

Photoprotection and Treating Sun Damage: Spectrum of Treatment



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School of Medicine
& Health Sciences



CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTER
OF THE CAROLINAS

South Beach
Symposium
medical + aesthetic dermatology

Relevant Disclosures

Investigator/speaker and/or consultant:

AbbVie, Almirall, Amgen, Apogee, Arcutis, Biofrontera, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Bristol Myers Squibb, Cara Therapeutics, Castle Biosciences, Dermsquared, Eli Lilly and Company, Galderma, Incyte, Janssen, Novartis, Pfizer Inc., Regeneron, Sanofi, SiSaf, Sun Pharma, Takeda, RBC Consultants, Verrica and UCB.

Key Topics

Growth factors

Retinoids

Peptides

Antioxidants

Sunscreens

Exosomes

Postbiotics

Growth Factors

- Growth factors applied topically can reduce signs of photoaging by promoting fibroblast and keratinocyte proliferation and inducing extracellular matrix formation 1-3

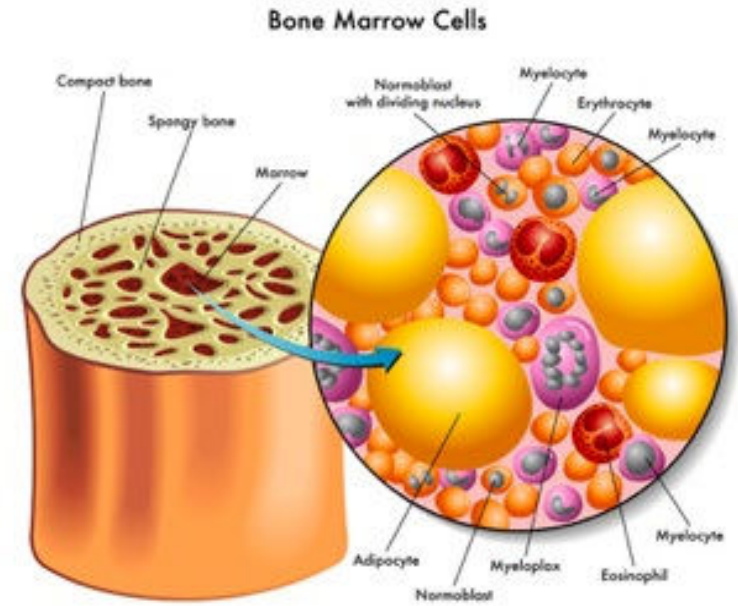
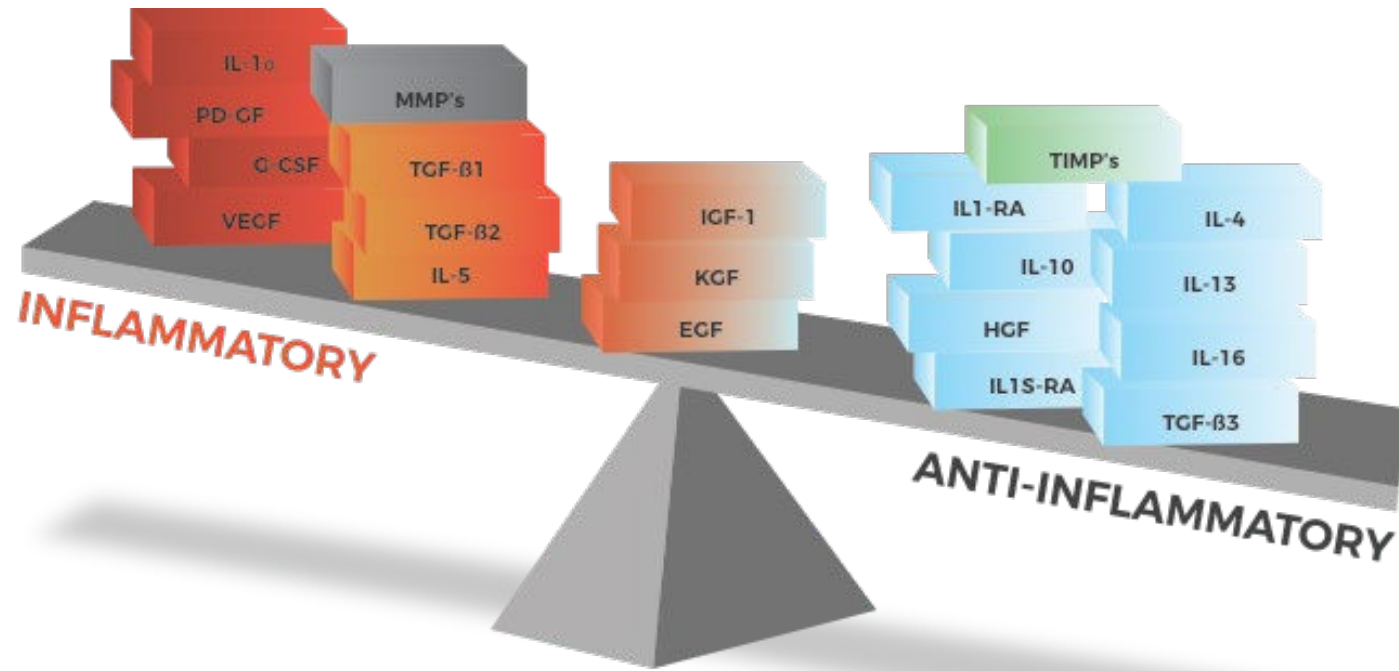
1. Pamela R. D. (2018). Topical Growth Factors for the Treatment of Facial Photoaging: A Clinical Experience of Eight Cases. *The Journal of clinical and aesthetic dermatology*, 11(12), 28–29.

2. Shin, S. H., Koh, Y. G., Lee, W. G., Seok, J., & Park, K. Y. (2023). The use of epidermal growth factor in dermatological practice. *International wound journal*, 20(6), 2414–2423. <https://doi.org/10.1111/iwj.14075>

3. Andrade, M. J., Van Lonkhuyzen, D. R., Upton, Z., & Satyamoorthy, K. (2020). Unravelling the insulin-like growth factor I-mediated photoprotection of the skin. *Cytokine & growth factor reviews*, 52, 45–55. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cytogfr.2019.11.004>

Growth Factors

- Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cell Growth Factors



Legend ■ Inflammatory-acute ■ Inflammatory-chronic ■ Growth factors - neutral ■ Anti-inflammatory



2/3/20



2/10/20



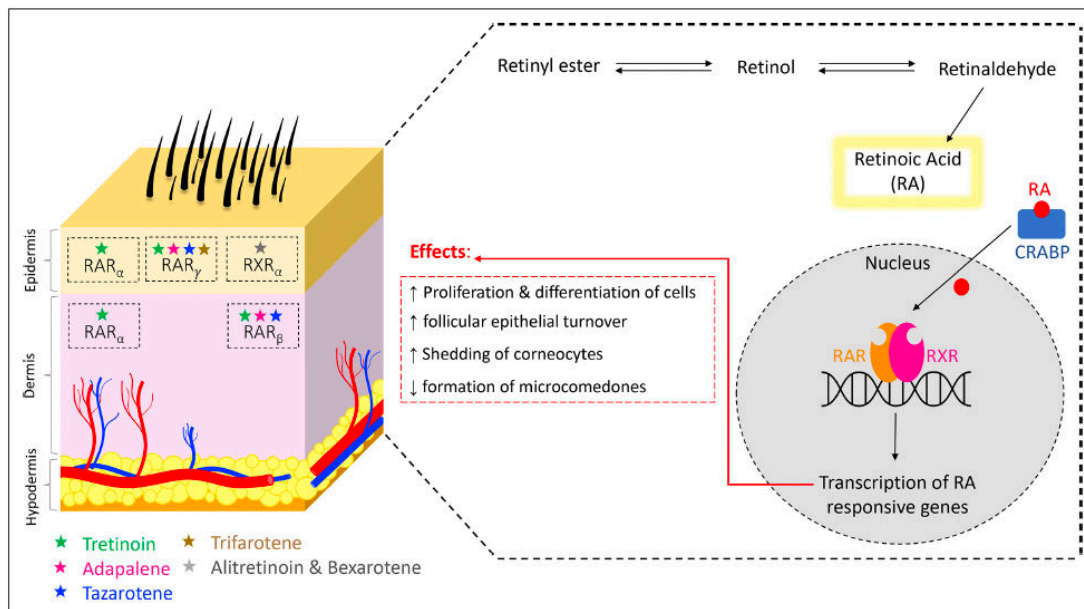
2/3/20



2/10/20

Retinoids

- Retinol: natural form of vitamin A
- Retinoic acid: formed from oxidation of retinaldehyde
- Adapalene: selective for RAR Beta and RAR
- Tretinoin: only retinoid indicated for photoaging and wrinkles
 - Binds RAR, RAR Beta, and RAR Alpha



Motamedi, M., Chehade, A., Sanghera, R., & Grewal, P. (2022). A Clinician's Guide to Topical Retinoids. *Journal of cutaneous medicine and surgery*, 26(1), 71–78. <https://doi.org/10.1177/12034754211035091>

