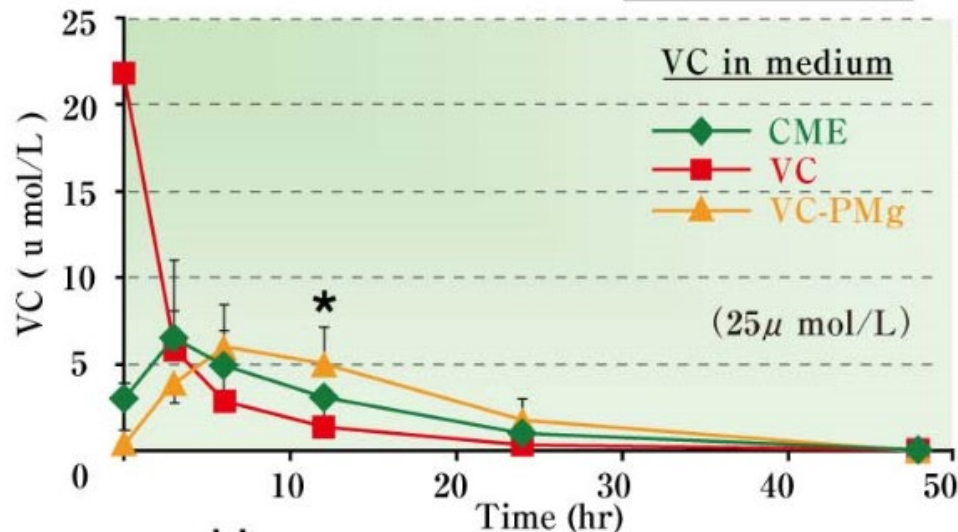


ヒト皮膚由来線維芽細胞内への移行性

CMEからの細胞内へのVCの遊離

(TIG 109 cells)



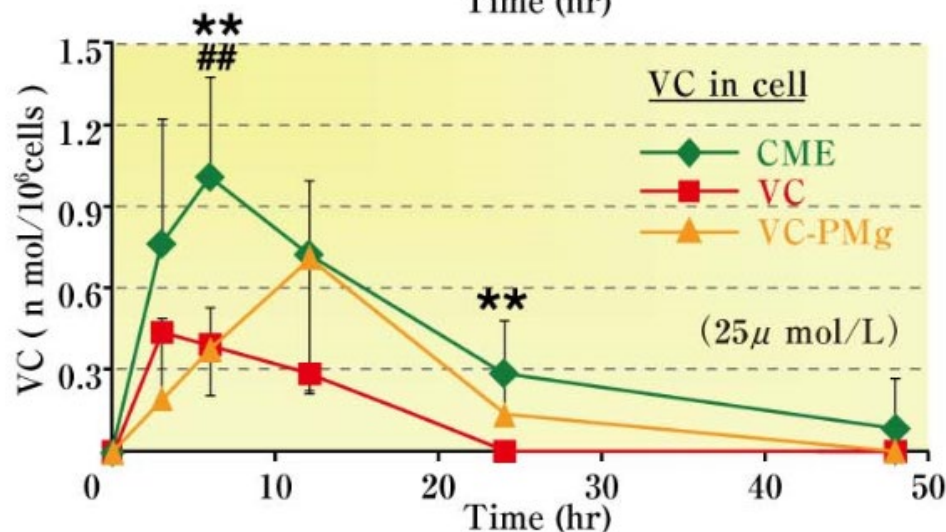
Method



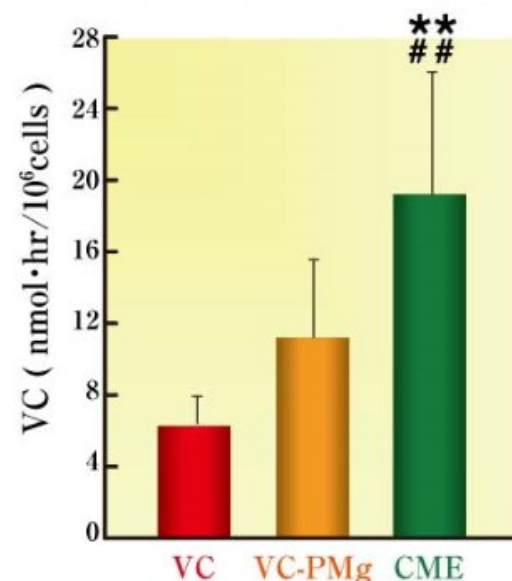
Application of Vitamins

In the media

In the cell



AUC of VC in the cell



Mean $\pm$ S.D. (n=4 -5)

