

PHYTOVEC®

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Company providing cosmetics industry with **nanotechnology** derived from **pharmaceutical research**.



“*Encapsulation of active ingredients extracted from plants with the chlorophyll they contain.*”



ALL-IN-ONE SOLUTION

TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

The universality and power of our technology make it adaptable across multiple sectors

FORMULABILITY FRIENDLY

HIGHER EFFICACY

BETTER STABILITY

The stability of active ingredients in cosmetics is a major challenge for the industry. Some actives are sensitive to various environmental factors and can lose their efficacy over time.

# STABILITY



## OXIDATION

Active ingredients such as vitamins (C and E), retinoids and polyphenols are sensitive to oxygen and can degrade rapidly.



## LIGHT-INDUCED DEGRADATION

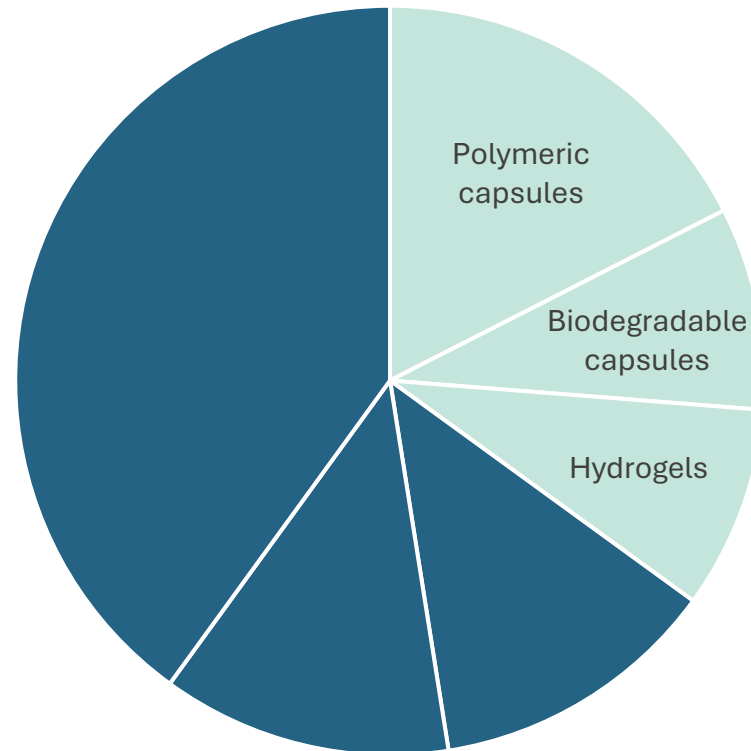
Some active ingredients, such as retinol and vitamin A derivatives, degrade when exposed to UV light. This degradation can reduce their efficacy or even make them irritating to the skin.



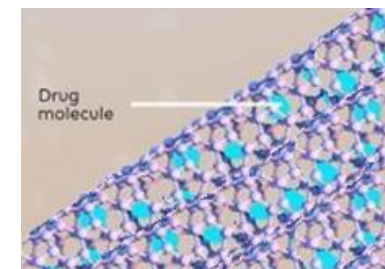
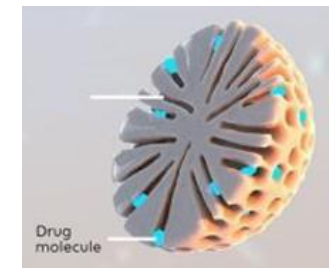
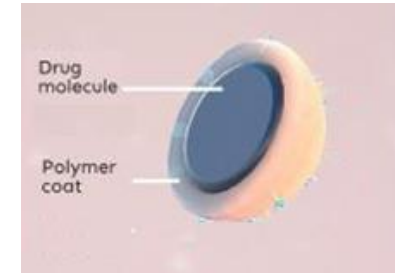
## TEMPERATURE

Changes in temperature can degrade active ingredients such as vitamins (A, C and E), polyphenols or certain botanical extracts, affecting their biological activity.

# DELIVERY SYSTEM ON THE MARKET

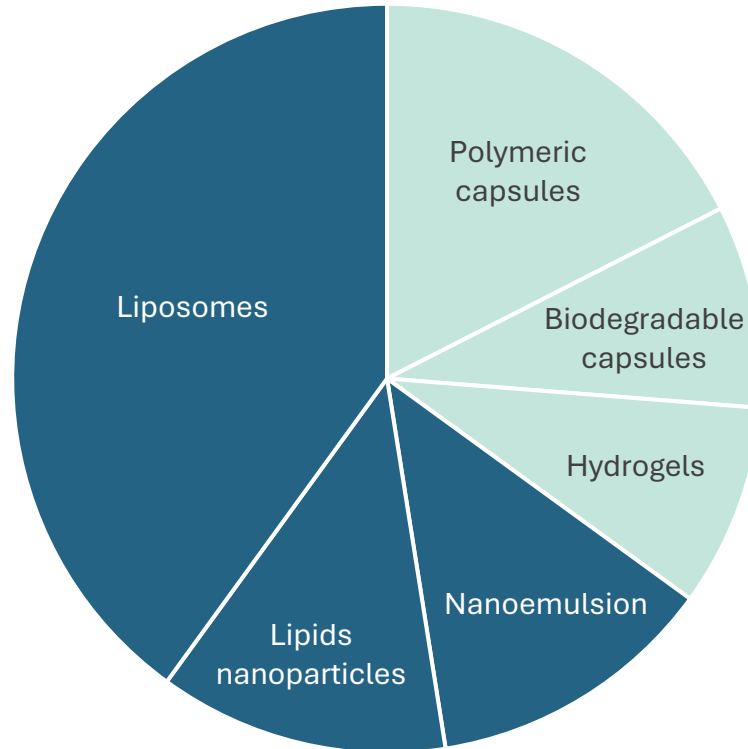
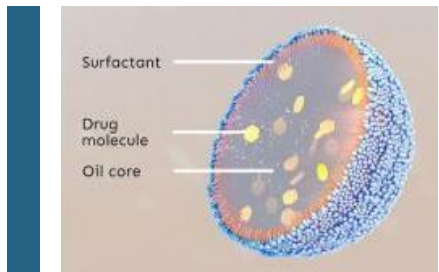
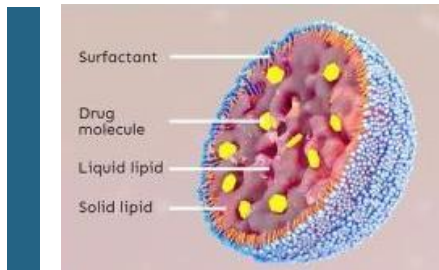
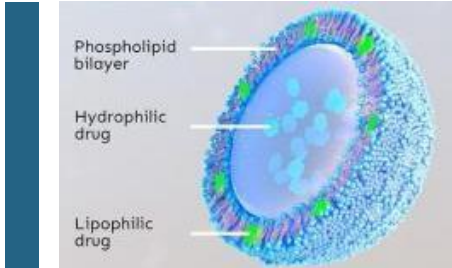


