

EVERY FACE TELLS A STORY

cosmetic portfolio



Anti-ageing Specialists

Biology first

Deep insight into biological processes

The main pillar of our approach is the priority interest we take in visible signs of ageing. Therefore, we have defined ten basic categories that are featured in this brochure.

Targeting wide spectrum of anti-ageing effects in the skin is possible due to our capacity to **study all signs of skin ageing** with the very latest instrumentation.

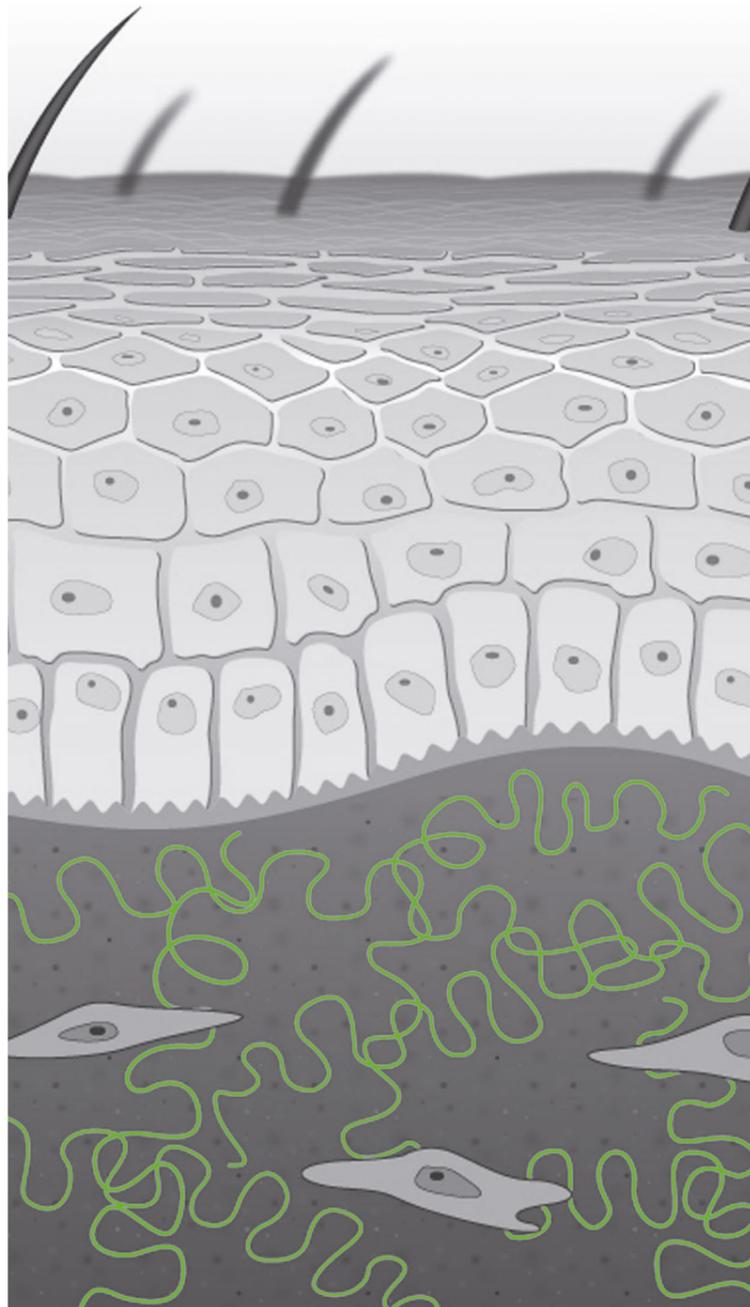
After applying our active ingredients, we quantify changes in the monitored parameters and **objectively evaluate the efficacy** of our products.

