

The Equimolar 1:1:1 Stratum Corneum Lipid Barrier Architecture (Engineering Review 2014)

Por Cristiano Ricardo · Publicado em 01/05/2014

Technical dermocosmetic engineering lecture by Prof. Cristiano Ricardo on the equimolar 1:1:1 stratum corneum lipid barrier architecture (Cutaneous Biochemistry & Lipidomics), featuring colorful schematic diagrams and clinical data.

Versão online e eventuais atualizações:

<https://professor.cristianorichardo.com/post/the-equimolar-111-stratum-corneum-lipid-barrier-architecture-2014-05-01>

Cutaneous Biochemistry & Lipidomics · Cosmetic Engineering & Science

Optimal epidermal barrier restoration necessitates a strict stoichiometry between ceramides, cholesterol, and free fatty acids.

Engineering Mechanism & Kinetic Flowchart

Ceramides (1)

Cholesterol (1)

Fatty Acids (1)

Equimolar 1:1:1 Ratio ? Optimal Barrier Regeneration

The Molecular Triad Ratio

Physiological studies demonstrate that applying ceramides alone or with unbalanced lipid proportions delays barrier recovery. Only an exact 1:1:1 equimolar ratio of Ceramides, Cholesterol, and Free Fatty Acids (e.g., Linoleic and Palmitic acid) triggers rapid lamellar body secretion in basal keratinocytes.

Ceramide EOP (Ceramide 1) & Corneocyte Envelopes

Omega-hydroxy ceramides esterified with linoleic acid (Ceramide EOP) act as structural molecular rivets that bond intracellular lipid lamellae directly to the cornified cell envelope, maintaining barrier impermeability.

Bio-Physical TEWL & Corneometry Quantification

Clinical efficacy protocols measure the reduction of evaporative water flux (g/m²/h) with

closed-chamber evaporimeters (Tewameter) and moisture capacitance (Corneometer) over 28-day cohorts.

Prof. Cristiano Ricardo

Pharmacist-Biochemist · Specialist in Cosmetic Engineering & Dermato-Pharmacology ·

Published on May 01, 2014 at 18:30