

Protective effects of skin barrier integrity against emotional stress, by an enriched Oat β -Glucan complex derived from *Avena sativa L.*

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Introduction

A stress response is the activation of the endocrine, neurologic and immune systems triggering a cascade of impacts, that are both systemic and cutaneous.¹ The consequential release of cortisol, catecholamines and neuropeptides have multiple effects including an increase in skin inflammation, impaired skin barrier function, impaired wound healing, and suppressed immunity.²

β -Glucans (BG) are natural cell wall polysaccharides found in yeast, fungi, seaweed, and cereal. Oat β -glucan (OBG) is a polysaccharide made of a linear branched chain of D-glucose monosaccharides bonded by mixed $\beta(1 \rightarrow 3)$ and $\beta(1 \rightarrow 4)$ linkages. In this poster, the OBG complex is obtained from oat bran subject to an enzymatic treatment and wet milling, followed by centrifugation and ultrafiltration (manufacturing process optimized to preserve the original and natural structure of oat molecules).

Cortisol is a primary (psychological) stress hormone and prolonged exposure to elevated levels causes an increase in reactive oxygen species and increased oxidative stress.³ As a result, skin loses elasticity resulting in fine lines and wrinkles.¹

To address this issue, these studies evaluate **how an oat β -Glucans complex, counteract the detrimental effects of stress induced-skin ageing.**

Results & Discussion

Effect on Stratum Corneum Integrity under Stress

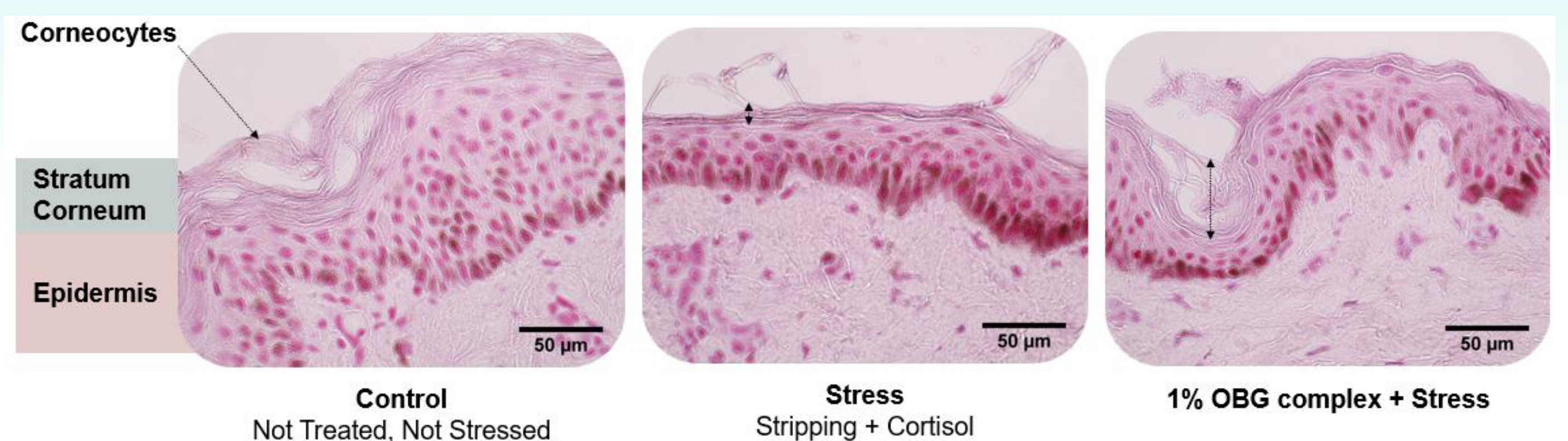


Figure 1: *In situ* visualisation of the stratum corneum layers (40x objective)

With 1% OBG complex in combination with cortisol, the skin was protected from the stress-induced decrease of stratum corneum (and epidermis) thickness.

