HYDROXYPROLINE-RICH PROTEINS AND PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETIC FORMULATIONS CONTAINING THEM

The present invention relates to hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins which can be obtained from vegetable sources, and to the pharmaceutical and cosmetic use thereof.

More precisely, the invention relates to hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins, which can be obtained by acid alcohol extraction from Taxus spp., Gingko biloba, Lycopersicum esculentum and Daucus carota cell cultures, having the following characteristics:.

- average molecular weight 20,000 Daltons with variability interval 12,000 to 38,000, determined by means of gel permeation and electrophoresis;
- solubility in acid aqueous solutions.

Some glycoproteins of animal origin, such as collagen and proteoglycans, are known to exert a beneficial action on the skin when applied topically as such or incorporated in suitable formulations.

Collagen, which is a glycoprotein rich in proline and hydroxyproline, is especially used as such or combined with other polypeptide bases in the treatment of wrinkles and other unaesthetic blemishes linked to poor skin hydration and elasticity. The animal origin of collage, however, limits its use because of the risks of contamination from viruses and toxins. Though the compounds of vegetable origin do not involve these risks, so far their use in cosmetics has been quite limited: for examples, cosmetic formulations are known which contain raw extracts of such plants as Aloe or

even entire minced vegetables such as avocado.

Vegetable glycoproteins, called extensines, that are produced from vegetable cells in the proliferation stage and have a similar structure to animal collagen, are known. EP-A-0 533 4078 discloses the cosmetic use of extensines having an average molecular weight above 100,000 Daltons. However, the methods for the extraction of extensines described to date, which involve the extraction of vegetable materials of various origin by means of aqueous saline solutions, followed by purification with strong acids such as trichloroacetic acid, do not allow to obtain suitable products for cosmetics, due to problems concerning solubility, stability, repeatability and consistency of their chemical-physical characteristics.

It has now been found that it is possible to obtain hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins, structurally similar to the above described extensines but with a lower molecular weight and a higher solubility in acid aqueous solutions, by means of a procedure comprising the in vitro culture of cells of selected plants and the extraction, with acid alcoholic solutions, of the cells grown in a suitable medium.

The glycoproteins obtainable according to the invention have hydrating, film-forming, toning and cicatrizant properties higher than those of collagen. The glycoproteins of this invention can therefore be employed in cosmetic or dermatologic formulations for the treatment of dry skin, psoriasis, ichtyosis, dandruff, keratosis, wrinkles, acne, eczema, inflammatory dermatosis, ageing of the skin and all the

other applications for which the use of animal collagen has been proposed.

The aqueous solutions of the glycoproteins of the invention remain stable without any polymerisation of the glycoproteins leading to the formation of insoluble products. In addition, the viscosity of these solutions is particularly high and not dependent on the concentrations; 0.1% concentrations surprisingly have the same film-forming and hydrating power equal as 1% collagen or 5% vegetable albumin solutions.

The vegetable material to be extracted is obtained from fermenter cultures of Taxus spp., Gingko biloba, Lycopersicum esculentum and Daucus carota cells. The use of cells from the species Taxus spp., Gingko biloba and Lycopersicum esculentum is particularly preferred. The cell culture techniques are conventional and include the suspension culture starting from callus cultures from various parts of the plants such as leaves, bark, roots, trunk or seeds, as described by Dobbs and Roberts, Experiments in Plant Tissue Culture, 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, New York, 1985.

The vegetable tissue of the callus, following sterilisation and optional addition of antibacterials, is typically used for the inoculum of suitable liquid culture media as described in the above mentioned Manual by Dobbs and Roberts. A particularly suitable medium for this invention is the Murashige and Skoog medium. The addition of specific additives such as proline, reducing agents, ethylene or compounds capable of releasing ethylene such as Ethephon or L-aminocyclopropanecarboxylic acid, may be suitable to increase

productivity in the desired glycoproteins.

