

Reviving the Skin from Within: Mechanistic Insights into a Well-Tolerated Dermal Filler - CPM-HA20G

K. Marquardt¹, C. Hartmann¹, S. Sattler², J.Y. Park³, L.A. Parra Hernandez⁴, S. H-Jaccoud¹, C. Wollenburg¹, D. Schäfer¹, T. Hengl¹, T. S. Lim^{5*}
¹R&D Skin Lab & Nonclinical Science Department, Merz Aesthetics GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, ²Rosenparkklinik, Darmstadt, Germany, ³Apkoo-Jung Oracle Dermatology Center, Seoul, Republic of Korea, ⁴Sociedad internacional de rejuvenecimiento facial no quirúrgico (SIRF), Barranquilla, Colombia, ⁵Clique Clinic, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. * Presenting Author.

INTRODUCTION

Dermal fillers composed of hyaluronic acid (HA) combined with glycerol have been clinically shown^{1,2} to enhance skin hydration and quality; the precise mechanisms underlying their efficacy have yet to be fully elucidated.

Here, we investigated the dual hydration mechanisms (Inner & Inside-Out Hydration), cell protection and tolerability, and tissue compatibility of the cohesive polydensified matrix (CPM) filler containing HA and glycerol (CPM-HA20G), focusing on glycerol's unique role.

METHODS

Primary normal human epidermal keratinocytes, *ex vivo* human skin models, and an *in vivo* study were conducted with CPM-HA20G (Belotero® Revive, Anteis S.A., Plan-les-Ouates, Switzerland, a company of the Merz Aesthetics® group) and its ingredient, glycerol. CMP-HA20G and the single humectant glycerol were compared to a sorbitol containing cross-linked HA dermal filler (HA12.5S) or the different humectants mannitol and sorbitol. Protein analysis, cell-based assays, 3D micro-computed tomography (μCT), corneometry, and histology were performed to assess hydration dynamics, glycerol uptake, cellular stress levels, oxidative stress protection (UVB and H₂O₂ induced), tissue integration, and inflammation.

