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Describes cooperative hybrid complexes of hyaluronic acid, a simple and economical method for production thereof and use thereof in the area of medicine, cosmetics and food.



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HYBRID COOPERATIVE COMPLEXES OF HYALURONIC ACID

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to the field of products based on hyaluronic acid.

Prior art

5 Hyaluronic acid, generally indicated hereinafter, together with its salts, called hyaluronans, as HA, is a negatively charged straight-chain polysaccharide, made up of a repetition of n disaccharide units (-4GlcUA β 1-3GlcNAc β 1-), in which D-glucuronic acid (GlcUA) and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (GlcNAc) are joined with alternating β -1,3 and β -1,4 glycosidic bonds.

10 HA is a highly water-soluble polysaccharide and solutions of HA display a non-Newtonian type of viscoelastic behaviour. These properties depend on the molecular weight (and therefore, as HA is a linear polymer, on the length of the chain), the concentration, the pH and the ionic strength.

Owing to its biological properties and functions, HA has high added value (its
15 commercial value greatly exceeds that of the other natural polysaccharides), with applications that range from the medical sector to cosmeceuticals and nutraceuticals. Its viscoelastic properties, coupled with the complete absence of toxicity or immunogenicity (the structure of HA is always the same in all living organisms in which it is present), have led to varied and extensive applications.

20 In many of these applications the performance depends on the molecular weight of the HA. For this, the average molecular weight of HA and the polydispersity index M_w/M_n (which measures the width of the curve of molecular weight distribution, where M_n is the number-average molecular weight, defined as the total weight of all the polymer molecules in a sample divided by the total number of molecules,
25 and M_w is the weight-average molecular weight, which takes into account the varying mass of the molecules present) must be the gold standards to be considered when developing production processes for HA and strategies for application.

In particular, the wide variety of biological responses of HA connected with its
30 molecular weight now mean that low molecular weight HA (L-HA) and high molecular weight HA (H-HA) must be used in context.

Description of the invention

The present invention describes cooperative hybrid complexes between L-HA and H-HA, designated with the acronym L/H-HA, their characteristics, the production process thereof and use thereof in the area of medicine, cosmetics and foodstuffs.

5 Weak forces, such as hydrogen bonds or hydrophobic interactions, can give rise to very stable interactions between molecules, if these are of the cooperative type. Cooperativeness develops when it is possible for multiple bonds to form between the molecules, and being weak, they break randomly thereafter, but can immediately reform owing to the existence of intact vicinal bonds, which maintain
10 the structural components of the bond at a distance useful for its reformation.

The molecules of HA in solution are characterized by cooperative phenomena of interaction based on formation of hydrophobic bonds and interchain hydrogen bonds, and the cooperativeness of these interactions depends on the length and therefore on the molecular weight of the chains. The long chains of H-HA give
15 stable interactions between them, which involve all the molecules present in solution, giving rise to a three-dimensional network, whereas molecules of L-HA give interactions that are less stable, leading to systems of aggregation that do not simultaneously involve all the molecules present, which instead interact in clusters. This differing mode of aggregation of H-HA and L-HA in solution is responsible for
20 the large differences in rheological behaviour, such as for example the viscosity of solutions of HA, which is a very important property for numerous applications, especially in the medical field.

The rapid drop in viscosity of solutions of HA as a function of the molecular weight in fact actually depends on this varying capacity for intermolecular interaction, so
25 that, at equal concentration, solutions of H-HA with molecular weight above $1 \cdot 10^6$ Da have viscosities of higher orders of magnitude than those of solutions of L-HA with molecular weight between $5 \cdot 10^3$ and $5 \cdot 10^5$ Da. Owing to the strong cooperativeness of the interactions between the long chains of H-HA, when L-HA is dissolved in a viscous solution of H-HA, in the short term no significant
30 differences in viscosity of the resultant solution are observed, indicating that the two molecular populations behave independently and that the formation of L/H-HA cooperative hybrid aggregates is a thermodynamically unfavourable process. Only

with the passage of time (days – weeks), a slow but constant decrease in viscosity is observed that cannot be attributed to hydrolytic processes, and this effect is more evident if the molecular weight of the L-HA is less than 10^5 Da. The continual variation of the physicochemical properties, in particular the viscosity, of these solutions makes them unsuitable for practical applications, which instead require constant rheological characteristics.

