ASIAN PEARL CREAM

R 450.00 Retail Inclusive VAT
30ml Glass Jar

Scinderm Category: Treatment Cream

Indication

- Recommended for (PIH) Post Inflammatory Hyperpigmentation, sensitive skins and is an excellent skin brightener
- Pearl powder is a finely ground powder from real pearls and has long been regarded as a traditional Chinese medicine of high reputation. The exclusive concept of active ingredients is based on natural substances from pure Silk Protein and precious Pearl extracts from Japan. A favourite for Asian women and men
- Improves the skin nutrition and metabolism, promotes the proliferation of healthy new cells, retains the water in the skin's epidermal layer, purges brown spots and other dark freckles in skin, thus reducing wrinkles and makes the skin whiter, finer, smoother, softer and more radiant
- Increases the activities of some antioxidant enzymes, pearl powder can prevent the normal cells from being damaged by endogenous free radicals or peroxides
- Inhibits local inflammation and helps accelerate wound healing
- In traditional Chinese medicine terminology, pearl powder has cooling and anti-microbial properties, which will antagonize the inflammatory heat and redness

Active Ingredients
Pearl Powder
Paper Mulberry Extract
Niacinamide

Full Ingredient Listings:
Water (Aqua), Pearl Powder, Ascorbic Acid (Liposomal Vitamin C), Broussonetia Papyrifera Bark (Paper Mulberry) Extract, Sodium Hyaluronate, Hydrolyzed Silk Protein, C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate, Niacinamide (Vitamin B3), Vitamin A (Retinol Palmitate), Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea Butter), Cetearyl Alcohol, Phenoxyethanol

PRECAUTION:
To ensure compatibility we recommend a patch test for three (3) consecutive days.

Protect product from light and heat, as it is photosensitive. Store in a cool dark place.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Use on a clean dry skin or over Scinderm serums. Use once or twice daily or as needed. Follow with Scinderm's Z Plus SPF 45+ daily for best results

www.scinderm.com
Pearl Powder

Long-Hidden Tradition, Proven to be safe and effective

For centuries, women all over Asia, have been using 100% pure pearl powder, to add a mystical, luminous quality to their skin while retaining maximum moisture. Hundreds of years have come and gone in which pearl powder was the exclusive secret of the Chinese Royal Families

What exactly is in Pearl Powder?

- 60% of Pearl Powder is calcium
- 30% of Pearl Powder is proteins

Including 18 different amino acids, 10 of which are essential amino acids which the body cannot make on its own:

- Aspartic Acid
- Threonine
- Isoleucine
- Serine
- Alanine
- Phenylalanine
- Arginine
- Methionine
- Lysine
- Glutamic Acid

Pearl Powder is made up of a mix of polysaccharides, B-vitamins, and minerals including magnesium, zinc, iron, strontium, copper, selenium, silicon, titanium, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, calcium phosphate, ferric oxide, and silica.

A natural combination of natural minerals and biological compounds exists in pearls which makes skin softer, fairer, and more supple. Pearl powder slows the development of melanin, which in turn provides natural skin whitening. Its amino acids help to smooth microscopic wrinkles and close pores, giving the skin a sheer radiance. Pearl powder also helps to undo sun damage and itself filters the sun's rays.

Pearls contain a powerful natural moisturizer, many proteins which build and strengthen your skin, and polysaccharides which enhance the metabolism and firm the muscles which lie under your facial skin, giving you an even more firm, youthful face!

Pearl Powder is one of the safest products you can use on your skin. It contains no additives, no preservatives, no artificial colours, no binders, no fillers, and no inactive ingredients of any kind.
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Paper Mulberry Extract

Paper mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, is an East Asian deciduous tree with milky sap that grows to a maximum height of about 45 feet. Its bark is composed of very strong fibers and can be used for making high-quality paper.

In the process of melanin pigmentation (chloasma or freckle) of skin, melanin is formed through auto-oxidation by tyrosinase, producing dopachrome from tyrosine (or DOPA). In case of paper mulberry, it has a whitening activity to inhibit the melanin formation by reducing active oxy-tyrosinase that is involved in the auto-oxidation of tyrosine to melanin into non-active deoxy-tyrosinase.

A comparison of the tyrosinase inhibition of paper mulberry with kojic acid and hydroquinone reveals that the IC50 (ie, the concentration causing 50% inhibition of the activity of tyrosinase) is 0.396%, compared with 5.5% for hydroquinone and 10% for kojic acid. A patch test using 1% paper mulberry extract and found no significant irritation at either 24 hours or 28 hours.

**In conclusion**

Paper Mulberry root bark extract was found to be a potent inhibitor of tyrosinase enzyme. The major constituent was identified and found to be fourteen times more potent than hydroquinone.

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Niacinamide

Niacinamide is the biologically active form of vitamin B-3. It suppresses the transfer of melanosomes to the epidermal keratinocytes. Early studies show 35-68% inhibition of melanosomes in culture models with 1 mmol L^{-1} niacinamide for 12 days. Niacinamide with retinyl palmitate has been shown to improve hyperpigmentation and increase skin lightening after 4 weeks of treatment compared with vehicle alone.

Cutaneous hyperpigmentation occurs in multiple conditions. In addition, many Asian women desire a lighter skin colour. Thus, there is a need for the development of skin lightening agents. Niacinamide is a possible candidate.

**OBJECTIVES:**

To investigate the effects of niacinamide on melanogenesis in vitro and on facial hyperpigmentation and skin colour in vivo in Japanese women.

**METHODS:**

Melanin production was measured in a purified mushroom tyrosinase assay, cultured melanocytes, a keratinocyte/melanocyte coculture model, and a pigmented reconstructed epidermis (PREP) model. The clinical trials included 18 subjects with hyperpigmentation who used 5% niacinamide moisturizer and vehicle moisturizer in a paired design, and 120 subjects with facial tanning who were assigned to two of three treatments: vehicle, sunscreen and 2% niacinamide + sunscreen. Changes in facial hyperpigmentation and skin colour were objectively quantified by computer analysis and visual grading of high-resolution digital images of the face.

**RESULTS:**

Niacinamide had no effect on the catalytic activity of mushroom tyrosinase or on melanogenesis in cultured melanocytes. However, niacinamide gave 35-68% inhibition of melanosome transfer in the coculture model and reduced cutaneous pigmentation in the PREP model. In the clinical studies, niacinamide significantly decreased hyperpigmentation and increased skin lightness compared with vehicle alone after 4 weeks of use.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

The data suggest niacinamide is an effective skin lightening compound that works by inhibiting melanosome transfer from melanocytes to keratinocytes.