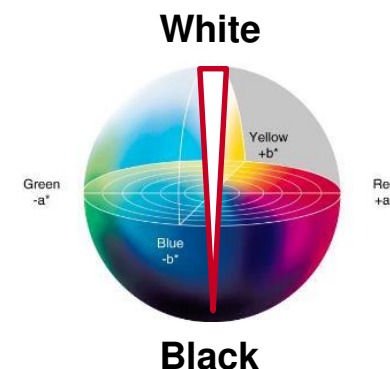
Hair color measurement by chromametry – Minolta

Principle

- The International Commission on Illumination defines chromametry color parameters, the L^*a^*b color space
- L^* = Luminance ; a^* = green-red axis ; b^* = blue-yellow axis
- Individual Typological Angle (ITA°) = $[\text{Arc Tangent } ((L^*-50)/b^*)] \cdot 180 / \pi$

Evaluated parameters:

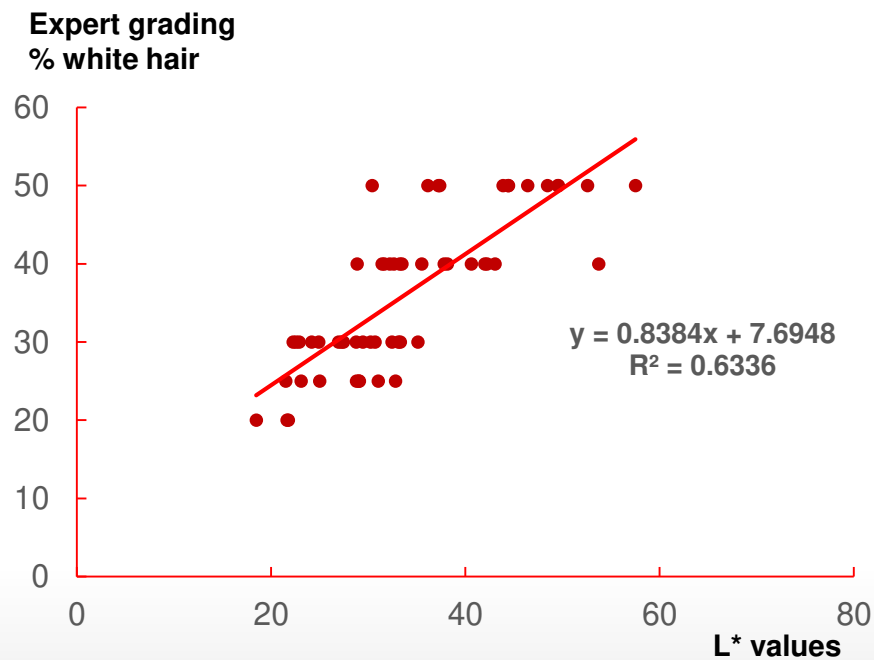
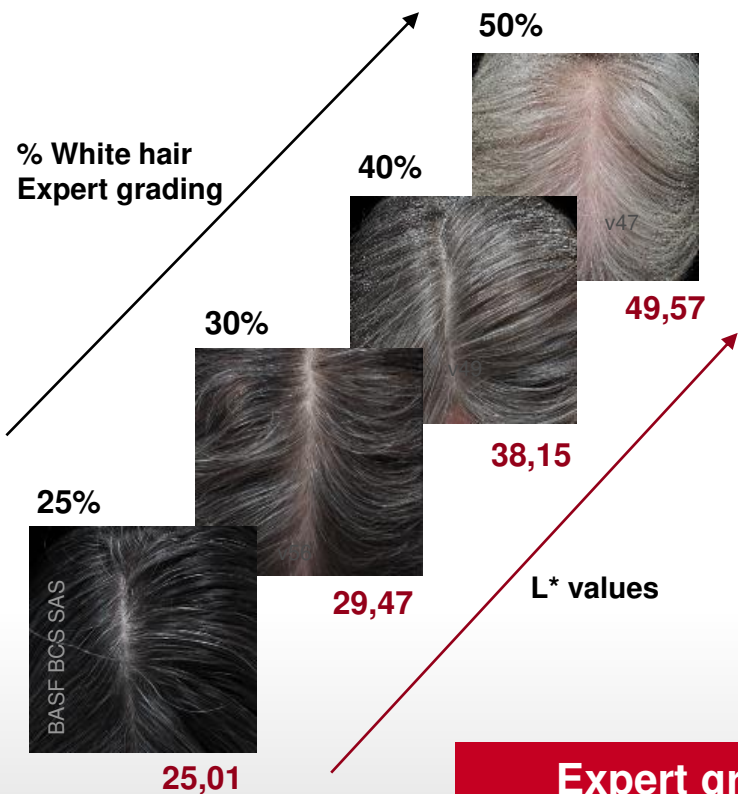
- **L^* = Luminance**
- White hair color is directly related to the **value of L^*** (increase of L^* means increase of white hair)
- Intensity of hair color measurements on hair at the base (close to the scalp) from 3 different scalp areas



Clinical study 1

Chromameter - Method validation

■ Correlation between expert grading and L* values



Expert grading and L* values were correlated ($R^2=0.63$)