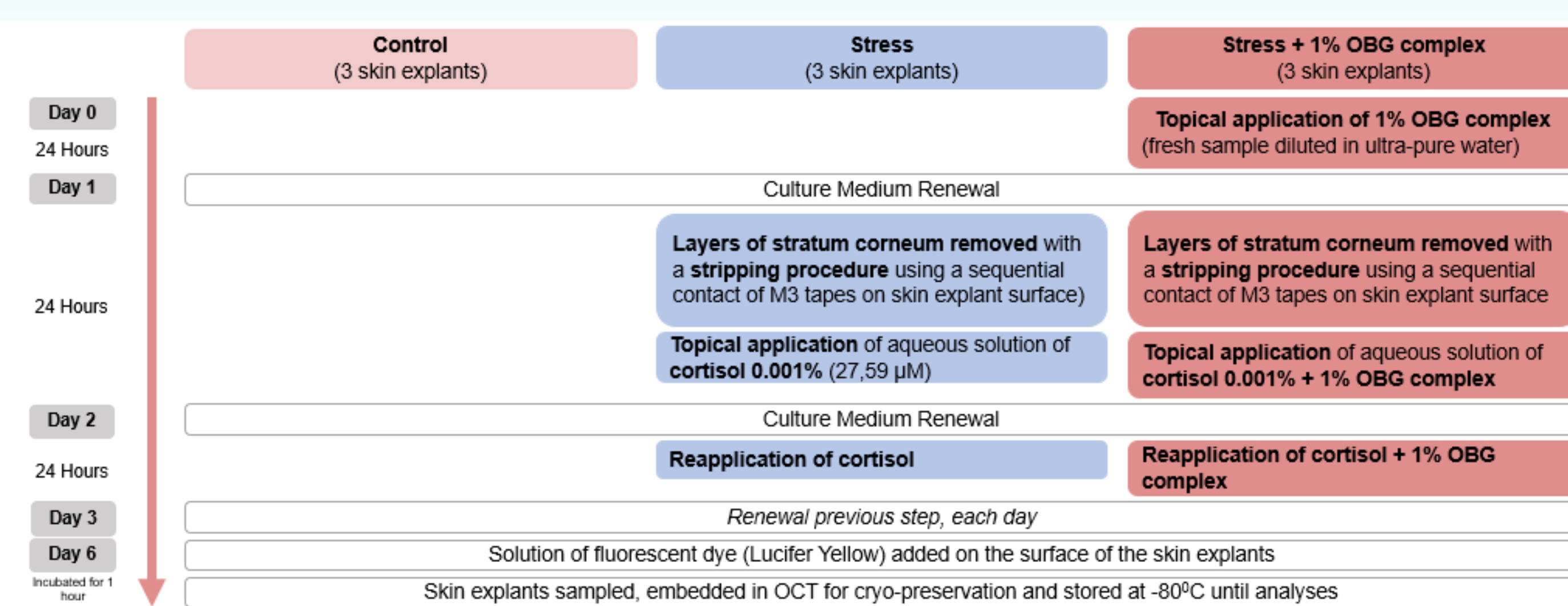
OBG complex can prevent the effect of cortisol-induced oxidative stress on the stratum corneum thickness by 15%* ($p < 0.1$), and the number and integrity of corneocyte layers by 31%*** ($p < 0.001$).

Materials & Methods

Effect on Stratum Corneum Integrity under Stress (ex vivo)

Human skin model: 35-year-old female Caucasian

Product treatment:



1. Stratum Corneum Thickness with Hematoxylin and Eosin staining
2. Number of Corneocytes Layers with Safranin-O red solution staining
3. Skin Barrier Integrity with DAPI (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole) staining

By evaluation of the specific fluorescent signal intensity and collection of light microspore images (epi-fluorescent microscope).

Effect on Skin Roughness (double-blind half-face in vivo)