Retinoids

A TTP, baseline



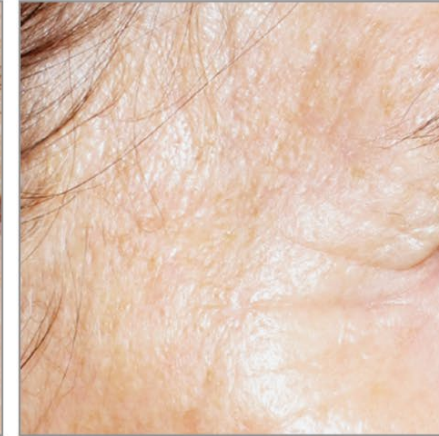
B TTP, after treatment



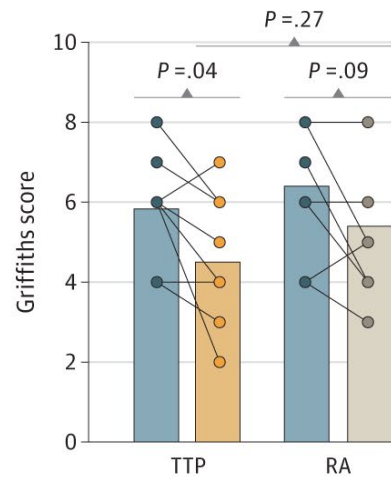
C RA, baseline



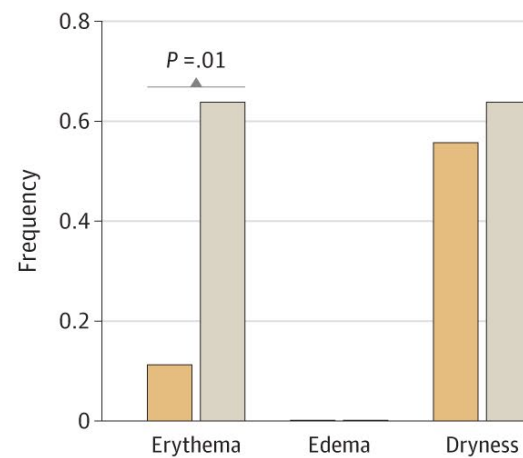
D RA, after treatment



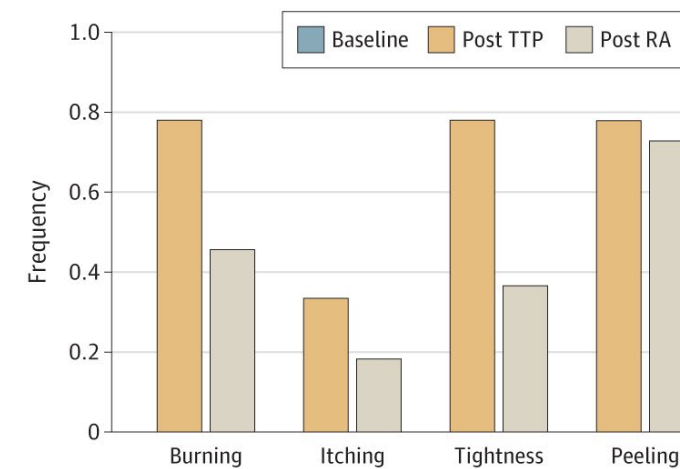
E Photoaging



F Masked investigators



G Patient reports



Peptides

- In 1973, Pickart first proposed a synthetic carrier peptide, GHK (glycyl-histidyl-lysine), coupled with copper^{1,2}
- Since then, many peptides have been developed to target and modulate extracellular matrix components^{1,3}
- Acetyl dipeptide-31 amide (AP31) is a novel multifunctional micropeptide evaluated for anti-inflammatory and anti-aging benefits

1 Edison B, Parsa R, Dufort, M, et al. Acetyl Dipeptide-31 Amide: A novel Cosmetic Anti-Inflammatory Peptide That Demonstrates Anti-Aging, Firming, and Lifting Benefits. *Journal of Drugs in Dermatology: JDD*,24(1), 23-33. <https://doi.org/10.36849/JDD.8786>

2 Pickart L, Thaler MM. Tripeptide in human serum which prolongs survival of normal liver cells and stimulates growth in the neoplastic liver. *Nat New Biol.* 1973;243(124):85-87

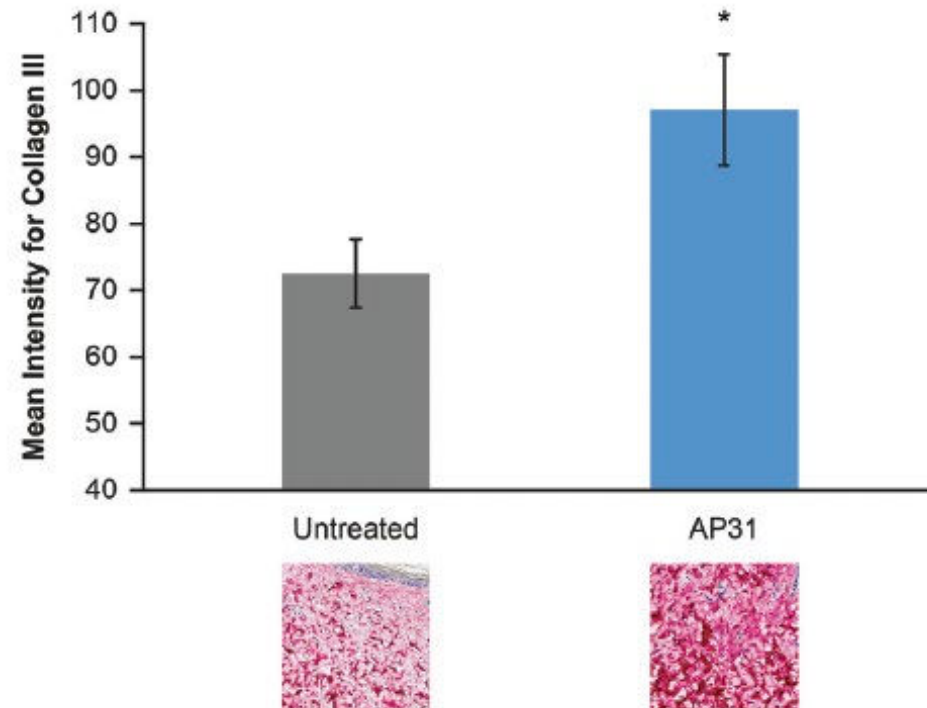
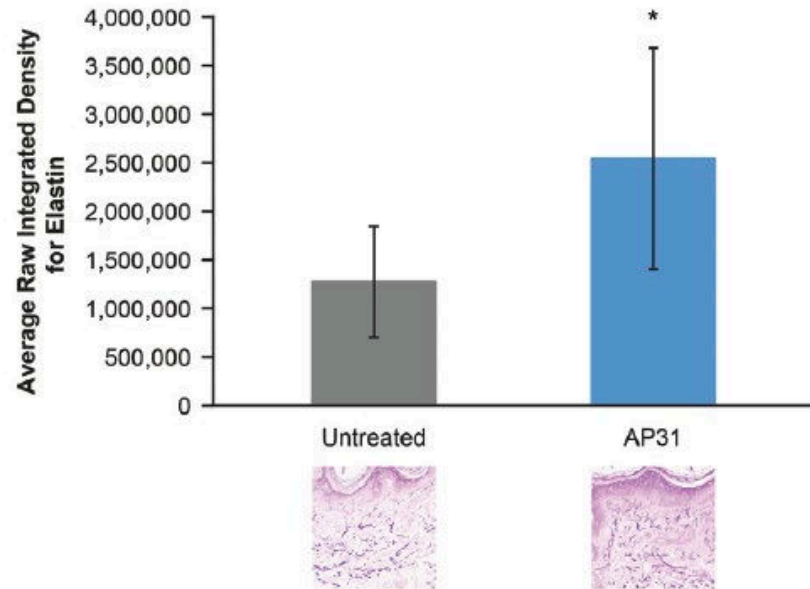
3 Rodan K, Fields K, Falla T. Bioactive peptides. IN: Farris PK, Ed. *Cosmeceuticals and Cosmetic Practice*. West Sussex, UK: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.;2014:142-152

Peptides

- **Acetyl Dipeptide-31 Amide (AP31)** significantly increases:

- Procollagen

- Elastin



*** P < 0.05**

Edison B, Parsa R, Dufort, M, et al. Acetyl Dipeptide-31 Amide: A novel Cosmetic Anti-Inflammatory Peptide That Demonstrates Anti-Aging, Firming, and Lifting Benefits. *Journal of Drugs in Dermatology*: JDD,24(1), 23-33. <https://doi.org/10.36849/JDD.8786>

AP31

FIGURE 5. Clinical improvement from baseline in aging parameters of the lower face following use of AP31 0.4% cream twice daily for 16 weeks.

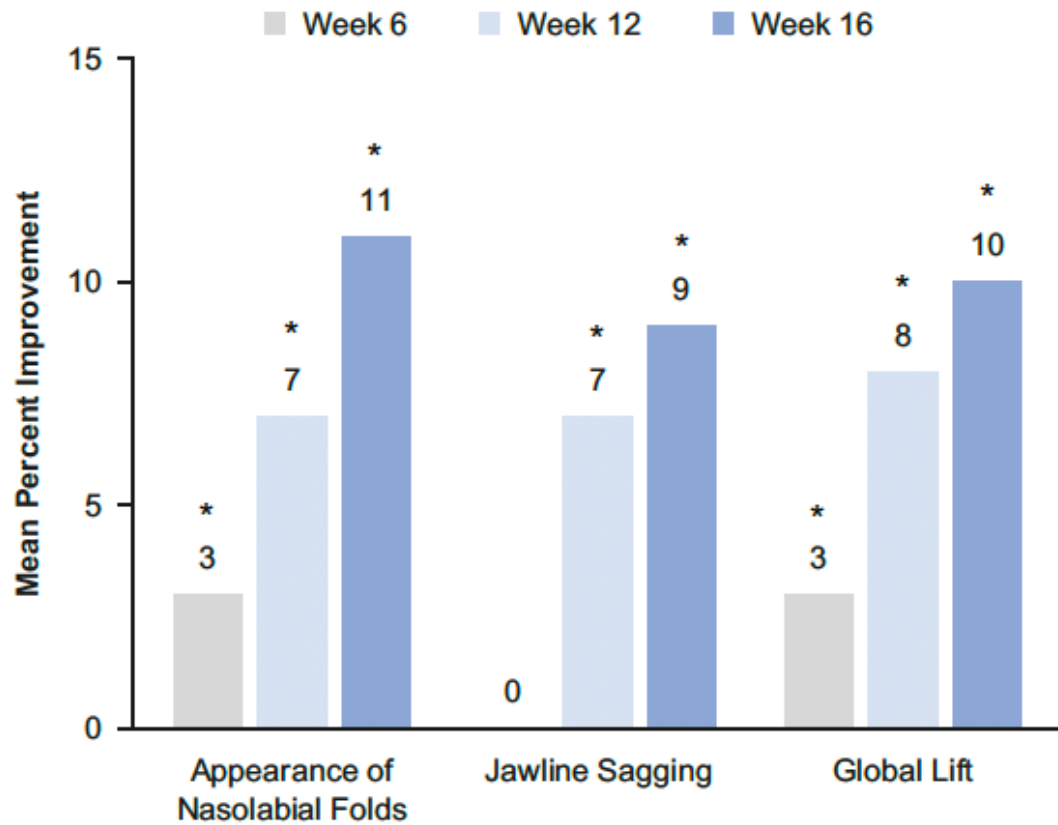


FIGURE 6. Improved jawline contour and lift of the lower face following use of AP31 0.4% cream twice daily for 16 weeks, compared with baseline.



AP31, acetyl dipeptide-31 amide.