DN-Age™

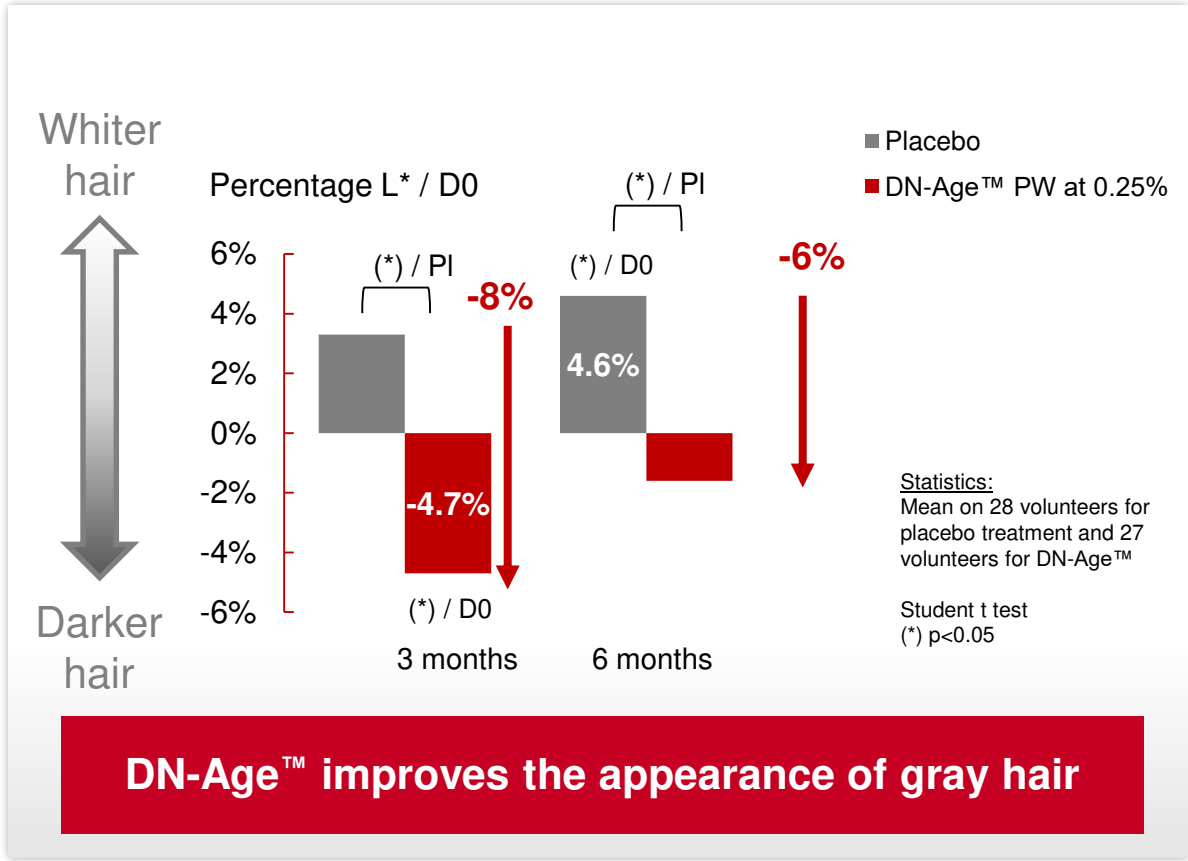
Improvement of hair color at the root

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



Clinical test

- 1. **Anti-hair fiber graying**
- 2. Hair growth maintenance
- 3. Hair structure maintenance



DN-Age™

Improvement of hair color at the root

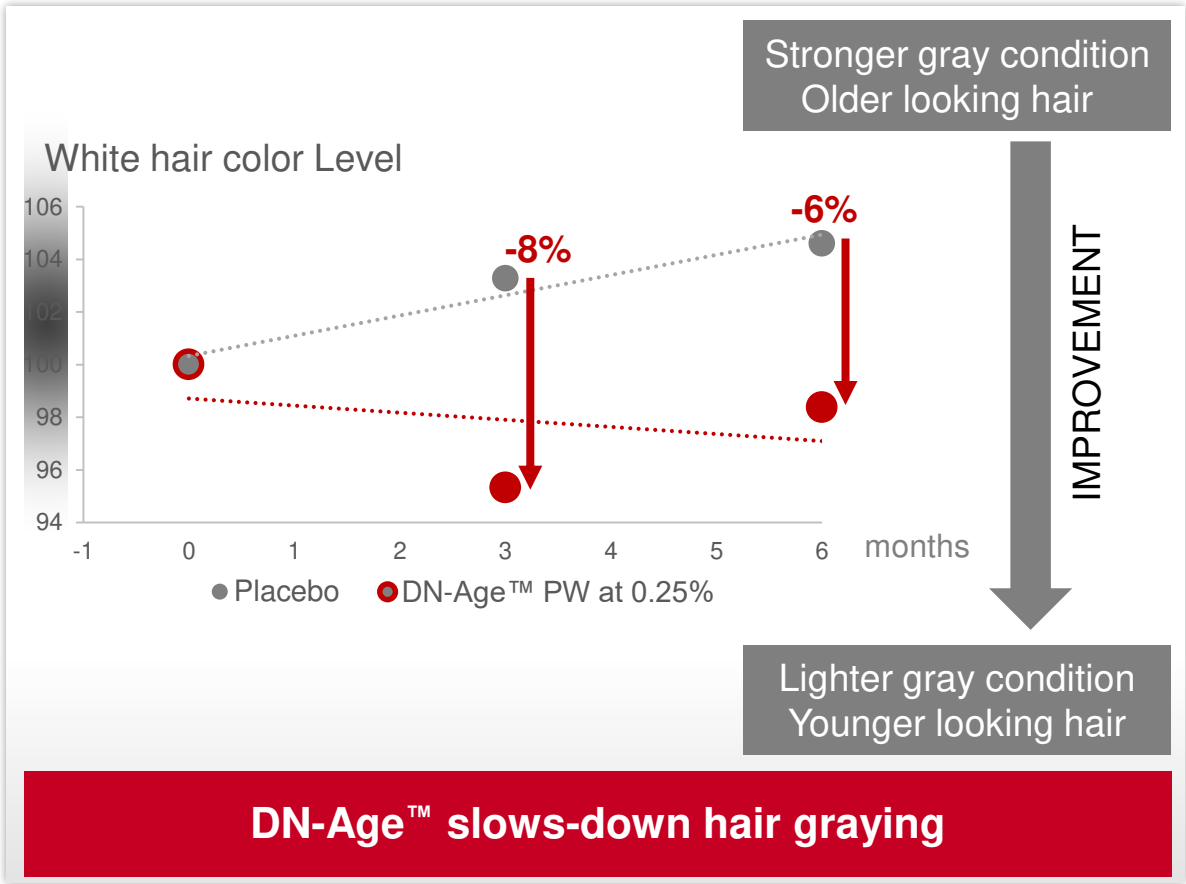


HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



Clinical test

- 1. Anti-hair fiber graying
- 2. Hair growth maintenance
- 3. Hair structure maintenance