RESULTS

Inner Hydration

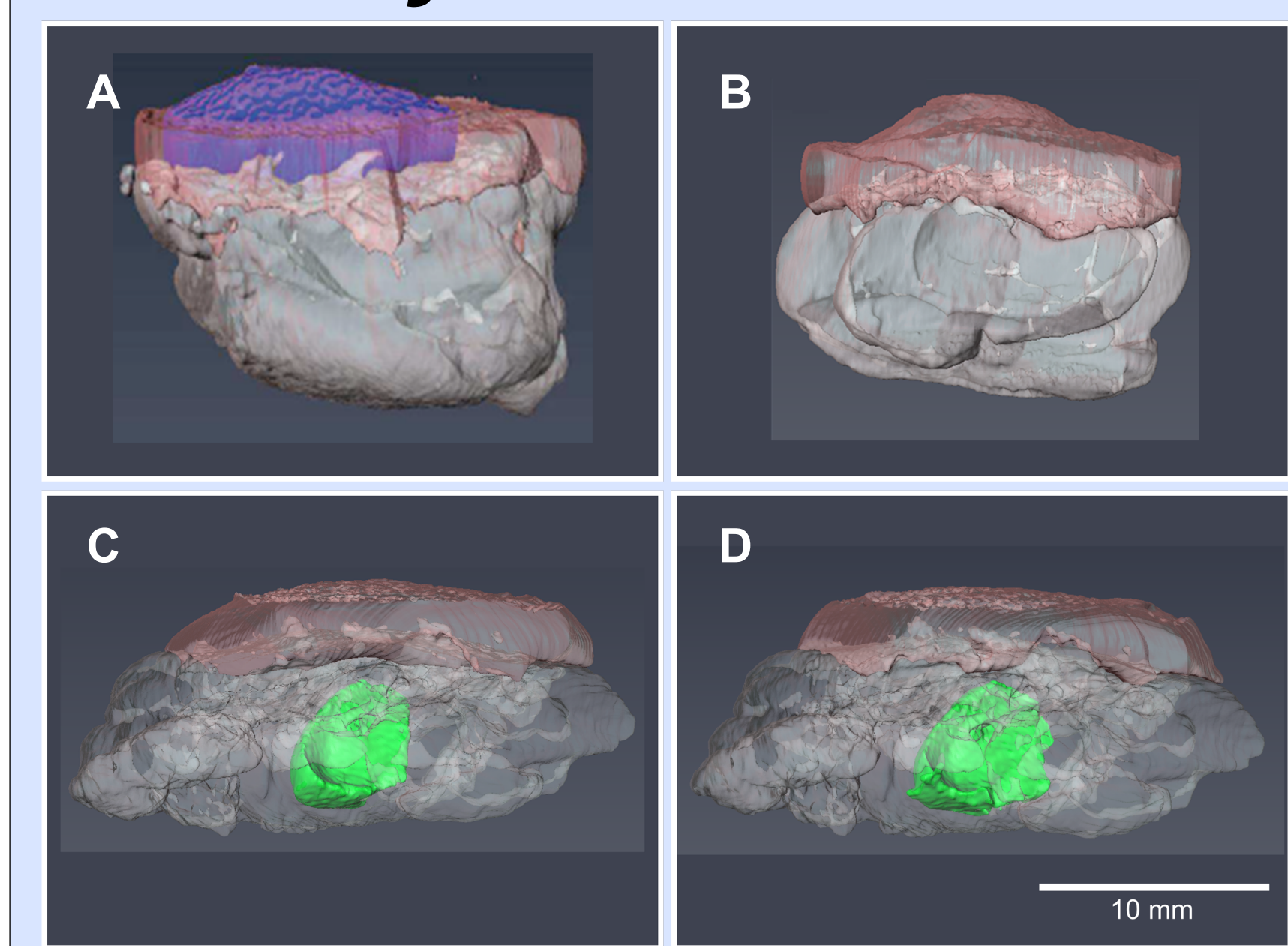


Figure 1: Tissue hydration at the injection site. (A) 3D computer tomography analysis measurements after intradermal injection of dermal filler in a hydrated human skin model and (B) under dehydrated conditions. Hydrated subcutaneous bolus injection after 10 min (C) and (D) 120 min showing an increase of 60%.

Hydrated injection site: blue (intradermal injection) or green (subcutaneous injection); Hypodermis: gray; Epidermis/Dermis: red. Scale: 10 mm.

Hyaluronic acid and glycerol act as natural humectants, hydrating the skin from within and providing the tissue with immediate inner hydration.

