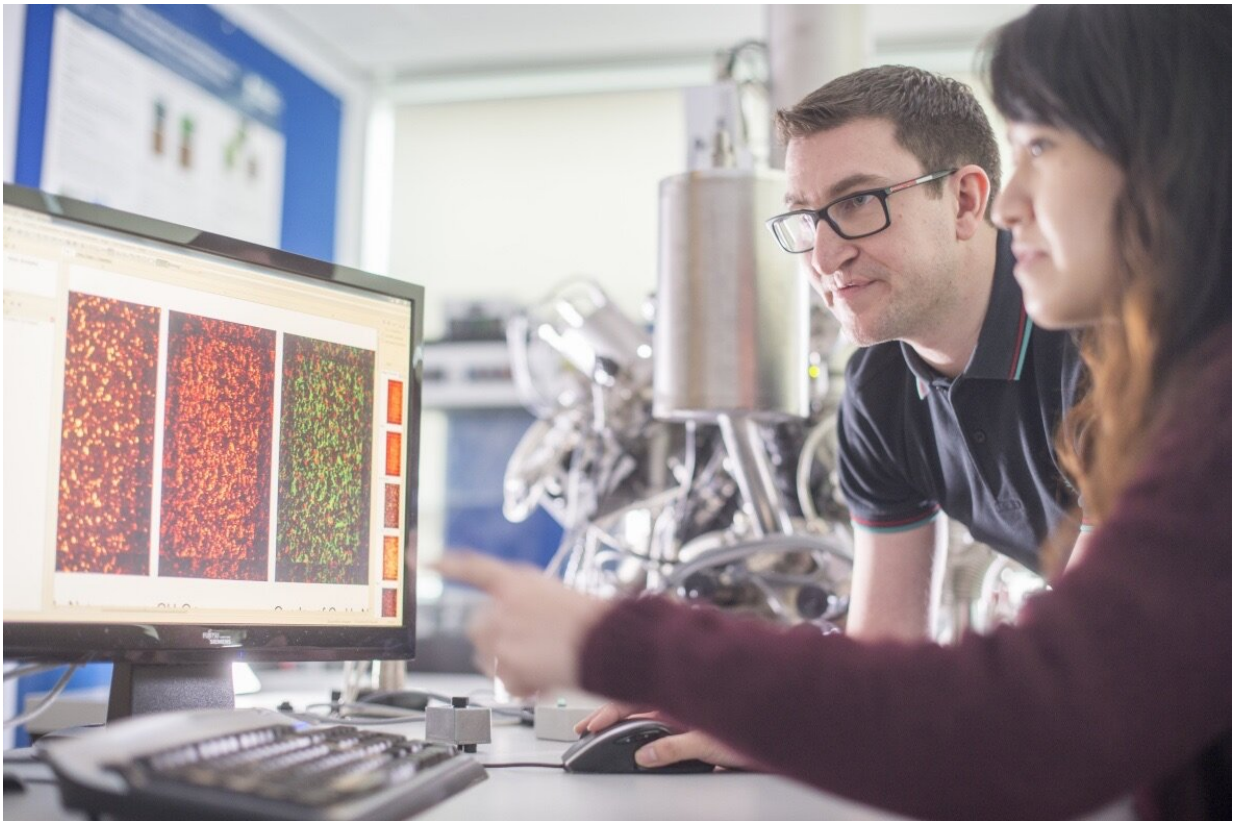


# Research goes to new depths in skin peptide study

May 25 2021, by Jane Icke

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David Scurr, Senior Research Fellow, School of Pharmacy. Credit: University of Nottingham

Researchers have revealed for the first time that a peptide in a leading beauty product can penetrate the tough stratum corneum barrier of the

skin.

A study between the University of Nottingham and No7, the UK's number one skincare brand, used leading-edge technology to track the penetration of No7's peptide blend Matrixyl 3000+ following topical application to the [skin surface](#). The findings offer an improved understanding of the bioavailability of topically applied peptides and provides further evidence for the efficacy of wrinkle targeting peptides.

Researchers used a tape-stripping method to remove layers of skin from study participants, in vivo, whilst maintaining the integrity of layers and structural features. A recently developed hybrid secondary ion mass spectrometry technique, 3D OrbiSIMS, was employed in the blinded study and detected the peptide penetrating into the tough stratum corneum barrier—the major obstacle and rate limiting step for the delivery of active ingredients into the skin (n=12; p

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