





www.material-cell.com

Hyaluronic Acid

 Tel: 1-631-869-4956

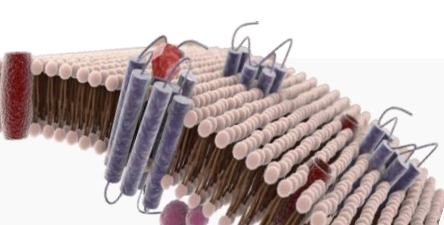
 Fax: 1-631-910-2166

 Email: info@material-cell.com

Hyaluronic Acid

Hyaluronic acid (HA) is a non-sulphated glycosaminoglycan (GAG) and is composed of repeating polymeric disaccharides of D-glucuronic acid and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine linked by a glucuronicidic β (1 \rightarrow 3) bond. It is endowed with unique physiological and biological properties including high water-holding capacity, viscoelasticity and biocompatibility. HA is one of the most hydrophilic (water-loving) molecules in nature and can be described as nature's moisturizer. It is synthesized by specific enzymes called HA synthases (HAS).

HA occurs in a vast number of configurations and shapes, depending on their size, salt concentration, pH, and associated cations. The commodity usually exists in the form of sodium, so it is also called Sodium Hyaluronate. Ranging from tissue culture scaffolds to cosmetic and food materials, HA has a wide range of unprecedented applications like osteoarthritis treatment, ophthalmic surgery, joint care, skin care, plastic surgery, drug delivery, and wound healing. The content of HA in the human body is about 15 g and conservation function of skin weakens along with HA content decreases and then skin come to rough and wrinkles appears. The oral sodium hyaluronate can support hyaluronic acid levels in the body. Currently, extraction from rooster comb and fermentation of certain attenuated strains of group A and C Streptococcus are commonly exploited for commercial HA production. After years of technological innovation, **Matexcel** can produce HA with different **molecular weights**, from 3000 to 2 million Daltons and meet different customer needs such as **research, cosmetic, food, injection and eye-drop grades**.



Cat. NO.	Product Name	Function & Application
NAT-180	Sodium Hyaluronate, food grade, 500-1800 kDa	Drink, jelly, milk, tablets, capsules and oral solution, beverage, etc.
NAT-181	Sodium Hyaluronate, food grade, ≥1000 kDa	
NAT-182	Sodium Hyaluronate, food grade, 200 kDa-600 kDa	
Sodium Hyaluronate: ≥91% Glucuronic acid: ≥44%		Light transmittance: ≥99% Loss on drying: ≤10%
pH: 6.0-8.0 Protein: <0.1%		Residue value: ≤20% Heavy metal(Pb): ≤10ppm
Arsenic: ≤2ppm Bacteria count: ≤100CFU/g		Molds & Yeast: ≤10CFU/g Colibacillus: Negative
Staphylococcus aureus: Negative		Salmonella bacteria: Negative

Cat. NO.	Product Name	Function & Application
NAT-183	Sodium Hyaluronate, cosmetic grade, >1800 kDa	Face cream, body lotion, spray, cleanser, shampoo, etc.
NAT-184	Sodium Hyaluronate, cosmetic grade, 1000 kDa-1800 kDa	
NAT-185	Sodium Hyaluronate, cosmetic grade, 10 kDa-1,000kDa	
NAT-186	Sodium Hyaluronate, cosmetic grade, 200 kDa-400kDa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender skin ● Long-lasting moisturizing ● Antioxidation and anti-aging ● Improve the skin feeling ● Emulsification effect
NAT-187	Oligo Hyaluronic Acid, cosmetic grade, <10kDa	
NAT-188	Oligo Hyaluronic Acid, cosmetic grade, degraded, <10kDa	
NAT-230	Native Tremella fuciformis Hyaluronic Acid, cosmetic grade >1000kDa	

Research Grade Sodium Hyaluronate	
Application	Hyaluronic acid may be used to study inflammation, cell signaling, cell migration, cell differentiation, tissue engineering and wound-healing.
Cat. No.	Product Name
NAT-144	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 1.2KDa
NAT-145	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 8-15KDa
NAT-146	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 10-30KDa
NAT-147	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 15-30KDa
NAT-148	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 30-50KDa
NAT-149	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 50-70KDa

NAT-150	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 70-90KDa
NAT-151	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 70-120KDa
NAT-152	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 90-110KDa
NAT-153	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 120-350KDa
NAT-154	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 130-150KDa
NAT-155	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 150-300KDa
NAT-156	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 500-750KDa
NAT-157	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 750-1000KDa
NAT-158	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 1000-1250KDa
NAT-159	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 1250-1500KDa
NAT-160	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 1500-1750KDa
NAT-161	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 1750-2000KDa
NAT-162	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 2000-2200KDa
NAT-163	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus equi, 2000-2400KDa
NAT-164	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from bovine vitreous humor
NAT-165	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from rooster comb
NAT-166	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt from Streptococcus zooepidemicus
NAT-167	FITC-labelled Hyaluronic Acid, >1000 KDa
NAT-168	TRITC-labelled Hyaluronic Acid, >1000 Kda
NAT-169	Hyaluronic acid disaccharide Δ DiHA sodium salt
NAT-170	Hyaluronic Acid Sodium Salt, 600-1000 kDa
NAT-171	Hyaluronic Acid Sodium Salt, 1000-2000 kDa
NAT-172	Hyaluronic Acid Sodium Salt, 80-100 kDa
NAT-173	Hyaluronic Acid Sodium Salt, 40-50 kDa
NAT-174	Hyaluronic Acid Sodium Salt, 8-15 kDa
NAT-175	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt, 1900 kDa
NAT-176	Hyaluronic acid sodium salt, 1000-11000 kDa
NAT-177	Sodium Hyaluronate, 250-2300 kDa
NAT-178	Sodium Hyaluronate, 7-250 kDa
NAT-179	Sodium Hyaluronate, >1000 kDa

