

Review

Marine cosmetics and the blue bioeconomy: From sourcing to success stories

Ana Rotter,^{1,*} Despoina Varamogianni-Mamatsi,² Alenka Zvonar Pobirk,³ Mirjam Gosenca Matjaž,³ Mercedes Cueto,⁴ Ana R. Díaz-Marrero,⁴ Rósa Jónsdóttir,⁵ Kolbrún Sveinsdóttir,^{5,6} Teresa S. Catalá,^{7,8} Giovanna Romano,⁹ Bahar Aslanbay Guler,¹⁰ Eylem Atak,¹ Maja Berden Zrimec,¹¹ Daniel Bosch,¹ Irem Deniz,¹² Susana P. Gaudêncio,^{13,14} Ernesta Grigalionyte-Bembič,¹ Katja Klun,¹ Luen Zidar,¹ Anna Coll Rius,¹⁵ Špela Baebler,¹⁵ Lada Lukić Bilela,¹⁶ Baruch Rinkevich,¹⁷ and Manolis Mandalakis²

¹Marine Biology Station Piran, National Institute of Biology, Fornače 41, 6330 Piran, Slovenia

²Institute of Marine Biology, Biotechnology and Aquaculture, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, 71500 Heraklion, Greece

³University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Pharmacy, Aškerčeva cesta 7, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

⁴Instituto de Productos Naturales y Agrobiología (IPNA-CSIC), 38206 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

⁵Matis ohf., Icelandic Food and Biotech R&D, Vinlandsleid 12, 113 Reykjavík, Iceland

⁶Faculty of Food Science and Nutrition, University of Iceland, Reykjavík, Iceland

⁷Global Society Institute, Wälderhaus, am Inseipark 19, 21109 Hamburg, Germany

⁸Organization for Science, Education and Global Society GmbH, am Inseipark 19, 21109 Hamburg, Germany

⁹Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn - Ecosustainable Marine Biotechnology Department, via Acton 55, 80133 Naples, Italy

¹⁰Faculty of Engineering Department of Bioengineering, Ege University, Izmir 35100, Turkey

¹¹AlgEn, Brniciceva 29, 1231 Ljubljana, Slovenia

¹²Faculty of Engineering Department of Bioengineering, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Manisa 45119, Turkey

¹³UCIBIO-Applied Molecular Biosciences Unit, Department of Chemistry, Blue Biotechnology and Biomedicine Lab, NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University of Lisbon, 2819-516 Caparica, Portugal

¹⁴Associate Laboratory i4HB – Institute for Health and Bioeconomy, NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University Lisbon, 2819-516 Caparica, Portugal

¹⁵Department of Biotechnology and Systems Biology, National Institute of Biology, Večna pot 121, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

¹⁶Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo, Zmaja od Bosne 33-35, 71 000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

¹⁷Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research, National Institute of Oceanography, Tel Shikmona, Haifa 3102201, Israel

*Correspondence: ana.rotter@nib.si

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2024.111339>

SUMMARY

As the global population continues to grow, so does the demand for longer, healthier lives and environmentally responsible choices. Consumers are increasingly drawn to naturally sourced products with proven health and wellbeing benefits. The marine environment presents a promising yet underexplored resource for the cosmetics industry, offering bioactive compounds with the potential for safe and biocompatible ingredients. This manuscript provides a comprehensive overview of the potential of marine organisms for cosmetics production, highlighting marine-derived compounds and their applications in skin/hair/oral-care products, cosmeceuticals and more. It also lays down critical safety considerations and addresses the methodologies for sourcing marine compounds, including harvesting, the biorefinery concept, use of systems biology for enhanced product development, and the relevant regulatory landscape. The review is enriched by three case studies: design of macroalgal skincare products in Iceland, establishment of a microalgal cosmetics spin-off in Italy, and the utilization of marine proteins for cosmeceutical applications.

INTRODUCTION

Health and wellbeing are pivotal challenges in modern societies. The cosmetics sector plays a central role in enhancing wellbeing by improving physical appearance with products designed for cleansing, soothing, restoring, reinforcing, and protecting the skin.¹ At the same time, the increasing societal interest in environmental protection and green marketing trends have shifted consumer demands and behavior.² This has led to an increased demand for cosmetics formulated with naturally sourced ingredi-

ents, which are considered greener and safer alternatives to conventional ones.³ However, natural substances are often multi-constituent mixtures, leading to two main problems in personal care products: the numerous constituents may interact unpredictably resulting in their chemical modification to harmful products and the fact that potentially toxic constituents are not disclosed in ingredient lists.³ This complexity can be especially problematic for consumers who opt to purchase from smaller producers, as these may lack the financial incentives for thorough safety assessments. Nevertheless, as the cosmetics



market expands and global competition intensifies, scientific research and product safety are becoming indispensable development steps that producers will not be able to skip.² For these reasons, it is important to take a holistic approach when considering naturally sourced ingredients, acknowledging that mere biomass cultivation or compound extraction are not enough for creating environmentally friendly products. Bringing safe, sustainable, and consumer-acceptable cosmetic products on the market requires extensive collaboration across multiple scientific disciplines, including ecology, biotechnology, toxicology, economics, regulatory science as well as social and environmental sustainability.

In this work, we introduce seven categories of cosmetics and personal care products (i.e., for skin care, sun care, hair care, oral care, decorative cosmetics, perfumes, and body care⁴) and we explore the broad potential of marine organisms/biomass in the cosmetics industry, providing a comprehensive overview rather than focusing on specific taxa. We delve into the main chemical compounds derived from marine organisms and highlight their extensive benefits for cosmetic applications. We also introduce the emerging sector of cosmeceuticals with relevant examples. This is followed by an overview of bioactivity, stability, safety, and efficacy assays that are essential across the entire cosmetics value chain and the development of cosmetic formulations. Key aspects of production and packaging processes are also outlined. Then, we provide insights into relevant legislation, sustainable bioeconomy and an overview on the bottlenecks/obstacles, thus offering essential guidance for both established and future experts in the field. Finally, three selected case studies pertaining to marine-derived cosmetics are presented: macroalgal skincare products design in Iceland, creation of a microalgal cosmetics spin-off in Italy, and the use of marine proteins for cosmeceuticals.

SKIN STRUCTURE AND CARE, INCLUDING SUN CARE, BODY CARE AND PERFUMES

Skin is the outermost and the largest organ of the human body. It is divided into three distinct layers, each containing different types of cells and serving different functions. The top layer, the epidermis, is a keratinized stratified epithelium, which provides a watertight barrier from the external environment and prevents excessive water loss from the body. Keratinocytes make up about ~90% of total epidermal cells and corneocytes (i.e., dead, anucleated keratinocytes) dominate the outermost layer of epidermis forming *stratum corneum*, which is a vital component of the skin's barrier function. A smaller percentage of epidermal cells consists of melanocytes (~8%), which produce melanin to shield against ultraviolet (UV) radiation, as well as Langerhans cells (~3–5%) that are involved in the skin's immune response.^{5–7} Dermis, the second layer of skin, is relatively thick and essential for the skin's biomechanical properties. Its main cells are metabolically active fibroblasts that synthesize extracellular matrix (ECM) components, such as collagen and elastin fibers, providing tensile strengths and elasticity. Additional ECM elements include the constituents of the amorphous “ground substance”, namely proteoglycans (e.g., hyaluronic acid, HA) that surround connective tissue fibers, and contribute to skin

viscoelasticity and hydration. Various immune cells are also present in the dermis.^{8–12} The deepest layer of the skin, the hypodermis (also called subcutaneous layer), consists of fat-storing cells (adipocytes) and connective tissue. The subcutaneous fat not only functions as a thermal insulation and as a protective cushion to inner organs, but it also serves as energy reserve.⁵

The skin is the first defensive line of the human body against a multitude of external factors, such as microbial pathogens and environmental stressors, including UV radiation, pollution, cigarette smoke, toxic chemicals, and metal ions. The latter can accelerate biological aging by promoting the formation of free radicals and other reactive oxygen species (ROS).¹³ ROS can damage cellular tissues and initiate complex molecular pathways including the activation of enzymes implicated in the degradation of essential ECM constituents (i.e., collagen, elastin and HA), such as metalloproteinase, collagenase, serine-protease elastase and mucopolysaccharase hyaluronidase.^{11,14} This may consequently lead to aesthetically displeasing changes in the skin, manifested as wrinkles, dryness, sallowness, deep furrows, severe atrophy, laxity, leathery appearance, telangiectasias, rough texture and variations in thickness.^{15,16} ROS can also accelerate skin pigmentation by activating the secretion of keratinocyte-derived factors, which in turn stimulate melanogenesis in melanocytes.¹⁷ Overall, the process of skin aging can be classified into two main types: (1) extrinsic aging caused by environmental factors like the exposure to UV radiation (photoaging) and (2) intrinsic aging, which results from natural processes in the skin by the passage of time, primarily characterized by gradual loss of elasticity.^{18,19}

The market for skin and sun care products is growing, especially for multi-functional products, such as moisturizers with sun protection and products featuring natural ingredients that reduce the use of synthetic chemicals.^{20,21} Face care products still have the largest market share (over 50%), followed by body care and natural skin care products, while sun protection and baby/child products have lower revenues.²²

HAIR CARE

Hair is composed of three concentric layers, namely the outer cuticle, the cortex and the inner medulla (not always present).²³ Structurally, it is a heterodimer consisting of two α -helices of keratin, types Ia and IIa.^{24,25} With aging, progressive hair thinning occurs as a consequence of various processes including the loss of collagen type XVII.²³ Beside providing UV protection and thermal insulation of the scalp, hair also carries significant aesthetic, cultural, sexual and beauty value.²⁴ As a key element of body image, customers use hair products not only for cleansing and protection, but also for styling and altering its appearance. The hair care market is expanding, particularly in the natural products sector, driven by innovations, such as vegan hair colors and keratin products, and strategic partnerships.^{26,27}

ORAL CARE

The oral cavity, consisting of the teeth, tongue, palate, gingiva, mucosa and lips, provides ideal conditions for microbial growth

due to its relatively constant temperature and moisture levels.²⁸ Oral care cosmetics are among the most technologically advanced, utilizing natural plant-based ingredients in toothpastes and mouthwashes to prevent plaque formation²⁸ and incorporating nanomaterials such as nano-hydroxyapatite in products for the treatment of dental hypersensitivity and enamel remineralization.²⁹ The oral care market is growing, driven by the increased awareness on the importance of oral hygiene and the growing demand for natural products.³⁰

DECORATIVE COSMETICS

This category focuses primarily on the production of pigments, which are essential for improving consumers appeal.³¹ In the cosmetics industry, pigments are predominantly produced by chemical synthesis due to their lower cost and higher stability compared to natural coloring agents.³² However, consumer demand for natural over synthetic colorants is driving the global natural colorants market to grow faster than the overall color market.³³ This trend underscores the need to search for naturally sourced, stable and sustainable pigments. Although traditionally obtained from plants, the competition for plant resources as food has prompted interest in alternative natural sources, such as side streams from food production^{34,35} or marine organisms.

THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL SKINCARE COSMETICS

Although skin has its endogenous antioxidant defense system, comprised mainly of protective enzymes and low molecular weight antioxidants (e.g., vitamins and carotenoids),³⁶ there is an increasing demand for cosmetics capable of bolstering skin protection against both internal and external harmful agents while enhancing its beauty and attractiveness.¹⁶ Indeed, self-image, physical appearance, health and wellbeing have always been top societal priorities.³⁷ The cosmetics industry has become one of the fastest-growing sectors over the past decade,³⁸ fueled by consumers seeking products that not only improve skin appearance by making it look younger and healthier, but also have a low environmental impact and adhere to cruelty-free standards (i.e., no animal testing).³⁹ Consequently, there is an ongoing interest in discovering novel substances or biological extracts with antioxidant properties and inhibitory activities against skin aging-related enzymes that can be used for developing more effective antiaging dermatological products, treating skin disorders or for promoting a healthier overall physical appearance.

Currently, the cosmetics market is flooded with numerous synthetic skincare products, but many have been linked to a variety of adverse effects, such as allergic and irritant contact dermatitis, phototoxic and photoallergic reactions.⁴⁰ Moreover, the influence of social media and effective scientific outreach have raised public awareness of the risks associated with synthetic chemicals.⁴¹ Therefore, there is a pressing need to discover new, safe and effective skincare ingredients.⁴² Research trends in antiaging skin care are increasingly shifting toward active ingredients of natural origin, such as plants and herbs from terrestrial ecosystems, known for their long-standing

use in traditional medicine.^{43,44} Both traditional knowledge and scientific research highlight the beneficial biological effects of these natural extracts in cosmetics, including their anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial and antimelanogenesis properties.⁴⁵ Given their abundance in nature, safety and relative low cost, these ingredients are attracting significant interest in the cosmetics industry.⁴⁶

Marine organisms are an increasingly captivating reservoir of active ingredients for cosmetics, offering benefits to skin cleansing, moisturizing, antiaging, skin-firming, antipollution, anti-acne and sunscreen products.^{47–49} Beauty products featuring marine ingredients, such as extracts from seaweeds or other marine organisms, have gained increased popularity and present lucrative business opportunities. With the ocean being an untapped bioresource that is not competing with terrestrial resources for agri-food production, the search for and use of novel marine-derived substances and their screening for cosmetics-related bioactivities will continue to expand. However, this field will remain a subject of active research due to the need to optimize the production and purification processes for active ingredients, conduct necessary cost analyses, examine scalability of the processes and validate the feasibility, effectiveness and safety of marine-based cosmetic formulations.⁵⁰

MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND ORGANISMS WITH HIGH POTENTIAL FOR COSMETICS APPLICATIONS

Marine organisms have evolved biochemical and physiological mechanisms that enable them to produce bioactive compounds essential for their reproduction, communication, defense against predation, infection, and competition.⁴¹ Recognizing this potential, the cosmetics industry is turning its attention to marine sources for new ingredients, a trend that has gained significant momentum in recent years. Marine-based ingredients are highly valued for promoting healthy skin and providing antioxidant, anti-wrinkle, antiaging, and anti-acne benefits.⁵¹ As a result, the future of beauty care is expected to revolve around innovative products utilizing marine organisms.⁵² The following subsections explore the potential of seawater and various groups of marine organisms in the cosmetics industry.

Seawater

The intrinsic properties of seawater are linked to those of water itself, the living microorganisms it contains, and the minerals and other substances dissolved in it. Seawater has a recognized role in the treatment of eczemas, dermatoses, psoriasis, nasopharyngeal inflammations, conjunctivitis, vaginitis, and other infections.⁵³ In addition, it has been used in skin care as moisturizer and to enhance skin firmness.⁵³ Seawater also triggers the excretion of toxic residues and contributes to the oxygenation of tissues.⁵⁴ Given that very few cosmetics are anhydrous (only powders, lipsticks and nail polishes), seawater can be used to replace freshwater in cosmetic formulations, provided it meets sufficient microbiological and chemical standards.⁵⁵

Archaea and bacteria

A great variety of molecules from marine bacteria, including carotenoids and polyphenols, have attracted interest for their

cosmetic applications. Their antioxidant, anti-melanogenic and antiaging properties are increasingly being explored for inclusion in various cosmetic and pharmaceutical products.^{56,57} In the last decade, increasing attention has been directed toward molecules derived from marine microorganisms,^{55,58} especially those found in extreme environments, such as polar regions,⁵⁹ the deep sea,⁶⁰ and extreme halophilic habitats.^{61,62}

Halophilic archaea, thriving under conditions of increased heat, UV light and salt, produce functional compounds like carotenoids and retinoids, which are widely utilized in the cosmetics industry.^{63,64} One of the most exploited archaea is *Halobacterium salinarum*, a model organism for halophilic archaea that grows in near-saturation salt conditions. This microorganism is a rich source of antioxidant and antiaging compounds including retinal (a precursor of retinoic acid), which has been shown to have anti-photoaging effects with far fewer side effects compared to other retinoids (RETINATUREL, RETINATUREL PURE, HALORUBIN OLEO by ADEKA,⁶⁵ HALOCARE products by HALOTEC Applied Biotechnologies; Table 1).⁶⁶

Actinomycetes have been a point of interest since the chemistry of their pigments was first reported in the early 1960s.^{85,86} While plants and insects have traditionally served as the primary sources of natural pigments, microorganisms have garnered significant interest due to their bioactivities and production advantages. Notable pigments isolated from actinobacteria include prodigiosins and melanins.^{86–88} Beyond pigments, actinomycetes present a wide range of other bioactive compounds suitable for diverse cosmetic formulations. These compounds offer numerous benefits, including antibacterial and antifungal properties, and pigmentation enhancement.^{87–89}

Algae

Algae, a diverse group of aquatic organisms found in both freshwater and marine environments, have been used for centuries in various applications, including energy, food and medicine. Due to their remarkably rich bioactive composition, algae and their compounds possess several properties that make them useful in the cosmetics industry.^{90–93} Their potent natural molecules arise from the algal ability to adapt to adverse environmental conditions, such as extreme temperature, light, pressure, salinity, microbial and viral attacks.^{92,94,95}

Macroalgae extracts are primarily used as active cosmetic ingredients due to their moisturizing, antiaging, photoprotective and skin whitening properties, but they can serve as excipients in the development of formulations and as additives that improve stabilization, preservation and/or the organoleptic properties of the final formulation.^{49,96} Algae-derived ingredients can purge the skin of toxins, alleviate inflammations, and exhibit bacteriostatic activity, which is particularly beneficial for acne-prone skin.⁹⁷ Furthermore, algae-based products have been shown to possess hydrating, skin whitening and anti-wrinkle properties especially after exposure to UV radiation or cold and dry conditions, while they are effective in maintaining the skin barrier function.^{98–102}

In Europe, around 24% of produced microalgal biomass is utilized in cosmetics.¹⁰³ Other main uses include food supplements/nutraceuticals (24%) and feed (19%).¹⁰³ Notably, only a few species, such as *Chlorella*, *Spirulina*, *Dunaliella*, and *Haema-*

tococcus, have become important in industrial biotechnology, primarily due to their adaptability to large-scale production systems and their high content of bioactive compounds.

Algae contain a variety of bioactive compounds, including fatty acids, polyphenols, bromophenols, phlorotannins, terpenoids, polysaccharides, alcohols, vitamins, and vitamin precursors, most notably ascorbic acid, riboflavin, and α - β - and γ -tocopherol.^{91,104} Rich also in minerals and amino acids, algal extracts are commonly used in moisturizers, toners, and other skincare products to nourish and hydrate the skin. Microalgae/cyanobacteria from genera *Spirulina/Arthrospira*, *Chlorella*, *Haematococcus*, *Dunaliella*, *Odontella*, *Botryococcus*, *Phaeodactylum*, and *Porphyridium*, as well as macroalgae from genera *Fucus*, *Ulva*, *Laminaria*, *Gracilaria*, *Undaria*, *Sargassum*, and *Padina*, are extensively studied and utilized in cosmeceuticals due to their wide array of liposoluble vitamins, minerals, amino acids, polysaccharides, lipids, phenolic compounds, pigments, and other bioactive compounds.^{91,105,106} An extract of *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* is currently used as the base for production of specialized cosmetic ingredients with antiaging, revitalizing and anti-pollution properties, i.e., Depollutine and Megassane.¹⁰⁷ Additionally, *Ecklonia maxima*, a less explored brown alga, exhibits intriguing properties for cosmetic applications including antioxidant, anti-melanogenesis, and photo-shielding effects.¹⁰⁸

Traustochytrids

Traustochytrids, a scarcely studied eukaryotic group of single-celled protists within the class Labyrinthulomycetes (kingdom Chromista), encompass more than 12 genera and a wide range of known (>100) and undescribed strains/species¹⁰⁹ with their detection often contingent upon the efficacy of the isolation protocols employed.^{110,111} Found worldwide in all estuarine and marine habitats, both on and within marine organisms, as well as in decaying organisms, traustochytrids have increasingly attracted biotechnological attention. They are considered potentially significant as reservoirs of valuable bioactive compounds, including docosahexaenoic acid (DHA, rich in omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, PUFA), antioxidants like squalene, various enzymes and pigments^{58,112} which serve as well-known substitutes for synthetic antioxidants and pigments.¹¹³ In recent years, there has been a growing development of functional cosmetic products incorporating traustochytrid oil, noted for its hydrating, emulsion-stabilizing, gelling and antioxidant characteristics. This surge was propelled after the oils from the genera *Schizochytrium* and *Ulkenia* were designated as “Generally Recognized as Safe” (GRAS) for human consumption by both the American Food and Drug Administration and the European Commission.¹¹⁴

Fungi

Several marine-derived fungi produce secondary metabolites with cosmeceutical potential. For example, species such as *Phaeothea triangularis*, *Trimmatostroma salinum*, *Hortaea werneckii*, *Aureobasidium pullulans*, and *Cryptococcus liquefaciens* are known to produce micosporine-like amino acids, MAAs.¹¹⁵ Additionally, the benzodiazepine alkaloids, circumdatins I, C, and G, isolated from the culture of the marine sponge-associated

Table 1. Examples of archaea and bacteria and their products with (potential) application in cosmetics

Potential application	Taxa	Finding site	Compound	References
ARCHAEA				
Antioxidant; antiaging	<i>Halobacterium salinarum</i>	Halophilic marine environment	Carotenoids: bacterioruberin, bisanhydrobacterioruberin, trisanhydrobacterioruberin; RETINATUREL™; RETINATUREL™ PURE; HALORUBIN™ OLEO by ADEKA;	Mandelli et al. ⁶⁷ Halocare ⁶⁶ Chemical Products ⁶⁵
Antioxidant; antiaging	<i>Haloferax mediterranei</i>	Halophilic marine environment	Carotenoids	Hechler et al. ⁶⁸
BACTERIA				
Moisturizing	<i>Polaribacter</i> sp. SM ₁₁₂₇	Polar environment	Extracellular polysaccharide (EPS)	Sun et al. ⁵⁹
	<i>Phyllobacterium</i> sp. 921F	Polar environment	EPS	Li et al. ⁶⁹
Moisturizing; Hidratation	<i>Pseudoalteromonas</i> sp.	Polar environment (Antarctic Prydz Bay sediments)	EPS RefirMAR (BIOALVO)	Li et al. ⁷⁰ Martins et al. ⁷¹
Moisturizing; Soothing and reducing irritation of sensitive skin	<i>Alteromonas macleodii</i> ssp. <i>fijiensis</i> biovar <i>deepsan</i>	Deep sea hydrothermal vent	EPS HYD657 (Abyssine®) ABYSSINE™ PF by Lucas Meyer Cosmetics (IFF)	Cambon-Bonavita et al. ⁷² Le Costaouëc et al. ⁷³
Moisturizing	<i>Vibrio cyclitrophicus</i>	Sediments	Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)	Abd Elrazak et al. ⁷⁴
Antiaging	<i>Vibrio diabolicus</i>	Deep-sea hydrothermal vent	Glycosaminoglycan extracellular polysaccharide (HE 800)	Courtois et al. ⁷⁵ Esposito et al. ⁷⁶
Moisturizing	<i>Mesoflavibacter zeaxanthinifaciens</i> TD-ZX30 ^T	Seawater; Pacific coastline of Japan	Zeaxanthin	Asker et al. ⁷⁷
Antiaging; Pharmaceutical (treatment of age-related macular degeneration)	<i>Zeaxanthinibacter enoshimensis</i>	Seawater; Pacific coastline of Japan		Asker et al. ⁷⁸
	<i>Muricauda lutaonensis</i> CC-HSB-11 ^T	Coastal hot spring of Green Island, Taiwan		Hameed et al. ⁷⁹
	<i>Siansivirga zeaxanthinifaciens</i> CC-SAMT-1 ^T	Coastal seawater of Taiwan		Hameed et al. ⁸⁰
	<i>Aquibacter zeaxanthinifaciens</i> CC-AMZ-304 ^T	Coastal seawater of Taiwan		Hameed et al. ⁸¹
	<i>Gramella oceani</i> CC-AMSZ-T ^T	Marine coastal sediment, Taiwan		Hameed et al. ⁸²
	<i>Thermus filiformis</i>	Hot springs	Theromozeaxanthins; thermobiszeaxanthins	Mandelli et al. ⁶⁷
Antiaging	<i>Paracoccus</i> sp. strain N-8110 (= <i>Agrobacterium aurantiacum</i>)	Marine	Astaxanthin	Yokoyama et al. ⁸³
	<i>Paracoccus haeundaensis</i> BC74171 ^T	Marine		Lee et al. ⁸⁴

fungus *Exophiala* sp. (Family: Herpotrichiellaceae) displayed more potent UVA protecting activity than the positive control oxybenzone, which is currently used in sunscreen formulations.¹¹⁶ Myrothenone A and 6-*n*-pentyl- α -pyrone, isolated from the culture of the algicolous fungus *Myrothecium* sp., which was obtained from the marine green alga *Ulva compressa*, exhibited strong anti-tyrosinase activity.¹¹⁷ Similarly, cylindromycin, a secondary metabolite from the *Tolypocladium* sp. strain SCSIO 40433 isolated from Arctic glacial sediments, also showed tyrosinase inhibitor activity.¹¹⁸ Fungal extracts of *Eupenicillium crustaceum* are used in Eyedeline and Brighlette products by Lipotec for their ability to promote elastine/collagen synthesis and reduce hyperpigmentation respectively.¹¹⁹

Sponges

Marine sponges are an exceptionally rich source of natural products with diverse chemical structures and bioactive properties. Several of these are produced by the microorganisms associated with the sponges, which are important for both sponge survival and metabolite production.^{120–122} These include antiaging enzymes and pigments of special interest in the cosmeceutical industry.¹²³ Extracts from bacteria associated with *Scopalina hapalia* have shown potential in inhibiting elastase and tyrosinase, two enzymes involved in skin aging, and are specifically targeted for developing cosmetic products aiming at antiaging and anti-melanogenic effects. Additionally, some extracts have demonstrated considerable activation of catalase and Sirtuin 1, key targets in the discovery of antioxidants and antiaging agents.¹²⁴ Consequently, more sponge-associated microorganisms are being studied for their potential applications in the cosmetics and cosmeceuticals sectors,¹²⁵ with various pigments being added to the growing list of sponge-derived compounds used in the cosmetics industry.¹²³ Furthermore, it has also been discovered that *Acremonium*, a genus of fungi in the family Hypocreaceae found in sponges, produces hydroquinone derivatives with higher antioxidant activity and improved properties compared to their synthetic hydroquinone counterparts.⁵⁸ In general, the sponge mesohyl is inhabited by microbes, and many natural products isolated from marine sponges, such as antibiotics, antifungal, and antipredator or antifouling compounds, have been attributed to microbial origin.^{126,127}

Marine sponges also release enzymes that can be used as skin-whitening agents in several cosmetic formulations.⁵¹ It is also worth noting the photoprotective effects of sponge-derived alkaloids, such as topsentin isolated from *Spongosorites genitrix* that can protect human keratinocytes against UV-induced damage, indicating significant potential for inclusion in cosmetic formulations.¹²⁸ Additionally, chitin, its derivative chitosan, and collagen from sponges are highly promising in the cosmetics industry, similarly to those derived from other marine organisms.¹²⁹ Marine sponges also hold the potential as a natural source of marine-derived cosmeceuticals for acne prevention¹³⁰ and other skin-related cosmetic issues.¹³¹

Marine sponges are also a great source of biocompatible materials for biomedicine, attracting great interest not only for their potential pharmaceutical uses but also for their biomaterials, which include chitin/chitosan, ceramic, biosilica, and collagen.¹³² Siliceous sponges (Demospongiae and Hexactinellida)

are unique in their ability to enzymatically polymerize silica, forming massive siliceous skeletal elements (spicules) through this distinctive process at ambient temperature and pressure.¹³³ The biomedical applications of silicatein/biosilica, particularly in treating bone/tooth defects as well as in dental care, are aimed at creating protective biosilica layers on teeth (reducing the risk of caries/cavities caused by bacteria) or promoting bone tissue regeneration through the biosilica-stimulated formation of hydroxyapatite by mineralizing cells.¹³⁴

Cnidaria

Cnidarians are a diverse phylum of marine invertebrates with about 11,000 species, including organisms such as jellyfish, hydroids, sea anemones and corals. They are intensively studied to identify promising bioactive compounds, including those that can be valuable to the cosmetics industry. An unexpected new source of cosmetic-related ingredients within this group are cnidarian venoms, which contain ion channel modulators with great potential for antiwrinkle treatments and the healing of sensitive skins.¹³⁵ Other relevant compounds found in the cnidarian venoms are capable of inhibiting collagenases and proteases, offering skin firming effects, and acting as tyrosinase inhibitors, commonly used for skin tanning and whitening.^{136,137} One example is an analgesic peptide from *Heteractis crispata* (a sea anemone) that potently blocks the vanilloid receptor of the transient receptor potential channel family (a voltage gated sodium channel), inducing analgesia upon skin application, and making it a good candidate for soothing sensitive skin.¹³⁸ Similarly, lysozymes found in jellyfish can be also suitable for treating various epidermal infections as they pose no toxic effects on humans.¹³⁹

In addition to cnidarian toxins, there is growing interest in the sustainable harvesting of collagen (usually administered as injectable fillers or topical creams to slow down or reduce the signs of skin aging), primarily from jellyfish. Jellyfish collagen exhibits low immunogenicity and is biocompatible with mammalian tissues.¹⁴⁰ In addition, many scyphomedusa species are rich in collagen that is very similar to human collagen.¹⁴¹ Jellyfish collagen and its hydrolysates have also been reported to provide protection against the impacts of UV radiation, especially by maintaining the activity of skin antioxidant enzymes.¹⁴² Moreover, *Aurelia aurita* jellyfish was identified as a unique source of marine collagen, noted for its high biocompatibility and denaturation temperatures.¹⁴³ However, studies are still needed to fully elucidate the collagen contents in the Scyphozoa.¹⁴⁴

Mucin, an ubiquitous cnidarian glycoprotein, has the potential to be used in cosmetic products for maintaining skin hydration and protecting the outermost skin layers,¹³⁵ due to its ability to bind large amounts of water. Moreover, type A gelatin produced from jellyfish can serve as an emulsion stabilizer and it can be included in a wide range of cosmetic products, such as body lotions, face creams, hair sprays, sunscreens and shampoos.¹⁴⁵ Other studies have shown that jellyfish collagen extract can promote the expression of beneficial enzymes in human skin keratinocytes like hyaluronan synthase-3 and aquaporin-3, which are involved in HA synthesis and water/glycerol transportation through the skin layers.¹⁴⁶ Following the trend in the cosmetics industry to include antioxidants as active ingredients in its

products, antioxidants from various jellyfish species have revealed interesting potential applications.¹⁴⁷

Furthermore, a recent study¹⁴⁸ demonstrated that exposing *Cassiopea andromeda* to narrow-band UVB radiation increases both its overall antioxidant activity and peridinin content, as a result of the enhanced photosynthetic activity of its endosymbiotic dinoflagellates, thus elevating the valorization potential of this jellyfish in the cosmetics industry.

Corals have long been utilized by the cosmetics industry. Their powder is used as a sustainable material in numerous cosmetic products due to its physical, chemical, and textural characteristics as well as its mineral content.⁵¹ Chemically, it primarily consists of calcium carbonate, but may also contain up to 74 other minerals. It is used in products intended for topical applications to provide minerals for the skin, protect against UV radiation and serve as an antioxidant, antiaging, antiacne and skin softening agent, while also being used for the preparation of lipsticks and deodorants.⁵¹ Although only a few coral-derived secondary metabolites have found use as cosmeceuticals, the diterpene glycosides pseudopterosins A–D, isolated from the Caribbean gorgonian coral *Pseudopterogorgia elisabethae*, are among the most notable marine natural products in the cosmetic industry.¹⁴⁹ These compounds, commercialized as Resilience by Estée Lauder^{41,149} exhibit a variety of biological activities ranging from anti-inflammatory and analgesic,^{150–152} to antibacterial,¹⁵³ antiacne,¹⁵⁴ and wound healing ones.^{155,156} Additionally, the cembrene diterpenoids found in soft corals offer various biological properties relevant for the cosmetics sector. For example, Chen et al.¹⁵⁷ highlighted that sinulariolides from *Sinularia flexibilis* can inhibit keratinocyte over-proliferation and sebum secretion, the latter of which is a key target for shampoo and antiacne products.

Many cnidarians contain MAAs, which are major UV-absorbing secondary metabolites. MMAs of corals are increasingly considered for use in sunscreens products,¹⁵⁸ as they offer a natural alternative to environmentally harmful chemical-based sunscreens. These MMAs are not only environmentally friendly, but they also possess antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antiaging properties.¹⁵⁹

Echinodermata

Sea cucumber extracts are rich in bioactive compounds such as saponins, chondroitin sulfate, collagen, vitamins A, B1, B2, B3, minerals (calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, selenium, germanium, strontium, copper, and manganese), amino acids, phenols, triterpene glycosides, carotenoids, bioactive peptides, fatty acids, and gelatin. Found in toothpaste, ointments, body lotions, and facial skin cleansers,¹⁶⁰ sea cucumber ingredients provide several health benefits, including wound healing, neuroprotective, antitumor, anticoagulant, antimicrobial, and antioxidant effects.^{161,162} Their extracts are often used to treat skin issues, wrinkles and sunburns.¹⁶³ Moreover, sea cucumber viscera extracts have been shown to promote the expression of various enzymes (e.g., TRP-1, TRP-2, MITF, ERK) that are important in skin whitening and antiaging treatments.¹⁶⁴ The vitamins and minerals from sea cucumber extracts are readily absorbed and provide a moisturizing effect, while stimulating the renewal of damaged skin cells.¹⁶⁵ Notably, sea cucumbers contain consid-

erable amounts of sulfated polysaccharides, which have great potential for the development of cosmeceuticals. Fucosylated chondroitin sulfates, a unique type of these polysaccharides isolated from the body walls of several sea cucumber species, are structurally distinct from those found in other invertebrates, vertebrates, and algae.^{166–168} Similar to other marine invertebrates, sea cucumbers are a valuable source of collagen. Their body walls contain type I collagen that exhibits superior moisture-retention/absorption capacity, higher yields compared to glycerol or collagens from other animals and is very rich in hydrophilic groups, making it highly suitable for the cosmetics industry.¹⁶⁹ Further studies have confirmed that aqueous extracts from sea cucumbers hold greater cosmetic potential compared to organic extracts. This is attributed to their rich content of fatty acids and antioxidants, the latter of which play a crucial role in regulating ROS production at wound sites.⁴¹

Urochordata

Various solitary and compound tunicates contain bioactive compounds with the potential to be used in the pharmaceutical¹⁷⁰ and cosmetics industry, especially for the development of wrinkle-care and antiaging products, as well as for the treatment of inflammation-related disorders.¹⁷¹ Scientific interest in tunicates for cosmetic uses centers on their mantle (the tunic matrix), which provides antiaging properties¹⁷² and a diverse range of alkaloids and peptides.¹⁷³ The tunic matrix is composed of well-organized cellulosic microfibrils and the cellulose film derived from it does not cause toxic or immune responses,¹⁷¹ making it a safe ingredient for cosmetic products.¹⁷⁴

COMPOUNDS FROM MARINE ORIGIN FOR COSMETICS APPLICATIONS

There are numerous compounds from marine organisms with proven benefits for use in the cosmetics sector (Table 2). This section presents several bioactive substances of marine origin, describing their beneficial effects on skin health and their source organisms.

Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are a very complex and heterogeneous group of metabolites. They appear free, as polysaccharides or adhered to proteins and lipids. Marine carbohydrates, produced by photosynthetic marine organisms, are vital organic compounds serving as energy transporters and structural components.²⁵⁵ Algal carbohydrates include fucoidans, glucans, alginates, agar, porphyrin, galactans, ulvans, and carrageenans. Many have been proven to exert skin-protective effects, such as anti-wrinkling, whitening, moisturizing, UV light protective, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities. Moreover, their physicochemical properties, such as the ability to form hydrogels, extend their utilization as emulsifiers, stabilizers, and viscosity-controlling ingredients in cosmeceuticals.²⁵⁶

Polysaccharides

Polysaccharides play an important role in cosmetics as moisturizers, emulsifiers, wound healing agents, and thickening agents,⁹³ while presenting antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and other bioactivities.²⁵⁷ They are

Table 2. A non-exhaustive list of marine bioactive compounds used in cosmetics

Family of compounds	Compounds	Function	Organism	Reference
Polysaccharides	Deepsane (Abyssine®)	Skin soothing	Bacteria (<i>Alteromonas macleodii</i>)	Pereira ⁵⁴ ; Martins et al. ⁷¹ ; Cambon-Bonavita et al. ⁷²
	Alguard®	Photo damaging, antiaging	Rhodophyceae (red algae): <i>Porphyridium</i> sp.	Martins et al. ⁷¹
	Alguronic Acid®	Antiaging	Microalgae	Martins et al. ⁷¹
	HE 800	Collagen stimulant	Bacteria (<i>Vibrio diabolicus</i>)	Corinaldesi et al. ⁵⁸ ; Courtois et al. ⁷⁵
	Fucoidan	Antibacterial, anticellulite, skin regeneration antioxidant	Phaeophyceae (brown algae) Sea cucumber	Pomin ¹⁶⁷ ; Fujimura et al. ¹⁷⁵ ; O'Leary et al. ¹⁷⁶ ; Sezer et al. ¹⁷⁷ ; Yu et al. ¹⁷⁸ ; Chen et al. ¹⁷⁹
	Laminarin	Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antiviral, anticellulite	Phaeophyceae (<i>Laminaria</i> spp.)	Stengel et al. ¹⁸⁰ ; Pereira et al. ¹⁸¹ ; Fabrowska et al. ¹⁸²
	Alginate	Emulsifier, gelling agent	Phaeophyceae	Malinowska ¹⁸³
	Agarans	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, gelling agent	Rhodophyceae	Chen et al. ¹⁸⁴
	Ulvas	Antiaging, gelling agent, hydration	Chlorophyta (green algae): <i>Ulvaes</i>	Fournière et al. ¹⁸⁵ ; Guidara et al. ¹⁸⁶
	Carrageenan, carrageenan oligosaccharides	Emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners, gelling agents, antioxidant	Rhodophyceae: genera <i>Eucheuma</i> , <i>Gigartina</i> , <i>Chondrus</i> , <i>Hypnea</i>	Pereira ⁵³ ; Campo et al. ¹⁸⁷ ; Shafie et al. ¹⁸⁸ ; Carrageenan (Explained + Products) ¹⁸⁹ ; Carrageenan in Toothpaste: What You Need to Know - Crest ¹⁹⁰ ; George ¹⁹¹
Chitin, chitosan, and derivatives	Antibacterial, anti-pigmentation agent, moisturizing	Exoskeleton of crustaceans, cnidarian, poriferan (Hexactinellida), foraminifera, marine gastropods	Bissett et al. ¹⁹² ; Bissett et al. ¹⁹³ ; Kikuchi and Matahira ¹⁹⁴ ; INCIDecoder Acetyl Glucosamine (Explained + Products) ¹⁹⁵	
Fatty acids	Saturated Fatty Acids	Stimulation of collagen production, anti-inflammatory, emollient	Chlorophyta: <i>Cladophora glomerata</i>	Bonnet ¹⁹⁶ ; Bialek et al. ¹⁹⁷ ; Rabasco Alvarez and González Rodríguez ¹⁹⁸ ; Zielińska and Nowak ¹⁹⁹ ; Ziboh et al. ²⁰⁰
	Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids (PUFA)	Anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, antioxidant, emollient	Filamentous cyanobacteria and diatoms, Traustochytrids	Stengel et al. ¹⁸⁰ ; Malinowska et al. ¹⁸³ ; Dawczynski et al. ²⁰¹ ; Peinado et al. ²⁰² ; Venkateshwarlu et al. ²⁰³ ; Fabrowska et al. ²⁰⁴ ; Messyasz et al. ²⁰⁵ ; Burja et al. ²⁰⁶ ; Xie and Wang ²⁰⁷ ; Gupta et al. ²⁰⁸
Amino Acids	Arginine, glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, proline, serine, histidine, tyrosine	Moisturizing	Bacteria and algae (macro and micro)	Guillerme et al. ⁴⁹ ; Diaz et al. ²⁰⁹ ; Kalasariya et al. ²¹⁰
Mycosporin-like amino acids (MAAs)	Helioguard 365®, shinorine, Helionori®, ASPAR'AGE™	Photoprotection, antiaging, antiwrinkle	Cyanobacteria: <i>Anabaena variabilis</i> , <i>Nostoc commune</i> ; microalgae, red macroalgae (<i>Asparagopsis armata</i> , <i>Porphyra umbilicalis</i>), Echinodermata (sea cucumbers)	Geraldes and Pinto ²¹¹ ; Helioguard ²¹² ; Cotas et al. ²¹³ ; ASPAR'AGETM ²¹⁴

(Continued on next page)

Table 2. Continued

Family of compounds	Compounds	Function	Organism	Reference
Protein	Collagen	Antiaging, antioxidant, antiwrinkle	Porifera (sponges), Cnidaria (jellyfish), Echinodermata (sea cucumbers), fish skin	Guillermo et al. ⁴⁹ ; Lee et al. ²¹⁵ ; Aguirre-Cruz et al. ²¹⁶
	Silicatein	Biosilica-mediated regeneration of tooth and bone defects	Siliceous sponges	Müller et al. ¹³⁴
	SeaCode®	Antiaging enhancing synthesis of essential dermal proteins	Bacteria (<i>Pseudoalteromonas</i> sp.)	Martins et al. ⁷¹
	CPD-photolyases	Antiaging	Cyanobacteria (<i>Synechococcus leopoliensis</i>)	Ramírez et al. ²¹⁷ ; Yarosh et al. ²¹⁸ ; Plankton Extract ²¹⁹
	Phycobiliproteins	Antiaging, colorants, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant	Rhodophyceae	Dini ²²⁰ ; Resende et al. ²²¹
Peptides	–	Antiaging, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, stimulate collagen synthesis	Fish, starfish, Cyanobacteria: <i>Arthrospira platensis</i> (Spirulina) and microalgae – Chlorophyta: <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> , <i>Dunaliella salina</i>	Han et al. ²²² ; Xia et al. ²²³
	Dermochlorella®	Skin firmer and toner	Microalgae (<i>Chlorella</i> sp.)	Cunha and Pintado ²²⁴
Pigments	Carotenoids: beta carotene, fucoxanthin, astaxanthin, lutein, zeaxanthin	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, photoprotective, regulate skin pigmentation	Bacteria; Bacillariophyceae (diatoms) genera: <i>Phaeodactylum</i> , Prymnesiophyceae (Coccolithophyceae): <i>Isochrysis</i> spp., Chlorophyta: <i>Chlorella</i> sp., <i>Haematococcus pluvialis</i> , <i>Scenedesmus</i> sp., <i>Tetraselmis</i> sp.; Phaeophyceae: <i>Laminaria digitata</i> , <i>L. japonica</i> , <i>Postelsia palmaeformis</i> , <i>Undaria</i> sp., <i>Fucus</i> sp. Traustochytrids: <i>Thraustochytriidae</i> , <i>Ulkenia</i> sp., <i>Aurantiochytrium</i> sp.); Fungi (<i>Phaffia rhodozyma</i>)	Corinaldesi et al. ⁵⁸ ; Molino et al. ⁹⁵ ; Araújo et al. ¹⁰³ ; Spolaore et al. ¹⁰⁵ ; Dharmaraj et al. ²²⁵ ; Dharmaraj et al. ²²⁶ ; Mohammadzadeh Honarvar et al. ²²⁷ ; Zhang et al. ²²⁸ ; Galasso et al. ²²⁹ ; Aasen et al. ²³⁰ ; Khaw et al. ²³¹ ; Schüler et al. ²³² ; Peng et al. ²³³ ; Heo and Jeon ²³⁴ ; Shimoda et al. ²³⁵
	Chlorophyll, phycocyanin and phycoerythrin (PE)	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, photoprotective	Cyanobacteria; Chlorophyceae and Rhodophyceae (chlorophyll-a and -b), Phaeophyceae (chlorophyll-c)	Hsieh-Lo et al. ²³⁶ ; Li et al. ²³⁷
	Scytonemin	UV absorption	Cyanobacteria, crustaceans	Derikvand et al. ²³⁸ ; Proteau et al. ²³⁹
	Prodigiosins	Anticancer, antibacterial, antifungal, and immunomodulation	Actinobacteria (<i>Streptomyces</i> sp.) and other bacteria	Perry ⁸⁶
	Phycobiliproteins, such as R-phycoerythrin, allophycocyanin (APC)	Antiaging, colorants, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant	Cyanobacteria (<i>Phormidium</i> sp.), Rhodophyceae	Chen et al. ²⁴⁰

(Continued on next page)

Table 2. Continued

Family of compounds	Compounds	Function	Organism	Reference
Melanins	Allomelanin, neuromelanin, eumelanin, pheomelanin, pyomelanin	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory	Cephalopoda/squid ink, bacteria (<i>Halomonas venusta</i> , <i>Pseudomonas stutzeri</i> , <i>Providencia rettgeri</i> , <i>Streptomyces</i> sp.), Fungi (<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i>)	Kurian and Bhat ²⁴¹ ; Poulouse et al. ²⁴² ; Shanuja et al. ²⁴³ ; KiriyaChan Kurian and Ganapathy Bhat ²⁴⁴
	Creanatural	Photoprotective, antioxidant	Squid ink	Creanatural® ²⁴⁵
Phenolic compounds	Phlorotannins, kaempferol, quercetin, rutin	Antiallergic, anti-adipogenic, antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, UV protection	Rhodophyceae (<i>Gracilaria dendroides</i>)	Heo et al. ³⁹ ; Cotas et al. ²¹³ ; Xu et al. ²⁴⁶
Sterols	Fucoesterol	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and skin barrier-enhancing properties, reduce redness, antiaging, improve hydration	Diatoms (<i>Thalassiosira pseudonana</i> , <i>Chaetoceros muelleri</i>), Phaeophyceae (<i>Sargassum fusiforme</i> , <i>S. horneri</i> , <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>)	Hannan et al. ²⁴⁷
	Clerosterol	Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant	Chlorophyta (<i>Codium fragile</i>)	Lee et al. ²⁴⁸
Terpenoids	Squalene/hydrogenated squalene	Emollient, antioxidant, improves skin barrier function, hydration	Microalgae (<i>Botryococcus braunii</i>), Thraustochytrids (<i>Aurantiochytrium acetophilum</i> sp.), fungi (<i>Penicillium brasilianum</i>), sea cucumbers	Kaya et al. ²⁴⁹ ; Stoyneva-Gärtner et al. ²⁵⁰
	Meroterpenoids brasilianoids A–F	Protection against UVB-induced cell damage	Fungi (<i>Penicillium brasilianum</i>)	Zhang et al. ²⁵¹ ; Rawlings and Harding ²⁵² ; Eckhart and Tschachler ²⁵³
	Saponins Pseudopteriosins A–D (Resilience®)	Hyperpigmentation and rosacea Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antibacterial, antiacne, wound healing	Sea cucumbers Corals (<i>Pseudopterogorgia elisabethae</i>)	Correia-da-Silva et al. ²⁵⁴ Alves et al. ⁴¹

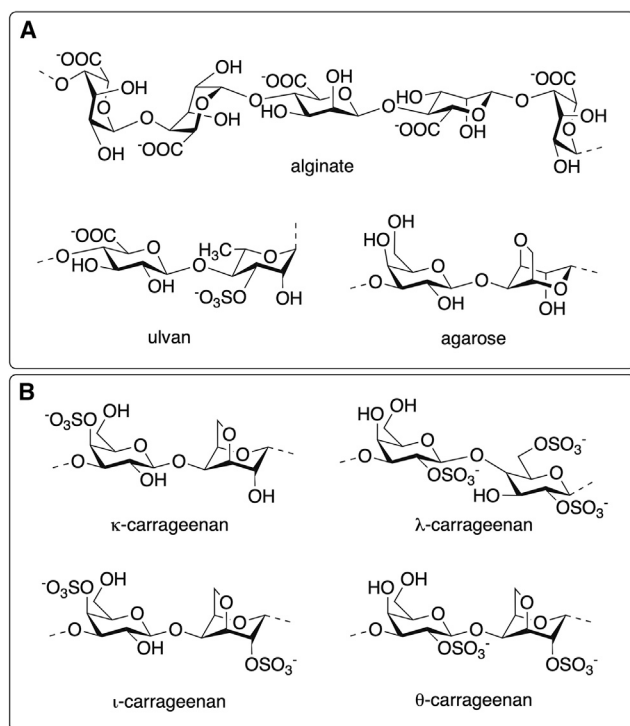


Figure 1. Structures of polysaccharides alginate, ulvan, agarose and carrageenans

(A) Structures of the main repeating saccharides of alginic acid, ulvan, agarose and (B) the carrageenans family.

produced by macroalgae and all microorganisms, including microalgae, proteobacteria, cyanobacteria, and archaea, but bacterial polysaccharides are some of the most used substances with an antiaging action.⁴⁹ Polysaccharides derived from *Pseudoalteromonas* spp., *Pseudoalteromonas antarctica*, and *Halomonas eurihalina* that proliferate in Antarctic waters have been incorporated in antiaging products.⁴⁹ With regards to algae, fucoidans, laminarins, alginates, agarans, and carrageenans are some of the most common polysaccharides.¹⁷⁵ Interestingly, the sulfated polysaccharides of several seaweeds, particularly fucoidans and galactans, have been reported to be effective against *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.²⁵⁸ *Exopolysaccharides* (*deepsane*, *HE 800*, *Alguard* and *alгурonic acid*). *HE 800*, an exopolysaccharide analogous to HA, is produced by the deep-sea bacterium *Vibrio diabolicus* and it has the ability to stimulate collagen structuring.^{58,75} The EPS of marine bacteria have powerful moisturizing potential,^{57,259} and there has been much interest for the EPS from *Polaribacter* sp. SM1127 isolated from Arctic kelp,⁵⁹ as well as from *Pseudoalteromonas* sp.⁷⁰ and *Phyllobacterium* sp. 921F.⁶⁹ Additionally, *Alteromonas macleodii* subsp. *fijiensis* biovar *deepsane* produces EPS *HYD65*, also known as “*deepsane*”⁷² which is used in Abyssine cosmetics (*ABYSSINE* PF by Lucas Meyer Cosmetics (IFF)).^{71,73} This strain was isolated from the deep-sea polychaete worm *Alvinella pompejana*,⁶⁹ collected from a hydrothermal vent in the East Pacific at a depth of 2600 m. *Alguronic acid* has demonstrated major antiaging properties, while *Alguard* is

derived from red microalgae *Porphyridium* sp. and protects the cells in the intertidal environment. Studies showed that *Alguard* acts against photo damaging, aging and skin micro-abrasion.⁷¹ *Fucoidans*, *laminarans*, *alginates*, *agarans*, and *ulvans*. Fucoidans, commercially exploited by Takara-Bio in Japan, are known to stimulate the production of the Heparin Growth Factor, which stimulates the development of various cells and tissues. These sulfated polysaccharides accelerate fibroblast and epithelial cell growth, while also increasing TGF- β 1 secretion that promotes wound healing and modulates growth factor-dependent pathways involved in tissue repairs.¹⁷⁶ Moreover, fucoidan/chitosan hydrogels effectively contract the size and heal dermal burns.¹⁷⁷ Topical application of fucoidan has also been shown to exert antiaging activity by increasing skin moisture and cell elasticity.¹⁷⁵ Fucoidan derived from the sea cucumbers *Thelecanthina ananas*, *Apostichopus japonicus*, *Isostichopus badionotus* and *Ludwigothurea grisea* presents antioxidant properties, as well as other bioactivities, and they can be valuable in cosmetic products as antiaging agents to prevent wrinkle formation and skin photoaging.^{167,178,179}

Laminarans or laminarins are β -1,3-D-glucans primarily derived from the brown seaweed *Laminaria*. These biologically active polysaccharides have antioxidant, anticoagulant, anti-inflammatory, antiviral and antitumoral activities,¹⁸⁰ and anticellulite properties.^{181,182} Similarly, alginates are the main polysaccharides found in brown seaweeds (Phaeophyceae).²⁶⁰ Due to their chelating properties, alginates are widely used in cosmetics as gelling agents, thickeners, protective colloids, and emulsion stabilizers.¹⁸³

In the realm of red algae, agarans refer to a group of galactans that encompass, among others, agar and agarose.²⁶¹ Besides being employed in the cosmetic industry as gelling agents, agarans have been described to have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.¹⁸⁴ On the other hand, ulvans are a group of sulfated xylorhamnoglycuronans (polyholosides) found in green seaweeds.²⁶² They have the potential to be used as gelling and antiaging agents,¹⁸⁵ in creams¹⁸⁶ and as replacement for plastic microbeads in rinse-off cosmetics²⁶³ (Figure 1A).

Carrageenans and carrageenan oligosaccharides. Carrageenans (Figure 1B) are a family of high molecular weight sulfated polysaccharides obtained from some red seaweed species, such as *Euचेuma*, *Gigartina*, *Chondrus*, and *Hypnea*. Structurally, they are composed of alternate units of D-Gal and 3,6-anhydro-galactose (3,6-AG) connected by α -1,3 and β -1,4-glycosidic linkages. Depending on their solubility in potassium chloride and the number and position of sulfate substitutions, as well as the location of the 3,6-anhydro bridge in α -1,4-linked galactose residues, carrageenans are classified into various types, such as λ , κ , ι , ϵ , and μ ; all containing 15 to 40% sulfate groups.^{264,265} Carrageenans present low solubility, high viscosity and they cannot be assimilated by humans, but they are used as emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners, gelling agents in toothpaste preparations, sunscreens, facial creams, antiaging creams, and soaps due to their thickening and water-binding properties.^{187–191} In addition, carrageenans are incorporated in cough medicines, lotions, shaving creams, shampoos, hair conditioners, and deodorants.⁵³

Carrageenan oligosaccharides (CO) are degradation products of carrageenans, exhibiting higher solubility and bioavailability

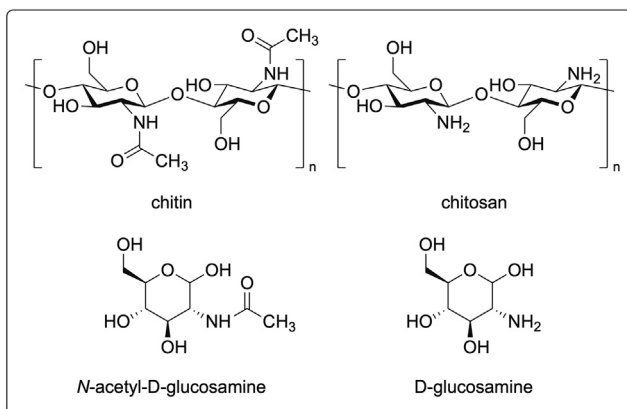


Figure 2. Structures of polysaccharides chitin, chitosan, N-acetyl-D-glucosamine and glucosamine

Structures of chitin, chitosan, N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (NAG) and glucosamine.

than their polysaccharide counterparts. CO can be obtained from the hydrolysis of natural carrageenans through chemical, physical, or enzymatic processes. The resulting CO have various structures and degrees of polymerization.²⁶⁶ The bioactivities of CO are strongly linked to their molecular properties, including the degree of polymerization, molecular size, type and ratio of constituent monosaccharides, as well as the anomeric configuration and position of glycosidic linkages. To the best of our knowledge there are no CO-containing products in the cosmetics market yet, but there is an increasing interest in them due to their antioxidant activity and their well-suited physical properties, coupled with their lower toxicity compared to carrageenans.²⁶⁷

Chitin, chitosan and its derivatives, and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine. Chitin is the second most abundant natural polysaccharide on Earth, after cellulose. In the ocean, chitin is the most prevalent renewable polymer and an important source of carbon and nitrogen for marine organisms. Marine chitin can be obtained from the exoskeleton of crustaceans, such as crabs and shrimps, as well as from foraminifera, porifera, cnidaria, mollusks, and marine gastropods, such as seashells and cone snails.^{255,268,269}

Structurally, chitin is a linear homopolysaccharide of high molecular weight that is formed by repeated units of N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (NAG) linked through β -(1-4)-NAG bonds. Its deacetylation under alkaline conditions forms chitosan. It should be stressed that D-glucosamine and NAG monomers can also be obtained from chitin isolated from crustaceans²⁷⁰⁻²⁷² (Figure 2). In the cosmetics industry, chitin, chitosan, and their derivatives are used in hair, skin, and oral care products considering the need to address the acceptability of this resource by vegan consumers.²²¹

D-glucosamine and NAG are found in the skin (Figure 2), serving as precursors for the biosynthesis of HA and acting as natural moisturizing factors. Furthermore, double-blind clinical trials have proven that oral NAG supplements are a promising treatment against wrinkles, while its topical application improves hyperpigmentation.¹⁹²⁻¹⁹⁴ As a result, glucosamines are currently incorporated as ingredients in several creams and serums.¹⁹⁵

Chitin is insoluble in aqueous media which restricts its application and hinders separation from other biomaterials. Chitosan is soluble in acidic aqueous systems, but its poor solubility in water and common organic solvents has restricted its wider use. However, the reactive amino groups in chitosan backbone (Figure 2) enable the chemical conjugation with various biological molecules and hence improve its utilization.²⁷¹

Chitosan and its derivatives are good candidates for skincare due to their positive charge and their high molecular weight, which promote their adhesion to the skin. Chitosan can function as a skin moisturizer, while both chitin and chitosan can be used on various body parts, such as skin, hair, gums, and teeth, and they can already be found in creams, packaging material, lotions, nail enamel, nail lacquers, foundation, eye shadow, lipstick, cleansing materials, and bath agents.²⁷⁰ According to the CosIng database, chitin has abrasive and bulking functions, while chitosan is involved in film forming and hair fixing.²⁷³

With regard to cosmetic applications, chitosan has been incorporated in toothpaste and mouthwashes to reduce *Streptococcus mutans* colonies in early childhood caries.²⁷⁴ Another use of chitosan in dentistry is related to the prevention of dental abrasion. Chitodent, a chitosan-based ingredient of toothpaste, is already on market.²⁷¹ Chitosan and its derivatives have been included in a large variety of hair products, such as shampoos, rinses, permanent wave agents, hair colorants, styling lotions, hair sprays, and hair tonics.²⁷⁰ Moreover, chitosan is a good polymer matrix and has been included into different formulations such as gels as well as micro and nanoparticles for the delivery of active ingredients.²⁷⁵

Recently, chitosan has been found to reduce basal and α -MSH-stimulated melanogenesis in B16F10 melanoma cells. This effect is probably mediated through the suppression of melanogenic-related proteins and tyrosinase activity. Considering that chitosan exhibits no cytotoxicity on melanocytes or keratinocytes, it represents a promising anti-pigmentation agent.²⁷⁶

Fatty acids

The importance of fatty acids has been shown in soft tissue repair and skin nourishment through the stimulation of collagen production, as well as their anti-inflammatory and wound-healing properties, hence they are amenable to be used in creams, emulsions, cosmetic masks, lipsticks, bath fluids, nail polishes, etc.¹⁹⁶⁻²⁰⁰ Moreover, fatty acids play a role in preventing excessive skin dryness and are, therefore, useful in skin and hair treatments.

Emollients are the softening and smoothing substances that shield the skin from water loss. Fatty acids and other lipophilic compounds can function in this capacity as well.¹⁸³ Fatty acid esters are common ingredients in cosmetic formulations as natural emollients and emulsifiers.²⁷⁷ Although many fatty acid esters currently used in cosmetics are obtained from higher plants, some bacteria can also produce them. For example, ethyl oleate, which is widely used in many cosmetic products as emollient and perfume, was also obtained from the actinomycete *Nocardioopsis dassonvillei*, which is a symbiont of the marine sponge *Dendrilla nigra*. This compound also displayed anti-inflammatory activity.²⁷⁸ Therefore, ethyl oleate could be a potential multifunctional

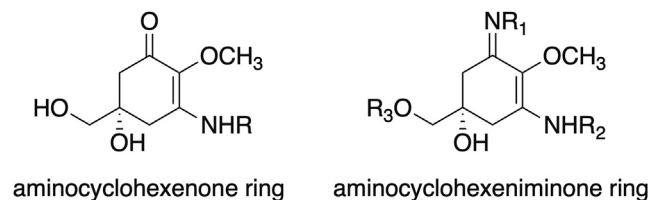


Figure 3. Core structures of cyclohexenone and cyclohexeniminone mycosporine-like amino acids (MAAs) with cosmetic properties as photoprotector, antiaging, and antiwrinkle agents

cosmeceutical for skincare products produced in a sustainable manner.^{225,226}

The presence of omega-3 and omega-6 PUFA is responsible for skin nutrition and for maintaining skin health. In addition, they have anti-inflammatory, antiallergic and antioxidant activities.^{180,183,201} Interestingly however, PUFA derived from algae are thought to be odoriferous compounds with a fishy, rancid or cucumber scent.^{279,280} For instance, the aroma of cucumber, generated by *Synura* is linked to 2,6-nonadienal.²⁸¹ Numerous odorant PUFA derivatives can be produced by filamentous cyanobacteria (*Calothrix*, *Plectonema*, *Phormidium* spp., and *Rivularia* spp.) and diatoms (*Asterionella formosa*, *Achnanthes minutissima*, *Amphora pediculus*, *Cymbella minuta*, and *Gomphonema angustum*).^{202,203} *Cladophora glomerata*, a filamentous green alga found both in marine and freshwater environments,²⁰⁴ contains saturated fatty acids (palmitic acid C16:0) and unsaturated fatty acids C16:1 (*n*-7) and C18:1 (*n*-3)²⁰⁵ that also act as emollients. Another promising source of PUFA are traustochytrids. The production of PUFA, such as DHA, EPA, and docosapentaenoic acid (DPA), has been explored due to their high production per unit of biomass.^{206,207} In particular, species belonging to genera *Schizochytrium*, *Aurantiochytrium*, and *Ulkenia* from the Thraustochytriaceae family, are efficient producers of DHA.²⁰⁸

Amino acids, peptides and proteins

Amino acids are natural moisturizers that prevent water loss in the skin.²⁸² Algae (macro and micro) and bacteria are good sources of proteins and amino acids, e.g., glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, proline, arginine, serine, histidine, tyrosine, and some MAAs.^{49,209,210}

Fish-derived proteins and peptides have been investigated for their capacity to protect the skin against UV radiation.^{283,284} Marine fish proteins mainly consist of collagen, which has been widely utilized in cosmetics for its moisturizing properties.⁴⁹ Sponge-derived, fish skin and jellyfish (*Rhopilema esculentum*) collagen and collagen hydrolysate have been shown to also have wound healing capacity and can effectively protect against the harmful effects of UV radiation, particularly on the antioxidant system. They prevent photoaging by stimulating collagen formation as well as increasing the water content of the *stratum corneum* and defending against the degradation of skin lipids.^{142,222,285,286} Sea cucumbers have also been reported to have high amounts of collagen and mucopolysaccharides that are relatively safe when compared with other sources of animal collagen.^{287,288} The total protein of the body wall of

sea cucumbers contains approximately 70% of insoluble collagen fibers, which can be converted into gelatin after hydrolysis.

Beneficial effects of marine-derived ingredients in skin features can also be observed following their oral intake. This was shown when testing (hydrolyzed) collagen on repairing skin damage, improving skin elasticity and in sun-exposed areas as well as skin hydration, sebum secretion and skin pH.^{289–292} Marine collagen hydrolysates can also be used in topical applications due to their lower molecular weight.^{215,216} Besides being used as a source of collagen, marine-derived cosmetics can be used to promote collagen synthesis. For example, the mixture of extracellular glycoproteins and other glucidic exopolymers produced by *Pseudoalteromonas* sp. is commercialized by Lipotec under the name of SeaCode due its ability to enhance the *in vitro* synthesis of collagen type I dermal proteins.⁷¹

Numerous proteins can have antimicrobial properties.^{293,294} *Gracilaria dendroides* was the most effective marine alga tested against a battery of bacteria, i.e., *E. coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *Enterococcus faecalis*.

Phycobiliproteins, extracted from red algae, have antioxidant, antiaging and anti-inflammatory, activities. They are frequently used in cosmetics (e.g., makeup, skin care, etc.).²²⁰ R-phycoerythrin is employed primarily in the field of immunodiagnosics,²⁹⁵ though it can also be used as a colorant in cosmetic formulations.²²¹ Microalgae are known to produce bioactive peptides with various beneficial properties that make them interesting for cosmetics. Besides the glycoproteins mentioned above, certain peptides derived from microalgae or higher taxa, such as starfish, can also stimulate collagen synthesis, which is crucial for maintaining skin elasticity and reducing the appearance of wrinkles.^{222,223} They can also have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity.²⁹⁶ Overall, several products are being developed using innovative bioactive peptides, but currently only a few are commercialized from marine sources.⁵⁰

Mycosporine-like amino acids (MAAs)

MAAs are colorless water-soluble, low-molecular-weight compounds that contain either an aminocyclohexenone or an aminocyclohexeniminone ring (Figure 3). Aminocyclohexenone derivatives contain cyclohexenone conjugated with an amino acid, such as mycosporine-glycine or mycosporine-taurine, among others. Instead, aminocyclohexeniminone derivatives possess a cyclohexeniminone conjugated with a glycine or a methylamine attached to the third carbon atom, and an amino acid, amino alcohol, or enamionone chromophore to the first carbon atom (Figure 3). Glycosidic bonds or sulfate esters may also be present within the imine group. Under environmental conditions, MAAs are highly stable molecules.²¹¹

MAAs absorb UV light and play a role as photoprotectors.^{297,298} They have a role in antioxidant, antiaging, and anti-inflammatory activities by ROS scavenging potential.²⁹⁹ MAAs absorb UV energy which is then dissipated as heat. Depending on the type of ring and substituents, the maximum MAA absorption range lies between 268 nm and 362 nm. In addition, MAAs present high molar extinction coefficients ($\epsilon = 28,100$ to $50,000 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$). These two characteristics make them the strongest known natural UVA-absorbing metabolites, and they are also effective against UVB.^{297,300} MAAs are widely

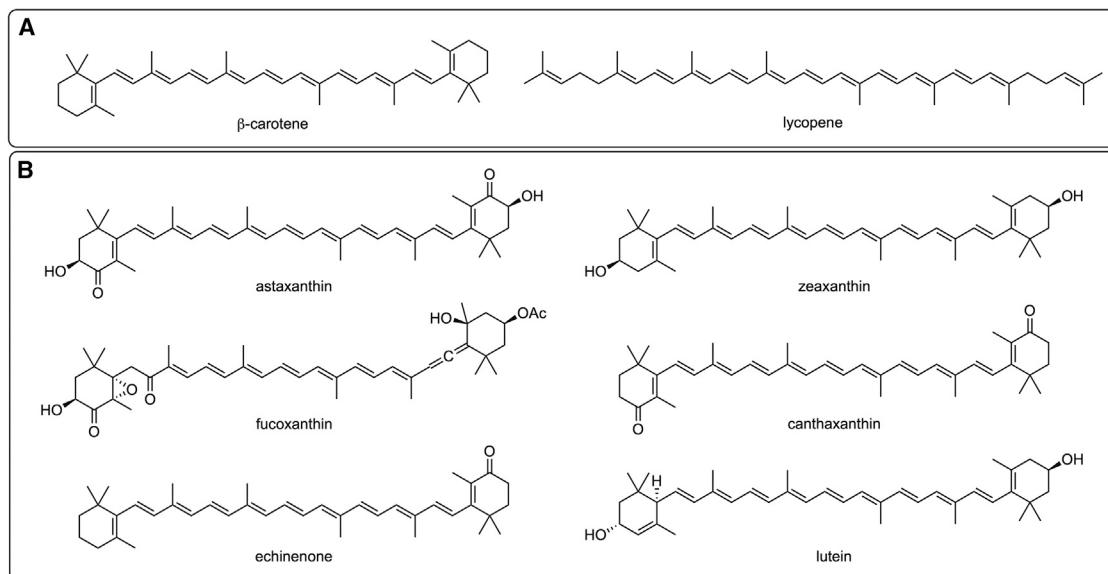


Figure 4. Structures of selected carotenes and xanthophylls
(A) Carotenes; and (B) Xanthophylls.

distributed in marine organisms, such as fish, shellfish, crustaceans, corals, sea cucumbers, marine heterotrophic bacteria, fungi and algae.^{301–305} Moreover, due to their UV absorption capabilities they are regarded as a natural sunscreen. MAAs are not found in higher plants or higher vertebrates, for which the protection against UV radiation is provided by flavonoids and melanin, respectively.³⁰⁶

MAAs have been studied, not only as natural alternatives to synthetic sunscreens, but also as antiaging, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant products.^{158,307,308} The epidermal tissue of sea cucumbers contains various amounts of MAAs, such as porphyra-334.³⁰⁹ Sunscreen formulations containing liposomes of porphyra-334 obtained from sea cucumbers were found to reduce skin lipid oxidation and skin aging parameters, such as decreased elasticity, wrinkle depth, and roughness.³¹⁰

Currently, there is a large number of patents in international databases describing the production, isolation, and cosmetic application of MAAs, but currently few of them are available on the market.²¹¹ Some examples are: Helioguard 365, which contains porphyra-334 peptides and shinorine from the red seaweed *Porphyra umbilicalis*, and Helionori (Mibelle AG Biochemistry), marketed by Gelyma.²¹² Finally, Seppic commercializes ASPAR'AGE, an *Asparagopsis armata* MAAs-containing extract that is included in lotions with antiaging properties.^{213,214}

DNA repair enzymes: Photolyases

UV irradiation causes DNA alterations by producing photodamage and photoaging.³¹¹ DNA damage in cells occurs by the formation of cyclobutane pyrimidine dimer (CPD) and pyrimidine 6-4 pyrimidone (6-4PP) photoproducts. Based on the class of photoproducts they repair, there are two different kinds of photolyases: CPD photolyase and (6-4) photolyase. These enzymes utilize energy from blue light to repair damaged DNA by catalyzing a reaction that transfers electrons leading to a reduction of the photoproducts.^{312,313} Although humans are not capable

of producing endogenous photolyases, exogenously manufactured CPD-photolyase preparations have proven effectiveness in reducing the number of CPDs identified after UV irradiation.³¹⁴

The marine cyanobacterium *Synechococcus leopoliensis* (previously known as *Anacystis nidulans*) is the main source of CPD photolyase. A protein extract of *S. leopoliensis* containing CPD photolyase is encapsulated in the liposomes of commercial lotions or creams.²¹⁷ CPD photolyases used in cosmetic products are usually listed on the label as Photosomes or Plankton Extract. There are numerous consumer products that contain CPD photolyases, mainly sunscreens, but other cosmetic preparations contain them as well.^{218,219}

Pigments and pigment-protein complexes

A wide variety of pigments are found in photosynthetic organisms; they accomplish two main roles: collect light from photosynthesis and protect cells from damaging UV rays.³¹⁵ Algal pigments (Figure 4) can be green (chlorophylls), brown (carotenoids - including carotenes and xanthophylls, e.g., beta carotene, astaxanthin, canthaxanthin, lutein, lycopene, and fucoxanthin), or red (phycobilins, e.g., phycocyanin and phycoerythrin).^{41,316,317}

Carotenoids have been reported to contain antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and photoprotective properties.^{58,227–229} Due to their anti-microbial properties, carotenoids have interesting potential for their use as preservatives by delaying microbial contamination in cosmetics that cause product deterioration.⁵⁸ Many marine sponge-derived actinomycetes, mostly of genus *Streptomyces*, have been investigated as renewable sources of carotenoids for biotechnological products, such as food- and cosmetic-grade natural pigments.^{225,226} Thraustochytrids, such as *Thraustochytridae* sp., *Ulkenia* sp., and *Aurantiochytrium* sp., also produce carotenoids. These include beta carotene, astaxanthin, canthaxanthin, zeaxanthin, phoenicoxanthin, and echinenone, which could be used as photoprotective and antioxidant ingredients

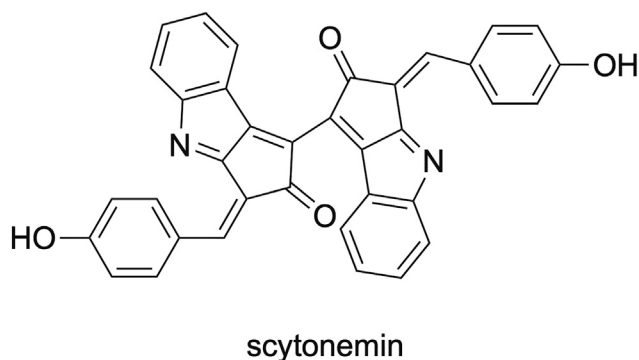


Figure 5. Structure of the pigment scytonemin used for their properties to absorb UV radiation

in different cosmetic formulations.²³⁰ Cyanobacteria are an excellent source of carotenoids, the second largest family of cosmetic-useful colors, while algae are the primary supplier of cosmetic pigments.⁵⁵ Astaxanthin and fucoxanthin exhibit antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and photoprotective properties.^{95,103,105,231–234} An interesting approach for astaxanthin application was shown through its concurrent oral and topical administration, where significant visual improvements in the appearance of skin wrinkles, elasticity, age spots and increased cutaneous hydration were observed.³¹⁸ Marine bacteria belonging to the genus *Paracoccus* such as *Paracoccus* sp. strain N81106, *Agrobacterium aurantiacum*⁸³ and *Paracoccus haendaensis* BC74171T⁸⁴ are promising producers of astaxanthin. The microalga *Haematococcus pluvialis* (Chlorophyceae) and the fungus *Phaffia rhodozyma*, a Xanthophyllomyces, are other natural astaxanthin sources of promising potential.^{319–321}

The tyrosinase inhibitory properties of fucoxanthin aid to diminish and regulate skin pigmentation. Fucoxanthin also has anti-inflammatory properties and contributes to slowing down the aging process of the skin by promoting collagen synthesis.²³⁵ Other benefits of fucoxanthin include antitumor, antioxidant, antiobesity, and antiangiogenic activities.^{233,322,323} *Isochrysis* spp., *Postelsia palmaeformis*, *Laminaria digitata*, *Laminaria japonica*, and other species of brown algae are among those utilized in cosmetics.

Haloarchaea produce C₅₀ carotenoids such as bacterioruberin that are of exceptional biotechnological interest. *Haloferax mediterranei* has long been known as a promising candidate for carotenoid production due to its fast growth and ability to utilize different carbon sources.⁶⁸ Its potential as a cell factory for the production of C₅₀ has recently been explored.³²⁴ Carotenoids with high antioxidant capacity, i.e., bacterioruberin, bisanhydrobacterioruberin, trisanhydrobacterioruberin, and their derivatives, have been identified in other halophilic archaea, such as *Halococcus morrhuae* and *Halobacterium salinarum*.⁶⁷

In addition to applications in cosmetics, zeaxanthin has significant potential for use in pharmaceuticals as it prevents age-related macular degeneration.³²⁵ A number of marine bacterial isolates belonging to the bacterioplankton Flavobacteriaceae family (phylum Bacteroidetes) are already known to synthesize xanthophyll carotenoids, such as astaxanthin and zeaxanthin

(Table 1). Thus, *Mesoflavibacter zeaxanthinifaciens*,⁷⁸ *Zeaxanthinibacter enoshimensis*,⁷⁸ *Muricauda lutaonensis*,⁷⁹ *Siansivirga zeaxanthinifaciens*,⁸⁰ and *Aquibacter zeaxanthinifaciens*^{81,82} have been well characterized for zeaxanthin biosynthesis potential. Carotenoids all-trans-zeaxanthin, zeaxanthin monoglucoside, thermozeaxanthins and thermobiszeaxanthins have been isolated from the thermophilic bacterium *Thermus filiformis* (first isolated in 1987 from a hot spring in New Zealand).⁶⁷ Two rare monocyclic carotenoids, (3R, 2'S)-myxol and (3R)-saproxanthin, were found in a new bacterium species from the Flavobacteriaceae family isolated in Okinawa, Japan. Compared to zeaxanthin and beta carotene, saproxanthin and myxol showed stronger antioxidant activity.^{67,326}

Phycocyanin is a blue pigment-protein complex found primarily in cyanobacteria, such as *Arthrospira platensis* (*Spirulina*) and *Synechococcus* sp., but also in the red alga *Galdieria sulphuraria*.³²⁷ Phycoerythrin is a red protein-pigment complex found primarily in red algae (Rhodophyta) and cyanobacteria. Both have strong antioxidant properties, anti-inflammatory effects and might offer photoprotection to the skin.^{236,237}

The cyanobacterial sunscreen pigment scytonemin (Figure 5) absorbs UVA/UVB radiation more efficiently than a commercial formulation.²³⁸ Scytonemin is produced by several cyanobacteria, such as a *Nostoc* sp. and a *Calothrix* sp. living in crustacean, and *Chlorogloeopsis* sp.²³⁹

Melanin

Melanin is the term for a complex group of pigments produced by organisms throughout all domains of life. Its principal function is the protection from burn injuries caused by solar radiation, pigmentation, radical scavenging and as a defense mechanism against predators. Natural melanin is produced by a process called melanogenesis, which starts with the oxidation of tyrosine to L-DOPA mediated by tyrosinase. Although their overall structures are not known, most melanins appear to be a mixture of indole-based polymers, but also contain variable amounts of other pre-indolic products. The basic structural unit of melanin is usually represented by covalently linked indoles (Figure 6).^{137,328} There are five basic types of melanin: eumelanin, pheomelanin, neuromelanin, allomelanin, and pyromelanin. Of these, eumelanin and pheomelanin are the most abundant in nature.^{329–331}

Currently, marine microorganisms are considered a sustainable source of melanins with potential applications in cosmetic industry.³³² Due to its photoprotective and antioxidant properties, melanin from squid ink is commercialized as a cosmetic ingredient, Creanatural Sepia Melanin²⁴⁵ and used for skin care, hair care, and sun care applications. In recent years, a number of publications have shown the potential of marine microbial melanin in this respect, for example: (i) Melanin produced by *Pseudomonas stutzeri* increases the sun protection factor of commercial sunscreens.²⁴¹ (ii) Melanin produced by the bacterium *Halomonas venusta*, isolated from the sponge *Callyspongia* sp., was formulated with a seaweed concentrate in a cosmetic cream to improve its antioxidant and wound-healing properties.²⁴² (iii) Melanin precursors extracted from the marine fungus *Aspergillus nidulans* conferred protection against UVB irradiation and a significant reduction in ROS generated by exposure to direct sunlight.²⁴³ (iv) Melanin produced by a strain of *Providencia rettgeri* showed anti-inflammatory and SPF enhancement properties.²⁴⁴

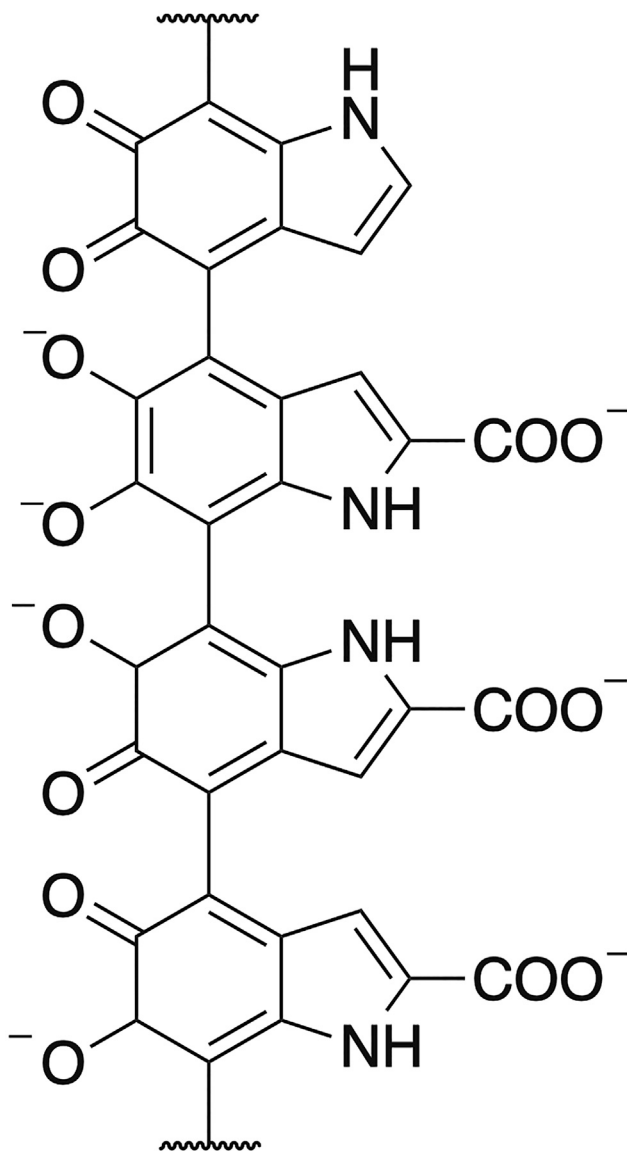


Figure 6. Basic structural unit of melanin. Melanins are used in cosmetics as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and photoprotective agents

Phenolic compounds

Phenolic compounds are secondary metabolites of great importance in skin cosmetics.⁵³ They can be divided into simple phenolic compounds and polyphenols, which include flavonoids, phenolic terpenoids, and bromophenols²¹³ (Figure 7). Several brown (*Ecklonia cava*, *Eisenia arborea*, *Ecklonia stolonifera*, and *Eisenia bicyclis*) and red (*Schizymenia dubyi*, *Wilsonosiphonia howei*, *Rhodomela confervoides*, *Laurencia pacifica*, and *Laurencia rigida*) algae have been shown to contain high levels of bioactive phenolic compounds.^{333–335} In addition, the polyphenolic content shown by marine dissolved organic matter (DOM) makes it a potential source of compounds for cosmeceutical applications.^{336,337}

