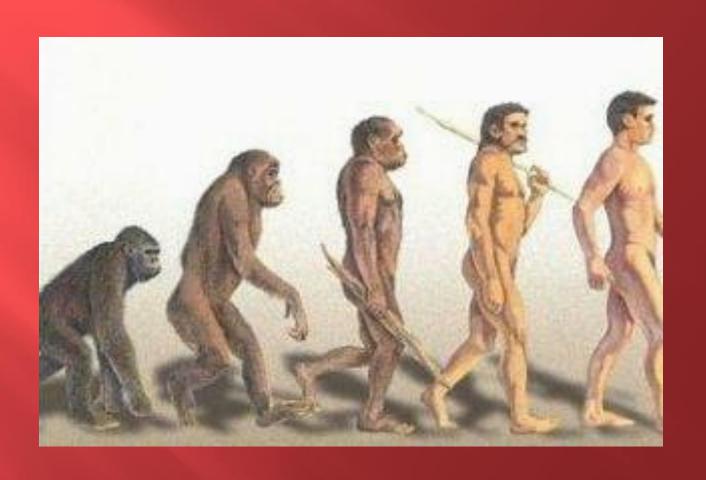
# AN INTRODUCTION TO HAIR AND THE HAIR STRUCTURE

## Trefor Evans, Ph.D

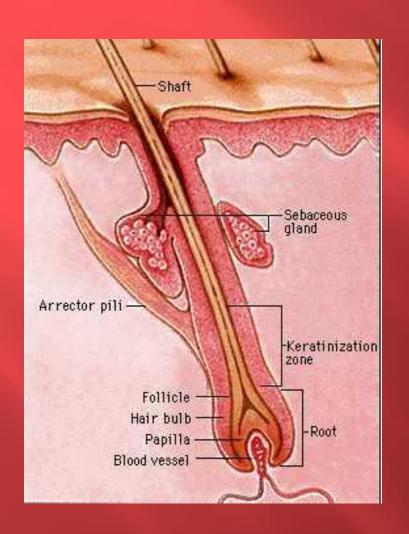
Institute Fellow, TRI-Princeton

TEvans@TRIPrinceton.org

## Why do we have hair?



## Some general hair facts



Hair fibers grow out of follicles that cover the scalp.

On average typical head contain 100,000 – 150,000 fibers.

Hair grows at the bulb in the base of each follicle and is nourished by blood vessels.

Hair undergoes cross-linking in the "keratinization zone" and emerges onto the head in an inert (dead) form.



## Hair comes in a bewildering variety of sizes, shapes, and colors

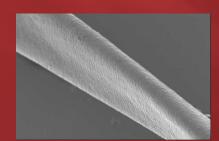


## Hair comes in a bewildering variety of sizes, shapes and colors



Average diameter of hair is typically around 70 µm – although not unusual to find hair anywhere in the range ≈ 50-110 µm.

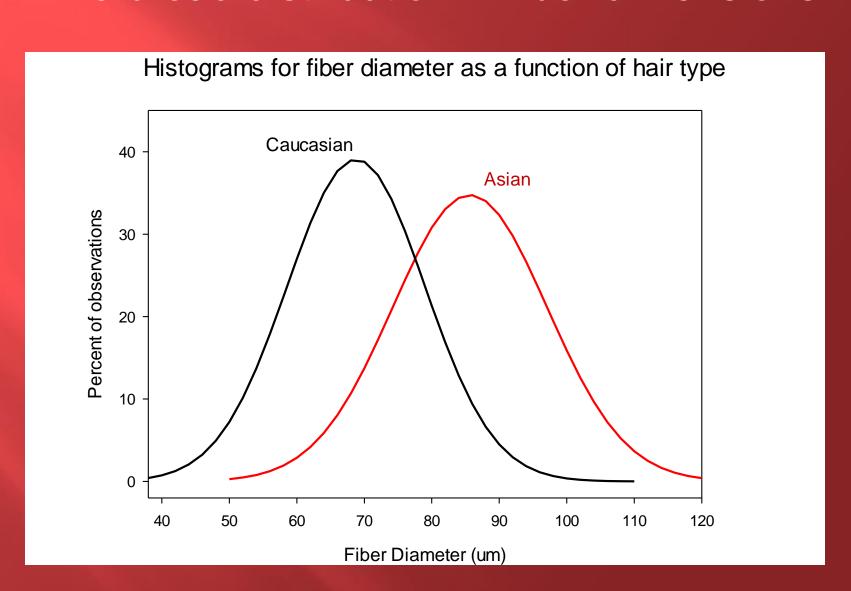
Spherical, oval, ribbon-like.