The use of naphthylacetic acid as the as auxin, 6-(γ,γ-dimethylamino)-purine as the cytokinin, vitamins and 3% saccharose as the carbon source is preferred. The addition of vitamin C may be suitable, depending on the material chosen, to prevent the final product from browning.

The fermentation time may vary from 3 to 12 days and is preferably between 5 and 6 days. Once the fermentation has been completed, the culture medium is centrifuged and the cellular mass is extracted by means of alcohols, preferably ethanol, in the presence of diluted mineral acids, preferably hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. This procedure inactivates some enzymes that may jeopardise the stability of the glycoproteins of the invention, specifically of polyphenoloxidase and tyrosine oxidase which favour the polymerization of glycoproteins with the consequent formation of insoluble products.

The alcohol extraction in the presence of mineral acids allows the complete extraction of basic glycoproteins and has proved to be extremely selective to this end. Other water-mixable alcohols, such as methanol or isopropanol, can be used besides ethanol. The resulting hydroalcoholic extracts are neutralised and then concentrated and heated to a temperature of 70°C to 100°C, preferably around 80°C, up to complete precipitation of the denatured proteins. The suspension is then clarified by concentration and the fluid is subjected to fractional ultrafiltration to remove high and low molecular weight substances. Ultrafiltration is

performed by means of polysulphonic membranes having cut-off of 10,000 Daltons to 40,000 Daltons, such as Centricon^R or Romicon^R, whose fibres may be hollow or, alternatively, coiled. The resulting filtered product is electrodialysed to remove undesired substances such as salts and low molecular weight sugars. After filtration and dialysis, the resulting solution can be used as such in cosmetic or pharmaceutical preparations or it can be concentrated to a lower volume and then lyophilised or atomised.

The analytical characterization of the products of the invention was carried out by gel permeation using a high-pressure liquid chromatograph consisting of a Waters pump unit and provided with a Ultrahydrogel Linear Waters^R column battery 30 cm x 0.5 cm and Waters UV absorption detector, model 484. An aqueous solution containing 0.067 M monopotassium phosphate, 0.1 M NaCl and 6 x 10^{-4} M NaN_3 was used as the eluent. The glycoprotein samples to be analysed are dissolved in the same eluent solution (3 mg/10 ml) and scalar amounts of the substance as well as the reference substances selected as molecular weights between Cytochrome C (12,400 Daltons) and dextran blue (2,000,000 Daltons); alternatively or simultaneously the products or their intermediates can be determined by electrophoresis on 12.5% polyacrylamide gel and 4% stacking gel. The samples to be analysed are dissolved in a buffer containing SDS and 0.1% mercaptoethanol while depositing quantities between 100 mg and 300 mg. The migration is carried out at a constant current at 20 mA for 4 hours. A gauging curve is drawn with 5 standard weights (7kD,

14kD, 24kD, 54kD and 66kD). Weights of 22.5kD and 25kD are calculated from this gauging curve for the two main bands and weights of 31kD and 34kD are calculated for the less intense bands. The procedures described here allow mixtures of products with comparable molecular weights and comparable amino acid compositions to be obtained from the various cell explants starting from different plants. The results of the amino acid analysis of glycoproteins extracted from Ginkgo biloba cells are shown below as an example.

Amino acid	Peak area %
Asp	4.399
Glu	4.328
Hyp	17.505
Ser	7.065
Gly	6.056
Hys	1.782
Arg	2.471
Thr	4.739
Pro	10.036
Ala	8.2
Tyr	2.388
Val	6.162
Met	1.154
Ile	2.479
Leu	5.525
Phe	1.862
Lys	14.254

The above data refer to the percentage of the total amount of amino acids present in the glycoprotein mixture. The sugars in the mixture are arabinose and

galactose. The ratio of amino acids to sugars is on average 2:1 for the various products.

As mentioned above, the products according to the invention can be used both in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic fields. For the pharmaceutical field, the product may be incorporated in gels or ointments or applied on medicated gauzes for specific treatment of burns or wounds. In this case the product is usually subjected to sterilisation or sterile filtrations and lyophilised.