Polyphenols have been linked to skin soothing, age spot elimination, antiaging, and UV protection.³⁹ They have also been demonstrated to have antimicrobial properties, e.g., rutin, quercetin, and kaempferol.⁵⁵ The red seaweed *Gracilaria dendroides* has shown the highest concentration of these three flavonoids which were then associated to the inhibition of *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *Enterococcus faecalis*.³³⁸ Antimicrobial activity against *S. aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Trichophyton rubrum* was also proved in DOM.³³⁷ Marine brown seaweeds are the only organisms on Earth that produce phlorotannins.²¹³ These are polyphenols with considerable biological activity and play a vital role in the production of bioactive substances.³³⁵ Phlorotannins are useful in cosmetics for a variety of reasons, including its ability to inhibit matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), act against the bacterium causing acne, *Propionibacterium acne*, act as an antioxidant, and to reduce inflammation and allergies.^{213,339,340} Phlorotannins from brown algae exhibited anti-inflammatory effects on mouse ear edema and are considered potent inhibitors of proinflammatory cytokines, such as nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), and interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 β) and 6 (IL-6).³⁴¹ Some brown macroalgae such as *Turbinaria ornata* and *Padina boergesenii*, can be a source of polyphenols with antioxidant and high tyrosinase-inhibiting activities, demonstrating their potential for antiaging, UV shielding and skin whitening formulations.^{342,343}

Phenol extracts from seaweed are already present on market: as natural UV screening (extracted from *Porphyra umbilicalis*, produced by AETHIC in UK), or an antiaging agent (ECKLEXT BG, produced by NOF Group, product from of *Ecklonia kurome*, harvested in Japan).²¹³

Sterols

Marine sterols are naturally present in plants, animals, and fungi. Among marine organisms, algae contain phytosterols with significant pharmacological benefits.²⁴⁷ Nonetheless, the use of marine sterols in cosmetics is scarce, with fucosterol as the main representative example (Figure 8A). Fucosterol is the major phytosterol obtained from brown algae which has demonstrated to possess anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.^{344–346} It is a promising natural antiaging agent to protect against skin photodamage.³⁴⁵ The cytoprotective effects of fucosterol also suggest its use for the treatment of dermal injuries induced by hypoxia³⁴⁶ or to reduce the inflammatory responses induced by air pollutants, suggesting its application for formulating skincare products in rejuvenating cosmeceuticals.³⁴⁷

Another example is clerosterol, a double bond isomer of fucosterol isolated from the green alga *Codium fragile*, which has showed anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, suggesting an effective therapeutic potential against UVB-induced inflammatory and oxidative skin damages.²⁴⁸

Terpenoids

Scientific attention has increasingly been focusing on squalene, an active terpenoid found in both animals and plants (Figure 8B). Squalene is a natural triterpene which is an intermediate in sterol biosynthesis and has antioxidant potential.³⁴⁸ In humans,

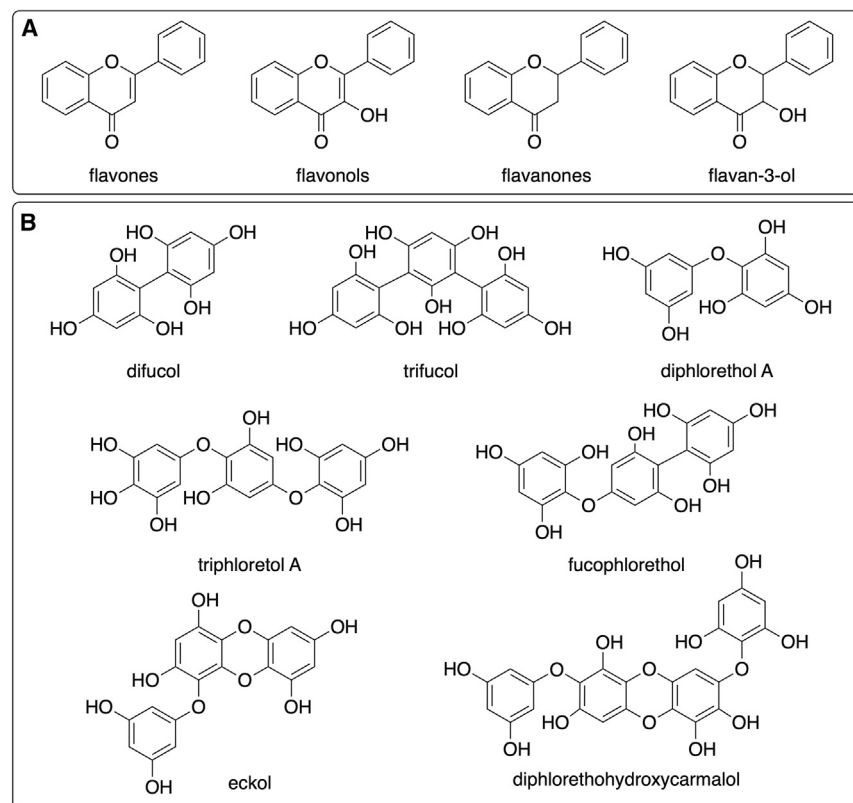


Figure 7. Structure of selected phenolic compounds

(A) Main classes of flavonoids found in algae.
(B) Examples of different structural classes of phlorotannins.

shown potential for cosmetic applications.²⁵¹ One of these brasilianoids significantly stimulated the expression of filaggrin, an essential natural moisturizing factor that maintains the ability to regulate the skin's moisture barrier,²⁵² and of caspase-14, which is responsible for controlling transepidermal water loss (TEWL) and for sensitivity to UVB damage.²⁵³ Thus, this compound is the first example of a natural product that can be used to promote protection against UVB-induced cell damage, suggesting its potential as cosmeceutical for skin-care and for the treatment of dermatological diseases.²⁵¹

Sea cucumbers produce saponins, which are usually triterpene glycosides of the holostane type.²⁵⁴ Some saponins can decrease dandruff and alleviate psoriasis when applied topically, in addition to ameliorating hyperpigmentation and

squalene constitutes approximately 12% of sebum and offers various beneficial effects, including anti-inflammatory, detoxifying, moisturizing, and antioxidant activities. As both squalene and sebum decline with age, there is a growing cosmetic demand for squalene supplementation. Squalene was originally obtained from shark liver oil; however, it can also be sourced from microorganisms. Squalene plays an important role in topical skin lubrication and cellular structure and protection; thus, it is used in cosmetics to keep skin moisturized. Moisturizing creams containing squalene are non-toxic, non-irritating, and non-sensitizing, while providing antistatic properties.²⁴⁹ Both squalene and hydrogenated squalene are used in cosmetics. Squalene can also be added to moisturizers as an emollient that is quickly absorbed through the skin.²⁵⁰ Thraustochytrids are some of the major squalene-producing organisms.^{349,350} For example, the HS-399 strain of *Aurantiochytrium acetophilum* was isolated from a mangrove swamp in Biscayne Bay, Florida, United States, as a producer of squalene and lipids.³⁵¹

A highly oxygenated diterpene, gagunin D, isolated from the marine sponge *Phorbasp* sp., was found to exhibit antimelanogenic activity by suppressing tyrosinase expression, increasing its rate of degradation, inhibiting tyrosinase enzymatic activity and downregulating the expression of proteins associated with melanosome transfer.³⁵² Due to its multi-functional properties, gagunin D and its analogs can be considered potential candidates for skin-whitening cosmeceuticals.³⁵²

Meroterpenoids (named brasilianoids A–F) from marine sponge-associated fungus, *Penicillium brasilianum*, have also

rosacea, strengthening blood vessels, and improving water penetration.

The tricyclic diterpene glycosides pseudopterosins A–D, are the most notable marine natural products in the cosmetic industry.⁴¹ They are described in more detail in the [cosmeceuticals](#) section.

Other compounds

A bacteria-derived compound is ectoine or 1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-methyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid (Figure 9), which is an osmoprotectant produced in response to osmotic stress.³⁵³ Ectoine was first isolated from *Ectothiorhodospira halochloris* and then later from other halophilic bacteria, such as α - and γ -proteobacteria, and, under high salt concentrations, by some Actinobacteridae.³⁵⁴ This compound improves the hydration of the cell surface by increasing intermolecular spacing and boosting the mobility of lipid head groups.³⁵⁴ Furthermore, it is well tolerated by humans.^{355–357} Thus, ectoine is an effective long-term moisturizer that prevents dehydration of the epidermis.^{353,358} It also reduces skin inflammation and it has been evaluated for the treatment of moderate atopic dermatitis.³⁵⁵

An alkaloid isolated from the marine sponge *Spongisorites genitrix*, topsentin, was shown to protect human keratinocytes against UV-induced damage, thus underlining its potential in cosmetic formulations.¹²⁸ Moreover, bioactive indole derivatives isolated from the marine sponges *Rhopaloeides odorabile* and *Hyrtios* sp. showed antioxidant capacity similar to that of Trolox (water-soluble analog of vitamin E).³⁵⁹ Host microorganisms are also of potential interest. An example is an *N*-acyl

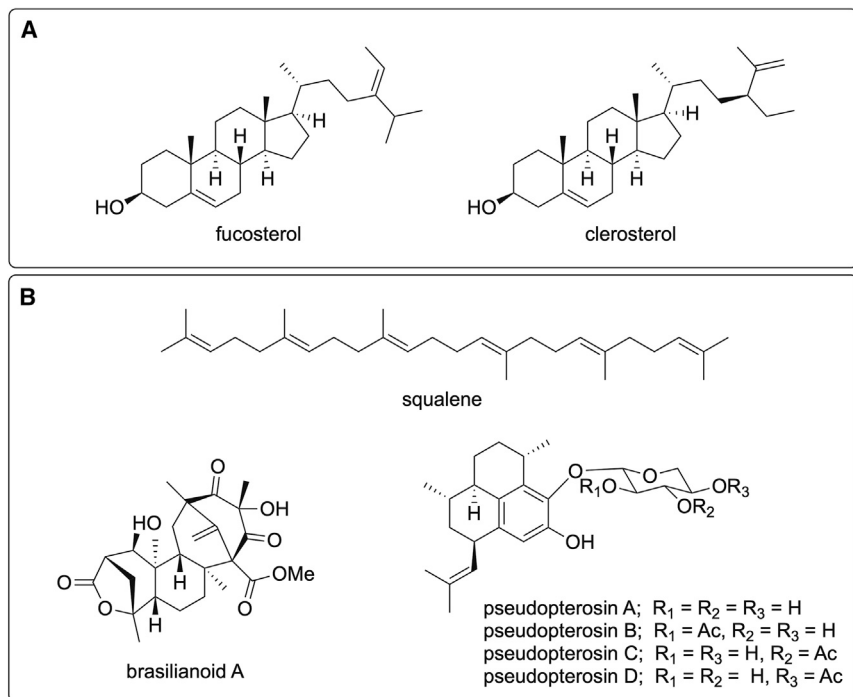


Figure 8. Structure of selected steroids and terpenoids

Structure of selected steroids (A) and terpenoids (B) with cosmetic properties.

dehydrotyrosine derivative, isolated from *Thalassotalea* sp. bacterial strain PP2-459 living in crustaceans, which can act as a superior tyrosinase inhibitor compared to the commercial products kojic acid and arbutin.³⁶⁰

COSMECEUTICALS

Traditionally, cosmetics were viewed simply as products for cleansing, enhancing appearance, or altering looks without affecting the body's structure or functions. However, there has been a recent emergence of hybrid products that combine cosmetics with medicinal properties through the incorporation of bioactive substances into creams, lotions, and ointments. Notably, there is a growing interest among cosmetics suppliers to integrate extracts from marine organisms together with marine minerals into cosmeceutical products that provide multiple benefits such as antioxidants, UV protection, MMP inhibitory activities, antiaging properties, essential vitamins and minerals. The term cosmeceutical derives from the combination of 'cosmetic' and 'pharmaceutical' to describe cosmetic products containing biologically active ingredients that have either medicinal or drug-like effects.^{361,362} They are formulated to enhance beneficial physiological effects at the cellular level, in addition to improving skin appearance and having highly effective and stable properties for therapeutic use with low toxicity. As a result of this trend, a new market niche for cosmeceuticals has emerged and continues to grow in popularity.^{361,362}

Cosmeceuticals deriving from marine organisms have drug-like benefits and contain active ingredients such as vitamins, terpenes, saponins, squalenes, carotenoids, flavonoids, phlorotannins, phenolic compounds, mycosporines and MAAs, polysaccharides (e.g., chitin, chitosan, fucoidans, carrageenans and alginate), para-

bens, fatty acids, peptides, enzymes, and minerals. These have a broad range of bifunctional properties such as antibacterial (e.g., against *Propionibacterium acne*, which causes the common skin disease acne vulgaris³⁶³), antioxidant, anti-inflammatory,³⁶⁴ antiallergic, MMP inhibition, hyaluronidase inhibition, tyrosinase inhibition, photoprotective, whitening, tissue regeneration, wrinkle reduction, and hair growth promotion properties, as well as enhanced physicochemical properties, such as viscosity increasing, thickening, texturizing, emulsifying, gelling or moistening for prolonged and controlled drug release and to develop cohesive matrices. Several marine organisms, including corals, micro- and macroalgae, bacteria, fungi, fish, crustaceans and sea cucumbers, have potential to be used as cosmeceuticals.^{47,92,365-370}

In addition, antibacterial, antifungal and antioxidant activities have been recently found in marine DOM^{293,337} which could be harnessed for products targeting antiaging, skin infections or as preservatives in cosmeceutical formulations. Although further research and technological advancements are needed to unlock the full potential of DOM and to enhance the commercial viability of DOM-based products, the lack of cytotoxicity and its abundance makes it a promising bioresource.³³⁷

A number of commercially successful examples are already on the market. One of these are the anti-inflammatory and analgesic diterpene-glycosides pseudopterosins (Figure 8B), discovered in 1986 from the marine sea-whip gorgonian octocoral *P. elisabethae*,^{149,151,371-374} which have the ability to reverse allergic responses in the skin and were successfully marketed as a skin cream named Resilience by Estée Lauder, after acquiring the pseudopterosins patents.^{375,376} Estée Lauder was able to attain a profitable commercial supply by harvesting branches of these corals. Nevertheless, the long-term harvesting of wild species is considered unsustainable. Consequently, efforts have been made to find symbionts of *P. elisabethae* that produce pseudopterosins, and the symbiotic dinoflagellate *Symbiodinium* sp. has been shown to be responsible for the production of these diterpenes.³⁷⁷ Work has also been done on the chemical synthesis of these compounds which, due to their multiple-steps, were not economical.³⁷⁸ Alternatively, pseudopterosins-type bioactives can be synthesized from their biotechnologically produced precursor 1R-epoxy-elisabetha-5,14-diene.³⁷⁸

BIOASSAYS FOR COSMETICS SCREENING

When screening for novel activities from marine biomass, the goal is to detect and potentially quantify the biotechnological

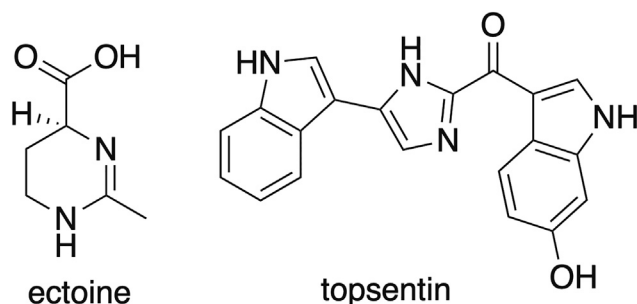


Figure 9. Other metabolites with cosmetic properties

potential.³⁷⁹ The bioactivity assays that are most relevant for the cosmetics industry are described below.

Antioxidant capacity screening

In biological terms, skin antioxidants are compounds able of either interrupting or inhibiting oxidation progression, which occurs under the impact of ROS. Antioxidant entities can act against ROS or their by-products through different mechanisms, including chain-breaking activity, chelation of transition metals and singlet-oxygen scavenging.¹⁶ In general, antioxidants are classified as lipid-soluble (hydrophobic) or water-soluble (hydrophilic) substances.³⁸⁰ In cosmetic care formulations, the most widely used natural hydrophilic antioxidants include compounds from the class of polyphenols (flavonoids, phenolic acids, lignans and stilbenes) and vitamins (e.g., vitamin C). Hydrophobic antioxidants may also contain vitamins (e.g., vitamin E and quercetin), as well as carotenoids (e.g., lycopene, lutein). However, a number of antioxidants act amphiphilically, such as astaxanthin commonly found in marine organisms.^{369,381–383} Antioxidant activity by being prophylactic against photoaging and pertinent skin pathologies has been a fundamental property routinely investigated in natural products. A comprehensive overview of the enzyme-free antioxidant assays, including DPPH, ABTS/TEAC, CUPRAC, Folin-Ciocalteu, and ORAC, is provided by Sabotić et al.³⁷⁹

Antiaging capacity screening

Anti-elastase assay

Elastin is an insoluble, fibrous protein of the ECM known for its unique elastic recoil properties, and is vital for maintaining skin elasticity and resilience to tissues and organs.^{42,384} Together with collagen, it forms a fibrous network under the epidermis.³⁸⁵ The enzyme elastase, which belongs to the chymotrypsin family of proteases, is the only enzyme capable of degrading elastin.³⁸⁶ Elastase is also able to hydrolyze nearly all structural proteins of the connective tissues, such as collagen and fibronectin along with other ECM proteins.^{386,387} Since elastic fibers are easily decomposed by the elastase secretion caused by UV exposure or ROS, inhibition of elastase activity has been considered a useful approach to protect the skin from premature aging.⁹

Anti-collagenase assay

Collagen is the most abundant protein in the ECM of dermal connective tissue where it accounts for 80% of the skin's dry weight.^{15,388} It is responsible for maintaining the elasticity, flexi-

bility and strength of the skin.¹⁰ MMPs are responsible for the degradation or synthesis inhibition of collagenous ECM in connective tissues. The MMPs form a family of structurally and functionally related zinc-containing endopeptidases that are not constitutively expressed in the skin but are induced temporarily in response to exogenous signals, such as UV radiation. Several types of skin cells are capable of producing MMPs, including keratinocytes, fibroblasts, macrophages, endothelial cells, mast cells, eosinophils, and neutrophils. MMPs can act alone or in combination, exhibiting various substrate specificities. Typically, collagen cleavage is initiated by MMP-1 and it is further degraded by other MMPs, such as MMP-3 and MMP-9. Having the ability to cleave type I, III, VII, VIII and X collagen, MMP-1 (fibroblast collagenase) is mainly responsible for collagen breakdown in skin.^{388,389} The inhibition of the specific enzyme is deemed to delay collagen degradation and subsequently the wrinkling process.⁴²

Anti-hyaluronidase assay

HA is a high molecular weight glycosaminoglycan made up of repeating units of disaccharides, D-glucuronic acid and NAG.³⁹⁰ It plays a vital role in retaining the moisture of the skin, its structure and elasticity, while facilitating the exchange of nutrients and waste products, rapid tissue proliferation, regeneration and repair. This compound also contributes to the structural maintenance of ECM.^{10,42} Hyaluronidases are the enzymes catalyzing HA degradation, which increases the permeability of connective tissue and decreases viscoelasticity of bodily fluids,³⁹¹ thus potentially facilitating the spread of pathogenic microorganisms and their toxins through the connective tissue.³⁹² Therefore, hyaluronidase inhibition is regarded as a key approach in maintaining high HA levels and skin moisture retention, along with treating other diseases related to HA depletion.

Anti-tyrosinase assay

Melanin is a dark pigment produced by up to 10% of skin cells in the innermost layer of the epidermis.³⁹³ It plays a major role in our phenotypic appearance as it determines skin color and pigmentation.³⁹⁴ Melanin biosynthesis, or melanogenesis, is a well-known physiological response of the human skin upon exposure to UV light and other stimuli, initiated by the enzyme tyrosinase.^{395,396} The role of melanin is to protect the skin against UV light damage by absorbing UV sunlight and removing ROS.³⁹⁷ However, tyrosinase overactivity leads to the accumulation of melanin in parts of the skin, resulting in more pigmented patches, which is an aesthetic problem particularly prevalent in middle-aged and elderly individuals.^{394,397}

Tyrosinase inhibition has been characterized as an important strategy for blocking melanogenesis.³⁹⁸ Kojic acid, arbutin, glycolic acid and azelaic acid are some well-studied tyrosinase inhibitors currently used in cosmetics. Besides the treatment of some dermatological disorders associated with melanin hyperpigmentation, tyrosinase inhibitors have found an important role in the cosmetic industry for their skin-whitening (lightening) effect and depigmentation after sunburn.³⁹³

Oxidative damage estimation by using human fibroblasts

Fibroblasts play a key role in wrinkle formation because they produce basic structural skin substances (i.e., collagen, elastin and HA),¹² which are responsible for elasticity and hydration. The

oxidative stress induced in skin by UVA exposure and ROS generation activates complex cellular processes in fibroblasts, which contribute to dermal aging characterized by wrinkles and loss of elasticity.³⁹⁹ Thus, human fibroblasts constitute a vital cellular setting and a real-life model for simulating oxidative damage and assessing the protective role of natural extracts/compounds.

Stability testing

Stability testing is at the core of cosmetic product development, as it aims to ensure that developed products meet not only the intended physico-chemical quality attributes, closely linked to products functionality and aesthetics when stored under appropriate conditions, but also microbiological quality standards inextricably linked to the safe use of cosmetics. Generally, accelerated tests are performed to predict long-term stability of the product and its shelf life. Tested samples are then re-evaluated for active ingredient content, organoleptic properties, pH, viscosity, phase separation, conductivity, water activity and other relevant features.⁴⁰⁰ Troubleshooting most of the stability concerns of cosmetic formulations typically starts at raw material classes that comprise the skin care and makeup ingredient list. The stability testing of marine cosmetics could be more challenging since their derived excipients have been used only recently and therefore have been tested less than, for example, more commonly used thickeners (e.g., cellulose ethers). For example, the addition of a non-uniform thickener can cause an erratic low viscosity dial reading or formula splitting. On the other hand, applicability of e.g., algae-derived carrageenans and alginate is already well known not only in cosmetics, but also in the food and pharmaceutical industries. With regard to microbiological stability, the main aim of testing is to ensure that the product reaching the market is microbiologically safe and remains safe throughout the product shelf life under normal or reasonably foreseeable usage conditions. Appropriate microbiological quality requires adequate quality of raw materials and compliance with good manufacturing practice (GMP) during manufacturing and packaging (i.e., primary preservation strategy), including the incorporation of preservatives or a self-preservation approach (i.e., secondary preservation strategy). By following the regulatory requirements, final products are subjected to microbiological control with data regarding quantitative levels of microorganisms and the efficacy of antimicrobial preservation included in the Cosmetic product safety report. The natural origin of marine resources is an appreciated feature enabling the formulation of bio-based and safe products. Concomitantly, as marine-derived raw materials could support microbial growth, they require a strict microbiological control and the same attention has to be paid to marine-based final products. In addition, compounds of marine origin are also being studied for their antimicrobial activity. Currently however, they show higher potential to be incorporated as excipients supporting microbiological quality of the product, rather than to be used as main preservatives.^{49,401,402}

Safety

A proven efficacy assessment and a comprehensive toxicological assessment have to be determined for the use of cosmetic

products and their intended use model.^{403,404} Based on the product type, a number of safety and toxicological tests are required, such as irritation, corrosion, penetration or sensitization etc., to confirm that they are safe for application. According to the Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 on cosmetic products, testing on animals is prohibited not only for finished cosmetic products but also for ingredients used in cosmetics products (a non-exhaustive list of these ingredients is provided in [Table S1](#)). Since 2013, the ban on animal testing has been valid also for substances considered carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic for reproduction. To comply with these requirements, a list of validated cell-based *in vitro* models for predicting the safety and toxicity of cosmetic ingredients was proposed by the European Center for the Validation of Alternative Methods (ECVAM).⁴⁰⁵ Several *in silico* methods have also been developed.⁴⁰⁶

These safety requirements for testing cosmetics products are listed in the “Notes of Guidance for the Testing of Cosmetic Ingredients and their Safety Evaluation”, and include the following parameters: (a) acute toxicity; (b) corrosivity and irritation; (c) skin sensitization; (d) dermal/percutaneous absorption; (e) repeated dose toxicity; (f) reproductive toxicity; (g) mutagenicity/genotoxicity; (h) carcinogenicity; (i) toxicokinetics studies; (j) photo-induced toxicity, and (k) human data (described in the subsequent paragraph).^{407,408}

There are currently four *in vitro/in chemico* OECD Test Guidelines (TGs) available for skin irritation and corrosion testing, in addition to three *in vitro/in chemico* TGs available for evaluating skin sensitization and seven for serious eye damage/irritation testing.^{409,410}

Skin irritation and corrosion testings are performed in human skin equivalent models (e.g., SkinEthic, EpiDerm SCT, SkinEthic RHE), while excised human skin is still used as the gold standard for the evaluation of dermal absorption.^{410–412} To overcome one of the main drawbacks of skin equivalents, i.e., their lack of a vascular system, next-generation *in vitro* skin models are being developed as 3D skin models integrating immune components or skin-on-a-chip (based on organ-on-a-chip technologies) that can reflect more closely the skin architecture and cell composition.^{413,414} Complementarily, 3D skin models are also applicable for evaluating the activity of marine extracts *in vitro*.⁴¹⁵ This is done in addition to TEWL measurement, a sensitive indicator of not only skin irritation (and hence widely used in analyses of irritancy potential), but also of the protective properties of topical products.^{403,416}

For mutagenicity/genotoxicity testing, five *in vitro* OECD TGs are accessible, while for the carcinogenicity, photo-induced toxicity and ADME/TK testing, one *in vitro* OECD TG is available for each parameter.^{409,410} In all cases, a thorough review of all available data on the tested substance should first be performed to make the optimal testing strategy. Generally, for mutagenicity/genotoxicity testing, the bacterial gene mutation (Ames) test is preferable. When it is not applicable (e.g., for nanomaterials), the mammalian gene mutation test can also be performed to obtain information on mutagenicity at the gene level. In addition, information on the chromosome breakage and/or rearrangements (clastogenicity), as well as numerical chromosome aberrations (aneuploidy), are commonly obtained by the *in vitro* micronucleus test.⁴¹⁰

Carcinogens are divided into two groups, i.e., genotoxic agents, which disrupt the integrity of the genome by interacting with DNA, and nongenotoxic carcinogens, which exhibit carcinogenic effects through other mechanisms.^{417,418} For the carcinogenicity assays validated by ECVAM, the Bhas 42 cell line and Syrian hamster embryo cell lines are used. Carcinogenicity estimates can be made for nongenotoxic agents by *in vitro* cell transformation assays, although it is believed that an *in vitro* method alone cannot provide sufficient information.⁴¹⁹

As a part of photo-induced toxicity testing, photoirritation and photosensitisation can be assessed *in vitro* by a validated 3T3 Neutral Red Uptake Phototoxicity Test. The cytotoxicity of a cosmetic ingredient is compared in the presence and in the absence of exposure to a non-cytotoxic dose of UV/VIS radiation. In the case of a positive cytotoxicity outcome, a reconstructed human epidermis phototoxicity test is performed.^{420,421}

Toxicokinetics is the entire process of absorption, distribution in the body, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) of a toxic substance from the body.⁴²² Modeling toxicity behavior *in vitro* is of great importance to establish the potential degree and type of toxicity of a compound in the organism.⁴²³ On the other hand, no *in vitro/in chemico* OECD TGs are available for acute systemic toxicity and repeated dose toxicity testing. Acute toxicity is the most common conventional test to obtain dose-response information. It is usually performed by administering one or several doses of the compound over a 24-h period and observing general toxic effects.^{407,424} While data on acute toxicity are not mandatory for assessing the safety of cosmetic ingredients for consumer use according to SCCS/1647/22 Corrigendum 2,⁴¹⁰ the lack of alternative repeated dose toxicity tests presents a bottleneck for the introduction of new compounds on the EU market. Along these lines, no *in vitro/in chemico* OECD TGs are currently available for reproductive/development toxicity testing. To address these challenges, the cosmetic industry is extensively working on developing Next Generation Risk Assessment strategies. Recently, there have also been approaches to couple these tests with software for prediction of effects on human health and related toxicities.⁴¹⁷

For an interested reader, current EU regulatory requirements for the human health assessment of chemicals under Cosmetic Products Regulation and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals⁴²⁵ are well summarized by F. Pistollato et al. to identify the main challenges in current regulatory testing practice as well as presented in the »Production« chapter and in Document S1.⁴⁰⁹ In addition, a special concern must be given to the possible toxicity of marine-derived excipients linked to the major threat of heavy metal, chemical, and plastic contamination in the marine environment. While extracting marine-derived ingredients, a thorough purification procedure must therefore be followed.⁴²⁶

Efficacy and tolerability

According to legislation, consumers should be protected from misleading claims concerning efficacy and other characteristics of cosmetic products. Evaluation of their final efficacy to substantiate advertising claims represents a further improvement from *in vitro* (bench) and *in vivo* (animal) assessments, involving

testing on subjects within clinical studies. Following a product application regime as proposed within the study protocol, testing involves instrumental assessment of skin features, where obtained data represent a valuable tool for the evaluation of skin features already at a sub-visible level. Additionally, due to complexity of final skin performance and with awareness that differences, even though measurable, do not necessarily reflect meaningful effects, expert grade and/or self-assessments can be performed for product tolerability and acceptance.

Cosmetic claims about the ability of (marine) cosmetics to regenerate the skin barrier, reduce inflammation and skin irritations or help to heal wounds are typically assessed by measuring TEWL and skin color (primary erythema), in addition to skin pH and hydration. TEWL is a good indicator of the integrity of the skin barrier function, capable of detecting even subvisible skin barrier changes in acclimatized volunteers under suitable measuring conditions. According to the definition, it equals to a passive loss of water that passes through intact epidermal layer of the skin by diffusion processes and is assessed by measuring the water vapor flux density just above the skin surface by suitable measuring devices, like open or closed chamber devices. Healthy skin barrier corresponds to TEWL values below 14 g/m²/h, while values above 20 g/m²/h indicate an impaired skin barrier.^{416,427} Skin pH is another parameter for indicating skin barrier impairment before it is visible by eye. It is measured as the pH value of an aqueous solution on the skin surface by a flat glass pH electrode.⁴²⁸ In healthy skin its surface pH is on average around 5 or below, while increased pH values are observed in skin with an impaired barrier or irritated skin.⁴²⁹ Both TEWL and skin pH measurements prior and after application of (marine) cosmetic products are also used to support product claims. Beneficial effects of marine cosmetics on irritated or inflamed skin can further be supported by the decrease in skin redness, measured as skin erythema index or a* (redness) and L* (darkness) values by (narrow band) reflectance spectroscopy or skin colorimetry, respectively.^{430,431} Erythema and skin darkening are also increased by solar radiation, as skin color predominantly depends on pigments, i.e., hemoglobin (red) and melanin (brown-black eumelanin or reddish yellow pheomelanin). Therefore, skin color measurements are also applicable for evaluating skin protection against UV radiation. While the minimal erythema dose is defined as the UV dose that produces perceptible erythema or erythema with defined boundaries on an individual's skin, persistent pigment darkening is a widely used *in vivo* method for measurement of UVA protection factor.^{432–434} Moreover, skin whitening effects of algae extracts used to improve the uneven skin tone and hyperpigmentation of (photo)aging skin can also be supported by measuring the skin color, in particularly L* value and the individual typology angle, with higher values of both that are typical for lighter skin color. Other clinical signs of photoaging include rough skin and dryness, wrinkles, deep furrows, loss of skin elasticity, telangiectasias, solar elastosis, in most severe cases also precancerous lesions and skin cancer.⁴³⁵ The antiaging effects of (marine) cosmetics are commonly based on the increased hydration and improved biomechanical properties of human skin through enhancing the biosynthesis of collagen and elastin, with elasticity and viscoelasticity strongly influencing its protective function.²²¹

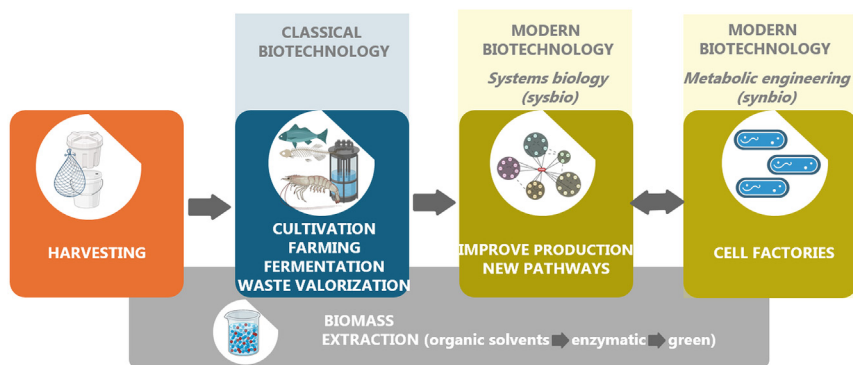


Figure 10. Approaches for sourcing biomass, bioproduction development and extraction of bioactive compounds

Gray arrows show the chronological development of techniques: larger arrows represent the development of bioproduction; smaller arrows (in gray square) show the development of extraction methods. See text for more details. Some parts of the figure were created with [BioRender.com](https://www.biorender.com).

Regarding moisturizing effects, Corneometer CM 825 is recognized as the gold standard for accurately assessing the hydration level of the upper parts of *stratum corneum* by measuring the electrical capacity as the alternating voltage of *stratum corneum*.^{323,436,437} On the other hand, skin replica technique is used for the evaluation of skin wrinkle parameters⁴³⁸ in addition to other novel non-contact techniques as, for example, optical 3D *in vivo* skin imaging.⁴³⁹ To monitor and measure biomechanical properties of the skin more in detail, Cutometer or DermaLab Combo as commercially available non-invasive (suction) skin elasticity meters have been frequently utilized.^{440,441} Such devices are suitable to support not only antiaging, but also anticellulite claims applicable to marine cosmetics.⁴⁴² To support the latter, ultrasound imaging confirming a decline in the thickness of the thigh subcutaneous adipose tissue, and microcirculation measurement showing blood flow improvement in the affected areas, for example by Laser Doppler Imaging, are also used.^{442,443} Finally, anti-acne skin products can also be obtained from marine resources. The beneficial regulative effect of marine-derived components on the activity of sebaceous glands and sebum-binding ability can be confirmed by measuring sebum excretion by sebumetry. Briefly, on physical contact with the sebum present at skin surface, it is collected into a porous tape, with transparency depending on the amount of collected lipids. The translucency of the tape is then measured photometrically (Sebumeter) or visually (Sebutape).⁴⁴⁴

Parallel to instrumental evaluation, an important attribute is the assessment of the product tolerability by monitoring any potential adverse effects on the site of application by dermatologists to test potential adverse effects or reactions (e.g., irritation, sensitization).^{98,445} However, in contrast to numerous *in vitro* studies on skin bioactive properties of marine-derived ingredients, only a small number of human clinical studies has been performed so far.⁴⁴⁶ In these studies, subjects were chosen based on specific skin features and age/gender to evaluate cosmeceutical formulations with incorporated various macroalgae extracts. Overall, they reported skin moisturizing, anti-melanogenic and anticellulite (slimming) effects based on instrumental evaluation of the usual set of skin parameters such as skin hydration and barrier function, biomechanical properties, skin erythema or brightness, measurements of hyperpigmentation, and skin thickness, chosen depending on the desired benefit of tested macroalgae extracts. Product effectiveness can also be evaluated based on an expert opinion,

e.g., dermatologically observed improvement of skin dryness following marine-based oil treatment⁴⁴⁷ or in the appearance of cellulite for formulations with incorporated marine cosmetic ingredients.⁴⁴² Alternatively, questionnaires are used to obtain self-assessments upon the subjects' satisfaction and subjective effectiveness of the tested product. The scientific discipline of sensory analysis, referred to as hedonic affective and effective testing, can thus provide valuable data including the consumer degree of acceptance, depending importantly (also) on the cosmetic products' sensory benefits as perceived and evaluated by human senses.⁴⁴⁸ In the field of natural products like marine cosmetics, this discipline requires increased efforts because marine-derived ingredients could be linked with undesirable sensory characteristics.⁴⁴⁹ On the other hand, subjective efficacy is a crucial aspect for a product that is usually tested with subjects. These have often reported improved skin features for various skincare products with incorporated marine-derived compounds.^{98,450} In-depth self-evaluation sensory analyses of features related both to the product, such as appearance, fragrance, texture, spreadability and rapidity of absorption, as well as features connected to product efficacy, such as skin smoothness, firmness, softness and tone, along with reduction of circumference and reshaping and refining of the silhouette should thus be performed for products that incorporate marine ingredients.⁴⁴³

PRODUCTION

The traditional production of nature-based compounds relies on harvesting organisms and biomass from their natural environments. However, using marine organisms for cosmetics might not be amenable in cases when exploiting natural resources would endanger the natural populations or ecosystems, or when the amounts of isolated compounds are very low and depend on environmental factors, making yields unstable. As sustainable sourcing and supply are bottlenecks in all nature-based applications,¹²¹ classical biotechnology approaches (Figure 10) have for years developed approaches for cultivation, fermentation and farming. Aquaculture of organisms is used to improve availability, ingredient supply, quality control, efficacy, traceability and security.^{369,451–453} This also includes methods for isolating/culturing invertebrate microbial symbionts¹²⁵ which are often the main source of target bioactive compounds. More recently, valorization of waste/side-streams, such as beach wrack and fisheries by-products and discards has been considered as well.⁴⁵⁴

The controlled cultivation of microorganisms for their utilization in various industrial sectors is carried out in bioreactors. The bioreactor design depends on the cultivation mode (batch, fed batch, continuous), requirements of the organism (oxygen requirements, temperature, pressure, carbon source, pH, etc.), light irradiation (in the case of photobioreactors), contamination risk and salinity.^{455,456} In the last 20 years or so, along with the application of advanced immobilization and purification technologies, an increasing number of large-scale cultivations of marine bacteria has been reported.⁴⁵⁷

To improve yield and optimize the discovery processes of bioactive compounds, modern biotechnology has started using systems and synthetic biology approaches (Figure 10). Indeed, understanding the biosynthesis of active ingredients and its dependence on environmental factors is crucial for establishing stable production processes. Systems biology approaches, combining different – omics (transcriptomics, metabolomics, proteomics), bioinformatics and modeling can provide efficient growth practices and markers that can guide the production. Successful advances have been made in the last 20 years to reconstruct and analyze biological network models, however, marine systems biology is still in its infancy.^{458–460}

The bioproduction of safe and effective active ingredients is not always possible. When microorganisms are difficult or expensive to grow or they are toxic to humans, cell factory engineering is required. Cell factories, with enhanced production of native compounds or heterologous production, can be assembled using metabolic engineering and synthetic biology approaches (Figure 10). Metabolic engineering was developed in the early 1990s^{461,462} and aims at pathway design, construction and optimization to produce different products, like fuels and pharmaceuticals using tools provided by synthetic biology.⁴⁶³

Marine microorganisms can be used as heterologous hosts. Photosynthetic cyanobacterium *A. platensis* (commonly known as Spirulina) has been established as an efficient bioproduction platform for different proteins.⁴⁶⁴ A multitude of developed synthetic biology tools for microbial metabolic engineering⁴⁶⁵ can increase the number of applications. GRAS microorganisms are the preferred bioproduction chassis. As an example, *Corynebacterium glutamicum*, a well-known producer of amino acid-based substances,⁴⁶⁶ has been used for the bioproduction of HA to avoid the potential pathogenicity caused by *Streptococcus* sp., the natural producer of this polysaccharide.⁴⁶⁷ Similarly, bioproduction of pseudopterosin-type precursor was established in *E. coli*.³⁷⁸ After the heterologous production is established, it might not be commercially applicable due to metabolic bottlenecks or signaling perturbations.⁴⁶⁸ Systems biology approaches have been shown to efficiently identify and correct the systemic causes of non-optimal production in plant and yeast bioproduction systems.^{468,469}

The prerequisite for establishing heterologous bioproduction of active ingredients is to know all the enzymatic steps involved in their biosynthesis.³⁷⁸ These might not be known for some complex chemical structures. As marine organisms are largely undiscovered, this is a critical bottleneck in marine biotechnology processes. Nevertheless, marine organisms might provide a rich source of active ingredients that can be included in the newly generated heterologous pathways.^{470,471} Bio-

prospecting methods, based on sequence motif recognition, have contributed to the establishment of *de novo* indole production in *C. glutamicum*, offering an alternative to conventional production.⁴⁷² Similar approaches are also expected for marine organisms in the future. In addition, marine organisms often exhibit low concentration of bioactive compounds and poor batch consistency (due to, for example, seasonal and geographical variability of production⁴⁷³), making large-scale production expensive. Harvesting can be sidestepped by establishing cultivation systems, though these come with technical challenges of their own. Finally, some bioactive compounds are unstable limiting their usability.⁷¹

After obtaining the desired quantities of biomass (either through valorization of side streams, culturing or cultivation), downstream processing is next. This step includes organism/cell harvesting and dewatering, followed by extraction methods.⁴²⁶

As the harvesting step can contribute up to 30% of the total production cost, efficient methods for maximizing biomass recovery, while minimizing energy and operational costs are being developed.⁴⁷⁴ Physical, chemical, biological, and electrical-based harvesting can be used independently or combined for maximum biomass recovery from the cultivation medium.⁴⁷⁴ Flocculation, centrifugation, filtration, sedimentation, magnetic separation and immobilization are all used for harvesting biomass.^{475–478} Each of these has their own advantages and disadvantages (in terms of energy demand, recovery, fouling and cost).⁴⁷⁹

The development of improved extraction methods to enhance the yield of bioactive compounds is a crucial step for the sustainable economic return and cost effectiveness of material supply, and the sustainable management of ecosystems. For example, although chlorophylls have shown promising antioxidant potential, their current extraction should be cautiously optimized to prevent the use of organic solvents.⁴²⁶ Green approaches using non-toxic, eco-friendly, and bio-based solvents should be developed and optimized to address the safety and low environmental impact of these ingredients.⁴⁸⁰ Alternatively, enzyme-assisted extractions for enriched extract release and recovery have also been developed.^{481,482} Recently, the focus has shifted to the use of green chemistry. This includes the development of novel extraction methods, such as ultrasonic-assisted, microwave-assisted, ionic liquids, subcritical water extraction, the use of deep eutectic solvents and pressurized solvent extraction.^{483–491} Their choice should be carefully planned as they differ in the extraction efficiency, price, energy consumption and the operating temperature which might lead to degradation of thermolabile compounds.

