Clinical Evidence

Product, Description and Evidence

PROTECT 50+ DROPS

Designed for performance, on the go, these drops offer an elegant, silky after feel and superior transparency during application. Infused with Vitamin E and Hydrolysed Jojoba Esters, SPF Drops support the skin's barrier. Whether used as a standalone protector or on the go addition to your skincare regime, they deliver the same lightweight and breathable, highest available broad spectrum UVA and UVB SPF as Protect 50 with the added convenience of top-up drops.

KEY BENEFITS

- SPF 50+ high protection
- Broad spectrum UVA + UVB
- PA+++
- Lightweight, non-greasy finish
- Support the skin's barrier
- Provides long-lasting hydration
- Antioxidant protection
- Soothes and comforts skin

INGREDIENTS

Aqua (Water), Diisopropyl Adipate, Diethylamino Hydroxybenzoyl Hexyl Benzoate, C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate, Butyloctyl Salicylate, Ethylhexyl Salicylate, Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid, Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine, Ethylhexyl Triazone, Polyglyceryl-6 Stearate, Sodium Stearoyl Glutamate, Methyl Glucose Sesquistearate, Glycerin, Phenylpropanol, Caprylyl Glycol, Sodium Hydroxide, Tocopheryl Acetate (Vitamin E Acetate), Ethylhexylglycerin, Hydrolyzed Jojoba Esters, Polyglyceryl-6 Behenate, 1,2-Hexanediol, Sodium Gluconate, O-Cymen-5-Ol.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

- Hydrolyzed Jojoba Esters 1%
- Tocopheryl Acetate 1%
- Glycerin 1%

BROAD SPECTRUM UV FILTERS

- Diethylamino Hydroxybenzoyl Hexyl Benzoate
- Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine
- Ethylhexyl Triazone
- Ethylhexyl Salicylate
- Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid

Jojoba Esters

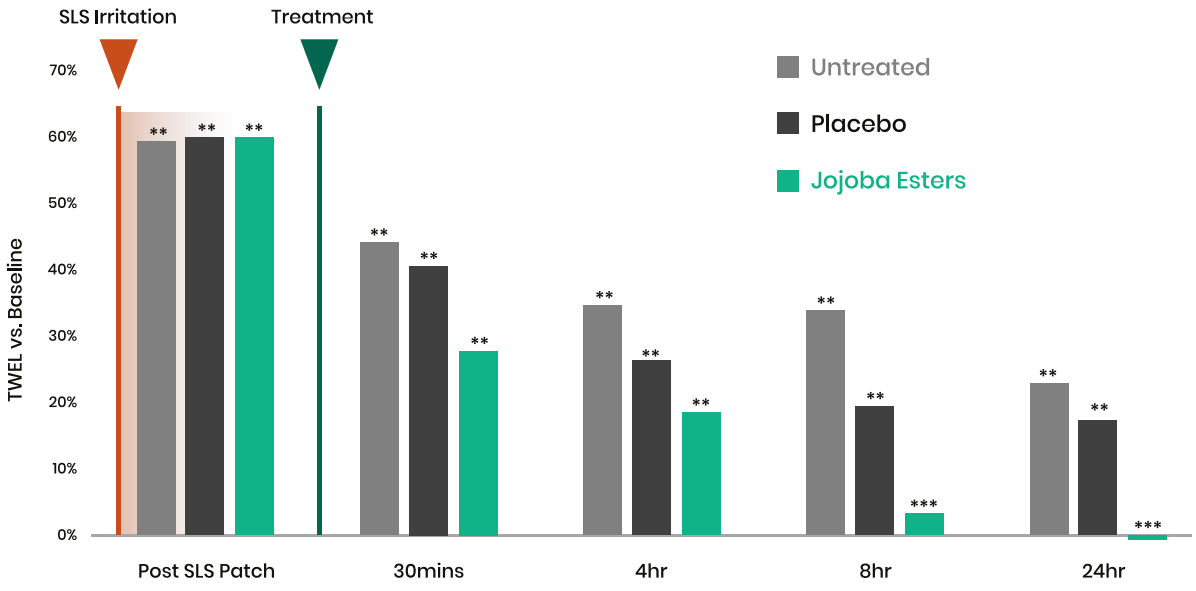
Ingredient Claims:

Provides long-lasting skin hydration	Reduces skin inflammation
Soothes dry, irritated skin	Promotes wound healing

