

=Ingredients

6

Growth factors Growth factors are registered cosmetic ingredients on CTFA as synthetic protein

Trade Name	INCI Name
bFGF (basic Fibroblast Growth Factor 9)	sh-polypeptide-1
IGF-1 (Insulin-like Growth Factor-1)	sh-polypeptide-2
KGF (Keratinocyte Growth Factor)	sh-polypeptide-3
VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor)	sh-polypeptide-9
Noggin (Cytokine)	sh-polypeptide-13
FGF-9 (Fibroblast Growth Factor 9)	INCI name in process

11 Vitamin B / Minerals(Zn, AHK-Cu, Mg) 19 Amino acids / Coenzyme A

Vitamins, minerals, amino acids, coenzyme are essential nutrients for cell energy metabolism and protein construction.

SOD(Superoxide Dismutase)

SOD contributes to hair regrowth by protecting hair follicle cells from oxidative stress.

ATP(adenosine triphosphate)

ATP transports chemical energy within cells for metabolism assisting in power boosting hair growth



Approved effect of AGF-39

(SGF-57) on alopecia treatment

Effects of topical application of growth factors followed by microneedle therapy in women with female pattern hair loss



The Journal of Dermatology 2012; 39: 1-2

11 Korean women (41.36 ± 2.43 years) with FPHL.

The severity of FPHL was classified into the Ludwig grade I in all patients. Random, Double-blind test. *Growth factor solution(SGF57)* was topically applied on the treated half of the scalp and followed by microneedle therapy. The other half of the scalp (control side) was treated with normal saline followed by microneedle therapy.

Results: The differences in hair shaft count was measured the increase of more than 10% compared with baseline.

Conclusion: The present study provides a novel treatment option of FPHL, which is safe and effective for enhancing hair density.

Aesmed growth factor treatment on the patients with androgenetic alopecia

7th World Congress for Hair Research, 2013. 5. 4~6, Edinburg, Scotland BI Ro, Dept. Dermatol, Myongji Hospital/Kwandong Univ. Korea

Purpose: The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of systemic growth factor treatment in patients with AGA.

Methods: SGFs were topically applied using medical devices containing a microneedle and by electroporation in a 2~4 week interval. The efficacy was evaluated after 10 times of treatment within 6 months. In total 116 patients, aged between 19 and 60 years were enrolled.

Results: Phototrichogram showed 9.85% increase in hair density and 9.11% increase in hair thickness. In hair density, 30.1% showed 5-10% increase, and 25% of the patients showed more than 15% increase. In hair thickness, 35.3% presented 0-5% increase and 21.5% patients presented more than 15% increase. Conclusion: Systemic growth factor therapy is effective and safe for the treatment of

Conclusion: Systemic growth factor therapy is effective and safe for the treatment of AGA and this will be one of the treatment options for AGA.







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