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(54) Title: ANHYDROUS COMPOSITION CARING FOR AND/OR MAKING UP KERATIN MATERIAL AND KIT COM-
PRISING THE SAME

(57) Abstract: An anhydrous composition, preferably for caring for and/or making up keratin material, comprising: a) at least one
crosslinked acrylic polymer selected from carbomer, copolymers of acrylic acid and a hydrophobic co-monomer and a combination
thereof; b) at least one active ingredient selected from ferulic 10 acid and its derivatives, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, gly-
cyrrhizin, glycyrrhetic acid and derivatives, and mixtures thereof; and c) at least 40 wt.% of at least one polyol, relative to the total
weight of the anhydrous composition. a kit comprising said anhydrous composition and a non-therapeutic process for caring for and/
or making up keratin materials.



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ANHYDROUS COMPOSITION CARING FOR AND/OR MAKING UP KERATIN MATERIAL AND KIT COMPRISING THE SAME

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an anhydrous composition, preferably for caring for and/or making up keratin materials. The present invention also relates to a kit comprising said anhydrous composition and a non-therapeutic process for caring for and/or making up keratin materials.

10

BACKGROUND

Skin acts as a natural barrier between internal and external environments and therefore plays an important role in vital biological functions such as protection against mechanical and chemical injury, micro-organisms, and ultraviolet damage.

15 Development of products for caring for and/or making up the skin is permanent. Many cosmetic active ingredients are used in products for caring for and/or making up the skin.

However, some active ingredients such as polygonum cuspidatum root extract, ferulic acid and glycyrrhetic acid have a very low solubility in water, thus hydrous
20 products comprising them are not stable. And ferulic acid is sensitive to certain environmental factors such as oxygen and water.

It is desired to develop cosmetic products comprising such active ingredients, which is stable.

In addition, such commercial products do not have a suitable viscosity, they
25 cannot be applied easily or have dripping issue.

Thus, it is also desired that such cosmetic products have a suitable viscosity so that they can be applied easily and there is no dripping issue.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

30 Thus, one object of the present invention is to develop products comprising cosmetic active ingredients sensitive to oxygen and water and/or with a low solubility in water, such products are stable and have a suitable viscosity so that they can be applied easily and there is no dripping issue.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a process for caring for
35 and/or making up keratin materials.

Thus, according to a first aspect, the present invention provides an anhydrous composition, preferably for caring for and/or making up keratin materials comprising:

a) at least one crosslinked acrylic polymer selected from carbomer, copolymers of acrylic acid and a hydrophobic co-monomer, and a combination thereof;

b) at least one active ingredient selected from ferulic acid and its derivatives, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetinic acid and derivatives, and mixtures thereof; and

5 c) at least 40 wt.% of at least one polyol, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

The inventors have found that the anhydrous composition according to the present invention is stable and has a suitable viscosity so that it can be applied easily and there is no dripping issue.

10 According to a second aspect, the present invention provides a kit, preferably for caring for and/or making up keratin materials, comprising:

i) the anhydrous composition as described above; and

ii) water or a hydrous composition,

wherein the anhydrous composition is separated from water or the hydrous composition.

15 The kit can be used to care for and/or making up keratin materials such as the skin, in particular the face.

According to a third aspect, the present invention provides is a non-therapeutic process for caring for and/or making up keratin materials, comprising mixing the anhydrous composition with water or the hydrous composition of the kit as described
20 above to form a mixture and applying the mixture to the keratin materials.

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention will emerge more clearly on reading the description and the examples that follow.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by those skilled in the art the present invention belongs to. When the definition of a term in the present description conflicts with the meaning as commonly understood by those skilled in the art the present invention belongs to, the definition described herein shall apply.

30 In that which follows and unless otherwise indicated, the limits of a range of values are included within this range, in particular in the expressions "between...and..." and "from ... to ...".

Moreover, the expression "at least one" used in the present description is equivalent to the expression "one or more".

35 Throughout the instant application, the term "comprising" is to be interpreted as encompassing all specifically mentioned features as well optional, additional, unspecified ones. As used herein, the use of the term "comprising" also discloses the embodiment wherein no features other than the specifically mentioned features are present (*i.e.*, "consisting of"). For the purposes of the present invention, the term

"keratin materials" is intended to cover human skin, mucous membranes such as the lips, and the hair. Facial skin is most particularly considered according to the present invention.

For the purposes of the present invention, the term "anhydrous" means that the composition according to the present invention contains less than 2 wt.% and preferably less than 1 wt.% of water relative to the total weight of the composition, more preferably contains no water. Where appropriate, the small amounts of water may be provided by ingredients of the composition that contain it in residual amount but are not deliberately provided.

Unless otherwise specified, all numerical values expressing amount of ingredients and the like which are used in the description and claims are to be understood as being modified by the term "about". Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary, the numerical values and parameters described herein are approximate values which are capable of being changed according to the desired purpose as required.

