

Ceraplex

Ceraplex series are **active ingredients delivery system** for **W/O** emulsion for insoluble and crystalline active ingredients such as Ceramide, Madecasoside and so on.

Grade	INCI NAME	Remark
CERAPLEX	Squalane, Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate, Disteardimonium Hectorite, Ceramide NP, Phytosterols , Stearic Acid	Natural Ceramide 100,000ppm
CERAPLEX Lite	Disteardimonium Hectorite, Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate, Polyglyceryl-3 polyricinoleate, Sorbitan isostearate, Coco-Caprylate/ Caprate, Ceramide NP	Natural Ceramide 10,000ppm
CERAPLEX Mix	Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate, Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride, Disteardimonium Hectorite, Ceramide NP, Hydroxypropyl Bispalmitamide MEA, Phytosterols, Stearic Acid	Natural Ceramide 1,000ppm Pseudo Ceramide 100,000ppm

Ceraplex Aqua

Ceraplex Aqua is a **delivery system of ceramide** for **O/W** emulsion.

Grade	INCI NAME	Remark
CERAPLEX MIX AQUA	Disteardimonium Hectorite, Polyglyceryl-10 stearate, Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride, Hydroxypropyl Bispalmitamide MEA, Ceramide NP, Phytosterols, Stearic Acid	Natural Ceramide 1,000ppm Pseudo Ceramide 100,000ppm

Ceramides are nearly insoluble in common cosmetic oils at room temperature. Although it can be soluble at high temperature(>90C), ceramides are very susceptible to recrystallization in cosmetic formulation over time.

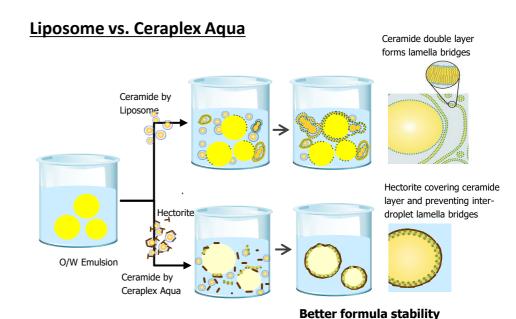
Conventional ceramide delivery systems have been liposome based technologies but it can be only applicable to O/W emulsion systems

Ceraplex Aqua

Benefits

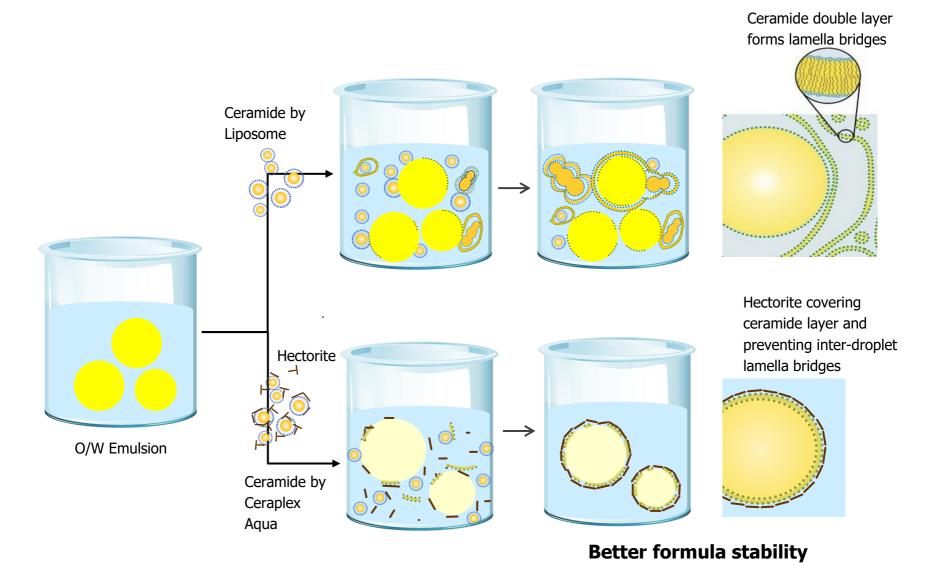
- Ceraplex AQUA is more stable than liposome based technologies as 2 dimensional Hectorite plates provide more physical strength to interface layers of emulsion droplets
- More suitable to Clean Beauty concept as Liposome technologies frequently use PEG based surfactants to prevent recrystallization of ceramides
- No GMO, no PPG, PEG, Silicone