DN-Age™

Improvement of hair color at the root

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



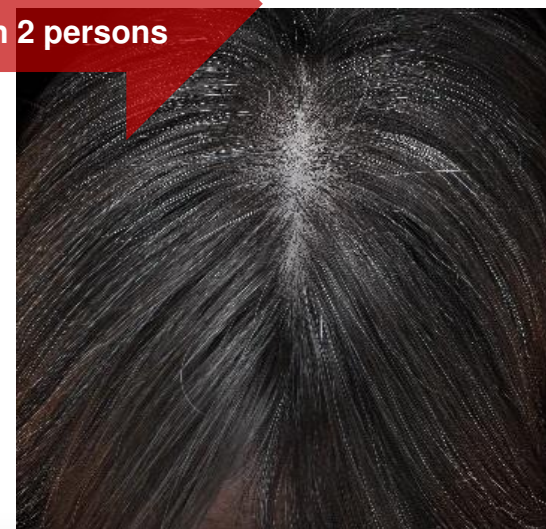
HAIR FIBER

Clinical test

1. **Anti-hair fiber graying**
2. Hair growth maintenance
3. Hair structure maintenance



Difference in L* value of
-8% between 2 persons

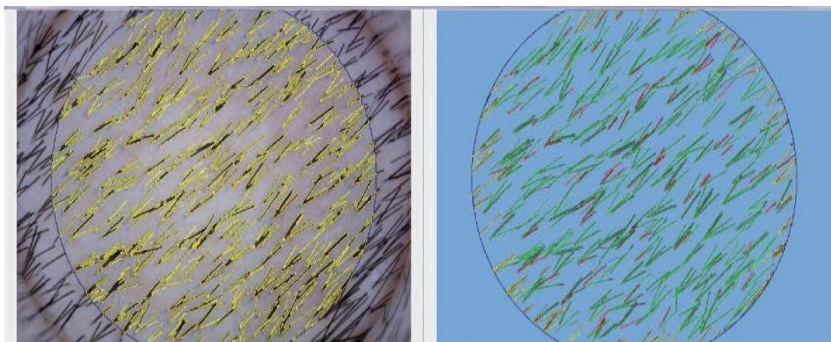


A difference of 8% in hair color between 2 different persons is visible

Clinical study 1

Phototrichogram – Method

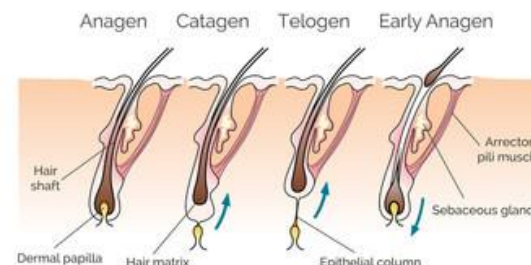
■ Hair growth parameters – Trichoscan



■ Considered parameters:

- ✓ Anagen hair density: number of growing hair fibers/cm²
- ✓ Telogen hair density: number of ingrowing hair fibers/cm²
- ✓ A/T ratio

HAIR GROWTH CYCLE



Measurements

▲
Day 0
1st measurement
+ shaving

▲
Month 6
Evaluation

- ✓ Shaving of 1cm² area (on the right side of the scalp)
- ✓ Three pictures are taken with the Trichoscan (Dermoscan).
- ✓ 48 hours later (T0+48h and T6+48h) another three pictures are taken of the same area.

DN-Age™

Reduces hair fall

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

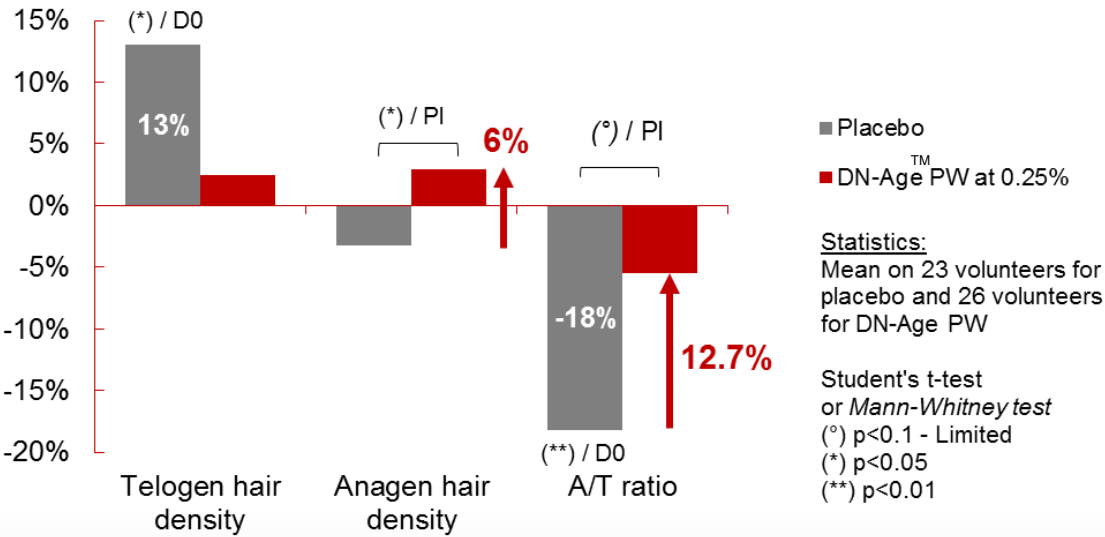


HAIR FIBER

Clinical test

- 1. Anti-hair fiber graying
- 2. **Hair growth maintenance**
- 3. Hair structure maintenance

