



An innovative soft tissue filler technology based on photocurable rhCollagen for correction of contour deficiencies and promotion of tissue regeneration

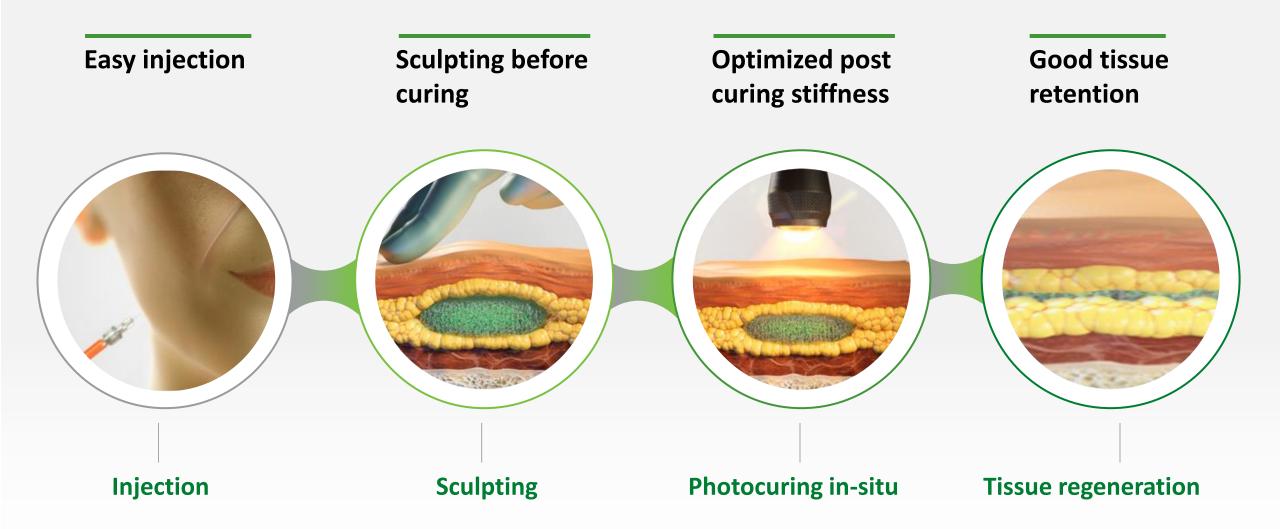
Jasmine Seror, PhD

Jasmine@collplant.com

www.collplant.com

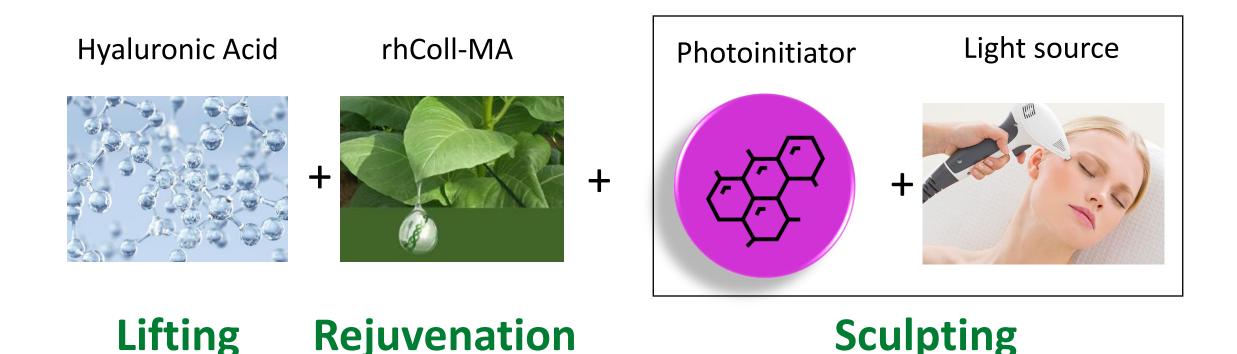


## An innovative soft tissue filler for contour deficiencies corrections using light

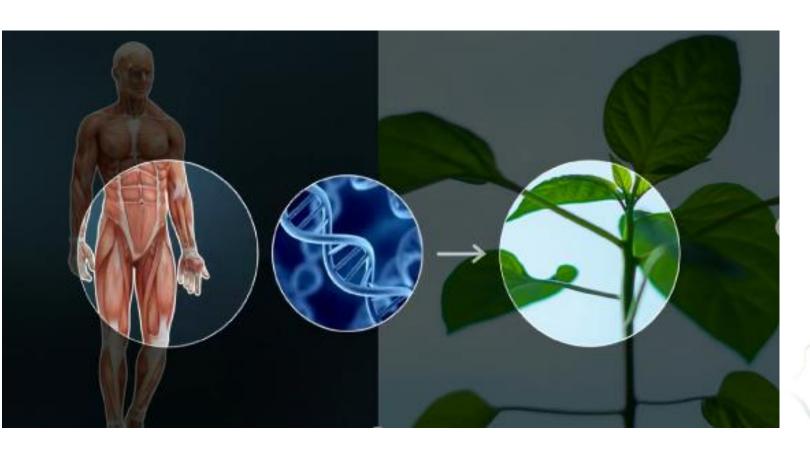


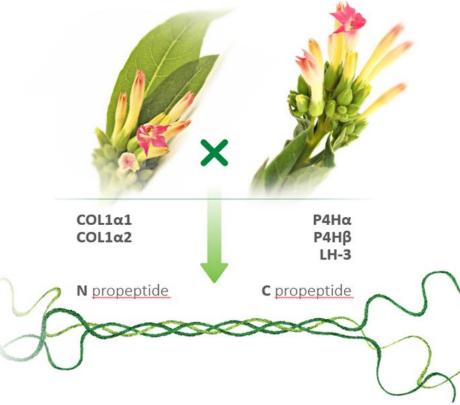


## The soft tissue filler is comprised of chemically modified recombinant human type I collagen (rhCollagen-MA), hyaluronic acid and a photoinitiator



## rhCollagen is extracted from transgenic tobacco plants expressing 5 human genes and is identical to human collagen







## rhCollagen has superior biological properties compared with tissue extracted collagen



#### **Better bio-functionality**

- Accelerates human cell proliferation
- Faster tissue healing



#### **Superior homogeneity**

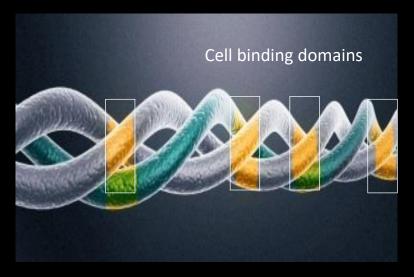
- Controlled physical/rheological properties
- Reproducibility
- Transparency (not visible)



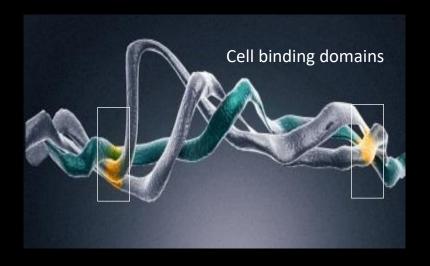
#### Improved safety and greater purity

- Non-immunogenic
- Non-allergenic
- No pathogens
- No foreign body response

#### **Plant-derived**

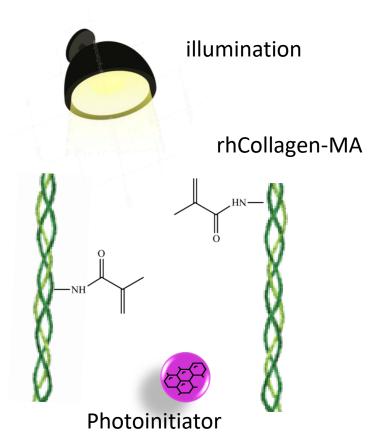


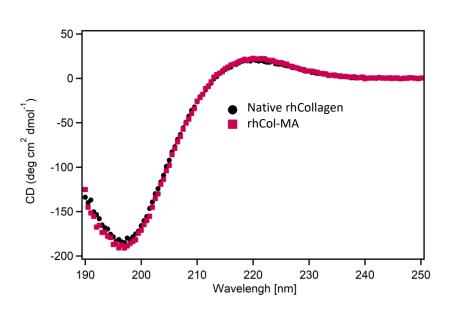
#### **Tissue Extracted**

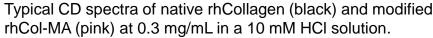


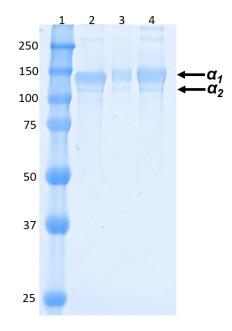


# The rhCollagen-MA crosslinks in the presence of light while maintaining its structural and biological functions



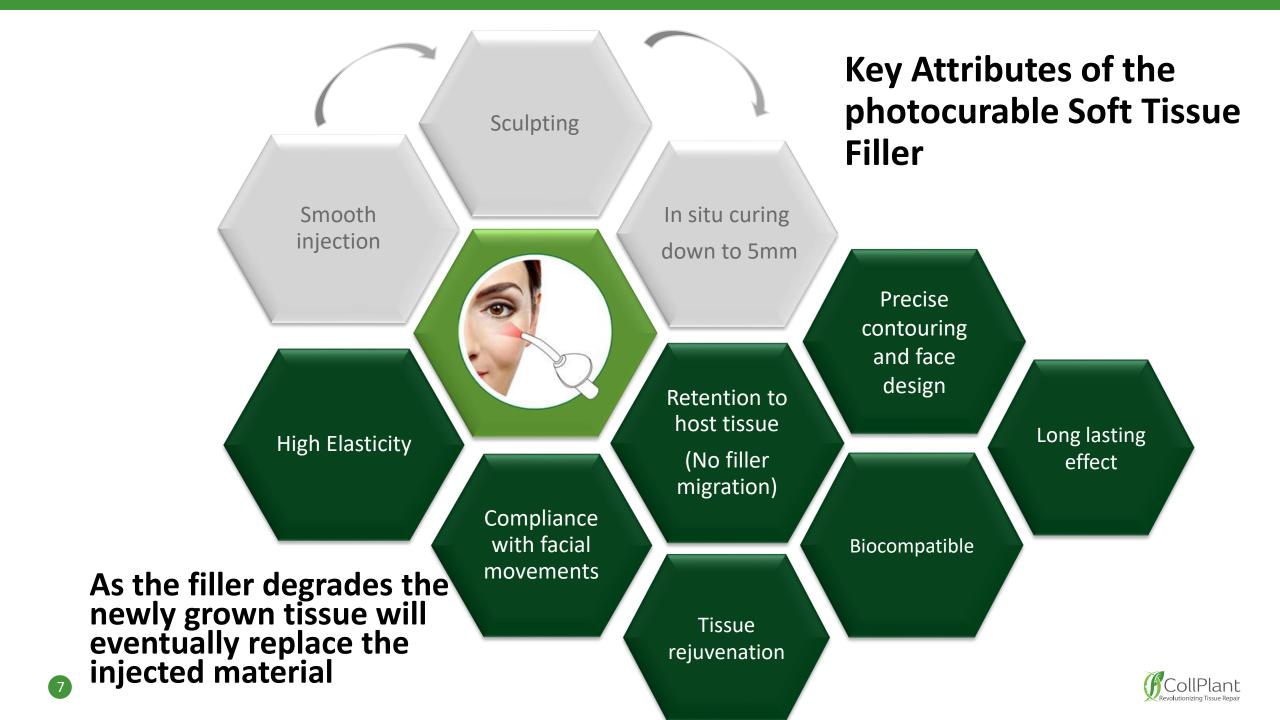






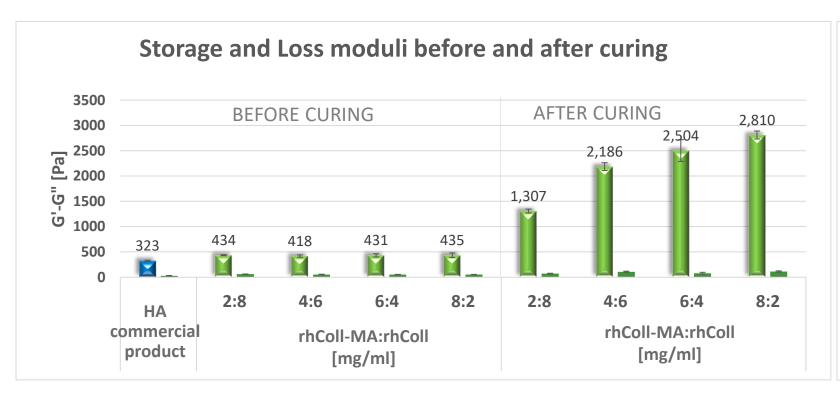
SDS PAGE. Lane 1: Standard protein marker; Lane 2: rhCollagen; Lane 3 and 4: 5  $\mu$ l and 25  $\mu$ l sample of rhCol-MA, respectively.





