

STABILITY OF ENCAPSULATED JOJOBA OIL IN ACTIFILMS FOR PERSONAL CARE USES

INTRODUCTION



These little Actifilms magically disappear upon rubbing: delivered dry, they have the amazing properties to soften in the formula making them more malleable and ready to disintegrate when pressure is applied. These exclusive shapes made for the personal care industry, are stable in many types of cosmetic and personal care products.

Jojoba is one of the finest cosmetic ingredients in the world. Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*) oil is derived from the jojoba seed. It is extensively used in cosmetic formulations as a moisturizer due to its ability to retain moisture without clogging pores.

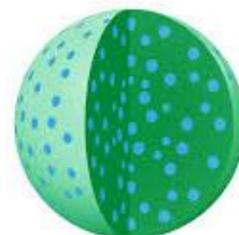
Jojoba oil is most commonly known for its anti-aging and healing properties for skin and hair. It also is used as a hydrating makeup remover, lip balm, and an eyelash conditioner.

This article shows the stability of Encapsulated Jojoba oil in Actifilms.

Key words: Encapsulated films, HPMC films, Dissolving films for Topic formulations eg: (soap ,bathbombs), Decorative Water soluble Films, Natural Actifilms, Biodegradable Films.

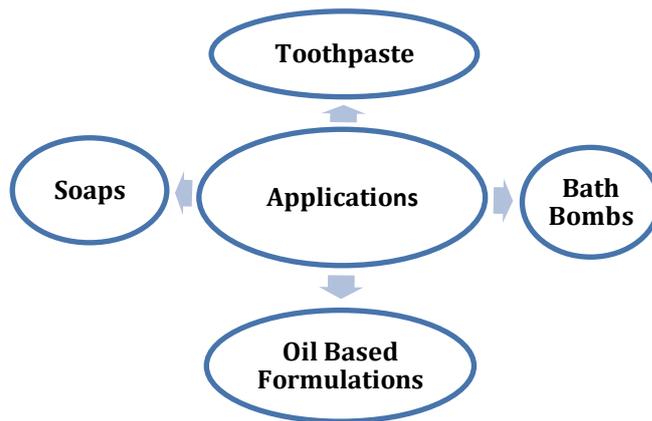
TECHNOLOGY

Umang Pharmatech has used the Pharmaceutical's popular technology i.e. **Encapsulation and Film Casting Technology** to Develop Actifilms with incorporation of desirable actives in personal care formulations to obtained better Visual impact, deliver desirable actives ingredients and provide stable Films within the formulation.



BENEFITS

- Disappear on gentle rubbing without leaving any residue on teeth / oral case use upon application.
- Adds visual effects to your product to make it attract customers with four attraction senses.
- Nature friendly as soluble in water.
- Encapsulates actives.
- Various customized shapes possible.



STABILITY STUDIES:

- Due to the inert ingredients used for manufacturing, the spheres are very stable at temperatures up to 25°C.
- Encapsulated Jojoba oil in Actifilms were prepared by using Umang's Film Casting technology and kept for stability studies at a temperature $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60 ± 5 RH for 6 months and analyzed the changes occur during the testing period.

➤ Solubility Test:

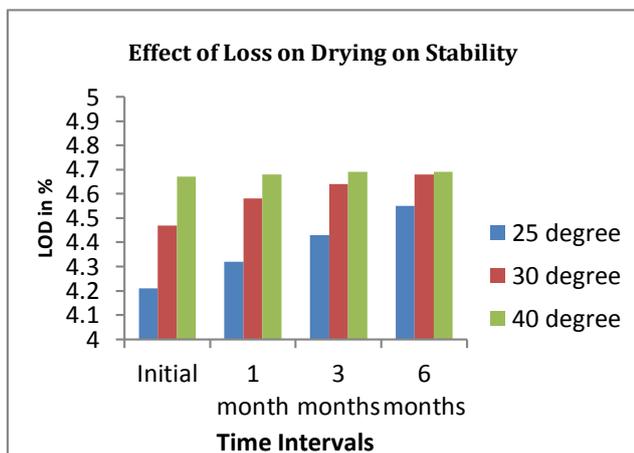
The sampling was done at fixed time intervals and analyzed in purified water and checked visually

TIME INTERVALS	VISUAL RESULTS
Initial	Soluble
After 1 month	Soluble
After 3 months	Soluble
After 6 months	Soluble

➤ Temperature Effect on LOD Stability:

The incubated Encapsulated Jojoba oil in Actifilms were place in an air tight glass bottles at 25°C, 30°C and 40°C $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 hours.

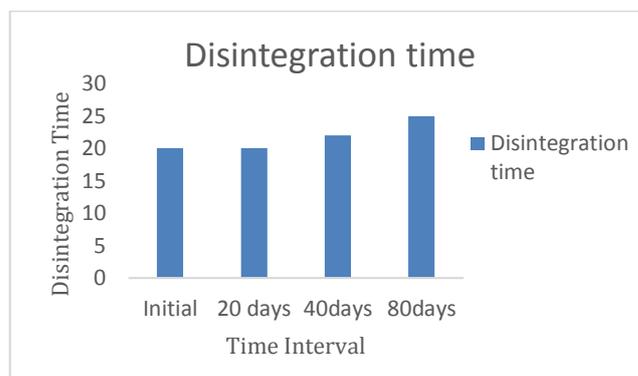
The sampling and analysis was done at fixed time intervals for their LOD, to check the moisture loss in the samples. Results mentioned in below graph.



➤ Disintegration Time:

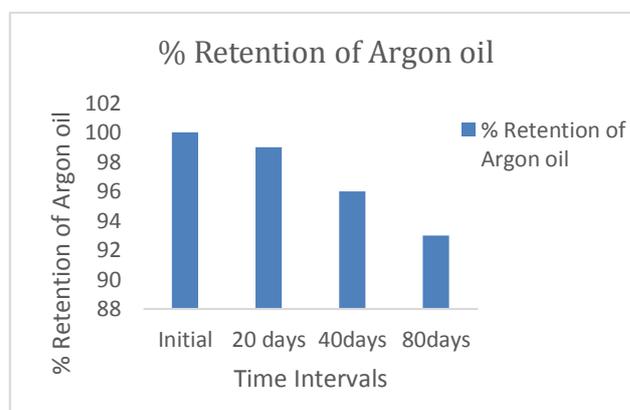
The incubated Encapsulated Jojoba oil in Actifilms were place in $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60 ± 5 RH for 6 months and analyzed the changes occur during the testing period.

The sampling and analysis was done at fixed time intervals for their Disintegration time, Results mentioned in below graph.



➤ % Active Content retention:

The stability of Encapsulated Jojoba oil in Actifilms was compared to that with the initial amount present in Actifilms. After 80 days at 42°C, HPLC analysis revealed that the encapsulation technology facilitated retention of 93% of the Jojoba oil of initial record. Results mentioned in below graph.



CONCLUSIONS:

The above studies show that Encapsulated Jojoba oil in Actifilms do not change the appearance when analyzed for Solubility, LOD, Disintegration time and % Retention as testing parameters and analyzed the desirable retention throughout the stability studies. Thus, make it an ideal for use in cosmetic formulation.

REFERENCES:

- ICH Harmonised Tripartite Guideline Stability Testing of New Drug Substances and Products Q1A (R2).
- G.K. Sandha and V.K. Swami; JOJOBA OIL AS AN ORGANIC, SHELF STABLE STANDARD OIL PHASE BASE FOR COSMETIC INDUSTRY; Rasayan J. Chem.; Vol.2, No.2 (2009)