The cosmetic and dermatologic preparations of the invention can be prepared according to traditional methods. Examples of administration forms include aqueous sprays, lotions, solutions, emulsions, gels, ointments and creams.

The cosmetic and dermatologic preparations of the inventions can contain hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins in weight percentages of about 0.01% to about 50%, preferably from 0.05% to 5%, as well as conventional excipients. Given the high stability of the glycoproteins of this invention, pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations containing above 50% of soluble hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins can be obtained.

The glycoproteins of the invention can be added to pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations as such or microencapsulated so as to provide a long-term hydrating action. The microcapsules can be either hydrophilic or lipophilic. The preparations of the invention may include other active principles having complementary or useful activity for the desired aims.

The invention is further illustrated by the

following examples.

Example 1

Preparation of the callus and liquid culture of Ginkgo biloba for the production of glycoproteins

An explant of young leaves of Ginkgo biloba is prepared by washing the leaves in a 0.1% Tween 80(R) solution. The laminae are sectioned in fractions of about 0.5 cm and pre-sterilised for 1 minute with 75% ethanol. The sterilisation is then completed with a 2% sodium hypochlorite solution and triple washing of the explant in sterile water. The resulting explants are transferred to a Petri dish in Murashige & Skoog medium containing 3% saccharose with the addition of Lynsmeyer & Skoog vitamins and hormones such as 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and naphthylacetic acid. The products are incubated in the dark at 23°C for 20 days. At the end of this period, friable calli are obtained which grow easily and are moved in continuous rows by means of subcultures in the same conditions, as they can be used for propagation in a liquid medium. These calli are used to inoculate Erlenmeyer flasks containing 200 ml of Murashige & Skoog medium, with the addition of naphthylacetic acid and 6 (γ,γ-dimethylamino)-purine, Lynsmeyer & Skoog vitamins and 3% saccharose as a source of carbon. The flasks are incubated with stirring in continuous light for 4 days, after which the cell biomass is harvested for the extraction of glycoproteins.

Example 2

Preparation of glycoproteins from Ginkgo biloba cells

5 liters of the culture obtained according to

Example 1 are low-speed centrifuged and the harvested cells (1.5 kg of fresh weight) are extracted with 1.5 l of 70% ethanol containing 1% sulphuric acid. The extraction is repeated twice thereby quantitatively recovering the basic glycoproteins. After neutralisation, the extracts are filtered to remove any turbidity and concentrated under vacuum at 50°C until ethanol is completely removed. The aqueous concentrate is heated at 85°C for 30 minutes and centrifuged again to remove the precipitate, which is discarded. The resulting clear solution is ultrafiltered by means of a Centricon^{R} membrane with cut-off 40,000 Dalton limit to exclude the higher molecular weights.

The filtered product is then ultrafiltered using a hollow-fibre membrane with cut-off 10,000 Dalton to remove non-glycoprotein, low-molecular weight substances. The filtrate is then subjected to dialysis and concentrated to 1% of solid residue. 1.5 litres of a slightly viscous product is obtained, which may be used as such in cosmetic formulations. At the electrophoresis analysis, the product contained 6 bands, 4 of which had molecular weights of 16,000, 22,000, 33,000 and 36,000 Daltons.

Example 3

Preparation of glycoproteins from Lycopersicum esculentum

Following the procedure of Example 1, a cell mass from sterile buds of Lycopersicum esculentum is prepared in a 14-liter fermenter containing 10 litres of Murashige & Skoog medium added with naphthylacetic acid and 6 (γ,γ-dimethylamino)-purine, Lynsmeyer & Skoog

vitamins and 3% saccharose as a carbon source. The fermentation is carried on for 5 days at 23°C while stirring at 150 rpm in the presence of yeast extract at 0.05% concentration and with an approximately 70% concentration of dissolved oxygen. At the end of the fermentation the broth is gathered and micro-filtered through a 0.2 µm ceramic membrane to concentrate the cells. Some isopropanol containing 0.5% hydrochloric acid is added to the cell paste thus obtained and the method described in Example 2 is applied to the extracts. 3.5 litres of a solution are obtained with 0.5% dry residue. The analysis of the lyophilised solutions gave a content of 10% proline and 31% hydroxyproline, respectively.

