



Acacia Collagen in Glycerin

Article No. 400221.00.2

Content

- I INCI Name
- II Product Description
- III General Information from Literature
- IV Main Components
- V Cosmetic Applications
- VI Storage and Safety
- VII References

I INCI Name

US: Water, Glycerin, Acacia Seyal Gum Extract, Potassium Sorbate, Citric Acid

EU: Aqua, Glycerin, Acacia Seyal Gum Extract, Potassium Sorbate, Citric Acid

N.B. For an up-to-date INCI listing please see the proprietary composition declaration.

II Product Description

Acacia Collagen in Glycerin is a plant-derived substitute for animal collagen that is obtained from *Acacia seyal*.

III General Information from Literature

Botanical family

Leguminosae / Fabaceae

Common names

Latin: *Acacia senegal* or *A. seyal*

English: Gum Acacia Tree

French: Gommier Blanc

German: Arabischer Gummibaum, Gummiakazie



History^{8,9}

The Name Acacia is from the Greek *akakia*, coming from *ake*, this means pointed and refers to the thorny nature of the plant.

Since remote times Acacia has been an article of commerce. During the reign of Ramses III and in later inscriptions the tree and heaps of gum have already been pictured.

During the political and military disturbances in Egypt between 1880 and 1890, this gum became nearly unobtainable. Among the many substitutes then offered, the best was Gum Senegal, which was adopted as the official equivalent of Gum Acacia. Since then the names are regarded as synonymous.

In 1890 the original Acacia came back into the market as abundant as ever, but it is no longer possible to entirely separate the two names 'Gum Acacia' and 'Gum Senegal'. Most of the characteristically distinct grades of Acacia Gum are now rather referred to particular species of the genus *Acacia*.

Scientific classification^{5,6,7,9}

Habitat

Most of the 1200 species of genus are native to tropical Africa or Australia.

Acacia Seyal is widely distributed throughout East Africa at altitudes up to 2200m. Found in colonies on flats of black-cotton soil and on stony ground at the base of hills. *Acacia Senegal* is widespread in dry grassland or woodland at altitudes from sea level to about 1900m.

Description

Acacias belong to the family Fabaceae. Acacia is an important genus of trees or shrubs of the legume family. The leaves are often modified among the species that have had to adapt to the intense heat and drought of Australia. The genus is of great and varied economic importance, yielding edible seeds and valuable timber. Acacia gum is produced from both *Acacia seyal* & *Acacia Senegal*.

IV Main Components³

The following substances are listed in the literature as actives of the plant:

Bark:

- a. Tannins
- b. Catechins
- c. Mucilage
- d. Flavonoids

Gum Arabic:

- a. **Arabic acid:** polysaccharide composed of L-arabinose, L-rhamnose, D-galactose and D-glucuronic acid
- b. **Moisture:** 12-17%
- c. **Trace of sugar**
- d. **Ash:** 2.7 – 4%

V Cosmetic Application

The following cosmetic related activities of the plant are extracted from the literature:

Properties	Suggested cosmetic applications*
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demulcent^{2,3,7,8}• astringent, skin tightening^{1,2,4}• emollient^{2,8}	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skin care products• Decorative cosmetics
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-inflammatory^{1,2,3,4,7}	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shaving or after shave products

*Disclaimer: Please be aware that: 1. The listed properties medicinal or otherwise, have been sourced from literature and should act as value-added information only. 2. No proof of these statements by testing or otherwise will be provided by Lipoid Kosmetik AG. 3. The use of any claim on cosmetic products is the sole responsibility of the customer and is regulated by your own Regulatory Body.

Medical and other uses^{3,4,6}

In traditional medicine, Acacia bark is widely used to treat diarrhea, stomachache and stomach disorders. While gum Arabic is used for catarrh, colds, coughs, as expectorant and as treatment of sore throat.

Acacia gum performs many functions. It is used in foods, as a suspending or emulsifying agent, as stabilizer, adhesive and flavor fixative in all categories of processed foods

VI Storage and Safety

Storage

For information on storage conditions and recommended storage conditions please see specifications.

Safety in Use

We affirm to the best of our knowledge the compatibility and non-toxicity of this product. It is safe for use at normal levels in skin and hair cosmetics. Nevertheless, this statement does not release the producer of the finished cosmetic product from the responsibility of conducting any tests required by local legislation. If applicable, please consult our list of allergens for the product (list acc. to EU cosmetic legislation).

VII References

1. Ody, P.(2000) The Complete Guide Medicinal Herbal, pub. Dorling Kindersley, 2nd edn..
2. Duke, James A. (1985) Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, pub. CRC Press Inc.
3. Leung, A.Y. & Foster, S: (1996) Encyclopedia of Common Natural Ingredients Used in Food and Cosmetics, pub. John Wiley & Sons Inc., 2nd edn.
4. Wren, R.C. (1988) Potter's New Encyclopedia of Botanical Drugs & Preparations, pub. Daniel Co. Ltd.
5. Dharani, N. (2005) Field guide to common trees and shrubs of East Africa. pub. Struik
6. Fox, F.W. & Norwood Young, M.E. (1982) Food from the Veld . puib. Delta books (Pty) Ltd.
7. Grieve, M. (1971) A Modern Herbal, vols. I & II, pub. Dover Publications Inc.
8. Tyler, V.E., Brady, L.R. & Robbers, J.E. (1988) Pharmacognosy , 9th edn. Pub. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphina.