

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH

SJIF Impact Factor 8.084

Volume 11, Issue 17, 788-799.

Review Article

ISSN 2277-7105

A REVIEW ON COMPRATIVE STUDY OF ANTI AGING PROPERTIES OF DIFFERENT COSMECUTICALS PRODUCT: TURMERIC, ALOEVERA

Prof. Dr. Mohd Wasiullah¹, Piyush Yadav², Swapnil Kumar Yadav³ and Pooja Yadav⁴

¹Prof & Principal, Department of Pharmacy, Prasad Institute of Technology, Jaunpur.

²Principal, Department of Pharmacy, Prasad Polytechnic, Jaunpur.

³Department of Pharmacy, Prasad Institute of Technology, Jaunpur.

⁴Assistance Professor, Department Of Pharmacy, Prasad Polytechnic, Jaunpur.

Article Received on 03 November 2022,

Revised on 24 Nov. 2022, Accepted on 14 Dec. 2022

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202217-26593

*Corresponding Author Piyush Yadav

Prof & Principal,
Department of Pharmacy,
Prasad Institute of
Technology, Jaunpur.

ABSTRACT

It is a comparative study of the cosmecutical products which have the anti aging properties which are the turmeric and the aloevera. Cosmecutical are derived from the pharmaceutical and the cosmetics which contain active ingreadient like vitamine, enzymes, anti-oxidant, essential oil etc. According to the USFDA and Europian union 'An articaland drugs intended for the use in diagnosis, suppression, treatment or prevent of disease or intended to effect the structure or any function of the body. In a study found that aloevera have more than active ingredient which have many biological effect of the human body such as the treatment of skin problems, burn, wound healing,

anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti oxidant, anti-diabetics, constipation and many other disease or disorder. Aloe stimulates fibroblast to produced collagen and elastine fiber making skin more elastic and less wrinkled. Muccopolysaccharide in aloe helps in moisture binding under the skin. Turmeric is obtained from the rhizome of curcuma longa which is traditional use in Indian medicine system as the wound healing anti-bacterial, anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory and coloring properties. Turmeric is used in cosmetics product due to its reduction properties of free radical on skin. Some time it's used as anti carcinogenic, cvs treatment and many more uses are present

KEYWORD: Antioxidant, Turmeric, curcumin, antibacterial, Aloe vera, Aloerin, Dermatology, Skin diseases.

INTRODUCTION

Cosmeceuticals are the cosmetic product with bio-active ingredients which have their own importance in the medical treatment and their medical benefit. The cosmeceutical bio-active product are synthesized from botanical, animal or chemically and they are performed as test and investigated as the form of active ingredients in cosmeceuticals.

The word of cosmeceutical derived from two words "The words are cosmetic and pharmaceutical". Where 'cosmetic' means a toiletry designed to beautify the body and 'pharmaceutical' means connected with the industrial production of medicine. Cosmeceuticals contain active ingredients such as Vitamins, Phytochemicals, Enzyme, Antioxidant, Essential oil.

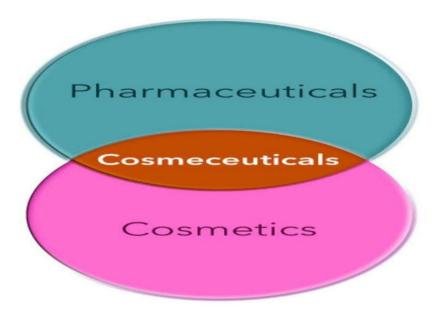


Fig. 1: Cosmecutical.

These ingredients are used to produce the product such as Creams, Lotions, and Ointments. Therefore cosmeceuticals have recently attracted increase attention of people due to their beneficial effect on human health.Acc. to US-FDA, "The cosmetic product are the prescription or over the counter. The same properties of drugs and cosmetics differentiate by FD&C act based on their intended use and ability to affect the structure and function of the cutis. The USFDA and the European union are defined as "An articles and drug intended for the use in the Diagnosis, Suppression, Treatment or prevent of diseaseor intended to affect the structure or any function of the body."In contrast, The FD&C act of 1938 defines it as "Articles or drug intended to be Rubbed, Poured, Sprinkled or Sprayed on, introduced into or

otherwise applied to the human body or any other part of body for Cleansing, Beautifying, Promoting attractiveness or altering the appearance "without affecting structure or function. In India a well defined Drug and Cosmetics Act passed in 1940 and applied in 1945. Which operate the regulation of cosmetics under the regulation of cosmetics under the authority of the CDSCO.

CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVE INGREDIENT AND LABELLING OF COSMECEUTICAL PRODUCTS

The issues become more difficulty when the basis of the drug vs cosmetics differentiation center on the concentration of the active ingredient. Now days sunscreen containing products are classified as cosmetics provided the sun protection factor (SPF) is below 4, while high concentrated (SPF) sunscreens are approved for the sale over the counter. Recently the FDA has implicated proposal for classifying any sunscreen that indicate sun protection factor as drug. Similarly while the FDA regards Lactic acid at 12% as a drug the some ingredients in lower concentration is permitted in cosmetic.

Table 1: Concentration of active ingredient.

High concentration (12%) of lactic acid drugs	Low concentration (4%) of
name.	lactic acid cosmetics name.
Prismasol	Purac BFS-30
Dianeal	Galacid LACML90
Sporsky-DS	Natural milk

Labelled Protection Category	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Labelling Sun Protection Factor (SPF)	6, 10	15, 20, 25	30, 50	50+

Fig. 2: Labeling sun protection factor.

At the labeling according to the regulation there should appear to completely ignore the effect of vehicles, but they should maintain in labeling and their quantity in proper ways.

Application Apply to hair before rinsing off with water **Product** CAUTION: Precautions Name Avoid contact with eyes Rinse hair well after application INGREDIENTS: Ingredients SAMPLE Aqua, Ammonium Laureth Sulfate, Ammonium Lauryl Silfate, Sodium Chloride, Glycol Distearate, Period after Dimethicone, Citric Acid, Opening Sodium Benzoate Responsible 24M Person Shampoo Name & Cosmetic Company Ltd The Street, Oxford, OX1 1AB Address Batch No. 12345 Batch No. Made in the UK 30ml € Country of Origin

Example of Cosmetic Product Label

Fig.3: Labeling sample.

Table 2: Cosmeceutical product / indication.

1	Anti aging	Curcumin	
		Crocin	
		Curcumin	
2	Photo melanosis & photo tanning	Cucumber extract	
	Thoto inclanosis & photo taining	Lemon juice	
		Hydroquinone	
		Licorice extract	
3	Diamontation related	Lactic Acid	
3	Pigmentation related	Vit.C & Vit.A	
		Turmeric	
		Vit.A	
4	Rhytide reduction	Aloe Extract	
4		Glycolic acid	
		Lactic Acid	
		Aloe	
	Anti inflommatowy	Lemon (Vit.c)	
5	Anti-inflammatory	Cucumber	
		Licorice root extract	
	Green	Green tea	
		Forskolin	
6	Fat loss	Caffein	
		Green caffeine	

		Vit.C
		Green tea
		Lemon tea
		Castor oil
7	Hair Growth	Green tea Lemon tea Castor oil Aloe Vera Amla Coconut oil Onion juice Bhringraj Brahmi Rosemary oil Henna & other dye color Aloe soothing cream
'	Hall Glowth	Amla
		Coconut oil
		Onion juice
8	Hair fall provention	Bhringraj
0	Hair fall prevention	Brahmi
		Rosemary oil
9	Hair color	Henna & other dye color
		Aloe soothing cream
10	Skintona & algority of complaytation	Vit .C soothing cream
10	Skintone & clearity of complextation Green tea moisturized	Green tea moisturizer

About Aloe Vera:- Aloe vera is also known as "Ghritkumari" which have many variety of medicinal use. Aloe vera has been long used as a traditional medicine for inducing wound healing. More than 75 active ingredients are present in the form of Vitamins, Minerals, Enzymes, Sugar, Anthraquinone or Phenolic compounds, Lignin, Saponins, Sterols, Ammonia Acid and Salicylic acid.

Table 3: Active ingredients.

Class	Compounds	Properties
Anthraquinones/anthrones	Aloe-emodin, aloetic-acid, anthranol, barbaloin, isobarbaloin, emodin, ester of cinnamic acid.	Aloin and emodin acts as analgesics, antibacterials and antivirals.
Carbohydrates	Pure mannan, acetylated mannan, acetylated glucomannan, glucogalactomannan, galactan, galactogalacturan, arabinogalactan, galactoglucoarabinomannan, pectic substance, xylan, cellulose	A glycoprotein with antiallergic properties, called alprogen and novel anti-inflammatory compound.
Chromones	8-C-glusoly-(2'-O-cinnamoly) -7-O-methlyaloediol A, 8-C-glucosyl-(S)-aloesol, 8-C-glucosyl-7-O-methylaloediol A, 8-C-glucosyl-7-0-methylaloediol, 8-C-glucosyl-noreugenin, isoaloeresin D, isorabaichromone, neoalosin A	The novel anti-inflammatory commands .
Enzymes	Alkaline phosphatese, amylase,bradykinase, carboxypeptidase,	Bradykinase helps to reduce excessive inflammation when applied to the

	catalase,cyclooxidase,	skin
	cyclooxygenase,lipase, oxidase,	topically, while others help in the
	phosphoenolpyruvate, carboxylase,	breakdown of sugars and fats.
	superoxide dismutase	
	Calum, chlorine,	They are essential for the proper
	chromium,	functioning of various enzymes
Inoraganic compounds	copper,iron,magnesium,	systems
	manganese, potassium, phosphorous,	in different metabolic pathways
	sodium,Zinc	and few are antioxidants
	Arachidonic acid,	
	Y-linolenic acid,	
Miscellaneous including	steroids(campestrol, cholesterol,	
organic comounds and	Bsitosterol), triglycerides,	
lipids	triterpenoid, gibberillin,	
npias	lignins, potassium sorbate, salicylic	
	acid, uric acid	
Proteins	Lectins, lectin-like substance	It also contains salicylic acid that possesses anti-inflammatory and antibacterial properties. Lignin, an inert substance, When included in topical preparations, enhances penetrative effect of the other ingredients into skin. Saponins that are the soapy substances from about 3% of the gel and have cleansing and antiseptic properties.
Saccharides	Mannose, glucose, L-rhamnose, aldopentose	
Vitamins	Vitamin A, B12,C, E,choline and folic acid	Vitamin A, C and E are antioxidants and antioxidant neutralizes free radicals.
Hormones	Auxins and gibberellins	That helps in wound healing and have antiinflammatiory action.

Due to its highly composition of active ingredients it have many biological activity such as Effect on immune system, Anti-Oxidant, Anti-Microbial, Anti-Bacterial, Anti-Fungal, Anti-Viral, Anti-Inflammatory, Anti-Diabetic, Wound healing, Anti-Tumor, Anti-Ulcer, Veterinary use (wound healing product), Detoxifying, Moisturizing, Laxative & Purgative effect, Antiseptic and Anti-Aging property.

Anti – Aging properties of Aloevera: - Aloe stimulants fibroblast which are able to produced the collagen and elastin fibers making the skin more elastic and less wrinkled. Aloe also has a wonderful moisturizing activity. The presence of mucopolysaccharide it helps in moisture binding under the skin. It was proposed that the aloe vera gel containing product improved

skin hydration possibly. It also has been shown that the cohesive effects on the superficial flaking epidermal cells by sticking them together softness the skin. Amino acids also soften harden skin cell and zinc act as an astringent to tighten the pores. Aloevera gel, cream or lotion applied on the face forms a mask that help to shield the skin form dust and other natural element which may damage the skin Detoxing of the body also help in the antiaging effect produce .So, Aloevera juice a great natural aid to detox the body with our stressful lives, the pollution around us, the junk food we eat so, we need to clean our body systems from the time to time. Aloe juice provide vitamins, minerals and trace element to help our bodies to deal with their stress and strains everyday.

Table 3: List of some aloe vera antiaging products.

