

Neora firming body contour cream contains SIG-1273[™], a molecule with cell lipolysis and anti-aging properties that clinically promotes skin firmness

José R. Fernández¹, Karl Rouzard¹, Michael Voronkov¹, Kristen L. Huber¹, Corey Webb¹, Jeffry B. Stock^{1,2} Maxwell Stock¹, Joel S. Gordon¹, Jason Healy, Pilar P. Duque³, Wendi L. Armbrister³, Stephen R. Schwartz⁴, Robigaile Atienza⁴, Eduardo Pérez¹ ¹Signum Dermalogix, 133 Wall Street, Princeton, NJ ²Princeton University, Department of Molecular Biology, Princeton, NJ ³Nerium International, LLC, 4006 Belt Line Rd., Suite 100, Addison, TX ⁴International Research Services, Inc., 222 Grace Church Street, Port Chester, NY

Abstract

Cellulite is a cosmetic condition characterized by an increase in the subcutaneous adipose tissue along with decrease in the dermal matrix. Although genetic factors have been suggested to predispose individuals to cellulite development, common therapeutic approaches target lipid metabolism. It is known that isoprenylcysteine (IPC) compounds can modulate the intracellular signal transduction activity of G-proteins and modulate gene expression in many skin cell types. Therefore, we tested IPC analog and cosmetic ingredient, SIG-1273[™] for antioxidant and lipolytic properties required for the reduction of cellulite formation. SIG-1273TM exhibits antioxidant activity in dermal fibroblasts and also demonstrates lipolytic properties in vitro by increasing glycerol release in differentiated human adipocytes in a concentration-dependent fashion with maximal stimulation at 30-100 nM. SIG-1273[™] was applied to 3D human skin cultures to assess the effect on key aging and cellulite gene markers topically. Results show SIG-1273TM potentially targets basement membrane structural integrity by increasing collagen IV and dermal matrix remodeling by enhancing hyaluronic acid synthase-2 gene and protein expression. In addition, SIG-1273[™] stimulates HIF1a gene expression, which has been suggested to help mediate the hypoxic environment created by cellulite. Lastly, SIG-1273[™] as part of the Neora Firming Body Contour Cream formulation reduced the appearance of cellulite and improved the appearance of upper thigh and skin tone contours at 2, 4, 8 and 12 weeks of use among clinical study participants. Moreover, improvements were observed in firmness and elasticity as determined by an expert clinical grader beginning after only 2 weeks of use.

Fig 1. SIG-1273[™] targets cellulite skin

Cellulite Skin

SIG-1273[™]

Smooth Skin

- Decrease in oxidative stress Increase in lipolysis by adipocytes
- Increase in dermal ECM proteins



Skin cellulite is triggered by enlargement of hypodermal adipocytes stressing surrounding connective fibers exerting force within the skin. This promotes the formation of uneven skin Effects of SIG-1273TM on glycerol release by human adipocytes. Differentiated human surface or dimpling effect. Cellulite is more prevalent in the skin of thighs, hips, buttocks and adipocytes were incubated with SIG-1273[™] (30-100 nM) for 24 hours. Control cells received abdomen of adolescent and adult women. SIG1273TM, has been shown previously to be a novel vehicle-only. Glycerol concentrations in the culture medium were determined using a colorimetric Cosmetic Functional Ingredient (CFI) with multiple actions including anti-inflammatory in dermal assay. * p value \leq 0.05; ** p value \leq 0.01 by Student t test compared to untreated tissues. and epidermal cells with anti-microbial activity. In this study, we tested SIG1273[™] for antioxidant Triglyceride (TG); Diglyceride (DG); Monoglyceride (MG); Fatty Acid (FA). and lipolytic properties in human fibroblasts and differentiated adipocytes, respectively.

