

5-Aminolevulinic Acid Improves Water Content and Reduces Skin Wrinkling

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Abstract

5-Aminolevulinic acid (ALA) is a natural amino acid that is used as a raw material for the biosynthesis of red-blood-cell hemoglobin in humans and animals. ALA is the subject of research in a wide range of human health care fields, including skin care and medicine. This study investigated whether and to what extent cosmetics containing ALA (skin lotions and creams) improved facial-skin condition in women. As such, a double-blind controlled experiment was conducted among 45 women aged 47.0 ± 1.72 years. Participants were divided into two intervention groups, including those who used cosmetics containing ALA (C-ALA, $n = 22$) and those who used cosmetics without ALA (W-ALA, $n = 23$). Specifically, participants were instructed to use their assigned cosmetics twice per day (morning and evening) after washing their faces before each application. Inner skin condition and skin-water content were evaluated via VISIA-Evolution and Multi Display Devices at baseline and after four and eight weeks of use. The experiment lasted for a total of eight weeks. A baseline comparison at week four showed that skin moisture content increased significantly for the C-ALA group ($p = 0.021$). Further, wrinkling significantly decreased at week four among participants in the C-ALA group who were evaluated as having many wrinkles at baseline ($p = 0.034$). These findings suggest that cosmetics containing ALA have moisturizing effects and reduce wrinkling caused by dryness.

Keywords

5-Aminolevulinic Acid, Wrinkle, Cosmetics, Facial Skin

1. Introduction

5-Aminolevulinic acid (ALA) is the first product in the porphyrin synthesis

pathway. It is a natural amino acid found in animals and plants that is synthesized from glycine and succinyl CoA via mitochondrial aminolevulinic acid synthase and converted to protoporphyrin humans [1] [2]. Once accumulated in mitochondria, protoporphyrin forms heme by binding to iron. Heme is a material for hemoglobin, but can also be converted into cytochromes that work in the inner mitochondrial membrane, where they are essential for mitochondrial energy production [3]. Many common foods contain ALA, including spinach, green peppers, tomatoes, bananas, and ground beef [4]. However, the amount of ALA produced in the body decreases with age; the mitochondrial function also declines [5], thus causing fatigue and aging.

It has been clarified that oral intake of ALA improved the activity of the complex of the mitochondrial electron transport system in the liver and the production of ATP in mice. Improving mitochondrial function also improves basal metabolism, which leads to the improvement of various diseases [6]. Rodriguez and colleagues found that ALA has the effect of reducing fasting blood glucose in prediabetic patients and improving glucose metabolism during the glucose tolerance test [7]. Moreover, Sato and colleagues found that ALA improves lipid metabolism in rats that have been fed a high-fat diet, causing visceral fat accumulation [8]. Thus, ALA is expected to be effective in preventing lifestyle-related diseases caused by an abnormal metabolic endocrine system.

ALA has also been applied in the aesthetic medical field. For instance, because protoporphyrin emits red fluorescence, dermatological researchers have used ALA as a photosensitizer in photodynamic therapy to treat skin cancer [9]. Several previous studies have also suggested that topical photodynamic therapy mediated by ALA is effective for repairing photoaging tissues [10] [11] [12] [13]. There are also some promising new cosmetic applications for ALA beyond treatments designed to improve skin dryness and wrinkling. However, ALA has not been studied as a cosmetic product, these effects are not yet fully understood. As such, this study examined whether and to what extent cosmetics containing ALA improved wrinkling and helped retain moisture in the facial skin.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Participants

A total of 45 women were recruited through study advertisements placed at Juntendo University in Tokyo, Japan. The specific inclusion criteria were as follows: healthy women aged 20 - 69 years and with good skin condition. Exclusion criteria were as follows: persons who use external medications that may influence study results or those deemed unsuitable for participation per the discretion of a medical doctor.

After pre-study screening, 45 total eligible women were selected for participation. Average participant age was 47.0 ± 1.72 years [mean \pm standard error (SE)]. All were informed about the possible risks and discomforts involved in the experiment prior to giving their written informed consent to participate. His study's design was approved by the Juntendo University Ethical Review Board. Further,

all procedures were conducted in accordance with the principles of the amended Declaration of Helsinki.