Vision beyond hyaluronic acid

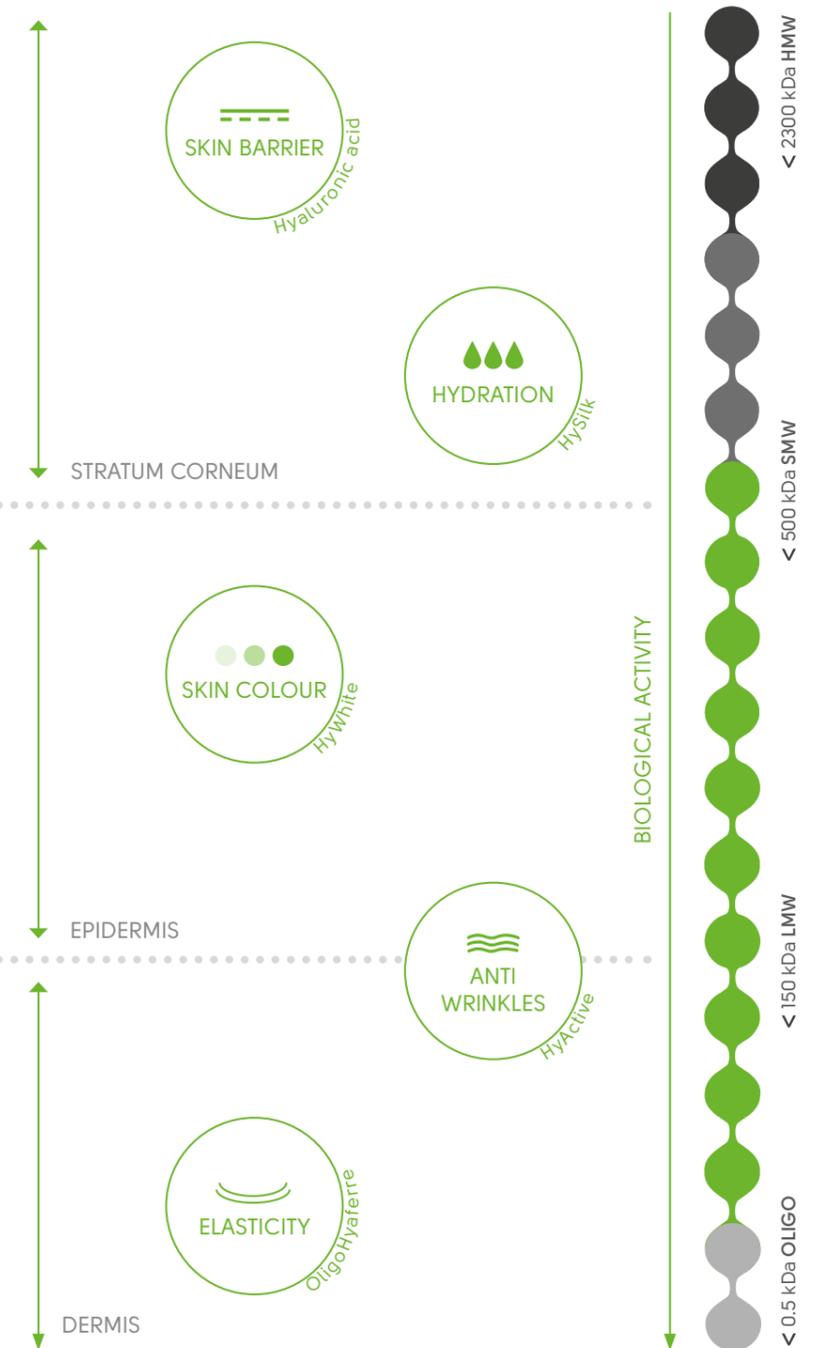
Hyaluronic acid (HA) has been our key active since the beginning being complemented with our uniquely designed peptides and other compounds.

Identify your needs

Our specialists can find the ideal solution for your projects, so **feel free to ask** for our support.



Effects of HA based actives



 ANTI WRINKLES
  ELASTICITY
  SKIN BARRIER
  HYDRATION
  TEXTURE
  SOOTHING
  SKIN COLOUR
  ANTI POLLUTION
  OILINESS
  ANTI INFLAMMATORY

	ANTI WRINKLES	ELASTICITY	SKIN BARRIER	HYDRATION	TEXTURE	SOOTHING	SKIN COLOUR	ANTI POLLUTION	OILINESS	ANTI INFLAMMATORY	
Hyaluronic Acid			*	*	*			*			HYALURONAN BASED
HySilk			*	*	*			*	*	*	
HyActive	*		*	*	*			*			
OligoHyaferre	*	*	*	*		*		*		*	
Tenneliderm			*			*			*	*	
HyWhite							*				
HyRetin	*	*		*	*				*	*	
CrossLinked ^{HA} Delivery system	*			*				*			
Delcore [*] Delivery system							*		*Delcore activity highly depends on incorporated active ingredient (coenzyme Q10, tocopherol, cholesterol, curcumin etc.)		
Schizophyllan	*		*	*		*		*			NATURAL POLY- -SACCHARIDES
Carboxymethylglucan	*	*		*	*			*		*	
TanActine						*	*	*		*	
Enerine		*	*		*				*		PEPTIDES
Recelline	*	*				*		*			
Clodessine	*	*			*			*			
ElaSelf	*	*									
Cellcon			*	*					*		
Glutaprol	*	*									OTHER ACTIVES
Inspira ^{SEA}	*	*								*	
PolluProtect			*	*				*		*	

