The Future of Hair Health: Molecular Repair Technology



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Session Overview

Haircare History

- Cosmetic
 Chemistry
- Bond Builders
- Emerging
 Technologies

Hair Science

- Hair Structure +
 Biochemistry
- Hair Damage
- Industry
 Approaches

Molecular Repair

- What is it?
- What makes it different?
- BioMIMETICS
- BioTECH

Questions?

 Time for audience Qs & discussion



Hair Care Industry Evolution



Manageability: Surface Modification

Cosmetic chemistry approaches to alter how hair looks + feels to improve experience—but not address underlying cause



Preservation: Bond Builders

New active agents to artificially reconnect specific bonds and reinforce proteins



Next Generation: Molecular Repair

Evolution beyond cosmetic chemistry & bond builders – holistic multi-bond repair of internal structure









Enter the World of Hair: Cuticle

- The exterior of hair—the cuticle—is made of flattened, overlapping scales
- These swell or "open" when wet; altered by pH



• First line of defense: acts like a barrier, protecting the inside of hair (the cortex)



Enter the World of Hair: Cortex

- Structured much like a rope or cable, the cortex is made up of long, intertwining fibers of keratin
- These combine in great numbers to generate lots of **strength**





Proteins & Bonds

Structure

Hair is made up of **protein** (keratin)



Bonds

Work together to stabilize proteins



Disulfide bond Van der Waals bond Alair backbone Hydrogen bond Electrostatic bond



Proteins & Bonds

$\textbf{Bonds} \rightarrow \textbf{Structure}$

Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins.

They are linked by **peptide bonds**.

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Proteins & Bonds

$\textbf{Bonds} \rightarrow \textbf{Structure}$

Chains of amino acids linked by **peptide bonds** form proteins.

These polypeptide chains are further stabilized by other bonds.

The α -helix is the basic unit of fibrous keratin in the cortex



HAIRSCIENCE



Splitting Hairs



Cut-across of a cable





Cut-across of a hair fiber



All Hair is Chemically Equal

Human Hair Proteins + Keratin

- The structure of hair + the genes coding its proteins = the **same** in all hair types
- Curl is determined by **follicle shape + distribution** of keratin within hair fiber
- Modern methods categorize hair by shape into 8 curl types I-VIII:



Chemical Services + Environment Damage Hair

Virgin hair = myth

Bleach, Color, Perms, Relaxers

High pH (10-12) Oxidizing chemicals Severe protein damage

Water, Heat, Mechanical

Wet hair = weak hair Heat degrades structure Brushing + styling cause breakage

Environmental Exposure

Metals in water UV from sunlight Urban pollution



Breaking Bonds + Damaging Structure

- Damaged hair loses the integrity of its protein structure
- As **bonds break** due to chemical aggressors, mechanical forces, environmental factors, the fibrous **cortex begins to degrade**
- Disulfide bonds are only one small piece of the whole puzzle (MANY kinds of bonds)
- Breaks in the main keratin chain backbone = major cause of damage to hair that result in loss of mechanical strength + elasticity.



Cosmetic Chemistry

- Traditional cosmetics are formulated to improve hair manageability
- Achieved by modifying the surface of hair fibers
- Depositing a conditioning agent such as a polymer, silicone, or oil
- These coat hair making it look shinier, feel softer + smoother, and style easier
- But **do not** address the structure of hair inside



Bond Builders

- Bond builders target elements of hair structure
- Zero in on **one specific type of bond** of hair fibers
 - Disulfide bond
 - Ionic bond
 - Hydrogen bond
- If this single bond type is disturbed, the active's link to hair structure can be compromised
- Missing the greater picture



Molecular Repair

- Structure = strength!
- Understands that molecules are held together by many many types of bond
- Forms a network of different bonds to stitch broken proteins back together
- Reconnecting breaks in structure, in all dimensions, to **restore strength & elasticity**
- Optimized from our biology to be the BEST fit





What is Biomimetics?

- Biomimetic = mimics (imitates) biology
- Hair is made up of mostly protein (like keratin)
- The K18 peptide mimics the natural structure of hair proteins
- K18 scientists studied the proteins that make up human hair to find a biologicallyidentical peptide capable of repairing hair



What is Biotechnology?

- Biotech = technology that uses biology
- Naturally produced compounds are often the inspiration; biotech enables us to produce them more sustainably
- Microbes express genes or transform materials
- Solfarcos uses microbes as factories to produce & research different peptides





K18 & Hair

Why is K18 so good at binding to hair keratin?

Biomimetic peptide made of the same building blocks as hair keratin—identical to those in our hair!

It is just the right:

- Size or length (NUMBER of amino acids)
- Composition (TYPE + ORDER of amino acids)

To travel past the cuticle and into the cortex of hair + reconnect breaks in protein chains.

It interacts via different types of bonding with hair proteins!

Hydrophobic, *disulfide*, and *polar bonds* are some examples of the interactions between hair keratin and the K18 peptide that enable it to stitch broken proteins back together.



Just like letters in a word, the **number**, **orde**r, + **type** of amino acids change the nature of a peptide



K18 & Hair



Biomimetic Peptide + Molecular Repair

- The K18 peptide leverages molecular repair through biomimetic hair science
 - **Biomimetic** = mimics natural structure of hair proteins
- K18 repairs hair from the inside out (different than traditional cosmetic chemistry)
- The K18 peptide is **unique** composition + size (number, type, order of amino acids) matter!
- The peptide forms numerous kinds of bond with hair proteins to reconnect structural breaks

• K18 reinforces strength in all dimensions

thank you!



questions?