2.2. Test Cosmetics

Cosmetics containing ALA as the main active ingredient (*i.e.*, lotion and cream) were supplied by SBI (SBI ALApromo CO., LTD., Tokyo, Japan). The products also included hydrolyzed hyaluronic acid, hyaluronic acid sodium, pentetic acid, red algae, tocopherol, olive fruit oil, soybean oil, and jojoba seed oil as moisturizing ingredients. Because participants were instructed to use the cosmetics twice per day by manufacturer's instruction, the estimated amount of total daily received ALA phosphate was 31 ng per individual. Participants used both the lotion and cream.

2.3. Procedures

This study conducted a double-blind experiment involving an eight-week intervention. Participants were divided to ensure equal age distributions and then placed into two intervention groups, including one for cosmetics containing ALA (C-ALA) ($n = 22$) and one for cosmetics without ALA (W-ALA) ($n = 23$) (the control group). Both groups were instructed to use their respective cosmetics twice per day. The subjects washed their faces as usual and were prohibited from using beauty liquids, lotions, and creams other than the test products. Facial skin condition was measured at Juntendo University before the intervention and at both four and eight-week intervals after first application. This study was conducted from July 2018 to May 2019 in Juntendo University.

2.4. Skin Condition Assessment

Participants washed their faces to remove the cosmetics immediately after arriving at the measurement location. Skin condition was measured after resting for 20 minutes in a room set to a temperature of 24°C. Skin evaluations included the following items: UV stains, brown spots, texture, pores, redness, and porphyrin used with VISIA® Evolution (VISIA-Evo, Integral Corporation, Tokyo). Further, facial skin under the eyes was measured for moisture content using via Multi Display Devices® MDD4 (MDD4, Integral Corporation, Tokyo).

2.5. Statistical Analysis

This study conducted statistical tests using SPSS ver. 26.0 (SPSS, IBM) (all significance levels were set to $p < 0.05$). Skin condition was assessed using the Wilcoxon signed rank test. All data were expressed as means \pm standard errors unless otherwise specified.

3. Results

3.1. The Effects of ALA on Moisture Contents in Facial Skin

Compared to baseline, results showed that skin moisture content significantly

increased in the C-ALA group after eight weeks ($p = 0.028$). Moreover, moisture contents of the facial skin significantly increased ($p = 0.031$) in the C-ALA group based on both the four and eight-week measurements (**Figure 1**). On the other hand, no significant changes were found in the W-ALA group throughout the study period. These findings suggest that prolonged use of cosmetics containing ALA may enhance moisture retention in the skin.

3.2. Effects on Wrinkling

No significant intergroup differences were found in regard to UV stains, brown stains, texture, pore condition, redness, or porphyrin. However, some participants' stains had apparently lightened after 8 weeks (**Figure 2**). On the other hand, participants in the C-ALA group who were assessed as having more than 30 wrinkles pre-intervention experienced significant reductions after four weeks ($p = 0.034$) (**Figure 3**). On the other hand, no significant intergroup differences were found based on eight-week measurements.

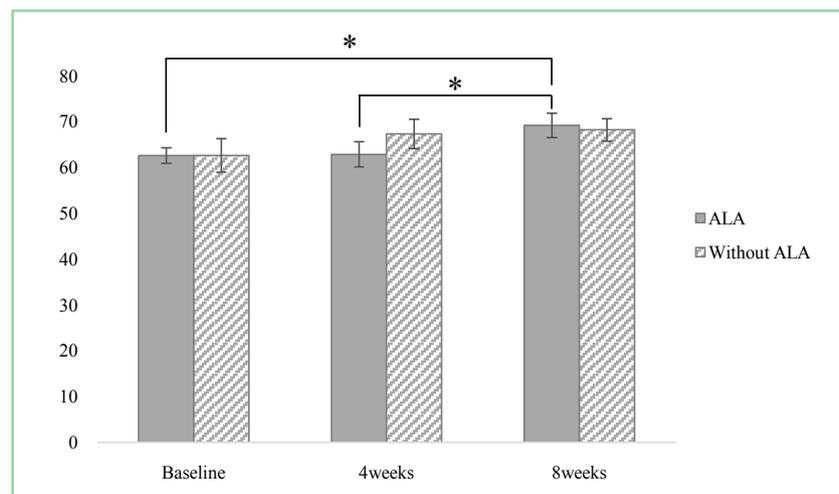


Figure 1. The effects of ALA on moisture content. Measurements before using, baseline; measurements after four weeks; measurements after eight weeks. Values represent mean \pm SE.