Serial no	Name
1	Aloe body soothing soap
2	Aloevera moisturizing gel
3	Herbal facial massage gel
4	Revitalizing gel scrub
5	Aloevera sunscreen gel
6	Aloe facewash
7	Aloevera under eye gel
8	Aloevera cleanser
9	Refreshing moisturizer
10	Nourishing lotion
11	Aloevera face and body sun lotion
12	Depigementation cream
13	Purifying nourisher
14	Aloevera moisturizing lotion

Basic properties of turmeric are obtain from the rhizomes of plant CURCURMA LONGA underground which belong to family to zingiberace. Turmeric are used from ancient time period as the spices dying antibiotics and other as cosmetics. In the turmeric present anti oxidant properties which are reduced the free radical on the skin which help in control aging by protecting cells from damage.

The extract of turmeric which is in the form of curcumin have large amount of application in foods, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industry in it have better effect of anti oxidant comparing to other such as vitamin c and it have anti inflammatory and coloring properties. Turmeric is commonly used in spices due to its medicinal properties. It is documented in mention in Indian and Chinese medicine system. Due to presence of high amount of phytocomponent it is widely used in treatment of several disease.

 Biochemicals
 Amount

 Curcumin
 3.1% - 3-4%

 Anthocyanins
 18.9% - 37.0%

 Phenols
 0.15-0.62%

 Tannins
 0.32-0.76%

 Protein
 3.6-6.8%

Table 4: List of biochemical content in dried turmeric.

Table 5: Biological activity of turmeric and its compound.

Sugar

Oil

Ash Moisture

Sl. No	Compound/ extract	Biological activity
1.	Turmeric powder	Antitumor Antiprotozoan Anti inflammatory Wound-healing
2.	Methyl curcumin	Anti protozoan
3.	Desmethoxycurcumin Bisdemethoxycurcumin	Antioxidant
4.	Volatile oil	Anti-inflammatory Antibacterial Antifungal
5.	Curcumin	Antibacterial, Anti protozoan, Antiviral, Antitumor Antioxidant

20.5-43.4%

3.7-5.3% 6.9-9.8%

90.2-91.3%

Medicinal use of turmeric

The wide medicinal and therapeutic properties such as.

- 1. Anti carcinogenic properties- Turmeric and curcumin are to capable of suppressing the activity of several common mutagens carcinogens in variety of cell type in both in vivo and vitro.
- 2. Cvs treatment- Turmeric produce cardio protective effects manly by anti oxidant activity lowering lipid per oxidation and anti platelets aggregation. In studies have shown and proven that the small amount of turmeric adding to seasoning your food can significantly lower blood cholesterol level and it may help in prevention of atherosclerosis (the buildup of plaque that can block arteries & lead to heart attack or stroke.
- **3. Hepatic protection & Renal protection effect-** Turmeric have hepatoprotective and Reno protective properties same as Silymarin. The hepatoprotective and Reno protective

- properties from a variety of toxic injury in hepatic and renal. Due to high of used of drug such as acetaminophen . The hepatoprotective and renoprotective effects of turmeric are mainly due to its antioxidant properties.
- **4. Gastrointestinal effect-** Curcumin stimulate the gall bladder to produce bile which are help in improve digestion. Turmeric powder has beneficial effect on stomach in inhibit ulcer formation caused by stress. It also inhibit intestinal pain and increase bicarbonate gastrin and pancreatic enzyme.
- **5. Anti-aging properties-** Turmeric have lots benefits for the skin including speeding up the process of healing wounds, clamping pores on the face to reduced ache from the time of it has antioxidant and inflammatory properties which are very full in treatment of skin and aging properties.
- 6. Anti-oxidant properties- Extract of turmeric and its cur cumin component are get easily soluble in water and fat and it shows strong character of antioxidant activity in compare to vitamin C and E. Oxidative damage is one of the mechanism of which are responsible for aging and other disease. The organic substance react with radical and cause harm .Curcumin have the potential to control these disease through its potent antioxidant activity.
- 7. Photo protector activity- This activity is occurs due to its anti oxidative properties on the skin surface have lipids which are get unsaturated due to this it get easily attacked by free radical. The UV rays of the sun get penetrate in the skin and damage caused by these radicals. Prolong exposure to these radiation degrade the lipids which cause translucent yellowish or brownish in the texture of skin .Extract of turmeric effective in suppressing inflammation and protecting the epidermal cell from the damage caused by the UV Beta radiation. Small dose of turmeric which contain curcumin are able to protect against chromosomal damage caused by Gamma radiation.

