a fórmula

FENSEBIOME™

Ativo inovador que fortalece a pele exposta ao ambiente urbano

Estudos

http://www.aformulabr.com.br/qrcode/fensebiomebvafv01.pdf

a fórmula

FENSEBIOME™

Ativo inovador que fortalece a pele exposta ao ambiente urbano

DESCRIÇÃO

Fensebiome™ é um hexapeptídeo projetado para fortalecer a pele urbana por reforçar as duas principais barreiras da epiderme: a microbiota e a barreira física, através de uma ação prebiótica e probiótica-like.

MECANISMO DE AÇÃO

Fensebiome™ atuando como um prebiótico, age através de uma ação prebiótica e probiótica-like.Desse modo, ocorre a promoção de maior diversidade, contribuindo para o balanço saudável da microbiota cutânea, promovendo um efeito probiótico-*like*, por melhorar a integridade da barreira física da pele.O **Fensebiome™** melhora a coesão entres as camadas da pele, aumentando a expressão de proteínas que constituem as Tight Junctions (junções justas entre as membranas laterais das células), como proteínas de membrana (ocludinas, claudinas, moléculas de adesão juncional) e proteínas associadas à membrana (proteínas da zona ocludente).Além disso o **Fensebiome™** aumenta as ceramidas de cadeia longa (essenciais para a função de barreira da pele).Essas ações contribuem para menor perda de água.

INDICAÇÃO

- ✓ Aumento da diversidade da microbiota;
- ✓ Proteção das peles urbanas e peles sensíveis;
- ✓ Prevenção da desidratação;
- ✓ Tratamento para pele seca.

DOSE USUAL

Recomendação tópica de **Fensebiome ™** 1 %.

SUGESTÕES DE FÓRMULAS

Reforço e proteção para peles urbanas NOITE

Fensebiome™.....1%
Prebiulin-FOS™.....2%
Fomblin HC/25®.....0,5%
Creme hidratante qsp.....30g

Modo de uso: 1 aplicação na face a noite.
Indicação: equilíbrio da microbiota da pele.

Fensebiome™.....1%
BB cream qsp.....30g

Modo de uso: aplicar 2 vezes ao dia.
Indicação: anti-pollution multifuncional.

Névoa protetora para peles urbanas DIA

Fensebiome™.....1%
Prebiulin-FOS™.....2%
Fomblin HC/25®.....0,5%
Água Micelar qsp.....100ml

Modo de uso: 1 aplicação na face ao dia.
Indicação: equilíbrio da microbiota da pele.

Fensebiome™.....1%
Exo-P™.....2%
Vitamina C.....3%
Máscara plástica qsp.....30g

Modo de uso: aplicar sobre a face, deixar agir durante 20 minutos e retirar em seguida.
Indicação: máscara anti-pollution.

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Corrigendum: A Biosurfactant-Inspired Heptapeptide with Improved Specificity to Kill MRSA Yuan Liu Shuangyang Ding Richard Dietrich Erwin Märtlbauer Kui Zhu Volume 56Issue 21Angewandte Chemie International Edition pages: 5651-5651 First Published online: May 8, 2017. Disponível em <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/anie.201609277>. Acesso em 25 de Fevereiro de 2019.

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ESTUDOS CLÍNICOS

A single-center clinical trial to evaluate the efficacy of a tripeptide/hexapeptide antiaging regimen.

Abstract: An antiaging regimen that aids in clearing the matrix of waste products and stimulating neocollagenesis and neoelastogenesis was tested among a group of subjects over the course of 12 weeks to assess its efficacy in women with mild to moderate wrinkles and skin sagging on the face.MATERIALS AND METHODS:The efficacy of the product regimen was tested in 22 subjects using investigator clinical grading measurements, raking light imaging, 3D imaging, biopsies, and self-assessment questionnaires at baseline and weeks 4, 8, and 12.RESULTS:Clinical grading indicated that use of the antiaging regimen for 12 weeks produced a statistically significant improvement in scores for all evaluated parameters; the raking light image analysis demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in values for length, width, and area of wrinkles when compared with baseline values as did 3D imaging. Biopsy results in the 5 patients tested showed improvement in solar elastosis, collagen stimulation, and improvement in cornified layers in all 5 patients. Elastin stimulation was evident in 3 of 5 patients. Results from the self-assessment questionnaire analysis indicated favorable responses in a statistically significant proportion of subjects after 12 weeks of use for all inquiries.
CONCLUSION:Use of this facial antiaging regimen was effective in improving visual facial photoaging conditions and well-perceived when used by women with mild to moderate wrinkles and skin sagging on the face under the conditions of this study.

A Biosurfactant-Inspired Heptapeptide with Improved Specificity to Kill MRSA

Abstract: The emergence and rapid spread of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) poses a serious threat to public health. New antibiotics and strategies are urgently needed to combat S. aureus associated infections. Bacaucin, a novel cyclic lipopeptide from Bacillus subtilis CAU21, is reported. Bacaucin shows broad antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacteria, but is also hemolytic and cytotoxic. However, bacaucin-1, a bacaucin-inspired ring-opened heptapeptide, shows specific antibacterial activity against MRSA by a membrane-disruptive mechanism without detectable toxicity to mammalian cells or induction of bacterial resistance. Bacaucin-1 was efficient in preventing infections in both in vitro and in vivo models and is a valuable prototype antibiotic with high potential against S. aureus infections.

A Novel Heptapeptide with Tyrosinase Inhibitory Activity Identified from a Phage Display Library.

Abstract: Peptidic inhibition of the enzyme tyrosinase, responsible for skin pigmentation and food browning, would be extremely useful for the food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries. In order to identify novel inhibitory peptides, a library of short sequence oligopeptides was screened to reveal direct interaction with the tyrosinase. A phage displaying heptapeptide (IQSPHFF) was found to bind most strongly to tyrosinase. The inhibitory activity of the heptapeptide was evaluated using mushroom tyrosinase. The results showed that the peptide inhibited both the monophenolase and diphenolase activities of mushroom tyrosinase with IC50 values of 1.7 and 4.0 mM, respectively. The heptapeptide is thought to be a reversible competitive inhibitor of diphenolase with the inhibition constants (Ki) of 0.765 mM. To further investigate how the heptapeptide exerts its inhibitory effect, a docking study between tyrosinase and heptapeptide was performed. The simulation showed that the heptapeptide binds in the active site of the enzyme near the catalytically active Cu ions and forms hydrogen bonds with five histidine residues on the active site. Phage display technology is thus a useful approach for the screening of potential tyrosinase inhibitors and could be widely applicable to a much wider range of enzymes

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