# Labskin to assess performance of ingredients and formulations making anti-dandruff claims



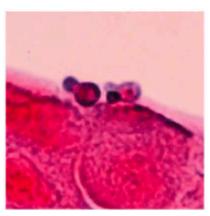
## OBJECTIVE

Application of ingredients for the treatment of dandruff to Labskin full thickness living skin equivalent to determine the immediate and residual effects on the viability of Malassezia globosa and Malassezia restricta.

## METHODS

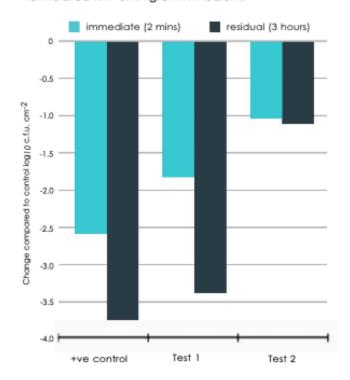
- To assess immediate anti-fungal activity, products were applied to the surface of Labskin precolonised for 24h with Malassezia globosa and Malassezia restricta in GS-24. After 2 minutes exposure, the skin surface was washed using a modified scrub wash with neutraliser and viable Malassezia enumerated on RM-SMA agar medium.
- To assess residual anti-fungal activity, products were applied to the surface of Labskin for 2 minutes and then removed by washing. The skin surface was then colonised with Malassezia globosa and Malassezia restricta in GS-24 and incubated. After 3h, the skin surface was washed using a modified scrub wash and viable Malassezia enumerated.

Figure 1 - Budding Malassezia on LabSkin



## RESULTS

Malassezia were recovered from the surface of LabSkin using our modified scrub wash technique and viable cells enumerated on our specially formulated RM--SMA growth medium.



## SUMMARY

Compared to classic in vitro antimicrobial testina protocols (MIC, MBC etc.) where materials are presented in solution, Labskin provides a living, skin-equivalent testing surface which supports the growth of Malassezia in a phenotypicallyrelevant manner.

The Labskin model can be used to evaluate ingredients and formulations benchmarked against products of recognised clinical activity, and its enhanced predictivity can help to de-risk the move from in vitro screening to clinical assessment.

Labskin can be used within the same experimental design to evaluate several endpoints including cytokine responses (i.e. IL-1a, IL-6, IL-8, PGE2, TNFa, IL-10 etc.), histological changes, wound repair and photo-reactivity in addition to skin commensal and pathogenic microorganisms.

