



MELA BRIGHT [C+]

A GAME CHANGER FOR HYPERPIGMENTATION

[3% STABLE CYSTEAMINE]



AGE DISCOLORATION CYSTEAMINE SERUM

MELA BRIGHT [C+] SERUM is the first stabilized cysteamine antioxidant serum. A complete and safe alternative for the treatment of pigmentary disorders:

- POWERFUL PROTECTIVE SHIELD with antioxidant and anti-pollution action.
- 2 INTENSIVE BRIGHTENING ACTION: Stable Cysteamine.
- 3 ANTI-WRINKLE and PRO-COLLAGEN action.



pH 3.85 30ml / 1 fl oz



- Patented innovation: 1st cysteamine proven stable
- Safe for all skin phototypes, even V to VI
- Without the concerns of Hydroquinone,¹ retinoids and corticosteroids

INDICATIONS

- Aging skins, post-menopause, age spots.² •
- All phototypes including V to VI.
- Before and after depigmentary cosmetic procedures.³ .

All skin types, including prototypes V to VI and sensitive skins. Not for pregnant or breastfeeding women. Hydroguinone-free, fragrance-free, no added preservatives

KEY INGREDIENTS



χ % Patented Stable Cysteamine

Naturally present in human tissue, cysteamine is a powerful antioxidant that effectively inhibits both tyrosinase and peroxidase. It occurs in the body due to the Coenzyme A degradation.⁴ It also increases the levels of intracellular glutathione.

PATENTED INNOVATION: For the first time, cysteamine is fully stabilized with our NextGen® technology. In addition, thanks to this stabilization, the characteristic scent of cysteamine does not change over time, including with heat, and will disappear a few minutes after application to the skin. It is therefore not necessary to rinse but apply Mela Bright [C+] in small quantities and complete with a moisturizer and high factor sun protection.



O % NextGen® L-Ascorbic Acid Stabilized Pure Vitamin C

One of the most effective anti-aging ingredients.⁵ ⁶ It boosts the epidermis turnover to increase skin radiance, refines the skin texture and boosts the collagen synthesis.⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ Being one of the most powerful antioxidants, it is also capable of blocking melanin transfer.¹¹



1 % Phytic Acid

Phytic Acid is a powerful natural antioxidant.¹² This pollutant scavenger decreases the rate of liquid peroxidation ¹³ and helps controlling sebum production and melanine excess. Phytic acid is also a collating agent that allows the skin to rehydrate itself.



1 % Acetyl Glycyl ß-alanine

This potent spot corrector is a patented peptide that has a powerful action on 4 levels of melanogenesis: UV activation, tyrosinase activation, tyrosinase inhibition and melanosome transfer (phagocytosis).



Essential Fraction of Ginkgo Biloba (EFG®)

Rich in ginkgolides and bilobalides, this powerful antioxidant and vasoprotector improves skin radiance, especially for skin exposed to smoke and pollution.

STABLE CYSTEAMINE

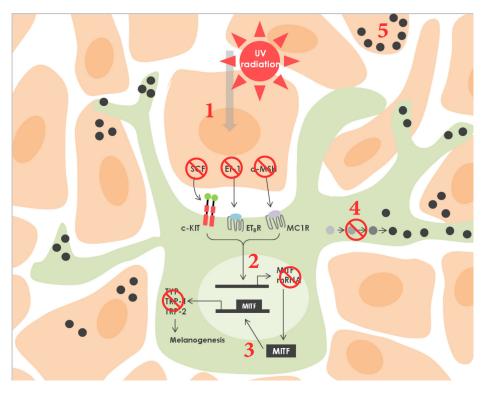
CYSTEAMINE: ITS ACTIONS

Cysteamine is known to be one of the most potent depigmenting agents available: ^{16 17 18}

- It plays an important role in the melanogenesis pathway. $^{\rm 14\ 15}$
- Its keratolytic effect accelerates cell renewal and eliminates the superficial layers of the epidermis which contain melanin. $^{\rm 19\ 15}$
- Cysteamine is also a powerful antioxidant. This makes it an interesting and effective depigmenting active ingredient for post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation and other pigment disorders ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³.

ITS DRAWBACKS

The disadvantages of cysteamine are due to its instability and the strong smell that comes with it. Alphascience is the first to succeed in stabilizing it thanks to its NextGen® Technology which allows its daily use without the need to rinse after application.