## Microencapsulation

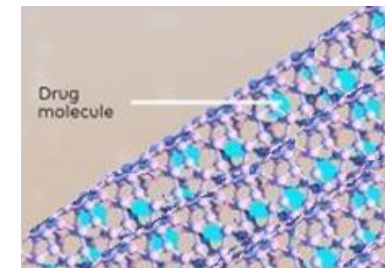
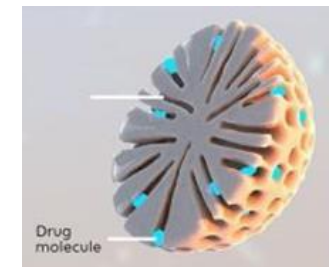
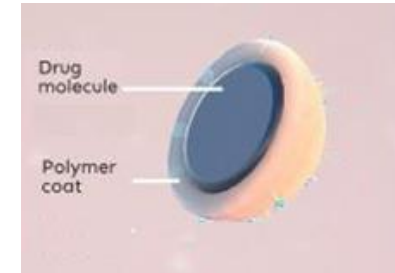


# DELIVERY SYSTEM ON THE MARKET

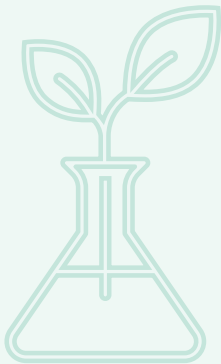
## Nanoparticle system



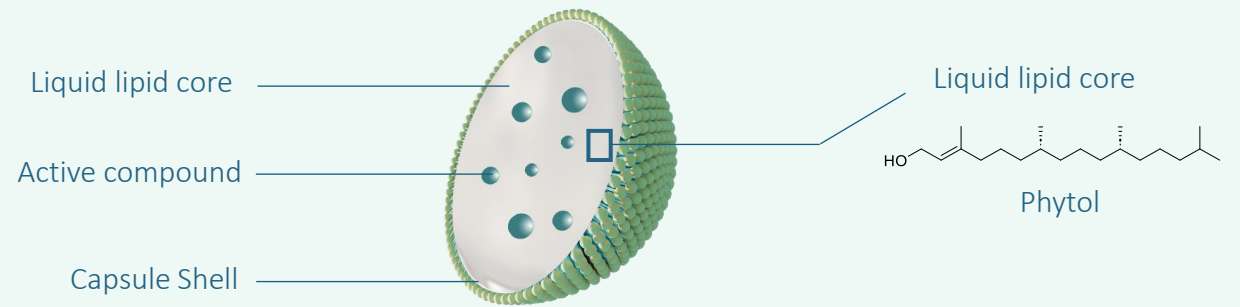
## Microencapsulation



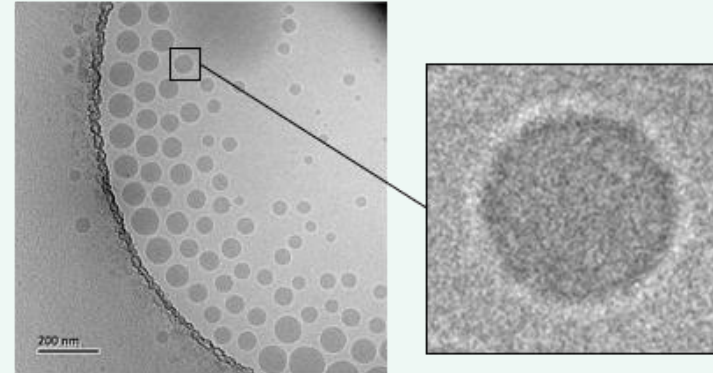
# PHYTOVEC® TECHNOLOGY



## NANOPARTICLE SYSTEMS

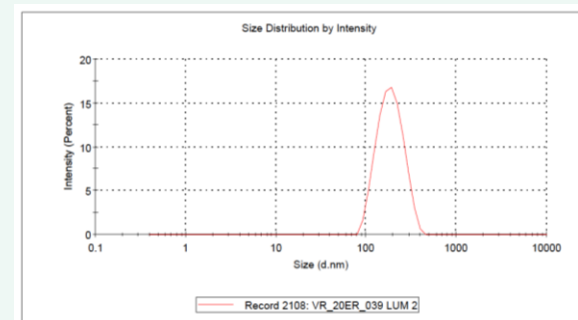


## CAPSULE BY CRYOTEM



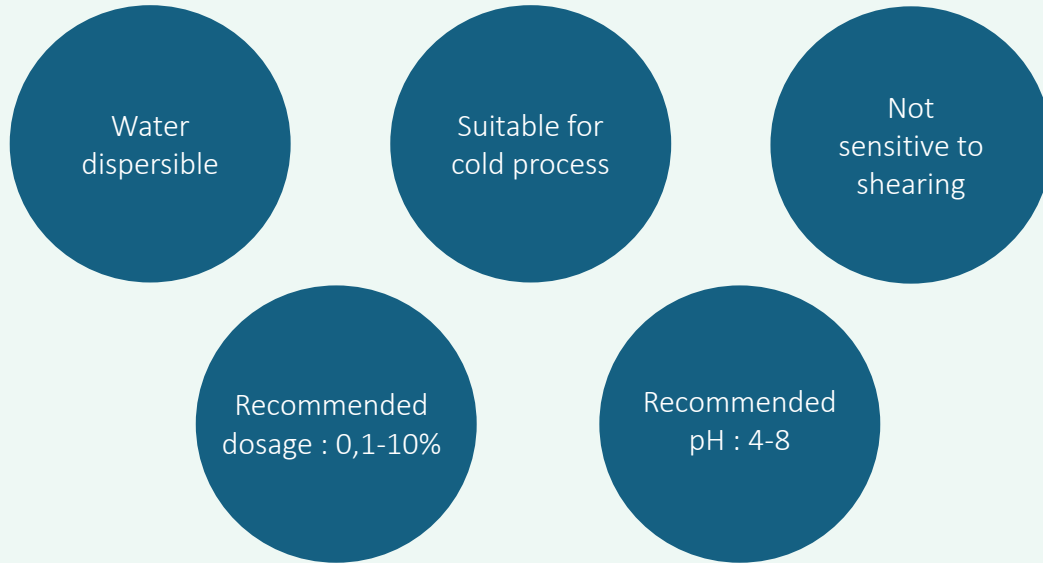
CryoTEM picture of Phytovec® capsules

## CAPSULES BY DLS



Nanoparticles size of Phytovec®- Vit A 10% obtained by DLS

## FORMULATION



## STORAGE

Recommended :  
 In the unopened original container sealed under nitrogen, in a dry place, temperature 15-25°C, protected from light.