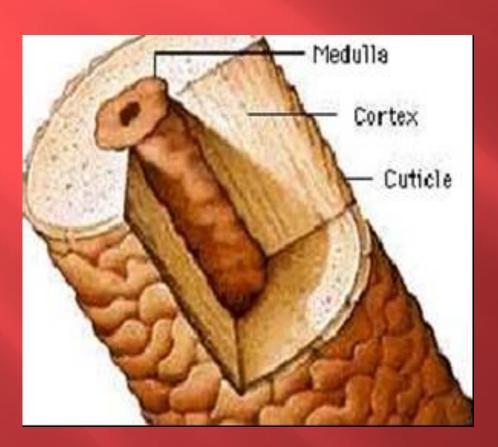


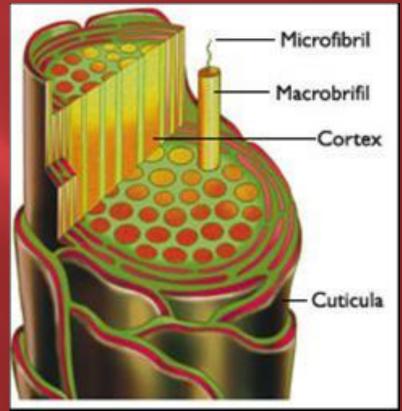
Hair grows at around ½ inch per month.

#### The broad distribution in fiber dimensions

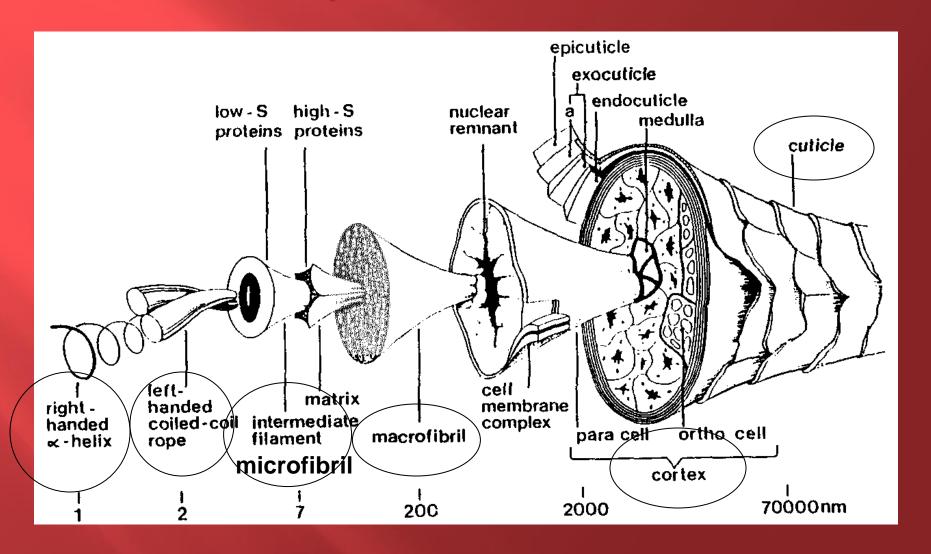


## The Complex Structure of Hair





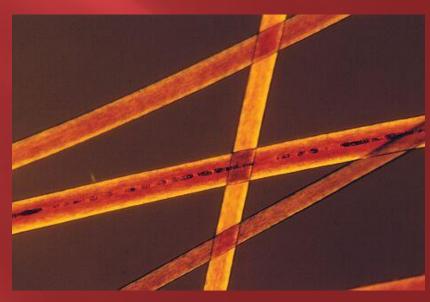
## The Complex Structure of Hair

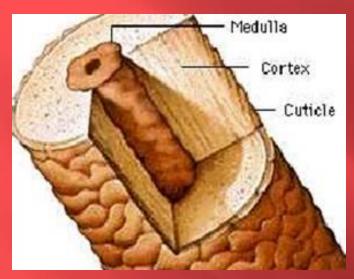


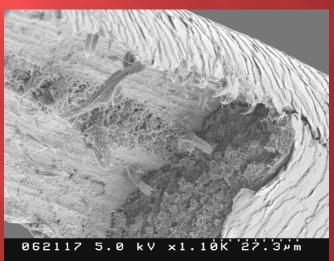
## Light microscopy pictures

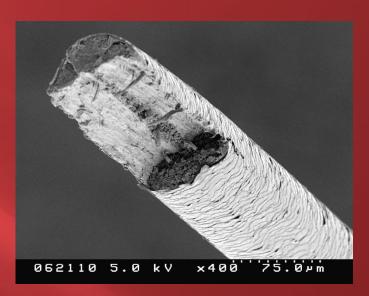


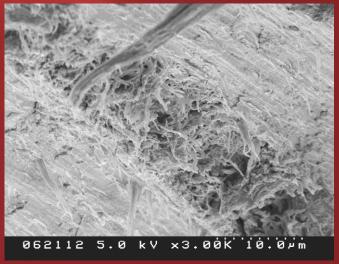


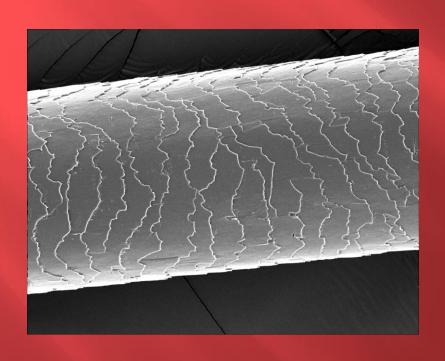


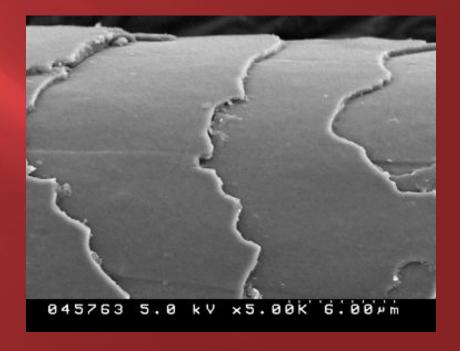


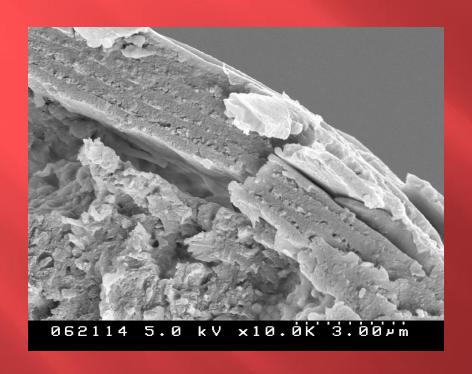


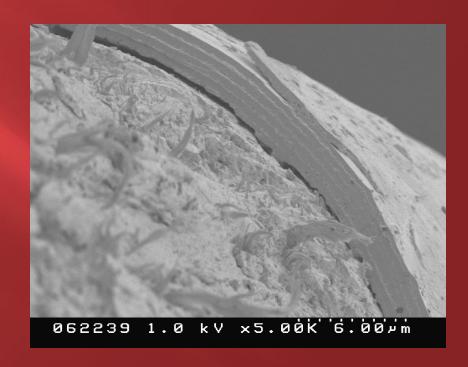


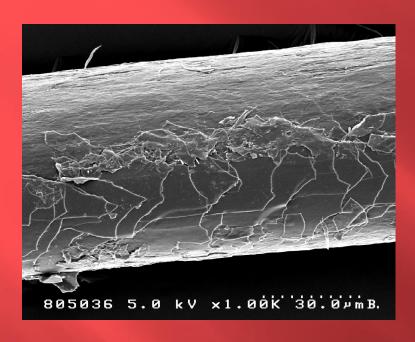


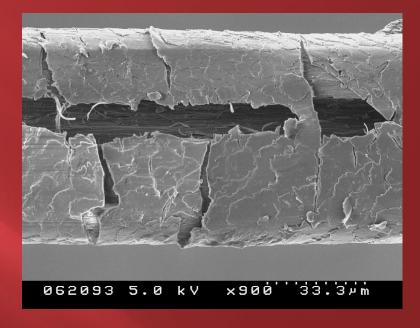


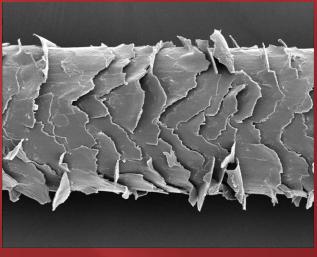












## Cuticle myths – opening and closing



# Eat your way to healthy



#### Protein

Hair's building block, It strengthens the hair shaft and reduces damage.

### Keratin

Hair is composed of a specific protein - keratin

Keratin characterized by the presence of the amino acid, cystine



## Keratin as a claims ingredient







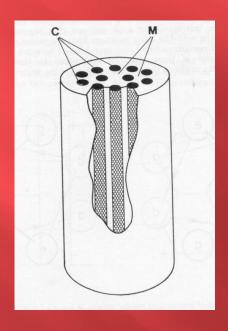






#### Keratin

Macrofibril consists of crystalline  $\alpha$ -helical keratin microfibrils embedded in amorphous keratin matrix.

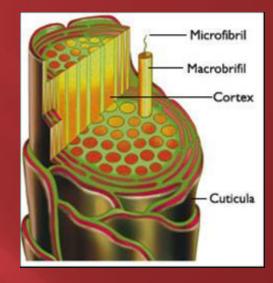


Schematic stress-strain curves for wet and dry hair Dry Wet Force (gmf) % Extension

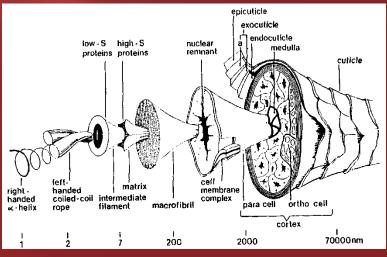
Feughelman's 2-phase model Textile Res.J., 29, (1959), 223-229.

## Cell Membrane Complex

It is estimated that the keratin components represent around 90% of the mass of a hair fiber. The remaining 10% of non-keratinous materials are often grouped together under the rather broad classification of lipids.



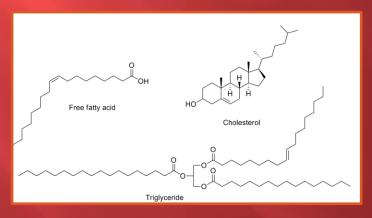
The Cell Membrane Complex: Three related but different cellular cohesion components of mammalian fibers – by Clarence Robbins, Journal of Cosmetic Science, Vol. 60(4), 2009, p437-465.



## Lipids

#### Lipid-like materials

Fatty acids
Cholesterol
hydrocarbons
Squalene
wax esters
triglycerides
ceramides.



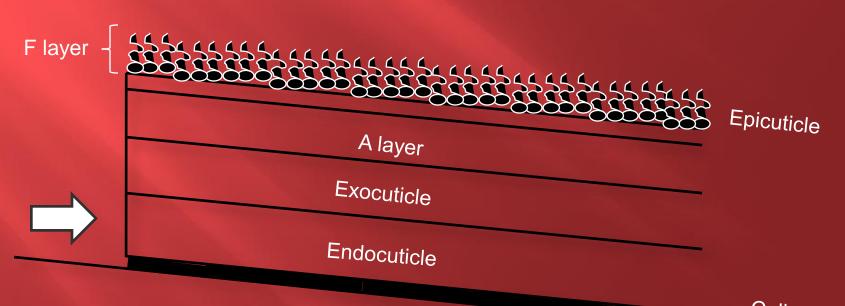
Curry, K.V. and Golding, S., Hair lipids – I. The extraction of fatty materials from hair clippings, JSCC, 22, 681-699 (1971)