MELA BRIGHT [C+] MODE OF ACTION

1. BLOCKS FREE RADICALS ²⁸

L-ascorbic Acid, Acetyl Glycyl B-Alanine, Ginkgo biloba, Cysteamine.

2. REGULATES MELANOCYTE ACTIVITY 29

Acetyl Glycyl B-Alanine, L-ascorbic Acid, Phytic Acid, Brightening Peptide, Cysteamine.

3. SOOTHING ACTIVITY

Cysteamine and Essential Fraction of Ginkgo Biloba (vaso-protective effect).

4. LIMITATION OF MELANINE TRANSFER

Weaking of dendritis with L-ascorbic Acid. Phagocytosis with Acetyl Glycyl B-Alanine.

5. ELIMINATION OF DEAD CELLS

Phytic Acid, L-ascorbic Acid and Cysteamine.

STABLE CYSTEAMINE & NEXTGEN® TECHNOLOGY EXCLUSIVE ALPHASCIENCE PATENT



- Naturally present in the human body, cysteamine is a powerful antioxidant that can be as effective as standard treatments without the safety concerns.
- The use of cysteamine in cosmetic treatments has so far been limited by its unpleasant sulfur odor and its potential irritant due to its natural instability and fragility.
- Thanks to its NextGen® technology, Alphascience has succeeded in stabilizing cysteamine in a highly effective and safe daily use serum without the need for rinsing.

Thanks to the modulation of antioxidants' ionization, NextGen® technology allows the stabilization of the most powerful and fragile molecules such as pure Vitamin C, Tannic Acid and Cysteamine.



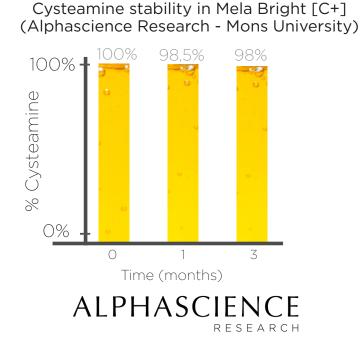
Instable water based system

Without any protection we can see the antioxidants degradation by ionization and electrons exchange with the destructive activation of ROS.



Stable water based system

NextGen® technology creates a protecting shield by an ionization and electron transfer modulator effect.



Document reserved for internal use by Alphascience and its affiliates

CLINICAL STUDIES

Evaluation of the depigmenting and anti-aging efficacy of an 3% cysteamine antioxidant serum (MELA BRIGHT[®] [C+]) versus Hydroquinone 4% with hemifacial application in 25 patients with melasma for 5 months.

Dr Aoi Nakano, Dermatologist, AOI Clinic Tokyo

RESULTS AFTER 4 MONTHS ON MELASMA

- Evaluated as being as effective as Hydroquinone 4%
- 17% average reduction of pigmentation intensity, up to 42%
- Refines, smoothes the skin and reduces open pores
- 100% excellent tolerance: O irritation, O drop out

Μ0

M2

Μ4



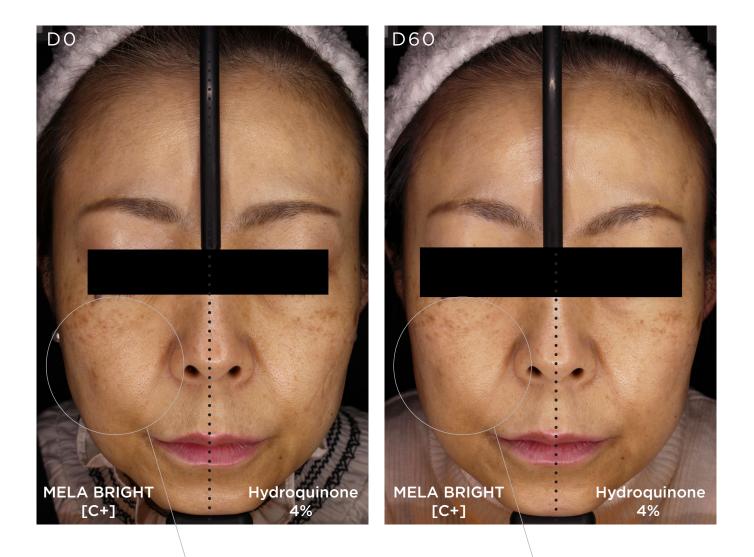
Courtesy of Dr Nakano, AOI Clinic Tokyo. results after 4 months using MELA BRIGHT [C+]. Visia evaluation

CLINICAL CASES Dr Aoi Nakano, Dermatologist, AOI Clinic Tokyo Results after 4 months on melasma

MO









Open pores and aging signs.