### Results: Elasticity (elastic- storage modulus)





Frequency sweep tests before curing were performed at constant deformation of 0.8%, at temperature T=22°C

Frequency sweep tests after curing were performed at constant stress Tau= 3Pa, at temperature T=37°C

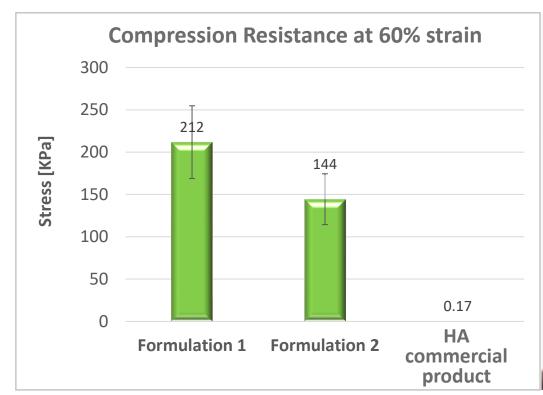
Graph shows average storage and loss moduli before and after curing at f=1Hz

- Before curing (left side): no significant difference between the formulations
- After curing (right side): storage modulus (G') increases with modified rhCollagen concentration
- Higher G' → better resistance to outside forces → better structure



### **Results: Compression Resistance**



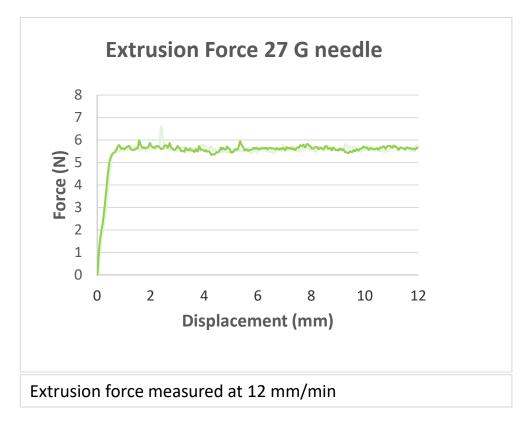


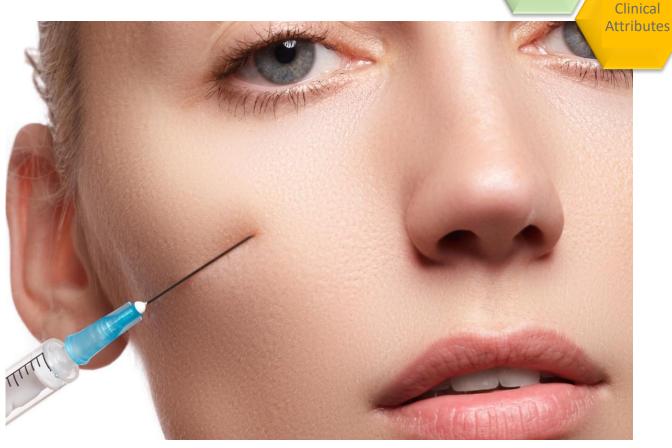


- Higher resistance to compression
- Higher resistance to external forces such as gravity