Example 4

Cosmetic formulation

100 g of O/W emulsion contain:

SOLUTION OF THE EXAMPLE 2 OR 3	10.0 g
Acetylated lanolin alcohol PEG-10	2.0 g
Cetyl-stearyl alcohol	1.5 g
Cetyl palmitate	2.0 g
Stearic acid	7.0 g
Octyl octanoate	7.5 g
Potassium cetyl phosphate	0.5 g
Preservatives	q.s.
Fragrance	q.s.
Purified water	q.s. to 100 g

Example 5

Cosmetic formulation

100 g of O/W emulsion contain:

SOLUTION OF THE EXAMPLE 2 OR 3	10.0 g

Cetyl stearyl glucoside	5.0 g
Jojoba oil	10.0 g
Isopropyl myristate	8.0 g
Dimethicone	0.5 g
Antioxidant	q.s.
Preservatives	q.s.
Fragrance	q.s.
Purified water	q.s. to 100 g

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CLAIMS

1. Hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins, obtainable by acid-alcohol extraction from Taxus spp., Gingko biloba, Lycopersicum esculentum and Daucus carota cell cultures, having the following characteristics:

- average molecular weight 20,000 Daltons with variability interval 12,000 to 38,000, determined by means of gel permeation and electrophoresis;
- high solubility in water.

2. A process for the preparation of the glycoproteins of Claim 1, which process comprises:

a) culture of Taxus spp., Gingko biloba, Lycopersicum esculentum and Daucus carota cells in a liquid medium for a time from 3 to 12 days;

b) extraction of the cell mass from with water-mixable alcohols in the presence of diluted mineral acids;

c) neutralisation, concentration and heating of the extracts at temperatures between 70°C and 100°C;

d) centrifugation, fractional ultrafiltration and dialysis.

3. Cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations containing the glycoproteins of Claim 1 as active principle, having hydrating, film-forming, toning and cicatrizant properties.

4. Preparations according to Claim 3 in the form of aqueous sprays, lotions, solutions, emulsions, gels, ointments, creams, and medicated gauzes.

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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

REC'D 20 FEB 1997
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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
SCB 291 PCT		
International application No.	International filing date *(day/month/year)*	Priority date *(day/month/year)*
PCT/EP 95/ 05084	21/12/1995	28/12/1994
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC		
C12P21/00		
Applicant		
INDENA S.P.A. et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 7 sheets, including this cover sheet.

   ☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

   These annexes consists of a total of 1 sheet.

3. This report contains indications and corresponding pages relating to the following items:

   - I ☒ Basis of the report
   - II ☐ Priority
   - III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
   - IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
   - V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
   - VI ☐ Certain documents cited
   - VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
   - VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand	Date of completion of this report
15/07/1996	
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. (+49-89) 2399-0, Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: (+49-89) 2399-4465	U. Thiele Telephone No. - 8643

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn up on the basis of (Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments.):

[ ] the international application as originally filed.

[x] the description, pages 1-11, as originally filed,
pages _____, filed with the demand,
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____,
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____,

[x] the claims, Nos. _____, as originally filed,
Nos. _____, as amended under Article 19,
Nos. _____, filed with the demand,
Nos. 1-3, filed with the letter of 18.12.96,
Nos. _____, filed with the letter of _____,

[ ] the drawings, sheets/fig _____, as originally filed,
sheets/fig _____, filed with the demand,
sheets/fig _____, filed with the letter of _____,
sheets/fig _____, filed with the letter of _____.

2. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:
[ ] the description, pages _____.
[ ] the claims, Nos. _____.
[ ] the drawings, sheets/fig _____.

