Ingredients Information
ZINC OXIDE.

Zinc oxide is a mineral with astringent, antiseptic and covering effects. Because it absorbs both UVA and UVB rays of ultraviolet light, zinc oxide can be used in ointments, creams, and lotions to protect against sunburn and other damage to the skin caused by ultraviolet light. It is the broadest spectrum UVA and UVB absorber that is approved for use as a sunscreen by the FDA.

**Description:**

Zinc oxide is a chemical compound with the formula ZnO.

**Properties of Zinc oxide:**

Mineral UV protection in sunscreens, wound healing effect in creams for babies.

**Cosmetic applications:**

Sunscreens; baby care.
Encyclopedia of Ingredients

BETA VULGARIS MARITIMA EXTRACT

Beta vulgaris maritima extract (wild beet or sea beet extract) was developed to fight against the over production of melanin. It inhibits melanin synthesis by slowing down the melanization process. The skin colour retains its natural pigmentation.

Description:
The wild beet, *Beta vulgaris* subsp. *maritima* is a member of the family Amaranthaceae. The wild beet is native to the coasts of Europe, northern Africa, and southern Asia. It also lives in the wild along some shores in Great Britain. The wild beet is the wild ancestor of common vegetables such as beetroot, and sugar beet. Its leaves have a pleasant texture and taste when served raw or cooked, and because of this it is also known as wild spinach. It is a perennial plant which grows up to 1.2 m, and flowers in the summer. Its flowers are hermaphroditic, and wind-pollinated. It requires moist, well-drained soils, and does not tolerate shade. However, it is able to tolerate relatively high levels of sodium in its environment.

Constituents of Beta vulgaris maritima:
Peptides.

Properties of Beta vulgaris maritima:
Wild beet peptides have a depigmenting effect by inhibiting melanin synthesis.

Cosmetic applications:
Skin-whitening skin care.
**Encyclopedia of Ingredients**

**SORR**

**SORR** is a plant based complex of active ingredients that evens and rejuvenates skin complexion. The complex is an association of two plant extracts (Rabdosia rubescens and Siegesbeckia orientalis). It acts on the 3 visible skin chromophores, genuine ageing markers, by reducing melanin and haemoglobin and improving collagen.

**Description:**
Skin chromophores are responsible for the colour our eyes perceive. The two main chromophores in the skin are melanin and haemoglobin. The distribution of these two chromophores in young skin is very homogenous. Thus, a young healthy skin has an even complexion. Oxidative stress generated by free radicals enhances skin aging processes and among others stimulates melanogonesis (melanin production and distribution) and affects blood capillaries and microcirculation. These processes result in pigmentation and skin redness. SORR reduces the heterogeneity of the chromophores melanin and haemoglobin and induces even skin tone. Improvement in collagen homogeneity leads to a smoother surface. The consequence is that light reflection is improved and so is skin radiance.

**Constituents of SORR:**
Extract of Rabdosia rubescens, rich in Oridonin and Siegesbeckia orientalis extract, rich in Darutosides.

**Key benefits – scientifically substantiated claims:**
SORR evens and rejuvenates skin complexion. It fights against chromophores aging and skin damage (collagen degradation, inflammation, brown spots) by protecting the skin from oxidative stress. Chromophore mapping revealed a significant decrease in redness and brown spots and improvement in collagen homogeneity.

**Cosmetic applications:**
Anti-ageing products for face and body.
**Description:**

Echinacea purpurea are herbaceous, drought-tolerant perennial plants growing to 1 or 2 m in height. The leaves are lanceolate to elliptic, 10–20 cm long and 1.5–10 cm broad. Like all Asteraceae, the flowers are a composite inflorescence, with purple (rarely yellow or white) florets arranged in a prominent, somewhat cone-shaped head; "cone-shaped" because the petals of the outer ray florets tend to point downward (are reflexed) once the flower head opens.

**Constituents of Echinacea purpurea:**
Echinacein, essential oil, phytosterins, alkylamides, polysaccharides, echinacosid.

**Properties of Echinacea purpurea:**
Soothing, heals wounds, fights infection.

**Cosmetic applications:**
Echinacea purpurea is an excellent active ingredient for all soothing and repairing skin-care products.
HYALURONIC ACID

**Hyaluronic acid** is a non-sulfated glycosaminoglycan distributed widely throughout connective, epithelial, and neural tissues. It is one of the chief components of the extracellular matrix and binds water very strongly. In living tissue it serves as a water reservoir. Hyaluronic acid has a standard molecular weight between 1.5-1.8x10^6 Dalton. It is a very powerful hydration and film forming agent. Low molecular weight sodium salt of hyaluronic acid has a molecular weight below 1.0x10^6 Dalton. Due to its structure and lower molecular weight it is able to penetrate into the skin together with water and also with other substances attached. Low molecular weight hyaluronic acid can serve as an inner moisturizing agent or as a carrier of biological active substances.