Figure 2. Changes in appearance of stains over 8 weeks. Pictures were taken using VISIA® Evolution before using (baseline), after four weeks, and after eight weeks.

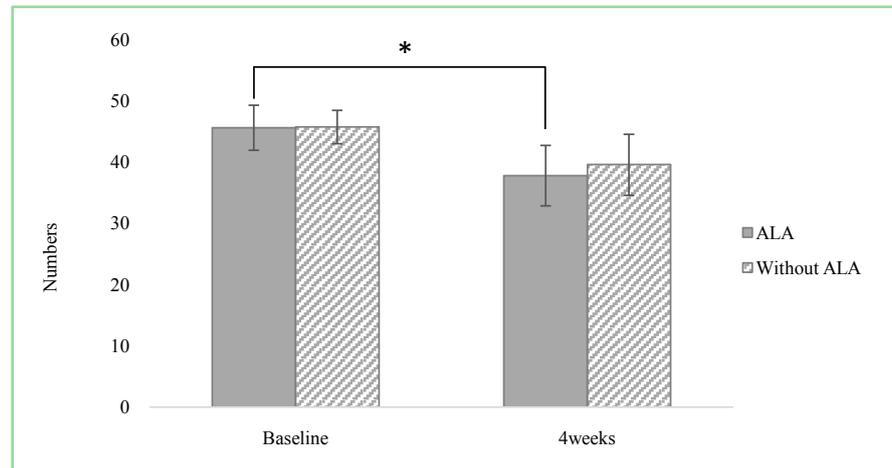


Figure 3. The effects of ALA on facial skin wrinkling. Measurements before using, baseline; measurements after four weeks. Values represent mean \pm SE.

4. Discussion

Moisture content is an important factor for skin smoothness. That is, the skin loses moisture as the amount of water decreases due to aging and/or lifestyle issues; this may result in wrinkling and the loss of skin flexibility [14]. Further, the mitochondrial function is activated via the binding of eight ALA molecules and one iron molecule [1]. This not only produces metabolic water, but also activates fibroblasts. Previous research has shown that an admixture of ALA and iron ion produces a significant effect on hair growth in mice when compared with iron ion alone [15]. In this study, mitochondrial activity appears to have been promoted because the tested cosmetics included both iron (as pentetate) and ALA. Moreover, the skin may have retained moisture because fibroblasts activated via mitochondrial production produced moisturizing amino acids, such as collagen and hyaluronic acid.

Human skin contains a stratum corneum, epidermal cells, and basal cells from the outside. When applying active ingredients (e.g., through cosmetics) along the surface of the skin, there is a problem in which the stratum corneum acts a barrier. Many believe that it is highly difficult for materials attached to the surface of the skin to reach basal cells situated below the 7 - 10 rows of epidermal cells in order to reach the deeper dermis. Research indicates that a molecular weight of under 500 Da is required to pass through the stratum corneum [16]. Notably, it is thus thought that the common beauty ingredients of collagen and hyaluronic acid cannot penetrate the stratum corneum due to their higher molecular weights. Specifically, the molecular weights of collagen and hyaluronic acid are around 100,000 and 1,000,000 Da or more, respectively, while ALA is much lower at 131.1 Da [17] [18]. For this reason, ALA can better promote turnover of the basal skin layer. By extension, the C-ALA group in this study used ingredients that penetrated to the basal layer, thus increasing and maintaining water contents.

Since ALA can be used to increase water retention, it was expected that participants with large numbers of wrinkles caused by dryness would experience reductions. While the C-ALA group showed improvements at four weeks, the lack of differences found at eight weeks was likely due to low seasonal humidity, which stressed the skin. Further, no significant improvements were observed among participants who were assessed as having a few wrinkles pre-intervention. In this regard, since mitochondrial promotion activated via ALA improves skin moisture contents, it is presumed that fine wrinkles caused by dryness became less noticeable. Specifically, mitochondrial activation results in activated fibroblasts and turnover, which may reduce the number of wrinkles. However, the limitations of our study need to be considered in the interpretation of results. It is difficult to evaluate the effects of cosmetics alone because the effects of temperature, humidity, and ultraviolet rays due to the seasons and the effects of air conditioners are inevitable. Furthermore, it should be taken into consideration that skin conditions also depend on sleep time, stress, and diet.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, cosmetics containing ALA phosphate (31 ng/day) improves skin moisture contents and reduces wrinkles when using the cosmetics twice per day.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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