

Stem Cell Products in Skin Care: Fact, Fiction, and the Future

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Human stem [cell](#) science is frequently in the news with stories about how these amazing [cells](#) hold promise to treat disease, slow aging and even extend life. There are also stories about how stem [cells](#) can be useful in skin rejuvenation, adding an aesthetic benefit to their promise of improving health. Unfortunately, unscrupulous operators have exploited the mystique of stem [cells](#) by creating skin products and services that have no proven benefit or real connection to stem [cell](#) science. Separating fact from fiction, reality from hype, and products with true merit from those lacking scientific credibility, requires a deeper dive into the world of stem [cells](#).

Stem [cells](#) are so named because of their ability to differentiate into other types of [cells](#), similar to how the stem of a plant gives rise to multiple branches. Ethical controversies in the field of stem [cell](#) science pertain only to stem [cells](#) of embryonic origin. (In order to obtain such [cells](#), an embryo or potential life is sacrificed.) By contrast, adult stem [cells](#) are sampled from a fully formed human who is not harmed by the process. In fact, bone marrow transplants using adult stem [cells](#) have been going on for decades, saving many thousands of lives each year. For the most part, work with stem [cells](#) and skin has focused on adult stem [cells](#).

Healing and Regeneration

One purpose of stem [cells](#) is to regenerate tissues in the body (hence the term regenerative medicine). Stem [cells](#) can differentiate into different [cell](#) types (for example, muscle, bone, nerve [cells](#)), providing a storehouse of building materials for repair and replacement of worn and damaged tissues. Some lower animals can actually regenerate new limbs or organs (for example, the salamander that grows a new tail or leg). Humans do not have this capacity and instead heal more by plugging gaps in tissue than by actual regeneration. This restores functionality for the most part, but typically involves scarring or fibrosis.

In contrast, a human in early development (a fetus before 20 weeks) is capable of regenerative healing that is totally non-fibrotic and virtually without scar. We know this from fetal surgery experience where babies are born with no evidence of prior surgery. How can this be? One explanation is that we have an overabundance of specialized healing purposed stem [cells](#) at that early stage of life, but that the population rapidly diminishes after birth and continues to decline over our lifespan.



Regenerative Specialists: Mesenchymal Stem Cells

One stem [cell](#) type in particular seems to be a key player in the body's response to injury. Mesenchymal stem [cells](#) (MSCs) are found in several tissues including bone marrow, muscle, fat, and umbilical cord blood. While all are MSCs, their tissue of residence or niche has a profound effect on how they function. Those residing in the bone marrow have been proven to be of particular importance in the process of healing. It was recently shown that these [cells](#) act as the body's "911 [emergency](#) responders" whenever tissue damage occurs. Injury anywhere in the body can trigger bone marrow MSCs to enter the circulation and then migrate to the place of injury. Once they arrive, some MSCs attach or engraft and differentiate into specific [cell](#) types of the tissue being repaired (for example, heart muscle in the case of a [heart attack](#)). In the early days of stem [cell](#) science, we thought that this was the primary role of these stem [cells](#) – to replace [cells](#) that were dead or dying. We were wrong. Their primary effect is to set up a command and control center to coordinate healing and tissue restoration, using other local [cells](#) including tissue-resident stem [cells](#) and immune system [cells](#). This requires the ability for MSCs to communicate with other [cells](#). This chatter between [cells](#) uses signaling chemicals called cytokines. Individual cytokines, and patterns of cytokines, alter the behavior of local [cells](#) – changing their expression of DNA, production of proteins, metabolism – all the things needed to lead to healing or regeneration. Cytokines also determine whether a tissue is balanced toward inflammatory healing (fibrosis and scars) or anti-inflammatory healing (fetal-like without scars).