It is therefore clear, in view of the foregoing, that cooperative hybrid complexes between hyaluronic acid of low molecular weight and hyaluronic acid of high molecular weight, having properties that allow them to be used for the desired purposes, are not currently available.

Now, it was found, surprisingly, that it is possible to create stable L/H-HA cooperative hybrids by submitting aqueous solutions containing H-HA and L-HA together to a suitably configured thermal cycle.

The solutions of stable L/H-HA cooperative hybrids according to the invention are characterized by viscosities that do not change over time and that are notably lower than before the thermal cycle.

Such behaviour cannot be ascribed merely to a process of thermal depolymerization of HA.

There are four parameters that critically determine the formation of the L/H-HA complexes and their rheological properties:

- a) the simultaneous presence of the two types of HA (L-HA and H-HA) in the same solution;
- b) the molecular weight of the two species of HA used in the process of formation of the L/H-HA hybrid system;
- c) the relative proportions of the two species of HA used;
- d) the profile of the thermal cycle to which the solution is exposed.

The simultaneous presence of the two types of HA (L-HA and H-HA) in the same solution is a necessary condition because when the solution, submitted to the thermal cycle, reaches a high enough temperature, energy conditions are created that are able simultaneously to rupture all the interactions between the chains of H-HA and those between the chains of L-HA, and in these conditions the prerequisites no longer exist because the weak interactions that develop between

the molecules in solution are of the cooperative type and the polymer chains behave as independent entities. Next, when the solution is cooled within the scope of the thermal treatment cycle, interchain interactions begin to reform increasingly, which in this case develop randomly between all the molecules of HA present in solution, both of high and of low molecular weight, giving rise to hybrid systems, which are stabilized when, with increasing number of weak intermolecular bonds, their cooperativeness means that the mode of interaction that has developed between the polymer chains of different molecular weight does not change over time. Confirmation of the validity of this mechanism is the fact that, on submitting two solutions, one of L-HA and one of H-HA, separately to the thermal cycle and then mixing them together after cooling, at equal concentration of the species in solution, we do not observe the dramatic and immediate decrease in viscosity attributed to formation of the hybrid system, which can only form if the two molecular species are present simultaneously during the thermal cycle.

The molecular weight of HA used in constructing L/H-HA hybrid systems critically determines their rheological characteristics; the greater the difference in molecular weight between the L-HA and H-HA used, the greater, at equal concentration, is the decrease in viscosity of the hybrid system relative to that of the H-HA.

Cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes, characterized by a decrease in viscosity, can be obtained if the molecular weight of the L-HA is between $1 \cdot 10^4$ and $1 \cdot 10^6$ Da and that of the H-HA is given by the formula $MW_{H-HA} \geq MW_{L-HA}/0.9$.

The relative proportions of L-HA and H-HA, determining the stoichiometry of the hybrid, contribute to modification of their rheological properties relative to the species hybridized between them; the decrease in viscosity due to formation of the complex increases with increase of the L-HA/H-HA stoichiometric ratio used. Normally said ratio is between 0.1 and 10, preferably from 0.5 to 2.

The complexes according to the invention normally have a viscosity from 1.1 to 200-fold less than that of a solution containing the H-HA hyaluronic acid alone used for forming the complex

The thermal profile that leads to the formation of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA systems starting from solutions containing L-HA and H-HA envisages that the solution is first heated to temperatures between 80 and 160 °C, preferably between

100 and 120°C and then cooled rapidly to room temperature. The L/H-HA hybrid systems thus obtained are stable over time, attesting to maintenance of their rheological characteristics.