Percentage vs D0



DN-Age™ counteracts hair fall

DN-Age™

Reduces hair fall

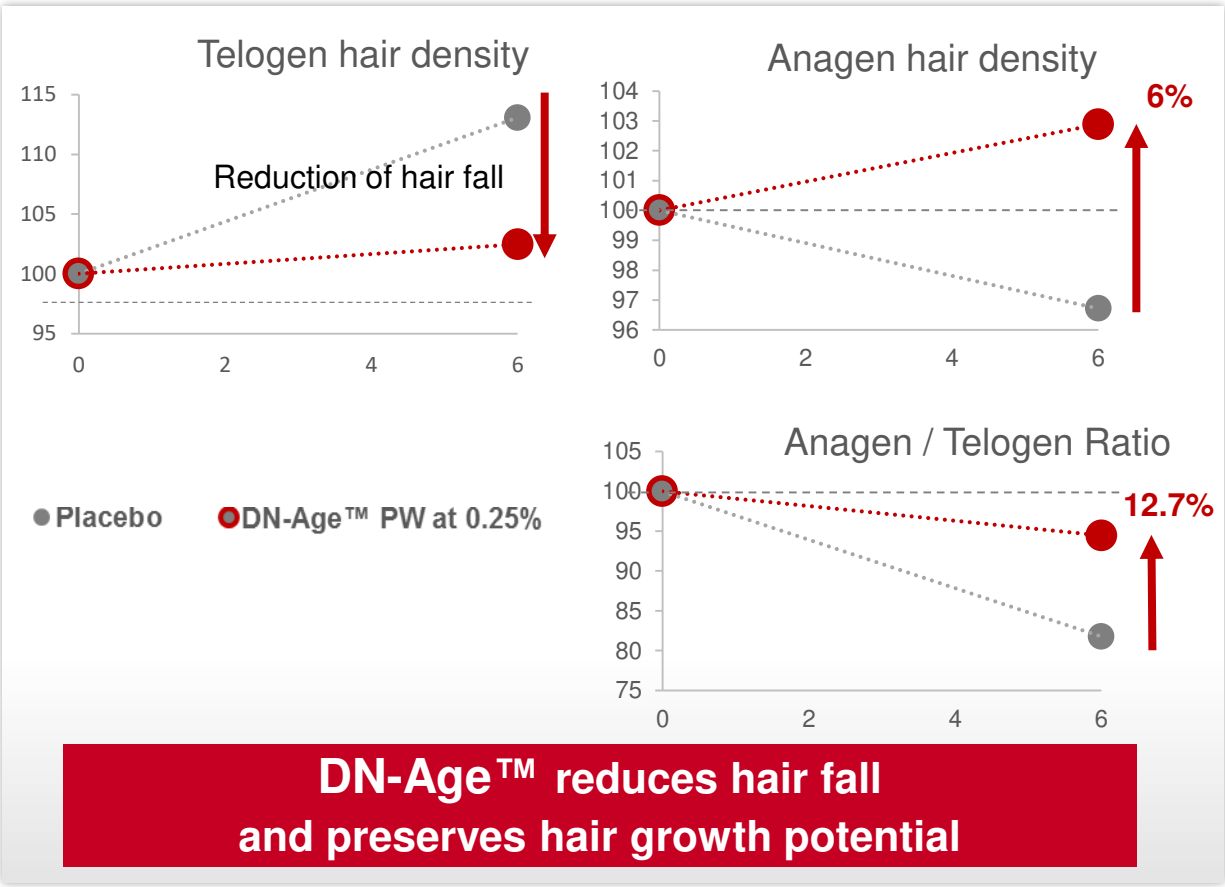


HAIR AGING - IMPACTS

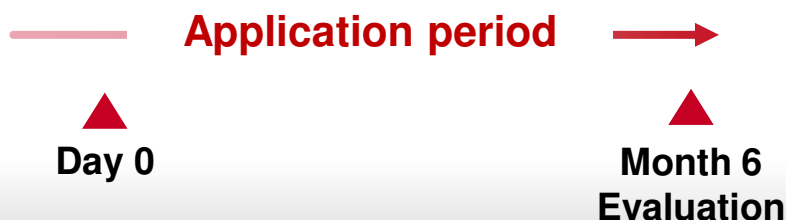
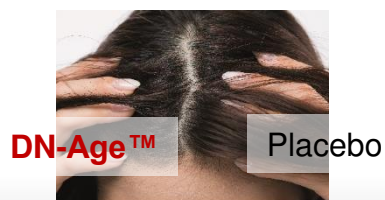


Clinical test

- 1. Anti-hair fiber graying
- 2. **Hair growth maintenance**
- 3. Hair structure maintenance



Clinical study 2: Tensile behavior



Single hair
strength
measurement



Volunteer panel

2 groups

- 17 females for Placebo
- 20 females for **DN-Age™ PW**

Characteristics

- 34-65 years old
- Fragile & brittle hair (self-perception)
- Fine/medium hair (expert evaluation)
- **Be willing to use hair colorant**

Test products

- Hydro-alcoholic lotion (placebo)
- Hydro-alcoholic lotion + **0.25% DN-Age™ PW**

Application

- Double blind, randomized study
- Full head on the whole scalp without rinsing (leave-on formula)
 - Daily application (once a day)
 - **6 months of treatment**

Instrumental evaluation

- **Tensile strength**
DIA-STRON measurements (close to the scalp): single fiber diameter and tensile property
Time points: baseline, 6 months
- **Subjective questionnaire**
Time points: at 6 months
- **Images of hair fiber by electron microscopy (illustration only)**
Time points: baseline, 6 months

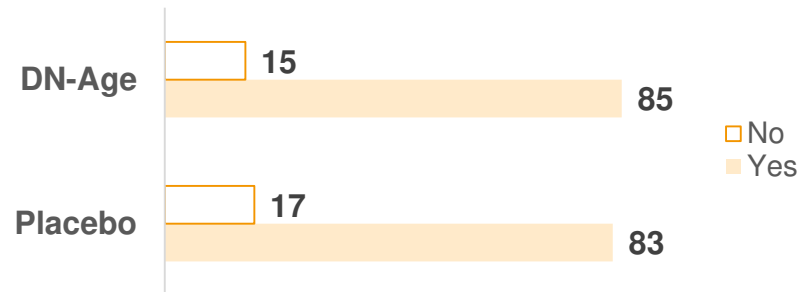
Clinical study 2: Consumer behavior at baseline