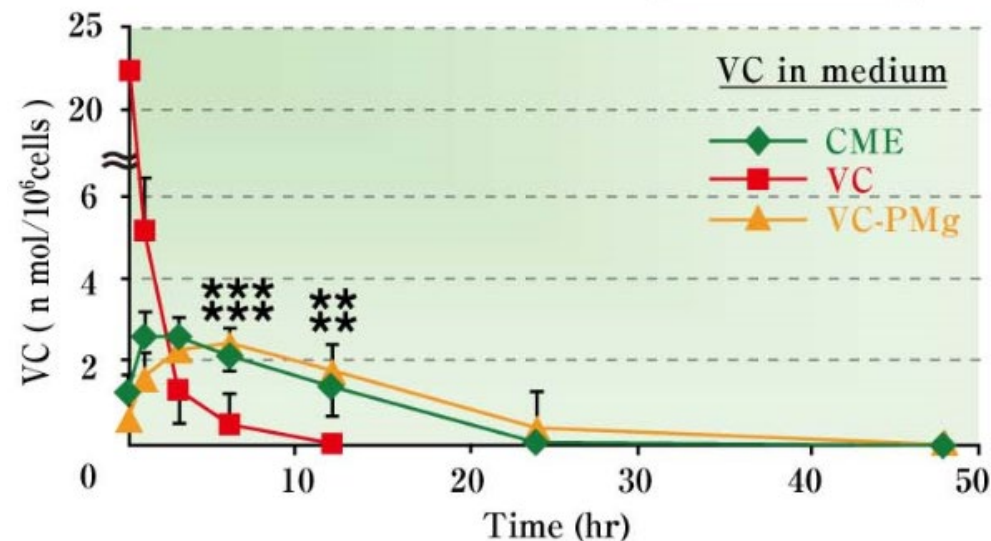
*P<0.05, **P<0.01, compared with VC

##P<0.01, compared with VC-PMg

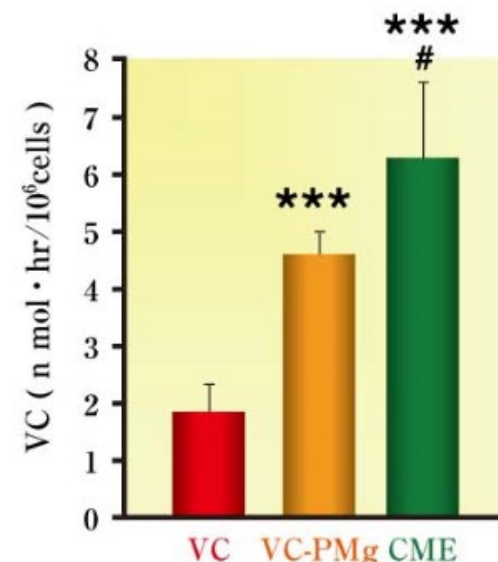
ヒト表皮角化細胞内への移行性

CMEからの細胞内へのVCの遊離

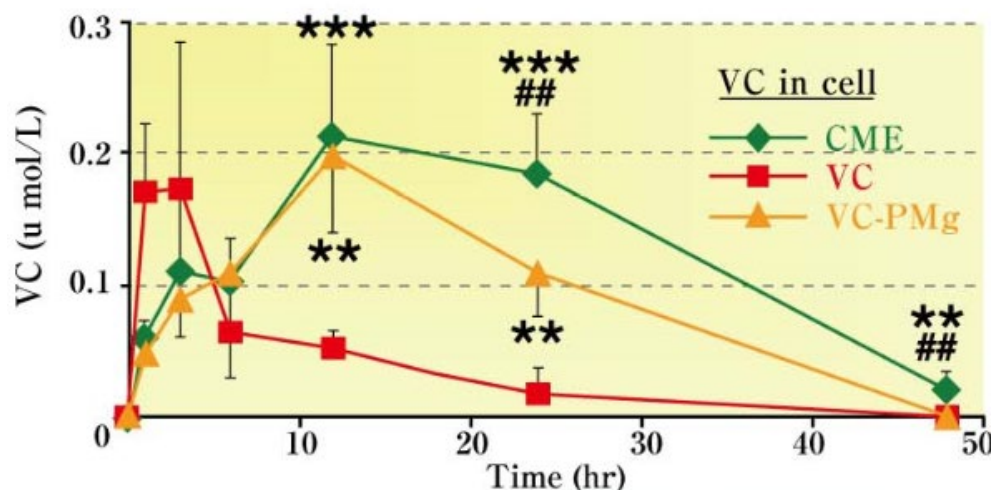
(HaCat cells)