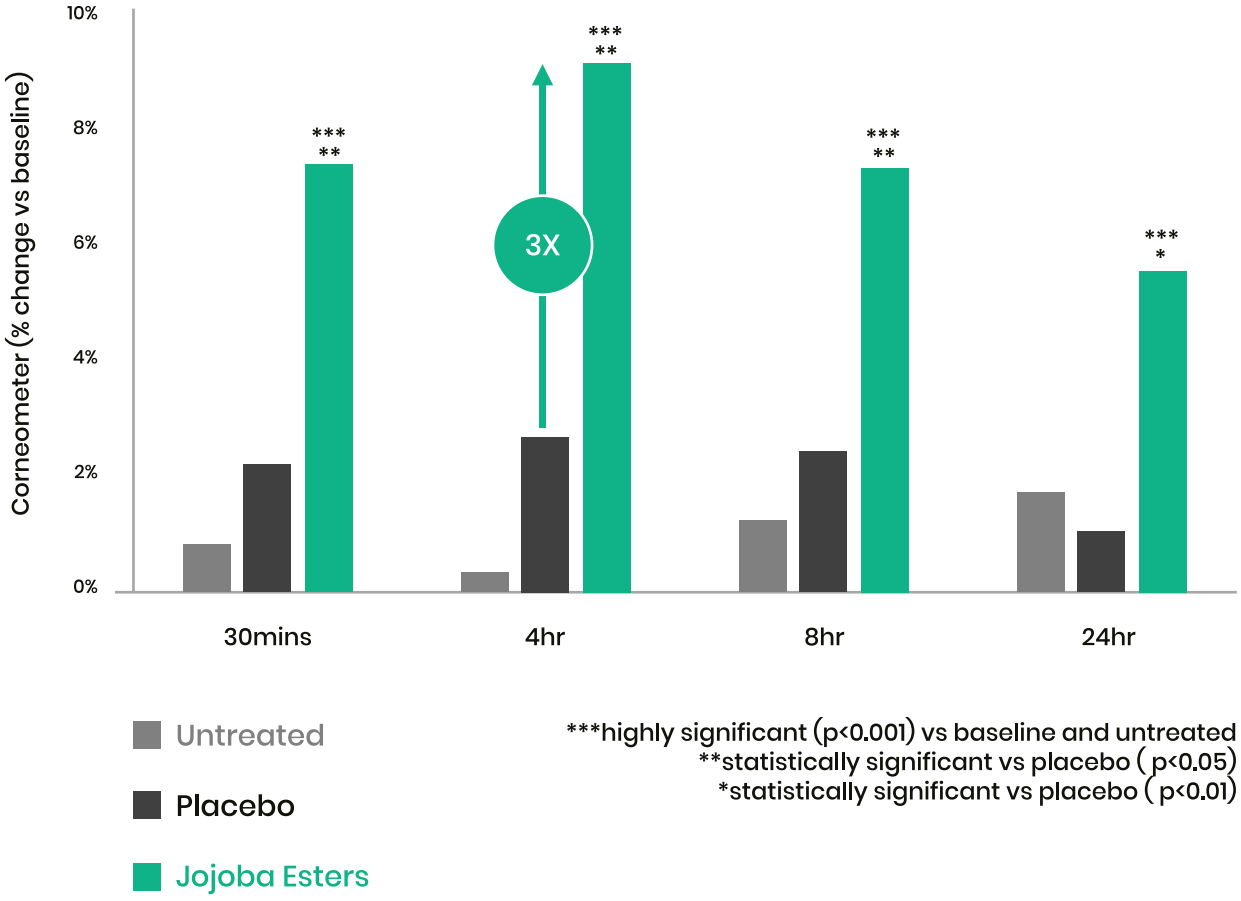
A sustainably sourced and stable form of Jojoba. The O'odham Native American tribe extracted the oil from jojoba seeds to treat sores and wounds.

It has been shown to have the following skin benefits:

- Moisturisation: Jojoba esters have a structure similar to human sebum, which allows them to penetrate the skin easily and provide long-lasting moisturisation without leaving a greasy residue.
- Anti-inflammatory properties: Jojoba esters contain natural anti-inflammatory agents that can help reduce inflammation and irritation in the skin.
- Non-comedogenic: Jojoba esters are non-comedogenic, meaning they won't clog pores or cause acne breakouts.
- Anti-aging: Jojoba esters contain antioxidants that help protect the skin from free radicals and reduce the signs of ageing, such as fine lines and wrinkles.
- Soothing: Jojoba esters can help soothe dry, irritated skin and promote healing.



**statistically significant ($p<0.05$) vs baseline
***statistically significant ($p<0.05$) vs placebo and untreated and statistically not significant vs baseline



Links:
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29280987/
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34073772/
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21211559/
Data on file

Tocopherol Acetate (Vitamin E)

Ingredient Claims:

Protects the skin from oxidative damage caused by environmental stressors	Promotes scar healing
Soothes dry, irritated skin	Helps to protect the skin from sun damage
Promotes skin cell turnover	Potent antioxidant that reduces the signs of ageing

Tocopherol or Vitamin E is an important fat-soluble antioxidant and has been in use for more than 50 years in dermatology. It is an important ingredient in many cosmetic products. It protects the skin from various deleterious effects due to solar radiation by acting as a free-radical scavenger.

Vitamin E is one of the most well-known and researched antioxidants for the body and for skin. Vitamin E occurs naturally in human skin but can become depleted due to constant environmental exposure in the absence of sun protection.