### **Results: Injectability**





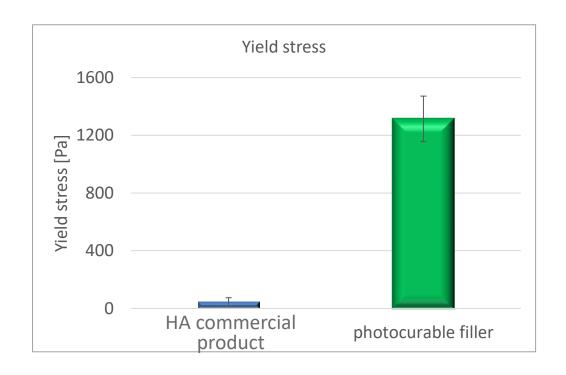
Smooth and easy injectability through 27G needles

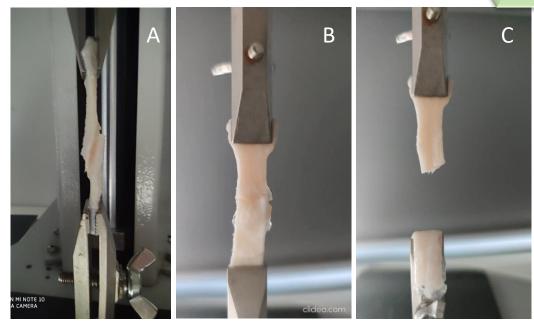




Mechanical properties

#### **Results: Tissue Adhesion**





Mechanical properties

Clinical

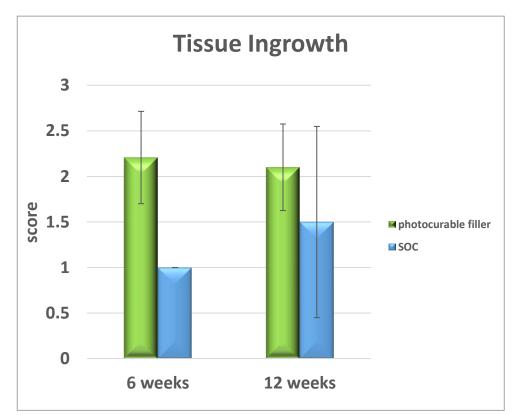
**Attributes** 

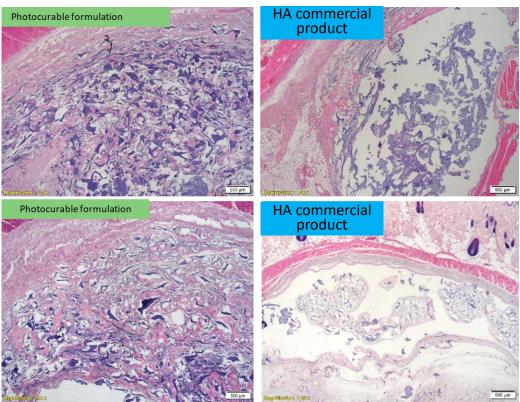
Tissue adhesion test method: A- before shear (side view), B- before shear (front view), C- after shear: at detach (front view)

- Higher shear force is required to separate two skin patches attached using the photocurable filler rather than an HA commercial filler
- Retention to surrounding tissue and compliance with facial movements
- No filler migration

## Results: in-vivo biological response –histology scoring







6 weeks

12 weeks

- ✓ Increased tissue ingrowth within the photocurable filler compared with HA commercial product
- Addition of rhCollagen enhances and promotes tissue regeneration

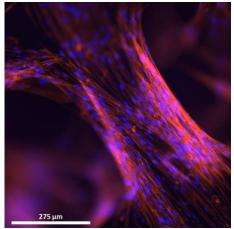




### **Conclusions**

The proposed photocurable filler is designed to allow physicians to shape desired facial contours by using simple transdermal illumination of the injection location and to promote tissue regeneration





Normal human fibroblasts grown on rhCollagen-MA based gel