PACKAGING

Cosmetics depend significantly on their packaging to protect their stability and properties. Since cosmetics are high-value goods, packaging has attracted a great deal of innovation and sophistication, offering a barrier against water, gases, UV light, and even external microbial contaminants.⁴⁹²

Petrochemical-derived polymers, also known as plastics, are the material of choice for packaging due to their many

advantages: low weight, durability, malleability, strength, and transparency. Thus, both the rigid and flexible packaging used for bottles, pots, caps, tubes, and pills are mainly produced from high- and low-density polyethylene, polypropylene, and polyethylene terephthalate. Their practicality comes with several shortcomings, among them poor reusability, poor recyclability, and poor biodegradability. The accumulation of plastic waste and the risk of toxic chemicals leaking into the environment are a matter of pressing concern. Hence, rising public awareness has spurred policymakers and manufacturers to promote research into bio-based materials that can be recycled and composted.⁵⁰ It is in this area where marine-sourced materials and compounds are becoming increasingly relevant.⁴⁹³ They can be produced sustainably and contribute to the recycling of otherwise wasted products. The valorization of new marine value chains can also incentivize local economies creating new job opportunities. Some of the biopolymers under consideration are polysaccharides from seaweeds, such as cellulose (it is highly hydrophilic, therefore not a good candidate for packaging, but has nonetheless been used in multilayers⁴⁹²), alginates (used as a biodegradable membrane with antimicrobial properties⁴⁹⁴), agar (can be mixed well with plasticizers to form elastic and soft gels⁴⁹⁴), and carrageenans (in mixtures with plasticizers such as polyols and blended with antimicrobial agents to achieve the controlled release of active compounds⁴⁹⁵), as well as chitin and chitosan from crustacean shells which are applied as a coating to bioplastics to protect perishable cosmetic products.⁴⁹⁶ In addition, the bioplastic precursors polylactic acid (PLA) and polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA) can also be extracted from marine microorganisms.⁴⁹⁷ Regarding proteins, collagen and its derivative gelatine can be extracted from fishing waste/side streams (e.g., fish and jellyfish) and used in films and coatings for packaging. When blended with other substances, for instance chitosan and essential oils, they potentiate the packaging antimicrobial and photoprotection properties.^{493,498} Other marine products with applications in cosmetics packaging include minerals and salts (from mollusks), oils, muscle proteins, and pigments.^{499,500}

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Researchers and industries developing new cosmetic products must comply with responsible research and innovation basis, the Nagoya Protocol and other marine biotechnology regulations. Collection of marine organisms is restricted by national and international treaties, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁵⁰¹ the EU biodiversity Strategy 2030,⁵⁰² the Nature Restoration Law,⁵⁰³ and the Marine Strategy Framework directive.⁵⁰⁴ In addition, efforts to patent genetic materials and compounds often face legal gray areas or unclear regulations.^{505–507} Moreover, licensing and patenting steps may significantly delay the time to market due to their lengthy processing time and the time and territorial coverage limitations.⁵⁰⁸ The full realization of bioactive marine natural products business potential in pharmaceutical applications is impaired by several obstacles. These include very rigorous clinical trials, extremely demanding certification, high purity, absolute structure characterization of the bioactive ingredient and providing a large scale

raw material supply.⁵⁰⁹ Nevertheless, the development and innovation of other biotechnological applications called “low hanging fruits”, such as nutraceuticals/cosmeceuticals, which do not require such restrictive certification, purification and production conditions (where, e.g., crude extracts are commonly used), and that have a raw material supply with viable return, has attracted increasing attention due to their beneficial effects on skin care. These products are not regulated by drug regulatory agencies, such as the US Food and Drug Administration, and hence are not considered a separate category of cosmetics, forcing the consumer to rely on the self-regulatory policies of this industry, while still undergoing safety tests.⁵¹⁰

Before entering the European market, cosmetic products must meet the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products⁵¹¹ and its amendments. This is the main regulatory framework that ensures consumer safety. Cosmetic Product Safety Reports constitute a crucial component of the Product Information File, complementing the Description of manufacture method complying with GMP, as well as the Proof of claims and effects, among other elements. In parallel, stability and efficacy testing are a vital part of cosmetic product evaluation, alongside comprehensive toxicological assessments. More on the European legal requirements is already discussed within the sections “[stability testing](#)”, “[safety](#)”, and “[efficacy and tolerability](#)”, as well as synthesized in [Document S1](#).

A specialized database with information on cosmetic substances and ingredients, called the Cosmetic ingredient database (CosIng),²⁷³ enables easy access to data on these substances, including legal requirements and restrictions. The International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients contains internationally recognized systematic names to identify cosmetic ingredients. These are developed by the International Nomenclature Committee (INC) and published in the International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook.

LIMITATIONS AND BOTTLENECKS

Despite the large potential of marine products for cosmetic applications, they also face numerous challenges. They can be grouped into six categories: state of knowledge, conservation, technical limitations, collaboration, time and regulatory framework ([Figure 11](#)).

First, marine organisms are still largely underexplored and undervalored, especially in the extreme environments that require specific equipment, skills, and resources for long cruises, which include systematic mapping, especially in the deep ocean and seabed.¹²¹ This also includes the compounds synthesized by marine organisms, therefore the knowledge on metabolites, their bioactivity and metabolic pathways will remain an area of active research in future. Nevertheless, it is an area worth exploring as the likelihood of discovering previously undescribed species with commercial value is estimated to be 500 times higher in comparison with terrestrial counterparts.⁵¹² Second, harvesting aquatic organisms requires extreme care. The process may physically disturb other species or the trophic networks in which they participate. Responsible harvesting must

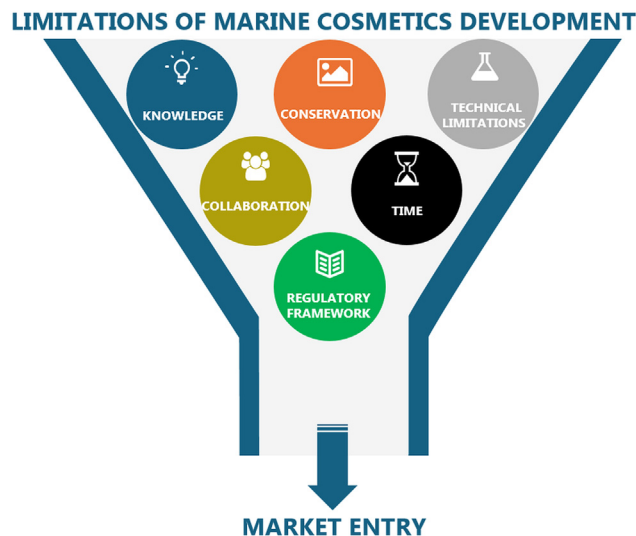


Figure 11. Six categories of bottlenecks before the market entry of new cosmetics products from marine environment

also be taken into account, as excessive extraction can quickly deplete natural stocks (e.g., fish, sponges, sea cucumber, etc.). This has to take into account the effect of climate change which is changing the availability and distribution of marine organisms. For this reason, cultivation, culturing, systems and synthetic biology are preferably used instead of harvesting. The third challenge corresponds to technical limitations, which were addressed in the “Production” chapter above. The fourth limitation considers that from marine bioprospecting to placement of new products on market, a series of dynamic collaborations needs to be implemented. Indeed, science and innovation can only be conducted in groups, built upon collaborations, extending from basic research to applications and involving scientific, marketing, legal and industrial partnerships.^{121,513} This is not an easy process, and especially, in this context, the fifth challenge corresponds to the time and financial resources that need to be invested, which slow down the entire value chain development process of new cosmetics formulations. Finally, the regulatory framework when developing new cosmetics from marine sources was already introduced in the previous chapters (“Legislation”, “Stability testing”, “Safety”, “Efficacy and tolerability” and Document S1).

SUSTAINABLE BIOECONOMY

The concept of bioeconomy has been receiving increased governance attention in recent years. However, the current bioeconomy definitions address only its resource base, i.e., the renewable bio-based resources.⁵¹⁴ But when addressing the opportunities for the cosmetics sector offered by marine organisms and their biomass, the environmental sustainability needs to be addressed as well. Indeed, harvesting resources might lead to overexploitation and ecological imbalances.⁵¹⁵ The Icelandic example of a national strategy for sustainable harvesting is provided in Document S2.

Hence, to fully embrace the concept of sustainable bioeconomy in marine-based cosmetics, it should include sustainable sourcing, production and consumption, as well as circularity of processes.^{514,516} Indeed, circular economy is receiving increasing attention globally and is intended to integrate economic activity and environmental wellbeing.⁵¹⁷ Microalgae, for example, can be cultivated in waste substrates, where they convert the residual nutrients into valuable substances. When the necessary health and safety concerns are addressed, extracts from such biomass can be used for cosmetics.⁵¹⁸ An approach worth considering is the biorefinery concept. It can be described as the cascading integration of several biomass conversion processes to produce value-added products for the same or different sectors that are economically feasible.⁵¹⁹ In a sustainable biorefinery approach, the process produces minimal waste and decreases the pressure on the ecosystem.⁵²⁰ This concept can be directly applied to cosmetics produced from marine biomass as the related products decrease the pressure on ecosystems with decreasing biological leftovers.

The potential of algal biorefineries

The use of microalgae for cosmeceutical purposes is an attractive field that aims to meet the demand for natural ingredients in healthcare and cosmetic products. The increased interest in microalgae is associated with their rich content of high-value biological compounds such as peptides, carotenoids, lipids, carbohydrates, and MAAs. These components have been identified as useful additives for cosmetic products because of their strong bioactive properties.⁵²¹ Due to their multiple potential benefits for various industries, the cosmetic industry is not the only sector that exploits microalgae to develop functional components. Indeed, microalgae have also received much attention in the pharmaceutical, biofuel, aquaculture and food industries. Given the diversity of possible application areas of microalgae, the development of an integrative and multifunctional process through the biorefinery approach can provide an opportunity to produce several biological products that serve different industries.^{522,523}

The biorefinery approach is a promising route toward sustainability and economic viability, which aims at the conversion of available biomass into a variety of marketable value-added products. It is an industrial strategy incorporating different systems, procedures and engineering technologies by considering all steps of the process.⁵²⁴ As already mentioned, microalgae can be used to produce valuable compounds during the biorefinery process, depending on the selected strain, biochemical compositions, and target sectors. The main goals of a microalgae-based biorefinery are to optimize the utilization of algal biomass into multiproducts, maximize process yield, minimize waste generation, and promote the economics of microalgal biotechnology.⁵²² In this context, recent studies have proposed different biorefinery strategies involving a large number of upstream and downstream steps. Upstream processing, which is mainly related to the cultivation stage of microalgae, involves several essential factors such as the type of strain, nutrient source, illumination, and CO₂ supply.⁵²⁵ One of the interesting biorefinery approaches for upstream processing is based on the circularity concept, where cultivation of microalgae is done

through an integrated system using wastewater, which contains different types of pollutants and nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, copper, etc.). The use of wastewater generated from various industries including dairy, agriculture, aquaculture, food or textile offers several advantages, such as (i) providing treatment of wastewater, (ii) reducing costs of microalgae cultivation, and (iii) contributing to zero waste concept.^{526,527} However, combining wastewater treatment and microalgae growth processes may become challenging when the obtained microalgal products are planned for use in the cosmetic industry. This is because the produced biomass and/or bioactive compounds may contain trace amounts of toxic chemicals found in wastewater. To eliminate the possible harmful effects, food or domestic wastewaters can be more appropriate nutrient sources for microalgae cultivation due to their non-toxic characteristics.⁵²⁸

Another critical stage is downstream processing which includes harvesting, cell disruption, extraction, and purification of target compounds from microalgal biomass. This step contributes to approximately 50% of the total production cost of microalgae-based products, and thus most of the biorefinery efforts have been focused on the improvement and integration of downstream processes.⁵²⁹ Recently, special attention has been paid to the co-production of high-value (e.g., cosmetics) and low-value (e.g., biofuels) products through the integration of downstream processes.⁵²² Microalgal biomass, which has high lipid and carbohydrate content, can be converted into different types of biofuels, such as biodiesel, biomethane, biohydrogen and bioethanol, through different technologies. The advantages of using microalgae are high area productivity, they do not compete with food feedstocks, their positive effects on the environment, and simple operation conditions make them an ideal source to meet future global energy demands.^{530,531} However, biofuels obtained from microalgae are not economically competitive because of the high energy consumption of processes and low marketing value of the end-products. To overcome this challenge, a cascade utilization process has been proposed to comprehensively convert the whole biomass into a variety of commercial products.⁵³² From the point of view of the cosmeceutical industry, microalgae-based polysaccharides, carotenoids, vitamins and MAAs are some of the favorable compounds that could be extracted from raw biomass. It is noteworthy to mention that these metabolites, together with proteins and phenolics, also find therapeutic applications in the pharmaceutical industry due to their strong bioactive properties e.g., antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-carcinogenic. In addition, carotenoids, proteins, and fatty acids have received considerable attention in food and feed applications as food additives and natural colorants owing to their nutritional values and rich pigment content.⁵²⁷ Given the variety of high-value compounds and their potential application areas, stepwise extraction and fractioning processes can contribute to microalgal biorefinery through the complete valorization of biomass or residual by-products. After the extraction of valuable compounds, the microalgae residue still contains high amounts of lipids or carbohydrates, which can be converted into different types of biofuels. Conversely, an opposite scenario is also applicable for bio-

refinery processes in which lipid is firstly extracted from raw biomass and then it is converted into several high-value products.^{523,529} In addition to high-value applications and biofuels, final residual biomass can be used as fertilizer in agricultural activities to improve the electrical conductivity and pH of soil, promote the growth of crops, inhibit the growth of fungi and plant pathogenic bacteria.⁵³³

Numerous studies have investigated the development of high-yield and energy-efficient biorefinery processes for microalgal products. For example, Djamai et al.⁵³⁴ developed a membrane-assisted process to fractionate all compounds from a mixture of phytoplankton with a sustainable biorefinery strategy. This system provided the extraction of triacylglycerols and pigments through solid-liquid-liquid extraction method, and then fractionated the proteins and carbohydrates by using a membrane filtration process. These compounds have the potential to be applied in cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries. In another study, *Nannochloropsis* sp. was used as a biomass feedstock to produce fatty acids, biohydrogen, and added-value compounds by performing a biorefinery strategy. In this context, supercritical CO₂ extraction method was first applied to recover lipids and carotenoids. After that, the remaining biomass was used as a substrate in a dark fermentation process to produce hydrogen. Within the scope of this work, a promising strategy was presented for the utilization of residual biomass after extraction of high-value compounds, which can be used as cosmeceuticals.⁵³⁵ Apart from experimental studies, the concept of biorefinery has also been explored at the theoretical level through models and simulations. In the work of García Prieto et al.,⁵³⁶ a mixed integer nonlinear programming model was proposed for the production of biodiesel, astaxanthin, and polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB) through an integrated biorefinery concept. They concluded that the production of astaxanthin and PHB was a promising approach to make biodiesel production cost-effective. Considering the diversity of microalgae-based products and the complexity of downstream processings, a cascade utilization process presents several bottlenecks that are mainly related to separating the different fractions and minimizing the loss of product yield at each stage. Also, this process may not be cost-effective, since many microalgal compounds have not yet been explored. To overcome these drawbacks, a fully integrated biorefinery process should be performed by taking into account the physicochemical properties of fractionated compounds, extraction methods, energy consumption of processes, environmental impact, and economical sustainability of the developed concept.^{522,537}

An additional example for possible applications in cosmetics can be offered by the seaweed biorefinery concept, which has been getting increased attention. Figure 12 summarizes the biorefinery concept of macroalgae and applications.^{519,520,538} Carrageenan can be used in skin care and lotions, hair care products, eye make-up, toothpaste, shaving foams and stick applications.⁵³⁹ Alginate is suitable for face (anti-acne agent) and body care, hair care and body cleansing, color cosmetics and sun care.⁵³⁹ Peptide extracts can be used in face creams, body lotions, shampoos, hair sprays, sunscreens, and bath products.⁵⁴⁰

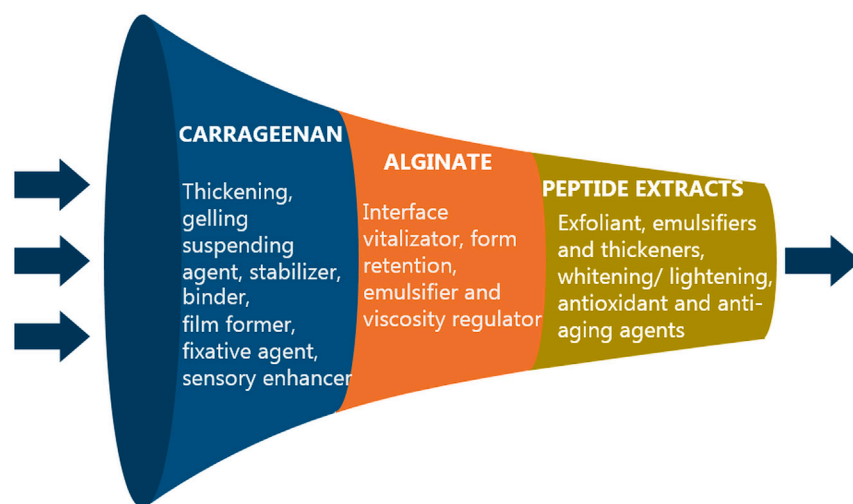


Figure 12. The biorefinery concept example for the use of seaweed in cosmetics

Each extraction step (carrageenan, alginate, peptide extracts) is presented in a different color and the main uses for each step are listed. Find in text the presentation of cosmetic products for such a biorefinery approach.

CASE STUDIES

Macroalgal bioactive ingredients and skincare product design in Iceland

Seaweeds are rich in bioactive compounds that can provide many different applications in the food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries. Phlorotannins, the major polyphenolic compounds in brown algae, have high *in vitro* antioxidant activity.^{541,542} To assess this, ten species of seaweeds commonly found along the costal line of Iceland were screened using three *in vitro* antioxidant activity assays.⁵⁴¹ Furthermore, the correlation between total polyphenol content (TPC) and antioxidant activities was investigated to characterize the antioxidant properties. The results indicated that among those investigated, the brown seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus* (Linnaeus) had the highest TPC, strongest scavenging activity against DPPH and peroxy radicals, and a moderate ferrous ion-chelating ability.

Based on previous results,⁵⁴¹ further studies were carried out on *F. vesiculosus* aqueous extract as a potential cosmetic ingredient. These suggested that phlorotannins were the active components in *F. vesiculosus* extract.^{543,544} In addition, they highlighted the ability of *F. vesiculosus* extract to stimulate collagen production (Figure 13), which has significant potential for cosmetics industry. The *F. vesiculosus* extract was also able to effectively reduce the activity of MMPs, thereby having a positive effect on skin health.⁵⁴⁵

Stability tests of *Fucus vesiculosus* extract

To ensure that seaweed extracts meet the necessary quality standards for their use as cosmetic ingredients, stability tests were performed. These had two approaches: (i) storage for a longer period or (ii) storage under high temperature conditions, e.g., at 40°C for three months. The stability of *F. vesiculosus* aqueous extract was studied to test the storage stability of water extracts.⁵⁴⁶ The extracts were kept at two different storage temperatures (4°C and –18°C) for 64 weeks, with and without the addition of ascorbic acid. The brown algae *Fucus vesiculosus* (Linnaeus) was collected in Reykjanes peninsula, in two different seasons, i.e., June 2011 (SW I) and September 2011 (SW II). The

TPC of SW II kept at room temperature was significantly higher compared to SW I, or 32.7% of TPC versus 21.9% TPC, respectively (Figure 14), indicating seasonal variations. No significant changes were seen in the TPC of SW I during storage time. However, the TPC significantly decreased in SW II after 64 weeks of storage. A similar trend was seen in oxygen radical absorbance capacity (ORAC) values and reducing power, but no significant changes were observed in DPPH radical scavenging properties (results not shown). Neither temperature nor storage time affected the antioxidant activity, except for SW II when kept at room temperature, which had lower ORAC and reducing power after 64 weeks compared to samples kept at 4°C or –18°C. The antioxidant power was similar at the beginning of the study and after 64 weeks. Adding ascorbic acid to samples kept at –18°C did not result in a significant improvement of storage stability.

Designing skincare products

Designing skincare products

Commercial cosmetic products were developed using *F. vesiculosus* extracts as a bioactive ingredient, resulting in the launching of the Icelandic company UNA skincare in 2012, branding a facial day cream and eye cream. The product development included a market study, focus groups, cosmetic product development as well as cosmetic product design or formulation. During the product development process, different types of bases were tested as well as different concentrations of seaweed extracts in addition to other ingredients. Furthermore, several stability tests, assessing both functional and sensory properties, testing of the efficacy of antimicrobial preservation (Figure 15), and consumer tests were carried out. These studies showed that both water and acetone *F. vesiculosus* extracts (at 2 mg/g of emulsion) have a protective effect against thermooxidation skin care emulsions, but only the water extract displayed antioxidant activity against photooxidation.⁵⁴⁷

Human intervention study

The effects of the skin cream containing bioactive *F. vesiculosus* extract were studied using a double-blind human intervention study.⁵⁴⁸ This was done by involving two comparable groups of people to test either a skin cream containing a bioactive seaweed extract, or a placebo cream containing all the same ingredients aside from the extract. The impact of the creams was measured three times over a period of twelve weeks. The skin of the participants was measured with a Dermalab Series Clinique Combo from Cortex technology, which gathered data about skin elasticity, collagen intensity, skin thickness and hydration (Figure 16). For elasticity, two parameters were measured: E (Young's modulus) and RT (retraction

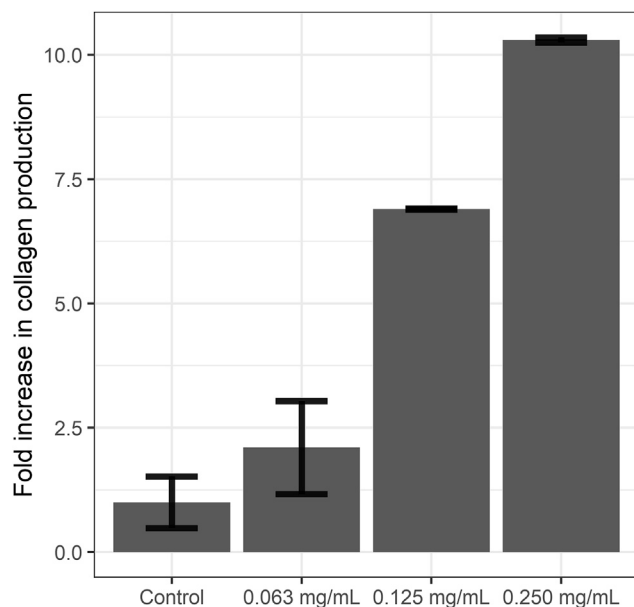


Figure 13. Cellular collagen production in D551 skin cell lines exposed to varying amounts of *F. vesiculosus* extract (0.063 mg/mL – 0.250 mg/mL) compared to a blank (control). The error bars represent the measurement +/- standard deviation

time). The first measurement was performed at the beginning of the study period, before the participants were given their skin creams, the second after six weeks, and the third after twelve weeks which was the endpoint of the intervention period. During these twelve weeks, participants were asked to use the provided skin cream daily, in the morning and before bedtime. The inclusion criteria for participation in the skin cream intervention study were the age between 40 and 60 years and having generally healthy skin. Exclusion criteria were underlying skin disease(s) and history of using products from UNA skincare. Seventy-three (73) participants were recruited. Four did not continue after the first skin measurement, and in the end, sixty-six (66) participants completed the study, thirty-three (33) in each group. The average age was 48 years and 47 years in the groups receiving extract cream and placebo, respectively. When the study was finished, the participants were asked to answer a short online survey, using the program SurveyMonkey, where they were asked to give their opinion of the cream, e.g., its odor and texture.

Elasticity generally decreases with age⁵⁴⁹ and E has been found to increase linearly with age. A difference was seen for E in the first measurement (baseline) where participants using *F. vesiculosus* extract cream had a slightly higher average value than participants using the placebo cream (Table 3). Changes over time were detected in the mean values for both parameters E and RT. E decreased with time and was lower in the third measurement than in the first ($p = 0.003$). Elasticity increased over time for both groups of participants. The increase was more noticeable in the group using the cream with the bioactive extract compared to the control cream ($p = 0.014$) in the third measurement where a significant difference in E was seen be-

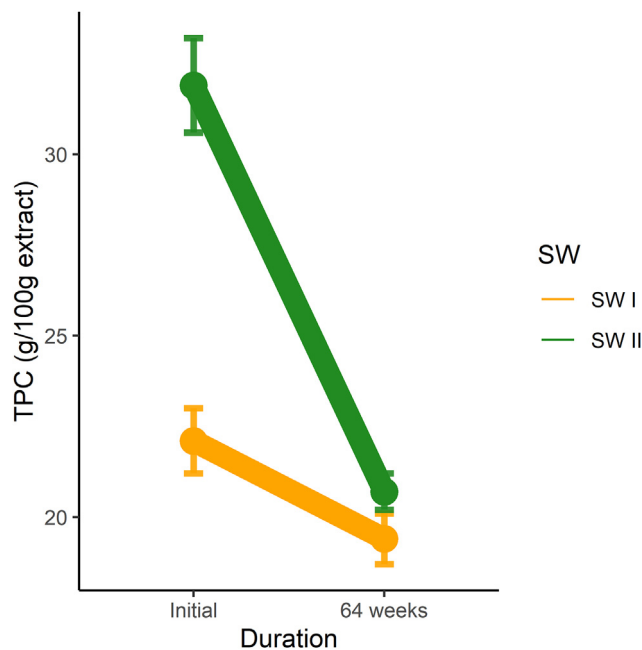


Figure 14. Total polyphenol content (TPC, g/100g extract) of seaweed extracts (SW I and SW II) from two different seasons, June (SW I) and September (SW II) stored at room temperature for 64 weeks. The error bars represent the measurement +/- standard deviation.

tween the two groups. Retraction time also decreased substantially with each measurement ($p \ll 0.0001$) but no difference was seen between groups for this parameter.

Ultrasonic skin imaging was used to measure collagen intensity and skin thickness. The intensity correlates with the density of collagen in the skin and the thickness of the skin generally decreases with age.⁵⁴⁹ During the study, intensity did not increase in the skin of the participants. However, an increase in skin thickness was observed when using the cream with bioactive extract ($p = 0.006$, Table 4). Another interesting parameter is skin hydration, which increased with the regular use of creams. At the end of the intervention study, a trend for higher hydration ($p = 0.071$, Table 5) was observed in the group using the cream with the bioactive extract compared to the placebo group.

In conclusion, the skin cream containing the bioactive seaweed extract had a positive impact on the skin of the participants. However, the group using the placebo cream also experienced positive results and often the differences between the two groups were not significant. Other external factors may have an impact on the skin, such as the hydration level in the atmosphere which increased during this trial period, starting in wintertime and finishing in spring.

The results of the questionnaire indicate that both creams were generally well-liked by participants. The majority detected a positive change in the skin after using them regularly, mostly connected to better hydration of the skin. The creams were rather greasy, which was well accepted by some participants. The odor was most often described as weak or neutral with no perceived difference between the two cream types. As a result,

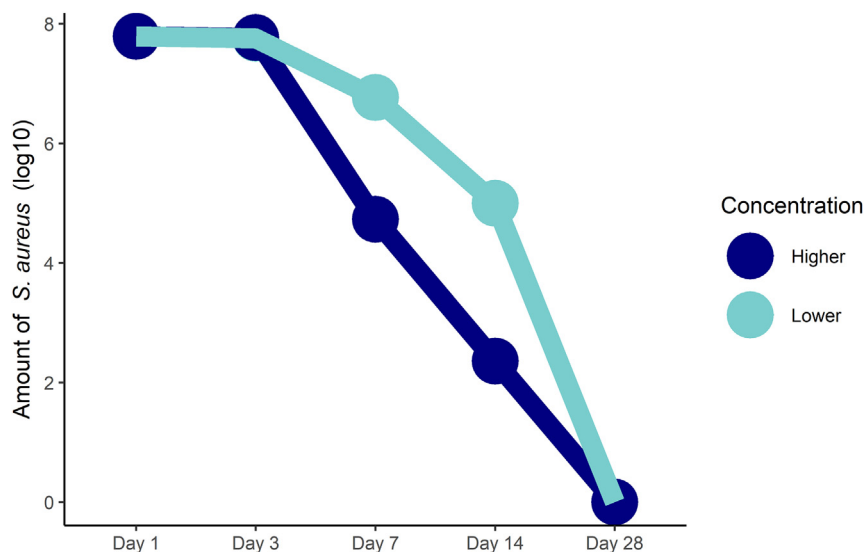


Figure 15. Dose-dependent antimicrobial effect of seaweed extract (with their higher or lower concentration in the final formulation) on the survival on *S. aureus*

the UNA skincare products with *F. vesiculosus* extract ingredient were successfully launched.

Microalgal cosmetics and spin-off creation in Italy

Natural extracts from microalgae have properties useful for cosmetic applications, among which antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities are among the most salient. Preparations showing these effects can prevent the oxidative stress induced by pollutants, smoke, UV radiation and unhealthy eating habits, thus reducing the risk of cellular damage and chronic inflammation, eventually resulting in an antiaging effect. *Tetraselmis suecica*, a marine green microalga belonging to the class Chlorophyceae, is extensively used in aquaculture as a feed for mollusks and crustacean larvae,^{550,551} and as a probiotic in fish aquaculture.⁵⁵² *T. suecica* is rich in valuable compounds, such as vitamin E, carotenoids, chlorophyll, and tocopherol. Hence, it has been suggested as a food supplement in human and animal diets.⁵⁵³ Other possible applications of *Tetraselmis* sp. include the use of total pigment extract to enhance dermal pigmentation, reduce psoriasis lesions and increase hair growth.⁵⁵⁴

It was shown that the ethanolic extract of *T. suecica* has a strong antioxidant and cell repairing activity in the A549 human

lung cancer cell line.⁵⁵⁵ The extract also displayed the repairing properties when applied to epidermal cells and to reconstructed human epidermal tissue cells (EpiDerm), preventing damage induced by H₂O₂. The effect of the extract at the molecular level was assessed by the evaluation of expression patterns of genes, involved in the response to oxidative stress, comparing cells treated only with 30 mM H₂O₂ with cells recovered with 100, 200 and 400 μg mL⁻¹ extract. The genes ATOX1, CCL5 (RANTES), DHCR24, FOXM1, GPX1, GPX4, PDLIM1, PRDX5, SIRT2, SOD2, involved in antioxidative, regulatory, anti-inflammatory processes, were all significantly upregulated in a dose-dependent manner (Document S3), which indicates the activation of a recovery process. This extract was demonstrated to target the expression of dehydrocholesterol reductase-24 (DHCR24) and prostaglandin reductase 2 (PTGR2), and to reduce the levels of prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) released after treatment with H₂O₂ (Figure 17).

Based on these pieces of evidence, the bioactive extract from *T. suecica* was developed as a cosmetic formulation by the Italian start-up company Biosearch s.r.l.,⁵⁵⁶ born as a spin-off of the Italian National Research Council (CNR) and the Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn (SZN) for the development of new drugs

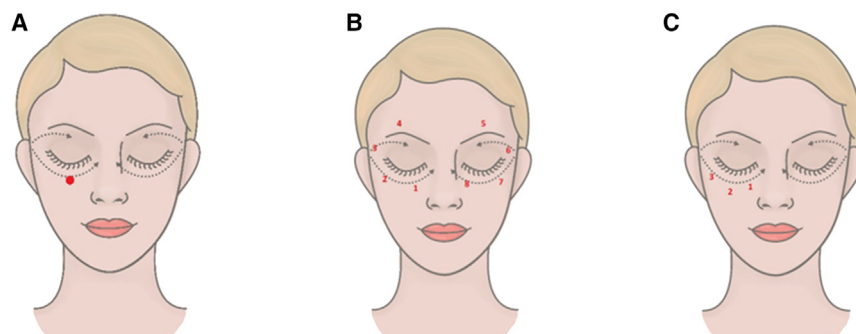


Figure 16. Human intervention study measurements

Measurement points for (A) elasticity; (B) hydration; (C) collagen.

Table 3. Average values of Young's modulus (E) and retraction time (RT), for the baseline (first measurement) and differences in measurement 2 and 3 compared to baseline ($\Delta 1$ and $\Delta 2$ respectively)

		Extract cream	Placebo cream	p-value
E (MPa)	baseline	6.0 ± 2.88	5.2 ± 2.67	0.002
	$\Delta 1$	-0.5 ± 1.80	-0.3 ± 1.54	0.322
	$\Delta 2$	-0.8 ± 1.96	-0.4 ± 1.34	0.014
RT (ms)	baseline	764 ± 292.3	720 ± 362.8	0.177
	$\Delta 1$	-230 ± 311.5	-188 ± 286.2	0.154
	$\Delta 2$	-267 ± 287.7	-227 ± 398.7	0.262

MPa – megapascal, ms – milliseconds. p-values were calculated to compare the two groups of participants with the two-sample t-test.

and cosmetics from marine biological sources. The company's activity focuses on technological innovation aimed at the discovery of new bioactive compounds, to improve production processes and optimize product formulations.

Along the process, the major challenge was the identification of a company that could take care of safety and efficacy tests, and possibly entrusting the same enterprise for the commercialization of the final product(s). Indeed, as already mentioned, before extracts or compounds can be ready for the market, several steps are required. First, it is necessary to prepare a formulation that can preserve the bioactivity and favor the beneficial action of the active ingredients that should be present at concentrations that have shown significant activities in *in vitro* tests. The formulation should be stable and should include only few ingredients to satisfy the concept of essentiality. Finally, it must be tested for safety, evaluating skin/ocular irritancy potential *in vitro* and skin compatibility under dermatological control using a patch test. Microbiological tests are also crucial and consisted in the evaluation of the antimicrobial protection of the formulation (ISO 11930:2012), sterility test (ISO 11737-1:2006), microbiological assays employing *Escherichia coli* (ISO 21150:2016), *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Listeria* spp. (ISO 11290-2:2017), and counting and serotyping of *Salmonella* spp. (ISO 6579-1:2017). These tests can be quite expensive; thus, another challenge for a start-up is the availability of sufficient funds to afford these expenses.

Table 4. Average values of intensity and skin thickness for the baseline (first measurement) and differences in measurement 2 and 3 compared to baseline ($\Delta 1$ and $\Delta 2$ respectively)

		Extract cream	Placebo cream	p-value
intensity	baseline	26.7 ± 8.22	27.7 ± 9.56	0.100
	$\Delta 1$	1.9 ± 8.40	0.5 ± 9.69	0.032
	$\Delta 2$	-1.7 ± 7.73	-1.8 ± 8.69	0.856
thickness (μm)	baseline	1275.7 ± 306.4	1304.6 ± 288.3	0.163
	$\Delta 1$	-14.5 ± 312.4	-7.6 ± 295.2	0.744
	$\Delta 2$	34.9 ± 301.7	-26.37 ± 325.0	0.006

Intensity – intensity of the acoustic response from the skin, μm – micrometers. p-value: comparison between the two groups of participants with two-sample t-test.

Table 5. Average values of hydration, for the baseline (first measurement) and differences in measurement 2 and 3 compared to baseline ($\Delta 1$ and $\Delta 2$ respectively)

	extract cream	placebo cream	p-value
baseline (μS)	234 ± 39.9	235 ± 42.3	0.907
$\Delta 1$	31 ± 33.7	41 ± 44.3	0.277
$\Delta 2$	29 ± 38.0	11 ± 42.2	0.071

μS – microSiemens. p-values: comparison between the two groups of participants with two-sample t-test.

For the development of new cosmetic products based on *T. suecica* extract, Biosearch established a collaboration with PriGen, a cosmetic company based in Milan, Italy⁵⁵⁷ to identify the most effective formulation without side effects. PriGen is the owner of a patented new glycerosomal technology for the controlled release of active ingredients in the cosmetic and biomedical field. This technology was used to create a line of skincare products named Gen-Hyal that included three new products using the *T. suecica* extract. These target different needs for cosmetic applications: a daily face serum with detoxifying and soothing active ingredients, presenting regenerative action and an anti-pollution effect; an antiaging UV shield, a cream with SPF 30+ UVB/UVA sunscreen and HA; and a Bioactive LipCare capable of preventing chapping and redness, while ensuring effective antiaging and antioxidant action.

Marine proteins for cosmeceuticals

Marine fish and jellyfish have been identified as a rich pool of bioactive proteins and peptides, having antioxidant, antibacterial, antiaging and tissue regeneration activities. So far, marine fish/jellyfish-derived proteins have been proven to be biocompatible and effective in cosmeceutical industries. Herein we present selected successful case studies where marine-derived proteins were isolated and used in skin care products.^{558,559}

Among the many studied marine-derived proteins, collagen is the most widely commercialized protein, owing to its multiple bioactive features. Those most valuable to cosmeceutical products are its high absorption capacity, low odor, biocompatibility, and strong structure. In addition, due to religious and health-related considerations pertaining to mammalian-derived collagen, the one sourced from marine organisms has been identified as more appropriate for use. The highest amounts of collagen have been found in fish and jellyfish. Fish bones and skin, which are rich in collagen, representing up to 75% of their mass and fish processing industries usually consider it as a by-product, making them a valuable source for collagen extraction and further application.⁵⁵⁹ Jellyfish have undergone a major temporal and spatial increase in the last few decades in some ecosystems and are present in nearly all marine ecosystems worldwide, where they are often considered a nuisance. When jellyfish blooms occur, they can negatively impact fisheries by clogging fishing nets.⁵⁶⁰ These blooms can provide a potential source of jellyfish for collagen extraction.

There are multiple studies on collagen extraction from different marine species, where various extraction methods have been used. For cosmetic applications they mostly involve acid- and

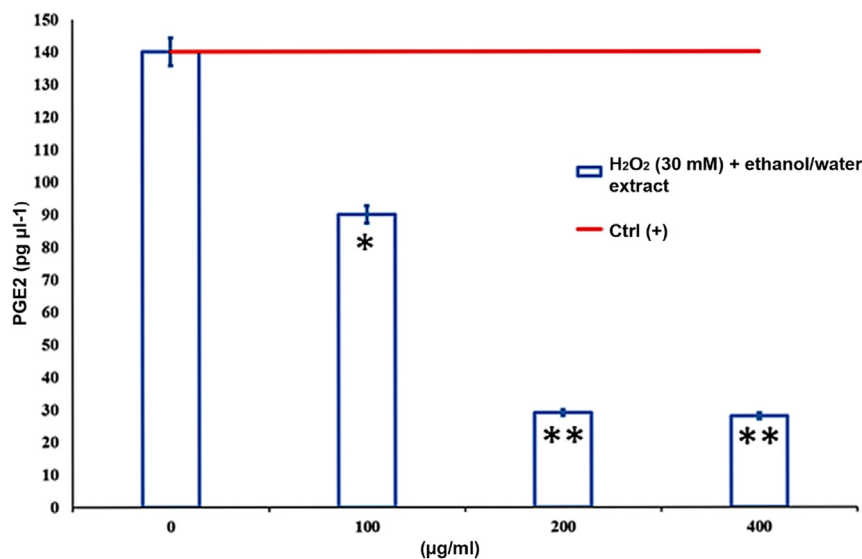


Figure 17. Effect of *Tetraselmis suecica* ethanol/water extract on prostaglandin PGE2 release induced by H₂O₂ treatment in human lung adenocarcinoma cells (A549). The error bars represent the measurement +/- standard deviation.

The average PGE2 concentration (pg µL⁻¹) was determined by ELISA in culture media of cells treated with 100, 200 and 400 µg mL⁻¹ of extract for 24 h after pretreatment with 30 mM (=12 µg mL⁻¹) of H₂O₂ for 1 h (modified from⁵⁵⁵).

pepsin-assisted collagen extraction methods, mainly from skin and bone. In jellyfish, all parts of the animal have been used for collagen extraction, while the bells being the most predominant source.⁵⁶¹ Marine-derived collagen is primarily type I fibrillar collagen, which is also the most abundant type in the human body. Jellyfish-derived collagen is rather referred as type 0 due to its similarity with several collagen types (I, II and V).¹⁴⁰

Jellyfish-derived collagen is successfully used by two companies, OceanBASIS and Jellagen (Table 6).

- (1) OceanBASIS GmbH is a company based in Kiel (Germany) with a cosmetic product line named Oceanwell.⁵⁶² They are a group of marine biologists, engineers and skin experts dedicated to exploring bioactive marine compounds. For their cosmetic line they use the kelp *Saccharina latissima* from the Baltic and North Sea, and jellyfish-derived collagen from “root mouth jellyfish” from Asia. They have been able to obtain one liter of collagen from an individual jellyfish, which is enough for manufacturing 400 bottles of 30 mL each. In their ProAge Line they offer face cream, protective serum, cell boost elixir as well as clean and care cream, all based on bioactive collagen. Marine collagen has optimal features regarding skin-hydrating and skin-firming effects; while the serum showed better moisturizing effects in a short time, the face cream had a similar effect after a longer application period.

- (2) Jellagen⁵⁶³ is a biotechnology company based in Cardiff (United Kingdom) founded in 2015 and is mainly focused on tissue regeneration applications with jellyfish-derived collagen. They are pioneers in demonstrating the unique advantages of collagen type 0 over mammalian-derived collagens. They manufacture medical grade collagen type 0 from *Rhizostoma pulmo* collected in the UK and the EU. They offer various formulations (liquid, hydrogel, scaffolds, dressings and flowable matrix) for multiple applications (orthopedics, cardiovascular, bone, wounds, cell and gene therapy, and cell culture).⁵⁶⁴ Their studies showed high collagen biocompatibility, anti-inflammatory effects and tissue repairing properties (bone growth and wound healing).

The other protein that is used commercially in skin care industries is a salmon roe (eggs or sperm) enzyme isolated from hatching water, previously regarded of as waste. Around the year 2000 it was observed that hatchery workers in Norway had very smooth skin on their hands, which appeared to be younger than their true age. Scientists from Aqua Bio Technology ASA⁵⁶⁷ recognized this high potential and later patented salmon roe enzyme as Aquabeautine XL. This enzyme, which beneficially exfoliates the skin, showcases its potential for correcting uneven tone, reducing lines, enhancing elasticity, without causing harm even after prolonged use. The enzyme is used as an ingredient in skin care lines in Aqua Bio Technology ASA

Table 6. List of cosmetic companies with marine-derived proteins with information on species, site of collection and application

Company	Protein	Fish/jellyfish species	Site of collection	Application
OceanBASIS ⁵⁶⁵	Collagen	“root mouth jellyfish”	Asia	Skin care
Jellagen ⁵⁶³	Collagen	<i>Rhizostoma pulmo</i>	UK and EU	Tissue regeneration
Aqua Bio Technology ASA ⁵⁶⁶	Salmon roe enzyme	Salmon	^a	Skin care

^aNo data.

brand Seidr⁵⁶⁸ and Restorsea⁵⁶⁹ (based in the USA) that are tailored for sensitive, dry, and problematic skin types. Aqua-beautine XL is exclusively targeting dead cells, making it milder compared to retinols and glycolic acid. Its larger molecules also ensure gentler penetration. This approach avoids dermal damage, redness, peeling, and sensitivity often linked to traditional exfoliants, which often require sun protection warnings in labels.^{567,570}

The use of jellyfish/fish biomass for extraction of bioactive compounds has its advantages and disadvantages. The successful examples are presented above, but there are many obstacles and challenges that can hamper the commercialization of marine-derived bioactive compounds for cosmetics use, such as: non consistent supply of biomass, lack of investments for infrastructure and advanced technology for biomass processing, strict regulations and cost effectiveness. Jellyfish blooms are considered as nuisance but still their occurrence is seasonal and not regular. Moreover, their body mass consists mainly of water and salt (approximately 95%), which makes it more difficult to process the whole biomass. 10 years ago, a start-up Cine'al⁵⁷¹ was launched, which aimed to produce environmentally friendly diapers and other absorbent products made from jellyfish. They created a biopolymer "hydromash" that was synthesized by adding nanoparticles to jellyfish biomass. Unfortunately, currently there are no available data on the success of the start-up. Overcoming multiple challenges involves indeed advancements in science and technology, as well as strategic planning to ensure sustainability, supply and market acceptance.

CONCLUSION

As the global population is seeking a better quality and longer life, the significance of health and wellbeing emerges as a paramount societal concern. In response, the cosmetic industry is shifting toward nature to source ingredients that offer enhanced functionality and contribute to environmental sustainability. This transition toward greener and more eco-conscious formulations is evident in the cosmetic and cosmeceutical sectors that are now turning their attention to the riches of the ocean for innovative ingredients, offering significant opportunities for innovation.

This review outlines a comprehensive framework of activities and essential considerations for the development of new value chains in marine cosmetics. Unlike previous approaches that often focused solely on organisms or specific activities, our perspective offers a holistic view of the process. This manuscript can thus serve as a valuable knowledge resource for researchers, industrial producers and policy makers, offering a singular guide to understand the complexities in the production of 'blue cosmetics'. It delineates the organisms and compounds worth targeting and elucidates the multifaceted approach required to navigate this field effectively. It is important to highlight that despite its great potential, the development of marine cosmetics demands several *trans*-disciplinary and *trans*-sectorial collaborations, rounds of financing, management of potential intellectual property rights, addressing sustainability, safety and other regulatory bottlenecks. Therefore, well-planned strategic and technical processes are needed, along with time, resources and personnel commitment before starting the launching of new

marine cosmetics on market. When all of the demands will be addressed, this field will progress at the pace that fits the increasing demands, offering consumers effective, safe, tested, environmentally sustainable and affordable products.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication is based upon work from COST Action CA18238 (Ocean4Biotech), supported by COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) program. This publication is based upon work from Ocean4Biotech, the professional association joining marine biotechnologists. A.R., E.G.B., D.B., L.Z., K.K., A.Z.P., M.G.M., Š.B., and A.C.R.: This publication was produced with financial assistance of the Interreg MED Programme, co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (Project No. 8MED20_4.1_SP_001, internal ref. 8MED20_4.1_SP_001)—B-Blue project. This publication has been produced with financial assistance from the Interreg Euro-MED Programme, co-funded by the European Union (Project No. Euro-MED 0200514) – 2B-BLUE project. The authors acknowledge the financial support of the Slovenian Research Agency (research core funding No. P1-0189, P4-0432, P4-0165, and project L4-4564). A.R., E.G.B., D.B., L.L.B.: acknowledge the financial assistance of the Interreg Euro-MED Programme, co-financed by the European Union (Project no. Euro-MED0300730—C4Nature)—Community4Nature. D.V.-M. and M.M.: This work was implemented in the framework of the research project SPINAQUA (Grant No. 239) funded by the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation and the General Secretariat for Research and Technology under the "1st call for H.F.R.I. Research Projects for the support of Post-doctoral Researchers". S.P.G.: would like to thank national funds from Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, IP, in the scope of the project UIDP/04378/2020 of the Research Unit on Applied Molecular Biosciences—UCIBIO and the project LA/P/0140/2020 of the Associate Laboratory Institute for Health and Bioeconomy—i4HB. B.A.G.: This article was supported by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey with the project number of 121R100. L.L.B: is supported with funds from the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of Sarajevo Canton, grant ref. 27-02-35-33087-6/24. M.C. is supported with funds from the Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación (grant PID2020-115979RR-C32). A.R.D.-M. and M.C. thank the Government of the Canary Islands — PROMOTUR Turismo de Canarias (Actuaciones de Cohesión de Destino - Canarias Ecoinsulas II), and specifically the project "Islas Canarias, naturaleza marina singular: Salud y bienestar". I.D. This article was supported by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) with the project number of 124M105.

The authors would like to thank Dr. Hordur G. Kristinsson, former Director of Research & Innovation at Matis and one of the founders of UNA skincare in Iceland, for all his valuable work and scientific contribution to the seaweed research and application development. We would also like to thank Aðalheiður Ólafsdóttir and Halla Halldórsdóttir at Matis for carrying out the human intervention study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization, A.R.; Visualization, A.R., M.C., and A.R.D.-M.; Writing, all.

DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental information can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2024.111339>.

REFERENCES

1. Surber, C., and Kottner, J. (2017). Skin care products: What do they promise, what do they deliver. *J. Tissue Viability* 26, 29–36. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtv.2016.03.006>.

2. Amberg, N., and Fogarassy, C. (2019). Green Consumer Behavior in the Cosmetics Market. *Resources* 8, 137. <https://doi.org/10.3390/resources8030137>.
3. Klaschka, U. (2016). Natural personal care products—analysis of ingredient lists and legal situation. *Environ. Sci. Eur.* 28, 8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12302-016-0076-7>.
4. Cosmetics Europe - The Personal Care Association : Cosmetic Products (2024). Cosmetics Europe - The Personal Care Association. <https://cosmeticseurope.eu/cosmetic-products/>.
5. Chambers, E.S., and Vukmanovic-Stejic, M. (2020). Skin barrier immunity and ageing. *Immunology* 160, 116–125. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imm.13152>.
6. Nestle, F.O., Di Meglio, P., Qin, J.-Z., and Nickoloff, B.J. (2009). Skin immune sentinels in health and disease. *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* 9, 679–691. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nri2622>.
7. Modlin, R.L., Tapia, F.J., Bloom, B.R., Gallinoto, M.E., Castes, M., Rondon, A.J., Rea, T.H., and Convit, J. (1985). *In situ* characterization of the cellular immune response in American cutaneous leishmaniasis. *Clin. Exp. Immunol.* 60, 241–248.
8. Chermnykh, E., Kalabusheva, E., and Vorotelyak, E. (2018). Extracellular Matrix as a Regulator of Epidermal Stem Cell Fate. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 19, 1003. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms19041003>.
9. Kim, Y.H., Chung, C.B., Kim, J.G., Ko, K.I., Park, S.H., Kim, J.-H., Eom, S.Y., Kim, Y.S., Hwang, Y.-I., and Kim, K.H. (2008). Anti-Wrinkle Activity of Ziyuglycoside I Isolated from a *Sanguisorba officinalis* Root Extract and Its Application as a Cosmeceutical Ingredient. *Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem.* 72, 303–311. <https://doi.org/10.1271/bbb.70268>.
10. Ndlovu, G., Fouche, G., Tselanyane, M., Cordier, W., and Steenkamp, V. (2013). *In vitro* determination of the anti-aging potential of four southern African medicinal plants. *BMC Compl. Alternative Med.* 13, 304. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6882-13-304>.
11. Rittie, L. (2002). UV-light-induced signal cascades and skin aging. *Ageing Res. Rev.* 1, 705–720. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1568-1637\(02\)00024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1568-1637(02)00024-7).
12. Żerańska, J., Pasikowska, M., Szczepanik, B., Mlosek, K., Malinowska, S., Dębowska, R.M., and Eris, I. (2016). A study of the activity and effectiveness of recombinant fibroblast growth factor (Q40P/S47I/H93G rFGF-1) in anti-aging treatment. *Postepy. Dermatol. Alergol.* 1, 28–36. <https://doi.org/10.5114/pdia.2014.44024>.
13. Benedetto, A.V. (1998). The environment and skin aging. *Clin. Dermatol.* 16, 129–139. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0738-081X\(97\)00193-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0738-081X(97)00193-4).
14. Li, M.-X., Bai, X., Ma, Y.-P., Zhang, H.-X., Nama, N., Pei, S.-J., and Du, Z.-Z. (2019). Cosmetic potentials of extracts and compounds from *Zingiber cassumunar* Roxb. *Ind. Crops Prod.* 141, 111764. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indcrop.2019.111764>.
15. Jenkins, G. (2002). Molecular mechanisms of skin ageing. *Mech. Ageing Dev.* 123, 801–810. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0047-6374\(01\)00425-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0047-6374(01)00425-0).
16. Roy, A., Sahu, R.K., Matlam, M., Deshmukh, V.K., Dwivedi, J., and Jha, A.K. (2013). *In vitro* techniques to assess the proficiency of skin care cosmetic formulations. *Phcog. Rev.* 7, 97–106. <https://doi.org/10.4103/0973-7847.120507>.
17. Costin, G.-E., and Hearing, V.J. (2007). Human skin pigmentation: melanocytes modulate skin color in response to stress. *Faseb. J.* 21, 976–994. <https://doi.org/10.1096/fj.06-6649rev>.
18. Lee, C.M., Watson, R.E.B., and Kleyn, C.E. (2020). The impact of perceived stress on skin ageing. *Acad. Dermatol. Venereol.* 34, 54–58. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jdv.15865>.
19. Thring, T.S.A., Hili, P., and Naughton, D.P. (2009). Anti-collagenase, anti-elastase and anti-oxidant activities of extracts from 21 plants. *BMC Compl. Alternative Med.* 9, 27. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6882-9-27>.
20. (2023). Fortune Bussines Insights. <https://www.fortunebusinessinsights.com/sun-care-products-market-103821>.
21. Future Market Insights - Sun Care Products Market Outlook (2023). Future Market Insights is registered in the state of Delaware as Future Market Insights. <https://www.futuremarketinsights.com/reports/sun-care-products-market>.
22. Skin Care - Worldwide (2024). Statista Market Forecast. <https://www.statista.com/outlook/cmo/beauty-personal-care/skin-care/worldwide>.
23. Lai-Cheong, J.E., and McGrath, J.A. (2021). Structure and function of skin, hair and nails. *Medicine* 49, 337–342. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mpmed.2021.03.001>.
24. Pereira-Silva, M., Martins, A.M., Sousa-Oliveira, I., Ribeiro, H.M., Veiga, F., Marto, J., and Paiva-Santos, A.C. (2022). Nanomaterials in hair care and treatment. *Acta Biomater.* 142, 14–35. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actbio.2022.02.025>.
25. Da Gama, R., Baby, A., and Velasco, M. (2017). *In Vitro* Methodologies to Evaluate the Effects of Hair Care Products on Hair Fiber. *Cosmetics* 4, 2. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics4010002>.
26. Natural Hair Care Products Global Market Report (2024). The business research company.
27. Fortune Bussines Insights - Hair Care Market (2023). Beauty and Personal Care.
28. Makgobole, M.U., Onwubu, S.C., Nxumal, C.T., Mpošana, N., and Ayokun-nun Ajao, A. (2023). In search of oral cosmetics from nature: A review of medicinal plants for dental care in West Africa. *South Afr. J. Bot.* 162, 644–657. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sajb.2023.09.050>.
29. Coelho, C.C., Grenho, L., Gomes, P.S., Quadros, P.A., and Fernandes, M.H. (2019). Nano-hydroxyapatite in oral care cosmetics: characterization and cytotoxicity assessment. *Sci. Rep.* 9, 11050. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-47491-z>.
30. Oral Care Market - Future market insights (2023). Future Market Insights. <https://www.futuremarketinsights.com/reports/oral-care-market>.
31. Guerra, E., Llompert, M., and Garcia-Jares, C. (2018). Analysis of Dyes in Cosmetics: Challenges and Recent Developments. *Cosmetics* 5, 47. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics5030047>.
32. Bujak, T., Zagórska-Dziok, M., Ziemińska, A., Nizioł-Lukaszewska, Z., Lal, K., Wasilewski, T., and Hordyjewicz-Baran, Z. (2022). Flower Extracts as Multifunctional Dyes in the Cosmetics Industry. *Molecules* 27, 922. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules27030922>.
33. Brudzyńska, P., Sionkowska, A., and Grisel, M. (2021). Plant-Derived Colorants for Food, Cosmetic and Textile Industries: A Review. *Materials* 14, 3484. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ma14133484>.
34. Faria-Silva, C., Ascenso, A., Costa, A.M., Marto, J., Carvalheiro, M., Ribeiro, H.M., and Simões, S. (2020). Feeding the skin: A new trend in food and cosmetics convergence. *Trends Food Sci. Technol.* 95, 21–32. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tifs.2019.11.015>.
35. Barbulova, A., Colucci, G., and Apone, F. (2015). New Trends in Cosmetics: By-Products of Plant Origin and Their Potential Use as Cosmetic Active Ingredients. *Cosmetics* 2, 82–92. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics2020082>.
36. Darwin, M.E., Haag, S.F., Lademann, J., Zastrow, L., Sterry, W., and Meinke, M.C. (2010). Formation of free radicals in human skin during irradiation with infrared light. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 130, 629–631. <https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2009.283>.
37. González, S., Fernández-Lorente, M., and Gilaberte-Calzada, Y. (2008). The latest on skin photoprotection. *Clin. Dermatol.* 26, 614–626. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clindermatol.2007.09.010>.
38. Liu, J.-K. (2022). Natural products in cosmetics. *Nat. Prod. Bioprospect.* 12, 40. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13659-022-00363-y>.
39. Heo, S.-J., Ko, S.-C., Cha, S.-H., Kang, D.-H., Park, H.-S., Choi, Y.-U., Kim, D., Jung, W.-K., and Jeon, Y.-J. (2009). Effect of phlorotannins isolated from *Ecklonia cava* on melanogenesis and their protective effect against photo-oxidative stress induced by UV-B radiation. *Toxicol. Vitro* 23, 1123–1130. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tiv.2009.05.013>.
40. Mukherjee, P.K., Maity, N., Nema, N.K., and Sarkar, B.K. (2011). Bioactive compounds from natural resources against skin aging. *Phytomedicine* 19, 64–73. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.phymed.2011.10.003>.

41. Alves, A., Sousa, E., Kijjoo, A., and Pinto, M. (2020). Marine-Derived Compounds with Potential Use as Cosmeceuticals and Nutricosmetics. *Molecules* 25, 2536. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules25112536>.
42. Bravo, K., Alzate, F., and Osorio, E. (2016). Fruits of selected wild and cultivated Andean plants as sources of potential compounds with antioxidant and anti-aging activity. *Ind. Crop. Prod.* 85, 341–352. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indcrop.2015.12.074>.
43. Datta, H.S., and Paramesh, R. (2010). Trends in aging and skin care: Ayurvedic concepts. *J. Ayurveda Integr. Med.* 1, 110–113. <https://doi.org/10.4103/0975-9476.65081>.
44. Binic, I., Lazarevic, V., Ljubenovic, M., Mojsa, J., and Sokolovic, D. (2013). Skin Ageing: Natural Weapons and Strategies. *Evid. Based. Complement. Alternat. Med.* 2013, 827248. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/827248>.
45. Ashawat, M.S., Banchhor, M., Saraf, S., and Saraf, S. (2009). Herbal Cosmetics: Trends in Skin Care Formulation. *Phcog. Rev.* 3. <https://phcogrev.com/article/2009/3/5-6>.
46. Prajapati, V.D., Jani, G.K., Moradiya, N.G., and Randeria, N.P. (2013). Pharmaceutical applications of various natural gums, mucilages and their modified forms. *Carbohydr. Polym.* 92, 1685–1699. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2012.11.021>.
47. López-Hortas, L., Flórez-Fernández, N., Torres, M.D., Ferreira-Anta, T., Casas, M.P., Balboa, E.M., Falqué, E., and Domínguez, H. (2021). Applying Seaweed Compounds in Cosmetics, Cosmeceuticals and Nutricosmetics. *Mar. Drugs* 19, 552. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md19100552>.
48. Thiyagarasaiyar, K., Goh, B.-H., Jeon, Y.-J., and Yow, Y.-Y. (2020). Algae Metabolites in Cosmeceutical: An Overview of Current Applications and Challenges. *Mar. Drugs* 18, 323. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md18060323>.
49. Guillerme, J.-B., Couteau, C., and Coiffard, L. (2017). Applications for Marine Resources in Cosmetics. *Cosmetics* 4, 35. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics4030035>.
50. Goyal, N., and Jerold, F. (2023). Biocosmetics: technological advances and future outlook. *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.* 30, 25148–25169. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-021-17567-3>.
51. Uppala, L. (2015). A Review on Active Ingredients from Marine Sources used in Cosmetics. *SOJ Pharm. Pharm. Sci.* 2, 1–3. <https://doi.org/10.15226/2374-6866/2/3/00136>.
52. Avhad, A.B., and Bhangale, C.J. (2023). Marine Natural Products and Derivatives. *RPS Pharm. Pharmacol. Rep.* 2, rqad008. <https://doi.org/10.1093/rpsppr/rqad008>.
53. Pereira (2018). *Antitumor Activity of Seaweeds and Their Extracts. In Therapeutic and Nutritional Uses of Algae (Taylor & Francis Group)*, p. 99.
54. Barata, E.A.F. (1995). *A Cosmetologia: Principios Basicos (Tecno-press)*, p. 176.
55. Couteau, C., and Coiffard, L. (2020). Phycocosmetics and Other Marine Cosmetics, Specific Cosmetics Formulated Using Marine Resources. *Mar. Drugs* 18, 322. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md18060322>.
56. Yang, H., Zhang, Q., Zhang, B., Zhao, Y., and Wang, N. (2023). Potential Active Marine Peptides as Anti-Aging Drugs or Drug Candidates. *Mar. Drugs* 21, 144. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md21030144>.
57. Ding, J., Wu, B., and Chen, L. (2022). Application of Marine Microbial Natural Products in Cosmetics. *Front. Microbiol.* 13, 892505. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2022.892505>.
58. Corinaldesi, C., Barone, G., Marcellini, F., Dell'Anno, A., and Danovaro, R. (2017). Marine Microbial-Derived Molecules and Their Potential Use in Cosmeceutical and Cosmetic Products. *Mar. Drugs* 15, 118. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md15040118>.
59. Sun, M.-L., Zhao, F., Shi, M., Zhang, X.-Y., Zhou, B.-C., Zhang, Y.-Z., and Chen, X.-L. (2015). Characterization and Biotechnological Potential Analysis of a New Exopolysaccharide from the Arctic Marine Bacterium *Polaribacter* sp. SM1127. *Sci. Rep.* 5, 18435. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep18435>.
60. Wang, W., Wang, J., Yan, R., Zeng, R., Zuo, Y., Wang, D., and Qu, W. (2021). Expression and Characterization of a Novel Cold-Adapted and Stable β -Agarase Gene agaW1540 from the Deep-Sea Bacterium *Shewanella* sp. WPAGA9. *Mar. Drugs* 19, 431. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md19080431>.
61. Dutta, B., and Bandopadhyay, R. (2022). Biotechnological potentials of halophilic microorganisms and their impact on mankind. *Beni. Suf. Univ. J. Basic Appl. Sci.* 11, 75. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43088-022-00252-w>.
62. Oren, A. (2002). Molecular ecology of extremely halophilic Archaea and Bacteria. *FEMS Microbiol. Ecol.* 39, 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1574-6941.2002.tb00900.x>.
63. Yadav, A.N., Kour, D., Rana, K.L., Yadav, N., Singh, B., Chauhan, V.S., Rastegari, A.A., Hesham, A.E.-L., and Gupta, V.K. (2019). Metabolic Engineering to Synthetic Biology of Secondary Metabolites Production. In *New and Future Developments in Microbial Biotechnology and Bioengineering (Elsevier)*, pp. 279–320. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-63504-4.00020-7>.
64. Rodrigo-Baños, M., Garbayo, I., Vilchez, C., Bonete, M.J., and Martínez-Espinoza, R.M. (2015). Carotenoids from Haloarchaea and Their Potential in Biotechnology. *Mar. Drugs* 13, 5508–5532. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md13095508>.
65. Chemical Products (2024). ADEKA. <https://www.adeka.co.jp/en/chemical/>.
66. Halocare (2024). HALOTEK Applied Biotechnologies. <https://halotek.de/products-bioactives/>.
67. Mandelli, F., Miranda, V.S., Rodrigues, E., and Mercadante, A.Z. (2012). Identification of carotenoids with high antioxidant capacity produced by extremophile microorganisms. *World J. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 28, 1781–1790. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11274-011-0993-y>.
68. Hechler, T., Frech, M., and Pfeifer, F. (2008). Glucose inhibits the formation of gas vesicles in *Haloflex volcanii* transformants. *Environ. Microbiol.* 10, 20–30. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1462-2920.2007.01426.x>.
69. Li, Y., Zhang, G., Du, C., Mou, H., Cui, J., Guan, H., Hwang, H., and Wang, P. (2017). Characterization of high yield exopolysaccharide produced by *Phyllobacterium* sp. 921F exhibiting moisture preserving properties. *Int. J. Biol. Macromol.* 101, 562–568. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2017.03.089>.
70. Li, J., Hu, Q., Li, Y., and Xu, Y. (2015). Purification and characterization of cold-adapted beta-agarase from an Antarctic psychrophilic strain. *Braz. J. Microbiol.* 46, 683–690. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S1517-838246320131289>.
71. Martins, A., Vieira, H., Gaspar, H., and Santos, S. (2014). Marketed Marine Natural Products in the Pharmaceutical and Cosmeceutical Industries: Tips for Success. *Mar. Drugs* 12, 1066. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md12021066>.
72. Cambon-Bonavita, M.-A., Raguénès, G., Jean, J., Vincent, P., and Guezennec, J. (2002). A novel polymer produced by a bacterium isolated from a deep-sea hydrothermal vent polychaete annelid. *J. Appl. Microbiol.* 93, 310–315. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2672.2002.01689.x>.
73. Le Costaouëc, T., Céranola, S., Ropartz, D., Ratiskol, J., Sinquin, C., Colliec-Jouault, S., and Boisset, C. (2012). Structural data on a bacterial exopolysaccharide produced by a deep-sea *Alteromonas macleodii* strain. *Carbohydr. Polym.* 90, 49–59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2012.04.059>.
74. Abd Elrazak, A., Ward, A.C., and Glassey, J. (2013). Polyunsaturated fatty acid production by marine bacteria. *Bioprocess Biosyst. Eng.* 36, 1641–1652. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00449-013-0936-0>.
75. Courtois, A., Berthou, C., Guézennec, J., Boisset, C., and Bordron, A. (2014). Exopolysaccharides Isolated from Hydrothermal Vent Bacteria Can Modulate the Complement System. *PLoS One* 9, e94965.

76. Esposito, F., Vessella, G., Sinquin, C., Traboni, S., Iadonisi, A., Collic-Jouault, S., Zykwincka, A., and Bedini, E. (2022). Glycosaminoglycan-like sulfated polysaccharides from *Vibrio diabolicus* bacterium: Semi-synthesis and characterization. *Carbohydr. Polym.* 283, 119054. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2021.119054>.
77. Asker, D., Beppu, T., and Ueda, K. (2007). *Mesoflavibacter zeaxanthinifaciens* gen. nov., sp. nov., a novel zeaxanthin-producing marine bacterium of the family Flavobacteriaceae. *Syst. Appl. Microbiol.* 30, 291–296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.syapm.2006.12.003>.
78. Asker, D., Beppu, T., and Ueda, K. (2007). Zeaxanthinibacter enoshimensis gen. nov., sp. nov., a novel zeaxanthin-producing marine bacterium of the family Flavobacteriaceae, isolated from seawater off Enoshima Island, Japan. *Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.* 57, 837–843. <https://doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.64682-0>.
79. Hameed, A., Arun, A.B., Ho, H.-P., Chang, C.-M.J., Rekha, P.D., Lee, M.-R., Singh, S., and Young, C.-C. (2011). Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Micronization of Zeaxanthin from Moderately Thermophilic Bacteria *Muricauda lutaonensis* CC-HSB-11T. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 59, 4119–4124. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jf200444q>.
80. Hameed, A., Shahina, M., Lin, S.-Y., Sridhar, K.R., Young, L.-S., Lee, M.-R., Chen, W.-M., Chou, J.-H., and Young, C.-C. (2012). *Siansivirga zeaxanthinifaciens* gen. nov., sp. nov., a novel zeaxanthin-producing member of the family Flavobacteriaceae isolated from coastal seawater of Taiwan. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 333, 37–45. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1574-6968.2012.02596.x>.
81. Hameed, A., Shahina, M., Lin, S.-Y., Lai, W.-A., Hsu, Y.-H., Liu, Y.-C., and Young, C.-C. (2014). *Aquibacter zeaxanthinifaciens* gen. nov., sp. nov., a zeaxanthin-producing bacterium of the family Flavobacteriaceae isolated from surface seawater, and emended descriptions of the genera *Aestuariibaculum* and *Gaetbulibacter*. *Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.* 64, 138–145. <https://doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.052621-0>.
82. Hameed, A., Shahina, M., Lin, S.-Y., Liu, Y.-C., Lai, W.-A., and Young, C.-C. (2014). *Gramella oceanis* sp. nov., a zeaxanthin-producing bacterium of the family Flavobacteriaceae isolated from marine sediment. *Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.* 64, 2675–2681. <https://doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.059881-0>.
83. Yokoyama, A., Adachi, K., and Shizuri, Y. (1995). New Carotenoid Glucosides, Astaxanthin Glucoside and Adonixanthin Glucoside, Isolated from the Astaxanthin-Producing Marine Bacterium, *Agrobacterium aurantiacum*. *J. Nat. Prod.* 58, 1929–1933. <https://doi.org/10.1021/np50126a022>.
84. Lee, J.H., Kim, Y.S., Choi, T.-J., Lee, W.J., and Kim, Y.T. (2004). *Paracoccus haeundaensis* sp. nov., a Gram-negative, halophilic, astaxanthin-producing bacterium. *Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.* 54, 1699–1702. <https://doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.63146-0>.
85. Zenova, G.M. (1965). [Melanoid pigments of Actinomycetes]. *Mikrobiologiya* 34, 278–283.
86. Perry, J.J. (1961). Prodigiosin in an Actinomycete. *Nature* 191, 77–78. <https://doi.org/10.1038/191077a0>.
87. Sarmiento-Tovar, A.A., Silva, L., Sánchez-Suárez, J., and Diaz, L. (2022). Streptomyces-Derived Bioactive Pigments: Ecofriendly Source of Bioactive Compounds. *Coatings* 12, 1858. <https://doi.org/10.3390/coatings12121858>.
88. Manivasagan, P., Venkatesan, J., Sivakumar, K., and Kim, S.-K. (2013). Actinobacterial melanins: current status and perspective for the future. *World J. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 29, 1737–1750. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11274-013-1352-y>.
89. Solanki, R., Khanna, M., and Lal, R. (2008). Bioactive compounds from marine actinomycetes. *Indian J. Microbiol.* 48, 410.
90. Zhao, C., Yang, C., Liu, B., Lin, L., Sarker, S.D., Nahar, L., Yu, H., Cao, H., and Xiao, J. (2018). Bioactive compounds from marine macroalgae and their hypoglycemic benefits. *Trends Food Sci. Technol.* 72, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tifs.2017.12.001>.
91. Ariede, M.B., Candido, T.M., Jacome, A.L.M., Velasco, M.V.R., De Carvalho, J.C.M., and Baby, A.R. (2017). Cosmetic attributes of algae - A review. *Algal Res.* 25, 483–487. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2017.05.019>.
92. Ruocco, N., Costantini, S., Guariniello, S., and Costantini, M. (2016). Polysaccharides from the Marine Environment with Pharmacological, Cosmeceutical and Nutraceutical Potential. *Molecules* 21, 551. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules21050551>.
93. Jesumani, V., Du, H., Aslam, M., Pei, P., and Huang, N. (2019). Potential Use of Seaweed Bioactive Compounds in Skincare—A Review. *Mar. Drugs* 17, 688. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md17120688>.
94. Jaramillo-Madrid, A.C., Ashworth, J., and Ralph, P.J. (2020). Levels of Diatom Minor Sterols Respond to Changes in Temperature and Salinity. *J. Mar. Sci. Eng.* 8, 85. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse8020085>.
95. Molino, A., Mehariya, S., Iovine, A., Casella, P., Marino, T., Karatza, D., Chianese, S., and Musmarra, D. (2020). Enhancing Biomass and Lutein Production From *Scenedesmus almeriensis*: Effect of Carbon Dioxide Concentration and Culture Medium Reuse. *Front. Plant Sci.* 11, 415. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2020.00415>.
96. Bose, I., Nousheen, Roy, S., Yaduvanshi, P., Sharma, S., Chandel, V., and Biswas, D. (2023). Unveiling the Potential of Marine Biopolymers: Sources, Classification, and Diverse Food Applications. *Materials* 16, 4840. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ma16134840>.
97. Januário, A.P., Félix, R., Félix, C., Reboleira, J., Valentão, P., and Lemos, M.F.L. (2021). Red Seaweed-Derived Compounds as a Potential New Approach for Acne Vulgaris Care. *Pharmaceutics* 13, 1930. <https://doi.org/10.3390/pharmaceutics13111930>.
98. Janssens-Böcker, C., Wiesweg, K., and Doberenz, C. (2023). The Tolerability and Effectiveness of Marine-Based Ingredients in Cosmetics: A Split-Face Clinical Study of a Serum Spray Containing *Fucus vesiculosus* Extract, *Ulva lactuca* Extract, and Ectoin. *Cosmetics* 10, 93. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics10030093>.
99. Cunha, S.A., Coscueta, E.R., Nova, P., Silva, J.L., and Pintado, M.M. (2022). Bioactive Hydrolysates from *Chlorella vulgaris*: Optimal Process and Bioactive Properties. *Molecules* 27, 2505. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules27082505>.
100. Veeraperumal, S., Qiu, H.-M., Zeng, S.-S., Yao, W.-Z., Wang, B.-P., Liu, Y., and Cheong, K.-L. (2020). Polysaccharides from *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* promote the HaCaT keratinocytes wound healing by polarised and directional cell migration. *Carbohydr. Polym.* 241, 116310. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2020.116310>.
101. Xie, X.-T., Zhang, X., Liu, Y., Chen, X.-Q., and Cheong, K.-L. (2020). Quantification of 3,6-anhydro-galactose in red seaweed polysaccharides and their potential skin-whitening activity. *3 Biotech* 10, 189. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13205-020-02175-8>.
102. Schürch Stutz, S., Schmid, D., and Züllli, F. (2012). Use of an Extract from Snow Algae in Cosmetic or Dermatological Formulations. *US20100316720A1*.
103. Araújo, R., Vázquez Calderón, F., Sánchez López, J., Azevedo, I.C., Bruhn, A., Fluch, S., Garcia Tasende, M., Ghaderiarkani, F., Ilmjärv, T., Laurans, M., et al. (2021). Current Status of the Algae Production Industry in Europe: An Emerging Sector of the Blue Bioeconomy. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 7, 626389. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2020.626389>.
104. Michalak, I., Dmytryk, A., and Chojnacka, K. (2020). Algae Cosmetics. In *Encyclopedia of Marine Biotechnology* (John Wiley & Sons, Ltd), pp. 65–85. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119143802.ch3>.
105. Spolaore, P., Joannis-Cassan, C., Duran, E., and Isambert, A. (2006). Commercial applications of microalgae. *J. Biosci. Bioeng.* 101, 87–96. <https://doi.org/10.1263/jbb.101.87>.
106. Einarsson, S., Brynjólfssdóttir, A., and Krutmann, J. (2007). Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use of Extracts from Algae Obtainable from Saline Hot Water Sources. *PCTIS2007000012*. <https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2007129331>.

107. Abida, H., Ruchaud, S., Rios, L., Humeau, A., Probert, I., De Vargas, C., Bach, S., and Bowler, C. (2013). Bioprospecting Marine Plankton. *Mar. Drugs* 11, 4594–4611. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md11114594>.
108. Wang, L., Jayawardena, T.U., Yang, H.-W., Lee, H.-G., and Jeon, Y.-J. (2020). The Potential of Sulfated Polysaccharides Isolated from the Brown Seaweed *Ecklonia maxima* in Cosmetics: Antioxidant, Anti-melanogenesis, and Photoprotective Activities. *Antioxidants* 9, 724. <https://doi.org/10.3390/antiox9080724>.
109. Qarri, A., Rinkevich, Y., and Rinkevich, B. (2021). Employing marine invertebrate cell culture media for isolation and cultivation of thraustochytrids. *Bot. Mar.* 64, 447–454. <https://doi.org/10.1515/bot-2021-0035>.
110. Rabinowitz, C., Douek, J., Weisz, R., Shabtay, A., and Rinkevich, B. (2006). Isolation and characterization of four novel thraustochytrid strains from a colonial tunicate. *Indian J. Mar. Sci.* 35, 341.
111. Lyu, L., Wang, Q., and Wang, G. (2021). Cultivation and diversity analysis of novel marine thraustochytrids. *Mar. Life Sci. Technol.* 3, 263–275. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42995-020-00069-5>.
112. Qarri, A., Rinkevich, Y., Douek, J., Sardogan, A., and Rinkevich, B. (2024). Growth Performance of a Newly Isolated and Culturable Thraustochytrid Strain from Sea Squirt Colonies. *Fishes* 9, 22. <https://doi.org/10.3390/fishes9010022>.
113. Wang, Q., Zhang, Y., Hui, R., and Zhu, Y. (2024). Marine thraustochytrid: exploration from taxonomic challenges to biotechnological applications. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 11, 1371713. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2024.1371713>.
114. Fossier Marchan, L., Lee Chang, K.J., Nichols, P.D., Mitchell, W.J., Polglase, J.L., and Gutierrez, T. (2018). Taxonomy, ecology and biotechnological applications of thraustochytrids: A review. *Biotechnol. Adv.* 36, 26–46. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biotechadv.2017.09.003>.
115. Lee, S.Y., Baek, N., and Nam, T.G. (2016). Natural, semisynthetic and synthetic tyrosinase inhibitors. *J. Enzym. Inhib. Med. Chem.* 31, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.3109/14756366.2015.1004058>.
116. Zhang, D., Yang, X., Kang, J.S., Choi, H.D., and Son, B.W. (2008). Circumdatin I, a new ultraviolet-A protecting benzodiazepine alkaloid from a marine isolate of the fungus *Exophiala*. *J. Antibiot.* 61, 40–42. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ja.2008.108>.
117. Li, X., Kim, M.K., Lee, U., Kim, S.-K., Kang, J.S., Choi, H.D., and Son, B.W. (2005). Myrothenones A and B, Cyclopentenone Derivatives with Tyrosinase Inhibitory Activity from the Marine-Derived Fungus *Myrothecium* sp. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 53, 543.
118. Khan, I., Peng, J., Fang, Z., Liu, W., Zhang, W., Zhang, Q., Ma, L., Zhang, G., Zhang, C., and Zhang, H. (2021). Cylindromycin from Arctic-Derived Fungus *Tolypocladium* sp. SCSIO 40433. *Molecules* 26, 1080. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules26041080>.
119. Domenech, N.A., Astals, A.S., Sanz, N.G., Llobera, G.M., Darias, J., and Cueto, M. (2016). Ferment extract of *Eupenicillium crustaceum* and cosmetic use thereof.
120. Zhang, H., Dong, M., Chen, J., Wang, H., Tenney, K., and Crews, P. (2017). Bioactive Secondary Metabolites from the Marine Sponge Genus *Agelas*. *Mar. Drugs* 15, 351. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md15110351>.
121. Rotter, A., Barbier, M., Bertoni, F., Bones, A.M., Cancela, M.L., Carlsson, J., Carvalho, M.F., Cegłowska, M., Chirivella-Martorell, J., Conk Dalay, M., et al. (2021). The Essentials of Marine Biotechnology. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 8, 629629. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2021.629629>.
122. Webster, N.S., and Taylor, M.W. (2012). Marine sponges and their microbial symbionts: love and other relationships. *Environ. Microbiol.* 14, 335–346. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1462-2920.2011.02460.x>.
123. de Oliveira, B.F.R., Freitas-Silva, J., Canellas, A.L.B., Costa, W.F., and Laporet, M.S. (2023). Time for a Change! A Spotlight on Many Neglected Facets of Sponge Microbial Biotechnology. *Curr. Pharmaceut. Biotechnol.* 24, 471–485. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1389201023666220516103715>.
124. Said Hassane, C., Fouillaud, M., Le Goff, G., Sklirou, A.D., Boyer, J.B., Trougakos, I.P., Jerabek, M., Bignon, J., De Voogd, N.J., Ouazzani, J., et al. (2020). Microorganisms Associated with the Marine Sponge *Scopolina hapalia*: A Reservoir of Bioactive Molecules to Slow Down the Aging Process. *Microorganisms* 8, 1262. <https://doi.org/10.3390/microorganisms8091262>.
125. Esposito, R., Ruocco, N., Viel, T., Federico, S., Zupo, V., and Costantini, M. (2021). Sponges and Their Symbionts as a Source of Valuable Compounds in Cosmeceutical Field. *Mar. Drugs* 19, 444. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md19080444>.
126. Mehbub, M.F., Lei, J., Franco, C., and Zhang, W. (2014). Marine Sponge Derived Natural Products between 2001 and 2010: Trends and Opportunities for Discovery of Bioactives. *Mar. Drugs* 12, 4539–4577. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md12084539>.
127. Kennedy, J., Baker, P., Piper, C., Cotter, P.D., Walsh, M., Mooij, M.J., Bourke, M.B., Rea, M.C., O'Connor, P.M., Ross, R.P., et al. (2009). Isolation and Analysis of Bacteria with Antimicrobial Activities from the Marine Sponge *Haliclona simulans* Collected from Irish Waters. *Mar. Biotechnol.* 11, 384–396. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10126-008-9154-1>.
128. Hwang, J., Kim, D., Park, J.S., Park, H.J., Shin, J., and Lee, S.K. (2020). Photoprotective Activity of Topsisentin, A Bis(Indole) Alkaloid from the Marine Sponge *Spongosorites genitrix*, by Regulation of COX-2 and Mir-4485 Expression in UVB-Irradiated Human Keratinocyte Cells. *Mar. Drugs* 18, 87. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md18020087>.
129. Vieira, H., Lestre, G.M., Solstad, R.G., Cabral, A.E., Botelho, A., Helbig, C., Coppola, D., De Pascale, D., Robbens, J., Raes, K., et al. (2023). Current and Expected Trends for the Marine Chitin/Chitosan and Collagen Value Chains. *Mar. Drugs* 21, 605. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md21120605>.
130. Yanti, C., Vendy, V., and Hwang, J.-K.K. (2015). In vitro antiacne activity of marine sponge *Acanthella cavernosa* extracts. *Int. J. Biol. Pharm. Res.* 1, 388–392.
131. Gamulin, V., Rinkevich, B., Schäcke, H., Kruse, M., Müller, I.M., and Müller, W.E. (1994). Cell adhesion receptors and nuclear receptors are highly conserved from the lowest metazoa (marine sponges) to vertebrates. *Biol. Chem. Hoppe Seyler* 375, 583–588. <https://doi.org/10.1515/bchm3.1994.375.9.583>.
132. Bhatnagar, I., Pallela, R., Bramhachari, P.V., and Ealla, K.K.R. (2016). Chronicles of Sponge Biomaterials: The Saga in Biomedicine. In *Marine Sponges: Chemico-biological and Biomedical Applications*, R. Pallela and H. Ehrlich, eds. (Springer India), pp. 315–327. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-81-322-2794-6_15.
133. Müller, W.E.G., Wang, X., Cui, F.-Z., Jochum, K.P., Tremel, W., Bill, J., Schröder, H.C., Natalio, F., Schloßmacher, U., and Wiens, M. (2009). Sponge spicules as blueprints for the biofabrication of inorganic-organic composites and biomaterials. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 83, 397–413. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-009-2014-8>.
134. Müller, W.E.G., Boreiko, A., Wang, X., Krasko, A., Geurtsen, W., Custódio, M.R., Winkler, T., Lukić-Bilela, L., Link, T., and Schröder, H.C. (2007). Morphogenetic activity of silica and bio-silica on the expression of genes controlling biomineralization using SaOS-2 cells. *Calcif. Tissue Int.* 81, 382–393. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00223-007-9075-4>.
135. Trim, S.A., Wandrey, F., and Trim, C.M. (2020). Beauty from the Deep – Cnidarians in Cosmetics. In *The Cnidaria: Only a problem or also a source* (Nova Science Publishers), p. 501.
136. Ebanks, J.P., Wickett, R.R., and Boissy, R.E. (2009). Mechanisms Regulating Skin Pigmentation: The Rise and Fall of Complexion Coloration. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 10, 4066–4087. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms10094066>.
137. Pittayapruek, P., Meephansan, J., Prapapan, O., Komine, M., and Ohtsuki, M. (2016). Role of Matrix Metalloproteinases in Photoaging and Photocarcinogenesis. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 17, 868. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms17060868>.
138. Andreev, Y.A., Kozlov, S.A., Koshelev, S.G., Ivanova, E.A., Monastyrnaya, M.M., Kozlovskaya, E.P., and Grishin, E.V. (2008). Analgesic Compound from Sea Anemone *Heteractis crispa* Is the First Polypeptide Inhibitor of Vanilloid Receptor 1 (TRPV1). *J. Biol. Chem.* 283, 23914–23921. <https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M800776200>.