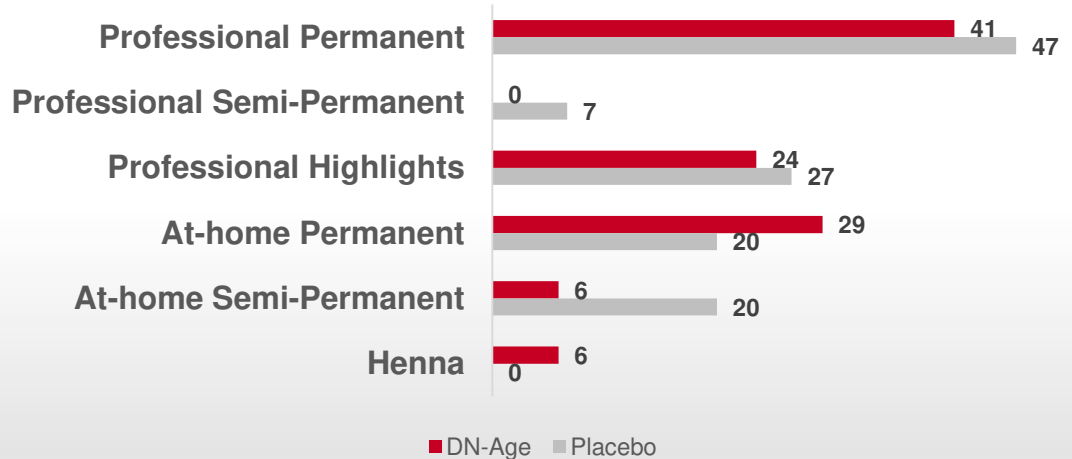
■ Volunteer habits & practices

- ✓ More than 80% of volunteers had hair dye usage in the two groups
- ✓ Hair dye type was mainly professional permanent

Hair Dye Usage (%)



Hair Dye Type (%)



Clinical study 2: Hair treatment description

Before treatment, at D0



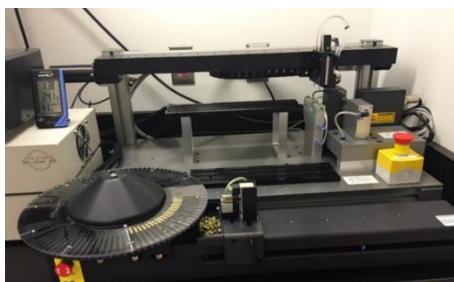
DN-Age™ Treatment



Hair strength and quality measured on hair before and after treatment

Tensile behavior of hair root

Method description



Single hair strength measurement

■ Tensile test – Dia-Stron

Mechanical properties of emerging hair fibers can be measured.

At least 50 fibers/volunteer, close to the scalp, were collected by a cosmetologist across the whole head and 40-45 were included for analysis.

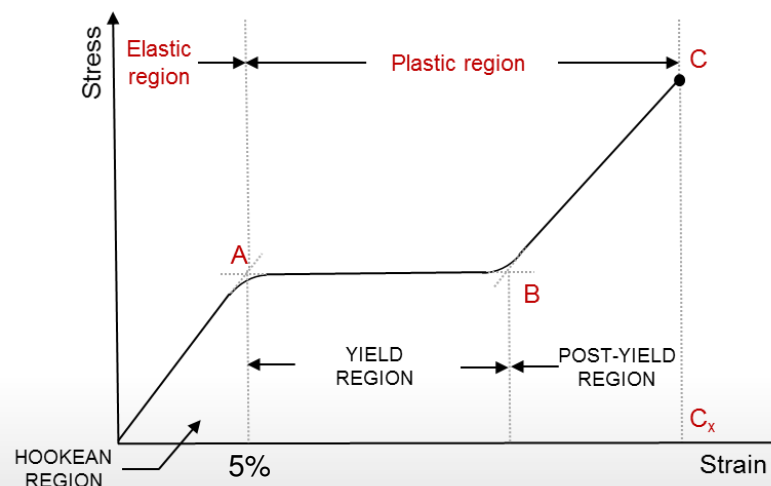
(At least a total of 2'800 single fibers were analyzed)

■ Tensile stress-strain curve

- ✓ **Post-Yield Gradient (gmf / % Strain):** area under the curve in the plastic segment where the stress suddenly increases before the break. Linked to disulfide cross-links of the fibers and resistance of β -keratin to stretching.
- ✓ **Break Extension (% Strain):** Break extension is the strain [in %] at the fiber break point. Extensibility max. of hair fiber.

A = Hookean limit
B = Turnover point
C = Break point
 C_x = % extension to break

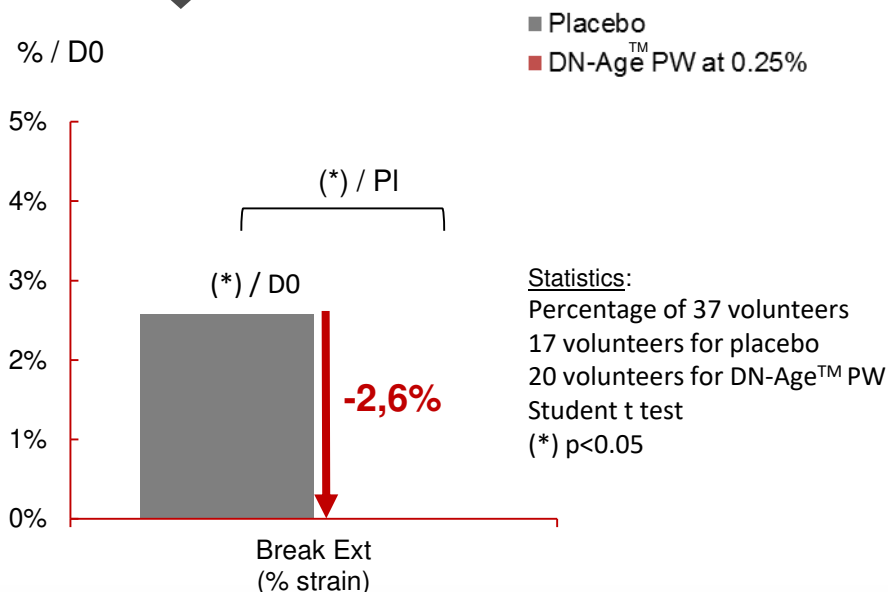
■ Stress-strain curve



DN-Age™

Clinical test design

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



DN-Age™ counteracts the loss of hair resistance to stretching

Break extension (% Strain)