Fig 2. SIG1273[™] is a cell-free ROS scavenging antioxidant



Compound	IC ₅₀ ^a (μΜ)
SIG-1273™	68 ± 8
α-Tocopherol	25 ± 0
a-Lipoic Acid	682 ± 169

Total antioxidant capacity of compounds was measured by the oxidation inhibition of ABTS[•] (2,2'-Azino-di-[3-ethylbenzthiazoline sulphonate]) to ABTS⁺⁺ by metmyoglobin. The amount of ABTS⁺⁺ produced was monitored by reading the absorbance at 750 nm. All compounds were tested at the concentrations shown. The IC_{50} is the concentration of compound producing half maximal inhibition.



Primary Human Dermal Fibroblasts (HDFs) or epidermal keratinocytes (NHEKs) were incubated with SIG-1273[™] (≤ 10µM) for 3 hours. Control cells received vehicle-only. Intracellular oxidative activity was determined using DCFH-DA marker and hydrogen peroxide as inducer of oxidative stress. * p value ≤ 0.05 ; ** p value ≤ 0.01 by Student *t* test compared to H₂O₂-only treated cells.

Fig 4. SIG-1273[™] lipolysis in human adipocytes







Human Reconstituted Skin (EpiDerm-FT[™]) cultures at the air-liquid interface were topically treated with SIG-1273[™] formulated in Neora cream for 3 hours or 7 days for gene expression and immunohistology analysis, respectively. (A) Total RNA was harvested from tissues and converted to cDNA. Subsequently, gene expression was measured by qPCR using GAPDH as control. (B) After 7 days, tissues were fixed in formallin, paraffin embedded and stained with primary anti-Collagen IV and Alexa Fluor[®]-488 tagged secondary antibodies. ** p value ≤ 0.01 by Student *t* test compared to untreated tissues.



Fig 3. SIG-1273[™] demonstrates antioxidant

Fig 6. Clinical Study



42-female subjects completed a 12-week monadic study using the Neora Firming Body Contour cream formulated with SIG-1273[™] to determine the effects on the improvement of the appearance of cellulite. Cream was applied once daily on the upper thigh area. Assessments occurred at Baseline (BL), and at Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12 and included expert clinical grading, noninvasive instrumental evaluation and photographic documentation.

Fig 7. Neora firming cream containing SIG-1273[™] improves appearance of skin cellulite

Table 2. Clinical Grade Evaluation from Week 2-12

Assessment Measured	Mean % Improvement from Baseline
Thigh Contour	21 - 49%
Skin Tone	16 - 42%
Firmness	21 - 48%
Elasticity	19 - 42%
Cellulite	6 - 44%

Baseline



Results revealed significant improvement from Baseline (BL) in mean scores for the appearance of thigh contour, skin tone (tactile), firmness, elasticity (tactile) and cellulite after 2-12, weeks of test product use. No significant changes from Baseline were observed in subjects' mean weight at any visit. Standardized photographs of the upper thigh area were taken at baseline and after 2 weeks application of Neora Firming Body Contour cream containing SIG-1273[™].

Summary/Conclusions

- ♦ SIG-1273TM displays antioxidant properties by inhibiting ROS scavenging activity in a cell-free system and intracellularly in both human keratinocytes and fibroblasts.
- ♦ SIG-1273TM demonstrates lipolytic properties by increasing glycerol release in differentiated human adipocytes in a concentration-dependent fashion.
- ♦ SIG-1273TM formulated in Neora Firming Body Contour cream produced positive effect in the expression of both skin aging (COL4A1, HAS2) and anti-cellulite (HIF1A) related genes.
- ♦ SIG-1273TM in an existing topical formulation (Neora Firming Body Contour cream) tested in a clinical study shows significant improvement in the appearance of upper thigh cellulite, elasticity and firmness as compared to baseline.
- ♦ Overall, the SIG-1273TM-containing Neora Firming Body Contour cream formula provides beneficial effects to skin as it generates significant improvements in anti-cellulite related activity.



Clinical study Demographics		
acteristic	Completed (n=42)	
Age Range	51.2 ± 6.9 36 – 64	
rick skin type (I-VI)	I – 1 III – 11 IV – 13 V – 14 VI – 2	
/ skin type	Combination – 1 Dry – 17 Normal – 23 Very Dry – 1	



2 weeks after