As already mentioned, the solutions of L/H-HA hybrid complexes according to the present invention can easily be obtained by mixing aqueous solutions of H-HA and L-HA of desired molecular weight and submitting the resultant solution to the thermal cycle indicated above; preferably the concentration of the solution of L-HA is between 0.01 and 50%w/w while that of the solution of H-HA is between 0.01 and 10%w/w.

10 Cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes in the solid state can be obtained from solutions containing them in various ways:

- a) by precipitation of the solutions containing them, by adding water-miscible organic solvents, such as low molecular weight alcohols, acetone, etc.;
- b) by solvent evaporation;
- 15 c) by spray-drying;
- d) by lyophilization.

Cooperative hybrid complexes similar to those described above, characterized by low values of dynamic viscosity, can moreover be obtained by high-temperature thermal treatment of aqueous solutions of H-HA with low molecular weight polysaccharides, such as chondroitin, chondroitin sulphate, dextrans, cyclodextrins, dextrans.

The cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes are, because of their rheological characteristics, of considerable interest in some biomedical applications, for example: biorevitalization of the skin by intradermal injections of HA; techniques of viscosupplementation for resolving pathological situations connected with inflammatory disorders of the joints; intra-bladder treatment of cystitis; treatment of vaginal inflammatory diseases; treatment of alveolar diseases; treatment of oral diseases.

The most important advantage connected with the use of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes is their low viscosity, which in medical practice allows the use of solutions of higher concentration, but still sufficiently fluid to be injected with small-bore needles and catheters or to be nebulized.

Once in contact with the biological environment, the cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes behave as systems for slow release of L-HA and H-HA, because the chemical complexity of the microenvironment, characterized by the presence of other species in solution and the enormous surfaces of the cellular structures, permit gradual resolution of the intermolecular interactions that characterize the complex, making both L-HA and H-HA available in context *ab initio*, molecular species that *in vivo* have differentiated roles, L-HA that of signalling by interaction with receptors present on the cell surfaces and H-HA as a fundamental constituent of the extracellular matrix.

10 Non-limiting examples are given below, describing the production, characteristics and use of the cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes.

EXAMPLE 1 - Production of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes at different temperatures.

15 Two aqueous solutions of H-HA (MW $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.5) and L-HA (MW $3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.8) were prepared at 2% w/v in distilled water, which are used for preparing the various solutions given in Table 1.

20 These solutions, containing L-HA and H-HA simultaneously, are submitted to a thermal cycle in autoclave that envisages: a) a heating phase from 25°C up to a maximum temperature in 10 min; b) maintaining this temperature for a specified period of time (10 min or 40 min); c) cooling the solution to 25°C in 10 min.

MW and polydispersity index Mw/Mn are determined using a size-exclusion chromatography system equipped with a multidetector, consisting of a four-bridge viscosimeter, a refractometer, a right angle light scattering detector (RALS) and a low angle light scattering detector (LALS), patented by the American group Viscotek (www.viscotek.com). The signal measured with the LALS is proportional to the molecular weight and the concentration, that measured with the viscosimetric detector is proportional to the sample concentration and the intrinsic viscosity, while the refractometer provides measurement of the concentration. The Viscotek apparatus not only makes it possible to determine the molecular weight of HA, but also evaluate the degree of non-uniformity of molecular weight in the population of molecules present, described by the polydispersity index Mw/Mn, automatically calculated by the Viscotek apparatus, and defined as the ratio of the

30

average molecular weight ($M_w = \sum_i m_i M_i / \sum_i m_i$ where m_i is the mass of polymer with molecular weight M_i and $\sum_i m_i$ is the total mass of polymer, an expression which, setting $m_i = n_i M_i$ can also be given as $M_w = \sum_i n_i M_i^2 / \sum_i n_i M_i$) and weight-average molecular weight ($M_n = \sum_i n_i M_i / \sum_i n_i$ where $n_i M_i$ is the mass of polymer with molecular weight M_i and $\sum_i n_i$ is the total number of moles of polymer present). The measurements of dynamic viscosity η are performed on an Anton Paar Physica MCR 301 rheometer, using a geometry with coaxial cylinders. η is determined at 25 °C at a constant shear rate ($\dot{\gamma} = 2s^{-1}$) which comes within the range of Newtonian viscosity of the polymer solution (η is constant with respect to $\dot{\gamma}$ and depends only on the conformation of the polymer in solution).