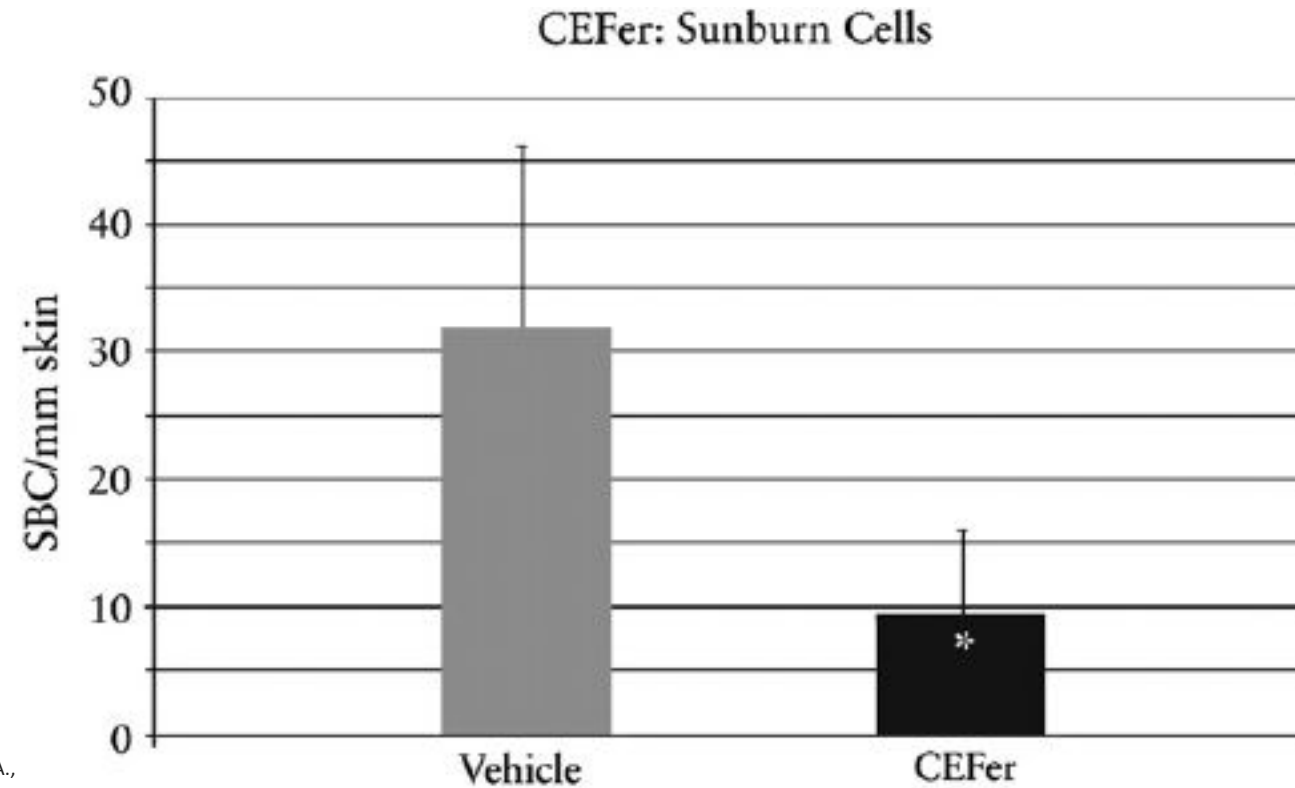
FIGURE 7. Diminished lines and lift on the forehead following use of AP31 0.4% cream twice daily for 16 weeks, compared with baseline.



Antioxidants

- **Vitamin C, Vitamin E, and Ferulic Acid**

- In formulations as 15% L-ascorbic acid, 1% alpha-tocopherol, and 0.5% ferulic acid (CEFer)
- Ferulic acid is a vitamin C + E im photoprotector



1. Lin, F. H., Lin, J. Y., Gupta, R. D., Tournas, J. A., Burch, J. A., Selim, M. A., Monteiro-Riviere, N. A., Grichnik, J. M., Zielinski, J., & Pinnell, S. R. (2005). Ferulic acid stabilizes a solution of vitamins C and E and doubles its photoprotection of skin. *The Journal of investigative dermatology*, 125(4), 826–832. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0022-202X.2005.23768.x>

Murray, J. C., Burch, J. A., Streilein, R. D., Iannacchione, M. A., Hall, R. P., & Pinnell, S. R. (2008). A topical antioxidant solution containing vitamins C and E stabilized by ferulic acid provides protection for human skin against damage caused by ultraviolet irradiation. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, 59(3), 418–425. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2008.05.004>

Antioxidants

- **Tranexamic acid**

- Antifibrinolytic agent and synthetic derivative of lysine
- Main purpose: reduce bleeding by inhibiting conversion of plasminogen to plasmin ^{1,2}
- Also has anti-inflammatory properties and ability to suppress melanogenesis ^{1,3}
- Not very effective topically. Better if applied with microneedle/nonablative fractional laser
- Likely best if taken orally if applicable

1. Gaćina, K., & Krstanović Ćosić, A. (2023). THE USE OF TRANEXAMIC ACID IN DERMATOLOGY. *Acta clinica Croatica*, 62(2), 368–372. <https://doi.org/10.20471/acc.2023.62.02.16>

2. Cai J, Ribkoff J, Olson S, et al. The many roles of tranexamic acid: An overview of the clinical indications for TXA in medical and surgical patients. *Eur J Haematol*. 2020; 104: 79–87. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ejh.13348>

3. Prudovsky I, Kacer D, Zucco VV, Palmeri M, Falank C, Kramer R, et al. Tranexamic acid: Beyond antifibrinolysis. *Transfusion*. 2022; 62(S1): S301–S312. <https://doi.org/10.1111/trf.16976>

Antioxidants

- **Tranexamic acid**

L: 3 sessions of microneedling and vitamin C

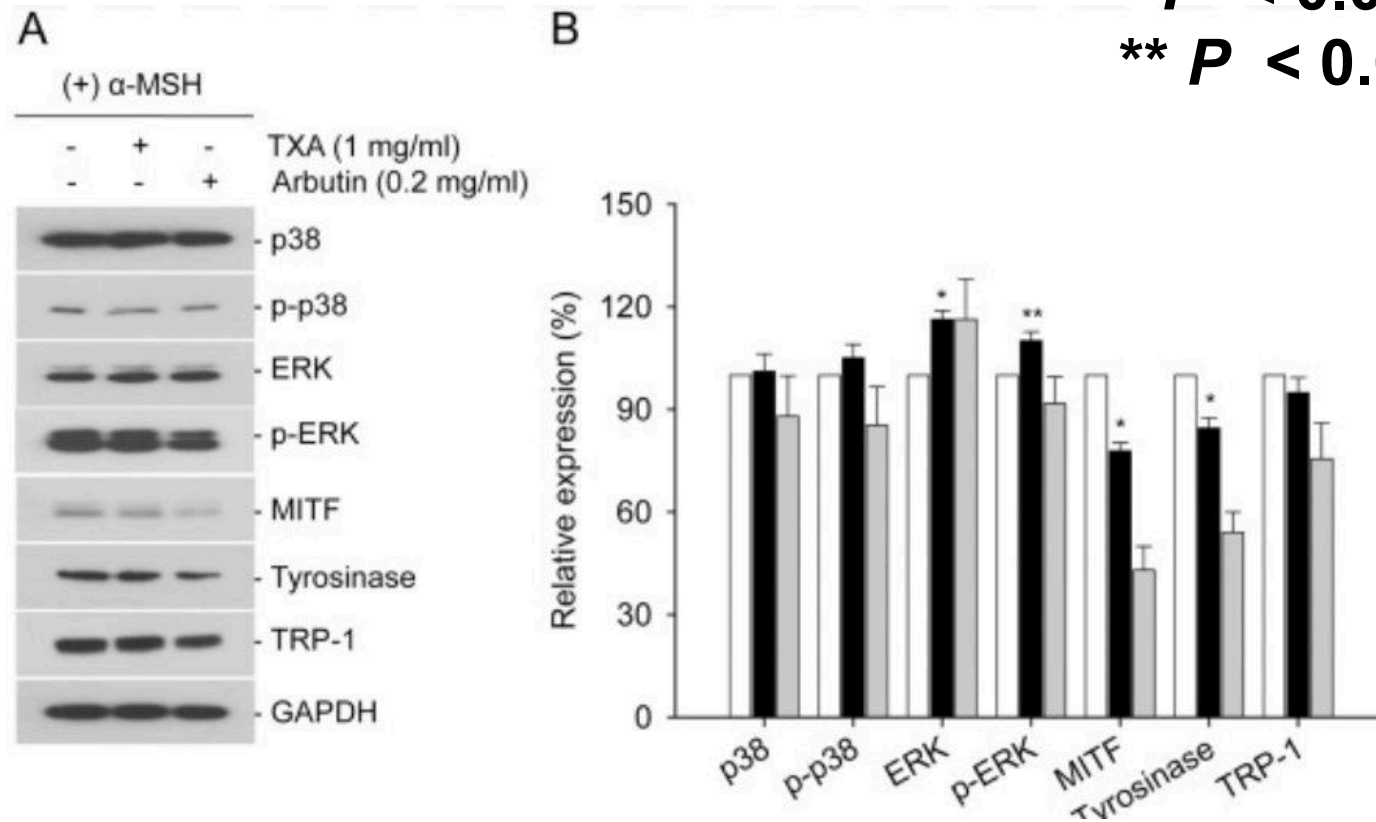


R: 3 sessions of microneedling and tranexamic acid

Pazyar, N., Raeispour, M., Yaghoobi, R., & Seyedtabib, M. (2023). Evaluation of the effectiveness of microneedling with tranexamic acid in comparison with microneedling with vitamin C in the treatment of melasma: A prospective and single-blind clinical trial. *Health science reports*, 6(10), e1636. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hsr2.1636>

Antioxidants

- Tranexamic acid

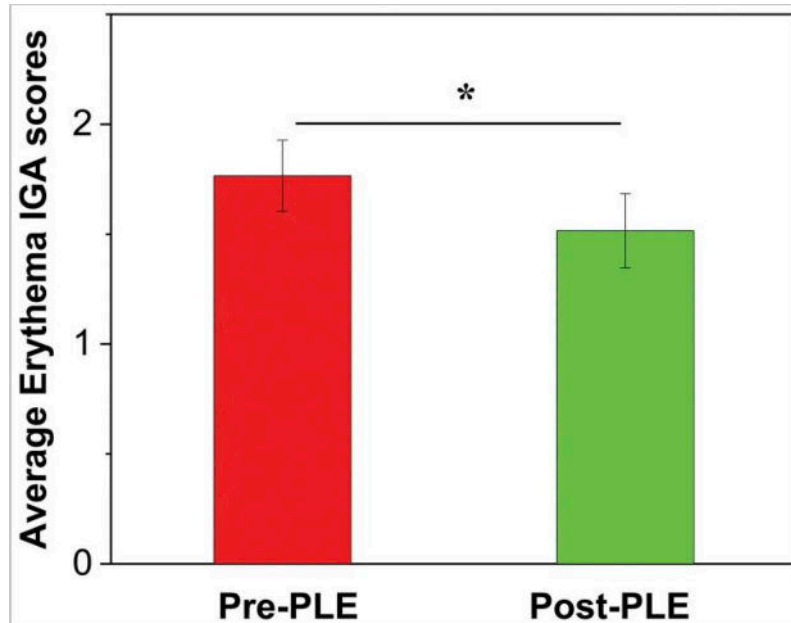


* $P < 0.001$;
** $P < 0.005$

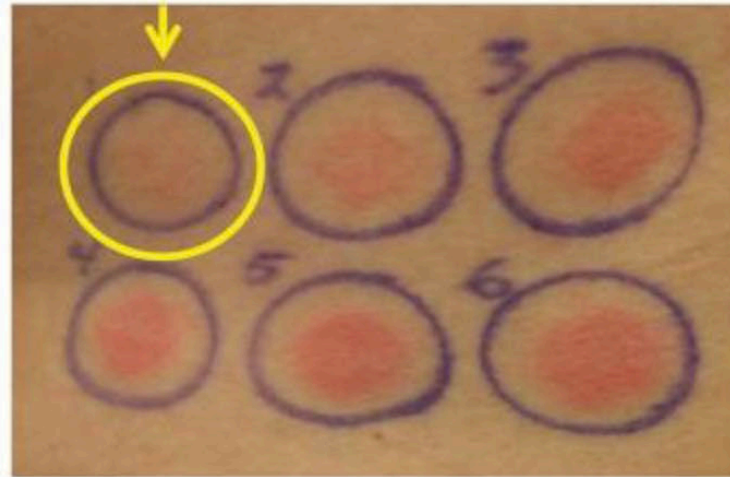
Cho, Y. H., Park, J. E., Lim, D. S., & Lee, J. S. (2017). Tranexamic acid inhibits melanogenesis by activating the autophagy system in cultured melanoma cells. *Journal of Dermatological Science*, 88(1), 96–102. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdermsci.2017.05.019>