 Main Activity
  Other Proven Activity

HYALURONAN BASED

	DESCRIPTION	MECHANISM OF ACTION	RECOMMENDED CONCENTRATION	INCI	ECOCERT COSMOS	SOURCE	COMPATIBILITY AND PROCESSING
	<p> Hyaluronic acid, sodium salt</p> <p>Standard & high molecular weight sodium salt of hyaluronic acid MW = 1.3 - 2.3 MDa.</p>	<p>Film-forming effect based on hydrophilic properties of HA. Improves skin hydration, restores skin barrier function.</p>	0.01 - 0.1%	Sodium Hyaluronate		Fermentation of Streptococcus equi, susp. zoepidemicus bacterial strain. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Solution is sensitive to heat. Heating to 90 °C for 45 min. can lead to a molecular weight decrease by up to 20%. Sensitive to low and high pH. Extreme values lead to molecular weight decrease, which is further enhanced by product heating. Incompatible with cationic substances, e.g surfactants or polymers.
	<p> HySilk</p> <p>Low molecular weight sodium salt of hyaluronic acid 0.15 - 1.3 MDa.</p>	<p>Stabilization of the barrier function of the stratum corneum. Stimulation of intercellular communication. Regulation of inflammatory processes in the skin.</p>	0.01 - 0.1%	Sodium Hyaluronate		Fermentation produced Hyaluronic acid with standard molecular weight, additionally split by a controlled combination of different physical methods to desired molecular weight. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat and extreme pH values. Stability increases with decreasing molecular weight. Very sensitive to free radicals. Incompatible with cationic substances, e.g. quarternized polymers and proteins (Quarterniums, Polyquarterniums, etc.).
	<p> HyActive</p> <p>Very low molecular weight sodium salt of hyaluronic acid 10 - 150 kDa.</p>	<p>Stimulates synthesis of collagen and body's own HA. Improves dermal papillae. Supports desquamation, reduces skin pores. Fights epidermal atrophy. Keeps hydrating properties of hyaluronic acid.</p>	0.01 - 0.1%	Sodium Hyaluronate		Fermentation produced Hyaluronic acid with low molecular weight, additionally split by a controlled combination of different physical methods to desired molecular weight. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	HyActive solution is relatively stable. Only small changes in molecular weight occur while heating at extreme pH values. Very sensitive to free radicals. Incompatible with cationic substances, e.g. quarternized polymers or proteins (Quarterniums, Polyquarterniums, etc.).
	<p> OligoHyaferre</p> <p>Sodium hyaluronate oligosaccharides.</p>	<p>Prevents degradation of ECM. Stimulates blood microcirculation in the skin, nourishing effect. Anti-inflammatory properties. Keeps hydrating properties of hyaluronic acid.</p>	0.01 - 0.05%	Hydrolyzed Sodium Hyaluronate		Prepared by acidic hydrolysis of high molecular weight sodium hyaluronate originally produced by fermentation. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Incompatible with cationic substances (polysaccharides, polymers, surfactants) and some nonionic surfactants (PEG 7 Glyceryl Cocoate and decylglucosid). Relatively stable, add to emulsion under 70 °C.
	<p> Tanneliderm</p> <p>Sodium hyaluronate substituted with caproic acid.</p>	<p>Anti-inflammatory effects by reduction of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Decreases sebum production by reduction of sebaceous gland cells activity and skin pore size. Restores skin barrier function and hydration.</p>	0.005 - 0.01%	Sodium Caprooyl Hyaluronate		Low molecular weight hyaluronic acid obtained by fermentation is chemically modified by original method. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat. Solution heating to 60 °C for 60 min. can lead to a molecular weight decrease by up to 20% and degree of substitution decrease up to 25%. Sensitive to low and high pH. Extreme values lead to decomposition, which is further enhanced by product heating. Incompatible with cationic substances, e.g surfactants or polymers. Foaming in case of higher degree of substitution.
	<p> HyWhite</p> <p>Sodium hyaluronate substituted with alpha linolenic acid.</p>	<p>Whitening hyaluronic acid. Highly effective anti-pigmentation agent. Decreases production of melanin. Improves skin colour uniformity. Inhibitor of tyrosinase.</p>	0.005 - 0.01%	Sodium Hyaluronate and Linolenic acid		HyWhite is produced by chemical modification of low molecular weight hyaluronic acid obtained by fermentation. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat and high humidity; avoid prolonged heating (heating up to 60°C for 60 minutes can lead to degree of substitution decrease up to 25% and degradation by oxidation). Sensitive to extreme pH changes; extreme pH lead to further decomposition. Incompatible with cationic substances, such as surfactants or polymers (Polyquarternium-4, Polyquarternium-10, etc.).
	<p> HyRetin</p> <p>Ester of hyaluronic acid and retinoic acid.</p>	<p>Anti-inflammatory effect by reduction of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Stimulates synthesis of collagen and fibronectin. Acne reduction. Keeps hydrating properties of hyaluronic acid.</p>	0.01 - 0.1%	Sodium Retinoyl Hyaluronate		HyRetin is produced by chemical modification of low molecular weight hyaluronic acid obtained by fermentation. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat, high humidity and light. Sensitive to low and high pH (recommended pH range 4-9). Incompatible with cationic substances, such as surfactants or polymers (Polyquarternium-4, Polyquarternium-10, etc.)
	<p> CrossLinked^{HA}</p> <p>CrossLinked^{HA} in the presence of standard HA. The final product is a water-soluble powder which forms hydrogel.</p>	<p>Hydrogel. Water reservoir and reservoir of various active ingredients inside its pores. Enables gradual release of actives into the skin, it prolongs their bioavailability. Higher resistance against hyaluronidases.</p>	0.005 - 0.1%	Sodium Hyaluronate and Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymer-3		CrossLinkedHA is produced by chemical modification. Hyaluronic Acid-aldehyde is crosslinked with POA (O,O'-1,3 propanediylbis(hydroxylamine dihydrochloride) in the presence of standard HA.	Sensitive to heat; heating to 60°C at pH about 7.0 for 60 min. can lead to the degradation of crosslinked network. Sensitive to extreme pH values (less than 4 or more than 10) lead to the decomposition of the polymer and this process is accelerated by heating. Incompatible with strong oxidation or reduction agents and polymeric cationic substances (e.g. Polyquarternium-4, Polyquarternium-10, etc.). Addition of multivalent metals (e.g. Fe3+, Zn2+, Mg2+) can significantly modify quality of the crosslinked network.
	<p> Delcore</p> <p>Sodium hyaluronate substituted with oleic acid.</p>	<p>Delivery system based on hyaluronic acid. Suitable for hydrophobic cosmetic actives. Increases positive effect of loaded substances and their penetration to the skin.</p>	0.01 - 0.05%	Sodium Oleoyl Hyaluronate		Delcore is produced by chemical modification of low molecular weight hyaluronic acid obtained by fermentation. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat; heating to 60°C for 60 min. Degree of substitution decrease up to 25%. Sensitive to extreme pH; extreme pH lead to decomposition further enhanced by heating. Incompatible with cationic substances, e.g. Surfactants or polymers (Polyquarternium-4, Polyquarternium-10, etc.). Foaming in case of higher degree of substitution.