Anti-aging as a Regenerative Process

One goal for skin care products is to reduce (or even reverse) the process of aging. So what does the science of wound healing and stem [cells](#) have to say about aging? It turns out that skin aging really is a series of poorly healed wounds. Reminiscent of the old saying "death by 1,000 paper cuts," the skin endures damage from ultraviolet rays, chemicals and other environmental factors daily. Add to this a diminishing ability to respond with our own natural healing mechanism (MSCs and their cytokine signals) and you see visible progression of the effects of that constant wounding – aging skin. Regenerative skin [therapeutics](#) aims to restore the body's natural capability to be restored to an earlier functional age and appearance. One way to accomplish this is to capture the essence of healing including key cytokines from mesenchymal stem [cells](#) and weave them into a formulation you can apply to skin. This has now been done by many laboratories, with uniformly positive results.

Anti-aging Products Derived from Stem Cells

The process of growing stem [cells](#) in the laboratory produces conditioned medium, the nutrient broth on which [cells](#) feed and where they secrete cytokines as they "talk" to one another, coordinating their growth as a [cell](#) colony. In products claiming a human stem [cell](#) origin, you may find "conditioned medium of ..." listed as the [active ingredient](#), often in first position on the label. But not all stem [cell](#) types produce the same pattern of cytokines. Stem [cells](#) from adipose tissue (fat, discarded from liposuction) have a cytokine pattern in conditioned medium that is considerably different than that of bone marrow derived MSCs.

For a number of reasons, bone marrow MSCs appear to be the better source material for cytokine production for topical applications. Whereas liposuction patients are typically well past 40, volunteer marrow donors average 22 years of age. Studies show that cellular function of stem [cells](#) declines with age, making younger [cells](#) preferable. The cytokine pattern of adipose MSCs grown in [culture](#) is predominantly pro-inflammatory in contrast to the predominantly anti-inflammatory profile of [cells](#) from bone marrow. [Inflammation](#) itself is pro-aging, now often referred to as

inflammaging. Most importantly, the **cell** population proven to play the primary role in human healing, including skin, is bone marrow-derived MSCs. There are products employing parthenogenetic stem **cells** (unfertilized embryonic **cells**) and others that use human **fibroblasts** instead of stem **cells**. Some products use a combination of **cell** types. All have evidence of benefit, although good quality clinical trials in humans are hard to find. Based on published research on the science of healing, bone marrow derived MSCs used alone appear most appropriate.



Plant Stem **Cell** Products

What about plant stem **cell** products? The key to stem **cell** action on skin is their cytokines, hundreds of highly specialized signaling proteins that enable **cells** to “talk” to one another, and alter cellular behavior. Plants have their own set of chemicals called kinins which are very dissimilar from cytokines. Plants and animals are speaking different chemical languages; human cytokines cannot be “heard” by plants and vice versa. Further, if you look closely at the process by which these plant stem **cell** products are created, you find they have little to do with stem **cells**. Instead of having billions of stem **cells** throughout their tissues, plants have meristems, tiny clusters of a few dozen **cells** within the tips of roots and shoots. According to plant biologists, isolating and growing these **cells** is difficult and expensive, which means these plant stem **cell** ingredients may only contain a few meristems. As with any product, be wary of **marketing** hype and consider the physiologic rationale of the substance.

The Future of Stem **Cells** in Skin Care

Science is just beginning to understand human stem **cell** biology and finding ways to exploit this knowledge to reverse visible signs of aging. New cytokines are still being discovered. In the future there may be products with mixtures of cytokines appropriate for different skin types, conditions, and ages. There may be new methods to augment cytokine activity and new technologies to allow targeting of specific **cell** populations. Watch for stem **cell**-derived cytokines employed to improve the outcomes of procedures (surgery, lasers, **ultrasound**, **LED**, **dermabrasion**, dermarolling, and others).

References

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Dr. George Taylor is a former anesthesiologist whose interest in the treatment of chronic

skin wounds and skin healing dates to the mid-1990s when growth factors first became commercially available. After a sports injury forced his retirement from clinical medicine in 2001, he served as medical director for a home health and hospice agency and as a venture capital liaison and executive for several pharmaceutical start-ups. His interest in stem [cells](#) and skin care evolved from studying impaired wound healing in diabetic patients in collaboration with a team of physicians and [Ph.D.](#) researchers.