# FORMULABILITY

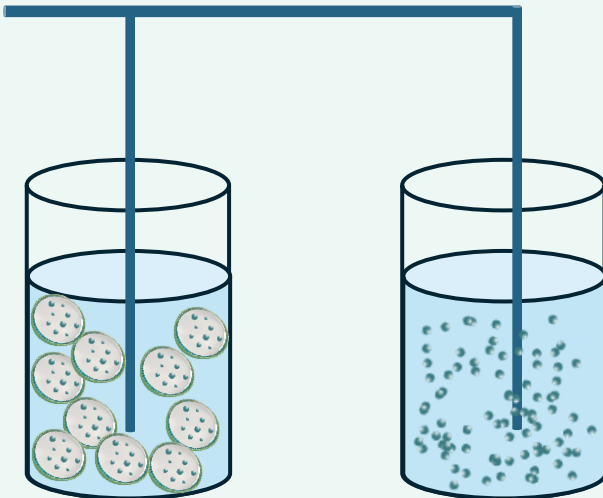
## INGREDIENTS COMPATIBILITY

INGREDIENT	COMPATIBILITY
Ethanol	10%
Glycerin	10%
Propanediol	3%
Behenyl Alcohol	2%
Phenoxyethanol	1%
Ethylhexylglycerin	1%
Citric acid	1%
Sodium lauryl sulfate	1%
Polysorbate 80	0,5%
Tween 20	0,5%
Sodium Stearoyl Glutamate	0,3%
Hydrogenated lecithin	0,3%
Cetyl phosphate	0,1%

*PROTOCOL*

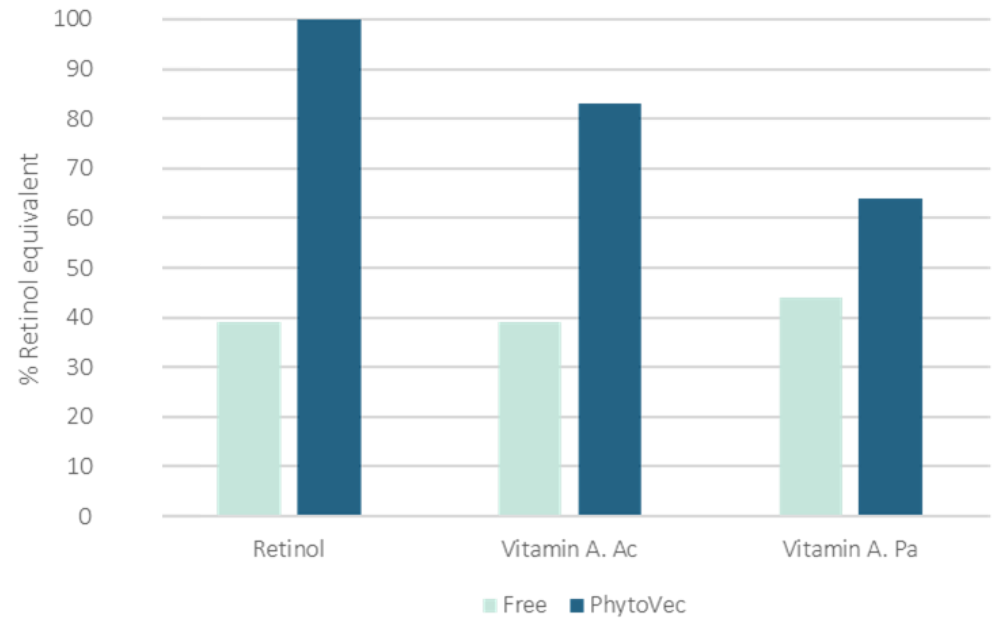
Samples are exposed to an air flow during 7 hours. The stability was monitored by HPLC. Temperature was controlled during experiment to remain below 20°C.

Oxygen/nitrogen supply



# OXIDATION STABILITY *with PhytoVec®*

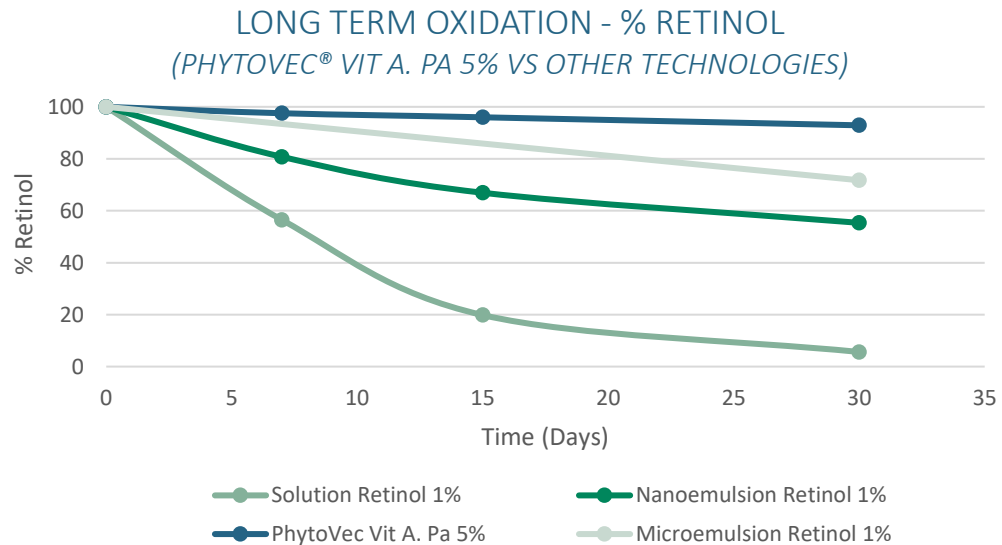
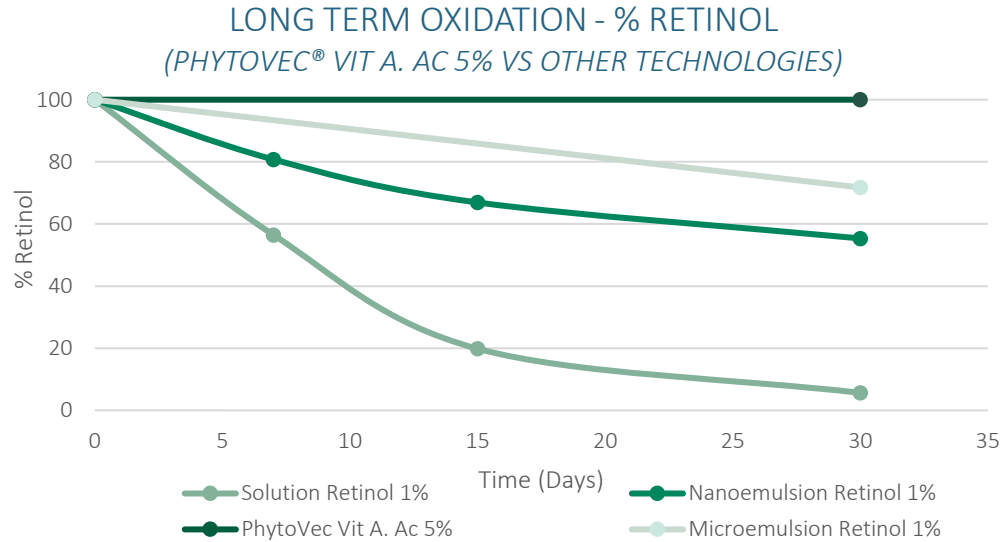
OXIDATION STABILITY –  
% RETINOL EQUIVALENT AFTER 7 HOURS EXPOSURE



*Air-accelerated oxidation*



New delivery system



# LONG TERM OXIDATION with *PhytoVec*®

## PROTOCOL

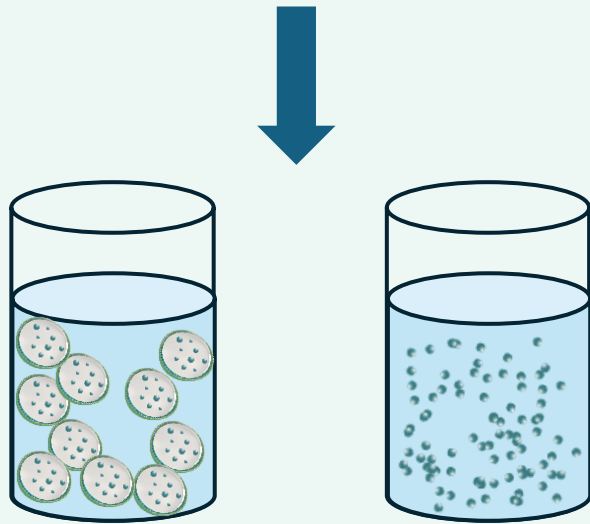
Samples are stored for 30 days in the dark and at room temperature. The stability was monitored by HPLC.

