



COSMECEUTICAL LINE

Ingredients Information Essentials



PEANUT OIL

Peanut oil (*Arachis* oil) is a vegetable oil derived from peanuts. In the UK it is marketed as 'Groundnut Oil'.

It is suspected that the wild form of groundnut, which was first domesticated during the 3rd-2nd millennium B.C., in the Colombian Andes, originated in Brazil. It was first described by the Spaniard, Oviedo, in 1547. In the 16th century, it reached Africa, with the slave trade, subsequently finding its way as far as Indonesia.

The groundnut did not catch on in Europe until the 19th century. Today, it is cultivated in India, China, the southern USA, West Africa and South America. Seeds contain approx. 45% oil.

Description:

The peanut, or Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*), is a species in the legume family Fabaceae native to South America, Mexico and Central America. It is an annual herbaceous plant growing to 30 to 50 cm tall. The leaves are opposite, pinnate with four leaflets (two opposite pairs; no terminal leaflet), each leaflet 1 to 7 cm long and 1 to 3 cm broad. The flowers are a typical peaflower in shape, 2 to 4 cm across, yellow with reddish veining. After pollination, the fruit develops into a legume 3 to 7 cm long containing 1 to 4 seeds, which forces its way underground to mature.



Constituents of Peanut oil:

Peanut oil is rich in unsaturated fatty acids and Vitamin E. Its major component fatty acids are palmitic acid, oleic acid and linoleic acid. The oil also contains some 6-8% (total) of arachidic acid, arachidonic acid, behenic acid, lignoceric acid and other fatty acids.

Properties of Peanut oil:

Moisturizing, soothing.

Cosmetic applications:

Peanut oil is used for its soothing and moisturizing properties. At Spas Peanut oil is used as a massage oil.

ORANGE OIL

Orange oil is an essential oil produced by glands inside the rind of an orange fruit. It is extracted or steam distilled as a by-product of orange juice production. It is composed of mostly (approximately 95% d-limonene), and is therefore often used in place of pure d-limonene, which can be further extracted from the oil by distillation. Limonene is what gives citrus fruit their familiar aroma, and is therefore used in perfume and aromatherapy for its fragrance.

Description:

An **orange** - specifically, the **sweet orange** – is the citrus fruit *Citrus sinensis* (syn. *Citrus aurantium* L. var. *dulcis* L.) and its fruit. The orange is a hybrid of ancient cultivated origin, possibly between pomelo (*Citrus maxima*) and tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*). It is a small flowering tree growing to about 10 m tall with evergreen leaves, which are arranged alternately, of ovate shape with crenulate margins and 4–10 cm long. The orange fruit is a hesperidium, a type of berry. Oranges originated in Southeast Asia. The fruit of *Citrus sinensis* is called *sweet orange* to distinguish it from *Citrus aurantium*, the bitter orange. In a number of languages, it is known as a "Chinese apple" (e.g. Dutch *Sinaasappel*, "China's apple", or "Apfelsine" in German).



Orange blossoms and oranges on tree

Constituents of Orange Oil:

Orange oil is rich in d-limonene (approximately 95 %), Terpeneol, alpha-Terpinen, D-Linalool, n-Nonylalkohol, d-Terpinol.

Properties of Orange Oil:

Orange oil is an essential oil. It is uplifting, anti-stress/ anti-depressive, enhance your mood, relax you.

Cosmetic applications:

Orange oil is used in perfume and aromatherapy.

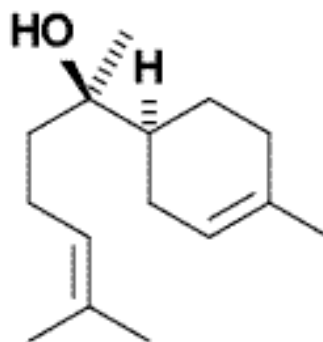
BISABOLOL

Bisabolol is an ingredient found in the essential oil from German chamomile (*Matricaria recutita*) and *Myoporum grassifolium*. Bisabolol has a weak sweet floral aroma and is used in various fragrances. It has also been used for hundreds of years in cosmetics because of its perceived skin healing properties.

Description:

Bisabolol or more formally α -(-)-bisabolol is a natural monocyclic sesquiterpene alcohol. It is a colorless viscous oil that is the primary constituent of the essential oil from German chamomile (*Matricaria recutita*) and *Myoporum grassifolium*.

Chemical structure:



Properties of Bisabolol:

Bisabolol is known to have anti-irritant, anti-inflammatory and anti-microbial properties.

Cosmetic applications:

Bisabolol is used in skin care, baby care, after sun products, after shave.

ECHINACEA PURPUREA

Echinacea, commonly called Purple coneflower, is a genus of nine species of herbaceous plants in the Family Asteraceae. All are strictly native to eastern and central North America. The plants have large showy heads of composite flowers, blooming from early to late summer. Some species are used in herbal medicines. Echinacea is popularly believed to be an immunostimulator, stimulating the body's non-specific immune system and warding off infections.

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.



Echinacea Purpurea

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.

FARNESOL

Farnesol is a natural organic compound that has specific antibacterial activity against gram positive microbes responsible for body odour. It is present in many essential oils such as citronella, neroli, cyclamen, lemon grass, tuberose, rose, musk, balsam and tolu.

Description:

Farnesol is a nature identical sesquiterpene alcohol.

Chemical structure:



Properties of farnesol:

Deodorizing ingredient.

Cosmetic applications:

Deodorants.

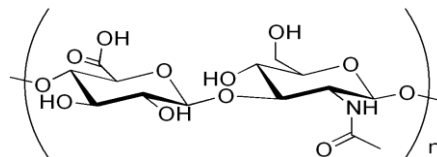
HYALURONIC ACID

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 $1.5\text{--}1.8 \times 10^6$ Dalton. It is a very powerful hydration and film forming agent. Low molecular weight sodium salt of hyaluronic acid has a molecular weight below 1.0×10^6 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:



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.