Antioxidants

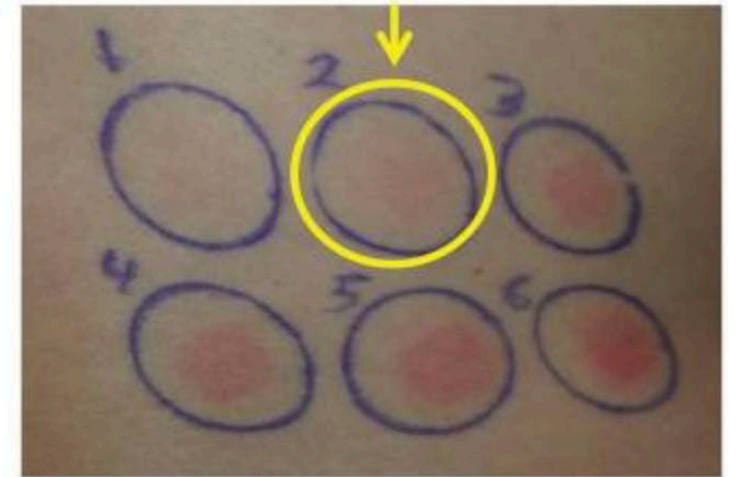
- **Polypodium leucotomos (PLE)**



Pre PLE MED Site 1



Post PLE MED Site 2



Kohli, I., Shafi, R., Isedeh, P., Griffith, J. L., Al-Jamal, M. S., Silpa-Archa, N., Jackson, B., Athar, M., Kollias, N., Elmets, C. A., Lim, H. W., & Hamzavi, I. H. (2017). The impact of oral *Polypodium leucotomos* extract on ultraviolet B response: A human clinical study. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, 77(1), 33–41.e1. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2017.01.044>

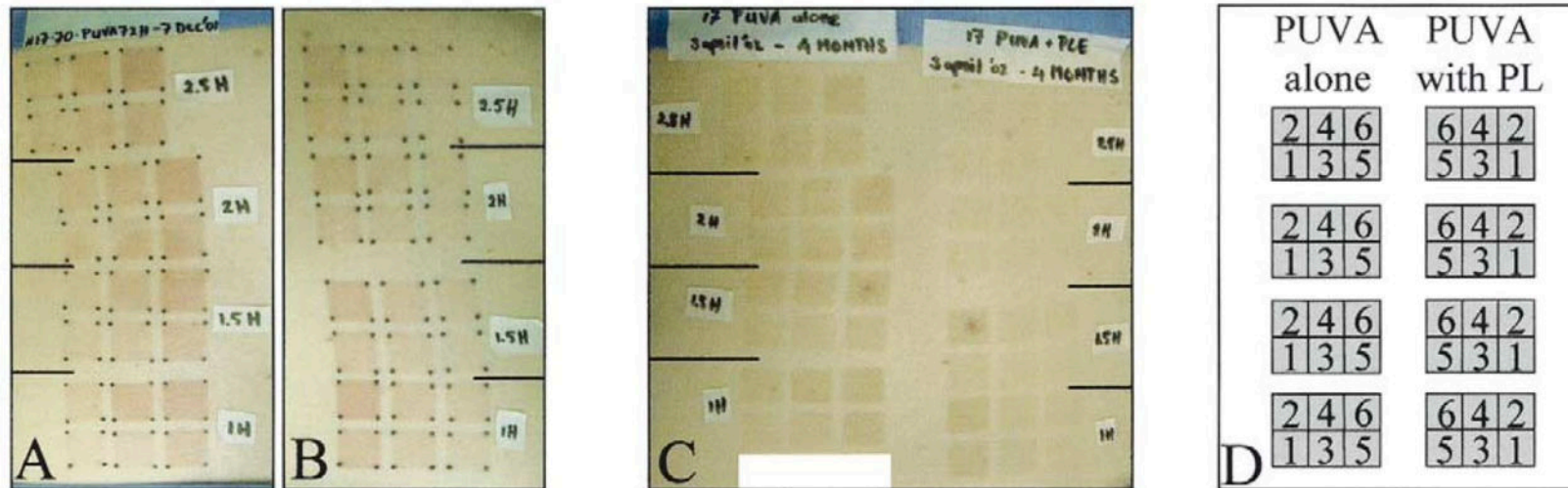
1. Segars, K., McCarver, V., & Miller, R. A. (2021). Dermatologic Applications of *Polypodium leucotomos*: A Literature Review. *The Journal of clinical and aesthetic dermatology*, 14(2), 50–60.

2. Palomino O. M. (2015). Current knowledge in *Polypodium leucotomos* effect on skin protection. *Archives of dermatological research*, 307(3), 199–209. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00403-014-1535-x>

Antioxidants

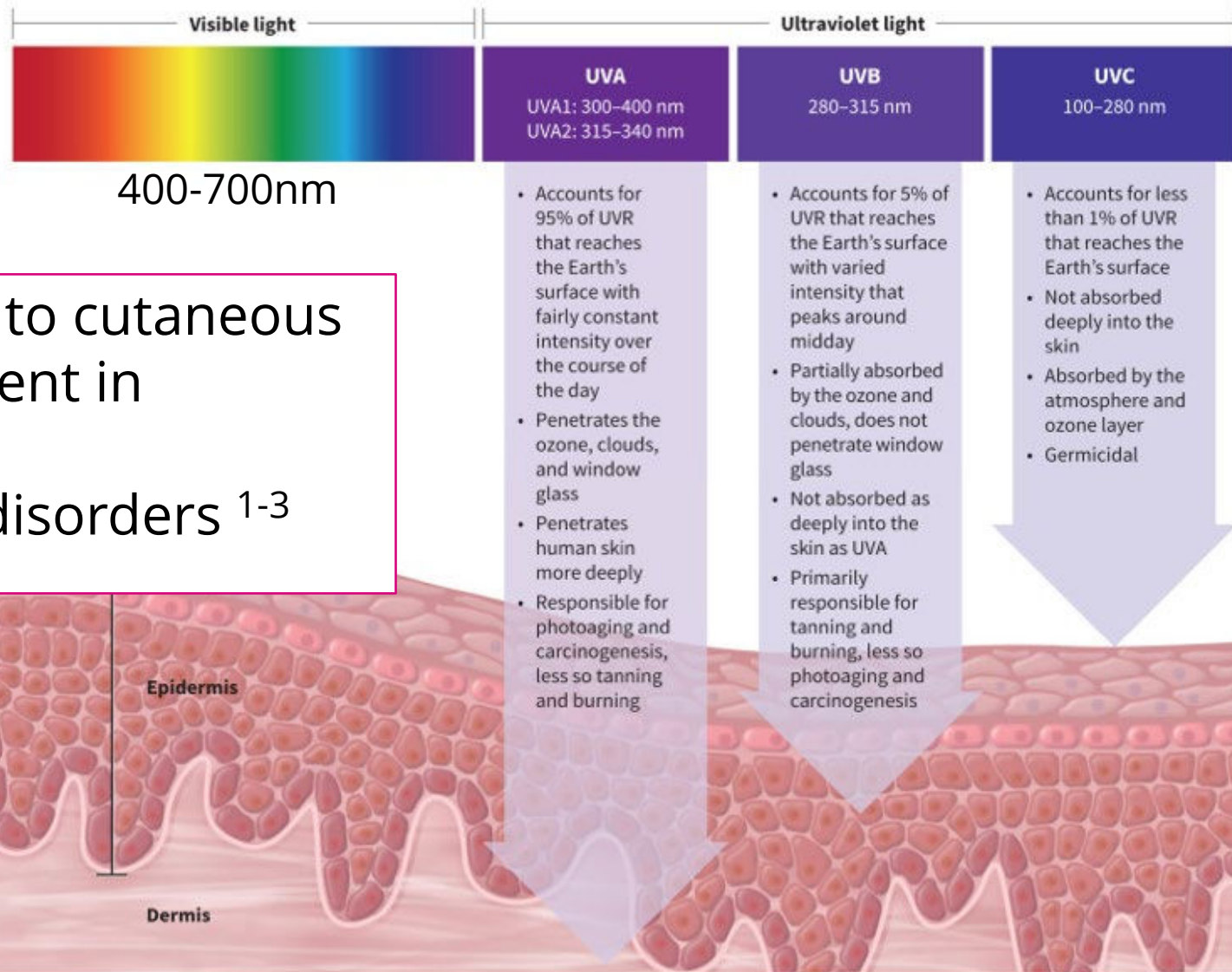
- **Polypodium leucotomos (PL)**

- PL is an effective chemophotoprotector against PUVA-induced skin phototoxicity and leads to substantial benefits of skin protection
- Phototoxicity was always lower in PL-treated skin after 48 to 72 hours and pigmentation was also reduced 4 months later



Middelkamp-Hup, M. A., Pathak, M. A., Parrado, C., Garcia-Caballero, T., Rius-Díaz, F., Fitzpatrick, T. B., & González, S. (2004). Orally administered Polypodium leucotomos extract decreases psoralen-UVA-induced phototoxicity, pigmentation, and damage of human skin. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, 50(1), 41–49. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0190-9622\(03\)02732-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0190-9622(03)02732-4)