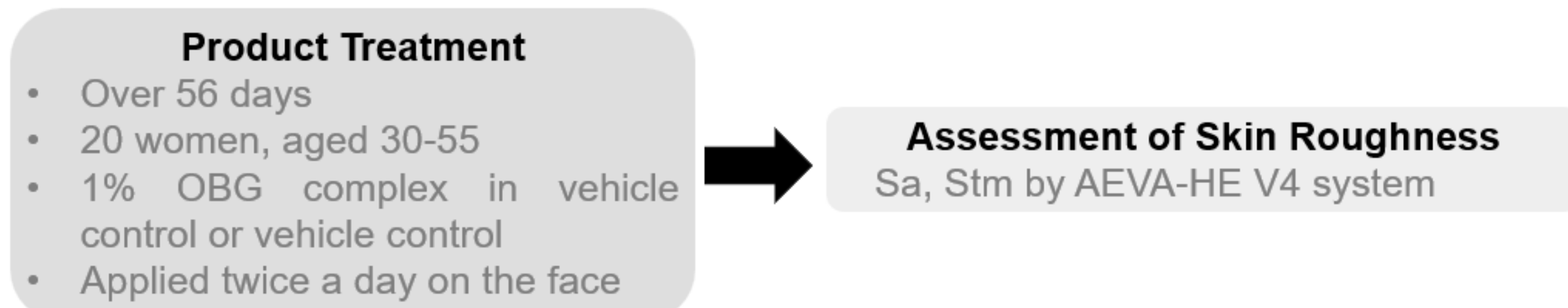
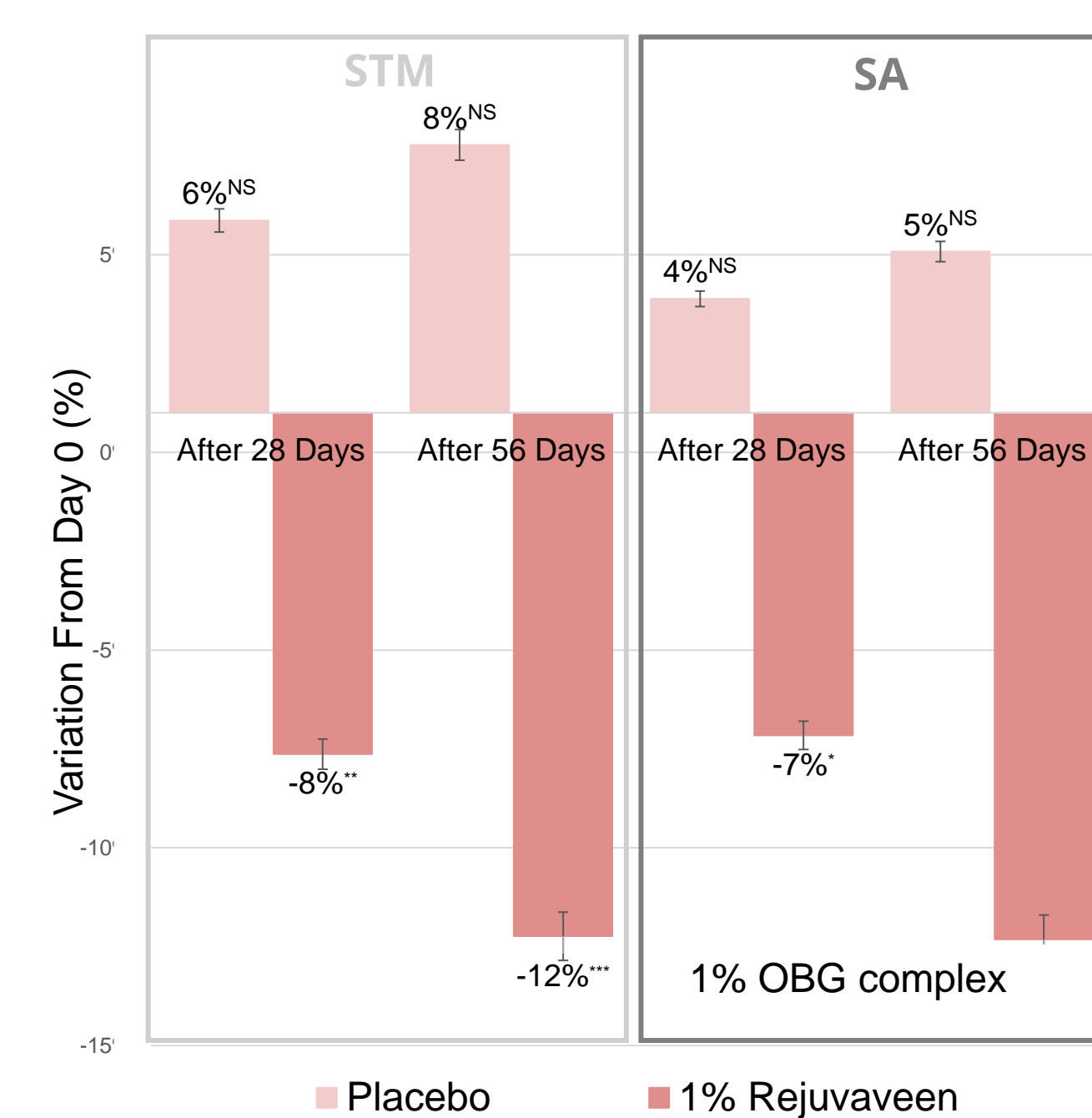


Figure 2: *In Situ* visualisation of fluorescent dye permeability for skin barrier integrity evaluation (10x objective)

When the stress was applied with 1% OBG complex, the skin was significantly protected from damage to its barrier integrity (by 82%*, $p < 0.001$).**

Effect on Skin Roughness



OBG complex displayed smoothing and anti-roughness effects after 56 days, substantiated in a significant decrease of roughness parameters, as compared to the baseline values.

Conclusions

Modern day lifestyle results in sustained stress levels that can make the skin appear visibly aged. From these findings, it has been demonstrated that topical application of **oat β -Glucans complex is able to protect the skin from the undesirable effects of a stressful lifestyle.** OBG complex prevents the consequences of cortisol induced oxidative stress, protects against stress-induced skin thinning and improves skin texture.

References

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3. Lee D. et al. Technical and clinical aspects of cortisol as a biochemical marker of chronic stress. *BMB Rep*. 2015, 48:209-16.