AUC of VC in the cell



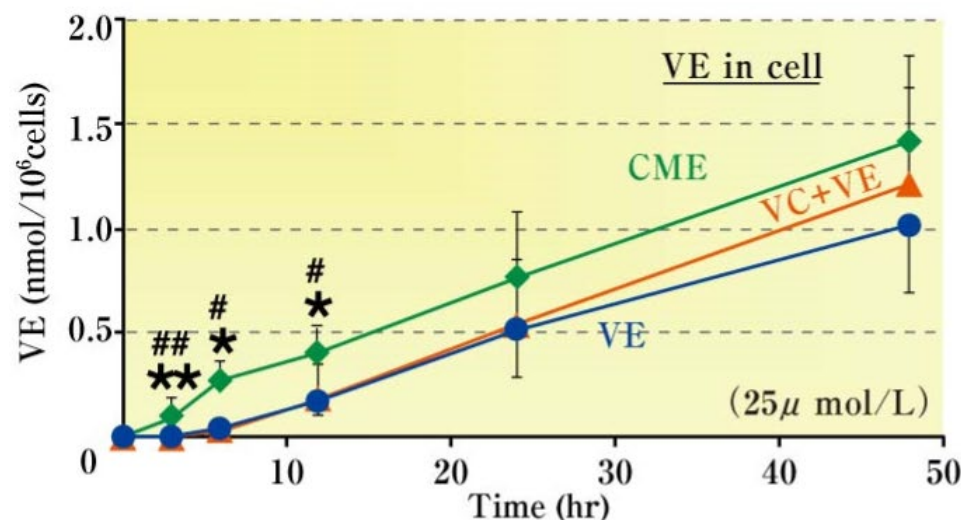
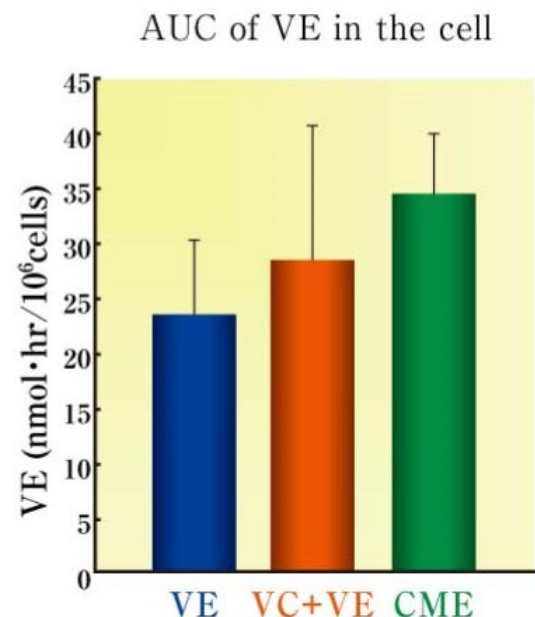
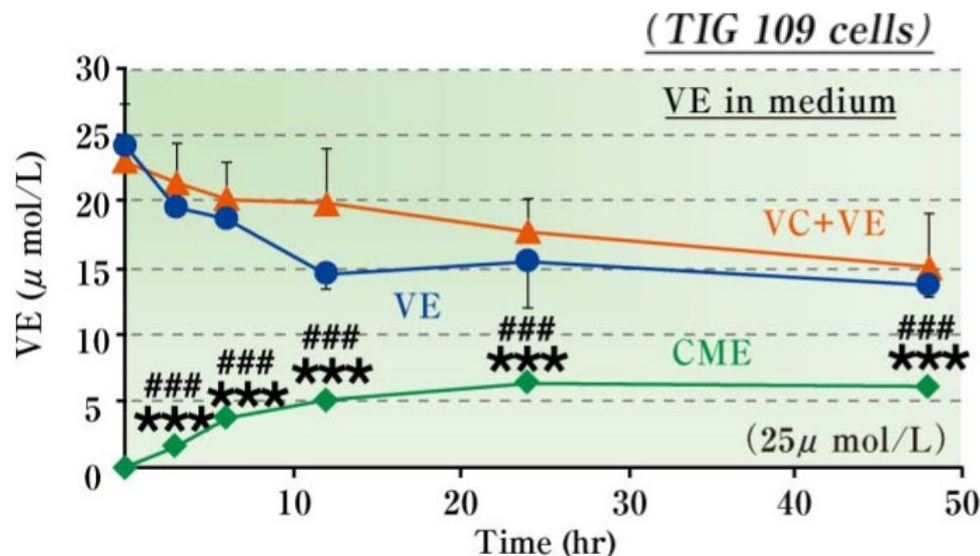
Mean ± S.D. (n=4 -6)