3. [x] This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

- "material acids" (claim 1); see "mineral acids" in claim 2 as originally filed

- "variability interval 12,000 to 38,000 Daltons" (claim 1); see "variability interval 12,000 to 38,000" in claim

1 as originally filed

- "[...] Lycopersicum esculentum, or the cell culture thereof" (claim 1); the application as originally filed exclusively provides a basis for cell cultures

4. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. STATEMENT

Novelty (N)	Claims 1-3	YES
	Claims	NO
Inventive Step (IS)	Claims 1-3	YES
	Claims	NO
Industrial Applicability (IA)	Claims 1-3	YES
	Claims	NO

2. CITATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

1) The following documents have been considered for the purposes of this report:

D1 Plant Physiology 84, 1987, 820 - 825
D2 EP-A-0 533 408

2) It is considered that the subject-matter of claims 1 - 3 meets the requirements of novelty and inventive step (Art. 33(2), (3) PCT).

D1 discloses extensin-2, a hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein (HRG) from carrot cell walls, which is soluble in aqueous buffers and which has a molecular weight of ca. 40,000 Da.

D2 discloses cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing extensins of a molecular weight of more than 100,000 daltons or extensin hydrolysates of a molecular weight of 100 - 1,500 daltons.

The technical problem to be solved by the present invention can be viewed to reside in the provision of hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins (HPRGs) with improved cosmetical and pharmaceutical properties.

The applicant has provided experimental data which convincingly show the superiority of the claimed HPRGs over those disclosed in D1 and D2 in terms of activity against wrinkle depth and wrinkle density.

The HPRGs of the invention are distinguished from those of D1 and D2 by their molecular weight and their process of production.

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:

The document D1 has not been identified in the description nor as the relevant background art disclosed therein been discussed. The requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT are, thus, not fulfilled.

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

1) The description has not been adapted to the new claims (Art. 6 PCT; Guidelines C-III, 4.3).

2) The presence of the word "and" at the end of line 4 of claim 1 appears to result from a clerical error (Art. 6 PCT).

* C L M S *

THIS SHEET HAS BEEN REPLACED

CLAIMS

1. Hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins (HPRGs), obtainable by acid-alcohol extraction from Gingko biloba, Lycopersicum esculentum, or the cell culture thereof, according to a process which comprises:

a) culture of Gingko biloba, Lycopersicum esculentum and cells in a liquid medium for a time from 3 to 12 days;

b) extraction of the cell mass with water-mixable alcohols in the presence of diluted material acids;

c) neutralisation, concentration and heating of the extracts at temperatures between 70° C and 100° C;

d) centrifugation with discard of the precipitate fractional ultrafiltration and dialysis of the supernatant,

said HPRGs having an average molecular weight 20,000 Daltons with variability interval 12,000 to 38,000 Daltons, determined by means of gel permeation and electrophoresis;

2. Cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations containing the glycoproteins of claim 1 as active principle, having hydrating, film-forming, toning and cicatrizant properties.

3. Preparations according to Claim 2 in the form of aqueous sprays, lotions, solutions, emulsions, gels, ointments, creams, and medicated gauzes.

REPLACEMENT SHEET
18 DEC 1996

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AMENDED SHEET

REPLACEMENT SHEET
06 MAY 1998

even entire minced vegetables such as avocado.

Vegetable glycoproteins, called extensines, that are produced from vegetable cells in the proliferation stage and have a similar structure to animal collagen, are known. EP-A-0 533 4078 discloses the cosmetic use of extensines having an average molecular weight above 100,000 Daltons. However, the methods for the extraction of extensines described to date, which involve the extraction of vegetable materials of various origin by means of aqueous saline solutions, followed by purification with strong acids such as trichloroacetic acid, do not allow to obtain suitable products for cosmetics, due to problems concerning solubility, stability, repeatability and consistency of their chemical-physical characteristics.