Table 6: Some anti-aging product.

S.no	Name of product
1	Turmeric face milk
2	Moisture booster
3	Turmeric oil
4	Turmeric face wash
5	Turmeric cream
6	Turmeric facial scrub
7	Turmeric anti tanning
8	Anti acne

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, found that Turmeric have less active ingredient and limited medicinal used and in cosmetics its generally used maximum as the antioxidant in other hand the aloevera have more than 75 active ingredient are present which have wide range of therapeutic. Aloevera are have more medicinal and cosmaceutical used then turmeric such as gel, sunscreen, lotion, nourisher, moisturizer cream, and much more products are available in the market it is easily obtain from aloe leaf and have less chance of side effects of it. Due to all aloevera medicinal properties it's become an important ingredient along with turmeric cosmeceutical product.

REFERENCE

- 1. Verma KR, Kumari P, Maurya KR, Kumar V, Verma RB, Singh KR. Medicinal properties of turmeric. International journal of chemical studies, 2018; 6(40): 1354-1357.
- 2. Labban L. Medicinal and pharmacological properties of turmeric. Int J Pharma sci, 2014; 5(1): 17-23.
- 3. Nasir H, Sahinfard N, Rafieian M, Rafieian S, Shirzad M, Rafieian MK. Turmeric: A spice with multi functional medical properties. Journal of herb Med pharmacology, 2014; 3(1): 5-8.
- 4. Hewling JS, Kalman SD. Curcumin: A Review of its' affects on huma health. Foods, 2017; 6: 92.
- 5. Moghaddasi MS, Verma KS. International journal of biological & medical research, 2011; 2(1): 466-471.
- 6. Surjushe A, Vasani R, Sale DG. Aloe vera: A short review. Indian journal of dermatology, 2008; 53(4): 163-166.
- 7. Atherton P. Aloe vera revisited. Br J Phytother, 1998; 4: 76–83.
- 8. Shelton M. Aloe vera, its chemical and therapeutic properties. Int J Dermatol, 1991; 30: 679–83.
- 9. Chithra R Sajithlal GB, Chandrakasan G. Influence of aloe vera on collagen characteristics in healing dermal wounds in rats. Mol Cell Biochem, 1998; 181: 71–6.
- 10. Amin K, Ozgen S, Selamoglu Z. Aloe vera: A miracle plant with its wide ranging application. Pharmacy & harmacology international journal, 2018; 6(1): 00144.
- 11. Malhotra S, Gupta VK. Pharmacological attribute of Aloe vera: Revalidation through experimental and clinical studies. Ayu journal, 2012; 33(2): 192-196.
- 12. Sanghi BS, "ALOE VERA: A MEDICINAL HERB" International Journal of Research Granthaalayah, 2015; 3(11): 32-34.