139. Stabili, L., Rizzo, L., Fanizzi, F.P., Angilè, F., Del Cocco, L., Girelli, C.R., Lomartire, S., Piraino, S., and Basso, L. (2018). The Jellyfish *Rhizostoma pulmo* (Cnidaria): Biochemical Composition of Ovaries and Antibacterial Lysozyme-like Activity of the Oocyte Lysate. *Mar. Drugs* **17**, 17. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md17010017>.
140. Flaig, I., Radenković, M., Najman, S., Pröhl, A., Jung, O., and Barbeck, M. (2020). *In Vivo* Analysis of the Biocompatibility and Immune Response of Jellyfish Collagen Scaffolds and its Suitability for Bone Regeneration. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **21**, 4518. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms21124518>.
141. Coppola, D., Oliviero, M., Vitale, G.A., Lauritano, C., D'Ambrà, I., Iannace, S., and De Pascale, D. (2020). Marine Collagen from Alternative and Sustainable Sources: Extraction, Processing and Applications. *Mar. Drugs* **18**, 214. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md18040214>.
142. Zhuang, Y., Hou, H., Zhao, X., Zhang, Z., and Li, B. (2009). Effects of Collagen and Collagen Hydrolysate from Jellyfish (*Rhopilema esculentum*) on Mice Skin Photoaging Induced by UV Irradiation. *J. Food Sci.* **74**, H183–H188. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1750-3841.2009.01236.x>.
143. Balıkcı, E., Baran, E.T., Tahmasebifar, A., and Yılmaz, B. (2024). Characterization of Collagen from Jellyfish *Aurelia aurita* and Investigation of Biomaterials Potentials. *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* **1**, 1. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12010-023-04848-5>.
144. Venmathi Maran, B.A., Jackson, A., Ananthan, T., and Kumar, M. (2023). Biotechnological Applications of Jellyfish-Derived Products. In *Marine Biotechnology: Applications in Food, Drugs and Energy*, M.D. Shah, J. Ransangan, and B.A. Venmathi Maran, eds. (Springer Nature Singapore), pp. 245–270. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-0624-6_12.
145. Al-Nimry, S., Dayah, A.A., Hasan, I., and Daghmash, R. (2021). Cosmetic, Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Applications of Fish Gelatin/Hydrolysates. *Mar. Drugs* **19**, 145. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md19030145>.
146. Kim, D.W., Baek, T.S., Kim, Y.J., Choi, S.K., and Lee, D.W. (2016). Moisturizing Effect of Jellyfish Collagen Extract. *J. Soc. Cosm. Sci. Korea* **42**, 153–162. <https://doi.org/10.15230/SCSK.2016.42.2.153>.
147. Leone, A., Lecci, R.M., Durante, M., Meli, F., and Piraino, S. (2015). The Bright Side of Gelatinous Blooms: Nutraceutical Value and Antioxidant Properties of Three Mediterranean Jellyfish (Scyphozoa). *Mar. Drugs* **13**, 4654–4681. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md13084654>.
148. Kühnhold, H., Schreiner, M., Kunzmann, A., and Springer, K. (2023). Light intensity changes and UVB radiation affect peridinin content and antioxidant activity in the *Cassiopea andromeda* holobiont. *Front. Mar. Sci.* **10**, 1048346. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2023.1048346>.
149. Look, S.A., Fenical, W., Jacobs, R.S., and Clardy, J. (1986). The pseudopterosins: anti-inflammatory and analgesic natural products from the sea whip *Pseudopterozorgia elisabethae*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **83**, 6238–6240. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.83.17.6238>.
150. Correa, H., Valenzuela, A.L., Ospina, L.F., and Duque, C. (2009). Anti-inflammatory effects of the gorgonian *Pseudopterozorgia elisabethae* collected at the Islands of Providencia and San Andrés (SW Caribbean). *J. Inflamm.* **6**, 5. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1476-9255-6-5>.
151. Mayer, A.M., Jacobson, P.B., Fenical, W., Jacobs, R.S., and Glaser, K.B. (1998). Pharmacological characterization of the pseudopterosins: Novel anti-inflammatory natural products isolated from the Caribbean soft coral, *Pseudopterozorgia elisabethae*. *Life Sci.* **62**, PL401–PL407. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3205\(98\)00229-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3205(98)00229-X).
152. Dayan, N., Grove, G., and Sivalenka, R. (2009). Anti-inflammatory activity of Pseudopterosins by laser doppler blood flow evaluation. *Int. J. Cosmet. Sci.* **31**, 480. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2494.2009.00532_3.x.
153. Ata, A., Win, H.Y., Holt, D., Holloway, P., Segstro, E.P., and Jayatilake, G.S. (2004). New antibacterial diterpenes from *Pseudopterozorgia elisabethae*. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **87**, 1090–1098. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hlca.200490099>.
154. Onumah, N. (2013). A novel anti-inflammatory in treatment of acne vulgaris: the pseudopterosins. *J. Drugs Dermatol.* **12**, 1177–1179.
155. Mayer, A.M.S., Glaser, K.B., Cuevas, C., Jacobs, R.S., Kem, W., Little, R.D., McIntosh, J.M., Newman, D.J., Potts, B.C., and Shuster, D.E. (2010). The odyssey of marine pharmaceuticals: a current pipeline perspective. *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* **31**, 255–265. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tips.2010.02.005>.
156. Montesinos, M.C., Gadangi, P., Longaker, M., Sung, J., Levine, J., Nilssen, D., Reibman, J., Li, M., Jiang, C.-K., Hirschhorn, R., et al. (1997). Wound Healing Is Accelerated by Agonists of Adenosine A2 (G s-linked) Receptors. *J. Exp. Med.* **186**, 1615–1620.
157. Chen, L.-W., Chung, H.-L., Wang, C.-C., Su, J.-H., Chen, Y.-J., and Lee, C.-J. (2020). Anti-Acne Effects of Cembrene Diterpenoids from the Cultured Soft Coral *Sinularia flexibilis*. *Mar. Drugs* **18**, 487. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md18100487>.
158. Lawrence, K.P., Long, P.F., and Young, A.R. (2018). Mycosporine-Like Amino Acids for Skin Photoprotection. *Comput. Mater. Continua (CMC)* **25**, 5512–5527. <https://doi.org/10.2174/0929867324666170529124237>.
159. Häder, D.P. (2020). Bioreactive Substances from Coral Reefs and Gorgonians. In *Natural Bioactive Compounds Technological Advancements Elsevier (Academic Press, Elsevier Inc.)*, pp. 381–391.
160. Ibrahim, N.I., Wong, S.K., Mohamed, I.N., Mohamed, N., Chin, K.-Y., Ima-Nirwana, S., and Shuid, A.N. (2018). Wound Healing Properties of Selected Natural Products. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Publ. Health* **15**, 2360. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph15112360>.
161. Pangestuti, R., and Arifin, Z. (2018). Medicinal and health benefit effects of functional sea cucumbers. *J. Tradit. Complement. Med.* **8**, 341–351. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtcm.2017.06.007>.
162. Nugroho, A., Harahap, I.A., Ardiansyah, A., Bayu, A., Rasyid, A., Murniasih, T., Setyastuti, A., and Putra, M.Y. (2022). Antioxidant and antibacterial activities in 21 species of Indonesian sea cucumbers. *J. Food Sci. Technol.* **59**, 239–248. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13197-021-05007-6>.
163. Ayman, S.M., Fahmy, S.R., and Elsayed, A.A. (2020). Formulation and Evaluation of the sea cucumber, *Holothuria arenicola* extract incorporated skin cream. *GSC Biol. and Pharm. Sci.* **13**, 232–239. <https://doi.org/10.30574/gscbps.2020.13.2.0379>.
164. Muhsin, M.F., Fujaya, Y., Hidayani, A.A., Fazhan, H., Wan Mahari, W.A., Lam, S.S., Shu-Chien, A.C., Wang, Y., Afifah-Aleng, N., Rukminasari, N., and Waiho, K. (2023). Bridging the gap between sustainability and profitability: unveiling the untapped potential of sea cucumber viscera. *PeerJ* **11**, e16252. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.16252>.
165. Siahaan, E., Pangestuti, R., Munandar, H., and Kim, S.-K. (2017). Cosmetics Properties of Sea Cucumbers: Prospects and Trends. *Cosmetics* **4**, 26. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics4030026>.
166. Myron, P., Siddiquee, S., and Al Azad, S. (2014). Fucosylated chondroitin sulfate diversity in sea cucumbers: A review. *Carbohydr. Polym.* **112**, 173–178. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2014.05.091>.
167. Pomin, V.H. (2014). Holothurian Fucosylated Chondroitin Sulfate. *Mar. Drugs* **12**, 232–254. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md12010232>.
168. Mourão, P.A.S., and Bastos, I.G. (1987). Highly acidic glycans from sea cucumbers. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **166**, 639–645. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1432-1033.1987.tb13561.x>.
169. Li, P.-H., Lu, W.-C., Chan, Y.-J., Ko, W.-C., Jung, C.-C., Le Huynh, D.T., and Ji, Y.-X. (2020). Extraction and characterization of collagen from sea cucumber (*Holothuria cinerascens*) and its potential application in moisturizing cosmetics. *Aquaculture* **515**, 734590. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquaculture.2019.734590>.
170. Ramesh, C., Tulasi, B.R., Raju, M., Thakur, N., and Dufossé, L. (2021). Marine Natural Products from Tunicates and Their Associated Microbes. *Mar. Drugs* **19**, 308. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md19060308>.
171. Lee, S.-M., Lee, Y.-R., Cho, K.-S., Cho, Y.-N., Lee, H.A., Hwang, D.-Y., Jung, Y.-J., and Son, H.-J. (2015). Stalked sea squirt (*Styela clava*) tunic waste as a valuable bioresource: Cosmetic and antioxidant activities. *Process Biochem.* **50**, 1977–1984. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procbio.2015.07.018>.

172. Lee, S.-M., Kang, E.-J., Go, T.-H., Jeong, S.-Y., Park, G.-T., Lee, H.-S., Hwang, D.-Y., Jung, Y.-J., and Son, H.-J. (2014). Screening of Biological Activity of Solvent Extract from *Styela clava* Tunic for Fishery Waste Recycling. *J. Environ. Sci. Intern.* 23, 89–96. <https://doi.org/10.5322/JESI.2014.23.1.89>.
173. Dou, X., and Dong, B. (2019). Origins and Bioactivities of Natural Compounds Derived from Marine Ascidiaceans and Their Symbionts. *Mar. Drugs* 17, 670. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md17120670>.
174. Lanoizelet, M., Elkhoury Youhanna, C., Roure, A., and Darras, S. (2024). Molecular control of cellulosic fin morphogenesis in ascidiaceans. *BMC Biol.* 22, 74. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-024-01872-7>.
175. Fujimura, T., Tsukahara, K., Moriawaki, S., Kitahara, T., Sano, T., and Takema, Y. (2002). Treatment of human skin with an extract of *Fucus vesiculosus* changes its thickness and mechanical properties. *J. Cosmet. Sci.* 53, 1–9.
176. O’Leary, R., Rerek, M., and Wood, E.J. (2004). Fucoidan Modulates the Effect of Transforming Growth Factor (TGF)- β 1 on Fibroblast Proliferation and Wound Repopulation in *in Vitro* Models of Dermal Wound Repair. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 27, 266.
177. Sezer, A.D., Cevher, E., Hatipoğlu, F., Oğurtan, Z., Baş, A.L., and Akbuğa, J. (2008). Preparation of Fucoidan-Chitosan Hydrogel and Its Application as Burn Healing Accelerator on Rabbits. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 31, 2326–2333. <https://doi.org/10.1248/bpb.31.2326>.
178. Yu, L., Xue, C., Chang, Y., Xu, X., Ge, L., Liu, G., and Wang, Y. (2014). Structure elucidation of fucoidan composed of a novel tetrafucose repeating unit from sea cucumber *Thelenota ananas*. *Food Chem.* 146, 113–119. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2013.09.033>.
179. Chen, S., Li, G., Wu, N., Guo, X., Liao, N., Ye, X., Liu, D., Xue, C., and Chai, W. (2013). Sulfation pattern of the fucose branch is important for the anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities of fucosylated chondroitin sulfates. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1830, 3054–3066. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbagen.2013.01.001>.
180. Stengel, D.B., Connan, S., and Popper, Z.A. (2011). Algal chemodiversity and bioactivity: Sources of natural variability and implications for commercial application. *Biotechnol. Adv.* 29, 483–501. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biotechadv.2011.05.016>.
181. Pereira, L., Gheda, S.F., and Ribeiro-Claro, P.J.A. (2013). Analysis by Vibrational Spectroscopy of Seaweed Polysaccharides with Potential Use in Food, Pharmaceutical, and Cosmetic Industries. *Int. J. Carbohydr. Chem.* 2013, 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/537202>.
182. Fabrowska, J., Łęska, B., Schroeder, G., Messyasz, B., and Pikosz, M. (2015). Biomass and Extracts of Algae as Material for Cosmetics. In *Marine Algae Extracts*, S. Kim and K. Chojnacka, eds. (Wiley), pp. 681–706. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9783527679577.ch38>.
183. Malinowska, P. (2011). Algae extracts as active cosmetic Ingredients. *Zesz. Nauk.* 2011, 123–129.
184. Chen, X., Fu, X., Huang, L., Xu, J., and Gao, X. (2021). Agar oligosaccharides: A review of preparation, structures, bioactivities and application. *Carbohydr. Polym.* 265, 118076. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2021.118076>.
185. Fournière, M., Bedoux, G., Lebonvallet, N., Leschiera, R., Le Goff-Pain, C., Bourgougnon, N., and Latire, T. (2021). Poly- and Oligosaccharide Ulva sp. Fractions from Enzyme-Assisted Extraction Modulate the Metabolism of Extracellular Matrix in Human Skin Fibroblasts: Potential in Anti-Aging Dermo-Cosmetic Applications. *Mar. Drugs* 19, 156. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md19030156>.
186. Guidara, M., Yaich, H., Petrut, R., Richel, A., Blecher, C., Attia, H., and Garna, H. (2023). A New Green Strategy: Innovate Cosmetic Creams Based on Ulvans from Ulva Responsive to Stimuli of Extraction Processes and Concentrations in the Optical and Rheological Properties. *SSRN* 42.
187. Campo, V.L., Kawano, D.F., Silva, D.B.D., and Carvalho, I. (2009). Carrageenans: Biological properties, chemical modifications and structural analysis – A review. *Carbohydrate Polym.* 77, 167–180. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2009.01.020>.
188. Shafie, M.H., Kamal, M.L., Zulkiflee, F.F., Hasan, S., Uyup, N.H., Abdullah, S., Mohamed Hussin, N.A., Tan, Y.C., and Zafarina, Z. (2022). Application of Carrageenan extract from red seaweed (Rhodophyta) in cosmetic products: A review. *J. Indian Chem. Soc.* 99, 100613. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jics.2022.100613>.
189. Carrageenan (2024). Explained + Products. <https://incidecoder.com/ingredients/carrageenan>.
190. (2024). Carrageenan in Toothpaste: What You Need to Know. Crest. <https://crest.com/en-us/oral-care-tips/toothpaste/carrageenan-toothpaste-what-you-need-to-know>.
191. Scott, G.V. (1986). Stabilization of Carrageenan-Containing Toothpaste. US patent US4604280A. 1986, Aug 05. <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/69/a5/7c/4bdc99378f011f/US4353890.pdf>.
192. Bissett, D.L. (2006). Glucosamine: an ingredient with skin and other benefits. *J. Cosmet. Dermatol.* 5, 309–315. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1473-2165.2006.00277.x>.
193. Bissett, D., Kimball, A., and Robinson, L. (2006). Topical formulation containing N-acetyl glucosamine and niacinamide reduces the appearance of photoaging on human facial skin. *J. Am. Acad. Dermatol.* 43, 1.
194. Kikuchi, K., and Matahira, Y. (2002). Oral N-acetylglucosamine supplementation improves skin conditions of female volunteers: Clinical evaluation by a microscopic three-dimensional skin surface analyzer. *J. Appl. Cosmetol.* 20, 143–152.
195. INCI Decoder database (2024). NCIDecoder Acetyl Glucosamine (Explained + Products). <https://incidecoder.com/ingredients/acetyl-glucosamine>.
196. Bonnet, C. (2018). Lipids, a natural raw material at the heart of cosmetics innovation. *OCL* 25, D501. <https://doi.org/10.1051/ocl/2018055>.
197. Bialek, A., Bialek, M., Jelinska, M., and Tokarz, A. (2016). Fatty acid profile of new promising unconventional plant oils for cosmetic use. *Int. J. Cosmet. Sci.* 38, 382–388. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ics.12301>.
198. Rabasco Alvarez, A.M., and González Rodríguez, M.L. (2000). Lipids in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations. *Grasas Aceites* 51, 74–96. <https://doi.org/10.3989/gya.2000.v51.i1-2.409>.
199. Zielińska, A., and Nowak, I. (2014). Fatty Acids in Vegetable Oils and Their Importance in Cosmetic Industry. *Chemik* 68, 103–110.
200. Ziboh, V.A., Miller, C.C., and Cho, Y. (2000). Metabolism of polyunsaturated fatty acids by skin epidermal enzymes: generation of antiinflammatory and antiproliferative metabolites. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* 71, 361S. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcn/71.1.361s>.
201. Dawczynski, C., Schubert, R., and Jahreis, G. (2007). Amino acids, fatty acids, and dietary fibre in edible seaweed products. *Food Chem.* 103, 891–899. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2006.09.041>.
202. Peinado, I., Miles, W., and Koutsidis, G. (2016). Odour characteristics of seafood flavour formulations produced with fish by-products incorporating EPA, DHA and fish oil. *Food Chem.* 212, 612–619. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2016.06.023>.
203. Venkateshwarlu, G., Let, M.B., Meyer, A.S., and Jacobsen, C. (2004). Modeling the Sensory Impact of Defined Combinations of Volatile Lipid Oxidation Products on Fishy and Metallic Off-Flavors. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 52, 1635–1641. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jf0351321>.
204. Fabrowska, J., Kapuscinska, A., Leska, B., Feliksik-Skrobich, K., and Nowak, I. (2017). In vivo studies and stability study of cladophora glomerata extract as a cosmetic active ingredient. *Acta Pol. Pharm.* 74, 633–641.
205. Messyasz, B., Michalak, I., Łęska, B., Schroeder, G., Górka, B., Korzeniowska, K., Lipok, J., Wiczorek, P., Rój, E., Wilk, R., et al. (2018). Valuable natural products from marine and freshwater macroalgae obtained from supercritical fluid extracts. *J. Appl. Phycol.* 30, 591–603. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10811-017-1257-5>.

206. Burja, A.M., Radianingtyas, H., Windust, A., and Barrow, C.J. (2006). Isolation and characterization of polyunsaturated fatty acid producing *Thraustochytrium* species: screening of strains and optimization of omega-3 production. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 72, 1161–1169. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-006-0419-1>.
207. Xie, Y., and Wang, G. (2015). Mechanisms of fatty acid synthesis in marine fungus-like protists. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 99, 8363–8375. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-015-6920-7>.
208. Gupta, A., Barrow, C.J., and Puri, M. (2012). Omega-3 biotechnology: *Thraustochytrids* as a novel source of omega-3 oils. *Biotechnol. Adv.* 30, 1733–1745. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biotechadv.2012.02.014>.
209. Diaz, I., Namkoong, J., Wu, J.Q., and Giancola, G. (2022). Amino acid complex (AAComplex) benefits in cosmetic products: In vitro and *in vivo* clinical studies. *J. Cosmet. Dermatol.* 21, 3046–3052. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jocd.14544>.
210. Kalasariya, H.S., Pereira, L., and Patel, N.B. (2022). Pioneering Role of Marine Macroalgae in Cosmeceuticals. *Phycology* 2, 172–203. <https://doi.org/10.3390/phycolgy2010010>.
211. Gerales, V., and Pinto, E. (2021). Mycosporine-Like Amino Acids (MAAs): Biology, Chemistry and Identification Features. *Pharmaceuticals* 14, 63. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ph14010063>.
212. (2024). HelioguardTM 365 by Mibelle AG Biochemistry. Personal Care & Cosmetics. <https://www.ulprospector.com/en/eu/PersonalCare/Detail/2249/63465/Helioguard-365>.
213. Cotas, J., Leandro, A., Monteiro, P., Pacheco, D., Figueirinha, A., Gonçalves, A.M.M., Da Silva, G.J., and Pereira, L. (2020). Seaweed Phenolics: From Extraction to Applications. *Mar. Drugs* 18, 384. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md18080384>.
214. ASPAR'AGETM (2024). Anti-aging ingredient to prevent skin cell senescence. <https://www.seppic.com/en/wesource/asparage>.
215. Lee, Y.-I., Lee, S.G., Jung, I., Suk, J., Lee, M.-H., Kim, D.-U., and Lee, J.H. (2022). Effect of a Topical Collagen Tripeptide on Antiaging and Inhibition of Glycation of the Skin: A Pilot Study. *IJMS* 23, 1101. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms23031101>.
216. Aguirre-Cruz, G., León-López, A., Cruz-Gómez, V., Jiménez-Alvarado, R., and Aguirre-Álvarez, G. (2020). Collagen Hydrolysates for Skin Protection: Oral Administration and Topical Formulation. *Antioxidants* 9, 181. <https://doi.org/10.3390/antiox9020181>.
217. Ramírez, N., Serey, M., Illanes, A., Piumetti, M., and Ottone, C. (2021). Immobilization strategies of photolyases: Challenges and perspectives for DNA repairing application. *J. Photochem. Photobiol., B* 215, 112113. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jphotobiol.2020.112113>.
218. Yarosh, D.B., Rosenthal, A., and Moy, R. (2019). Six critical questions for DNA repair enzymes in skincare products: a review in dialog. *Clin. Cosmet. Invest. Dermatol.* 12, 617–624. <https://doi.org/10.2147/CCID.S220741>.
219. (2024). Plankton Extract (with Product List). <https://incidecoder.com/ingredients/plankton-extract>.
220. Dini, I. (2023). The Potential of Algae in the Nutricosmetic Sector. *Molecules* 28, 4032. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules28104032>.
221. Resende, D.I., Ferreira, M., Magalhães, C., Sousa Lobo, J.M., Sousa, E., and Almeida, I.F. (2021). Trends in the use of marine ingredients in anti-aging cosmetics. *Algal Res.* 55, 102273. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2021.102273>.
222. Han, S.-B., Won, B., Yang, S.c., and Kim, D.-H. (2021). *Asterias pectinifera* derived collagen peptide-encapsulating elastic nanoliposomes for the cosmetic application. *J. Ind. Eng. Chem. (Seoul, Repub. Korea)* 98, 289–297. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jiec.2021.03.039>.
223. Xia, E., Zhu, X., Gao, X., Ni, J., and Guo, H. (2021). Antiaging Potential of Peptides from Underused Marine Bioresources. *Mar. Drugs* 19, 513. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md19090513>.
224. Cunha, S.A., and Pintado, M.E. (2022). Bioactive peptides derived from marine sources: Biological and functional properties. *Trends Food Sci. Technol.* 119, 348–370. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tifs.2021.08.017>.
225. Dharmaraj, S., Ashokkumar, B., and Dhevendaran, K. (2009). Food-grade pigments from *Streptomyces* sp. isolated from the marine sponge *Callyspongia diffusa*. *Food Res. Intern.* 42, 487–492. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodres.2009.02.006>.
226. Dharmaraj, S., Ashokkumar, B., and Dhevendaran, K. (2009). Fermentative production of carotenoids from marine actinomycetes. *Iran. J. Microbiol.* 1, 36–41.
227. Mohammadzadeh Honarvar, N., Saedisomeolia, A., Abdolahi, M., Shayeganrad, A., Taheri Sangsari, G., Hassanzadeh Rad, B., and Muench, G. (2017). Molecular Anti-inflammatory Mechanisms of Retinoids and Carotenoids in Alzheimer's Disease: a Review of Current Evidence. *J. Mol. Neurosci.* 61, 289–304. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12031-016-0857-x>.
228. Zhang, Y.-J., Gan, R.-Y., Li, S., Zhou, Y., Li, A.-N., Xu, D.-P., and Li, H.-B. (2015). Antioxidant Phytochemicals for the Prevention and Treatment of Chronic Diseases. *Molecules* 20, 21138–21156. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules201219753>.
229. Galasso, C., Corinaldesi, C., and Sansone, C. (2017). Carotenoids from Marine Organisms: Biological Functions and Industrial Applications. *Antioxidants* 6, 96. <https://doi.org/10.3390/antiox6040096>.
230. Aasen, I.M., Ertesvåg, H., Heggset, T.M.B., Liu, B., Brautaset, T., Vadstein, O., and Ellingsen, T.E. (2016). *Thraustochytrids* as production organisms for docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), squalene, and carotenoids. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 100, 4309–4321. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-016-7498-4>.
231. Khaw, Y.S., Yusoff, F.M., Tan, H.T., Noor Mazli, N.A.I., Nazarudin, M.F., Shaharuddin, N.A., Omar, A.R., and Takahashi, K. (2022). Fucoxanthin Production of Microalgae under Different Culture Factors: A Systematic Review. *Mar. Drugs* 20, 592. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md20100592>.
232. Schüller, L.M., Santos, T., Pereira, H., Duarte, P., Katkam, N.G., Florindo, C., Schulze, P.S., Barreira, L., and Varela, J.C. (2020). Improved production of lutein and β -carotene by thermal and light intensity upshifts in the marine microalga *Tetraselmis* sp. CTP4. *Algal Res.* 45, 101732. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2019.101732>.
233. Peng, J., Yuan, J.-P., Wu, C.-F., and Wang, J.-H. (2011). Fucoxanthin, a Marine Carotenoid Present in Brown Seaweeds and Diatoms: Metabolism and Bioactivities Relevant to Human Health. *Mar. Drugs* 9, 1806–1828. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md9101806>.
234. Heo, S.-J., and Jeon, Y.-J. (2009). Protective effect of fucoxanthin isolated from *Sargassum siliquastrum* on UV-B induced cell damage. *J. Photochem. Photobiol., B* 95, 101–107. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jphotobiol.2008.11.011>.
235. Shimoda, H., Tanaka, J., Shan, S.-J., and Maoka, T. (2010). Anti-pigmentary activity of fucoxanthin and its influence on skin mRNA expression of melanogenic molecules. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 62, 1137–1145. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2042-7158.2010.01139.x>.
236. Hsieh-Lo, M., Castillo, G., Ochoa-Becerra, M.A., and Mojica, L. (2019). Phycocyanin and phycoerythrin: Strategies to improve production yield and chemical stability. *Algal Res.* 42, 101600. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2019.101600>.
237. Li, S., Ji, L., Shi, Q., Wu, H., and Fan, J. (2019). Advances in the production of bioactive substances from marine unicellular microalgae *Porphyridium* spp. *Bioresour. Technol.* 292, 122048. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2019.122048>.
238. Derikvand, P., Llewellyn, C.A., and Purton, S. (2017). Cyanobacterial metabolites as a source of sunscreens and moisturizers: a comparison with current synthetic compounds. *Eur. J. Phycol.* 52, 43–56. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09670262.2016.1214882>.
239. Proteau, P.J., Gerwick, W.H., Garcia-Pichel, F., and Castenholz, R. (1993). The structure of scytonemin, an ultraviolet sunscreen pigment

- from the sheaths of cyanobacteria. *Experientia* 49, 825–829. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01923559>.
240. Chen, H., Qi, H., and Xiong, P. (2022). Phycobiliproteins—A Family of Algae-Derived Biliproteins: Productions, Characterization and Pharmaceutical Potentials. *Mar. Drugs* 20, 450. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md20070450>.
241. Kurian, N.K., and Bhat, S.G. (2018). Data on the characterization of non-cytotoxic pyromelanin produced by marine *Pseudomonas stutzeri* BTCZ10 with cosmetological importance. *Data Brief* 18, 1889–1894. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.04.123>.
242. Poulouse, N., Sajayan, A., Ravindran, A., Sreechithra, T.V., Vardhan, V., Selvin, J., and Kiran, G.S. (2020). Photoprotective effect of nanomelanin-seaweed concentrate in formulated cosmetic cream: With improved antioxidant and wound healing properties. *J. Photochem. Photobiol., B* 205, 111816. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jphotobiol.2020.111816>.
243. Shanuja, S.K., Iswarya, S., Sridevi, J., and Gnanamani, A. (2018). Exploring the UVB-protective efficacy of melanin precursor extracted from marine imperfect fungus: Featuring characterization and application studies under *in vitro* conditions. *Int. Microbiol.* 21, 59–71. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10123-018-0005-2>.
244. Kiriyaachan Kurian, N., and Ganapathy Bhat, S. (2017). Protoprotection and Anti-inflammatory Properties of Non-cytotoxic Melanin from Marine Isolate *Providencia rettgeri* strain BTKKS1. *Biosci., Biotech. Res. Asia* 14, 1475–1484. <https://doi.org/10.13005/bbra/2594>.
245. Creanatural® (2024). The Innovation Company. <https://theinnovationcompany.fr/en/products/creanatural/>.
246. Xu, Y., Han, X., and Li, Y. (2010). Effect of marine collagen peptides on long bone development in growing rats. *J. Sci. Food Agric.* 90, 1485–1491. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jsfa.3972>.
247. Hannan, M.A., Sohag, A.A.M., Dash, R., Haque, M.N., Mohibullah, M., Oktaviani, D.F., Hossain, M.T., Choi, H.J., and Moon, I.S. (2020). Phytosterols of marine algae: Insights into the potential health benefits and molecular pharmacology. *Phytomedicine* 69, 153201. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.phymed.2020.153201>.
248. Lee, C., Park, G.H., Ahn, E.M., Kim, B.-A., Park, C.-I., and Jang, J.-H. (2013). Protective effect of *Codium fragile* against UVB-induced pro-inflammatory and oxidative damages in HaCaT cells and BALB/c mice. *Fitoterapia* 86, 54–63. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fitote.2013.01.020>.
249. Kaya, K., Nakazawa, A., Matsuura, H., Honda, D., Inouye, I., and Watanabe, M.M. (2011). Thraustochytrid *Aurantiochytrium* sp. 18W-13a Accumulates High Amounts of Squalene. *Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem.* 75, 2246–2248. <https://doi.org/10.1271/bbb.110430>.
250. Stoyneva-Gärtner, M., Uzunov, B., and Gärtner, G. (2020). Enigmatic Microalgae from Aeroterrestrial and Extreme Habitats in Cosmetics: The Potential of the Untapped Natural Sources. *Cosmetics* 7, 27. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics7020027>.
251. Zhang, J., Yuan, B., Liu, D., Gao, S., Proksch, P., and Lin, W. (2018). Brazilianoids A–F, New Meroterpenoids From the Sponge-Associated Fungus *Penicillium brasilianum*. *Front. Chem.* 6, 314. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fchem.2018.00314>.
252. Rawlings, A.V., and Harding, C.R. (2004). Moisturization and skin barrier function. *Dermatol. Ther.* 17, 43–48. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1396-0296.2004.04S1005.x>.
253. Eckhart, L., and Tschachler, E. (2011). Cuts by Caspase-14 Control the Proteolysis of Filaggrin. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 131, 2173–2175. <https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2011.282>.
254. Correia-da-Silva, M., Sousa, E., Pinto, M.M.M., and Kijjoo, A. (2017). Anticancer and cancer preventive compounds from edible marine organisms. *Semin. Cancer Biol.* 46, 55–64. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.semcancer.2017.03.011>.
255. Ahmed, A.B.A., Adel, M., Karimi, P., and Peidayesh, M. (2014). Pharmaceutical, Cosmeceutical, and Traditional Applications of Marine Carbohydrates. In *Advances in Food and Nutrition Research* (Elsevier), pp. 197–220. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-800268-1.00010-X>.
256. Priyan Shanura Fernando, I., Kim, K.-N., Kim, D., and Jeon, Y.-J. (2018). Algal polysaccharides: potential bioactive substances for cosmeceutical applications. *Crit. Rev. Biotechnol.* 39, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07388551.2018.1503995>.
257. de Jesus Raposo, M.F., de Moraes, A.M.B., and de Moraes, R.M.S.C. (2015). Marine Polysaccharides from Algae with Potential Biomedical Applications. *Mar. Drugs* 13, 2967–3028. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md13052967>.
258. Palanisamy, S., Vinosha, M., Rajasekar, P., Anjali, R., Sathiyaraj, G., Marudhupandi, T., Selvam, S., Prabhu, N.M., and You, S. (2019). Antibacterial efficacy of a fucoidan fraction (Fu-F2) extracted from *Sargassum polycystum*. *Int. J. Biol. Macromol.* 125, 485–495. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2018.12.070>.
259. Zhang, T., Guo, Q., Xin, Y., and Liu, Y. (2022). Comprehensive review in moisture retention mechanism of polysaccharides from algae, plants, bacteria and fungus. *Arab. J. Chem.* 15, 104163. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.arabjc.2022.104163>.
260. Li, Y., Zheng, Y., Zhang, Y., Yang, Y., Wang, P., Imre, B., Wong, A.C.Y., Hsieh, Y.S.Y., and Wang, D. (2021). Brown Algae Carbohydrates: Structures, Pharmaceutical Properties, and Research Challenges. *Mar. Drugs* 19, 620. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md19110620>.
261. Knutsen, S.H., Myslabodski, D.E., Larsen, B., and Usov, A.I. (1994). A Modified System of Nomenclature for Red Algal Galactans. *Bot. Mar.* 37, 163–170. <https://doi.org/10.1515/botm.1994.37.2.163>.
262. Wang, L., Wang, X., Wu, H., and Liu, R. (2014). Overview on Biological Activities and Molecular Characteristics of Sulfated Polysaccharides from Marine Green Algae in Recent Years. *Mar. Drugs* 12, 4984–5020. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md12094984>.
263. Selvasudha, N., Goswami, R., Tamil Mani Subi, M., Rajesh, S., Kishore, K., and Vasanthi, H.R. (2023). Seaweeds derived ulvan and alginate polysaccharides encapsulated microbeads—Alternate for plastic microbeads in exfoliating cosmetic products. *Carbohydr. Polymer Technol. Appl.* 6, 100342. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carpta.2023.100342>.
264. Necas, J., and Bartosikova, L. (2013). Carrageenan: a review. *Vet. Med.* 58, 187–205. <https://doi.org/10.17221/6758-VETMED>.
265. Liu, Y., Huang, Y., Zhu, R., Farag, M.A., Capanoglu, E., and Zhao, C. (2023). Structural elucidation approaches in carbohydrates: A comprehensive review on techniques and future trends. *Food Chem.* 400, 134118. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2022.134118>.
266. Guo, Z., Wei, Y., Zhang, Y., Xu, Y., Zheng, L., Zhu, B., and Yao, Z. (2022). Carrageenan oligosaccharides: A comprehensive review of preparation, isolation, purification, structure, biological activities and applications. *Algal Res.* 61, 102593. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2021.102593>.
267. Cheong, K.-L., Qiu, H.-M., Du, H., Liu, Y., and Khan, B.M. (2018). Oligosaccharides Derived from Red Seaweed: Production, Properties, and Potential Health and Cosmetic Applications. *Molecules* 23, 2451. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules23102451>.
268. Oyatogun, G.M., Esan, T.A., Akpan, E.I., Adeosun, S.O., Popoola, A.P.I., Imasogie, B.I., Soboyejo, W.O., Aforjia, A.A., Ibitoye, S.A., Abere, V.D., et al. (2020). Chitin, Chitosan, Marine to Market. In *Handbook of Chitin and Chitosan* (Elsevier), pp. 335–376. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-817970-3.00011-0>.
269. Ehrlich, H., Krautter, M., Hanke, T., Simon, P., Knieb, C., Heinemann, S., and Worch, H. (2007). First evidence of the presence of chitin in skeletons of marine sponges. Part II. Glass sponges (Hexactinellida: Porifera). *J. Exp. Zool. B Mol. Dev. Evol.* 308, 473–483. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jez.b.21174>.
270. Dutta, P.K., Dutta, J., and Tripathi, V.S. (2004). Chitin and Chitosan: Chemistry, Properties and Applications. *J. Sci. Indust. Res.* 63, 20–31. <http://nopr.niscair.res.in/handle/123456789/5397>.