Reduction of the aging signs and pores by MELA BRIGHT [C+] SERUM **at 60 days**, not observed on Hydroquinone 4%

CLINICAL CASES

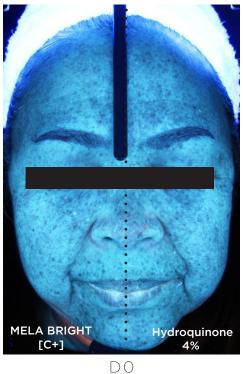
Dr Aoi Nakano, Dermatologist, AOI Clinic Tokyo Results after 60 days on melasma. Mela Bright [C+] vs Hydroquinone 4%



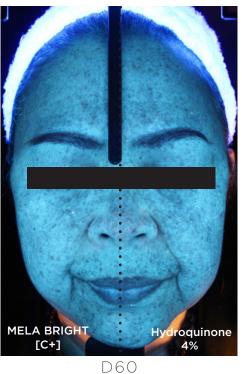
DO



D60



Wood Lamp

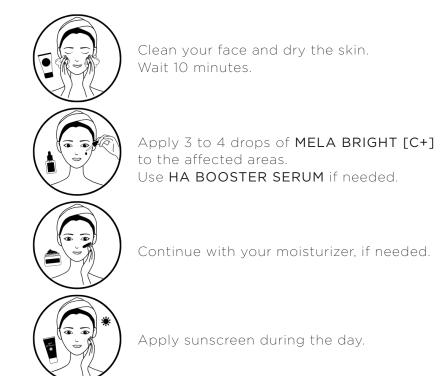


Wood Lamp

HOW TO USE MELA BRIGHT [C+]

AT-HOME USE: ONCE A DAY MORNING OR EVENING

Precautions of use: Follow your doctor's indications. Use only on a healthy skin. To avoid during pregnancy or breastfeeding due to the high concentration of active ingredients. Monotherapy: daily use for at least 2 months



BEFORE & AFTER COSMETIC PROCEDURES

Laser, Microneedling, Peels, IPL, Microdermabrasion, Dermabrasion.

To manage oxidative stress associated with procedures and limit pigment rebound, apply MELA BRIGHT [C+] in combination with HA BOOSTER SERUM at least 14 days before the first procedure and between procedures. On the day of the procedure, use only HA BOOSTER SERUM. Start using MELA BRIGHT [C+] when the skin is no longer irritated and healthy and when the exfoliation process is complete.



REFERENCES

¹ Tse, T. W. (2010). Hydroquinone for skin lightening: safety profile, duration of use and when should we stop?. Journal of dermatological treatment, 21(5), 272-275.

² Baumann et al., "Skincare and nonsurgical skin rejuvenation" Plastic surgery, Vol 2: Aesthetic surgery, 4, 23-3

³ Johnson et al., Nobel combination of a 650-microsecond Nd:YAG 1064 nm laser with cysteamine cream for the treatment of melasma: a case study. J Clin Aesthetic Derm, 13(3), 28, 2020.

⁴ Gallego-Villar et al., Cysteamine revisited: repair of arginine to cysteine mutations. J Inherit Metab Dis, 40 (4), 555-567, 2017.

⁵ Bissett et al.Photoprotective effect of superoxide-scavenging antioxidants against ultraviolet radiation-induced chronic skin damage in the hairless mouse. Photodermatol Photoimmunol Photomed. 1990;7:56–62.

⁶ Fitzpatrick et al., Double-blind, half-face study comparing topical vitamin C and vehicle for rejuvenation of photodamage. Dermatol Surg. 2002;28(3):231-236.

⁷ Nusgens et al. Topically applied vitamin C enhances the mRNA level of collagens I and III, their processing enzymes and tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase 1 in the human dermis J Invest Dermatol 2001 ; 116 : 853-859.

⁸ Choikieretal.Stimulation of collagen gene expression by ascorbic acid in cultured human fibroblasts. A role for lipid peroxidation?