P<0.01, *P<0.001, compared with VC
 #P<0.05, ##P<0.01, compared with VC-PMg

ヒト皮膚由来線維芽細胞内への移行性

CMEからの細胞内へのVEの遊離



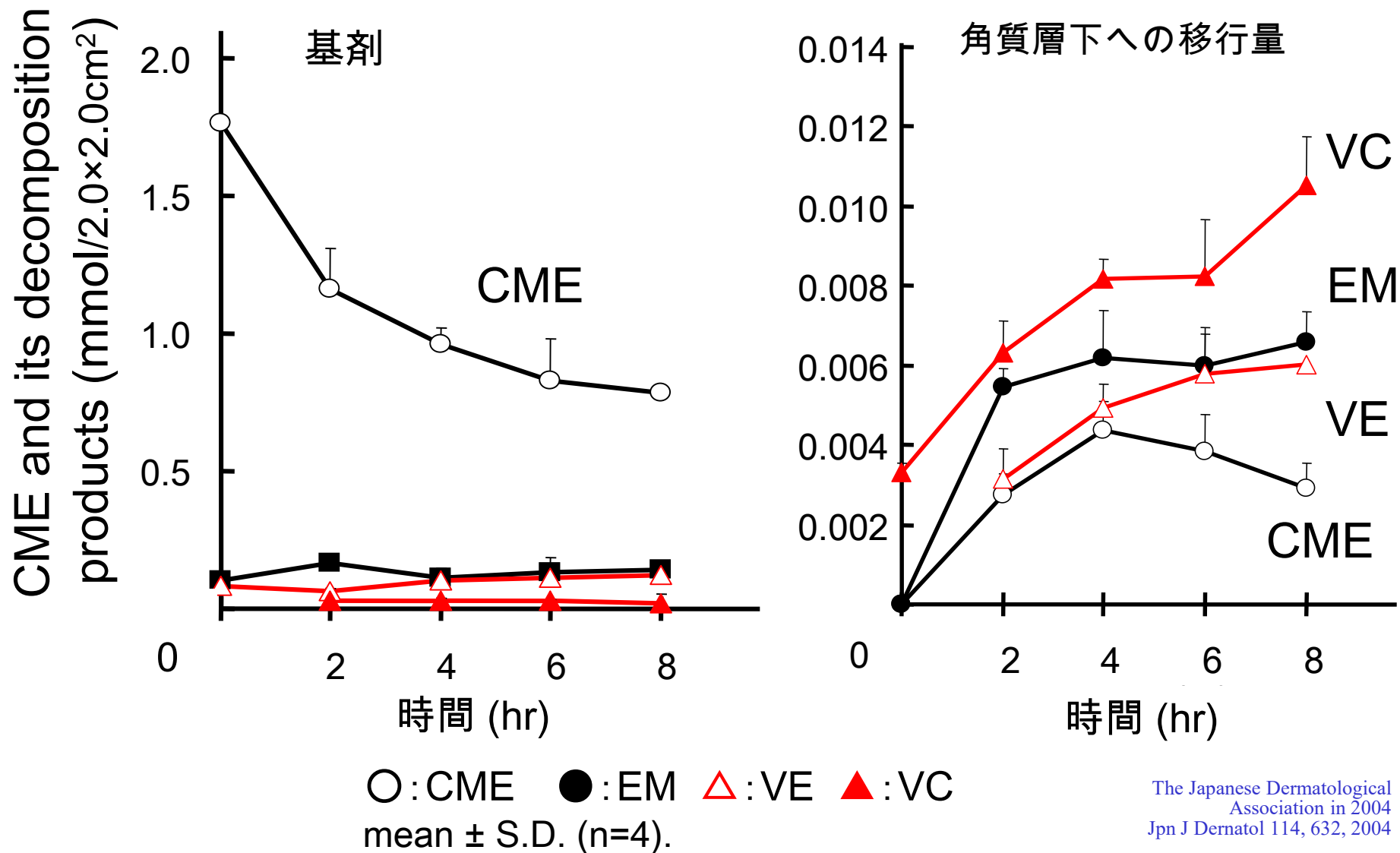
Mean ± S.D. (n=3-6)