# LIGHT-INDUCED DEGRADATION with *PhytoVec*®

## PROTOCOL

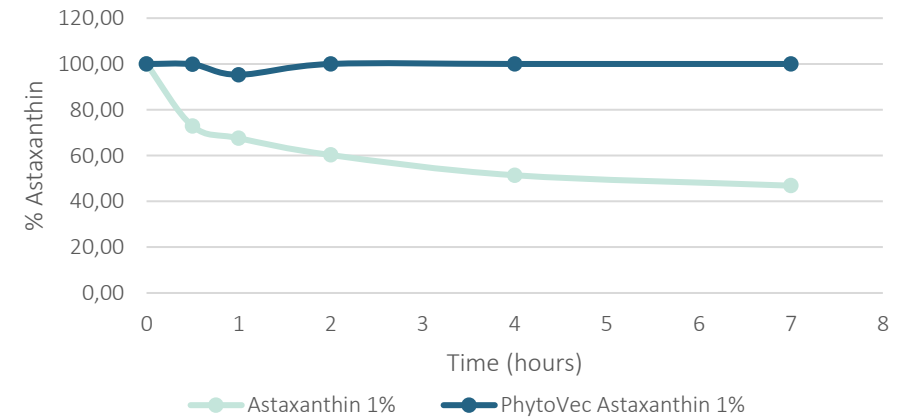
Samples are exposed to UV 285  $\mu\text{w}/\text{cm}^2$  during 7 hours. The stability was monitored by HPLC. Temperature was controlled during experiment to remain below 15°C.

UV 285  $\mu\text{w}/\text{cm}^2$

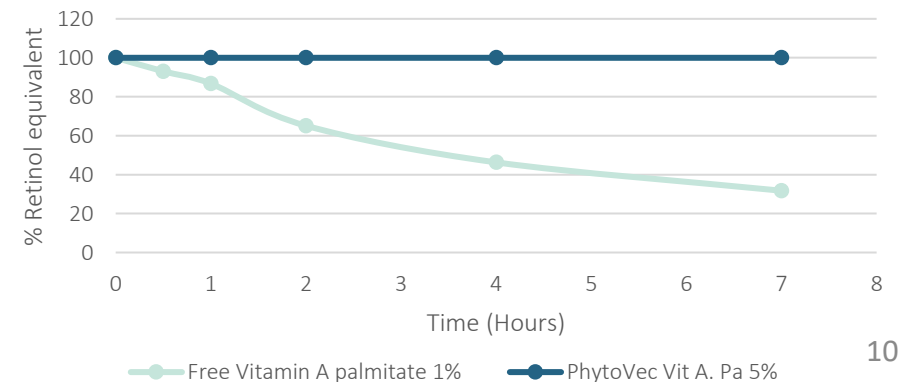


## UV-ACCELERATED OXIDATION

### % ASTAXANTHIN (FREE VS PHYTOVEC®)



### % VITAMIN A PALMITATE (FREE VS PHYTOVEC®)



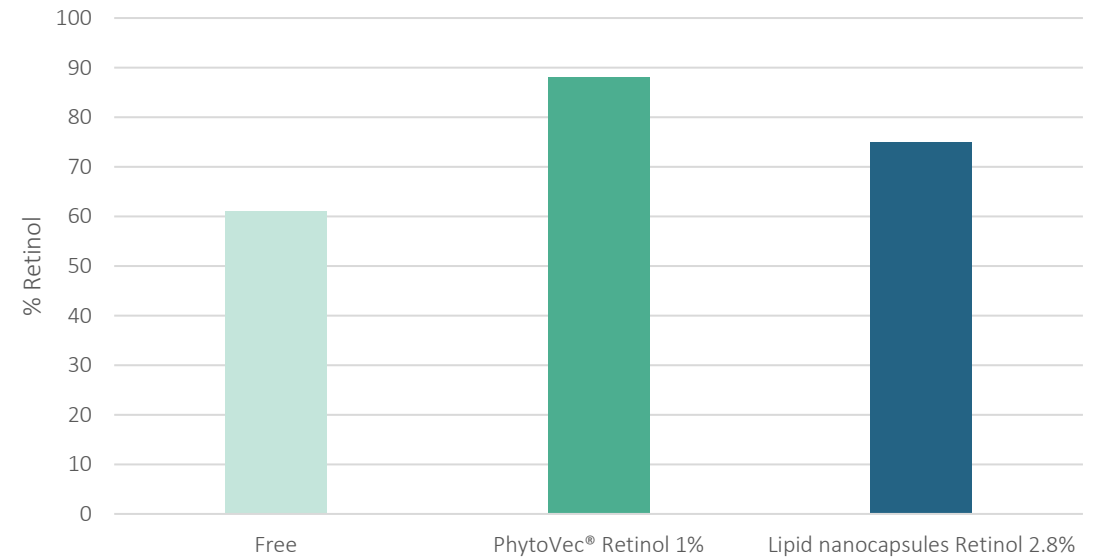
# LIGHT-INDUCED DEGRADATION *with PhytoVec<sup>®</sup>*

## PROTOCOL

Samples are exposed to UV 285  $\mu\text{w}/\text{cm}^2$  during 4 hours. The stability was monitored by HPLC. Temperature was controlled during experiment to remain below 15°C.