NATURAL POLYSACCHARIDES

	DESCRIPTION	MECHANISM OF ACTION	RECOMMENDED CONCENTRATION	INCI	ECOCERT COSMOS	SOURCE	COMPATIBILITY AND PROCESSING
 Carboxy-methylglucan	Water-soluble derivative of yeast polysaccharide β-(1,3), (1,6)-D-glucan in which certain hydroxy groups of glucopyranosyl units are substituted by carboxymethyl group.	Stimulates skin antioxidant capacity , protects proteins and lipids from damage. Anti-inflammatory properties.	0.01 - 0.1%	Sodium Carboxymethyl Beta-Glucan	✗	Carboxymethylglucan is obtained by chemical modification of insoluble beta glucan, which is isolated from the cell walls of the yeast <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (baker's yeast) cultivated in special growth media under well-defined conditions.	Carboxymethylglucan solutions are quite stable under heating. Heating up to 80 °C for 45 min. does not lead to significant changes in solution. Stable at different pH, however pH 3 and below can lead to a highly viscose solution formation. Incompatible with cationic substances, e.g. cationic surfactant or cationic polymers, for example Polyquaternium-4, Polyquaternium-10, etc.
 Schizophyllan	An extracellular polysaccharide of <i>Schizophyllum commune</i> cell wall.	Forms specific triple helix structures in aqueous solutions. Boosts cell energy metabolism and immune system. Increases collagen production and decreases its degradation.	0.01 - 0.1%	Schizophyllan	ⓔ	Cultivation of mycelium of selected <i>Schizophyllum commune</i> strain. Its molecular weight is reduced by special cleavage. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Schizophyllan solutions are compatible with all widely used cosmetic ingredients. Stable in a broad pH range (3-12). Stable at higher temperatures (80 °C) for more than 1 hour.
 TanActine	An extracellular polysaccharide of <i>Candida utilis</i> cell wall.	Protects against UV radiation . Regulates inflammatory processes in the skin. Supports DNA repairing processes.	0.01 - 0.1%	Glucomannan	ⓔ/ⓐ	TanActine is obtained by alkaline extraction from the cell wall of yeast <i>Candida utilis</i> , cultivated under special conditions. Non-GMO.	Stable in broad range of pH (4-9). Stable at higher temperature (80 °C) in neutral conditions for one hour.