**Description:**
The chemical structure of hyaluronan was determined in the 1950s in the laboratory of Karl Meyer. Hyaluronan is a polymer of disaccharides, themselves composed of D-glucuronic acid and D-N-acetylglucosamine, linked together via alternating β-1,4 and β-1,3 glycosidic bonds.

**Chemical structure:**

*Chemical structure of hyaluronic acid*

**Other names:**
Sodium hyaluronate, hyaluronan.

**Source:**
Hyaluronic acid is produced by fermentation.

**Cosmetic applications:**
Hyaluronic acid is a common ingredient in skin care products. It is a very effective moisturizer and film forming agent. Hyaluronic acid and its sodium salt are recommended in all cosmetic formulations where skin hydration is needed: daily skin care, night and regenerating preparations, after sun, decorative cosmetics, pre shaves, after shaves, hair care products.

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Mango Butter has been obtained from the fruit seed of the Mango Tree (Mangifera Indica) grown in the sub-tropics of India and other parts of the globe. From its seed a firm "butter" is rendered, suitable for soaps, cosmetics, toiletries and pharmaceuticals.

**Constituents of Mango butter**
The Mango Butter contains a high content of C18:0 and C18:1 fatty acids.

**Properties of Mango butter:**
Mango Butter may be used for cutaneous dryness to assist in moisturization after exposure to sun. It melts readily at skin temperatures making it ideal for sticks and balms.

**Cosmetic applications:**
Skin care, body care.
Description:
Sigesbeckia is a small shrub native to eastern Asia, which grows particularly well in hot climates. It usually consists of a large, greenish stem, from which shoot off green, oval- or triangular-shaped leaves; the top of the plant contains small, yellow flowers covered with sticky hairs. Its leaves exude a sap-like secretion, which contains a crystalline compound similar to aspirin. Both the aerial parts and the sap are used in herbal preparations.

Constituents of Sigesbeckia orientalis:
The principal active ingredient of Sigesbeckia orientalis is Daurotoside. The trihydroxy-diterpene structure of Darutoside can be compared to the triterpene structure of asiatic acid (madecassol) extracted from centella asiatica. Its structural similarity might explain its similar properties for the stimulation of collagen synthesis, matrix regeneration and wound healing activity.

Properties of Sigesbeckia orientalis:
Darutoside enriched total extracts of Sigesbeckia have been shown to stimulate wound healing and tissue regeneration by way of collagen matrix build-up.

Cosmetic applications:
Firming treatment, anti stretch mark treatment, anti-age treatment.
Description:
Palmitoyl oligopeptide has been developed from a natural tripeptide, Glycine-Histidine-Lysine, stabilized and rendered bio-available by being coupled to a Palmitoyl group.

Properties of Palmitoyl oligopeptide:
Moisturizes lips and makes them firmer, smoother, better defined.

Cosmetic applications:
Lip care and make-up.
SACCHARIDES

A lot of Janssen Cosmetics cosmetic formulas contain a highly effective moisturizer that is composed of naturally occurring saccharides. The composition of the saccharide complex is very similar to that of the natural carbohydrate fraction found in the stratum corneum of human skin. It is highly substantive to the skin and binds moisture like a water magnet.

**Description:**
The saccharide complex is the outcome of a carefully designed process of isomerization of plant-derived D-Glucose.

**Properties of Saccharides:**
The saccharide complex, used in the Janssen Cosmetics cosmetic formulas, regulates and retains moisture in the skin under any conditions. It is highly substantive to skin, binding itself to Keratin like a magnet. Once bound to the skin surface, it cannot be washed off easily. Therefore the removal of the saccharides occurs only by the natural process of desquamation.

**Cosmetic applications:**
Day and evening creams, formulations for treating problem dry skin, xerotic skin, UV-exposed skin and aging skin.
**Constituents of Age Spot Corrector:**
Lepidium sativum sprout extract, soy isoflavones and lecithin.

**Key benefits – scientifically substantiated claims:**
- Visibly lightens age spots.
- Equalizes the skin tone by fading age spots more than the surrounding, normally pigmented skin.
Age Spot Corrector can therefore be applied all over the face in contrast to classical whitening actives which have be applied only to the spots.

**Cosmetic applications:**
Anti-Aging products with correction of age spots, targeted treatment for dark spots, lightening formulations discoloration, hand care products.
Tocopherol (Vitamin E) is a fat soluble vitamin, that reinforces the antioxidative defenses of cell membranes. Tocopheryl Acetate is an ester of tocopherol and acetic acid, used to bind free radicals, and support cell renewal and cellular oxygen metabolism. In foods, the most abundant sources of vitamin E are vegetable oils such as palm oil, sunflower, corn, soybean, and olive oil. Nuts, sunflower seeds, seabuckthorn berries and wheat germ are also good sources.

**Properties of Vitamin E:**
Vitamin E binds free radicals and prevents their destructive action on lipids, cells and cell membranes. Vitamin E promotes the biological stability of the cells and smoothes and strengthens the skin. It has also moisturizing properties.

**Cosmetic applications:**
Vitamin E is used in moisturizing creams, sun care, anti-aging products, after sun care, day creams, night creams, body care, hair care.