271. Aranaz, I., Acosta, N., Civera, C., Elorza, B., Mingo, J., Castro, C., Gandía, M.D.L.L., and Heras Caballero, A. (2018). Cosmetics and Cosmeceutical Applications of Chitin, Chitosan and Their Derivatives. *Polymers* 10, 213. <https://doi.org/10.3390/polym10020213>.
272. Halim, Y., Hardoko, H., and Christy, A. (2018). Optimum conditions for n-acetyl glucosamine production from penaeus monodon shrimp shells by solid state fermentation using trichoderma virens. *Asian J. Microbiol. Biotechnol. Environ. Sci.* 20, 1081–1088.
273. Cosmetic ingredient database (2024). European Commission. https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/cosmetics/cosmetic-ingredient-database_en.
274. Ramadhany, Y.F., Achmad, H., Khairunnisa, P., and Mardiana, M. (2018). The Efficacy of Chitosan Toothpaste Based White Shrimp (*Litopenaeus Vannamei*) to Decrease *Streptococcus Mutans* Colonies in Children with Early Childhood Caries. In Proceedings of the 11th International Dentistry Scientific Meeting (IDSM 2017) (Atlantis Press). <https://doi.org/10.2991/idsm-17.2018.11>.
275. Morganti, P., Palombo, M., Tishchenko, G., Yudin, V., Guameri, F., Cardillo, M., Del Ciotto, P., Carezzi, F., Morganti, G., and Fabrizi, G. (2014). Chitin-Hyaluronan Nanoparticles: A Multifunctional Carrier to Deliver Anti-Aging Active Ingredients through the Skin. *Cosmetics* 1, 140–158. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics1030140>.
276. Chen, H.W., Chou, Y.S., Young, T.H., and Cheng, N.C. (2020). Inhibition of melanin synthesis and melanosome transfer by chitosan biomaterials. *J. Biomed. Mater. Res.* 108, 1239–1250. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jbm.b.34472>.
277. Alparslan, L., Şekeroğlu, N., and Kijjoa, A. (2018). The Potential of Marine Resources in Cosmetics. *Curr. Perspect. Med. Aromatic Plants* 1, 53–66. <https://doi.org/10.38093/cupmap.488904>.
278. Thomas, T.R.A., Kavlekar, D.P., and LokaBharathi, P.A. (2010). Marine Drugs from Sponge-Microbe Association—A Review. *Mar. Drugs* 8, 1417–1468. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md8041417>.
279. Gopinath, B., Sue, C.M., Flood, V.M., Burlutsky, G., and Mitchell, P. (2015). Dietary intakes of fats, fish and nuts and olfactory impairment in older adults. *Br. J. Nutr.* 114, 240–247. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007114515001257>.
280. Ganesan, B., Brothersen, C., and McMahon, D.J. (2014). Fortification of Foods with Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids. *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.* 54, 98–114. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10408398.2011.578221>.
281. Liu, T., Yu, J., Su, M., Jia, Z., Wang, C., Zhang, Y., Dou, C., Burch, M., and Yang, M. (2019). Production and fate of fishy odorants produced by two freshwater chrysophyte species under different temperature and light conditions. *Water Res.* 157, 529–534. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2019.04.004>.
282. Watabe, A., Sugawara, T., Kikuchi, K., Yamasaki, K., Sakai, S., and Aiba, S. (2013). Sweat constitutes several natural moisturizing factors, lactate, urea, sodium, and potassium. *J. Dermatol. Sci.* 72, 177–182. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdermsci.2013.06.005>.
283. Han, Y.-T., Han, Z.-W., Yu, G.-Y., Wang, Y.-J., Cui, R.-Y., and Wang, C.-B. (2004). Inhibitory effect of polypeptide from *Chlamys farreri* on ultraviolet A-induced oxidative damage on human skin fibroblasts *in vitro*. *Pharmacol. Res.* 49, 265–274. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.phrs.2003.09.009>.
284. Chun-Bo, W., Bo-Xiao, D., Shen-Bo, G., Yu-Zhen, W., Yan-Tao, H., and Yue-Jun, W. (2003). Protective effect of polypeptide from *Chlamys farreri* on mitochondria in human dermal fibroblasts irradiated by ultraviolet B. *Acta Pharmacol. Sin.* 24, 692.
285. Pozzolini, M., Millo, E., Oliveri, C., Mirata, S., Salis, A., Damonte, G., Arkel, M., and Scarfi, S. (2018). Elicited ROS Scavenging Activity, Photoprotective, and Wound-Healing Properties of Collagen-Derived Peptides from the Marine Sponge *Chondrosia reniformis*. *Mar. Drugs* 16, 465. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md16120465>.
286. Wilkie, I.C., Parma, L., Bonasoro, F., Bavestrello, G., Cerrano, C., and Carnevali, M.D.C. (2006). Mechanical adaptability of a sponge extracellular matrix: evidence for cellular control of mesohyl stiffness in *Chondrosia reniformis* Nardo. *J. Exp. Biol.* 209, 4436–4443. <https://doi.org/10.1242/jeb.02527>.
287. Pallela, R., Na-Young, Y., and Kim, S.-K. (2010). Anti-photoaging and Photoprotective Compounds Derived from Marine Organisms. *Mar. Drugs* 8, 1189–1202. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md8041189>.
288. Rastogi, R.P., Richa, Sinha, R.P., Singh, S.P., and Häder, D.-P. (2010). Photoprotective compounds from marine organisms. *J. Ind. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 37, 537–558. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10295-010-0718-5>.
289. Evans, M., Lewis, E.D., Zakaria, N., Pelipyagina, T., and Guthrie, N. (2021). A randomized, triple-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel study to evaluate the efficacy of a freshwater marine collagen on skin wrinkles and elasticity. *J. Cosmet. Dermatol.* 20, 825–834. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jocd.13676>.
290. Sangsuwan, W., and Asawanonda, P. (2021). Four-weeks daily intake of oral collagen hydrolysate results in improved skin elasticity, especially in sun-exposed areas: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *J. Dermatol. Treat.* 32, 991–996. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09546634.2020.1725412>.
291. Swatschek, D., Schatton, W., Kellermann, J., Müller, W.E.G., and Kreuter, J. (2002). Marine sponge collagen: isolation, characterization and effects on the skin parameters surface-pH, moisture and sebum. *Eur. J. Pharm. Biopharm.* 53, 107–113. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0939-6411\(01\)00192-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0939-6411(01)00192-8).
292. Avila Rodríguez, M.I., Rodríguez Barroso, L.G., and Sánchez, M.L. (2018). Collagen: A review on its sources and potential cosmetic applications. *J. Cosmet. Dermatol.* 17, 20–26. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jocd.12450>.
293. Quinto, E.J., Caro, I., Villalobos-Delgado, L.H., Mateo, J., De-Mateo-Silleras, B., and Redondo-Del-Río, M.P. (2019). Food Safety through Natural Antimicrobials. *Antibiotics* 8, 208. <https://doi.org/10.3390/antibiotics8040208>.
294. Pérez, M.J., Falqué, E., and Domínguez, H. (2016). Antimicrobial Action of Compounds from Marine Seaweed. *Mar. Drugs* 14, 52. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md14030052>.
295. Athukorala, Y., Trang, S., Kwok, C., and Yuan, Y.V. (2016). Antiproliferative and Antioxidant Activities and Mycosporine-Like Amino Acid Profiles of Wild-Harvested and Cultivated Edible Canadian Marine Red Macroalgae. *Molecules* 21, 119. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules21010119>.
296. Ngo, D.-H., Vo, T.-S., Ngo, D.-N., Wijesekera, I., and Kim, S.-K. (2012). Biological activities and potential health benefits of bioactive peptides derived from marine organisms. *Int. J. Biol. Macromol.* 51, 378–383. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2012.06.001>.
297. Rosic, N.N. (2019). Mycosporine-Like Amino Acids: Making the Foundation for Organic Personalised Sunscreens. *Mar. Drugs* 17, 638. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md17110638>.
298. Rastogi, R.P., Madamwar, D., and Incharoensakdi, A. (2015). Sun-screening bioactive compounds mycosporine-like amino acids in naturally occurring cyanobacterial biofilms: role in photoprotection. *J. Appl. Microbiol.* 119, 753–762. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jam.12879>.
299. Suh, S.-S., Hwang, J., Park, M., Seo, H.H., Kim, H.-S., Lee, J.H., Moh, S.H., and Lee, T.-K. (2014). Anti-Inflammation Activities of Mycosporine-Like Amino Acids (MAAs) in Response to UV Radiation Suggest Potential Anti-Skin Aging Activity. *Mar. Drugs* 12, 5174–5187. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md12105174>.
300. Punchakara, A., Prajapat, G., Bairwa, H.K., Jain, S., and Agrawal, A. (2023). Applications of mycosporine-like amino acids beyond photoprotection. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 89, e0074023. <https://doi.org/10.1128/aem.00740-23>.
301. Raj, S., Kuniyil, A.M., Sreenikethanam, A., Gugulothu, P., Jeyakumar, R.B., and Bajhaiya, A.K. (2021). Microalgae as a Source of Mycosporine-like Amino Acids (MAAs); Advances and Future Prospects. *IJERPH* 18, 12402. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph182312402>.

302. Brawley, S.H., Blouin, N.A., Ficko-Blean, E., Wheeler, G.L., Lohr, M., Goodson, H.V., Jenkins, J.W., Blaby-Haas, C.E., Helliwell, K.E., Chan, C.X., et al. (2017). Insights into the red algae and eukaryotic evolution from the genome of *Porphyra umbilicalis* (Bangiophyceae, Rhodophyta). *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* *114*, E6361–E6370. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1703088114>.
303. Carreto, J.J., and Carignan, M.O. (2011). Mycosporine-Like Amino Acids: Relevant Secondary Metabolites. *Chemical and Ecological Aspects. Mar. Drugs* *9*, 387–446. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md9030387>.
304. Rastogi, R.P., and Sinha, R.P. (2009). Biotechnological and industrial significance of cyanobacterial secondary metabolites. *Biotechnol. Adv.* *27*, 521–539. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biotechadv.2009.04.009>.
305. Dunlap, W.C., Chalker, B.E., Bandaranayake, W.M., and Wu Won, J.J. (1998). Nature's sunscreen from the Great Barrier Reef, Australia. *Int. J. Cosmet. Sci.* *20*, 41–51. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1467-2494.1998.171734.x>.
306. Carletti, G., Nervo, G., and Cattivelli, L. (2014). Flavonoids and Melanins: A Common Strategy across Two Kingdoms. *Int. J. Biol. Sci.* *10*, 1159–1170. <https://doi.org/10.7150/ijbs.9672>.
307. Kageyama, H., and Waditee-Sirisattha, R. (2019). Antioxidative, Anti-Inflammatory, and Anti-Aging Properties of Mycosporine-Like Amino Acids: Molecular and Cellular Mechanisms in the Protection of Skin-Aging. *Mar. Drugs* *17*, 222. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md17040222>.
308. Chrapusta, E., Kaminski, A., Duchnik, K., Bober, B., Adamski, M., and Bialczyk, J. (2017). Mycosporine-Like Amino Acids: Potential Health and Beauty Ingredients. *Mar. Drugs* *15*, 326. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md15100326>.
309. McClintock, J.B., and Karentz, D. (1997). Mycosporine-like amino acids in 38 species of subtidal marine organisms from McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. *Antarct. Sci.* *9*, 392–398. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954102097000503>.
310. Torres, A., Enk, C.D., Hochberg, M., and Srebnik, M. (2006). Porphyra-334, a potential natural source for UVA protective sunscreens. *Photochem. Photobiol. Sci.* *5*, 432–435. <https://doi.org/10.1039/b517330m>.
311. Cadet, J., Sage, E., and Douki, T. (2005). Ultraviolet radiation-mediated damage to cellular DNA. *Mutat. Res.* *571*, 3–17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mrfmmm.2004.09.012>.
312. Brettel, K., Müller, P., and Yamamoto, J. (2022). Kinetics of Electron Returns in Successive Two-Photon DNA Repair by (6-4) Photolyase. *ACS Catal.* *12*, 3041–3045. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acscatal.2c00492>.
313. Kajitani, G.S., Quayle, C., Garcia, C.C.M., Fotoran, W.L., Dos Santos, J.F.R., Van Der Horst, G.T.J., Hoeijmakers, J.H.J., and Menck, C.F.M. (2022). Photorepair of Either CPD or 6-4PP DNA Lesions in Basal Keratinocytes Attenuates Ultraviolet-Induced Skin Effects in Nucleotide Excision Repair Deficient Mice. *Front. Immunol.* *13*, 800606. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2022.800606>.
314. Rosenthal, A., Stoddard, M., Chipps, L., and Herrmann, J. (2019). Skin cancer prevention: a review of current topical options complementary to sunscreens. *Acad Dermatol Venereol* *33*, 1261–1267. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jdv.15522>.
315. Milito, A., Castellano, I., and Damiani, E. (2021). From Sea to Skin: Is There a Future for Natural Photoprotectants? *Mar. Drugs* *19*, 379. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md19070379>.
316. Thamarai Selvi, M.J., Rani, V., Padmavathy, P., Vijay Amirtharaj, K.S., Mary Leema, J.T., Vennila, M., and Ramesh, B. (2024). Optimisation of lutein production potential in marine biflagellate *Proteomonas sulcata* isolated from Indian coastal waters. *Region. Stud. Marine Sci.* *69*, 103291. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsm.2023.103291>.
317. Ambati, R.R., Gogisetty, D., Aswathanarayana, R.G., Ravi, S., Bikkina, P.N., Bo, L., and Yuepeng, S. (2019). Industrial potential of carotenoid pigments from microalgae: Current trends and future prospects. *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.* *59*, 1880–1902. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10408398.2018.1432561>.
318. Tominaga, K., Hongo, N., Karato, M., and Yamashita, E. (2012). Cosmetic benefits of astaxanthin on humans subjects. *Acta Biochim. Pol.* *59*, 43–47.
319. Shah, M.M.R., Liang, Y., Cheng, J.J., and Daroch, M. (2016). Astaxanthin-Producing Green Microalga *Haematococcus pluvialis*: From Single Cell to High Value Commercial Products. *Front. Plant Sci.* *7*, 531. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2016.00531>.
320. Li, Z., Yang, H., Zheng, C., Du, X., Ni, H., He, N., Yang, L., You, L., Zhu, Y., and Li, L. (2021). Effectively Improve the Astaxanthin Production by Combined Additives Regulating Different Metabolic Nodes in *Phaffia rhodozyma*. *Front. Bioeng. Biotechnol.* *9*, 812309. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fbioe.2021.812309>.
321. Ambati, R.R., Phang, S.-M., Ravi, S., and Aswathanarayana, R.G. (2014). Astaxanthin: Sources, Extraction, Stability, Biological Activities and Its Commercial Applications—A Review. *Mar. Drugs* *12*, 128–152. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md12010128>.
322. D'Orazio, N., Gemello, E., Gammone, M.A., De Girolamo, M., Ficoneri, C., and Riccioni, G. (2012). Fucoxanthin: A Treasure from the Sea. *Mar. Drugs* *10*, 604–616. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md10030604>.
323. Choi, J.-S., Moon, W.S., Choi, J.N., Do, K.H., Moon, S.H., Cho, K.K., Han, C.-J., and Choi, I.S. (2013). Effects of seaweed *Laminaria japonica* extracts on skin moisturizing activity *in vivo*. *J. Cosmet. Sci.* *64*, 193–205.
324. Giani, M., Montero-Lobato, Z., Garbayo, I., Vilchez, C., Vega, J.M., and Martínez-Espinosa, R.M. (2021). *Haloferax mediterranei* Cells as C50 Carotenoid Factories. *Mar. Drugs* *19*, 100. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md19020100>.
325. Mrowicka, M., Mrowicka, J., Kucharska, E., and Majsterek, I. (2022). Lutein and Zeaxanthin and Their Roles in Age-Related Macular Degeneration—Neurodegenerative Disease. *Nutrients* *14*, 827. <https://doi.org/10.3390/nu14040827>.
326. Shindo, K., Kikuta, K., Suzuki, A., Katsuta, A., Kasai, H., Yasumoto-Hirase, M., Matsuo, Y., Misawa, N., and Takaichi, S. (2007). Rare carotenoids, (3R)-saproxanthin and (3R,2'S)-myxol, isolated from novel marine bacteria (Flavobacteriaceae) and their antioxidative activities. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* *74*, 1350–1357. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-006-0774-y>.
327. Abiusi, F., Moñino Fernández, P., Canziani, S., Janssen, M., Wijffels, R.H., and Barbosa, M. (2022). Mixotrophic cultivation of *Galdieria sulphuraria* for C-phycoerythrin and protein production. *Algal Res.* *61*, 102603. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2021.102603>.
328. Riley, P.A. (1997). Melanin. *Melanin. Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* *29*, 1235–1239.
329. Ghattavi, K., Homaei, A., Kamrani, E., and Kim, S.-K. (2022). Melanin pigment derived from marine organisms and its industrial applications. *Dyes Pigments* *201*, 110214. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dyepig.2022.110214>.
330. Cao, W., Zhou, X., McCallum, N.C., Hu, Z., Ni, Q.Z., Kapoor, U., Heil, C.M., Cay, K.S., Zand, T., Mantanona, A.J., et al. (2021). Unraveling the Structure and Function of Melanin through Synthesis. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* *143*, 2622–2637. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.0c12322>.
331. Selvakumar, P., Rajasekar, S., Periasamy, K., and Raaman, N. (2008). Isolation and characterization of melanin pigment from *Pleurotus cystidiosus* (telomorph of *Antramycopsis macrocarpa*). *World J. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* *24*, 2125–2131. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11274-008-9718-2>.
332. Martins, A., Tenreiro, T., Andrade, G., Gadanho, M., Chaves, S., Abrantes, M., Calado, P., Tenreiro, R., and Vieira, H. (2013). Photoprotective Bioactivity Present in a Unique Marine Bacteria Collection from Portuguese Deep Sea Hydrothermal Vents. *Mar. Drugs* *11*, 1506–1523. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md11051506>.
333. Azam, M.S., Choi, J., Lee, M.-S., and Kim, H.-R. (2017). Hypopigmenting Effects of Brown Algae-Derived Phytochemicals: A Review on Molecular Mechanisms. *Mar. Drugs* *15*, 297. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md15100297>.

334. Li, K., Li, X.-M., Gloer, J.B., and Wang, B.-G. (2012). New nitrogen-containing bromophenols from the marine red alga *Rhodomela confervoides* and their radical scavenging activity. *Food Chem.* **135**, 868–872. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2012.05.117>.
335. Thomas, N.V., and Kim, S.-K. (2011). Potential pharmacological applications of polyphenolic derivatives from marine brown algae. *Environ. Toxicol. Pharmacol.* **32**, 325–335. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.etap.2011.09.004>.
336. Catalá, T.S., Rossel, P.E., Álvarez-Gómez, F., Tebben, J., Figueroa, F.L., and Dittmar, T. (2020). Antioxidant Activity and Phenolic Content of Marine Dissolved Organic Matter and Their Relation to Molecular Composition. *Front. Mar. Sci.* **7**, 603447. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2020.603447>.
337. Catalá, T.S., Speidel, L.G., Wenzel-Storjohann, A., Dittmar, T., and Tasdemir, D. (2023). Bioactivity profile of dissolved organic matter and its relation to molecular composition. *Nat. Prod. Bioprospect.* **13**, 32. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13659-023-00395-y>.
338. Al-Saif, S.S.A.L., Abdel-Raouf, N., El-Wazanani, H.A., and Aref, I.A. (2014). Antibacterial substances from marine algae isolated from Jeddah coast of Red sea, Saudi Arabia. *Saudi J. Biol. Sci.* **21**, 57–64. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sjbs.2013.06.001>.
339. Sanjeeva, K.K.A., Kim, E.-A., Son, K.-T., and Jeon, Y.-J. (2016). Bioactive properties and potentials cosmeceutical applications of phlorotannins isolated from brown seaweeds: A review. *J. Photochem. Photobiol., B* **162**, 100–105. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jphotobiol.2016.06.027>.
340. Ferreres, F., Lopes, G., Gil-Izquierdo, A., Andrade, P.B., Sousa, C., Mouga, T., and Valentão, P. (2012). Phlorotannin Extracts from Fucales Characterized by HPLC-DAD-ESI-MSn: Approaches to Hyaluronidase Inhibitory Capacity and Antioxidant Properties. *Mar. Drugs* **10**, 2766–2781. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md10122766>.
341. Yang, Y.-I., Shin, H.-C., Kim, S.H., Park, W.-Y., Lee, K.-T., and Choi, J.-H. (2012). 6,6'-Bieckol, isolated from marine alga *Ecklonia cava*, suppressed LPS-induced nitric oxide and PGE2 production and inflammatory cytokine expression in macrophages: The inhibition of NFκB. *Int. Immunopharmacol.* **12**, 510–517. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intimp.2012.01.005>.
342. Soleimani, S., Yousefzadi, M., Babaei Mahani Nezhad, S., Pozharitskaya, O.N., and Shikov, A.N. (2023). Potential of the Ethyl Acetate Fraction of *Padina boergesenii* as a Natural UV Filter in Sunscreen Cream Formulation. *Life* **13**, 239. <https://doi.org/10.3390/life13010239>.
343. Arguelles, E., and Sapin, A. (2020). Bioprospecting of *Turbinaria ornata* (Fucales, phaeophyceae) for cosmetic application: Antioxidant, tyrosinase inhibition and antibacterial activities. *J. Intern. Soc. Southeast Asian Agricult. Sci.* **26**, 30–41.
344. Lee, S., Lee, Y.S., Jung, S.H., Kang, S.S., and Shin, K.H. (2003). Antioxidant activities of fucosterol from the marine algae *Pelvetia siliquosa*. *Arch. Pharm. Res. (Seoul)* **26**, 719–722. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02976680>.
345. Hwang, E., Park, S.-Y., Sun, Z.W., Shin, H.-S., Lee, D.-G., and Yi, T.H. (2014). The Protective Effects of Fucosterol Against Skin Damage in UVB-Irradiated Human Dermal Fibroblasts. *Mar. Biotechnol.* **16**, 361–370. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10126-013-9554-8>.
346. Sun, Z., Mohamed, M.A.A., Park, S.Y., and Yi, T.H. (2015). Fucosterol protects cobalt chloride induced inflammation by the inhibition of hypoxia-inducible factor through PI3K/Akt pathway. *Int. Immunopharmacol.* **29**, 642–647. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intimp.2015.09.016>.
347. Fernando, I.P.S., Jayawardena, T.U., Kim, H.-S., Vaas, A.P.J.P., De Silva, H.I.C., Nanayakkara, C.M., Abeytunga, D.T.U., Lee, W., Ahn, G., Lee, D.-S., et al. (2019). A keratinocyte and integrated fibroblast culture model for studying particulate matter-induced skin lesions and therapeutic intervention of fucosterol. *Life Sci.* **233**, 116714. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lfs.2019.116714>.
348. Micera, M., Botto, A., Geddo, F., Antonioti, S., Berteau, C.M., Levi, R., Gallo, M.P., and Querio, G. (2020). Squalene: More than a Step toward Sterols. *Antioxidants* **9**, 688. <https://doi.org/10.3390/antiox9080688>.
349. Yarkent, Ç., and Oncel, S.S. (2022). Recent Progress in Microalgal Squalene Production and Its Cosmetic Application. *Biotechnol. Bioproc. Eng.* **27**, 295–305. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12257-021-0355-z>.
350. Koopmann, I.K., Müller, B.A., and Labes, A. (2023). Screening of a Thraustochytrid Strain Collection for Carotenoid and Squalene Production Characterized by Cluster Analysis, Comparison of 18S rRNA Gene Sequences, Growth Behavior, and Morphology. *Mar. Drugs* **21**, 204. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md21040204>.
351. Ganuza, E., Yang, S., Amezcua, M., Giraldo-Silva, A., and Andersen, R.A. (2019). Genomics, Biology and Phylogeny *Aurantiochytrium acetophilum* sp. nov. (Thraustochytriaceae), Including First Evidence of Sexual Reproduction. *Protist* **170**, 209–232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.protis.2019.02.004>.
352. Lee, H.Y., Jang, E.J., Bae, S.Y., Jeon, J.E., Park, H.J., Shin, J., and Lee, S.K. (2016). Anti-Melanogenic Activity of Gagunin D, a Highly Oxygenated Diterpenoid from the Marine Sponge *Phorbos* sp., via Modulating Tyrosinase Expression and Degradation. *Mar. Drugs* **14**, 212. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md14110212>.
353. Bownik, A., and Stepniewska, Z. (2016). Ectoine as a promising protective agent in humans and animals. *Arh. Hig. Rada. Toksikol.* **67**, 260–265. <https://doi.org/10.1515/aiht-2016-67-2837>.
354. Kunte, H., Lentzen, G., and Galinski, E. (2014). Industrial Production of the Cell Protectant Ectoine: Protection Mechanisms, Processes, and Products. *Curr. Biotechnol.* **3**, 10–25. <https://doi.org/10.2174/22115501113026660037>.
355. Marini, A., Reinelt, K., Krutmann, J., and Bilstein, A. (2014). Ectoine-Containing Cream in the Treatment of Mild to Moderate Atopic Dermatitis: A Randomised, Comparator-Controlled, Intra-Individual Double-Blind, Multi-Center Trial. *Skin Pharmacol. Physiol.* **27**, 57–65. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000351381>.
356. Heinrich, U., Garbe, B., and Tronnier, H. (2007). In vivo Assessment of Ectoine: A Randomized, Vehicle-Controlled Clinical Trial. *Skin Pharmacol. Physiol.* **20**, 211–218. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000103204>.
357. Zaccai, G., Bagyan, I., Combet, J., Cuello, G.J., Demé, B., Fichou, Y., Gallat, F.-X., Galvan Josa, V.M., Von Gronau, S., Haertlein, M., et al. (2016). Neutrons describe ectoine effects on water H-bonding and hydration around a soluble protein and a cell membrane. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 31434. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep31434>.
358. Graf, R., Anzali, S., Buenger, J., Pfluecker, F., and Driller, H. (2008). The multifunctional role of ectoine as a natural cell protectant. *Clin. Dermatol.* **26**, 326–333. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clindermatol.2008.01.002>.
359. Longeon, A., Copp, B.R., Quévrain, E., Roué, M., Kientz, B., Cresteil, T., Petek, S., Debitus, C., and Bourguet-Kondracki, M.-L. (2011). Bioactive Indole Derivatives from the South Pacific Marine Sponges *Rhopaloeides odorabile* and *Hyrtios* sp. *Mar. Drugs* **9**, 879–888. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md9050879>.
360. Deering, R.W., Chen, J., Sun, J., Ma, H., Dubert, J., Barja, J.L., Seeram, N.P., Wang, H., and Rowley, D.C. (2016). *N*-Acyl Dehydrotyrosines, Tyrosinase Inhibitors from the Marine Bacterium *Thalassotalea* sp. PP2-459. *J. Nat. Prod.* **79**, 447–450. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jnatprod.5b00972>.
361. Manela-Azulay, M., and Bagatin, E. (2009). Cosmeceuticals vitamins. *Clin. Dermatol.* **27**, 469–474. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clindermatol.2009.05.010>.
362. Gao, X.-H., Zhang, L., Wei, H., and Chen, H.-D. (2008). Efficacy and safety of innovative cosmeceuticals. *Clin. Dermatol.* **26**, 367–374. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clindermatol.2008.01.013>.
363. Setyaningsih, I., Sari, N.I., Tarman, K., Manurung, N., and Safithri, M. (2020). In vitro evaluation of face mask containing extract and biomass of *Spirulina platensis* and its antibacterial activity. *IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci.* **404**, 012054. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/404/1/012054>.

364. Kapoor, S., Nailwal, N., Kumar, M., and Barve, K. (2019). Recent Patents and Discovery of Anti-inflammatory Agents from Marine Source. *Recent Pat. Inflamm. Allergy Drug Discov.* *13*, 105–114. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1872213X13666190426164717>.
365. Thomas, N.V., Manivasagan, P., and Kim, S.-K. (2014). Potential matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors from edible marine algae: A review. *Environ. Toxicol. Pharmacol.* *37*, 1090–1100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.etap.2014.04.011>.
366. Wijesekara, I., Yoon, N.Y., and Kim, S.K. (2010). Phlorotannins from *Ecklonia cava* (Phaeophyceae): Biological activities and potential health benefits. *Biofactors* *36*, 408–414. <https://doi.org/10.1002/biof.114>.
367. Jahan, A., Ahmad, I.Z., Fatima, N., Ansari, V.A., and Akhtar, J. (2017). Algal bioactive compounds in the cosmeceutical industry: a review. *Phycologia* *56*, 410–422. <https://doi.org/10.2216/15.58.1>.
368. Zia, K.M., Tabasum, S., Nasif, M., Sultan, N., Aslam, N., Noreen, A., and Zuber, M. (2017). A review on synthesis, properties and applications of natural polymer based carrageenan blends and composites. *Int. J. Biol. Macromol.* *96*, 282–301. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2016.11.095>.
369. Kim, S.-K., Ravichandran, Y.D., Khan, S.B., and Kim, Y.T. (2008). Prospective of the cosmeceuticals derived from marine organisms. *Biotechnol. Bioproc. Eng.* *13*, 511–523. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12257-008-0113-5>.
370. Bahrami, Y., and Franco, C.M.M. (2016). Acetylated Triterpene Glycosides and Their Biological Activity from Holothuroidea Reported in the Past Six Decades. *Mar. Drugs* *14*, 147. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md14080147>.
371. Look, S.A., Fenical, W., Matsumoto, G.K., and Clardy, J. (1986). The pseudopterosins: a new class of antiinflammatory and analgesic diterpene pentosides from the marine sea whip *Pseudopterogorgia elisabethae* (Octocorallia). *J. Org. Chem.* *51*, 5140–5145. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jo00376a016>.
372. Look, S.A., and Fenical, W. (1987). The seco-pseudopterosins, new anti-inflammatory diterpene-glycosides from a caribbean gorgonian octocoral of the genus pseudopterogorgia. *Tetrahedron* *43*, 3363–3370. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0040-4020\(01\)81627-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0040-4020(01)81627-6).
373. Roussis, V., Wu, Z., and Fenical, W. (1988). New pseudopterosins from the Caribbean sea whip *Pseudopterogorgia elisabethae*. In *Abstracts of Papers of the American Chemical Society*, p. 196. 87-ORGN.
374. Roussis, V., Wu, Z., Fenical, W., Strobel, S.A., Van Duyne, G.D., and Clardy, J. (1990). New anti-inflammatory pseudopterosins from the marine octocoral *Pseudopterogorgia elisabethae*. *J. Org. Chem.* *55*, 4916–4922. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jo00303a030>.
375. Fenical, W.H., and Jacobs, R.S. (1986). New synthetic ether derivs. of pseudopterosin cpds. are analgesics and antiinflammatories, WO9640161-A1; AU9660923-A; US5624911-A; EP835117-A1; EP835117-B1; DE69633281-E; ES2227591-T3; DE69633281-T2.
376. Jacobs, R.S., Fenical, W.H. New pseudopterosin derivs. EP198689-A; AU8656065-A; PT82395-A; ZA8602488-A; DK8601626-A; JP62036395-A; ES8800253-A; US4745104-A; CA1288771-C; JP2748001-B2.
377. Mydlarz, L.D., Jacobs, R.S., Boehnlein, J., and Kerr, R.G. (2003). Pseudopterosin Biosynthesis in *Symbiodinium* sp., the Dinoflagellate Symbiont of *Pseudopterogorgia elisabethae*. *Chem. Biol.* *10*, 1051–1056. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chembiol.2003.10.012>.
378. Ringel, M., Reinbold, M., Hirte, M., Haack, M., Huber, C., Eisenreich, W., Masri, M.A., Schenk, G., Guddat, L.W., Loll, B., et al. (2020). Towards a sustainable generation of pseudopterosin-type bioactives. *Green Chem.* *22*, 6033–6046. <https://doi.org/10.1039/D0GC01697G>.
379. Sabotić, J., Bayram, E., Ezra, D., Gaudêncio, S.P., Haznedaroğlu, B.Z., Janež, N., Ktari, L., Luginini, A., Mandalakis, M., Safarik, I., et al. (2024). A guide to the use of bioassays in exploration of natural resources. *Biotechnol. Adv.* *71*, 108307. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biotechadv.2024.108307>.
380. Haida, Z., and Hakiman, M. (2019). A comprehensive review on the determination of enzymatic assay and nonenzymatic antioxidant activities. *Food Sci. Nutr.* *7*, 1555–1563. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fsn3.1012>.
381. Costa, R., and Santos, L. (2017). Delivery systems for cosmetics - From manufacturing to the skin of natural antioxidants. *Powder Technol.* *322*, 402–416. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.powtec.2017.07.086>.
382. Oroian, M., and Escriche, I. (2015). Antioxidants: Characterization, natural sources, extraction and analysis. *Food Res. Int.* *74*, 10–36. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodres.2015.04.018>.
383. Budriesi, R., Micucci, M., Daglia, M., Corazza, I., Biotti, G., and Mattioli, L.B. (2022). Chemical Features and Biological Effects of Astaxanthin Extracted from *Haematococcus pluvialis* Flotow: Focus on Gastrointestinal System. In *IECN 2022 (MDPI)*, p. 31. <https://doi.org/10.3390/IECN2022-12376>.
384. Wise, S.G., and Weiss, A.S. (2009). Tropoelastin. *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* *41*, 494–497. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocel.2008.03.017>.
385. Kim, Y.-S., Noh, Y.-K., Lee, G.-I., Kim, Y.-K., Lee, K.-S., and Min, K.-R. (1995). Inhibitory Effects of Herbal Medicines on Hyaluronidase Activity. *Korean J. Pharmacol.* *26*, 265–272.
386. Zhi-ying, Y., Guo-xiong, G., Wei-qin, Z., and Zhe-fu, L. (1994). Elastolytic activity from *Flavobacterium odoratum*. Microbial screening and cultivation, enzyme production and purification. *Process Biochem.* *29*, 427–436. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0032-9592\(94\)85010-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0032-9592(94)85010-0).
387. Vijayakumar, R., Abd Gani, S.S., and Mohd Mokhtar, N.F. (2017). Anti-elastase, anti-collagenase and antimicrobial activities of the underutilized red pitaya peel: an *in vitro* study for anti-aging applications. *Asian J. Pharmaceut. Clin. Res.* *10*, 251. <https://doi.org/10.22159/ajpcr.2017.v10i8.19048>.
388. Moon, H.J., Lee, S.R., Shim, S.N., Jeong, S.H., Stonik, V.A., Rasskazov, V.A., Zvyagintseva, T., and Lee, Y.H. (2008). Fucoidan inhibits UVB-induced MMP-1 expression in human skin fibroblasts. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* *37*, 284–289. <https://doi.org/10.1248/bpb.31.284>.
389. Kähäri, V.M., and Saarialho-Kere, U. (1997). Matrix metalloproteinases in skin. *Exp. Dermatol.* *6*, 199–213. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0625.1997.tb00164.x>.
390. Laurent, T.C., and Fraser, J.R. (1992). Hyaluronan. *Faseb. J.* *6*, 2397–2404. <https://doi.org/10.1096/fasebj.6.7.1563592>.
391. Girish, K.S., and Kemparaju, K. (2007). The magic glue hyaluronan and its eraser hyaluronidase: a biological overview. *Life Sci.* *80*, 1921–1943. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lfs.2007.02.037>.
392. Botzki, A., Rigden, D.J., Braun, S., Nukui, M., Salmen, S., Hoechstetter, J., Bernhardt, G., Dove, S., Jedrzejas, M.J., and Buschauer, A. (2004). L-Ascorbic Acid 6-Hexadecanoate, a Potent Hyaluronidase Inhibitor: x-ray structure and molecular modeling of enzyme-inhibitor complexes. *J. Biol. Chem.* *279*, 45990–45997. <https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M406146200>.
393. Parvez, S., Kang, M., Chung, H.-S., Cho, C., Hong, M.-C., Shin, M.-K., and Bae, H. (2006). Survey and mechanism of skin depigmenting and lightening agents. *Phytother. Res.* *20*, 921–934. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ptr.1954>.
394. Saghaie, L., Pourfarzam, M., Fassihi, A., and Sartippour, B. (2013). Synthesis and tyrosinase inhibitory properties of some novel derivatives of kojic acid. *Res. Pharm. Sci.* *8*, 233–242.
395. Chan, Y.Y., Kim, K.H., and Cheah, S.H. (2011). Inhibitory effects of *Sargassum polycystum* on tyrosinase activity and melanin formation in B16F10 murine melanoma cells. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* *137*, 1183–1188. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2011.07.050>.
396. Momtaz, S., Mapunya, B.M., Houghton, P.J., Edgerly, C., Hussein, A., Naidoo, S., and Lall, N. (2008). Tyrosinase inhibition by extracts and constituents of *Sideroxylon inerme* L. stem bark, used in South Africa for skin lightening. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* *119*, 507–512. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2008.06.006>.

397. Lall, N., and Kishore, N. (2014). Are plants used for skin care in South Africa fully explored? *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 153, 61–84. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2014.02.021>.
398. Park, S.-H., Kim, D.-S., Kim, W.-G., Ryoo, I.-J., Lee, D.-H., Huh, C.-H., Youn, S.-W., Yoo, I.-D., and Park, K.-C. (2004). Terrein: a new melanogenesis inhibitor and its mechanism. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 61, 2878–2885. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00018-004-4341-3>.
399. Gaboriau, F., Morlière, P., Marquis, I., Moysan, A., Gèze, M., and Dubertret, L. (1993). Membrane Damage Induced in Cultured Human Skin Fibroblasts by Uva Irradiation. *Photochem. Photobiol.* 58, 515–520. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-1097.1993.tb04924.x>.
400. Cosmetic Testing (2018). Stability Testing. Physico-Chemical and Microbiological Characteristics. Assessment of Expiration Data And/or PAO of Cosmetics Products (ISO/TR 18811:2018 Guideline), Edition 1 (ISO), p. 2018. <https://www.iso.org/standard/63465.html>.
401. Afzal, S., Yadav, A.K., Poonia, A.K., Choure, K., Yadav, A.N., and Pandey, A. (2023). Antimicrobial therapeutics isolated from algal source: retrospect and prospect. *Biologia* 78, 291–305. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11756-022-01207-3>.
402. Le Lann, K., Surget, G., Couteau, C., Coiffard, L., Cérantola, S., Gaillard, F., Larnicol, M., Zubia, M., Guérard, F., Poupard, N., and Stiger-Pouvreau, V. (2016). Sunscreen, antioxidant, and bactericide capacities of phlorotannins from the brown macroalga *Halidrys siliquosa*. *J. Appl. Phycol.* 28, 3547–3559. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10811-016-0853-0>.
403. Barthe, M., Bavoux, C., Finot, F., Mouche, I., Cuceu-Petrenci, C., Forreryd, A., Chérouvrier Hansson, A., Johansson, H., Lemkine, G.F., Thénot, J.-P., and Osman-Ponchet, H. (2021). Safety Testing of Cosmetic Products: Overview of Established Methods and New Approach Methodologies (NAMs). *Cosmetics* 8, 50. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics8020050>.
404. Pauwels, M., and Rogiers, V. (2010). Human health safety evaluation of cosmetics in the EU: A legally imposed challenge to science. *Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol.* 243, 260–274. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.taap.2009.12.007>.
405. Filaire, E., Nachat-Kappes, R., Laporte, C., Harmand, M., Simon, M., and Poinot, C. (2022). Alternative *in vitro* models used in the main safety tests of cosmetic products and new challenges. *Int. J. Cosmet. Sci.* 44, 604–613. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ics.12803>.
406. Cronin, M.T., Enoch, S.J., Madden, J.C., Rathman, J.F., Richarz, A.-N., and Yang, C. (2022). A review of *in silico* toxicology approaches to support the safety assessment of cosmetics-related materials. *Computat. Toxicol.* 27, 100213. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comtox.2022.100213>.
407. Almeida, A., Sarmiento, B., and Rodrigues, F. (2017). Insights on *in vitro* models for safety and toxicity assessment of cosmetic ingredients. *Int. J. Pharm.* 519, 178–185. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpharm.2017.01.024>.
408. SCCS (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety), SCCS Notes of Guidance for the Testing of Cosmetic Ingredients and their Safety Evaluation 9th revision, 29 September 2015, SCCS/1564/15, revision of 25 April 2016. https://health.ec.europa.eu/publications/sccs-notes-guidance-testing-cosmetic-ingredients-and-their-safety-evaluation-9th-revision_en.
409. Pistollato, F., Madia, F., Corvi, R., Munn, S., Grignard, E., Paini, A., Worth, A., Bal-Price, A., Prieto, P., Casati, S., et al. (2021). Current EU regulatory requirements for the assessment of chemicals and cosmetic products: challenges and opportunities for introducing new approach methodologies. *Arch. Toxicol.* 95, 1867–1897. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-021-03034-y>.
410. SCCS (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety), SCCS Notes of Guidance for the Testing of Cosmetic Ingredients and their Safety Evaluation 12th revision, 15 May 2023, corrigendum 1 on 26 October 2023, corrigendum 2 on 21 December 2023, SCCS/1647/22. https://health.ec.europa.eu/latest-updates/sccs-notes-guidance-testing-cosmetic-ingredients-and-their-safety-evaluation-12th-revision-2023-05-16_en.
411. Pellevoisin, C., Bouez, C., and Cotovio, J. (2018). Cosmetic Industry Requirements Regarding Skin Models for Cosmetic Testing. In *Skin Tissue Models for Regenerative Medicine* (Elsevier), pp. 3–37. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-810545-0.00001-2>.
412. Rogiers, V. (2019). Chapter 3.1 - Animal-free Cosmetics in Europe. In *The History of Alternative Test Methods in Toxicology History of Toxicology and Environmental Health*, M. Balls, R. Combes, and A. Worth, eds. (Academic Press), pp. 157–166. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-813697-3.00019-6>.
413. Moon, S., Kim, D.H., and Shin, J.U. (2021). *In Vitro* Models Mimicking Immune Response in the Skin. *Yonsei Med. J.* 62, 969–980. <https://doi.org/10.3349/ymj.2021.62.11.969>.
414. Mori, N., Morimoto, Y., and Takeuchi, S. (2017). Skin integrated with perfusable vascular channels on a chip. *Biomaterials* 116, 48–56. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biomaterials.2016.11.031>.
415. Park, A.Y., Bourtembourg, M., Chrétien, A., Hubaux, R., Lancelot, C., Salmon, M., and Fitton, J.H. (2021). Modulation of Gene Expression in a Sterile Atopic Dermatitis Model and Inhibition of Staphylococcus aureus Adhesion by Fucoic Acid. *Dermatopathology* 8, 69–83. <https://doi.org/10.3390/dermatopathology8020012>.
416. Rogiers, V.; EEMCO Group (2001). EEMCO Guidance for the Assessment of Transepidermal Water Loss in Cosmetic Sciences. *Skin Pharmacol. Physiol.* 14, 117–128. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000056341>.
417. Díez-Sales, O., Nacher, A., Merino, M., and Merino, V. (2018). Alternative Methods to Animal Testing in Safety Evaluation of Cosmetic Products. In *Analysis of Cosmetic Products* (Elsevier), pp. 551–584. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-63508-2.00017-5>.
418. Adler, S., Basketter, D., Creton, S., Pelkonen, O., Van Benthem, J., Zuang, V., Andersen, K.E., Angers-Loustau, A., Aptula, A., Bal-Price, A., et al. (2011). Alternative (non-animal) methods for cosmetics testing: current status and future prospects—2010. *Arch. Toxicol.* 85, 367–485. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-011-0693-2>.
419. Reddy, N., Lynch, B., Gujral, J., and Karnik, K. (2023). Alternatives to animal testing in toxicity testing: Current status and future perspectives in food safety assessments. *Food Chem. Toxicol.* 179, 113944. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fct.2023.113944>.
420. OECD (2019). Test No. 432: *In Vitro* 3T3 NRU Phototoxicity Test, OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals, Section 4 (Paris: OECD Publishing). <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264071162-en>.
421. OECD (2023). Test No. 498: *In Vitro* Phototoxicity - Reconstructed Human Epidermis Phototoxicity Test Method, OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals, Section 4 (Paris: Éditions OCDE). <https://doi.org/10.1787/7b2f9ea0-en>.
422. Coecke, S., Pelkonen, O., Leite, S.B., Bernauer, U., Bessems, J.G., Bois, F.Y., Gundert-Remy, U., Loizou, G., Testai, E., and Zaldivar, J.-M. (2013). Toxicokinetics as a key to the integrated toxicity risk assessment based primarily on non-animal approaches. *Toxicol. Vitro* 27, 1570–1577. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tiv.2012.06.012>.
423. Dusinska, M., Rundén-Pran, E., Schnekenburger, J., and Kanno, J. (2017). Chapter 3 - Toxicity Tests: *In Vitro* and *In Vivo*. In *Adverse Effects of Engineered Nanomaterials, Second Edition*, B. Fadeel, A. Pietroiusti, and A.A. Shvedova, eds. (Academic Press), pp. 51–82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809199-9.00003-3>.
424. Boughton, R. (2007). *Vitro Toxicology for Cosmetics: Regulatory Requirements, Biological Limitations*. In *Global Regulatory Issues for the Cosmetics Industry*, C.I. Betton, ed. (England: Delphic HSE Solutions Ltd), pp. 83–115.
425. REACH Regulation for cosmetic products (2024). Tox Partner, Cosmetics Regulatory News. <https://www.toxpartner.com/articles/reach-regulation-for-cosmetic-products/>.
426. Costa, J.P., Custódio, L., and Reis, C.P. (2023). Exploring the Potential of Using Marine-Derived Ingredients: From the Extraction to Cutting-Edge Cosmetics. *Mar. Drugs* 21, 620. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md21120620>.