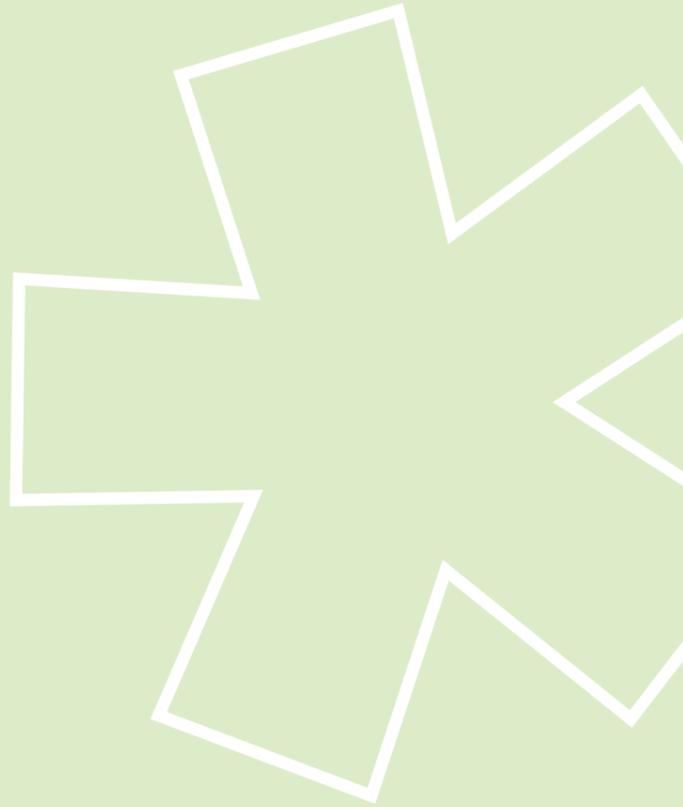
PEPTIDES

 Enerine	Clear, colourless solution containing hexapeptide – fragment of PGC-1α protein (transcription coactivator).	Increases the mitochondrial energy production and influence a lot of biological processes connected with energy production, e.g. circadian rhythms. Fights against environmental stress, UV radiation and reactive oxygen species.	0.1 - 1%	Phosphate Buffered Saline and sh-Hexapeptide-4 and Phenoxyethanol (or Phenethyl Alcohol)	✗	Enerine is peptide made by solid phase synthesis. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat. Sensitive to extreme pH.
 Recelline	Clear, colourless solution containing oligopeptide derived from a proteasome activating unit.	Highly specific activator of the proteasome , a key structure responsible for recycling of proteins damaged by UV radiation or environmental pollutants. Fights against oxidative stress, protects DNA.	0.1 - 1%	Phosphate Buffered Saline and Pentapeptide-60 s-Methanocaldococcus Jannaschii Heptapeptide-1 and Phenoxyethanol (or Phenethyl Alcohol)	✗	Recelline is peptide made by solid phase synthesis. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat. Sensitive to extreme pH.
 Clodessine	Clear, colourless solution containing nonapeptide derived from the human anti-ageing protein klotho.	Fragment of the natural anti-ageing protein klotho . Prolongs youth and lifespan of the skin cells. Boosts natural cell-protective mechanisms.	0.1 - 1%	Phosphate Buffered Saline and sh-Nonapeptide-4 and Phenoxyethanol (or Phenethyl Alcohol)	✗	Clodessine is peptide made by solid phase synthesis. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat. Sensitive to extreme pH.
 Elaself	Clear, colourless solution containing pentapeptide derived from human protein MFAP4 - responsible for correct organisation of elastic fibers.	Stimulates production of a newly discovered protein MFAP4 important for the elastic fibers assembly. Stimulates collagen synthesis .	0.1 - 1%	Phosphate Buffered Saline and sh-Pentapeptide-3 and Phenoxyethanol (or Phenethyl Alcohol)	✗	Elaself is peptide made by solid phase synthesis. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat. Sensitive to extreme pH.
 Cellcon	Clear, colourless solution containing hexapeptide from desmoglein Dsg1 protein (transmembrane protein).	Supports cell junctions in epidermis. Stimulates synthesis of desmoglein 1. Contains hyaluronic acid for proper desquamation.	0.1 - 1%	Phosphate Buffered Saline and Hyaluronic acid and sh-Hexapeptide-1 and Phenoxyethanol (or Phenethyl Alcohol)	✗	Cellcon is peptide made by solid phase synthesis. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat. Sensitive to extreme pH. Incompatible with cationic substances, e.g. surfactants or polymers (Polyquaternium-4, Polyquaternium-10, etc.).