TABLE 1

Sample °	Sol. 2% w/v (mL)		H ₂ O (mL)	Initial solution	Mixing with thermal cycle- T _{max} (°C)-time (min)			
	H-HA	L-HA			120°; 10'	110°;10'	100°; 10'	100°; 40'
	η (Pa·s)							
H-HA	100	0	100	21,321	5,632	10,241	11,513	5,442
L-HA	0	100	100	0,002	< 0,001	< 0,001	< 0,001	< 0,001
L/H-HA	100	100	0	19,010	0,038	0,062	0,943	0,051
H-HA+ L-HA*	100	100	0	-----	4,334	9,523	10,530	4,912

* the two solutions at 2% w/v are first treated at high temperature and then mixed in 1:1 ratio by volume.

Table 1 – Measurement of the dynamic viscosity of solutions with a concentration of 1% w/v of L-HA (MW $3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.8) and H-HA (MW $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.5) and of the corresponding stable cooperative L/H-HA complexes with a concentration of 1% w/v and L-HA/H-HA ratio of 1:1 w/w. The thermal treatment cycle in autoclave envisages a heating phase in 10 min from 25 °C to T_{max}, remaining at T_{max} for a specified time and a cooling phase from T_{max} to 25 °C in 10 min. The measurements of η are taken immediately after the thermal treatment. The data in Table 1 demonstrate that: a) heating of solutions of H-HA in the stated conditions causes a slight hydrolysis of the long polymer chains (120 °C, 10 min

MW $9.51 \cdot 10^5$ Da; 110 °C, 10 min MW $1.04 \cdot 10^6$ Da; 100 °C, 10 min MW $1.20 \cdot 10^6$ Da; 100 °C, 40 min MW $9.10 \cdot 10^5$ Da) with proportional decrease of η ; b) heating of solutions of L-HA in the stated conditions causes a slight hydrolysis of the polymer chains (120 °C, 10 min MW $2.96 \cdot 10^4$ Da; 110 °C, 10 min MW $3.12 \cdot 10^4$ Da; 100 °C, 10 min MW $3.25 \cdot 10^4$ Da; 100 °C, 40 min MW $2.88 \cdot 10^4$ Da) with proportional decrease of η , which after heating is no longer measurable; c) simple mixing in solution of L-HA and H-HA leads, immediately after mixing, to a slight reduction of η , because with L-HA of very low molecular weight ($3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da) there is commencement of activation, even at room temperature, of partial interactions based on hydrogen bonds between short and long chains; d) heating of a solution that contains H-HA and L-HA simultaneously leads to quantitative rupture of the hydrogen bonds, causing loss of the conditions of cooperativeness previously existing between the long chains and between the short chains; e) in the subsequent cooling phase, if both short and long chains are present in solution, cooperative interactions with hydrogen bridges can be randomly restored between short and long chains, giving rise to hybrid systems stabilized by cooperative interactions; f) separate heating of solutions of H-HA and L-HA and their subsequent mixing after the cooling phase does not give rise to formation of cooperative hybrids, but to behaviour similar to that described at letter c); g) the L/H-HA hybrid, in the absence of interactions with other molecules or surfaces, remains stable at room temperature because, even if the hydrogen bonds are opened randomly, the presence of a multiplicity of such interactions along the chains keeps the structural elements responsible for bonding at a suitable distance for its reformation; h) the higher the temperature to which the H-HA + L-HA mixture is submitted or the longer the exposure time, the more effective is the formation of the cooperative hybrid.

EXAMPLE 2 - Production of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes with different composition.

Cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes of different composition are prepared by dissolving H-HA (MW $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.5) and L-HA (MW $3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.8) in 100 mL of water, as shown in Table 2. The resultant solutions are submitted to the following thermal cycle in autoclave: from 25 °C to 120 °C in 10 min, for 10 min at 120 °C, from 120 °C to 25 °C in 10 min. The dynamic viscosity of

the samples, the MW and the polydispersity index Mw/Mn of L-HA, H-HA and L/H-HA are determined as described in example 1. The data in Table 2 demonstrate the dependence of the viscosity of L/H-HA cooperative complexes on the L-HA/H-HA ratio: the higher the ratio, the lower the viscosity.

5

Table 2

Sample of L/H-HA (L-HA/H-HA w/w)	L-HA	H-HA	Treatment	$\eta_{\text{H-HA}}/\eta_{\text{L/H-HA}}$
	(g in 100 mL of water)		120 °C – 10 min η^* (Pa·s)	
0,0	0,0	1,0	5,632	-----
0,5	0,5	1,0	0,068	82,8
1,0	1,0	1,0	0,038	148,2
1,5	1,5	1,0	0,033	170,7

* The measurements of η are taken immediately after mixing.

Table 2 – Measurement of the dynamic viscosity η of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes with different L-HA/H-HA ratio. The concentration of H-HA (MW $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.5) is kept constant at 1% w/v, while that of L-HA (MW $3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.8) varies from 0 to 1.5% w/v. The thermal treatment cycle in autoclave envisages a heating phase of 10 min from 25 °C to T_{max} , remaining at T_{max} for a specified time and a cooling phase from T_{max} to 25 °C in 10 min. The measurements of η are taken immediately after the thermal treatment.

15 EXAMPLE 3 - Production of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes using L-HA of different molecular weight.

Aqueous solutions of H-HA (MW $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.5), L-HA (MW $3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.8) and L-HA (MW $2.2 \cdot 10^5$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.7) are prepared at 2% w/v in distilled water, which are used for preparing the various solutions given in Table 3.

20 The resultant solutions are submitted to the following thermal cycle in autoclave: from 25 to 120 °C in 10 min, for 10 min at 120 °C, from 120 to 25 °C in 10 min. The dynamic viscosity η of the samples, the MW and the polydispersity index Mw/Mn of L-HA, H-HA and L/H-HA are determined as described in example 1.

The data in Table 3 demonstrate that, all other parameters being equal, the lower the MW of L-HA in the cooperative hybrid, the greater is the decrease of η . On comparing the values of η of L/H-HA hybrid complexes using L-HA with MW $3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da or $2.20 \cdot 10^5$ Da the value of the ratio $\eta_{H-HA}/\eta_{L/H-HA}$ increases about 50-fold.

TABLE 3

Sample	Sol. 2% p/v (mL)		H ₂ O (mL)	Thermal treatment	$\eta_{H-HA}/\eta_{L/H-HA}$
	H-HA	L-HA		120°; 10 min	
				η (Pa·s)	
H-HA	100	0	100	5,632	-----
L-HA $3,3 \cdot 10^4$ Da	0	100	100	< 0,001	-----
L-HA $2,2 \cdot 10^5$ Da	0	100	100	0,016	-----
L/H-HA $3,3 \cdot 10^4$ Da	100	100	0	0,038	148, 2
L/H-HA $2,2 \cdot 10^5$ Da	100	100	0	1,771	3,0

Table 3 – Measurement of the dynamic viscosity η of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes with L-HA/H-HA ratio of 1 w/w, constructed with L-HA of different MW. Aqueous solutions of H-HA (MW $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.5), L-HA (MW $3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.8) and L-HA (MW $2.2 \cdot 10^5$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.7) are prepared at 2% w/v in distilled water, which are used for preparing the various solutions given in the table. The resultant solutions are submitted to the following thermal cycle in autoclave: from 25 to 120 °C in 10 min, for 10 min at 120 °C, from 120 to 25 °C in 10 min.

EXAMPLE 4 – Kinetic analysis of formation of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes with and without thermal cycle.

Aqueous solutions of H-HA (MW $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.5), L-HA (MW $3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.8) and L-HA (MW $2.2 \cdot 10^5$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.7) are prepared at 2% w/v in distilled water, which are used for preparing the various solutions given in Table 4.