Vitamin E has been shown to help reduce the appearance of scars by promoting tissue regeneration and increasing collagen production. Vitamin E also has anti-inflammatory properties that can help soothe irritated skin and reduce redness and swelling. In addition, vitamin E exhibits brightening properties that help improve the appearance of dark spots and uneven skin tone by promoting cell turnover and reducing melanin production.

Experimental studies suggest that vitamin E has photoprotective properties and is a powerful antioxidant.

Link: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4976416/

Glycerin

Ingredient Claims:

Excellent moisturising properties	Enhances skin elasticity
Calms and soothes irritated skin	Promotes skin barrier function
Reduces trans epidermal water loss	Soothes hot or sunburned skin

Glycerin is a humectant which is present in all-natural lipids. Derived from natural substances by hydrolysis of fats and by fermentation of sugars. This palm-free vegetable Glycerin is widely used in cosmetic products and provides the following benefits:

- Moisturising: Glycerin has excellent moisturising properties. It attracts and retains moisture from the environment, helping to hydrate the skin and prevent dryness. It forms a protective layer on the skin, reducing water loss and maintaining its natural moisture balance.
- Skin barrier repair: Glycerin can support the skin's barrier function by strengthening the outermost layer of the skin, known as the stratum corneum. This can help improve the skin's ability to retain moisture and protect it from external irritants.
- Soothing and calming: Glycerin has soothing properties that can help alleviate skin irritation, itching, and inflammation. It can be beneficial for conditions such as eczema, psoriasis, or dry, sensitive skin.
- Anti-ageing effects: Glycerin has the ability to improve the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles. By maintaining skin hydration, it can enhance the skin's elasticity and firmness, giving it a smoother and more youthful appearance.
- Compatibility with various skin types: Glycerin is generally well-tolerated by different skin types, including sensitive and acne-prone skin. It is non-comedogenic, meaning it won't clog pores or contribute to breakouts.
- Enhances product effectiveness: Glycerin is often used as a key ingredient in skincare formulations because it helps other ingredients penetrate the skin more effectively. It can enhance the delivery of active ingredients, allowing them to work more efficiently.
- Cooling effect: Glycerin has a cooling effect on the skin, making it useful in products such as facial mists or soothing gels. It can provide relief for hot or sunburned skin.

Links:

International Journal of Cosmetic Science, August 2016, ePublication
British Journal of Dermatology, July 2008, pages 23-34
Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology, June 2007, pages 75-82
Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences, June 2003, pages 7,360-7,365
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8395744/

Broad Spectrum UV Filters

Diethylamino Hydroxybenzoyl Hexyl Benzoate (DHHB)
UVA filter

Diethylamino Hydroxybenzoyl Hexyl Benzoate is a highly photostable UVA filter that primarily absorbs long-wave UVA radiation (UVA1: 340–400 nm), which is strongly associated with photoaging and collagen degradation. By absorbing UVA radiation and preventing its penetration into the dermis, it helps reduce oxidative stress and protect dermal structures. Its photostability ensures consistent protection during sun exposure, making it a key contributor to long-term anti-aging photoprotection.

Links:
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28782789/
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28042100/
https://ijdvl.com/the-development-of-efficient-sunscreens/

Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine (BEMT)
Broad-spectrum UVA/UVB filter

Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine is a broad-spectrum, highly photostable UV filter that absorbs both UVA and UVB radiation and converts it into harmless heat, preventing UV-induced damage to DNA and skin structures. It also contributes to the photostability of sunscreen systems, ensuring sustained protection against both immediate (sunburn) and long-term (photoaging) UV damage.

Links:
https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11121922/
https://www.mdpi.com/2079-9284/10/4/101

Ethylhexyl Triazone (EHT)
UVB filter

Ethylhexyl Triazone is a highly efficient UVB filter with strong absorption in the UVB range (280–320 nm), effectively preventing erythema and UVB-induced DNA damage. Its high molar absorptivity enables strong SPF performance even at low concentrations, contributing significantly to protection against sunburn and acute UV damage.

Links:
https://www.mdpi.com/2079-9284/10/4/101
https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11121922/

Ethylhexyl Salicylate (Octisalate)
UVB filter

Ethylhexyl Salicylate is a UVB absorber that contributes to protection against sunburn by absorbing high-energy UVB radiation. It also plays a supporting role in sunscreen formulations by improving solubility and stability of other UV filters, ensuring uniform and effective SPF performance.

Links:
https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11121922/
https://www.mdpi.com/2079-9284/10/4/101

Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid (Ensulizole)
UVB filter

Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid is a water-soluble UVB filter that absorbs high-energy UVB radiation responsible for erythema and cellular damage. By limiting UVB penetration into the skin, it helps prevent sunburn and reduces UV-induced DNA damage while enabling lightweight, non-greasy formulations due to its hydrophilic nature.

Links:
https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11121922/
https://www.mdpi.com/2079-9284/10/4/101