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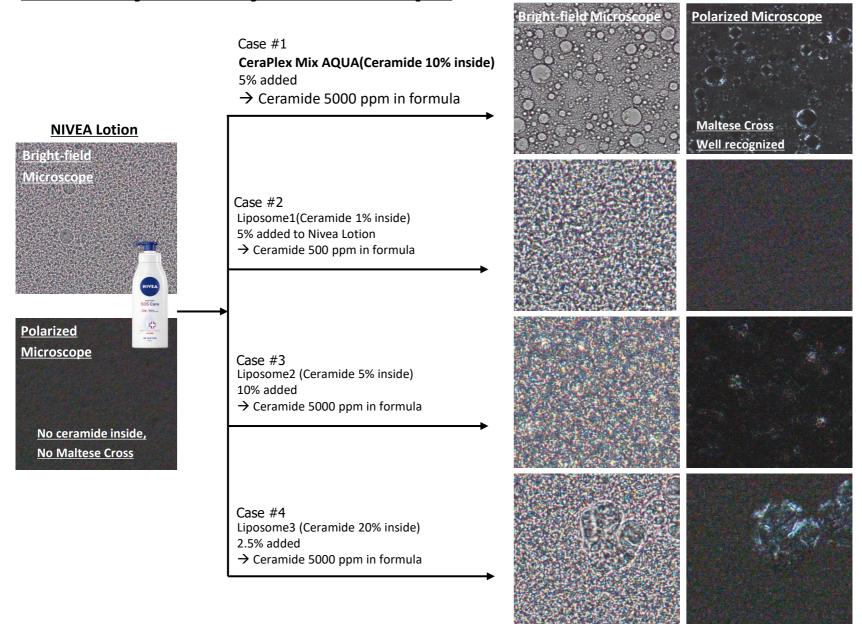


Custom made 'Activeplex' system for other kinds of active ingredients available based on customers' requests

Liposome vs. Ceraplex Aqua

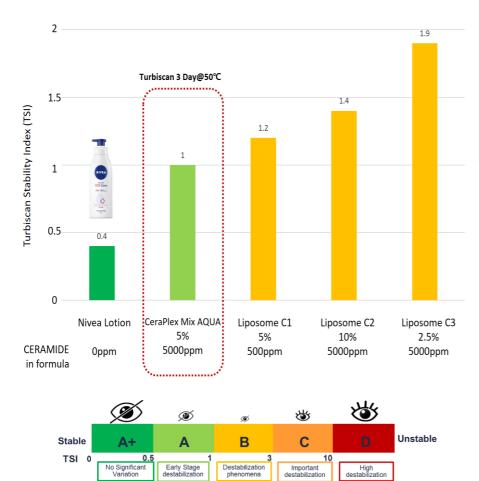


Stability Test by Microscope @50 ℃



Formula stability

by Turbiscan



Aging and Ceramide level

	Age	Ceramide level
Hands	21-30 years	100%
	31-40 years	78%
	41-50 years	63%
Face	21-30 years	100%
	31-40 years	62%
	41-50 years	37%

A.V. Rawlings et al. in Biocosmetics-Skin aging, IFSCC, vol. I, 31-45 (1993)

The Maltese cross image is a distinct arrangement that appears when a lamellar membrane is present. It is seen using cross-polarized microscopy. The maltese cross occurs because hydrophobic interactions between the alkyl chains result in macroscopic molecular crystallization. This is visible under a cross-polarized microscope.