Half of the resultant solutions are maintained at temperature and the other half are first submitted to the following thermal cycle in autoclave: from 25 to 120 °C in 10 min, for 10 min at 120 °C, from 120 to 25 °C in 10 min and are then maintained at

room temperature. The dynamic viscosity η is measured over time, for both series of samples. The MW, the polydispersity index M_w/M_n of L-HA, H-HA and L/H-HA and the dynamic viscosity η of the samples are determined as described in example 1.

- 5 The data in Table 4 demonstrate that: a) when MW of L-HA is of the order of 10^4 Da, formation of L/H-HA cooperative complexes begins, even if slowly, even at room temperature, because the lower cooperativeness that exists between the short chains of L-HA allows these to compete in the cooperative interactions existing between the long chains of H-HA, giving rise to the formation of hybrid systems; b) for this reason the solutions obtained by mixing, at room temperature, H-HA and L-HA with MW of the order of 10^4 Da, display a dynamic viscosity that varies over time; c) conversely, the thermal treatment generates, in a few minutes, cooperative hybrid complexes, which once they reach a condition of equilibrium do not display a change in their dynamic viscosity over time; d) when the MW of L-HA is of the order of 10^5 , in the absence of thermal treatment, simple mixing of the two solutions does not significantly alter their dynamic viscosity over time, owing to the strong cooperativeness preexisting between the chains of L-HA, which prevents their interaction with the chains of H-HA.

TABLE 4

Sample	120°; 10'		Without thermal treatment			
	Time (days)					
	0	10	0	4	14	24
	η (Pa·s)					
H-HA + L-HA $3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da	0,04	0,04	19,01	6,91	1,05	0,68
H-HA + L-HA $2.20 \cdot 10^5$ Da	1,77	1,77	24,03	23,71	22,41	21,01

- 20 Table 4 – Kinetics of the dynamic viscosity η of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes with L-HA/H-HA ratio of 1 w/w, constructed with L-HA of different MW. Aqueous solutions of H-HA (MW $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ Da; M_w/M_n 1.5), L-HA (MW $3.3 \cdot 10^4$ Da; M_w/M_n 1.8) and L-HA (MW $2.2 \cdot 10^5$ Da; M_w/M_n 1.7) are prepared at 2% w/v in distilled water, which are used for preparing the various solutions given in the

table. Half of the resultant solutions are maintained at temperature and half are first submitted to the following thermal cycle in autoclave: from 25 to 120°C in 10 min, for 10 min at 120°C, from 120 to 25°C in 10 min and are then maintained at room temperature.

- 5 EXAMPLE 5 – Preparation of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes in the solid state by precipitation from solution containing them.

The aqueous solution of the cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complex, obtained as described in example 1 with a thermal cycle that envisages exposure to a T_{\max} of 120°C for 10 min, is treated with 2 volumes of anhydrous ethanol, added slowly and with stirring. A white pulverulent precipitate is obtained, which sediments rapidly and can be dried under vacuum with heating. The process leads to formation of a white dry powder, at a yield of 99% relative to the theoretical value. The cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complex in powder, if dissolved in water at a concentration of 1% w/w, gives a solution that has the same value of dynamic viscosity η as the solution precipitated initially.

- EXAMPLE 6 – Preparation of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes in the solid state by lyophilization of solutions containing them.

The aqueous solution of the cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complex, obtained as described in example 1 with a thermal cycle that envisages exposure to a T_{\max} of 120°C for 10 min is lyophilized. A spongy mass is obtained, which is easily transformed into a white powder by mechanical treatment. The yield of lyophilized powder coincides with the theoretical value. The cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complex lyophilized in powder, if dissolved in water at a concentration 1% w/w, gives a solution that has the same value of dynamic viscosity η as the solution precipitated initially.

- EXAMPLE 7 – Preparation of cooperative hybrid C/H-HA and CS/H-HA complexes.

