

Jahw/a 上海家化

Comparative study on beauty effect of fresh and dried Taraxacum mongolicum



Li,Ling-yu; Zhu,Le; Zhao,Ya (R&D Center, Shanghai Jahwa United Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China)



Results & Discussion:



40%





paper, the beauty effects of fresh and dried this In mongolicum researched, such Taraxacum were as moisturizing, skin barrier repair, anti-inflammatory, etc., to provide theoretical basis for the rational development and utilization of fresh and dried Taraxacum mongolicum IN cosmetics.

Materials & Methods: **Part 1 Preparation of extracts** Fresh Taraxacum mongolicum



** ^oC 2 80 Figure 2. The results of Anti-inflammatory assay based on macrophages "#",Compared with BC; "-", Compared with NC; "*", Compared with DTME

DTME in FTME to superior is moisturizing (Fig.1). FTME and FTMJ are superior to DTME in anti-inflammatory (Fig.2). FTMJ is superior to DTME and FTME in skin barrier repairing (Fig.3). It theoretical support for the application of fresh *Taraxacum mongolicum* as a moisturizing ingredient, a skin barrier repair agent, an anti-inflammatory ingredient in cosmetics. It also suggests extraction process of Chinese medicines is equally important when added in cosmetics.

Figure 3. Results of FLG gene expression "*", Compared with BC

Fresh Taraxacum mongolicum juice (FTMJ)

Dried Taraxacum mongolicum

Fresh Taraxacum mongolicum extract (FTME)

> Dried Taraxacum mongolicum extract (DTME)

Part 2 Efficacy test

Moisturizing : Moisture absorption test Anti-inflammatory : Anti-inflammatory test based on macrophages Skin barrier repair : Gene changes in HaCaT cells detected by PCR

Part 3 Results analysis

Conclusions:

This article found that fresh Taraxacum mongolicum is better than dried ones in terms of moisturizing, antiinflammatory, skin barrier, etc., especially in the form of directly taking fresh juice. It's also consistent that traditional Chinese medicine use fresh products, which mostly take the fresh juice. Certain fresh Chinese medicines have specific effects that are superior to dried ones. The application of fresh Chinese medicines in cosmetics has broad prospect and is worthy of our further exploration.

Aknowledgments:

T-test was used for statistical analysis among all groups, the p-values (p < 0.05) ("*" or "•") was represented significant difference, p < 0.01 ("**" or "##" or "--") was represented very significant difference, both of them were considered statistically significant.

Not all professionals do their work by themselves. Special thanks to the company for its support of the research work. Special thanks to the team members for their support in this study.

References:

1.Hao JD (2003) Research and application of fresh Chinese medicine (1rd ed.). Beijing: PMPH, (Section1, Chapter1).

2.Liu C, Wang ZB, Wang Y, Peng JF, Wang R (2020) Effect of Qingre Liangxue Jiedu Decoction on wound healing in rats with hemorrhoids after operation and its effect on expression of related inflammatory factors. J Emerg Tradit Chin Med 29:837-840,845.

3. Chen M, Zhao Y, Sun Y (2021) Effects of Dendrobium nobile, Ophiopogon japonicus and their compound extracts on gene expression related with skin moisturizing. Flavour Fragrance Cosmet 1:43-48.

4.Xu XM, Dong WB, Lu J, Lin YF, Ma RL (2018) Research progress on the chemical compositions and functional properties of dandelion. J Food Saf Qual 9:1623-1627.

5.Yu RY (2002) Emollient cosmetics and skin science. Chin J Aesthetic Med 11:393-395.

6.Li JH, You JB, Liu H, Zhang FR (2017) Update of FLG gene and related diseases. Chin J Lepr Skin Dis 33:117-120.

7.Liu YQ, Li BSH, Li YY, Liu YJ, Wang HY, Zhang ZY, Meng WY (2021) The inhibitory effect of docosahexaenoic acid on macrophage inflammation induced by Porphyromonas gingivlis lipopolysaccharide. Stomatology 41:407-412.

8.Zhang WJ, Zheng H (2017) Research progress of IL-6 mediating immune inflammatory response and its relationship with disease. Chin J Cell Mol Immunol 33:699-703.