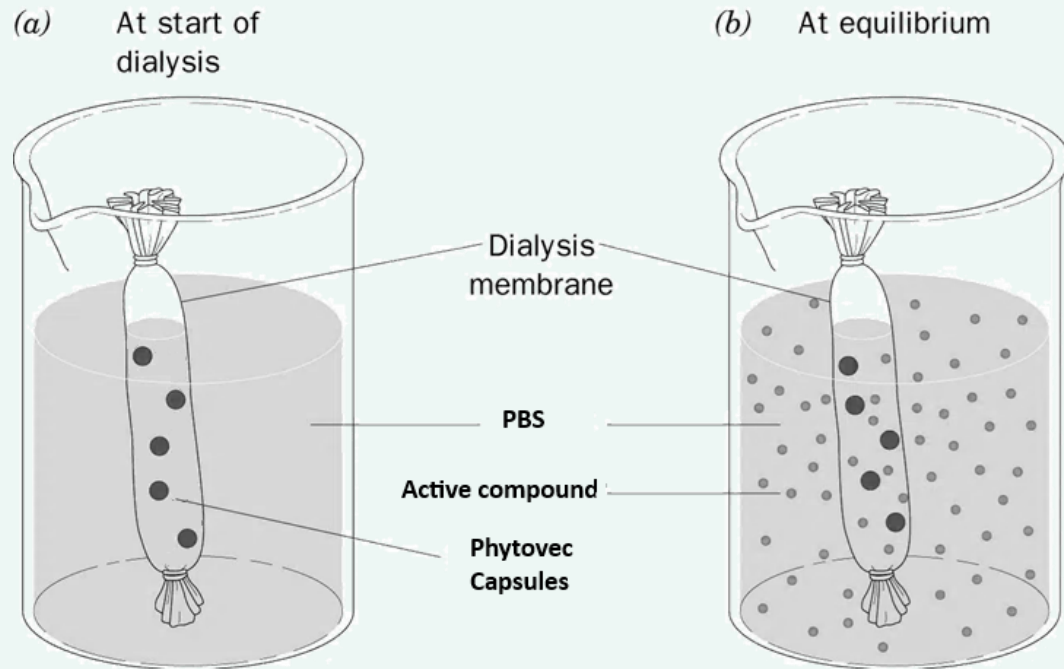


LIGHT-INDUCED DEGRADATION - % RETINOL AFTER 4 HOURS EXPOSURE

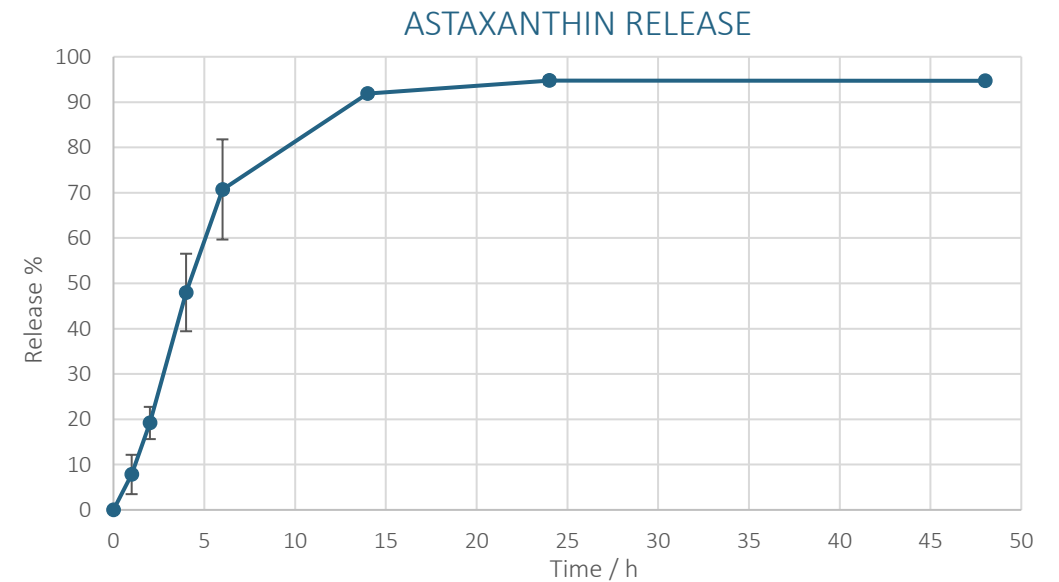


## PROTOCOL

A PhytoVec<sup>®</sup> product was placed in a dialysis bag immersed in a buffer bath at 37 °C. At predetermined time intervals, the concentration of active compound was monitored by LCMS.