Masukawa et al., Characterization of the lipid composition at the proximal root regions of human hair. JSCC, 56, 1-16 (2005)

Masukawa & Tsujimura, Characterization of ceramides in human hair. Proc. 15<sup>th</sup> International Hair Science Symposium, 2007

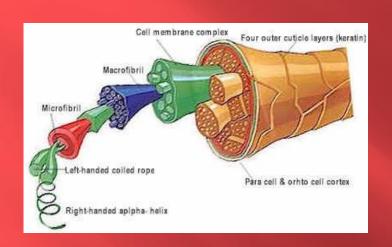
## The cuticle structure

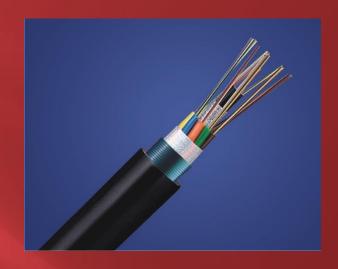
Epicuticle is ≈ 75% heavily cross-linked protein covered by a lipid layer (≈ 25%) which is predominantly 18 methyleicosanoic acid (18-MEA)

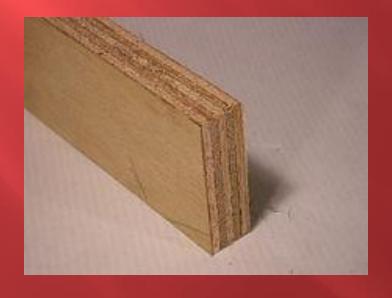


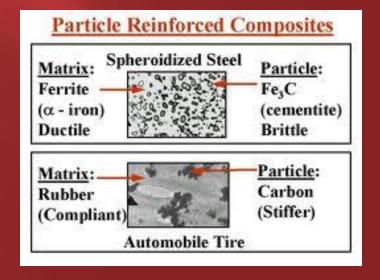
Cell membrane complex (CMC)

## Hair is a complex bio-composite







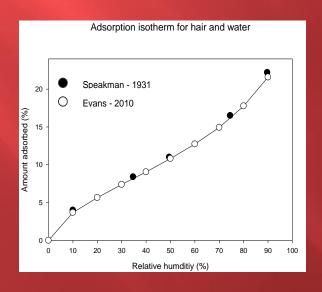


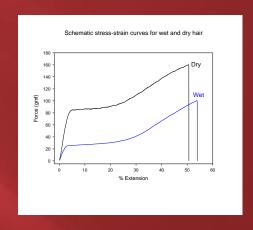
## The effect of water on hair properties

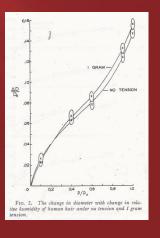
It has been suggested that water should be considered part of the hair structure due to the considerable effect it has on the properties.

The presence of water "plasticizes" the hair structure.

Water also causes hair to swell.







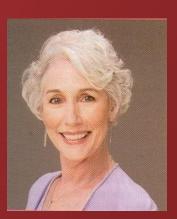
## The Color of Hair











eumelanin

pheomelanin

The natural color of hair is determined by its melanin content. The color is dictated by the amount and type of melanin present.



## The Shape of Hair







The manner in which fibers grow out of the follicle is believed to dictate hair conformation.





Images taken from Thibaut, S., O. Gaillard, P. Bouhanna, D. W. Cannell and B. A. Bernard, Human hair shape is programmed from the bulb, Br J Dermatol 152(4): 632-638 (2005).