Aqueous solutions of H-HA (MW $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.5), chondroitin (C; MW $6.6 \cdot 10^4$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.4) and chondroitin sulphate (CS; MW $3.8 \cdot 10^4$ Da; Mw/Mn 1.4) are prepared at 2% w/v in distilled water, which are used for preparing the various solutions given in Table 5. The resultant solutions are submitted to the following thermal cycle in autoclave: from 25 to 120°C in 10 min, for 10 min at 120°C, from

120 to 25°C in 10 min. The dynamic viscosity η of the samples, the MW and the polydispersity index M_w/M_n of L-HA, H-HA and L/H-HA are determined as described in example 1.

The data in Table 5 demonstrate that: a) both chondroitin and chondroitin sulphate, with MW of the order of magnitude of 10^4 Da, give rise by thermal treatment to the formation of stable cooperative hybrid C/H-HA and CS/H-HA complexes, characterized by a low value of dynamic viscosity η ; b) simple mixing of solutions of C and CS with that of H-HA does not produce significant changes in dynamic viscosity η ; c) the η_{pre}/η_{post} ratio of the C/H-HA complex is about double that of the CS/H-HA complex.

TABLE 5

Sample	Sol. 2% p/v (mL)		H ₂ O (mL)	Thermal pretreatment	Thermal post-treatment 120°C; 10 min	η_{pre}/η_{po} ±5
	H-HA	L-HA		η (Pa•s)		
H-HA	100	0	100	21,321	5,632	-----
C	0	100	100	0,004	0,002	-----
CS	0	100	100	0,002	0,001	-----
C/H-HA	100	100	0	22,832	0,873	27,3
CS/H-HA	100	100	0	22,915	1,728	13,2

Table 5 – Measurement of the dynamic viscosity η of cooperative hybrid C/H-HA and CS/H-HA complexes. Aqueous solutions of H-HA (MW $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ Da; M_w/M_n 1.5), C (MW $6.6 \cdot 10^4$ Da; M_w/M_n 1.4) and CS (MW $3.8 \cdot 10^4$ Da; M_w/M_n 1.4) are prepared at 2% w/v in distilled water, which are used for preparing the various solutions given in the table. The resultant solutions are submitted to the following thermal cycle in autoclave: from 25 to 120°C in 10 min, for 10 min at 120°C, from 120 to 25°C in 10 min.

EXAMPLE 8 - Use of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes in the field of biorevitalization.

4g of the cooperative hybrid complex obtained as described in example 1 is dissolved in 100 mL of saline, heating at 120°C for 10 min, and then drying the complex by lyophilization, as described in example 5. The hyaluronic acid used is of pharmaceutical grade for injection and all the manipulations are carried out in conditions that guarantee sterility and apyrogenicity of the solution. The solution containing 40 mg/mL of L/H-HA complexes is introduced into 1 mL syringes fitted with a gauge 30 needle. The treatment of biorevitalization of the face is conducted on 10 informed volunteers, who have obvious signs of cutaneous ageing of the face. The experimental design envisages that each subject undergoes an identical treatment of biorevitalization by subcutaneous microinjection on the right side of the face with the formulation of the invention (1 mL) and on the left side with a primary product already marketed (1 mL). The results obtained, objectivized instrumentally, demonstrate the superiority of the treatment with the stable cooperative L/H-HA complex, both in terms of quality and duration of the treatment.

EXAMPLE 9 – Use of cooperative hybrid L/H-HA complexes in the field of viscosupplementation.

4g of the cooperative hybrid complex obtained as described in example 1 is dissolved in 100 mL of saline, heating at 120°C for 10 min, and then drying the complex by lyophilization, as described in example 5. The hyaluronic acid used is of pharmaceutical grade for injection and all the manipulations are carried out in conditions that guarantee sterility and apyrogenicity of the solution. The solution containing 40 mg/mL of L/H-HA complexes is introduced into 1 mL syringes fitted with a gauge 30 needle. The viscosupplementation treatment is conducted on 5 informed volunteers, with a bilateral knee disorder, the therapeutic indication being infiltration of hyaluronic acid in the joint. The experimental design envisages that each subject receives identical treatment of viscosupplementation in the right joint with the formulation of the invention (1 mL) and in the left joint with a primary product already marketed (1 mL). The results obtained, objectivized instrumentally, demonstrate the superiority of the treatment with the stable cooperative L/H-HA complex, both in terms of rapid reduction of pain and efficacy of resolution of the pathological condition.