Sunscreen

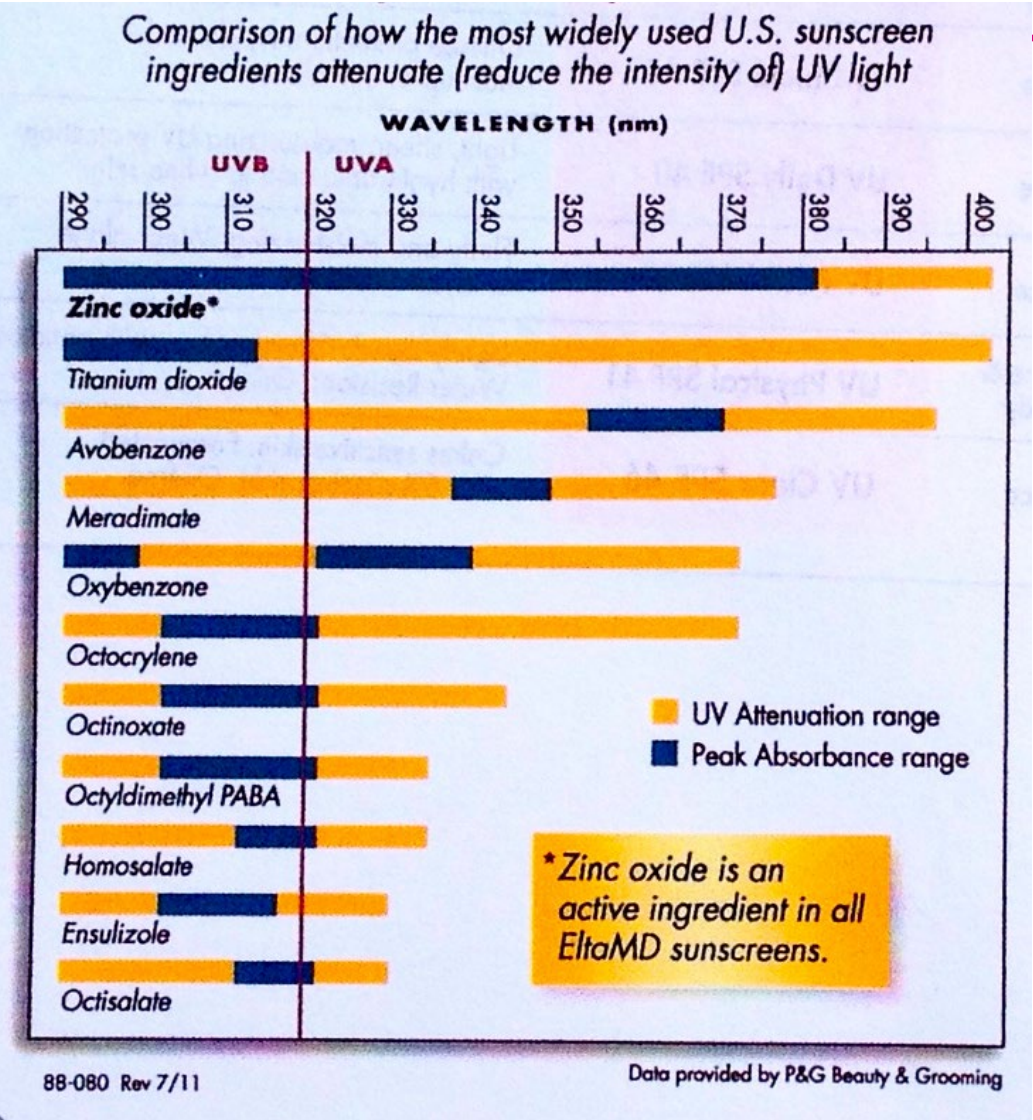


Visible light can lead to cutaneous photodamage apparent in melasma and other hyperpigmentation disorders ¹⁻³

1. Lyons, A. B., Trullas, C., Kohli, I., Hamzavi, I. H., & Lim, H. W. (2021). Photoprotection beyond ultraviolet radiation: A review of tinted sunscreens. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, 84(5), 1393-1397. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2020.04.079> 2. Boukari F, Jourdan E, Fontas E, Montaudie H, Castela E, Lacour JP, et al. Prevention of melasma relapses with sunscreen combining protection against UV and short wavelengths of visible light: a prospective randomized comparative trial. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2015;72:189e190.e1. 3. Kohli I, Chaowattanapanit S, Mohammad TF, Nicholson CL, Fatima S, Jacobsen G, et al. Synergistic effects of long-wavelength ultraviolet A1 and visible light on pigmentation and erythema. *Br J Dermatol* 2018;178: 1173e80.

Sander, M., Sander, M., Burbidge, T., & Beecker, J. (2020). The efficacy and safety of sunscreen use for the prevention of skin cancer. *CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association journal = journal de l'Association medicale canadienne*, 192(50), E1802-E1808. <https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.201085>

Common Ingredients



- Iron oxide, used in tinted sunscreens, can protect against visible light, including blue light^{1,2}
- Mineral sunscreens contain zinc oxide or titanium dioxide, which scatter visible light in addition to UVA and UVB²

Sun Protection. Bryn Mawr Dermatology. (2024, February 8). <https://www.brynmawrdermatology.com/services/medical-services/skin-cancer-prevention/>

1. Geisler, A. N., Austin, E., Nguyen, J., Hamzavi, I., Jagdeo, J., & Lim, H. W. (2021). Visible light. Part II: Photoprotection against visible and ultraviolet light. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, 84(5), 1233-1244. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2020.11.074> 2. Moradi Tuchayi, S., Wang, Z., Yan, J., Garibyan, L., Bai, X., & Gilchrist, B. A. (2023). Sunscreens: Misconceptions and Misinformation. *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*, 143(8), 1406-1411. [doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2023.03.1677](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2023.03.1677)

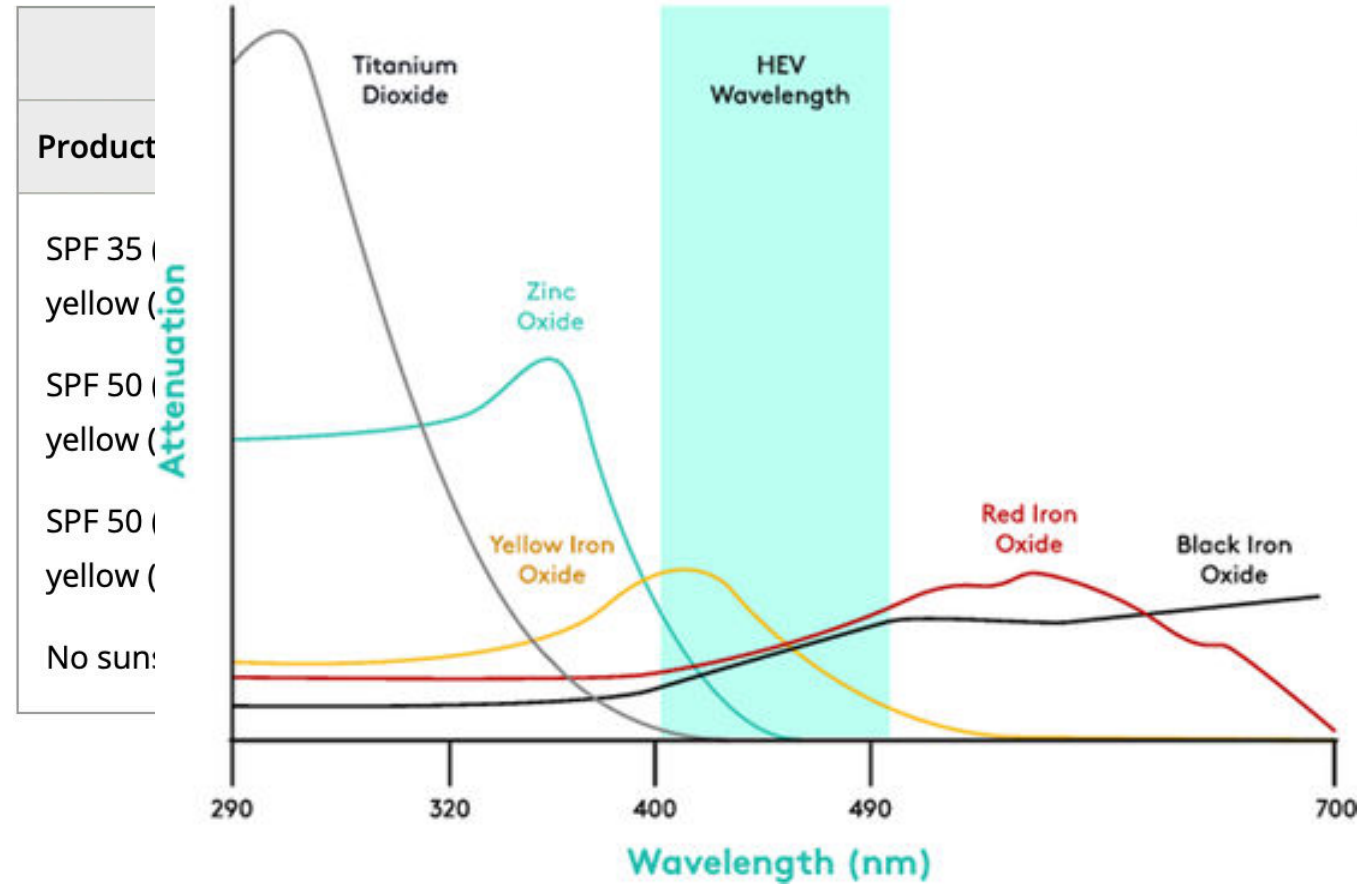
Tinted sunscreen



HEV: high-energy visible light (400-700nm)



Table 1. **A Balanced Mineral Blend For Effective HEV Shielding**

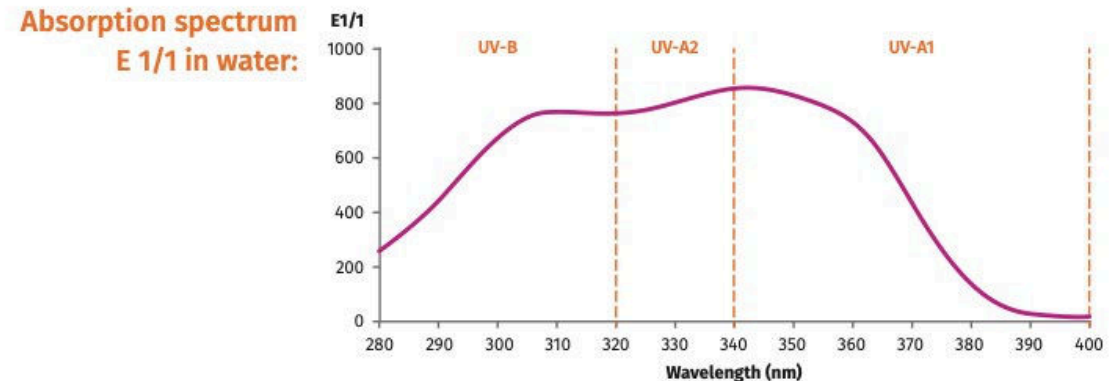


Bernstein EF, Sarkas HW, Boland P. Iron oxides in novel skin care formulations attenuate blue light for enhanced protection against skin damage. *J Cosmet Dermatol.* 2021; 20: 532-537. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jocd.13803>

