

CLINICAL DATA – STABILISED RETINOL

New approaches to stabilise retinol in cosmetic formulations

The use of free vitamins in cosmetic formulations, especially α -tocopherol, retinol and ascorbic acid, is seriously limited due to their high instability in creams, milks, serums, gels and most preparations.

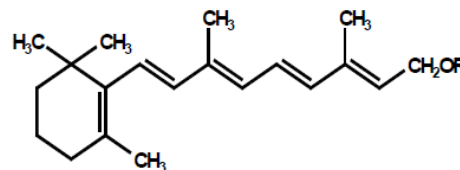
Retinol is the primary natural occurring form of Vitamin A, and is particularly renowned for its anti-ageing properties. It is particularly effective in preventing skin damage induced by UV radiation, one of the main causes of premature ageing.

Cosmetic benefits

- Improves the growth of skin cells and ensures maintenance and function of skin
- Prevents premature ageing of the skin
- Improves the health, elasticity and appearance of the skin
- The incorporation of Retinol into these new delivery systems ensures complete stabilisation, without oxidation of the Retinol molecule.

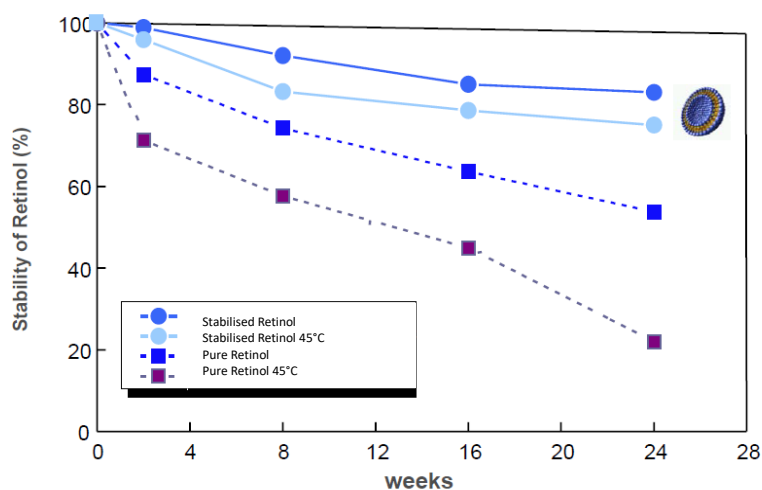
Actives

- Retinol: Vitamin A
 - Supports mitosis and thickening of epidermis
 - Enhances enzyme activity
 - Regulation of keratinocyte terminal differentiation
 - Modulation of collagen synthesis
- Retinal (Stabilised) Delivery system: from phosphatidycholine (soy bean)
 - Improvement of bioavailability through penetration
 - Moisturisation
 - Anti-ageing



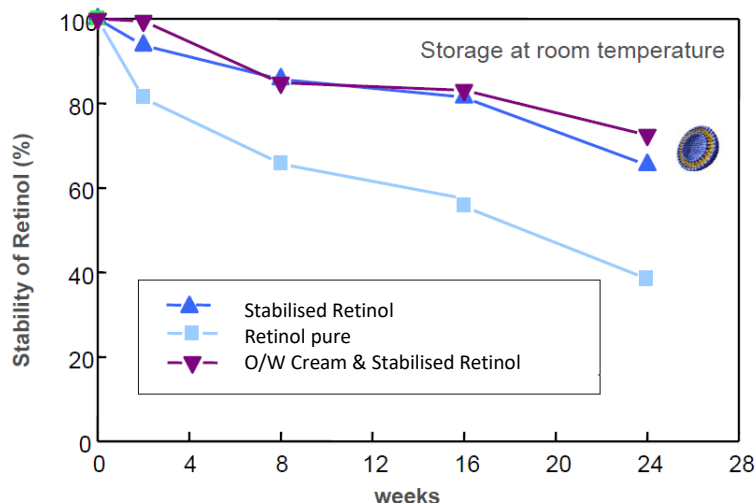
Stabilisation

Stability of Retinol

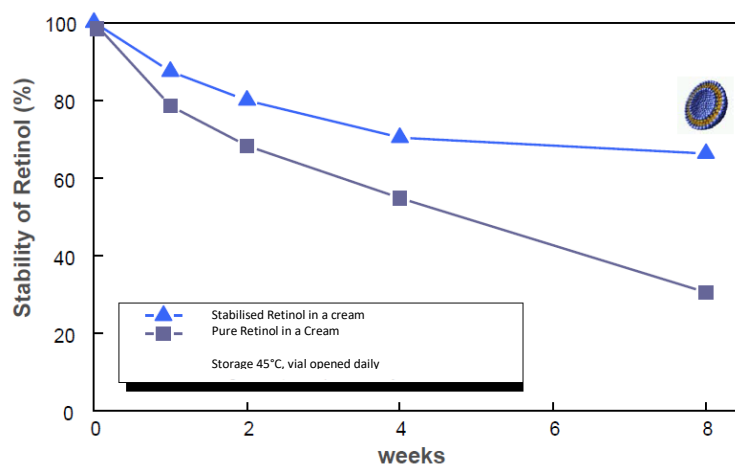


Same vial for all measurements – no nitrogen or photo protection.

Stability of Retinol – Preparations



Stability of Stabilised Retinol in a Formulation



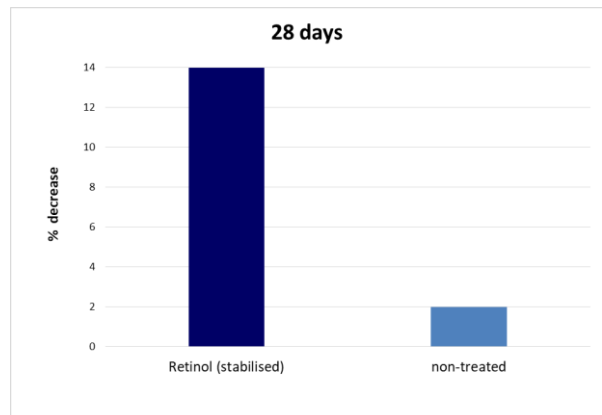
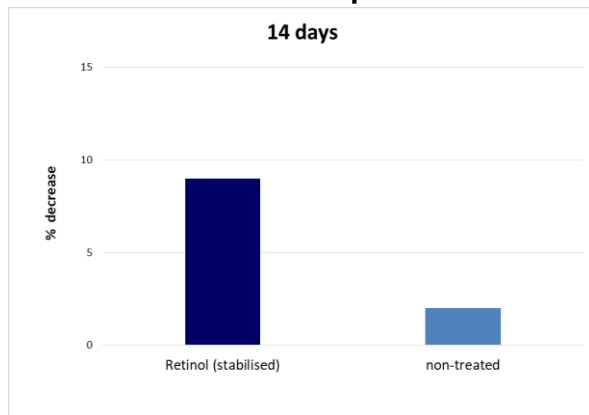
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Efficacy Study

Treatment of Crow's Feet (long-term effect):

Study:	20 volunteers aged 37 to 64
Formulation:	3% Stabilised Retinol in gel
Application:	twice daily
Duration:	28 days
Target parameter:	Wrinkle depth (PRIMOS)

Decrease in wrinkle depth relative to initial conditions.



Stabilised Retinol – Cosmetic benefits

- Skin regeneration
- Anti-Wrinkle
- Anti-Ageing