Kishimoto et al. Ascorbic acid enhances the expression of type 1 and type 4 collagen and SVCT2 in cultured human skin fibroblasts.

¹⁰ Al-Niaimi et al. "Topical Vitamin C and the Skin: Mechanisms of Action and Clinical Applications." The Journal of clinical and aesthetic dermatology vol. 10,7 (2017): 14-17.

Marta I. Rendon MD, Jorge I. Gaviria MD - Review of Skin-Lightening Agents - Dermatologic Surgery

¹² Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr. 1995 Nov;35(6):495-508. Phytic acid in health and disease. Zhou JR1, Erdman JW Jr.

¹³ Phytic Acid Protective Effect Against Beef Round Muscle Lipid Peroxidation. BEOM JUN LEE, DELOY G. HENDRICKS ¹⁴ Bottu et al., The effect of quenchers on the chemiluminescence of luminol and lucigenin. J Biolumin Chemilumi, 3(2), 59-65, 1989.

¹⁵ Gillbro et al., The melanogenesis and mechanisms of skincare lightening agents-existing and new approaches. Int J Cosm Sci, 33 (3), 210-221, 2011.

¹⁶ Chavin et al., Some potent melanin depigmentary agents in the black goldfish. Naturwissenschaften. 53(16), 413-414, 1966.

¹⁷ Ito et al., Depigmentation of black guinea pig skin by topical application of cysteaminylphenol, cysteinylphenol and related compounds. J Invest Dermatol, 88(1), 77-82, 1987.

¹⁸ Parvez et al., Survey and mechanism of skin depigmenting and lightening agents. Phytother Res, 20(11), 921-934, 2006.

¹⁹ Stratigos et al., Optimal management of recalcitrant disorders of hyperpigmentation in dark-skinned patients.. Am J Clin Dermatol, 5 (3), 161-168, 2004.

²⁰ Seemal et al., Topical Stabilized Cysteamine as a New Treatment for Hyperpigmentation Disorders: Melasma, Post-Inflammatory Hyperpigmentation and Lentigines. J Drugs Dermatol. 2021, 20(12), 1276- 1279, 2021.

²¹ Gordon et al., ADet al. Interleukin-6 receptor antagonists in critically ill patients with Covid-19.N Engl J Med 384: 1491-1502,2021.

²² Okamura et al., Cysteamine modulates oxidative stress and blocks myofibroblast activity in CKD.J Am Soc Nephrol, 25: 43-54, 2014.

²³ Jeitner et al., Cystamine and cysteamine as inhibitors of transglutaminase activity in vivo. Biosci. Rep, 38: BSR20180691, 2018.

²⁴ Sofen et al., Melasma and Post Inflammatory Hyperpigmentation: Management.

²⁵ De Matos et al., Effect of cysteamine on gluthatione level and development capacity of bovine oocyte matured in vitro. Mol Reprod Dev, 42(4), 432-436, 1995.

²⁶ Sakurai et al., Studies on the sulfur-containing chelating agents. XXXI. Catalytic effect of copper (II) ion to formation mixed disulfite. Chem Pharm Bull, 19(7), 1416-1423, 1971.

²⁷ Austin, Evan, Julie K. Nguyen, and Jared Jagdeo. Journal of drugs in dermatology: JDD 18.11 (2019)

²⁸ Chen et al.The role of antioxidants in photoprotection: a critical review. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2012;67(5):1013–1024.

²⁹ Speeckaert et al.. The biology of hyperpigmentation syndromes. Pigment Cell Melanoma Res. 2014 Jul;27(4):512-24.

INGREDIENTS: PROPYLENE GLYCOL, ISOPENTYLDIOL, AQUA, ASCORBIC ACID, GINKGO BILOBA LEAF EXTRACT, CYSTEAMINE HCL, ETHOXYDIGLYCOL, PHYTIC ACID, ACETYL GLYCYL BETA-ALANINE, PEG-8 DIMETHICONE, AMINOMETHYL PROPANOL, CITRIC ACID, SODIUM CITRATE, GLYCERETH-26.



Visit our website to learn more about Mela Bright [C+].

WWW.MELABRIGHT.COM



ALPHASCIENCE

91 rue du Faubourg St Honoré 75008 PARIS contact@alphascience.com | **www.alphascience.com**



O alphascience_official

in Alphascience