On the Horizon

• Bemotrizinol

- FDA has until early 2026 to decide on approval on this ingredient
- Chemical compound that absorbs UVA and UVB rays
- Used in many sunscreens in Europe, Japan, and South Korea
- Highly effective at low concentrations
- Highly soluble in cosmetic oils
- High photostability



From DSM – PARSOL shield

1.D'Ruiz, C. D., Plautz, J. R., Schuetz, R., Sanabria, C., Hammonds, J., Erato, C., . . . Mesaros, S. (2023). Preliminary clinical pharmacokinetic evaluation of bemotrizinol - A new sunscreen active ingredient being considered for inclusion under FDA's over-the-counter (OTC) sunscreen monograph. *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*, 139, 105344. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yrtph.2023.105344>

Exosomes

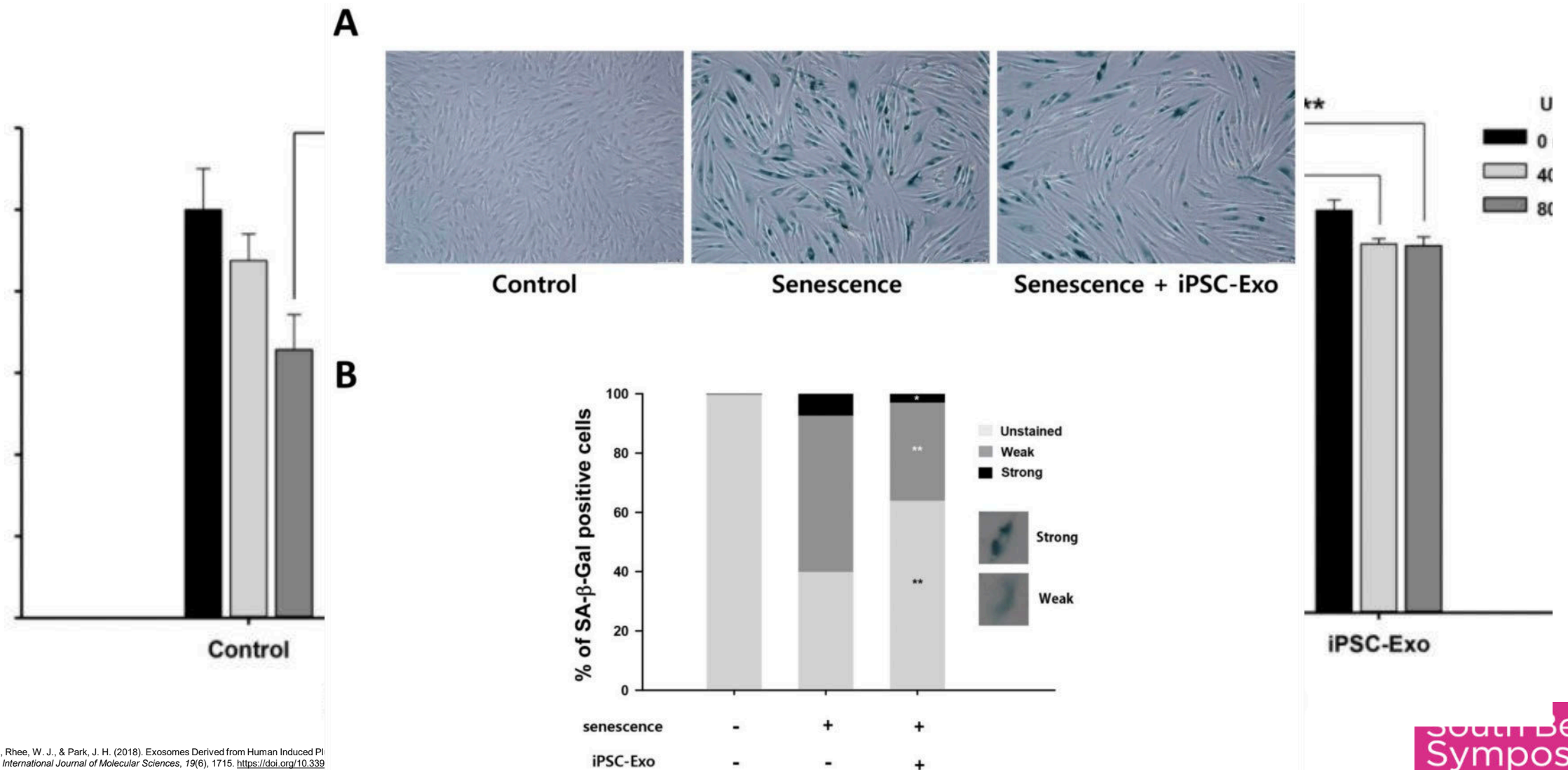
Vital for cell-to-cell communication

- Nanoparticles that package for export paracrine biosignals and nucleic acid modulators of phenotypic expression.
- Diffuse through tissue, seek target cells, alter local immune functions, and deliver their cargo through receptor-mediated endocytosis.
- Can effect changes to skin through epigenetic modulation.

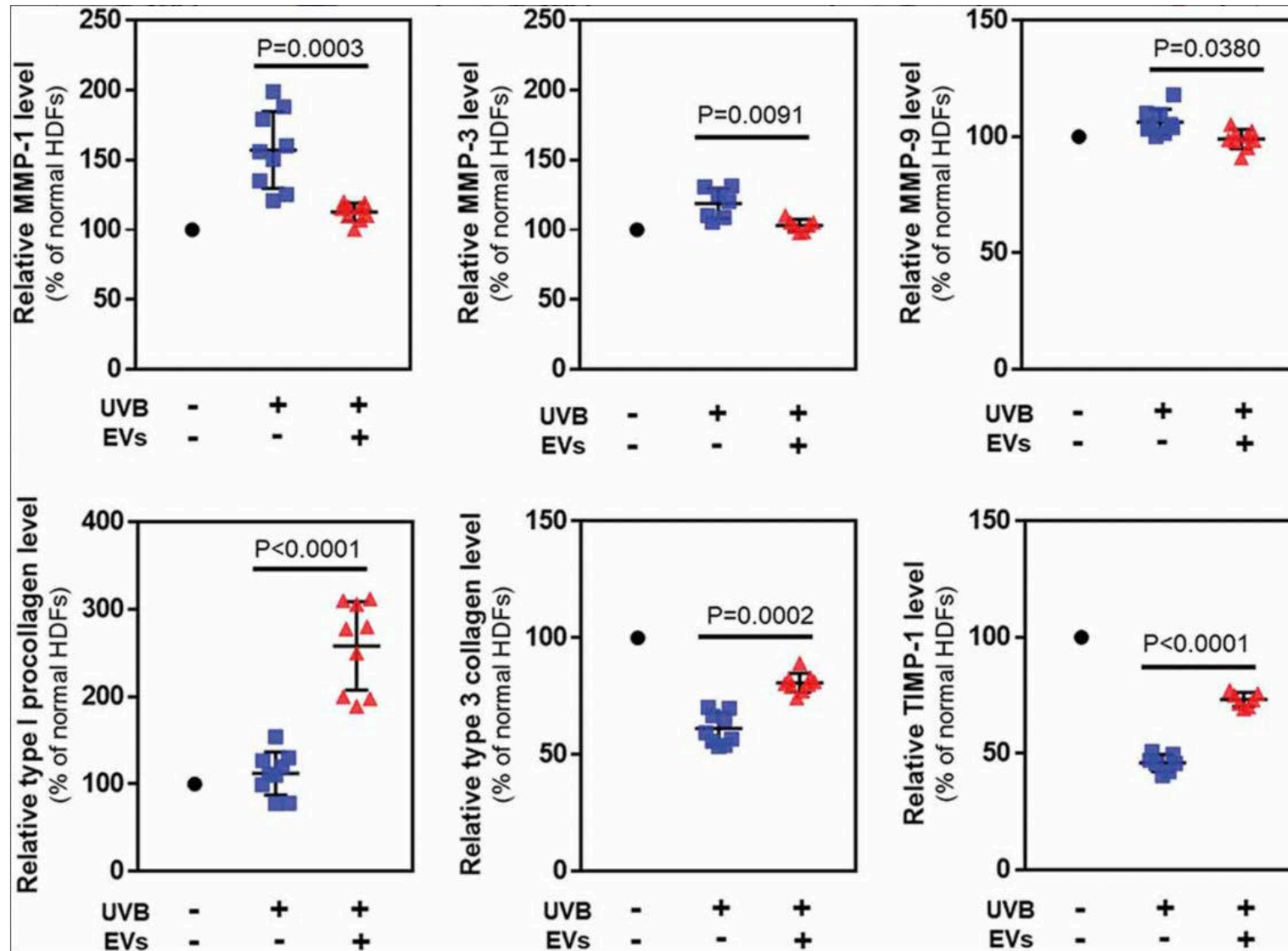


[Infuse Medical. (2020, May, 20). Exosome 3D Medical Animation – Infuse. Youtube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F2kLBh-rvLY>]

Exosomes

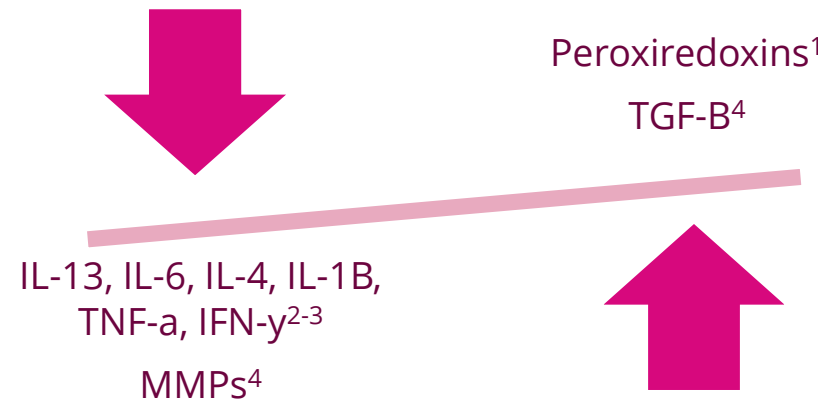
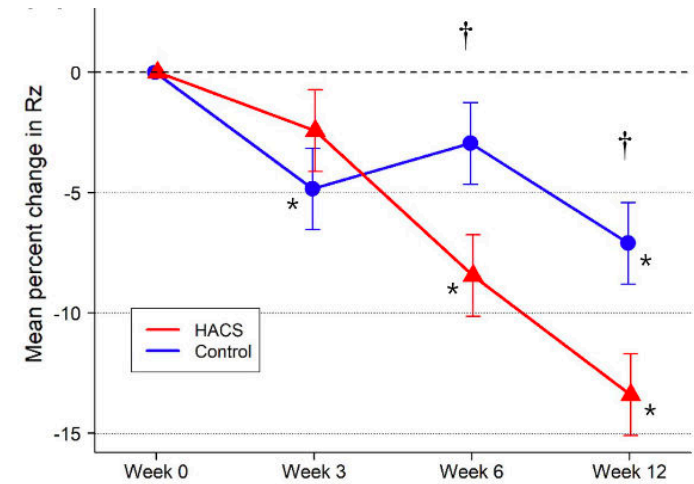
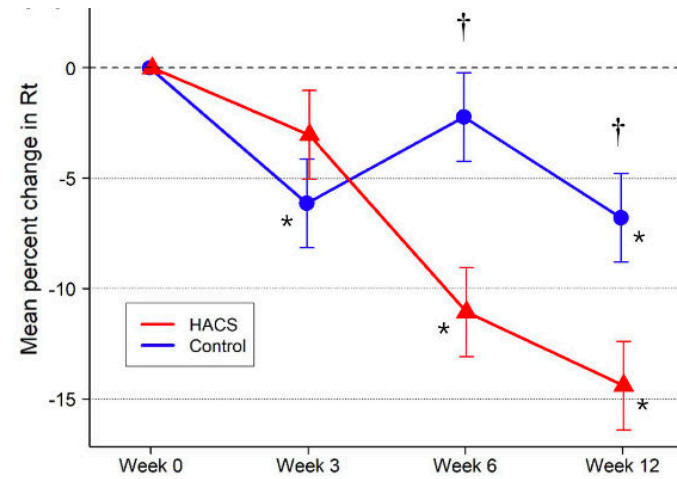
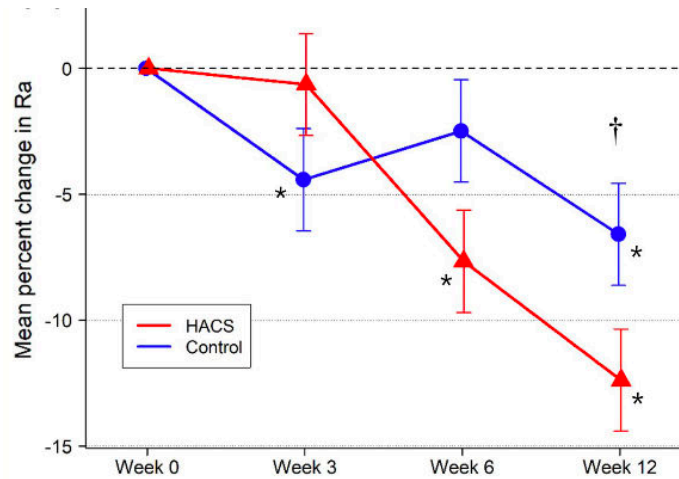


Exosomes



Choi, J.S., Lee Cho, W., Choi, Y.J., Kim, J.D., Park, H.-A., Kim, S.Y., Park, J.H., Jo, D.-G. and Cho, Y.W. (2019), Functional recovery in photo-damaged human dermal fibroblasts by human adipose-derived stem cell extracellular vesicles. *Journal of Extracellular Vesicles*, 8: 1565885. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20013078.2019.1565885>

The First Human Clinical Study Using Adipose-Derived Stem Cell Exosomes for Skin Aging



Generate fibroblasts and collagen, increase remodeling and dermal thickening = reducing skin wrinkling⁵

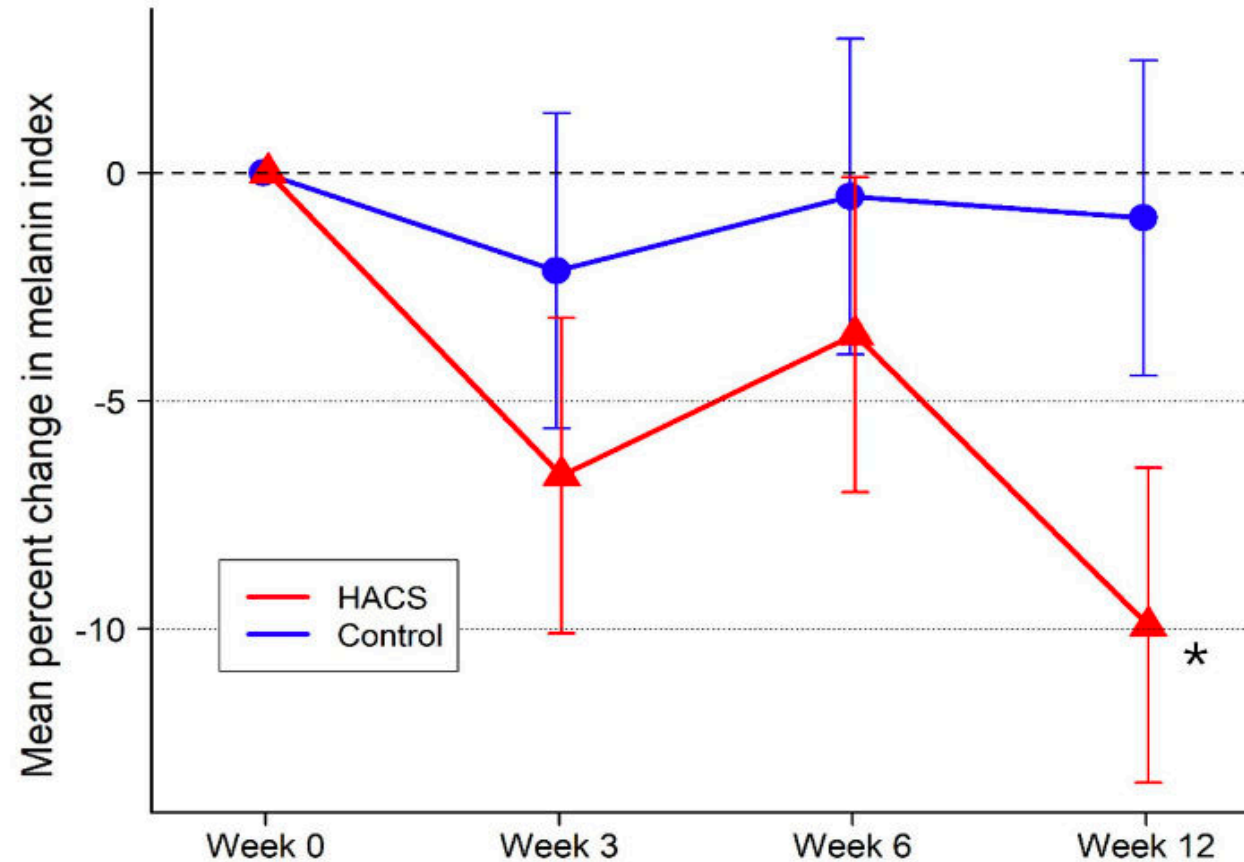
1. Shin KO, Ha DH, Kim JO, et al.
 2. Feng N, Jia Y, Huang X.
 3. Xiong M, Zhang Q, Hu W, et al.
 4. Heidari N, Abbasi-Kenarsari H, Namaki S, et al.
 5. Liang JX, Liao X, Li SH, et al.

The First Human Clinical Study Using Adipose-Derived Stem Cell Exosomes for Skin Aging

- NRF2 pathway improves hyperpigmentation¹

- Lentigines have decreased NRF2 expression¹

- ASCs upregulate NRF2²



¹ Kerns ML, Miller RJ, Mazhar M, et al.
² Shen K, Jia Y, Wang X, et al.

Postbiotics

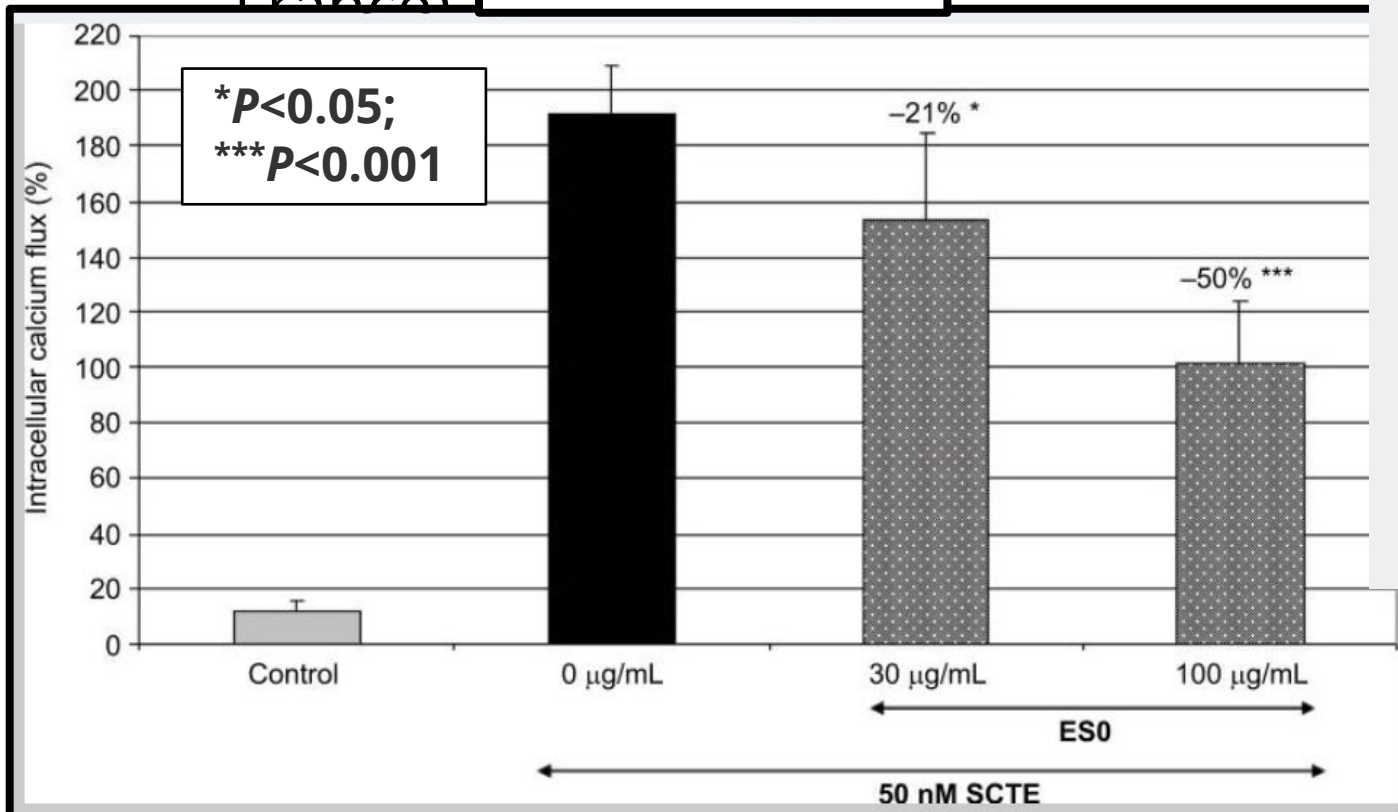
- What are they?
 - Substances derived after the micro-organism is no longer alive but may retain microbe-produced substances such as metabolites, proteins, or peptides ¹