= Extensibility maximum of hair fiber

Break extension is the strain at the fiber break point

Increase of break extension in hair fiber due to:

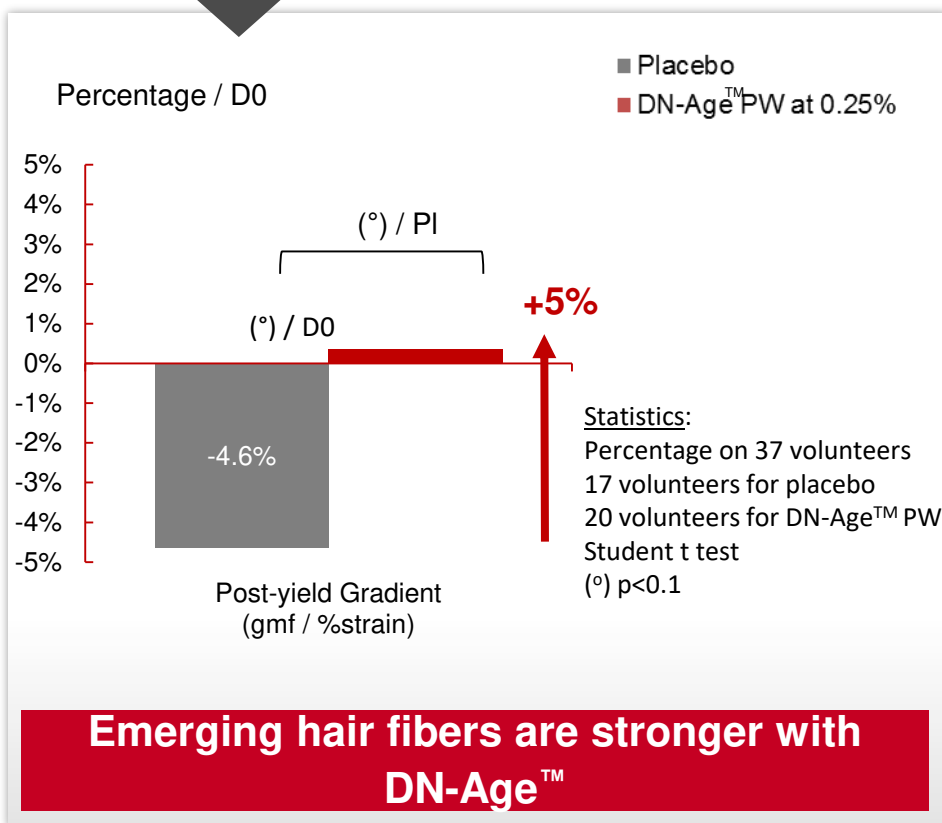
- ✓ Bleaching (H_2O_2)
- ✓ Reductant use (ammonia)
- ✓ UV exposure

Increase in extensibility is linked to the reduction of disulfide groups in cortical domains (Rebenfeld 1966)

DN-Age™

Clinical test design

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



Post-Yield Gradient (gmf / % Strain)

= Ability of hair fiber to deform

Area under the curve in the plastic segment where the stress suddenly increases before breakage

Decrease of post-yield gradient in hair fiber after:

- ✓ Reductant use (ammonia)
- ✓ UV exposure

Dependent on the disulfide cross-links of the cortical domains of the fibers

(Rebenfeld 1966)