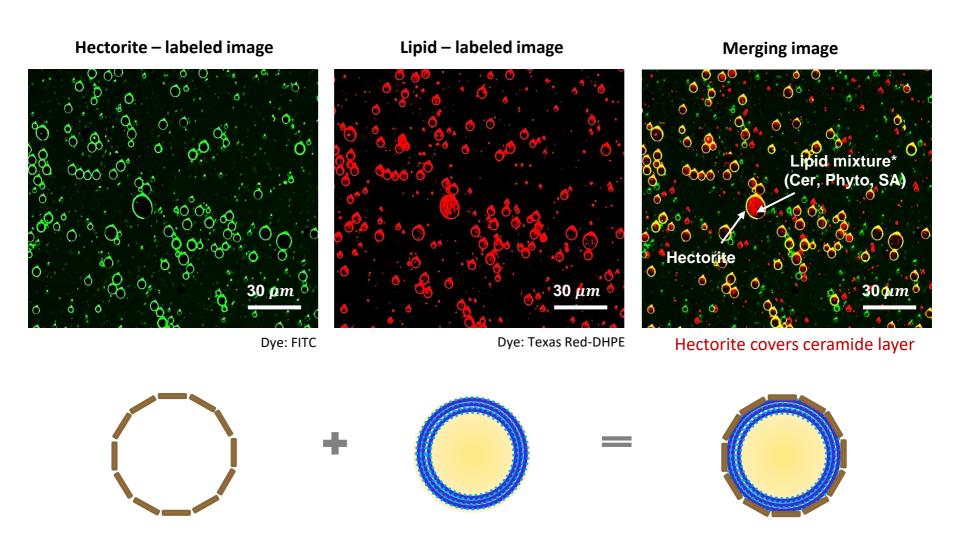
The maltese cross pattern is used to determine if a moisturizer uses the proper ratio and type of lipids (ceramides, fatty acids,

and Phytosterols) to repair the skin barrier. Visualization of the maltese cross pattern in a moisturizer formulation means that the lipids in the moisturizer are mimicking the skin's natural lamellar membrane structure



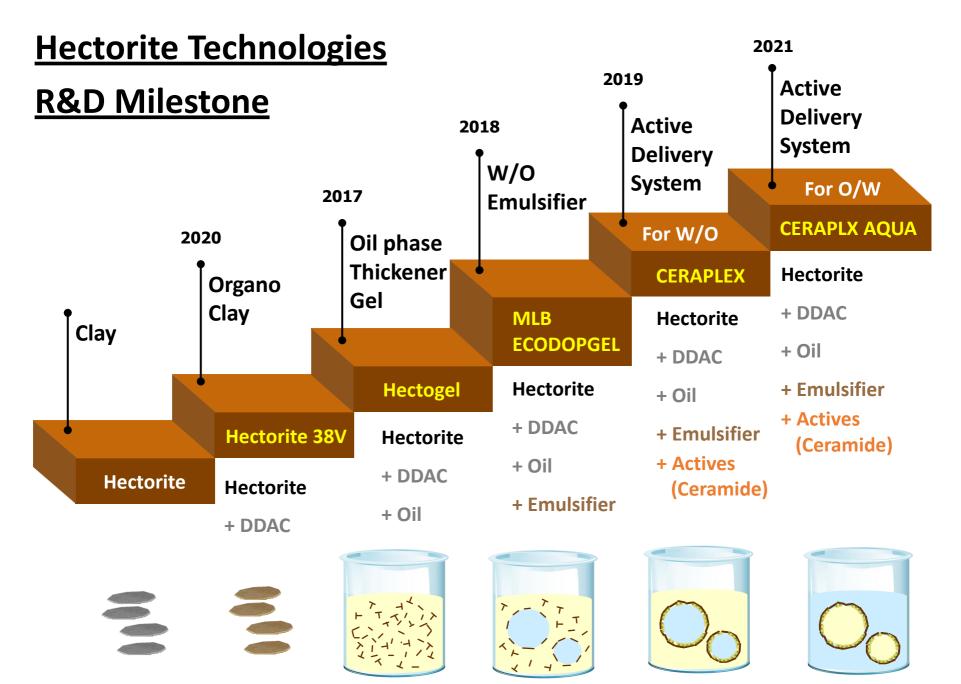
CLSM* images of CERAPLEX AQUA emulsion

O/W emulsion



^{*}CLSM: Confocal Laser Scanning Microscopy

^{*}Lipid mixture: Ceramide (Cer), Phytosterol (Phyto), Stearic acid (SA)





Have you ever seen high % Ceramide in W/O formula?