# CONTROLLED RELEASE *with PhytoVec<sup>®</sup>*

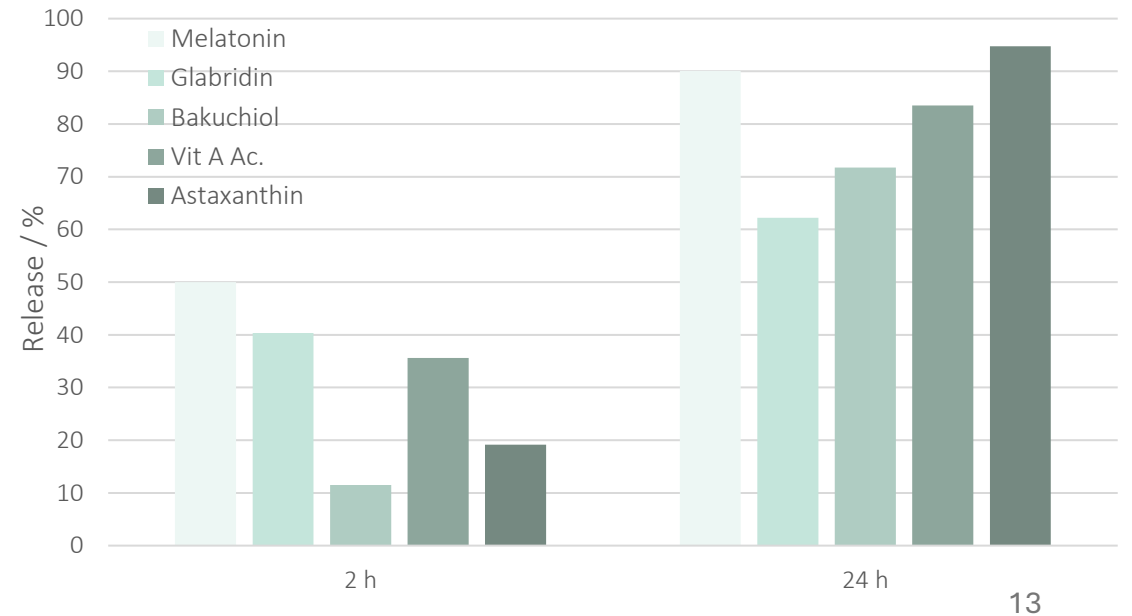


## KEY POINTS

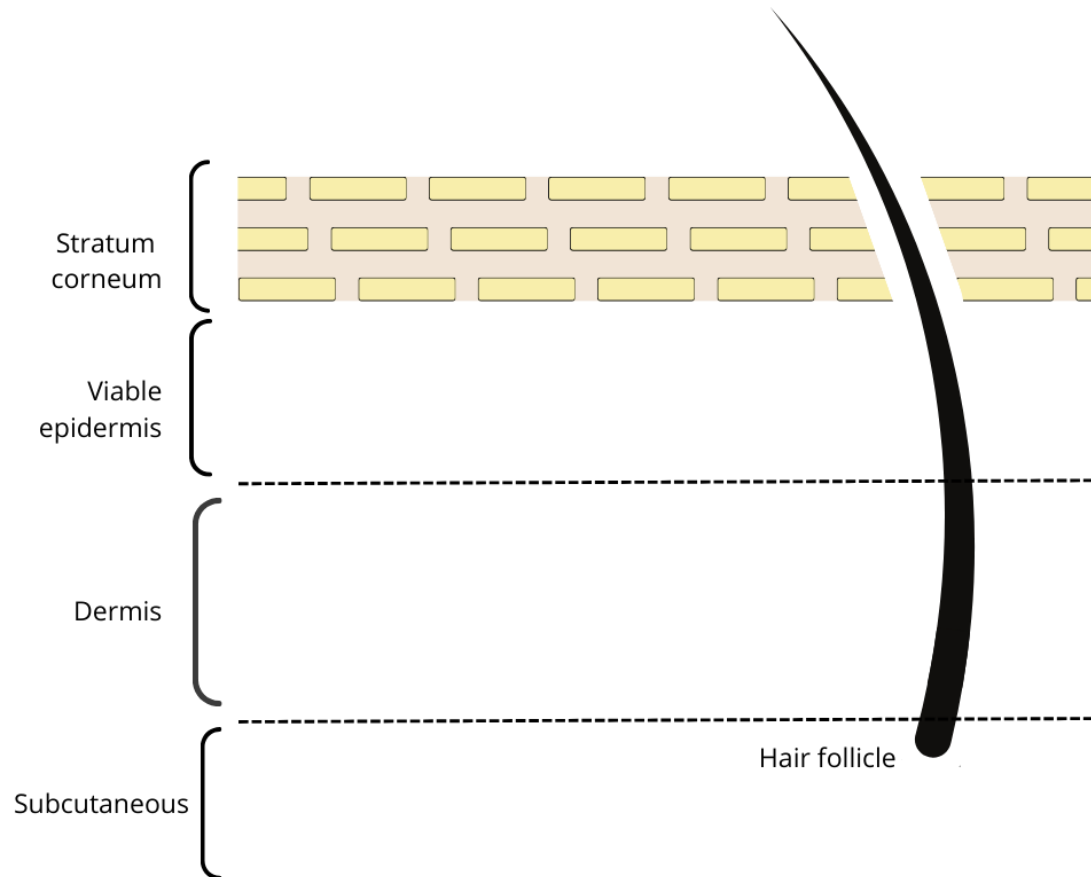
- PhytoVec® technology enables **controlled release** of active ingredients
- Total release of the active ingredient is generally obtained after **24 hours** in a cell medium
- Controlled release **limits irritation** and **maximizes product efficacy**

# CONTROLLED RELEASE *with PhytoVec®*

RELEASE PROFILE OF DIFFERENT PHYTOVEC®



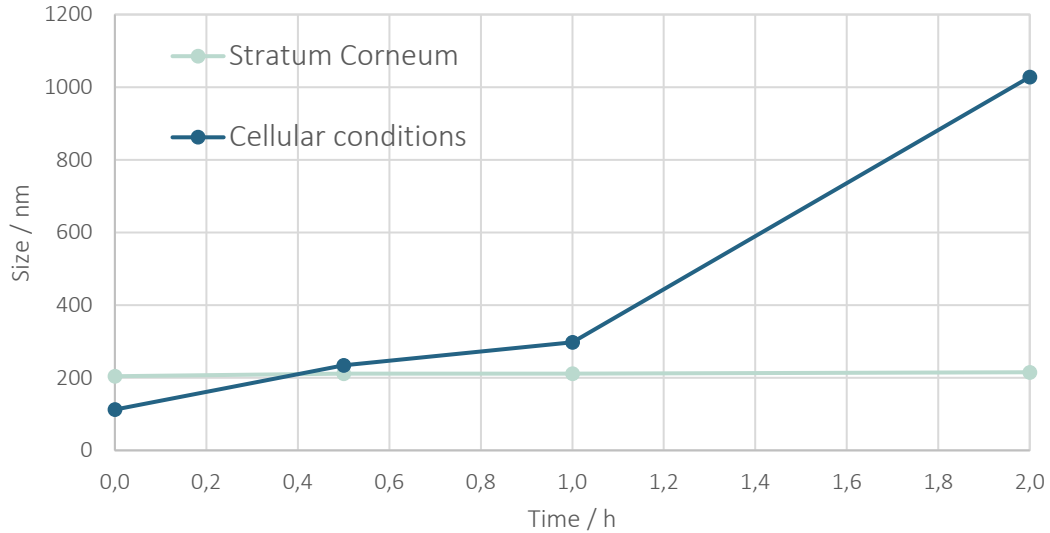
# SKIN PENETRATION *with PhytoVec*<sup>®</sup>



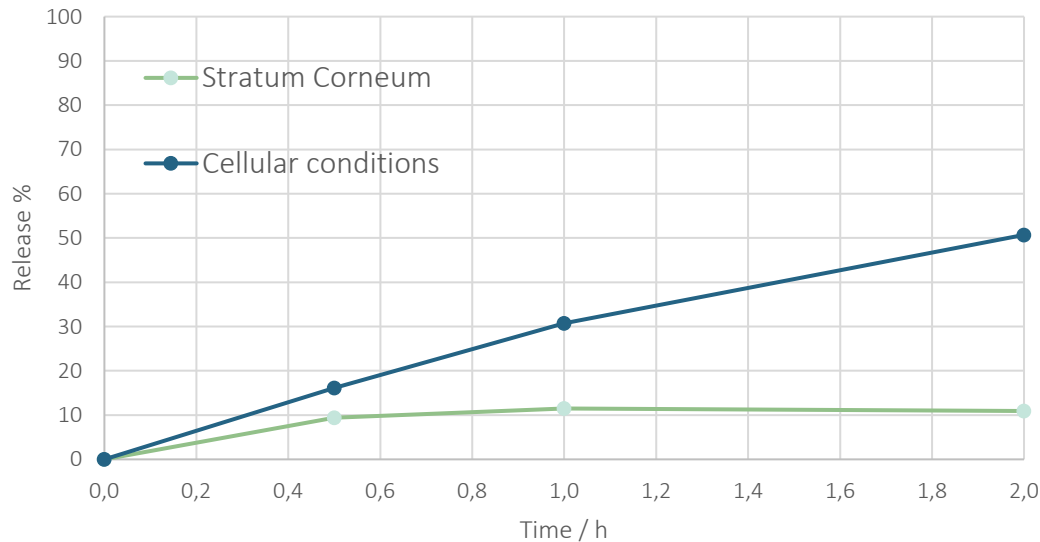
## KEY POINTS

- Skin penetration is a complex process involving numerous phenomena
- The Stratum corneum usually plays an important barrier role
- Access to the epidermis or dermis is often necessary for efficacy

SIZE EVOLUTION OF PHYTOVEC® IN BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS



RELEASE PROFILE OF PHYTOVEC® IN BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS



# SKIN PENETRATION *with Phytovec®*

## PROTOCOL

Stratum Corneum: Phytovec® was incubated at 37 °C with a mixture of relevant skin chemicals namely: ceramides, cholesterol and fatty acid.