Inside-Out Hydration

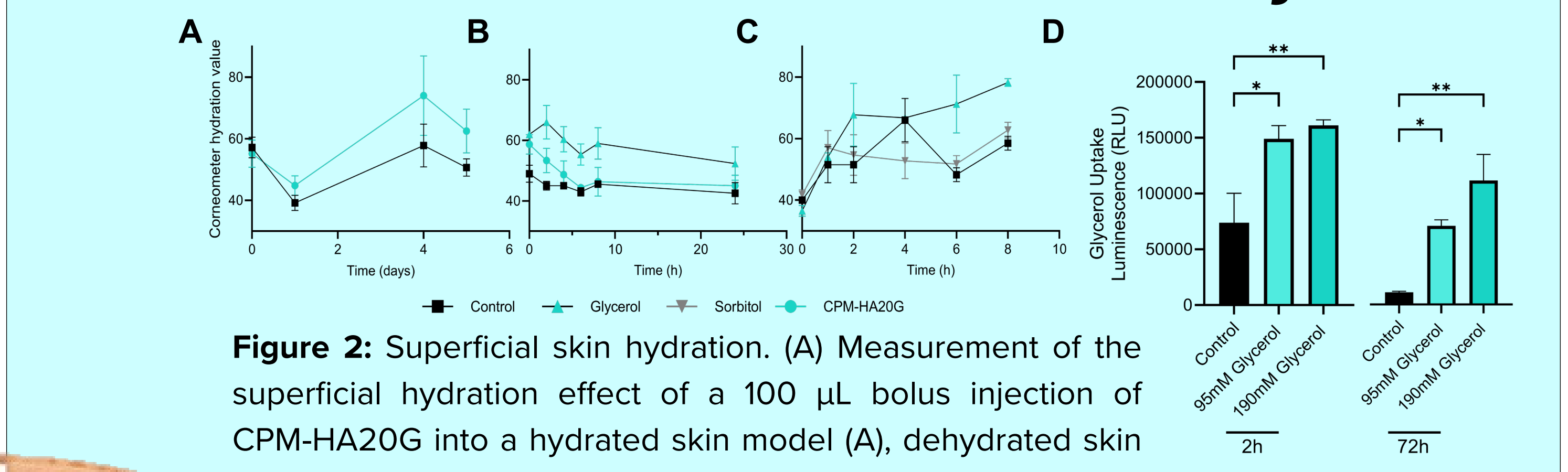


Figure 2: Superficial skin hydration. (A) Measurement of the superficial hydration effect of a 100 μL bolus injection of CPM-HA20G into a hydrated skin model (A), dehydrated skin model (B, C). Control: PBS.

Glycerol uptake via water-glycerol permeable aquaporin (AQP) channels into normal human keratinocytes *in vitro* after treatment with 95 or 190 mM of glycerol for 2, and 72 h using a bioluminescent assay (D). Significance denoted as: * = p < 0.05; ** = p < 0.01; *** = p < 0.001; **** = p < 0.0001.

CPM-HA20G delivers Inside-Out Hydration, as glycerol can be uptaken in NHEKs and transported via terminal differentiation to the skin surface to act as a Natural Moisturizing Factor (NMF).