According to the invention, there is provided a hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins (HPRGs), obtainable by acid-alcohol extraction from Gingko biloba or Lycopersicum esculentum cell cultures according to a process which comprises:

a) culture of Gingko biloba or Lycopersicum esculentum and cells in a liquid medium for a time from 3 to 12 days;
b) extraction of the cell mass with water-mixable alcohols in the presence of diluted mineral acids;
c) neutralisation, concentration and heating of the extracts at temperatures between 70° C and 100° C;
d) centrifugation with discard of the precipitate fractional ultrafiltration and dialysis of the supernatant,

said HPRGs having an average molecular weight 20,000 Daltons with variability interval 12,000 to 38,000 Daltons, determined by means of gel permeation and electrophoresis.

In accordance with the invention, it is possible to obtain hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins, structurally similar to the above described extensines but with a lower molecular weight and a higher solubility in acid aqueous solutions, by means of a procedure comprising the <u>in vitro</u> culture of cells of selected plants and the extraction, with

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acid alcohol solutions, of the cells grown in a ~~suitable~~ medium.

The glycoproteins obtainable according to the invention have hydrating, film-forming, toning and cicatrizant properties higher than those of collagen. The glycoproteins of this invention can therefore be employed in cosmetic or dermatologic formulations for the treatment of dry skin, psoriasis, ichtyosis, dandruff, keratosis, wrinkles, acne, eczema, inflammatory dermatosis, ageing of the skin and all the other applications for which the use of animal collagen has been proposed.

The aqueous solutions of the glycoproteins of the invention remain stable without any polymerisation of the glycoproteins leading to the formation of insoluble products. In addition, the viscosity of these solutions is particularly high and not dependent on the concentrations; 0.1% concentrations surprisingly have the same film-forming and hydrating power equal as 1% collagen or 5% vegetable albumin solutions.

The vegetable material to be extracted is obtained from fermenter cultures of Gingko biloba and Lycopersicum esculentum cells. The cell culture techniques are conventional and include the suspension culture starting from callus cultures from various parts of the plants such as leaves, bark, roots, trunk or seeds, as described by Dobbs and Roberts, Experiments in Plant Tissue Culture, 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, New York, 1985.

The vegetable tissue of the callus, following sterilisation and optical addition of antibacterials, is typically used for the inoculum of suitable liquid culture media as described in the above mentioned Manual by Dobbs and Roberts. A particularly suitable medium for this invention is the Murashige and Skoog medium. The addition of specific additives such as proline, reducing agents, ethylene or compounds capable of releasing ethylene such as Ethephon or L-aminocyclo-propanecarboxylic acid, may be suitable to increase

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CLAIMS

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a) culture of Gingko biloba or Lycopersicum esculentum and cells in a liquid medium for a time from 3 to 12 days;

b) extraction of the cell mass with water-mixable alcohols in the presence of diluted mineral acids;

c) neutralisation, concentration and heating of the extracts at temperatures between 70° C and 100° C;

d) centrifugation with discard of the precipitate fractional ultrafiltration and dialysis of the supernatant,

said HPRGs having an average molecular weight 20,000 Daltons with variability interval 12,000 to 38,000 Daltons, determined by means of gel permeation and electrophoresis;

2. Cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations containing the glycoproteins of claim 1 as active principle, having hydrating, film-forming, toning and cicatrizant properties.

3. Preparations according to Claim 2 in the form of aqueous sprays, lotions, solutions, emulsions, gels, ointments, creams and medicated gauzes.

RTMP copy + IPER + Annexes + Replacement sheet

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Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: HYDROXYPROLINE-RICH PROTEINS AND PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETIC FORMULATIONS CONTAINING THEM

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins, which can be obtained by acid alcohol extraction from *Taxus spp.*, *Gingko biloba*, *Lycopersicum esculentum* and *Daucus carota* cell cultures, having the following characteristics: average molecular weight 20,000 Daltons with variability interval 12,000 to 38,000, determined by means of gel permeation and electrophoresis; high solubility in water.