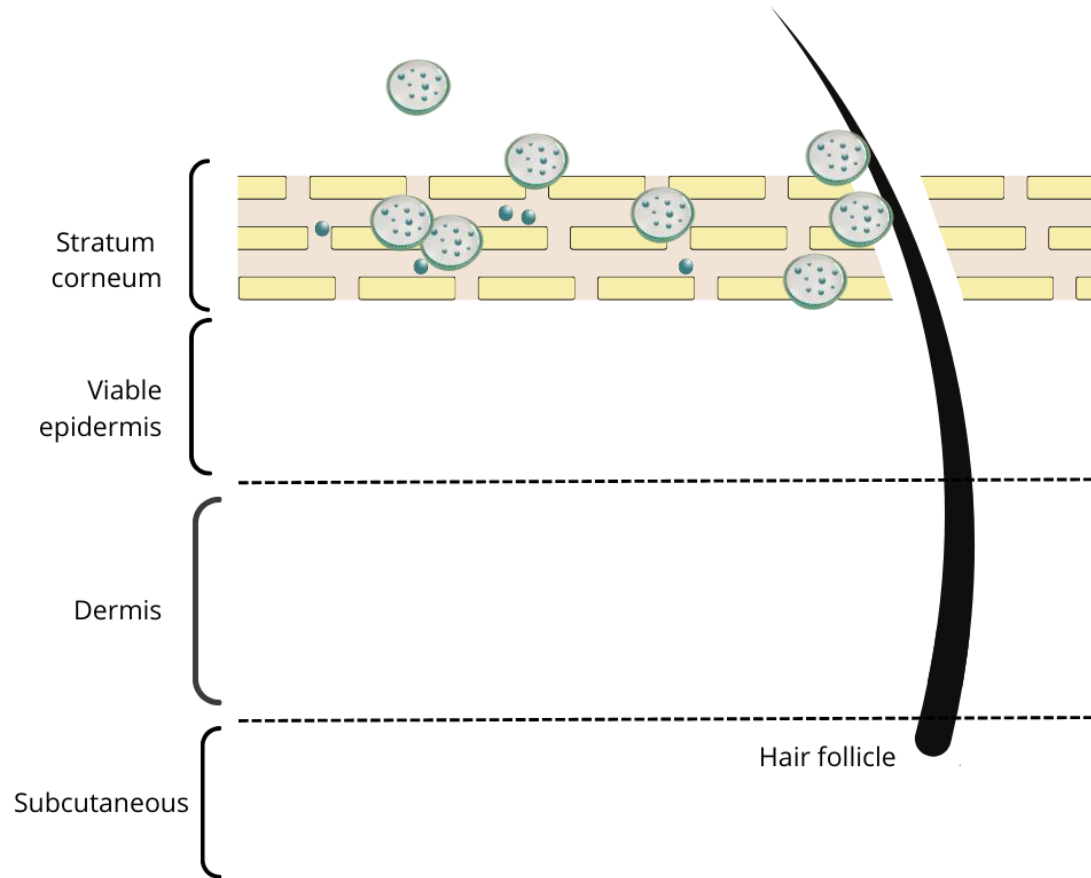
Cellular conditions: Phytovec® was incubated in PBS (pH 7,4) at 37 °C under slow stirring.

At predetermined time intervals, the size of the Phytovec® was measured with a nanosizer apparatus

## KEY POINTS

- The capsules remain **stable** in the **stratum corneum**
- The capsules **gradually release** the active ingredient in the cells

# SKIN PENETRATION *with PhytoVec®*



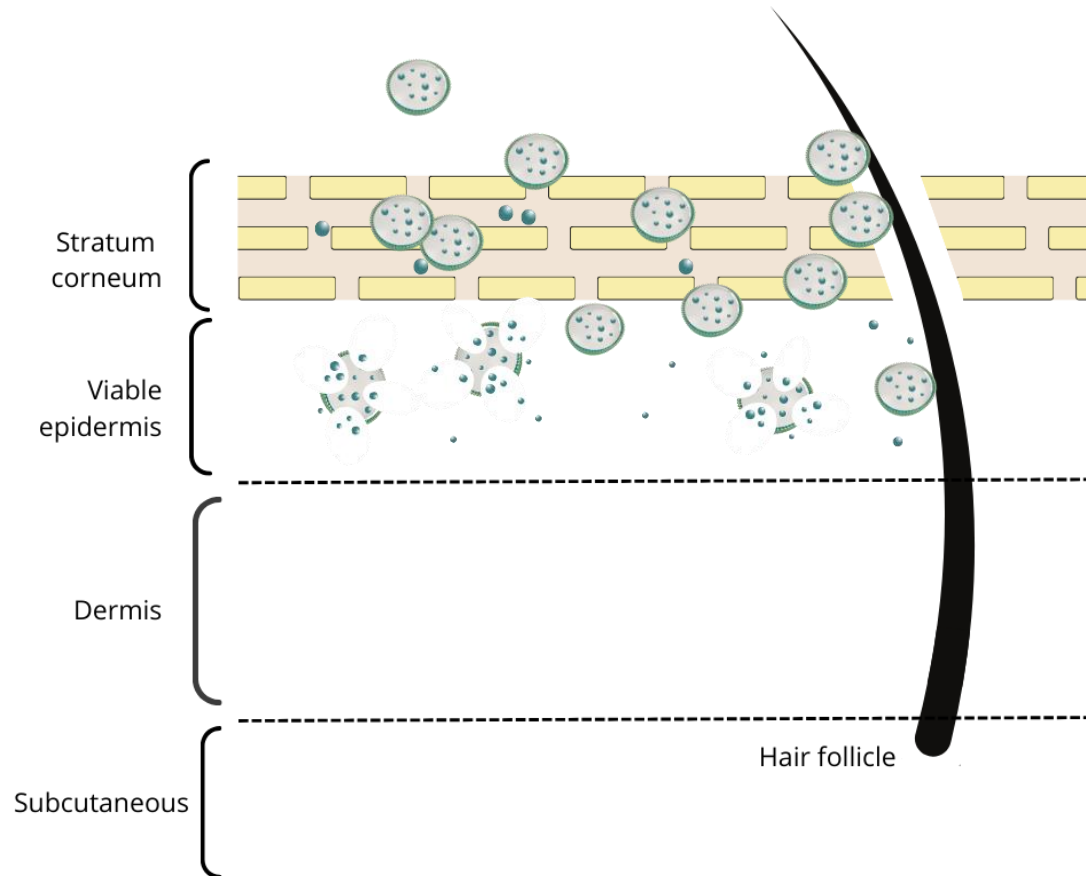
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CAPSULES ACCUMULATE IN THE STRATUM CORNEUM

The capsules remain stable and the stratum corneum acts as a reservoir for controlled release.