CLAIMS

1. Stable, hybrid cooperative L/H-HA complexes prepared by submitting to thermal treatment, at temperature comprised between 80° and 160°, solutions containing simultaneously L-HA hyaluronic acid or hyaluronans and H-HA
5 hyaluronic acid or hyaluronans wherein the molecular weight of L-HA is comprised between $1 \cdot 10^4$ to $1 \cdot 10^6$ Da and that of H-HA is given by the formula $MW_{H-HA} \geq MW_{L-HA}/0.9$.
2. Stable complexes according to Claim 1 wherein said temperature is comprised between 100° and 120° C.
- 10 3. Hybrid cooperative complexes according to claim 1 and 2, wherein H-HA and L-HA are present in relative quantities comprised between 0,1 and 10, preferably 0,5 – 2.
4. L/H-HA complexes according to claims 1 - 3, having a viscosity from 1.1 to 200-fold less than that of a solution containing the H-HA hyaluronic acid alone
15 used for forming the complex.
5. L/H-HA complexes according to claim 4, wherein other chemical species in addition to solvent and hyaluronic acid are also present in the solution.
6. L/H-HA complexes according to claims 1 -4, wherein the solvent used is water.
7. L/H-HA complexes according to claim 1, wherein the thermal treatment is
20 carried out in autoclave.
8. L/H-HA complexes according to claims 1 and 7, wherein the thermal treatment includes keeping the sample at the maximal temperature for times which are from 10 seconds to 2 hrs, preferably from 10 to 30 min.
9. L/H-HA complexes according to claims 1, 7 and 8, wherein the thermal
25 treatment includes reaching the maximal temperature over times from 1 min to 1 h, preferably from 2 to 10 min.
10. L/H-HA complexes according to claims 1, 7 and 8 wherein the thermal treatment includes cooling the solution, after exposure at the maximal temperature, over times from 1 min to 1 h, preferably from 2 to 10 minutes.
- 30 11. L/H-HA complexes according to claims 1 to 10, prepared in the solid state by precipitation of the solutions containing them.
12. L/H-HA complexes according to claim 11, wherein the precipitation is obtained

by adding a compound miscible with the solution and acting as a non-solvent for the complex.

13. L/H-HA complexes according to claim 12, wherein the non-solvent compound for the complex is a water-miscible organic solvent, preferably acetone, methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol.
14. L/H-HA complexes according to claims 1 to 10, prepared by removing the solvent by means of vacuum evaporation, spray-drying or freeze-drying in the dry state.
15. Hybrid cooperative complexes according to claims 1 to 14, wherein the low molecular weight hyaluronic acid is replaced by other low molecular weight polysaccharides, such as chondroitin, chondroitin sulphate, dextrans, cyclodextrins, dextrans.
16. Hybrid cooperative complexes according to claim 15 wherein by low molecular weight of polysaccharides is meant less than one million of Da.
17. Use of hybrid cooperative complexes according to claims 1 to 16 as a replacement for high molecular weight hyaluronic acid in all the clinical treatments based on the employ of this polysaccharide.
18. Use of hybrid cooperative complexes according to claims 1 to 16 in intradermal bio-revitalizing treatments.
19. Use of hybrid cooperative complexes according to claims 1 to 16 in treatments of intra-articular viscosupplementation.
20. Use of hybrid cooperative complexes according to claims 1 to 16 in intra-bladder treatments of cystitis.
21. Use of hybrid cooperative complexes according to claims 1 to 16 in treating vaginal inflammatory diseases.
22. Use of hybrid cooperative complexes according to claims 1 to 16 in treating alveolar diseases.
23. Use of hybrid cooperative complexes according to claims 1 to 16 in treating oral diseases