OTHERS

 Glutaprol	Pale, hydrophobic, yellow, oily solution of hexyl-ester of ketoglutaric acid.	Strong collagen booster .	0.01 - 0.1%	Hexyl Ketoglutarate Esters (and) Hexyl Alcohol	✗	Glutaprol is produced by synthetic process. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to heat. Sensitive to extreme pH. Not suitable for aqueous solutions.
 PolluProtect	Combination of active ingredients to achieve effective anti-pollution properties.	Film-forming effect, skin barrier enhancement, decrease ROS production, anti-inflammatory effect.	0.05 - 0.1%	Sodium Hyaluronate (high and low molecular weight), Glucomannan, Schizophyllan, Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymer	✗	Biotechnologically prepared active ingredients and their derivatives in premix.	Follow the instructions for each active ingredient.
 Inspira ^{SEA}	Thalassospira ferment in the form of yellow lyophilisate.	Naturally inhibits calpains , enzymes degrading hemidesmosomal proteins in basal lamina. Restores structure of the basal lamina leading to increased skin firmness and wrinkle reduction. Anti-inflammatory and unique anti-spots properties.	0.01 - 0.1%	Thalassospira Xiamenensis Lysate Extract	ⓐ	Fermentation of <i>Thalassospira xiamenensis</i> - the deep sea bacteria. Non-GMO, non-animal materials used during the manufacturing process.	Sensitive to extreme pH. Sensitive to heat. Temperature over 60°C not recommended, precipitation may occur.

WHO WE ARE



Vladimír Velebný, Ph.D.

All the great visions of company Contipro come from his head. Contipro CEO, an associate professor Vladimír Velebný, is a long-time leader of our R&D department and a torchbearer for our scientific teams.



Iva Dolečková, Ph.D.

Iva sets strategy goals in development of our active cosmetic ingredients. She stands behind all the in-vitro and in-vivo studies Contipro goes through to provide complete information of the actives for the customers.



Zuzana Jeníková

Anytime you would like to know any information about our ingredients, Zuzana is here to give you helping hand. She works as a technical sales specialist for active substances so feel free to contact her whenever you like.

30 Years of Innovation



3950 m²
FULLY EQUIPPED
LABORATORIES

We emphasize R&D

Our scientists study the cellular and molecular mechanism of ageing, and develop and test brand new substances for advanced anti-ageing products in our own laboratories. Our R&D activities are **internationally acclaimed**, and awarded. We are always willing to go the extra mile and reach even the most sophisticated demands of our customers, especially in backing scientific services.



15 +
YEARLY
PUBLICATIONS

Shaping the future

Contipro is a biotechnological company from the **Czech Republic** and a worldwide known producer of the active ingredients for pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries. We have been writing our history for more than 30 years. We import our products into more than 60 countries all around the world.



100 +
PATENTS AND
INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

We do care

Because we are situated in the natural countryside of green central Europe, we have a double motivation to care for our environment. Our production is firmly based on natural biological processes.



1/2
OF OUR EMPLOYEES
WORKS IN R&D

Our extraordinary HA

Main expertise of Contipro has always been the research and production of **hyaluronic acid** and its derivatives. During the process of production, we focus on the highest quality and safety of our substances. We are able to manufacture ultra-pure hyaluronic acid, which meets even the most specific requirements.



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SHAPING THE FUTURE