## Hair Insults

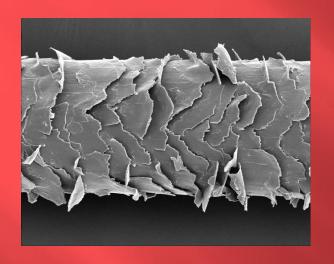


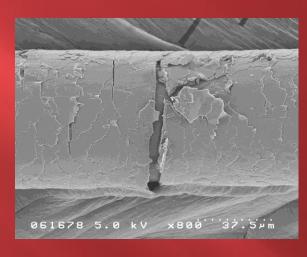
## Hair repair

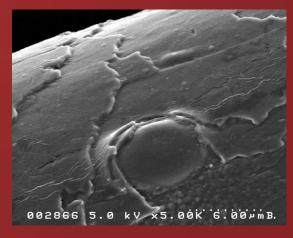


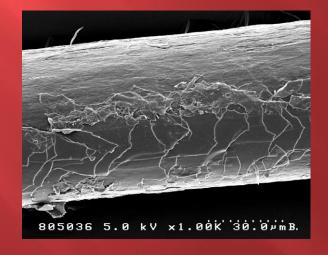
REPAIRS UP TO 1 YEAR OF DAMAGE IN 1 USE Repair Damaged Hair

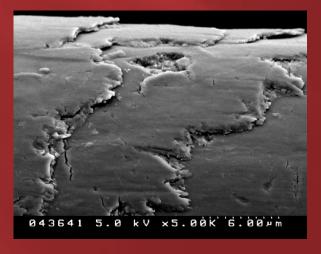
## Surface damage via Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)



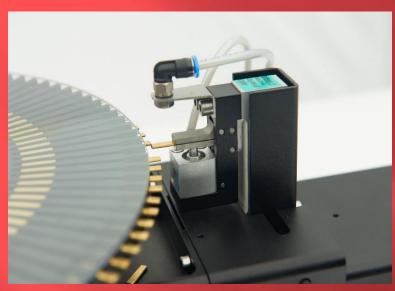


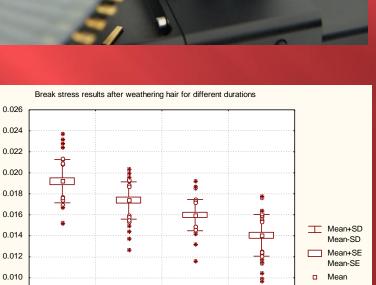






## Decreasing tensile strength





300 hrs

500 hrs

150 hrs

Treatment

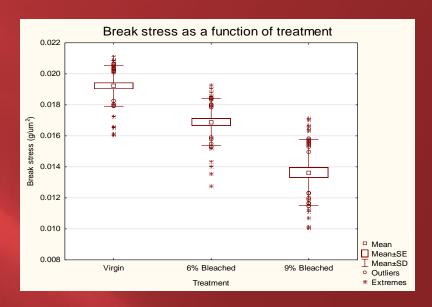
Outliers

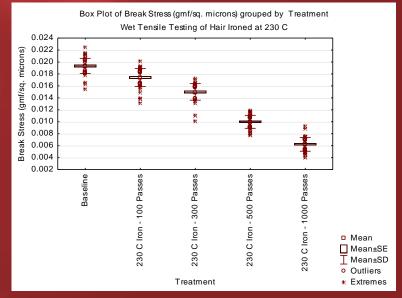
Extremes

Break Stress (g/um2)

0.008

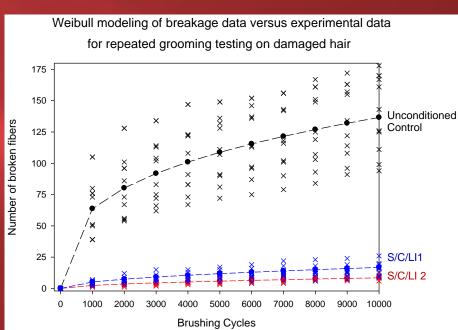
Untreated





#### Repeated grooming experiments





# Extraordinary conclusions require extraordinary evidence.

## Summary/Conclusions

Hair possesses a bewildering complex bio-composite structure.

Hair comes in a wide variety of sizes shapes and colors.

The intrinsic properties of hair can be hugely altered by all the things we do to it.

Conventional daily products provide maintenance.

## Thank you for your attention.

Questions ???

tevans@triprinceton.org