Cell Protection & Tolerability

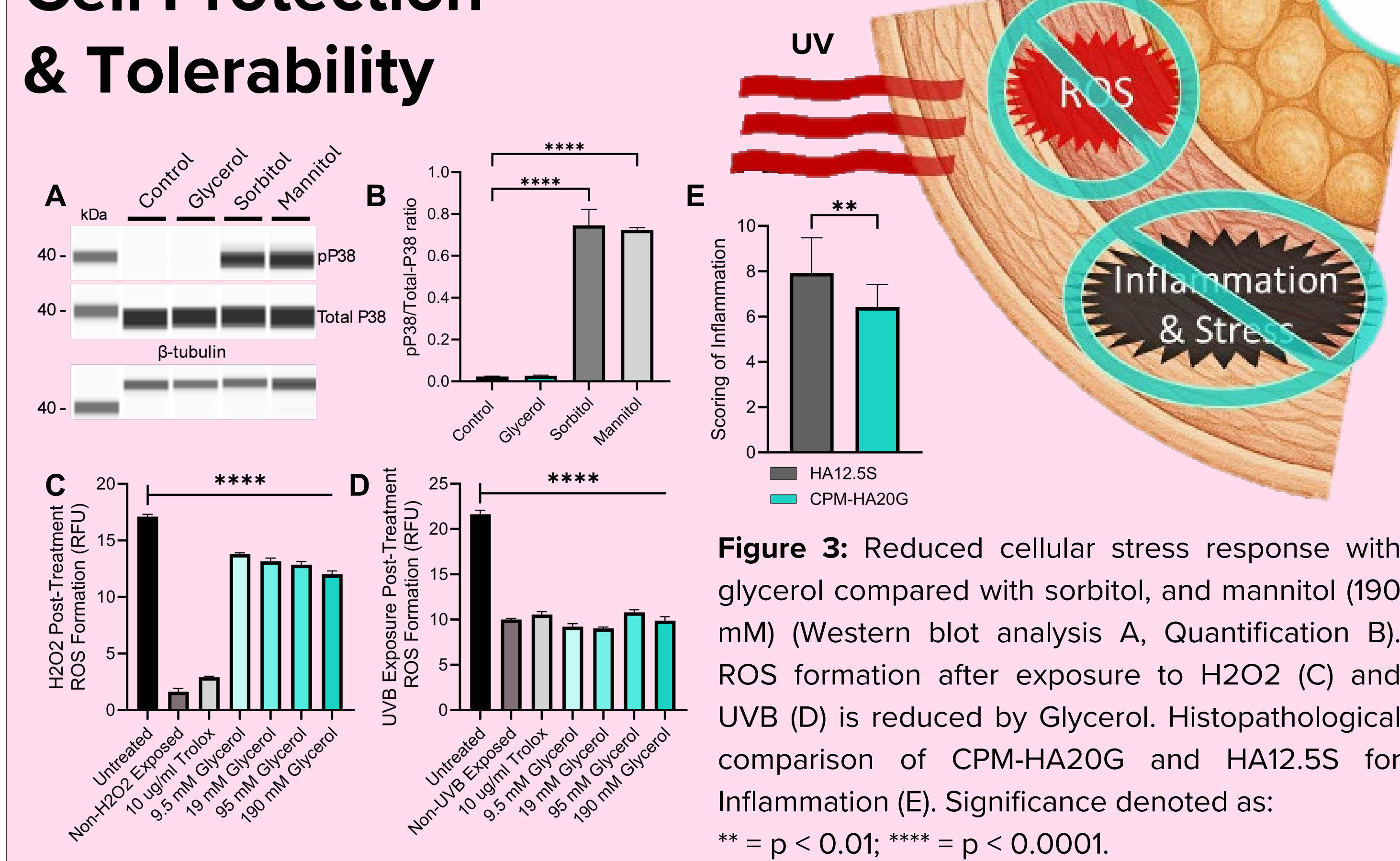


Figure 3: Reduced cellular stress response with glycerol compared with sorbitol, and mannitol (190 mM) (Western blot analysis A, Quantification B). ROS formation after exposure to H₂O₂ (C) and UVB (D) is reduced by Glycerol. Histopathological comparison of CPM-HA20G and HA12.5S for Inflammation (E). Significance denoted as: ** = p < 0.01; **** = p < 0.0001.

Glycerol provides protective functions against induced ROS formation and is well-tolerated by the skin, as it does not upregulate cell stress responses in-vitro or Inflammation in-vivo.

