

Specification : Golden Shower Flower Extract Loaded in Niosomal Dispersion /

สารสกัดดอกคูนเก็บกักในอนุภาคนีโอโซม (Manose RM-0130)

(Application : An active ingredient for whitening and anti-wrinkle cosmetic and anti-inflammatory food supplement products / สารสำคัญในผลิตภัณฑ์เครื่องสำอาง ช่วยให้ผิวขาว ต้านริ้วรอยและผลิตภัณฑ์ด้านอภัยและเสริมอาหาร)

1. Name of the raw material : Golden Shower Flower Extract Loaded in Niosomal Dispersion
2. Active components : Anthraquinones, flavonoids and proanthocyanidins⁽¹⁾
3. Common and scientific name/ Family of the plant : Golden Shower (*Cassia fistula* L.)/ LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALPINOIDEAE
4. Physical appearance : Light brownish turbid dispersion with specific odor
5. pH : 6.04
6. Standardization : HPLC fingerprint using catechin as a marker
7. Solubility : Soluble in water and ethanol
8. Microbial contamination : No pathogenic microorganism with less than 1,000 cfu/g of the total plate count of bacteria, yeast and fungi which is conformed to the Thai FDA regulation
9. Biological activities : Anti-oxidant (DPPH, lipid peroxidation and chelating activity)⁽²⁾, MMP-2 (collagen degradation enzyme) inhibition and whitening effect by tyrosinase inhibition
10. Animal / human performance test : Anti-oxidant in animals⁽³⁾
11. Safety : No skin irritation in human volunteers
12. Pharmaceutical, food supplement or cosmetic applications : Whitening and anti-wrinkle cosmetic and food supplement products

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13. Recommended concentrations in the product : 10-50 %
14. Storage : Keep in tight and light protection container at room temperature
15. Precautions : None
16. Cost per kg : Please request

References

1. Bahorun T, Neergheen VS, Aruoma OI. Phytochemical constituents of *Cassia fistula*. African Journal of Biotechnology 2005, 4(13): 1530-1540.
2. Manose In-house Project “The Development of Golden Shower Flower Extract Loaded in Niosomal Dispersion”, Manose Health and Beauty Research Center (www.manose.co), unpublished, 2018.
3. Neelam C, Ranjan B, Komal S, Nootan C. Review on *Cassia fistula*. International Journal of Research in Ayurveda & Pharmacy 2011, 2(2): 426-430.