Ingredients Information
MUSHROOM EXTRACT (FOMES OFFICINALIS)

The mushroom extract used in janssen cosmeceutical cosmetic products is extracted from the pulp of Fomes officinalis, a basidiomycete mushroom that grows in eastern Europe. The extract has astringent, pore tightening and moisturizing effects on the skin.

Description:

Fomes officinalis is a bulky basidiomycete that grows on the bark of larch trees. It is shaped like a rounded cone, and is covered by a hard, cracked rind with yellow or brown spots.

Constituents of mushroom extract:

Polysaccharides, minerals.

Properties of mushroom extract:

Fomes officinalis extract has astringent, pore tightening and moisturizing effects.

Cosmetic applications:

Care for Oily skin with or without acneic tendency. Anti-Age care, astringent, skin firming care. Eye contour care, care for neck and bust.
Inositol is a natural derived active compound found in rice bran as calcium phytate. It balances the sebaceous function of oily, dry and combined skin. The intelligent active ingredient can at the same time restore the hydrolipidic film of dry skin and reduce the sebum flow of oily skin.

Description:
Inositol is a chemical compound with formula C$_6$H$_{12}$O$_6$, a sixfold alcohol (polyol) of cyclohexane. It exists in nine possible stereoisomers, of which the most prominent form, widely occurring in nature is myo-inositol. Inositol is a carbohydrate, though not a classical sugar. It is almost tasteless, with a small amount of sweetness.

Inositol exists in rice bran in high concentrations as calcium phytate or magnesium-mixed salts (phytin) and its isolation is possible by further decomposition and refinement of extracted phytin.

Properties of inositol:
Inositol is an intelligent active ingredient that balances the sebaceous functions of oily, dry and combination skin.

Cosmetic applications:
Products for oily, dry or combination skin.
CHONDRUS CRISPUS EXTRACT

Chondrus crispus extract is obtained from the red algae Chondrus crispus, also known as Carrageenan Moss or Irish Moss. Rich in trace elements, polysaccharides and micronutrients, this red seaweed is excellent for use in cosmetics. It is highly moisturizing, film-forming, emollient and it has shown to have anti-inflammatory and soothing properties.

**Description:**

*Chondrus crispus*, known under the common name Irish moss, or carrageen moss is a species of red alga which grows abundantly along the rocky parts of the Atlantic coast of Europe and North America. In its fresh condition the plant is soft and cartilaginous, varying in color from a greenish-yellow, through red, to a dark purple or purplish-brown. The principal constituent of Irish moss is a mucilaginous body, made of the polysaccharide carrageenan of which it contains about 55%. The plant also consists of nearly 10% protein and about 15% mineral matter, and is rich in iodine and sulfur.

**Constituents of chondrus crispus extract:**
50-70% carrageenan, 7-10% protein, amino acids, sterines, carotene, vitamins, sodium, potassium, calcium, iodine and trace elements.

**Properties of chondrus crispus extract:**
Chondrus crispus extract is moisturizing, film-forming, emollient and it has shown to have anti-inflammatory and soothing properties.

**Cosmetic applications:**
Chondrus crispus extract is used for moisturizing and soothing products.
NYLON POWDER

Nylon powder is a micro-porous spheroidal powder characterized by a great affinity for the skin, providing very good remanence, and a velvety feeling. It can absorb its own weight in oil. It is recommended for oily skin and long lasting colour cosmetics for its efficiency to preserve a natural and even finish all day. It brings additional SOFT FOCUS effect. Its fine particle size around 5µm allows it to penetrate wrinkles and diffuse the light, reducing the appearance of the wrinkles.

| Description: | 
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| Nylon is a generic designation for a family of synthetic polymers known generically as polyamides and first produced on February 28, 1935 by Wallace Carothers at DuPont. Nylon is one of the most commonly used polymers. Chemistry: Nylons are condensation copolymers formed by reacting equal parts of a diamine and a dicarboxylic acid, so that peptide bonds form at both ends of each monomer in a process analogous to polypeptide biopolymers. | Nylon powder |

Constituents of Nylon powder:
Chemical elements included in nylon powder are carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

Properties of Nylon powder:
Oil absorbing, long-lasting effect.

Cosmetic applications:
Skin care products for oily skin, concealers, foundations.
ANTI SEBUM COMPLEX

The anti sebum complex used in Janssen cosmeceutical cosmetics is an association of oleanolic acid and nordihydroguaiaretic acid in an osmotic gel. It acts on all the causes of oily and acne-prone skin by reducing hyperseborrhoea, hyperkeratosis, inflammation and bacterial proliferation.

Description:
To treat oily and acne-prone skin, there are three key parameters that should be looked at:
- Hyperseborrhoea (over production of sebum - oil)
- Hyperkeratinization (blocking of the follicle and a build-up of waste material on the skin)
- Bacterial proliferation (bacterial and yeast infection and accompanying inflammation)

The anti sebum complex is an association of ingredients, which acts on all the causes:
- Oleanolic acid inhibits 5-alpha reductase to fight hyperseborrhoea.
- NDGA is a cell growth regulator that inhibits hyperkeratosis and inflammation.
- The osmotic gel helps to control bacterial growth.

Constituents of the anti sebum complex:
Oleanolic acid and nordihydroguaiaretic acid in an osmotic gel.

Properties of the anti sebum complex:
Global treatment for oily and acne prone skin.

Cosmetic applications:
The anti sebum complex is used in toners, emulsions, gels, masks, foundations, etc. for the global treatment of oily and acne-prone skin.
ALOE VERA

Aloe vera “The lily of the desert” belongs to the botanical family of Liliaceae. Aloe’s relationship to the lily family is evident from the tubular yellow flowers. There are over 300 species around the world. However, only one species is grown today commercially, Aloe Barbadensis Miller. Aloe vera has a long history of cultivation throughout the drier tropical and subtropical regions of the world, both as an ornamental plant and for herbal medicine. The earliest users of Aloe vera were Arabs, Sumerians and Egyptians. About 2200 BC Sumerians had written about this “healing plant” on their stone tablets about its medical value. Egyptians have written about it in 1550 BC with formulas how to mix it and use it externally and internally for human disorders. Egyptian history has records that their queens Neferiti and Cleopatra used to bathe in Aloe juice to keep their skin soft and young.

Description:
Aloe vera is a stemless or very short-stemmed succulent plant growing to 80–100 cm tall, spreading by offsets and root sprouts. The leaves are lanceolate, thick and fleshy, green to grey-green, with a serrated margin. The flowers are produced on a spike up to 90 cm tall, each flower pendulous, with a yellow tubular corolla 2–3 cm long.

Parts used: The cosmetic industry uses the fresh gel from the parenchyma tissue in the centre of the leaf.

Constituents of Aloe Vera:
Polysaccharides, Enzymes, Proteins (Amino Acids), Anthraquinones (Aloin), Saponins, Sterols, Vitamins, Minerals, Sugars.

Properties of Aloe Vera:
Moisturizing, soothing, wound healing.

Cosmetic applications:
Aloe Vera is used for moisturizers, sensitive skin care, dry skin care, body care, sunscreens and after sun care, after shave lotions, shampoos.