Tissue Integration

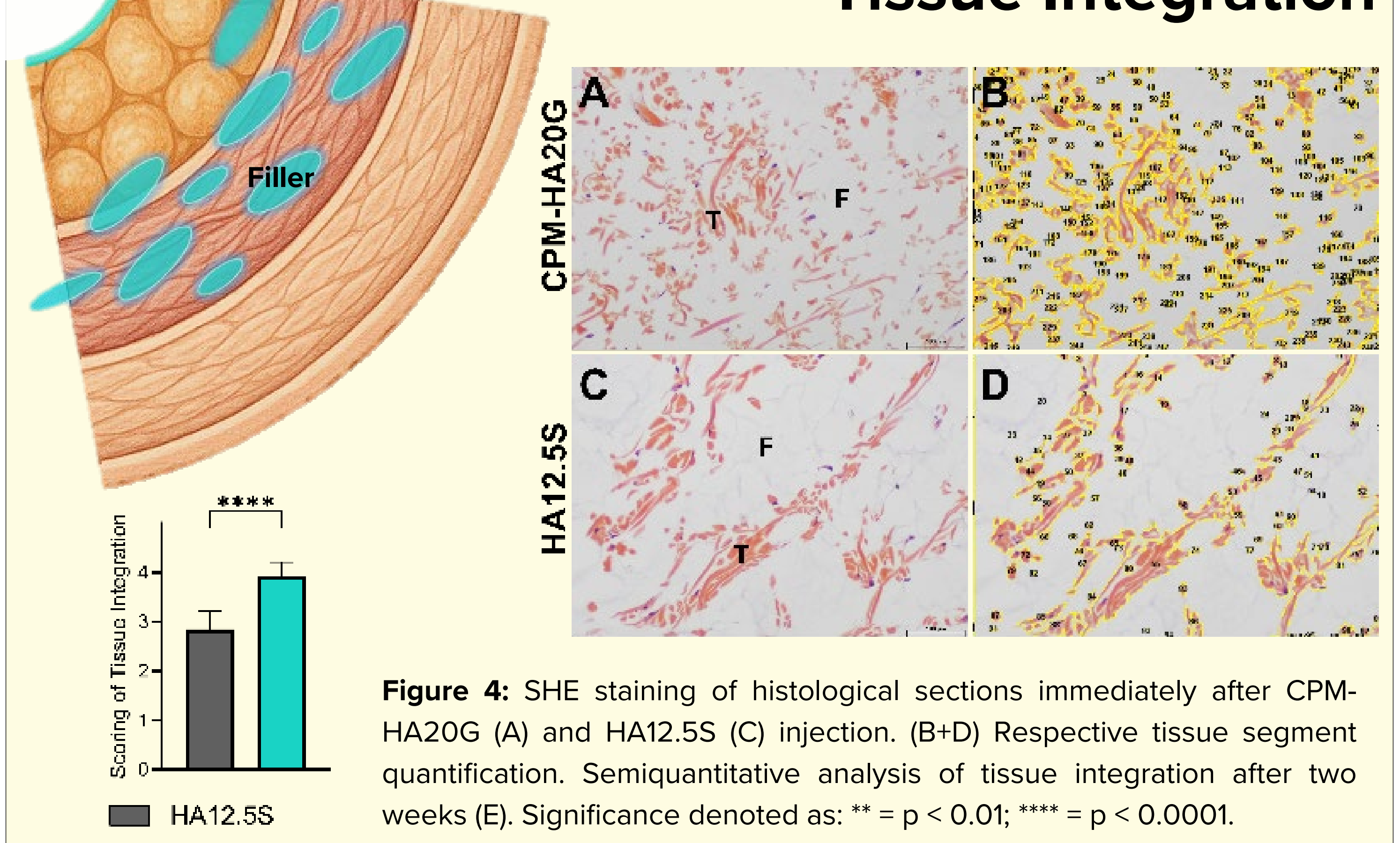


Figure 4: SHE staining of histological sections immediately after CPM-HA20G (A) and HA12.5S (C) injection. (B,D) Respective tissue segment quantification. Semiquantitative analysis of tissue integration after two weeks (E). Significance denoted as: ** = p < 0.01; **** = p < 0.0001. F= filler (grey); T= tissue (red); Scale = 100 μm.

Tissue integration of CPM-HA20G scores higher compared to similar HA-Filler.

CONCLUSIONS

- CPM-HA20G achieves rapid hydration via a dual hydration mechanism and is well tolerable with good tissue integration.
- Glycerol was found to play a unique role in enhancing hydration without inducing stress responses, providing antioxidative capacity and cell protection.
- The results of this study confirm the positive effects observed in clinical studies^{1,2} and provide a mechanistic basis for the efficacy of the dermal filler, CPM-HA20G.

Reference:
¹Hertz-Kleptow D, Hanschmann A, Hofmann M, et al. Facial skin revitalization with CPM-HA20G: an effective and safe early intervention treatment. CCID. 2019;Volume 12:563-572. doi:10.2147/CCID.S209256
²Park JY, Youn C, Lee C, et al. Facial Skin Quality Improvement After Treatment With CPM-HA20G : Clinical Experience in Korea. J Cosmet Dermatol. 2025;24(1):e16795. doi:10.1111/jocd.16795

COI Disclosure: KM, CH, SHJ, CW, DS, TH are employees of Merz Ax. SS, JYP, TSL, LAP are consultants for Merz Ax.