- 13. Minwuyelet T, Sewalem M, Gashe M. Review on Therapeutic Uses of Aloe Vera. Global Journal of Pharmacology, 2017; 11(2): 14-20.
- 14. Shelton R M. Aloe vera Its chemical and therapeutic properties. Int. J Dermatol, 1991; 30: 679-683.
- 15. Davis, R.H., Donato, J.J. Hartman, G.M.and Hass, R.C., Anti-Inflammatory and Wound Healing Activity of a Growth Substance in Aloe vera Journal of the American Podiatric Medical Association, 1994; 84(2): 77-81.
- 16. Nadal U, Bhardwaj RL. Aloe vera for human nutrition, health and cosmetic use-A review. International Research Journal of Plant Science, 2012; 3(3): 38-46.
- 17. Shelton RM. Aloe vera: its chemical and therapeutic properties. Int J Dermatol, 1991; 30: 679-83.
- 18. Heck E, Head M. Aloe vera gel cream as a topical treatment for outpatient burns. Burns, 1981; 7: 291-429.
- 19. West DP, Zhu YF. Evaluation of aloe vera gel gloves in the treatment of dry skin associated with occupational exposure. Am J Infect Control, 2003; 31: 40-42.
- 20. Priyadarsini, K.I. The chemistry of curcumin: From extraction to therapeutic agent. Molecules, 2014; 19: 20091–20112.
- 21. Gupta, S.C.; Patchva, S.; Aggarwal, B.B. Therapeutic Roles of Curcumin: Lessons Learned from Clinical Trials. AAPS J, 2013; 15: 195–218.
- 22. Anand, P.; Kunnumakkara, A.B.; Newman, R.A.; Aggarwal, B.B. Bioavailability of curcumin: Problems and promises. Mol. Pharm, 2007; 4: 807–818.
- 23. Marchiani, A.; Rozzo, C.; Fadda, A.; Delogu, G.; Ruzza, P. Curcumin and curcumin-like molecules: From spice to drugs. Curr. Med. Chem, 2014; 21: 204–222.
- 24. Recio, M.C.; Andujar, I.; Rios, J.L. Anti-inflammatory agents from plants: Progress and potential. Curr. Med. Chem, 2012; 19: 2088–2103.
- 25. Rahimnia, A.R.; Panahi, Y.; Alishiri, A.; Sharafi, M.; Sahebkar, A. Impact of supplementation with curcuminoids on systemic inflammation in patients with knee osteoarthritis: Findings from a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial. Drug Res, 2015; 65: 521–525.
- 26. Chattopadhyay I, Biswas K, Bandyopadhyay U, Banerjee RK. Turmeric and curcumin: Biological actions and medicinal applications. Curr Sci India, 2004; 87: 44-53.
- 27. Rabiei Z, Rafieian-Kopaei M, Mokhtari S, Alibabaei Z, Shahrani M. The effect of pretreatment with different doses of Lavandula officinalis ethanolic extract on memory, learning and nociception. Biomed Aging Pathol, 2014; 4(1): 71-76.

- 28. Khajehdehi P. Turmeric: Reemerging of a neglected Asian traditional remedy. J Nephropathol, 2012; 1(1): 17-22.
- 29. Goel A, Kunnumakkara AB, Aggarwal BB. Curcumin as "Curecumin": From kitchen to clinic. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2008; 75(4): 787-809.
- 30. Ravindranath V, Chandrasekhara N. Absorption and tissue distribution of curcumin in rats. Toxicol, 1980; 16: 259-265.
- 31. Ravindranath V, Chandrasekhara N. Absorption and tissue distribution of curcumin in rats. Toxicol, 1980; 16: 259-265.
- 32. Rafatullah S, Tariq M, Al-Yahya MA, Mossa JS, Ageel AM. Evaluation of turmeric (Curcuma longa) for gastric and duodenal antiulcer activity in rats. J Ethnopharmacol, 1990; 29(1): 25-34.
- 33. Sharma OP. Antioxidant activity of curcumin and related compounds. Biochem. Pharmacol, 1976; 25: 1811-1812.
- 34. Nasri H, Sahinfard N, Rafieian M, Rafieian S, Rafieian M, Shirzad. Turmeric: A spice with multifunctional medicinal properties. J HerbMed Pharmacol, 2014; 3(1): 5-8.
- 35. Prasad DN, Gupta B, Srivastava RK, Satyavati GV. Studies on ulcerogenic activity of curcumin. Indian J Physiol. Pharmacol, 1976; 20: 92.
- 36. Patil TN, Srinivasan M. Hypocholesteremic effect of curcumin in induced-hypercholesteremic rats. Indian J. Exp. Biol, 1971; 9: 167-169.
- 37. Sarangthem K, Haokip MJ. Bioactive component in Curcuma caesia Roxb. Grown in Manipur. The Bioscan, 2010; 5: 113-115.
- 38. Apisariyakul A, Vanittanakomm N, Buddhasukh D. Antifungal activity of turmeric oil extracted from Curcuma longa (Zingiberaceae). J Ethnopharmacol, 1995; 49: 163-169.
- 39. Sarangthem K, Haokip MJ. Bioactive component in Curcuma caesia Roxb. Grown in Manipur. The Bioscan, 2010; 5: 113-115.