1.Vinderola, G., Sanders, M. E., & Salminen, S. (2022). The Concept of Postbiotics. *Foods (Basel, Switzerland)*, 11(8), 1077. <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods11081077>

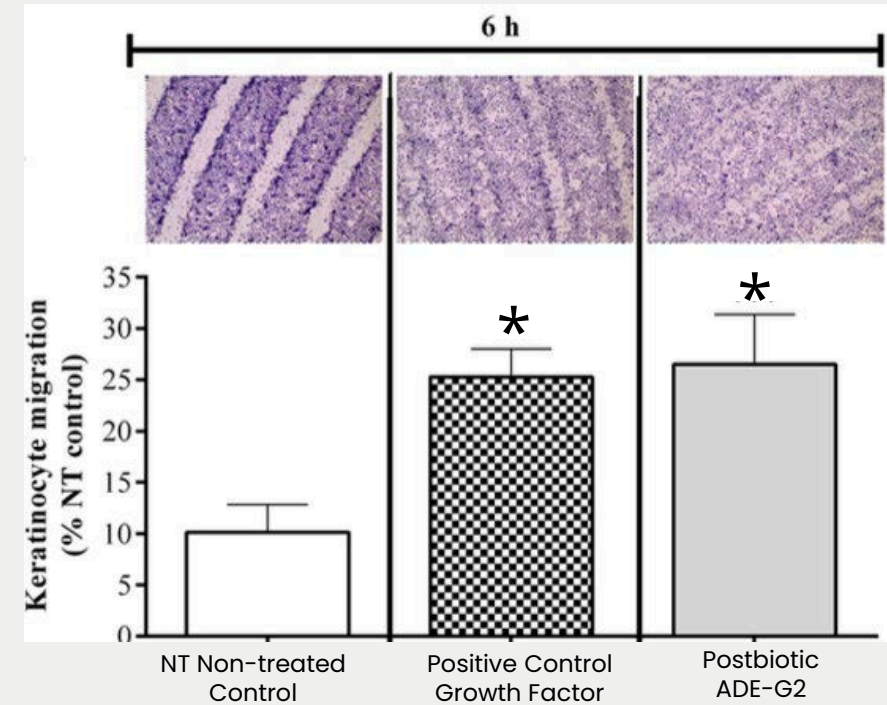
Postbiotics

- *Aquaphilus dolomia*e derived postbiotic
- gram- negative, non-spore-forming b
- Can only survive in deep, pure waters (France)

PAR-2 Inhibition



STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT KERATINOCYTE MIGRATION¹



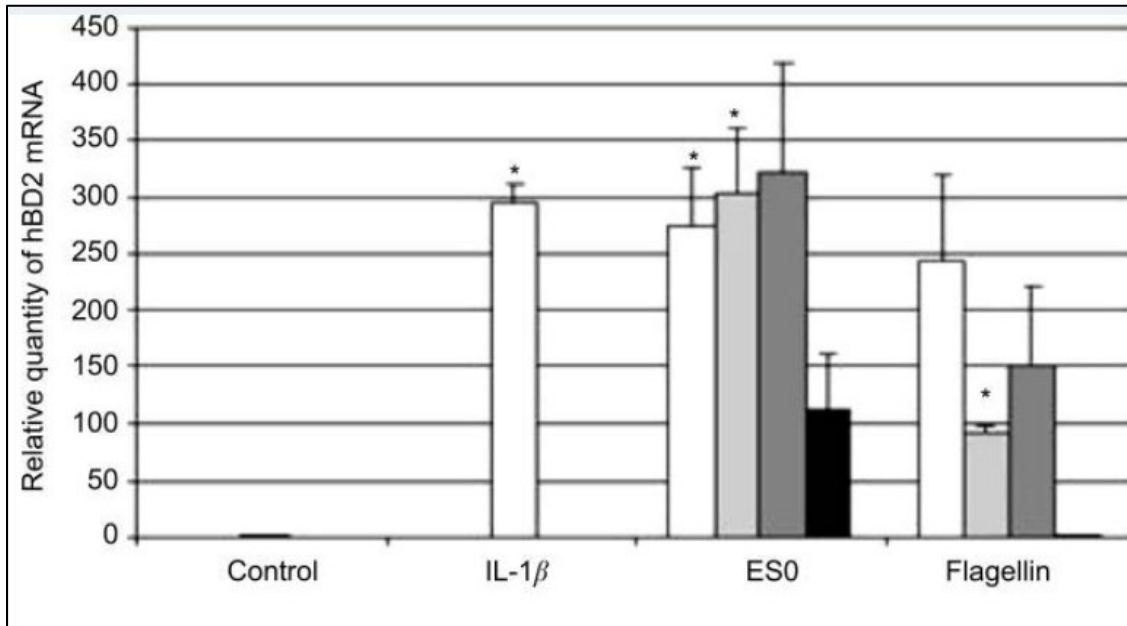
*Statistically significant at $p < 0.001$

(1) Noizet, M., Bianchi, P., Galliano, MF., Caruana, A., Brandner, JM., Bessou-Touya, S., Duplan, H. (2020). Broad spectrum repairing properties of an extract of *Aquaphilus Dolomia* on in vitro and ex vivo models of injured sk Rodriguez LG, Wu X, Guan JL (2005). "Wound-healing assay". Cell Migration. Methods in Molecular Biology. Vol. 294. pp. 23-9.in. JEADV

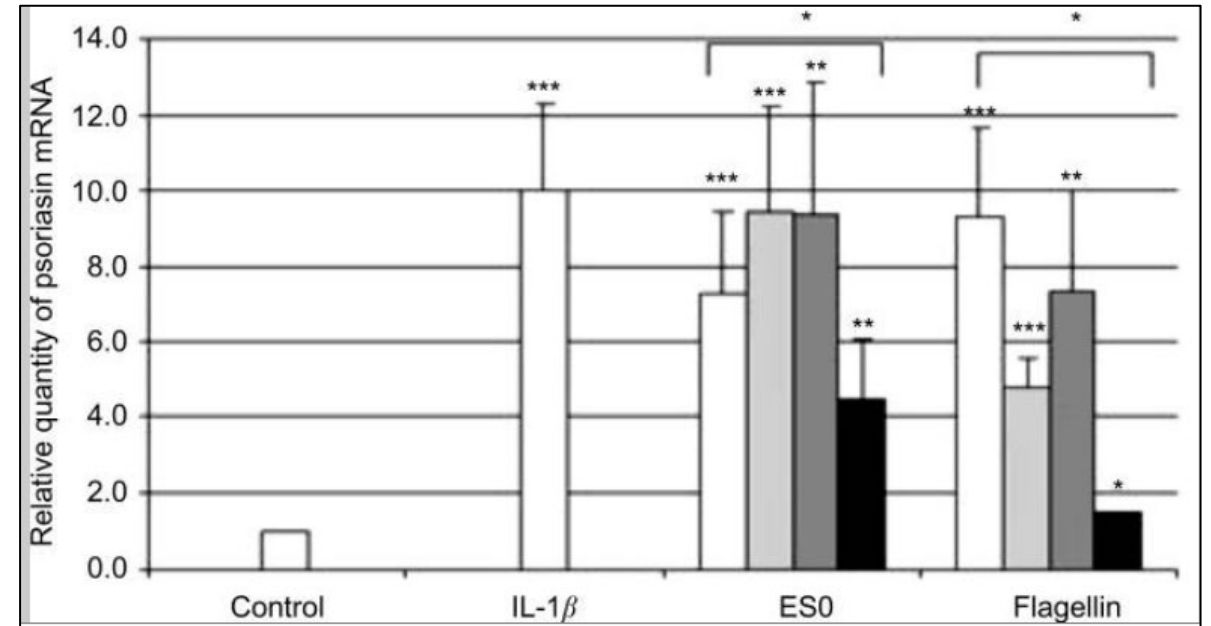
Postbiotics

Anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects of *Aquaphilus dolomiae* extract on in vitro models

Induction of antimicrobial peptides expression



hBD-2 ($P < 0.05$)



psoriasin ($P < 0.001$)

Evidence is Lacking

Table 4 Regenerative interventions and their evidence level

Intervention	Claimed effects	Level of evidence	Critique of existing evidence
Exosome therapy	Enhances skin regeneration and repair	None: No Level 1 or 2 evidence available	Relies on preliminary studies; lacks large-scale, randomized controlled trials. Data often derived from small case series or observational studies without control groups.
R Polydeoxyribonucleotide (PDRN)	Promotes skin renewal and healing	None: No Level 1 or 2 evidence available	Clinical trials are few and lack rigour; methodologies and outcome measures are inconsistently reported, leading to inconclusive results.
Cellular senescence modulators	Reduces ageing effects by targeting senescent cells	None: No Level 1 or 2 evidence available	Predominantly theoretical and experimental data with minimal translation into clinical practice. Lack of direct clinical trials demonstrating efficacy and safety in humans.
(Stem cell treatments	Restores tissue and improves skin quality	Level 1 or 2 evidence available	Existing studies often non-randomized, with variable protocols and outcomes. Concerns over cell sourcing, standardization, and long-term effects are poorly addressed.
Peptide therapies	Stimulates collagen production and skin elasticity	None: No Level 1 or 2 evidence available	Early research typically conducted in vitro or with small human samples; lack of comprehensive trials with robust statistical power and follow-up.
] Photobiomodulation	Reduces wrinkles and enhances skin appearance	None: No Level 1 or 2 evidence available	Studies show mixed results, often with small sample sizes and short durations. Reproducibility and standardization of treatment parameters remain issues.
Bioactive peptides	Promotes healing and rejuvenates skin	None: No Level 1 or 2 evidence available	Initial studies show promise, but research often lacks depth in mechanism exploration and lacks follow-up data to confirm long-term efficacy and safety.

EXPERIMENTAL



Thank you!!



Todd Schlesinger, MD, FAAD



Clinical Assistant Professor of Dermatology,
The George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences
Affiliate Assistant Professor, Medical University of South Carolina College of Medicine
Director, Clinical Research Center of the Carolinas



School of Medicine
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