427. Alexander, H., Brown, S., Danby, S., and Flohr, C. (2018). Research Techniques Made Simple: Transepidermal Water Loss Measurement as a Research Tool. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* *138*, 2295–2300.e1. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2018.09.001>.
428. Stefaniak, A.B., Plessis, J.D., John, S.M., Eloff, F., Agner, T., Chou, T.C., Nixon, R., Steiner, M.F.C., Kudla, I., and Linn Holness, D. (2013). International guidelines for the *in vivo* assessment of skin properties in non-clinical settings: part 1. pH. *Skin Res. Technol.* *19*, 59–68. <https://doi.org/10.1111/srt.12016>.
429. Jang, H., Matsuda, A., Jung, K., Karasawa, K., Matsuda, K., Oida, K., Ishizaka, S., Ahn, G., Amagai, Y., Moon, C., et al. (2016). Skin pH Is the Master Switch of Kallikrein 5-Mediated Skin Barrier Destruction in a Murine Atopic Dermatitis Model. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* *136*, 127–135. <https://doi.org/10.1038/JID.2015.363>.
430. Draelos, Z.D. (2014). Cosmeceuticals: Efficacy and influence on skin tone. *Dermatol. Clin.* *32*, 137–143. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.det.2013.12.002>.
431. Piérard, G. (1998). EEMCO guidance for the assessment of skin colour. *J. Eur. Acad. Dermatol. Venereol.* *10*, 1–11. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0926-9959\(97\)00183-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0926-9959(97)00183-9).
432. (2022). ISO 24442:2022 - Cosmetics — Sun Protection Test Methods — *In Vivo* Determination of Sunscreen UVA Protection, Edition 2, p. 56. <https://www.iso.org/standard/75496.html>.
433. Heckman, C.J., Chandler, R., Kloss, J.D., Benson, A., Rooney, D., Munshi, T., Darlow, S.D., Perlis, C., Manne, S.L., and Oslin, D.W. (2013). Minimal Erythema Dose (MED) Testing. *JoVE* *50175*, e50175. <https://doi.org/10.3791/50175>.
434. Hwang, Y.J., Park, H.J., Hahn, H.J., Kim, J.Y., Ko, J.H., Lee, Y.W., Choe, Y.B., and Ahn, K.J. (2011). Immediate pigment darkening and persistent pigment darkening as means of measuring the ultraviolet A protection factor *in vivo*: a comparative study: IPD and PPD for measuring UVAPF. *Br. J. Dermatol.* *164*, 1356–1361. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2133.2011.10225.x>.
435. Pandel, R., Poljšak, B., Godic, A., and Dahmane, R. (2013). Skin Photoaging and the Role of Antioxidants in Its Prevention. *ISRN Dermatol.* *2013*, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/930164>.
436. Qassem, M., and Kyriacou, P. (2019). Review of Modern Techniques for the Assessment of Skin Hydration. *Cosmetics* *6*, 19. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics6010019>.
437. Plessis, J.D., Stefaniak, A., Eloff, F., John, S., Agner, T., Chou, T., Nixon, R., Steiner, M., Franken, A., Kudla, I., and Holness, L. (2013). International guidelines for the *in vivo* assessment of skin properties in non-clinical settings: Part 2. transepidermal water loss and skin hydration. *Skin Res. Technol.* *19*, 265–278. <https://doi.org/10.1111/srt.12037>.
438. Thielemann, A.M., Chavez, H., and Sandoval, M.A. (1990). A quantitative method for assessing cosmetic efficacy at reducing wrinkles. *J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem.* *1*, 243–248.
439. Jacobi, U., Chen, M., Frankowski, G., Sinkgraven, R., Hund, M., Rzany, B., Sterry, W., and Lademann, J. (2004). *In vivo* determination of skin surface topography using an optical 3D device. *Skin Res. Technol.* *10*, 207–214. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0846.2004.00075.x>.
440. Monteiro Rodrigues, L., and Fluhr, J.W.; the EEMCO Group (2020). EEMCO Guidance for the *in vivo* Assessment of Biomechanical Properties of the Human Skin and Its Annexes: Revisiting Instrumentation and Test Modes. *Skin Pharmacol. Physiol.* *33*, 44–60. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000504063>.
441. Sulaiman, W.M.A.W., Azad, A.K., Daud, N.A., and Sunzida, N.K. (2016). Evaluation of skin elasticity after used different seaweed containing products by DermaLab® Combo. *Asian J. Pharm. Pharm.* *3*, 72–76.
442. Al-Bader, T., Byrne, A., Gillbro, J., Mitarotonda, A., Metois, A., Vial, F., Rawlings, A.V., and Laloëuf, A. (2012). Effect of cosmetic ingredients as anticellulite agents: synergistic action of actives with *in vitro* and *in vivo* efficacy. *J. Cosmet. Dermatol.* *11*, 17–26. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1473-2165.2011.00594.x>.
443. Berardesca, E., Abril, E., Rona, C., Vesnaver, R., Cenni, A., and Oliva, M. (2012). An effective night slimming topical treatment. *Int. J. Cosmet. Sci.* *34*, 263–272. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2494.2012.00712.x>.
444. Firooz, A., Estarabadi, A.R., and Zartab, H. (2015). Measurement of Skin Surface Sebum. In *Measuring the Skin*, P. Humbert, H. Maibach, F. Fanian, and P. Agache, eds. (Springer International Publishing), pp. 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-26594-0_14-1.
445. Thomfeldt, C., Rizer, R.L., and Trookman, N.S. (2013). Blockade of Melanin Synthesis, Activation and Distribution Pathway by a Nonprescription Natural Regimen Is Equally Effective to a Multiple Prescription-Based Therapeutic Regimen. *J. Drugs Dermatol.* *12*, 1449–1454.
446. Murphy, M.J., and Dow, A.A. (2021). Clinical studies of the safety and efficacy of macroalgae extracts in cosmeceuticals. *J. Clin. Aesthet. Dermatol.* *14*, 37–41.
447. Domoto, N., Koriyama, T., Chu, B.S., and Tsuji, T. (2012). Evaluation of the efficacy of orange roughy (*Hoplostetbus atlanticus*) oil in subjects with dry skin. *Int. J. Cosmet. Sci.* *34*, 322–327. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2494.2012.00719.x>.
448. Huber, P. (2017). Sensory Measurement - Evaluation and Testing of Cosmetic Products. In *Cosmetic Science and Technology: Theoretical Principles and Applications*, pp. 617–633. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-802005-0.00037-9>.
449. Serup, J., Jemec, G.B.E., and Grove, G.L. (2006). *Handbook of Non-invasive Methods and the Skin*. In CRC Press (Taylor & Francis Group), pp. 579–591.
450. Leelapompisid, P., and Jiranusornkul, S. (2014). A Novel Moisturizer Extracted from Freshwater Macroalga [*Rhizoclonium hieroglyphicum* (C.Agarth) K tzing] for Skin Care Cosmetic. *Chiang Mai J. Sci.* *41*, 1195.
451. Sotelo, C.G., Blanco, M., Ramos, P., Vázquez, J.A., and Perez-Martin, R.I. (2021). Sustainable Sources from Aquatic Organisms for Cosmeceuticals Ingredients. *Cosmetics* *8*, 48. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics8020048>.
452. Hafting, J.T., Craigie, J.S., Stengel, D.B., Loureiro, R.R., Buschmann, A.H., Yarish, C., Edwards, M.D., and Critchley, A.T. (2015). Prospects and challenges for industrial production of seaweed bioactives. *J. Phycol.* *51*, 821–837. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jpy.12326>.
453. Leal, M.C., Rocha, R.J.M., Rosa, R., and Calado, R. (2018). Aquaculture of marine non-food organisms: what, why and how? *Rev. Aquacult.* *10*, 400–423. <https://doi.org/10.1111/raq.12168>.
454. Rudovica, V., Rotter, A., Gaudêncio, S.P., Novoveská, L., Akgül, F., Akslen-Hoel, L.K., Alexandrino, D.A.M., Anne, O., Arbidans, L., Atanassova, M., et al. (2021). Valorization of Marine Waste: Use of Industrial By-Products and Beach Wrack Towards the Production of High Added-Value Products. *Front. Mar. Sci.* *8*, 723333. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2021.723333>.
455. Abdur Razzak, S., Bahar, K., Islam, K.O., Haniffa, A.K., Faruque, M.O., Hossain, S.Z., and Hossain, M.M. (2024). Microalgae cultivation in photobioreactors: Sustainable solutions for a greener future. *Green Chem. Eng.* *5*, 418–439. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gce.2023.10.004>.
456. Vandermies, M., and Fickers, P. (2019). Bioreactor-Scale Strategies for the Production of Recombinant Protein in the Yeast *Yarrowia lipolytica*. *Microorganisms* *7*, 40. <https://doi.org/10.3390/microorganisms7020040>.
457. Zhang, Y., Arends, J.B.A., Van De Wiele, T., and Boon, N. (2011). Bioreactor technology in marine microbiology: From design to future application. *Biotechnol. Adv.* *29*, 312–321. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biotechadv.2011.01.004>.
458. Abid, F., Zahid, M.A., Abedin, Z.U., Nizami, S.B., Abid, M.J., Kazmi, S.Z.H., Khan, S.U., Hasan, H., Ali, M., and Gul, A. (2018). Omics Approaches in Marine Biotechnology. In *Omics Technologies and*

- Bio-Engineering (Elsevier), pp. 47–61. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-804659-3.00003-8>.
459. Gov, E., and Arga, K.Y. (2014). Systems biology solutions to challenges in marine biotechnology. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 1, 1. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2014.00014>.
460. Karsenti, E., Acinas, S.G., Bork, P., Bowler, C., De Vargas, C., Raes, J., Sullivan, M., Arendt, D., Benzoni, F., Claverie, J.-M., et al. (2011). A Holistic Approach to Marine Eco-Systems Biology. *PLoS Biol.* 9, e1001177. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1001177>.
461. Bailey, J.E. (1991). Toward a Science of Metabolic Engineering. *Science* 252, 1668–1675. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.2047876>.
462. Stephanopoulos, G., and Vallino, J.J. (1991). Network Rigidity and Metabolic Engineering in Metabolite Overproduction. *Science* 252, 1675–1681. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1904627>.
463. Stephanopoulos, G. (2012). Synthetic Biology and Metabolic Engineering. *ACS Synth. Biol.* 1, 514–525. <https://doi.org/10.1021/sb300094q>.
464. Jester, B.W., Zhao, H., Gewe, M., Adame, T., Perruzza, L., Bolick, D.T., Agosti, J., Khuong, N., Kuestner, R., Gamble, C., et al. (2022). Development of spirulina for the manufacture and oral delivery of protein therapeutics. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 40, 956–964. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41587-022-01249-7>.
465. Santos-Merino, M., Singh, A.K., and Ducat, D.C. (2019). New Applications of Synthetic Biology Tools for Cyanobacterial Metabolic Engineering. *Front. Bioeng. Biotechnol.* 7, 33. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fbioe.2019.00033>.
466. Wolf, S., Becker, J., Tsuge, Y., Kawaguchi, H., Kondo, A., Marienhagen, J., Bott, M., Wendisch, V.F., and Wittmann, C. (2021). Advances in metabolic engineering of *Corynebacterium glutamicum* to produce high-value active ingredients for food, feed, human health, and well-being. *Essays Biochem.* 65, 197–212. <https://doi.org/10.1042/EBC20200134>.
467. Cheng, F., Luozhong, S., Guo, Z., Yu, H., and Stephanopoulos, G. (2017). Enhanced Biosynthesis of Hyaluronic Acid Using Engineered *Corynebacterium glutamicum* Via Metabolic Pathway Regulation. *Biotechnol. J.* 12, 1700191. <https://doi.org/10.1002/biot.201700191>.
468. Juteršek, M., Petek, M., Ramsak, Ž., Moreno-Giménez, E., Gianoglio, S., Mateos-Fernández, R., Orzáez, D., Gruden, K., and Baebler, S. (2022). Transcriptional deregulation of stress-growth balance in *Nicotiana benthamiana* biofactories producing insect sex pheromones. *Front. Plant Sci.* 13, 941338. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2022.941338>.
469. Kastberg, L.L.B., Ard, R., Jensen, M.K., and Workman, C.T. (2022). Burden Imposed by Heterologous Protein Production in Two Major Industrial Yeast Cell Factories: Identifying Sources and Mitigation Strategies. *Front. Fungal Biol.* 3, 827704. <https://doi.org/10.3389/ffunb.2022.827704>.
470. Stengel, D.B., and Connan, S. (2015). Marine Algae: a Source of Biomass for Biotechnological Applications. *Methods Mol. Biol.* 1308, 1–37. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-2684-8_1.
471. Dunlap, W.C., Jaspars, M., Hranueli, D., Battershill, C.N., Perić-Concha, N., Zucko, J., Wright, S.H., and Long, P.F. (2006). New Methods for Medicinal Chemistry - Universal Gene Cloning and Expression Systems for Production of Marine Bioactive Metabolites. *Curr. Med. Chem.* 13, 697–710. <https://doi.org/10.2174/092986706776055643>.
472. Mindt, M., Ferrer, L., Bosch, D., Cankar, K., and Wendisch, V.F. (2023). De novo tryptophanase-based indole production by metabolically engineered *Corynebacterium glutamicum*. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 107, 1621–1634. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-023-12397-4>.
473. Saulnier, E., Brind'Amour, A., Tableau, A., Rufino, M.M., Dauvin, J., Luczak, C., and Le Bris, H. (2019). Seasonality in coastal macrobenthic biomass and its implications for estimating secondary production using empirical models. *Limnol. Oceanogr.* 64, 935–949. <https://doi.org/10.1002/lno.11086>.
474. Udayan, A., Sirohi, R., Sreekumar, N., Sang, B.-I., and Sim, S.J. (2022). Mass cultivation and harvesting of microalgal biomass: Current trends and future perspectives. *Bioresour. Technol.* 344, 126406. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2021.126406>.
475. Inostroza, C., El Bahraoui, N., Rivera-Tinoco, R., and Acién, F.G. (2022). Uses of electro-coagulation-flocculation (ECF) for the pre-concentration of microalgae biomass. *Process Biochem.* 122, 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procbio.2022.09.012>.
476. Visigalli, S., Barberis, M.G., Turolla, A., Canziani, R., Berden Zrimec, M., Reinhardt, R., and Ficara, E. (2021). Electrocoagulation-flotation (ECF) for microalgae harvesting – A review. *Separ. Purif. Technol.* 271, 118684. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seppur.2021.118684>.
477. Branyikova, I., Prochazkova, G., Potocar, T., Jezkova, Z., and Branyik, T. (2018). Harvesting of Microalgae by Flocculation. *Fermentation* 4, 93. <https://doi.org/10.3390/fermentation4040093>.
478. Xia, L., Li, Y., Huang, R., and Song, S. (2017). Effective harvesting of microalgae by coagulation-flotation. *R. Soc. Open Sci.* 4, 170867. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.170867>.
479. Fasaei, F., Bitter, J.H., Slegers, P.M., and Van Boxtel, A.J.B. (2018). Techno-economic evaluation of microalgae harvesting and dewatering systems. *Algal Res.* 31, 347–362. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2017.11.038>.
480. Lee, J., Kwak, M., Chang, Y.K., and Kim, D. (2021). Green solvent-based extraction of chlorophyll a from *Nannochloropsis* sp. Using 2,3-butenediol. *Separ. Purif. Technol.* 276, 119248. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seppur.2021.119248>.
481. Hafting, J.T., Critchley, A.T., Cornish, M.L., Huble, S.A., and Archibald, A.F. (2012). On-land cultivation of functional seaweed products for human usage. *J. Appl. Phycol.* 24, 385–392. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10811-011-9720-1>.
482. Wijesinghe, W.A.J.P., and Jeon, Y.-J. (2012). Enzyme-assisted extraction (EAE) of bioactive components: A useful approach for recovery of industrially important metabolites from seaweeds: A review. *Fitoterapia* 83, 6–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fitote.2011.10.016>.
483. Vicente, F.A., Hren, R., Novak, U., Čuček, L., Likožar, B., and Vujanović, A. (2024). Energy demand distribution and environmental impact assessment of chitosan production from shrimp shells. *Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev.* 192, 114204. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2023.114204>.
484. Alboofetileh, M., Rezaei, M., Tabarsa, M., and You, S. (2019). Ultrasound-assisted extraction of sulfated polysaccharide from *Nizamuddiniazanardinii*: Process optimization, structural characterization, and biological properties. *J. Food Process. Eng.* 42, e12979. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jfpe.12979>.
485. Cunha, S.C., and Fernandes, J.O. (2018). Extraction techniques with deep eutectic solvents. *TrAC, Trends Anal. Chem.* 105, 225–239. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trac.2018.05.001>.
486. Mohammadi, S., Alfaro, A.C., Baroutian, S., and Seyfoddin, A. (2022). Extraction of bioactive compounds from black-footed abalone (*Haliotis iris*) using subcritical water extraction. *J. Chem. Technol. Biotechnol.* 97, 3511–3519. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jctb.7212>.
487. Grimes, S.M., and Lateef, H. (2013). Recovery of Chondroitin Sulphate and Hyaluronic Acid from Simulated Scallop Gut Waste Using Ionic Liquid Methodology. *Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology, Sep 5-7, 2013, Athens, Greece*.
488. Grosso, C., Valentão, P., Ferreres, F., and Andrade, P.B. (2015). Alternative and Efficient Extraction Methods for Marine-Derived Compounds. *Mar. Drugs* 13, 3182–3230. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md13053182>.
489. Veggi, P., Martínez, J., Meireles, M., and Meireles, M.A. (2013). Microwave-assisted extraction for bioactive compounds theory and practice. *Fundamentals of Microwave Extraction. Food Eng. Series* 4, 15–53.
490. Zhao, L., Chen, G., Zhao, G., and Hu, X. (2009). Optimization of Microwave-Assisted Extraction of Astaxanthin from *Haematococcus Pluvialis* by Response Surface Methodology and Antioxidant Activities of the

- Extracts. *Separ. Sci. Technol.* **44**, 243–262. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01496390802282321>.
491. Choi, I., Choi, S.J., Chun, J.K., and Moon, T.W. (2006). Extraction yield of soluble protein and microstructure of soybean affected by microwave heating. *J. Food Process. Preserv.* **30**, 407–419. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-4549.2006.00075.x>.
492. Cinelli, P., Coltelli, M., Signori, F., Morganti, P., and Lazzeri, A. (2019). Cosmetic Packaging to Save the Environment: Future Perspectives. *Cosmetics* **6**, 26. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics6020026>.
493. Mahmud, N., Islam, J., and Tahergorabi, R. (2021). Marine Biopolymers: Applications in Food Packaging. *Processes* **9**, 2245. <https://doi.org/10.3390/pr9122245>.
494. Lomartire, S., Marques, J.C., and Gonçalves, A.M.M. (2022). An Overview of the Alternative Use of Seaweeds to Produce Safe and Sustainable Bio-Packaging. *Appl. Sci.* **12**, 3123. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app12063123>.
495. Sedayu, B.B., Cran, M.J., and Bigger, S.W. (2019). A Review of Property Enhancement Techniques for Carrageenan-based Films and Coatings. *Carbohydr. Polym.* **216**, 287–302. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2019.04.021>.
496. Morganti, P., and Coltelli, M.-B. (2019). A New Carrier for Advanced Cosmeceuticals. *Cosmetics* **6**, 10. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics6010010>.
497. Tennakoon, P., Chandika, P., Yi, M., and Jung, W.-K. (2023). Marine-derived biopolymers as potential bioplastics, an eco-friendly alternative. *iScience* **26**, 106404. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2023.106404>.
498. Ahmad, M., Nirmal, N.P., and Chuprom, J. (2016). Molecular characteristics of collagen extracted from the starry triggerfish skin and its potential in the development of biodegradable packaging film. *RSC Adv.* **6**, 33868–33879. <https://doi.org/10.1039/C6RA01275B>.
499. Dube, M., and Dube, S. (2023). Towards Sustainable Cosmetics Packaging. *Researchgate*. <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202308.0120.v1>.
500. Debeaufort, F. (2021). Active biopackaging produced from by-products and waste from food and marine industries. *FEBS Open Bio* **11**, 984–998. <https://doi.org/10.1002/2211-5463.13121>.
501. Division for ocean affairs and the law of the sea. *Oceans & Law of the sea*. https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_overview_convention.htm.
502. Biodiversity strategy for 2030 (2024). European Commission. Energy, Climate Change, Environment. https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030_en.
503. Nature Restoration Law (2024). European Commission. Energy, Climate Change, Environment. https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/nature-and-biodiversity/nature-restoration-law_en.
504. Marine environment. EU policies to protect Europe's ocean, seas and coasts (2024). European Commission. Energy, Climate Change, Environment. https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/marine-environment_en.
505. Schneider, X.T., Stroil, B.K., Tourapi, C., Rebours, C., Gaudêncio, S.P., Novoveska, L., and Vasquez, M.I. (2022). Responsible Research and Innovation Framework, the Nagoya Protocol and Other European Blue Biotechnology Strategies and Regulations: Gaps Analysis and Recommendations for Increased Knowledge in the Marine Biotechnology Community. *Mar. Drugs* **20**, 290. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md20050290>.
506. Schneider, X.T., Stroil, B.K., Tourapi, C., Rebours, C., Novoveska, L., Vasquez, M.I., and Gaudêncio, S.P. (2023). Improving awareness, understanding, and enforcement of responsibilities and regulations in Blue Biotechnology. *Trends Biotechnol.* **41**, 1327–1331. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tibtech.2023.05.011>.
507. Arrieta, J.M., Arnaud-Haond, S., and Duarte, C.M. (2010). What lies underneath: Conserving the oceans' genetic resources. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **107**, 18318–18324. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0911897107>.
508. Rotter, A., Giannakourou, A., Argente García, J.E., Quero, G.M., Auregan, C., Triantaphyllidis, G., Venetsanopoulou, A., De Carolis, R., Efstathiou, C., Aboal, M., et al. (2023). Identification of Marine Biotechnology Value Chains with High Potential in the Northern Mediterranean Region. *Mar. Drugs* **21**, 416. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md21070416>.
509. Sankaran, J.K., and Mouly, V.S. (2007). Managing innovation in an emerging sector: the case of marine-based nutraceuticals. *R. & D. Management* **37**, 329–344. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9310.2007.00479.x>.
510. Espinosa-Leal, C.A., and Garcia-Lara, S. (2019). Current Methods for the Discovery of New Active Ingredients from Natural Products for Cosmeceutical Applications. *Planta Med.* **85**, 535–551. <https://doi.org/10.1055/a-0857-6633>.
511. Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on Cosmetic Products.
512. Bekiari, M. (2023). Marine Bioprospecting: Understanding the Activity and Some Challenges Related to Environmental Protection, Scientific Research, Ethics, and the Law. In *Blue Planet Law: The Ecology of our Economic and Technological World*, M.d.G. Garcia and A. Cortès, eds. (Springer International Publishing), pp. 237–252. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-24888-7_19.
513. Rotter, A., Gaudêncio, S.P., Klun, K., Macher, J.-N., Thomas, O.P., Deniz, I., Edwards, C., Grigalione-Bembič, E., Ljubesić, Z., Robbins, J., et al. (2021). A New Tool for Faster Construction of Marine Biotechnology Collaborative Networks. *Front. Mar. Sci.* **8**, 685164. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2021.685164>.
514. Gawel, E., Pannicke, N., and Hagemann, N. (2019). A Path Transition Towards a Bioeconomy—The Crucial Role of Sustainability. *Sustainability* **11**, 3005. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11113005>.
515. Lawrence, A.J., Affifi, R., Ahmed, M., Khalifa, S., and Paget, T. (2010). Bioactivity as an Options Value of Sea Cucumbers in the Egyptian Red Sea. *Conserv. Biol.* **24**, 217–225. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2009.01294.x>.
516. Rotter, A., Bacu, A., Barbier, M., Bertoni, F., Bones, A.M., Cancela, M.L., Carlsson, J., Carvalho, M.F., Ceglowska, M., Dalay, M.C., et al. (2020). A New Network for the Advancement of Marine Biotechnology in Europe and Beyond. *Front. Mar. Sci.* **7**, 278. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2020.00278>.
517. Yang, Y., Chen, L., Jia, F., and Xu, Z. (2019). Complementarity of circular economy practices: an empirical analysis of Chinese manufacturers. *Int. J. Prod. Res.* **57**, 6369–6384. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00207543.2019.1566664>.
518. Tawfik, A., Eraky, M., Alhajeri, N.S., Osman, A.I., and Rooney, D.W. (2022). Cultivation of microalgae on liquid anaerobic digester for depollution, biofuels and cosmetics: a review. *Environ. Chem. Lett.* **20**, 3631–3656. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10311-022-01481-2>.
519. Bikker, P., Van Krimpen, M.M., Van Wikselaar, P., Houweling-Tan, B., Scaccia, N., Van Hal, J.W., Huijgen, W.J.J., Cone, J.W., and López-Contreras, A.M. (2016). Biorefinery of the green seaweed *Ulva lactuca* to produce animal feed, chemicals and biofuels. *J. Appl. Phycol.* **28**, 3511–3525. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10811-016-0842-3>.
520. Balina, K., Romagnoli, F., and Blumberga, D. (2017). Seaweed biorefinery concept for sustainable use of marine resources. *Energy Proc.* **128**, 504–511. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egypro.2017.09.067>.
521. Morocho-Jácome, A.L., Ruscinc, N., Martinez, R.M., De Carvalho, J.C.M., Santos De Almeida, T., Rosado, C., Costa, J.G., Velasco, M.V.R., and Baby, A.R. (2020). (Bio)Technological aspects of microalgae pigments for cosmetics. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* **104**, 9513–9522. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-020-10936-x>.
522. Chew, K.W., Yap, J.Y., Show, P.L., Suan, N.H., Juan, J.C., Ling, T.C., Lee, D.-J., and Chang, J.-S. (2017). Microalgae biorefinery: High value products perspectives. *Bioresour. Technol.* **229**, 53–62. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2017.01.006>.
523. Zhu, L. (2015). Biorefinery as a promising approach to promote microalgae industry: An innovative framework. *Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev.* **41**, 1376–1384. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2014.09.040>.

524. Sivaramakrishnan, R., Suresh, S., Kanwal, S., Ramadoss, G., Ramprakash, B., and Incharoensakdi, A. (2022). Microalgal Biorefinery Concepts' Developments for Biofuel and Bioproducts: Current Perspective and Bottlenecks. *IJMS* 23, 2623. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms23052623>.
525. Wang, K., Khoo, K.S., Leong, H.Y., Nagarajan, D., Chew, K.W., Ting, H.Y., Selvarajoo, A., Chang, J.-S., and Show, P.L. (2022). How does the Internet of Things (IoT) help in microalgae biorefinery? *Biotechnol. Adv.* 54, 107819. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biotechadv.2021.107819>.
526. Bhatia, S.K., Mehariya, S., Bhatia, R.K., Kumar, M., Pugazhendhi, A., Awasthi, M.K., Atabani, A.E., Kumar, G., Kim, W., Seo, S.-O., and Yang, Y.H. (2021). Wastewater based microalgal biorefinery for bio-energy production: Progress and challenges. *Sci. Total Environ.* 751, 141599. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.141599>.
527. Mehariya, S., Goswami, R.K., Karthikeyan, O.P., and Verma, P. (2021). Microalgae for high-value products: A way towards green nutraceutical and pharmaceutical compounds. *Chemosphere* 280, 130553. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2021.130553>.
528. Li, S., Zhao, S., Yan, S., Qiu, Y., Song, C., Li, Y., and Kitamura, Y. (2019). Food processing wastewater purification by microalgae cultivation associated with high value-added compounds production — A review. *Chin. J. Chem. Eng.* 27, 2845–2856. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjche.2019.03.028>.
529. Kumar, L., and Bharadvaja, N. (2020). A review on microalgae biofuel and biorefinery: challenges and way forward. *Energy Sources Part A Recov. Utili. Environ. Effects* 1, 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15567036.2020.1836084>.
530. Milano, J., Ong, H.C., Masjuki, H.H., Chong, W.T., Lam, M.K., Loh, P.K., and Vellayan, V. (2016). Microalgae biofuels as an alternative to fossil fuel for power generation. *Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev.* 58, 180–197. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2015.12.150>.
531. Vanthoor-Koopmans, M., Wijffels, R.H., Barbosa, M.J., and Eppink, M.H.M. (2013). Biorefinery of microalgae for food and fuel. *Bioresour. Technol.* 135, 142–149. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2012.10.135>.
532. Yen, H.-W., Hu, L.-C., Chen, C.-Y., Ho, S.-H., Lee, D.-J., and Chang, J.-S. (2013). Microalgae-based biorefinery – From biofuels to natural products. *Bioresour. Technol.* 135, 166–174. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2012.10.099>.
533. Katiyar, R., Banerjee, S., and Arora, A. (2021). Recent advances in the integrated biorefinery concept for the valorization of algal biomass through sustainable routes. *Biofuels Bioprod. Bioref.* 15, 879–898. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bbb.2187>.
534. Djamai, W., Mazzei, R., Bazzarelli, F., Dahmani, B., and Giorno, L. (2019). Membrane-assisted biorefinery of microalgae to obtain enriched fractions of bioderived molecules. *Biofuels Bioprod. Bioref.* 13, 878–888. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bbb.2006>.
535. Nobre, B.P., Villalobos, F., Barragán, B.E., Oliveira, A.C., Batista, A.P., Marques, P.A.S.S., Mendes, R.L., Sovová, H., Palavra, A.F., and Gouveia, L. (2013). A biorefinery from *Nannochloropsis* sp. microalga – Extraction of oils and pigments. Production of biohydrogen from the left-over biomass. *Bioresour. Technol.* 135, 128–136. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2012.11.084>.
536. García Prieto, C.V., Ramos, F.D., Estrada, V., Villar, M.A., and Diaz, M.S. (2017). Optimization of an integrated algae-based biorefinery for the production of biodiesel, astaxanthin and PHB. *Energy* 139, 1159–1172. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2017.08.036>.
537. Gifuni, I., Pollio, A., Safi, C., Marzocchella, A., and Olivieri, G. (2019). Current Bottlenecks and Challenges of the Microalgal Biorefinery. *Trends Biotechnol.* 37, 242–252. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tibtech.2018.09.006>.
538. Laurens, L.M., and McMillan, J.D. (2017). *State of Technology Review on Algae Bioenergy*.
539. *Cosmetics Ingredients Database* (2024). Online Raw Materials Search. <https://cosmetics.specialchem.com/>.
540. Siahaan, E.A., Agusman, Pangestuti, R., Shin, K.-H., and Kim, S.-K. (2022). Potential Cosmetic Active Ingredients Derived from Marine By-Products. *Mar. Drugs* 20, 734. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md20120734>.
541. Wang, T., Jónsdóttir, R., and Ólafsdóttir, G. (2009). Total phenolic compounds, radical scavenging and metal chelation of extracts from Icelandic seaweeds. *Food Chem.* 116, 240–248. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2009.02.041>.
542. Koivikko, R., Loponen, J., Honkanen, T., and Jormalainen, V. (2005). Contents of soluble, cell-wall-bound and exuded phlorotannins in the brown alga *Fucus vesiculosus*, with implications on their ecological functions. *J. Chem. Ecol.* 31, 195–212. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10886-005-0984-2>.
543. Hermund, D.B., Yeşiltaş, B., Honold, P., Jónsdóttir, R., Kristinsson, H.G., and Jacobsen, C. (2015). Characterisation and antioxidant evaluation of Icelandic *F. vesiculosus* extracts *in vitro* and in fish-oil-enriched milk and mayonnaise. *J. Funct. Foods* 19, 828–841. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jff.2015.02.020>.
544. Wang, T., Jónsdóttir, R., Liu, H., Gu, L., Kristinsson, H.G., Raghavan, S., and Ólafsdóttir, G. (2012). Antioxidant Capacities of Phlorotannins Extracted from the Brown Algae *Fucus vesiculosus*. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 60, 5874–5883. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jf3003653>.
545. Jónsdóttir, R., Eidsdóttir Bakken, H., Kuttner, E., and G. Kristinsson, H. (2014). Náttúruleg Húðvörn Úr Hafinu/Natural Skin Protection from the Ocean. *Matis Report* 40-14. <https://matis.is/skyrsla/natturuleg-hudvorn-ur-hafinu-natural-skin-protection-from-the-ocean/>.
546. Kristinsson, H.G., and Jónsdóttir, R. (2014). *Nordic Marine 3 Innovation Programme “Novel Bioactive Seaweed Based Ingredients and Products” P11071. Final Report to the Nordic Innovation*.
547. Poyato, C., Thomsen, B.R., Hermund, D.B., Ansorena, D., Astiasarán, I., Jónsdóttir, R., Kristinsson, H.G., and Jacobsen, C. (2017). Antioxidant effect of aqueous and acetic extracts of *Fucus vesiculosus* on oxidative stability of cosmetic emulsions. *Eur. J. Lipid Sci. Technol.* 119, 1600072. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejlt.201600072>.
548. Sveinsdóttir, K., Ólafsdóttir, A., and Halldórsdóttir, H. (2018). The Effects of Skin Cream Containing Seaweed Extract on Skin. *Nordic Innovation Project “Seaweed Bioactive Ingredients with Verified In-Vivo Bioactivities” Matis Report* 21-18. <https://matis.is/skyrsla/ahrif-hudkrem-med-innihaldsefni-ur-thangi-a-hud-the-effects-of-skin-cream-containing-seaweed-extract-on-skin-2/>.
549. Pawlaczyk, M., Lelonkiewicz, M., and Wieczorowski, M. (2013). Age-dependent biomechanical properties of the skin. *pdia* 30, 302–306. <https://doi.org/10.5114/pdia.2013.38359>.
550. Guedes, A., Sousa Pinto, I., and Malcata, F. (2015). Application of Microalgae Protein to Aquafeed. In *Handbook of Marine Microalgae: Biotechnology Advances*, pp. 93–125. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-800776-1.00008-X>.
551. Ng, D., Ng, Y., Shen, H., and Lee, Y. (2015). Microalgal Biotechnology: The Way Forward. In *Handbook of Marine Microalgae*, S.-K. Kim, ed. (London: Elsevier Academic Press), pp. 69–80. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-800776-1.00006-6>.
552. Irianto, A., and Austin, B. (2002). Probiotics in aquaculture. *J. Fish. Dis.* 25, 633–642. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2761.2002.00422.x>.
553. Carballo-Cárdenas, E.C., Tuan, P.M., Janssen, M., and Wijffels, R.H. (2003). Vitamin E (α -tocopherol) production by the marine microalgae *Dunaliella tertiolecta* and *Tetraselmis suecica* in batch cultivation. *Biomol. Eng.* 20, 139–147. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1389-0344\(03\)00040-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1389-0344(03)00040-6).
554. Pertile, P., Zanella, L., Herrmann, M., Joppe, H., and Gaebler, S. (2015). Extracts of *Tetraselmis* Sp. For Cosmetic and Therapeutic Purposes. *Europe Patent N. EP2193785A3*. <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/9c/22/d4/aa2d6839f1884e/EP2193785A3.pdf>.
555. Sansone, C., Galasso, C., Orefice, I., Nuzzo, G., Luongo, E., Cutignano, A., Romano, G., Brunet, C., Fontana, A., Esposito, F., and Ianora, A. (2017). The green microalga *Tetraselmis suecica* reduces oxidative stress

- and induces repairing mechanisms in human cells. *Sci. Rep.* 7, 41215. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep41215>.
556. BioSEArch Pharmaceuticals and innovative products (2024). BioSEArch Srl. <https://www.biosearchsrl.com/>.
557. (2024). Gen-Hyal® Skincare | Prodotti essenziali per la tua bellezza. <https://genhyalskincare.com/>.
558. D'Ambra, I., and Merquiol, L. (2022). Jellyfish from Fisheries By-Catches as a Sustainable Source of High-Value Compounds with Biotechnological Applications. *Mar. Drugs* 20, 266. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md20040266>.
559. Venkatesan, J., Anil, S., Kim, S.-K., and Shim, M.S. (2017). Marine Fish Proteins and Peptides for Cosmeceuticals: A Review. *Mar. Drugs* 15, 143. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md15050143>.
560. Condon, R.H., Duarte, C.M., Pitt, K.A., Robinson, K.L., Lucas, C.H., Sutherland, K.R., Mianzan, H.W., Bogeberg, M., Purcell, J.E., Decker, M.B., et al. (2013). Recurrent jellyfish blooms are a consequence of global oscillations. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 110, 1000–1005. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1210920110>.
561. Xu, N., Peng, X.-L., Li, H.-R., Liu, J.-X., Cheng, J.-S.-Y., Qi, X.-Y., Ye, S.-J., Gong, H.-L., Zhao, X.-H., Yu, J., et al. (2021). Marine-Derived Collagen as Biomaterials for Human Health. *Front. Nutr.* 8, 702108. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnut.2021.702108>.
562. (2024). Oceanwell. <https://www.oceanwell.de/en/>.
563. (2024). Jellagen. <https://jellagen.co.uk/>.
564. Mearns-Spragg, A., Tilman, J., Tams, D., and Barnes, A. (2020). The Biological Evaluation of Jellyfish Collagen as a New Research Tool for the Growth and Culture of iPSC Derived Microglia. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 7, 689. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2020.00689>.
565. (2024). Oceanwell OceanCollagen ProAge mit ozeanischem Kollagen. <https://www.oceanwell.de/en/Shop/Face/OceanCollagen/>.
566. Products (2024). Aqua Bio Technology. <https://aquabiotechnology.com/products/>.
567. Aqua Bio Technology (2024). Aqua Bio Technology. <https://aquabiotechnology.com/>.
568. Seidr-skincare (2024). Seidr Skincare. <https://www.seidr-skincare.no/>.
569. (2024). Restorsea Innovative Skincare- A Non-Toxic and Clinically Proven Way to Ageless Beauty : Restorsea - The Only Medical Grade Skin Care Line Formulated with Non-Toxic Ingredients. <https://www.restorsea.com/>.
570. Mekas, M., Chwalek, J., MacGregor, J., and Chapas, A. (2015). An Evaluation of Efficacy and Tolerability of Novel Enzyme Exfoliation Versus Glycolic Acid in Photodamage Treatment. *J. Drugs Dermatol.* 14, 1306–1319.
571. Cine'al developes absorbing materials from Jellyfish (2024). Cine'al. <https://gust.com/companies/cine-al>.