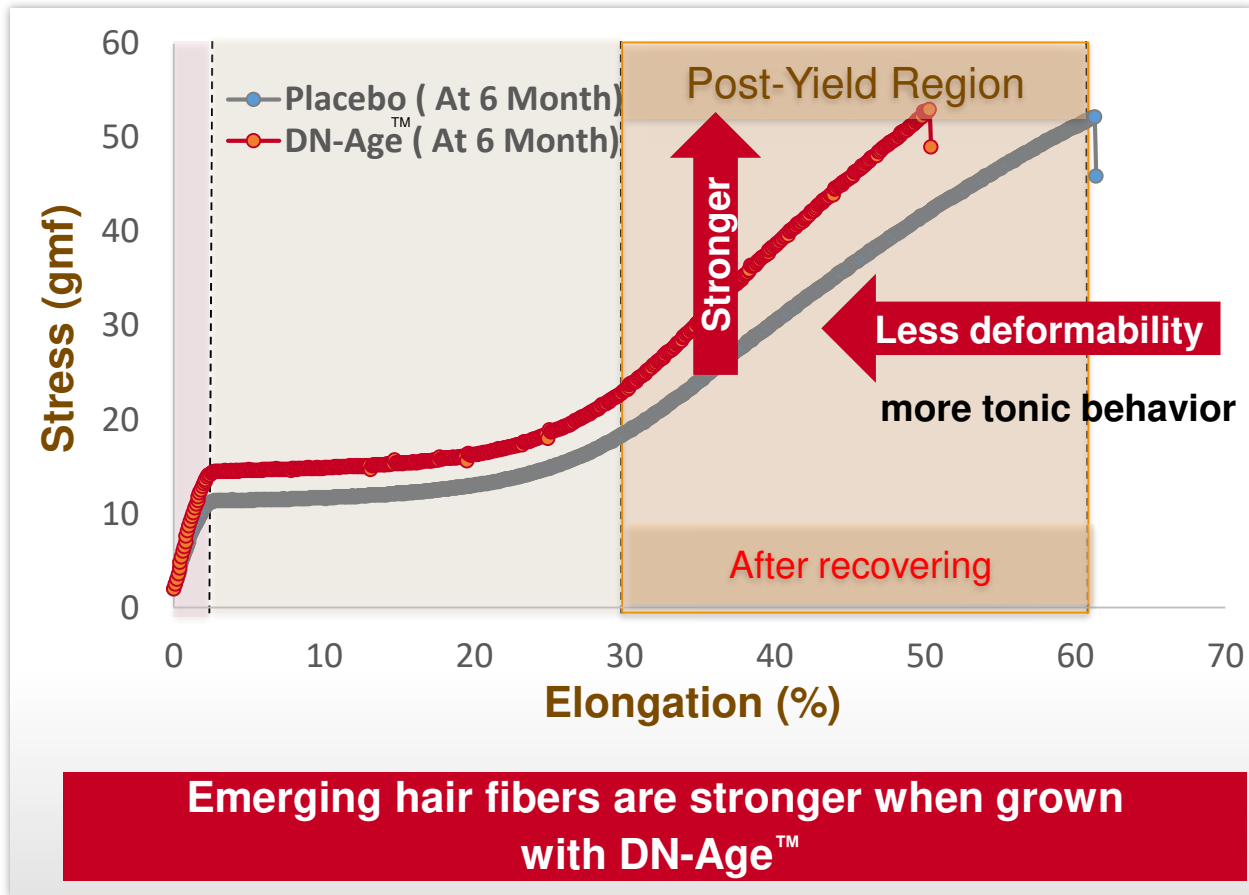
DN-Age™

Clinical test design

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



- Clinical test
- 1. Anti-hair fiber graying
 - 2. Hair growth maintenance
 - 3. **Hair structure maintenance**



DN-Age™

Clinical test design

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



HAIR FIBER

Clinical test

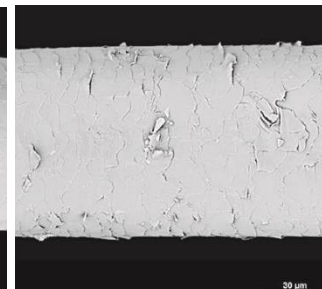
1. Anti-hair fiber graying
2. Hair growth maintenance
3. **Hair structure maintenance**

Placebo

Baseline



After 6 months



DN-Age™ PW
at 0.25%



Hair fiber near the scalp treated with DN-Age™ shows a **well-preserved cuticle morphology**

DN-Age™

Consumer perception

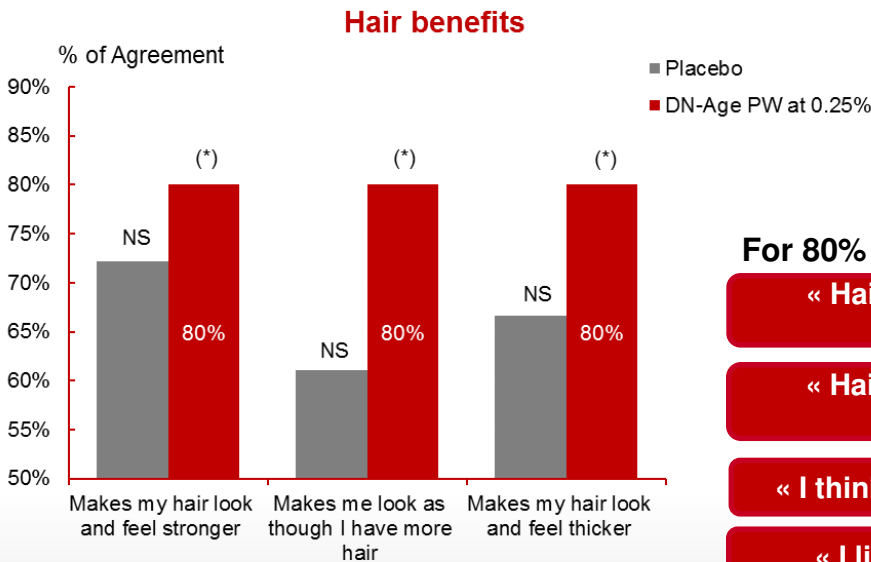
HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



Clinical test

- 1. Anti-hair fiber graying
- 2. Hair growth maintenance
- 3. **Hair structure maintenance**

After scalp treatment (6 months)



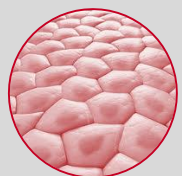
For 80% of people:

- « Hair looks and feels stronger »
- « Hair looks and feels thicker »
- « I think I have more hair »
- « I like the product »

DN-Age™

Anti-hair aging – Summary

HAIR AGING - IMPACTS



SCALP

- **36% less** of squalene oxidation
- **33% less** of DNA fragmentation
- **93% less** of Thymine dimers
- **39% less** of IL-1α release

**Protection of scalp
against aging**



FOLLICLE

- **73% less** activated ATM in hair follicle melanocytes (less oxidative stress)
- **92% more** cells in pseudo-papilla
- **39% less** autofluorescence in pseudo-papilla
- **48% more** hair fiber elongation

**Protection of hair follicle
against aging**



HAIR FIBER

- **8% less** appearance of gray hair
- **6% less** of hair fall
- **Hair structure and strength maintenance**
- **Perceptible stronger, thicker & more dense hair**

**Protection of new created
hair fiber against aging**



DN-Age™

Claims Scalp & hair Care

Defy time!

“Gives your hair a youthful boost”

Natural color extender

“Protects against the appearance of gray hair”

Hair strengthener

“Makes your hair fibers stronger and thicker”

2-in-1: Scalp and Hair care

“Protects your scalp and keeps your hair from aging”

DN-Age™

Conceivable claims * (1/2)

“With natural
antioxidant K3OS.”

“Helps to relieve
stress from hair
roots.” ¹⁾

“Defy time!
Gives your hair
a youthful
boost.”

“Hair
strengtheners:
Makes your
hair fibers
stronger and
thicker.” ³⁾

“Contributes to a
reduction of
invisible cell
damages.” ¹⁾

“Helps to delay
senescence of
hair root cells.” ¹⁾

“Natural color extender:
Protects against the
appearance of gray
hair.” ³⁾

“Strengthens
emerging
hair fibers.” ³⁾

“Increases the
number of hair
in the growth
phase.” ³⁾

* Assessment of local legislation and competition law is mandatory
for the distributor of the cosmetic product.

