DESCRIPTION

TITLE: Other cosmetic application of viniferine

The present invention concerns the cosmetic use of viniferine to prevent, reduce or erase damage caused by blue light on the skin or appendages.

The wavelengths of blue light are between 380 and 500 nm and are emitted by the sun but also and above all by artificial light sources, in particular by LED bulbs and all screens, omnipresent in daily life. Given the time of exposure to this light that this represents, numerous works have been initiated over the past ten years to assess the risks. These studies repeatedly demonstrate that blue light has harmful effects on the eyes and sleep, and it has recently been shown that it has deleterious consequences on the skin and the appendages. It seems to act on the skin by mechanisms different from those involved by UVB and UVA, but it causes stronger and more lasting hyperpigmentation [L. Duteil et al. Differences in visible light induced-pigmentation according to wavelength: a clinical and histological study in comparison with UVB exposure, Pigment Cell Melanoma Res. 2014 Sep;27(5):822-6]. The production of melanin by melanocytes is stimulated via activation of a protein, opsin-3, in response to its exposure to blue light [C. Regazzetti et al. Melanocytes Sense Blue Light and Regulate Pigmentation through Opsin-3, Journal of Investigative Dermatology (2018) Vol. 138, 171-178]. This damage is mainly observed on dark skin phototypes of type III and more, but it has also been demonstrated that blue light is involved in skin aging by altering the structure of keratinocytes and fibroblasts and by lowering collagen and elastin synthesis.

Various cosmetic compositions have been developed, some of which are commercially available, to protect the skin from the disadvantages of prolonged exposure to blue light. They comprise active ingredients capable of forming a barrier screen at wavelengths based on photo-protective molecules, associated with anti-aging, moisturizing, anti-oxidant, anti-radical agents, making it possible to limit the aforementioned harmful effects on the skin. It is clear that most do not target hyperpigmentation specifically caused by exposure to blue light.

The invention aims to remedy this lack. According to the invention, it was accidentally discovered that viniferine had the power to overcome this drawback.

In one aspect, there is provided a cosmetic use of viniferine to protect, prevent, reduce or erase damage caused by an exposure to blue light on the skin or the appendages.

In another aspect, there is provided a cosmetic treatment method for protecting, preventing, reducing or erasing damage caused by an exposure to blue light on the skin or the appendages, characterized in that it comprises the application to the skin or the appendages of a cosmetic composition comprising viniferine.

By viniferine according to the invention is meant a polymer of resveratrol whose monomeric units are selected from cis-resveratrol and trans-resveratrol, and in particular ε-viniferine and δ-viniferine which are dimers of resveratrol, and α-viniferine which is a cyclic trimer of resveratrol. In the present text and precisely in the experimental part, reference is made to ε-viniferine, and even more particularly to trans-ε-viniferine, but the invention is not restricted to the use of this dimer alone, it