

PRODUCT, DESCRIPTION AND EVIDENCE

PROTECT SPF 20

An ultra-nourishing and anti-ageing moisturiser, providing hydration and protection. It will help tighten and firm, whilst diminishing the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles. The skin-loving antioxidants will help protect against free radicals. Skin will be fully hydrated with a fresher, firmer and tighter looking complexion.

KEY BENEFITS

- SPF 20 UV protection.
- Protects the skin from UV damage.
- Rich in vitamins, polysaccharides and antioxidants which nourish and revitalize the skin's appearance.
- Supports the formation of new collagen.
- Reduced signs of skin pigmentation and inflammation.
- Supports skin renewal.
- Containing natural extracts that improve the appearance of skin elasticity and fine lines.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Apply liberally to cleansed face and neck, avoiding the eye area. Use daily - every morning.

WARNINGS

External use only. Avoid direct eye contact. Do not use on irritated / chapped / damaged skin. If irritation occurs, discontinue use and seek medical advice. Keep out of children's reach. Keep in a cool dry place away from direct sunlight.

INGREDIENTS

Aqua, Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate, Benzophenone-3, Ethylhexyl Salicylate, Propylene Glycol, Cyclomethicone, Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride, Glyceryl Acrylate/Acrylic Acid Copolymer, Isopropyl Palmitate, Glycerin, Yeast Extract, Lycopodium Clavatum Extract, Imperata Cylindrica Root Extract, Aloe Barbados Leaf Juice, Citric Acid, Dimethicone, Cyclopentasiloxane, Polymethylsilsesquioxane, Polysilicone-11, Dimethicone/Divinyl Dimethicone/Silsesquioxane Crosspolymer, Hydrogenated Coco-Glycerides, Isohexadecane, Glyceryl Stearate, Cetearyl Alcohol, Stearyl Alcohol, Behenyl Alcohol, Palmitic Acid, Stearic Acid, Ammonium Polyacryloyldimethyl Taurate, Polysorbate 20, Polysorbate 80, Tocopheryl Acetate, Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer, Carbomer, Triethanolamine, Chondrus Crispus Extract, Populus Tremuloides Bark Extract, Retinyl Palmitate, Maris Sal, Fucus Vesiculosus Extract, Boswellia Carterii Oil, Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate, Sodium Hyaluronate, Simmondsia Chinensis Seed Oil, Citrus Sinensis Peel Oil Expressed, Phenoxyethanol, Decylene Glycol, Caprylyl Glycol, Potassium Sorbate, Sodium Benzoate, Limonene.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Hyaluronic Acid 2%
Vitamin E 2%
Aloe Vera 5%

ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE

Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate also known as Octyl Methoxycinnamate is an active ingredient used as a sunscreen. It reflects or scatters UV rays after application to the skin so protecting from sunburn and other damaging effects of the sun. Can also be known as Octinoxate and it dissolves in oil, which makes it a fat-seeking substance in the body. It is formed by combining methoxycinnamic acid and 2-ethylhexanol- compounds which are not harmful. Cinnamates have been improved over the years. Ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate is currently the most popular sunscreen chemical, with

good UVR absorption, safety, solubility in oils and insolubility in water, so that it is suitable for use in most waterproof sunscreen formulations.

[Chemical and physical characteristics of sunscreen constituents publications.iarc.fr](https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/publications.iarc.fr) >_publications>media>download
<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Octinoxate>

BENZOPHENONE-3

Known as Oxybenzone functions as a photostabiliser and sunscreen, it is a chemical sunscreen agent, it helps preserve the integrity of other ingredients in the sun. It is generally used in conjunction with other agents.

<https://www.chemicalsafetyfacts.org/benzophenone/>

ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE

Ethylhexyl salicylate, is an organic compound used as an ingredient in sunscreens and cosmetics to absorb UVB (ultraviolet) rays from the sun. It is an ester formed by the condensation of a salicylic acid with 2-ethylhexanol.

The salicylate portion of the molecule absorbs ultraviolet light, protecting skin from the harmful effects of exposure to sunlight. The ethylhexanol portion is a fatty alcohol, adding emollient and oil-like (water resistant) properties.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14617432>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3760274>

TOCOPHERYL ACETATE

Vitamin E is a fat-soluble antioxidant that is essential for the maintenance of healthy skin. Naturally occurring vitamin E is not a single compound; instead, vitamin E is a group of molecules with related structures, some of which may have unique properties in skin. Vitamin E is also found as vitamin E conjugates that increase stability but require cellular metabolism for activation. Vitamin E is normally provided to the skin through the sebum. Topical application can also supply the skin with vitamin E and may provide specific vitamin E forms that are not available from the diet. As an antioxidant, vitamin E primarily reacts with reactive oxygen species. In addition, vitamin E can also absorb the energy from ultraviolet (UV) light. Thus, it plays important roles in photoprotection, preventing UV-induced free radical damage to skin. Vitamin E may also have related anti-inflammatory roles in the skin.

<https://lpi.oregonstate.edu/mic/health-disease/skin-health/vitamin-E>

FAEX EXTRACT

Faex extract is yeast extract and is a source of beta-glucan, vitamin B1 thiamin which is a good antioxidant and helps with cell proliferation. It is added to skincare products geared primarily towards hydrating, tackling pigmentation and reducing inflammation. Yeast is also thought to be a good source of B vitamins and iron, and used in its fermented form it is believed to brighten and lift the skin. This unique derivative of fungi also contains a high concentration of antioxidants, which are capable of neutralizing harmful free radicals that are present in the environment.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4581564/>

ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF JUICE

Aloe Barbadensis leaf juice, or Aloe Vera as it is more commonly known, is extracted from the leaves of the plant Aloe. It has been used medicinally for several thousands of years in many cultures. Scientists have discovered over 200 nutritional substances in Aloe Barbadensis leaves, including 20 minerals, 20 amino acids, 12 vitamins, and active enzymes. Aloe Barbadensis leaf juice can soothe skin and serve as an anti-inflammatory agent. It can be efficiently used topically, because of its healing effects, scar reducing and wounds and healing properties. Aloe protects the skin from UV damage. The herb contains aloin, which can block up to 30 percent of the ultraviolet rays when applied to the skin's surface.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2763764/>

ALGAE EXTRACT

Marine algae are considered to be an abundant source of bioactive compounds with cosmeceutical potential. Recently, a great deal of interest has focused on the health promoting effects of marine bioactive compounds.

Carbohydrates are the major and abundant constituent of marine algae and have been utilized in cosmetic formulations, as moisturizing and thickening agents for example. In addition, marine carbohydrates have been suggested as promising bioactive biomaterials for their various properties beneficial to skin, including antioxidant, anti-melanogenic and skin anti-aging properties. Therefore, marine algae carbohydrates have potential skin health benefits for value-added cosmeceutical applications.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6266229/>

CITRIC ACID

Citric acid is an AHA, and as such it can exfoliate skin. Moreover, the AHAs lactic and glycolic acid have been shown to be more effective and less likely to promote a reaction on skin than some other AHA's. Citric acid can treat several skin problems like mild acne, pigmentation, clogged pores, photodamage, wrinkles, and dark spots. Lemons, oranges, and certain berries contain citric acid in large quantities. Topical citric acid produces changes similar to those observed in response to glycolic acid, and retinoic acid including increases in epidermal and dermal glycosaminoglycans and Once this breakdown has occurred, communication begins and the cells' turnover rate increases, thus speeding up the production of collagen.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23438139>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9256916>

CITRUS SINENSIS PEEL OIL EXPRESSED

Orange oil is an oil produced by cells within the rind of an orange fruit (*Citrus sinensis* fruit). In contrast to most essential oils, it is extracted as a by-product of orange juice production by centrifuge, producing a cold-pressed oil. Sweet orange, or *Citrus sinensis*, is the fruit that produces this beneficial essential oil commonly used in various skincare products for its aroma and its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antiseptic properties. It is beneficial in maintaining the health appearance and texture of the skin by promoting clarity and smoothness reducing the signs of acne prone skin. It also reduces the appearance of pigmentation and boosts the circulation, and acts as an astringent.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25234831>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25553700>

FUCUS VESICULOSUS

Recently the researchers found that an extract of *Fucus vesiculosus*, which is a type of seaweed, promotes the contraction of fibroblast-populated collagen gels through increased expression of integrin molecules. In this study, they investigated the effects of topical application of an aqueous extract of this alga on the thickness and the mechanical properties of human skin. A gel formulation that included 1% of the extract was applied topically to human cheek skin twice daily for five weeks. A significant decrease in skin thickness measured by B-mode ultrasound was elicited, as was a significant improvement in elasticity measured with a Cutometer as compared with controls. In cheek skin, the thickness normally increases and the elasticity usually decreases with age. These results suggest that the *Fucus vesiculosus* extract possesses anti-aging activities and should be useful for a variety of cosmetics.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/m/pubmed/11917251/>

SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS SEED OIL

Joboba oil is the liquid produced in the seed of the *Simmondsia chinensis* (Jojoba) plant, a shrub, which is native to southern Arizona, southern California, and north western Mexico. The oil makes up approximately 50% of the jojoba This composition accounts for its extreme shelf-life stability and extraordinary resistance to high temperatures, compared with true vegetable oils. Jojoba has anti-inflammatory effect and it can be used on a variety of skin conditions including skin infections, skin ageing, as well as wound healing.

Jojoba Oil contains many essential fatty acids, powerful antioxidants and vitamins. Naturally rich in Vitamins A, D and E, this gentle oil works to regenerate skin cells. It also contains fatty acids Omega 6 and 9, which are antiviral and work to repair damaged skin cells². Blended with antioxidants that fight premature ageing, this oil helps to brighten dull skin by providing essential moisture, allowing the skin to regenerate and rejuvenate itself. Jojoba Oil is naturally gentle and non-irritating, making it perfect for basically every skin type; it balances oily skin, soothes sensitive skin, hydrates dry skin

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24442052>

CENTELLA ASIATICA

Centella Asiatica is a perennial herb that grows primarily in Asia. For years, it's had both culinary and medicinal uses, but like many traditional plant extracts, it's gaining popularity as a skin care ingredient.

Studies show that it has benefits for skin, as an antioxidant. It also has been shown to have more potent antioxidant properties and to be a rich source of amino acids and there's additional research showing that it's a good hydrating ingredient to sooth compromised skin. *Centella asiatica* is effective in improving treatment of small wounds, hypertrophic wounds as well as burns, psoriasis and scleroderma. The mechanism of action involves promoting fibroblast proliferation and increasing the synthesis of collagen and intracellular fibronectin content and also improvement of the tensile strength of newly formed skin as well as inhibiting the inflammatory phase of hypertrophic scars and keloids. Research results indicate that it can be used in the treatment of photoaging skin, cellulite and

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<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3834700/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4852572/>