¹ *In vitro* results; ² *Ex vivo* results; ³ Clinical study; ⁴ Application study

DN-Age™

Conceivable claims * (2/2)

“Supports the growth of strong hair with a smooth surface.” ³⁾

“Contains vegetal ingredients that protect the Brazilian Candle Tree from damages by excessive sun exposure.”

“Supports the maintenance of the energy production / vitality of the skin cells.” ¹⁾

“2-in-1: Scalp and Hair care: Protects your scalp and keeps your hair from aging.” ³⁾

“Contributes to a reduction of damages of the genetic makeup in the cells by UV radiation.” ¹⁾

“Can help to repair damaged genetic material in the skin cells.” ¹⁾

* Assessment of local legislation and competition law is mandatory for the distributor of the cosmetic product.

¹⁾ *In vitro* results; ²⁾ *Ex vivo* results; ³⁾ Clinical study; ⁴⁾ Application study

DN-Age™

Example of formula

1 Youth-keeper lotion

For scalp (leave-on)



2 Gold & Beauty protect hair spray

Pearly hair gel (leave on)



3 Rejuvenation hair cream

Conditioning mask (rinse off)
For scalp & hair



Youth-keeper lotion

Scalp lotion (leave-on) (no. HB-FR-17-BC-50629/06)

BASF
We create chemistry



Phase	Ingredients	INCI	% by weight	Function
A	Water, demin.	Aqua	84.35	
	Elestab™ 50 J	Chlorphenesin, Methylparaben	0.30	Preservative
	Rheocare® XGN	Xanthan Gum	0.10	Stabilizer
B	Ethanol 96%	Alcohol	10.00	Cooling agent
C	Water, demin.	Aqua	5.00	
	DN-Age™ PW LS 9827	Maltodextrin, Cassia Alata Leaf Extract	0.25	Active Ingredient

Specifications

pH value (23°C)	6,2
Appearance	Liquid hair lotion
-	

Performance

Additional performance has not been evaluated

Manufacturing Process

- 1- Mix Ingredients of A until homogeneous at 50°C. Cool at room temperature.
- 2- Add B into A while mixing.
- 3- Add C while mixing until homogeneous.

Stability test

Stable 3 months at 4°C, RT, 40°C, 45°C

Care
Creations™

Gold & Beauty protect hair spray

Pearly hair gel (leave-on) (no. HB-FR-17-BC-50822-02)

 **BASF**
We create chemistry



Phase	Ingredients	INCI	% by weight	Function
A	Water, demin.	Aqua	92.51	
	Euxyl PE 9010 (Schülke)	Phenoxyethanol, Ethylhexylglycerin	1.00	Preservative
B	Dehyquart® A-CA	Cetrimonium Chloride	0.50	Conditioning agent
	DN-Age™ PW LS 9827	Maltodextrin, Cassia Alata Leaf Extract	0.25	Active ingredient
C	Perfume*	Parfum	0.26	Fragrance
	Eumulgin® CO 40	PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.27	Solubilizer
	Ethanol 96%	Alcohol	4.30	Solvent
D	Cosmedia® Ultragel 300	Polyquaternium-37	0.90	Rheology modifier
E	Reflecks™ Dimensions Brilliant Bronze GB90D	Calcium Sodium Borosilicate, Iron Oxide, Titanium Dioxide, Silica	0.01	Effect pigment
Specifications				
pH value (23°C)			4.3	
Viscosity (Brookfield; RVT; spindle 5; 50 rpm; 23°C)			3120 mPas	
Appearance -			Shiny orange lotion	
Performance				
Additional performance has not been evaluated				
Manufacturing Process				
1- Mix the ingredients of phase A at 35°C. 2- When phase A is homogenous, add ingredienbts of phase B one by one. 3- Mix ingredients of phase C. 4- Add Phase C in phase A+B while stirring 5- Add Phase D and E while stirring.				

Care
Creations™

Rejuvenation hair cream

Conditioning mask (rinse off) (no. HB-FR-17-BC-50819-01)

BASF
We create chemistry



Phase	Ingredients	INCI	% by weight	Function
A	Cosmedia® Triple C	Polyquaternium-37, Dicaprylyl Carbonate, Lauryl Glucoside	2.00	Rheology modifier
	Dehyquant® F 75 T	Distearoyl ethyl Hydroxyethylammonium Methosulfate, Cetearyl Alcohol	1.00	Emulsifier (O/W)
	Cutina® HVG	Hydrogenated Vegetable Glycerides	2.50	Consistency agent
	Lanette® O	Cetearyl Alcohol	3.00	Consistency agent
	Cetiol® CC	Dicaprylyl Carbonate	0.50	Emollient
B	Water, demin.	Aqua	87.05	
	Sodium Benzoate	Sodium Benzoate	0.40	Preservative
C	DN-Age™ PW LS 9827	Maltodextrin, Cassia Alata Leaf Extract	0.25	Active Ingredient
	Water, demin.	Aqua	3.00	
D	Citric Acid (50% solution)	Citric Acid	q.s.	pH Adjustment
E	Perfume*	Parfum	0.30	Fragrance

Specifications

pH value (23°C)	4.1
Viscosity (Brookfield; RVT; spindle TD, helipath: 5 rpm; 23°C)	26 000 mPas
Appearance	Yellow/beige emulsion

Performance

Additional performance has not been evaluated.

Manufacturing Process

Heat phase A and B to 80-85 °C
Add phase B to A while stirring.
Cool down while stirring to 30 °C, then add phase C.
Adjust pH using phase D.
Add phase E.

Care
Creations™

DN-Age™



Take the next step to
stay young and defy
time, focus on your
hair!



A natural, Cosmos approved, titrated botanical
extract with demonstrated *in vitro* antioxidant
and DNA protective properties and
unprecedented hair rejuvenating benefits
observed *in vivo*

Care
Creations™

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For more information visit us at www.personal-care.basf.com or www.carecreations.basf.com



We create chemistry