*P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001 compared with VE

#P<0.05, ##P<0.01, ###P<0.001 compared with VE+VC

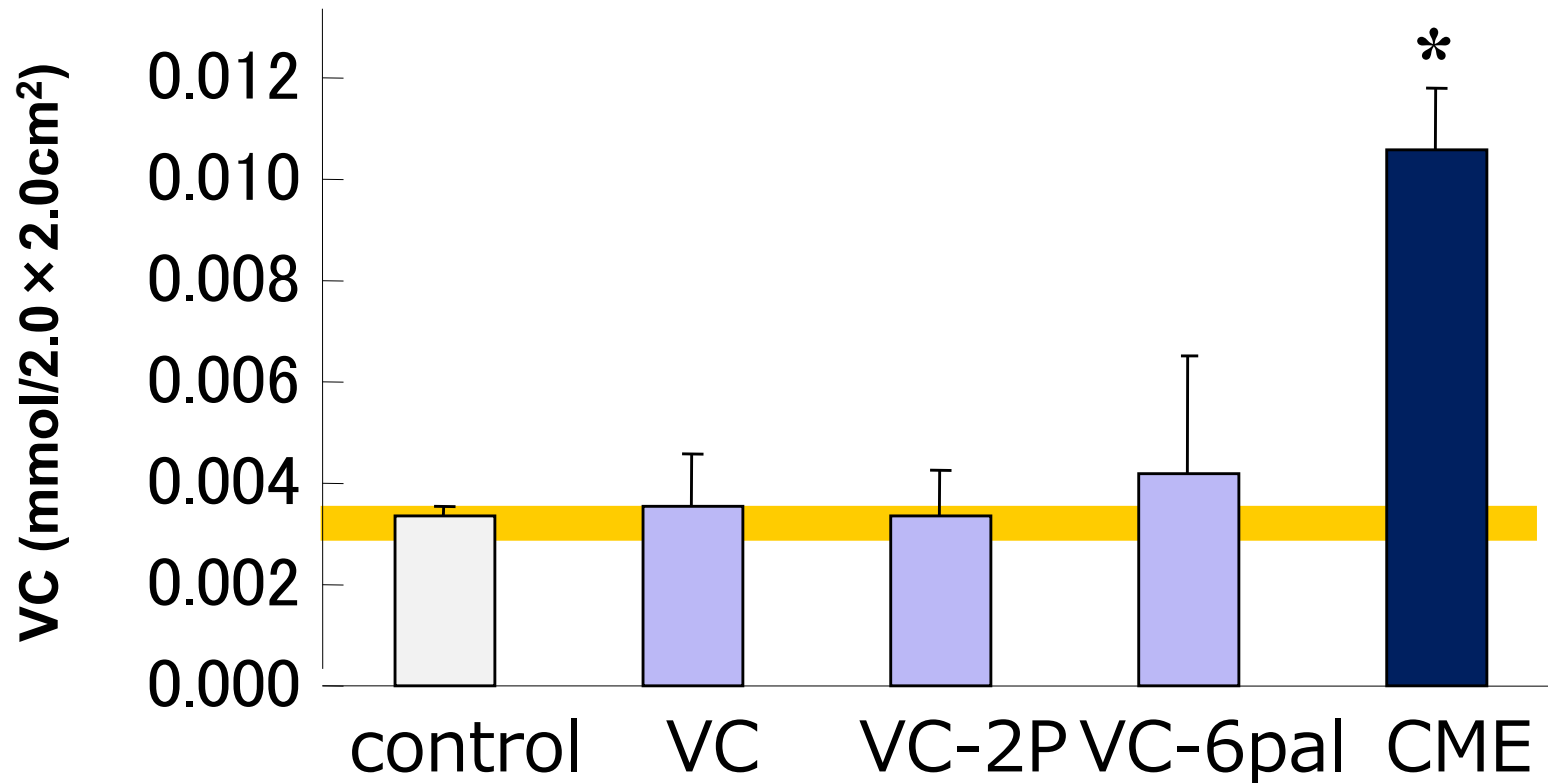
CMEの皮膚移行性

CME閉塞貼付後のヘアレスマウス皮膚移行



CMEの皮膚移行性（VC誘導体との比較）

ヘアレスマウスに8時間貼付後の角質層下へのVC移行量



mean $\pm$ S.D. (n=4).

*p < 0.05 versus
control level.

CMEは両親媒性の作用により生体の標的部位に到達し VCとVEとの協業による多彩な機能が期待できる

