Cobio- αHA

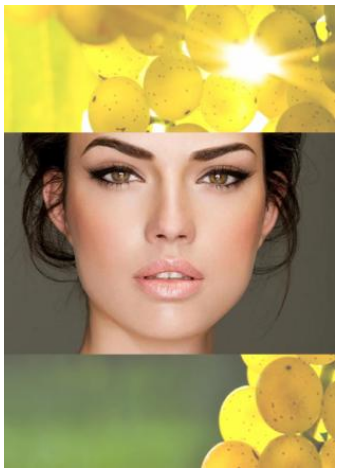
Synergistic complex of Alpha-Hydroxy-Acids for cosmetology

COBIO-αHA is a synergic complex of Alpha Hydroxy Acids strengthened with moisturizing agents: Oligosaccharides and Urea, main components of the NMF.

INCI name

Water, Glycerin, Sodium Lactate, Glycolic, Acid, Sucrose, Urea, Sodium Citrate, Malic Acid, Tartaric Acid.

Description



Alpha-Hydroxy-Acids (AHAs), are carboxylic acids with an alcohol function in alpha. They are particularly important in plant metabolism increasing their resistance against dryness, and they can occur naturally as acid components of many botanical substances like fruits, and are frequently used in cosmetics and dermatology.

AHAs adheres to the surface of stratum corneum and increases hydration by its hygroscopic nature.

When applied on the skin, AHAs stimulate the exfoliation of epidermal cells in the stratum corneum. AHAs are absorbed by the polar groups of keratin chains, reducing the interaction between them, which results in the softening of stratum corneum. **This increases cell turnover and stimulates skin regeneration** resulting in more flexible skin, smoother, and more even in tone. Less wrinkled and less dehydrated.

Several studies have shown AHAs to **improve the stratum corneum barrier function**, increase epidermal proliferation and thickness, and restore hydration **increasing the synthesis of collagen** [1] **and hyaluronic acid** [2]. AHAs act on both the epidermal and the dermal levels, as they are able to travel deeper into the dermis where they are shown to effectively **reverse the signs of photoaging** [3].

AHAs in COBIO-αHA have been partly neutralized to minimize reactions of intolerance while maintaining its activity: moisturizing and modulating the exfoliation of keratinized superficial layers.

COBIO- αHA main components are:

- ✓ Sodium lactate
- ✓ Sodium citrate
- ✓ Malic acid
- ✓ Tartaric acid
- ✓ Glycolic acid
- ✓ Sucrose
- ✓ Urea

Cobio-αHA

Effects in Cosmetic Products

- ✓ **Moisturization – Hydroretaining:** Improving the elasticity at horny layers and promoting softness and epicutaneous comfort.
- ✓ **Renewal of epidermal superficial layers:** COBIO-αHA reduces the cohesion of corneocytes activating the exfoliation.
- ✓ **Improvement of the epidermal barrier:** COBIO-αHA strengthens the natural acidity of the epidermis
- ✓ **TEWL reduction**
- ✓ **Improvement of skin texture & tone:** Decreasing fine lines, providing a healthier and more youthful appearance.
- ✓ **Unblocks & cleans pores**

Advantages

COBIO-αHA only contains selected AHA at a proper and synergistic concentration to make them efficient, with good tolerance by the skin. It is especially suitable for dry and scaly skin.

Dosage – Solubility – Processing

A- DOSAGE: 2 – 10 %

B- SOLUBILITY: HYDRO-SOLUBLE

C- PROCESSING: COBIO-αHA is compatible with most of the raw materials normally used in cosmetics; nevertheless, it is the duty of the formulator to make sure of the stability of the formulae with the necessary tests.

Analytical Data

- APPEARANCE: Limpid liquid. Transparent to light yellow
- PH VALUE: 3,5 – 4,5
- PRESERVATIVES: PARABEN FREE
- MICROBIOLOGY:
  - Total germs: <50 CFU
  - Pathogen: Absence
- TOLERANCE: Excellent.
- STORAGE: Store at room temperature, dry and away from light. If original container is opened, to avoid secondary microbiological contamination handle with special care.
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References:

[1] Kim SJ, Won YH. The effect of glycolic acid on cultures human skin fibroblast : cell proliferative effect and increased collagen synthesis. J Dermatol 1998;25:85-9.

[2] Berardesca E, Distante F, Vignoli GP, Oresajo C, Green B. Alpha hydroxyacids modulate stratum corneum barrier function. Br J Dermatol 1997;137:934-938.

[3] Van Scott E, Ditre CM, Yu RJ. Alpha-hydroxyacids in the treatment of signs of photoaging. Clin Dermatol 1996;14:217-226.