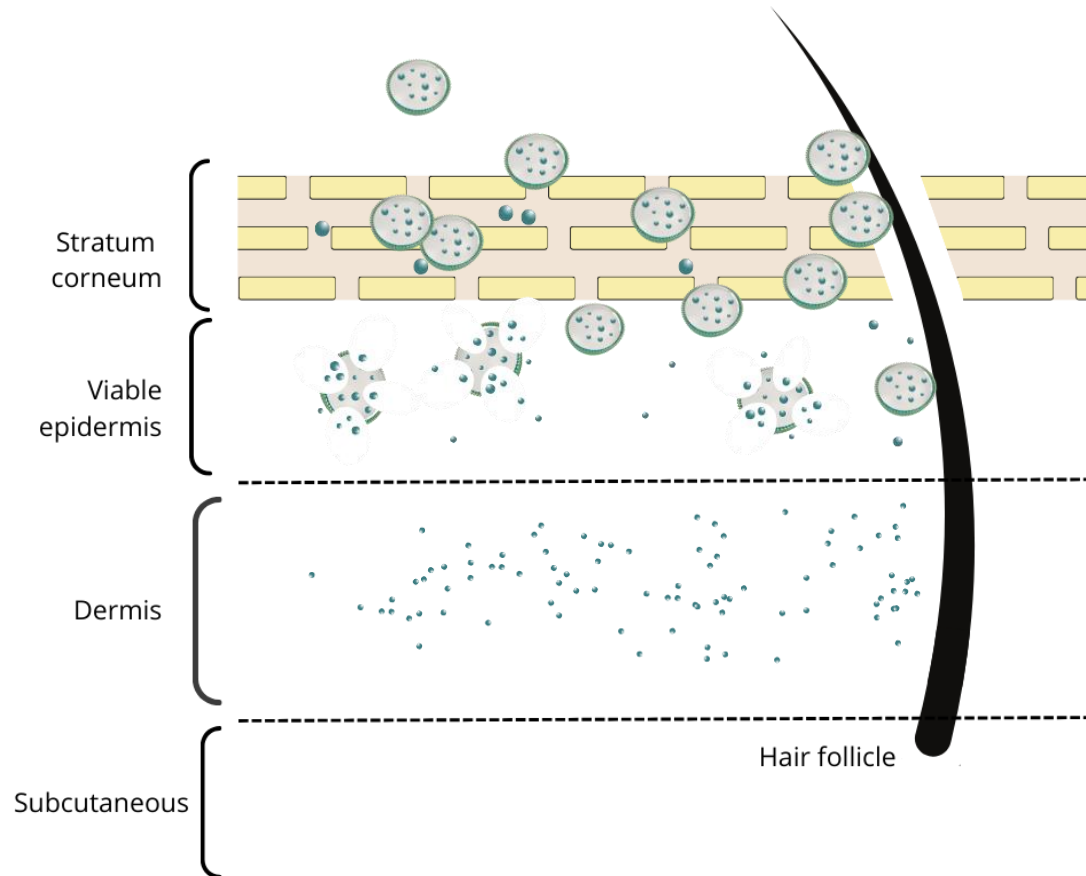
# SKIN PENETRATION *with PhytoVec®*



**1** CAPSULES ACCUMULATE IN THE STRATUM CORNEUM  
The capsules remain stable and the stratum corneum acts as a reservoir for controlled release.

**2** CAPSULES DEGRADE RELEASE THE ACTIVE COMPOUND  
Once in the epidermis, the capsules gradually release the active ingredient through diffusion and degradation of the capsule.

# SKIN PENETRATION *with PhytoVec<sup>®</sup>*



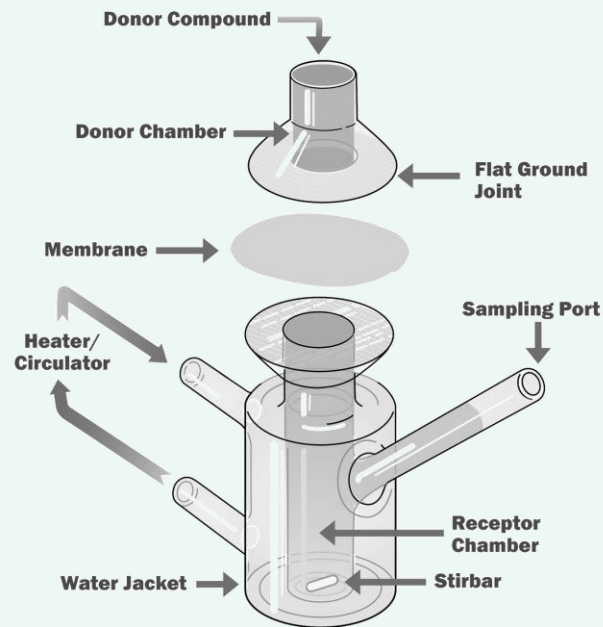
**1** CAPSULES ACCUMULATE IN THE STRATUM CORNEUM  
The capsules remain stable and the stratum corneum acts as a reservoir for controlled release.

**2** CAPSULES DEGRADE RELEASE THE ACTIVE COMPOUND  
Once in the epidermis, the capsules gradually release the active ingredient through diffusion and degradation of the capsule.

**3** THE FREE ACTIVE COMPOUND REACHES THE DERMIS  
Once released from the capsule, the active ingredient diffuses into the epidermis and dermis.

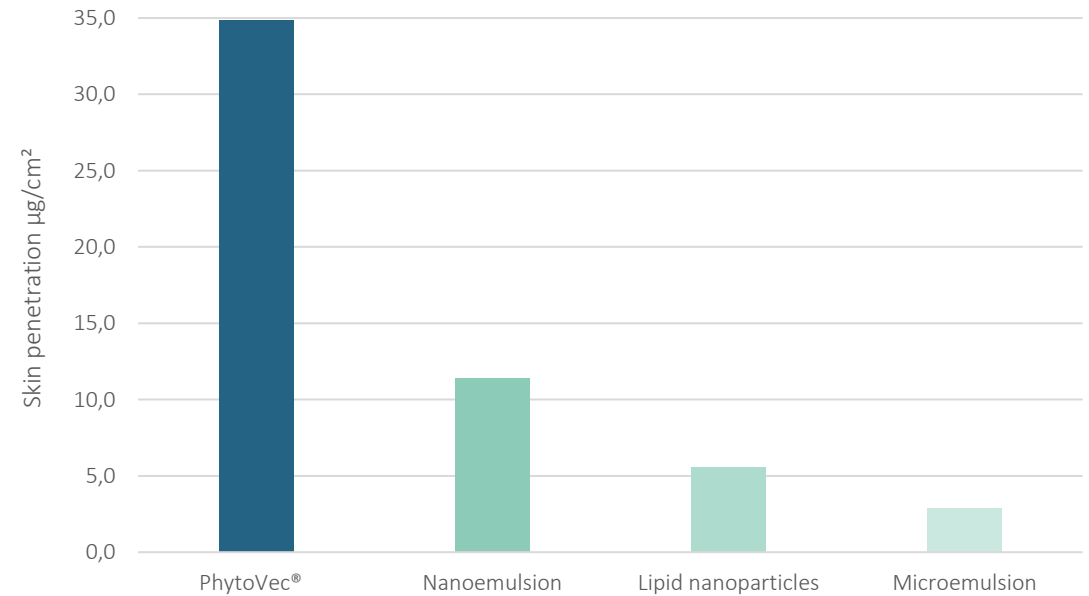
*PROTOCOL*

Human skin disk was mounted on a Franz cell apparatus at 32 °C. After 24 h of exposure, concentration of active compound within the skin was measured with LCMS analysis.



# SKIN PENETRATION *with PhytoVec®*

SKIN PENETRATION OF RETINOL



PHYTOVEE<sup>®</sup>C

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THANK YOU FOR  
YOU ATTENTION