All percentages in the present invention refer to weight percentage, unless otherwise specified.

According to the first aspect, the anhydrous composition according to the present invention comprises:

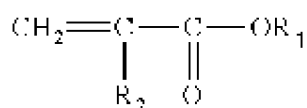
- a) at least one crosslinked acrylic polymer selected from carbomer, copolymers of acrylic acid and a hydrophobic co-monomer, and a combination thereof;
- b) at least one active ingredient selected from ferulic acid and its derivatives, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetic acid and derivatives and mixtures thereof; and
- c) at least 40 wt.% of at least one polyol, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

Crosslinked acrylic polymers

The anhydrous composition of the present invention comprises at least one crosslinked acrylic polymer selected from carbomer, copolymers of acrylic acid and a hydrophobic co-monomer, and a combination thereof.

Preferably, the hydrophobic co-monomer is selected from (C10-C30) alkyl ester of an unsaturated carboxylic acid.

More preferably, the hydrophobic co-monomer is selected from (C10-C30) alkyl esters of an unsaturated carboxylic acid corresponding to formula (C) below:



Formula (C)

in which R_2 denotes H or CH_3 or C_2H_5 (i.e., acrylate, methacrylate or ethacrylate units) and preferably H (acrylate units) or CH_3 (methacrylate units), R_1 denotes a C10-C30 alkyl radical.

The (C10-C30) alkyl esters of unsaturated carboxylic acids are, for example,
5 lauryl acrylate, stearyl acrylate, decyl acrylate, isodecyl acrylate and dodecyl acrylate, and the corresponding methacrylates, lauryl methacrylate, stearyl methacrylate, decyl methacrylate, isodecyl methacrylate and dodecyl methacrylate.

Preferably, the crosslinked acrylic polymer is selected from carbomer and copolymers formed from a mixture of monomers comprising:

- 10 (i) essentially acrylic acid,
(ii) an ester of formula (C) described above and in which R_2 denotes H or CH_3 , R_1 denoting a C10-C30 alkyl radical,
(iii) and a crosslinking agent, which is a well-known copolymerizable polyethylenic unsaturated monomer, for instance diallyl phthalate, allyl
15 (meth)acrylate, divinylbenzene, (poly)ethylene glycol dimethacrylate or methylenebisacrylamide.

More preferably, the crosslinked acrylic polymer is selected from carbomer, acrylic acid/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer, and a combination thereof.

Advantageously, the crosslinked acrylic polymer is present in the anhydrous
20 composition of the present invention in an amount ranging from 0.3 wt.% to 10 wt.%, preferably from 0.3 wt.% to 3 wt.%, more preferably from 0.5 wt.% to 2 wt.%, most preferably from 0.6 wt.% to 1.5 wt.%, relative to the total weight of the composition.

Active ingredients

25 The anhydrous composition of the present invention comprises at least one active ingredient selected from ferulic acid and its derivatives, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetic acid and derivatives, and mixtures thereof.

As derivatives of ferulic acid, mention can be made of esters thereof and/or the cosmetically acceptable salts thereof.

30 As examples of derivatives of ferulic acid esters, mention may be made of methyl ferulate, ethyl ferulate, isopropyl ferulate or ferulic acid esters of sterols, such as oryzanol, notably γ -oryzanol.

Glycyrrhetic acid can be α -glycyrrhetic acid and/or β -glycyrrhetic acid.

As derivatives of glycyrrhetic acid, mention can be made of salts and esters
35 thereof.

Preferred salts of the glycyrrhetic acids are alkali or alkaline earth metal salts, such as, sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium or magnesium salts, ammonium salts or salts of organic bases, such as, methylamine, dimethylamine, triethylamine, piperidine, ethylenediamine, lysine, choline hydroxide, meglumine, morpholine or arginine.

Preferred esters of the glycyrrhetic acids are esters of saturated, linear or branched alcohols having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms. Preferred esters are methyl esters, glyceryl esters and stearyl esters.

Preferably, the active ingredient is selected from ferulic acid, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetic acid, and a combination thereof.

Advantageously, the active ingredient is present in the anhydrous composition of the present invention in an amount ranging from 0.1 wt.% to 25 wt.%, preferably from 1 wt.% to 20 wt.%, more preferably from 2 wt.% to 15 wt.%, most preferably from 3 wt.% to 12 wt.%, relative to the total weight of the composition.

Preferably, the anhydrous composition of the present invention comprises from 1 wt.% to 15 wt.%, preferably from 2 wt.% to 12 wt.%, more preferably from 3 wt.% to 10 wt.% of ferulic acid, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

Preferably, the anhydrous composition of the present invention comprises from 0.1 wt.% to 10 wt.%, preferably from 0.5 wt.% to 8 wt.%, more preferably from 1 wt.% to 5 wt.% of polygonum cuspidatum root extract, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

Preferably, the anhydrous composition of the present invention comprises from 0.1 wt.% to 10 wt.%, preferably from 0.2 wt.% to 8 wt.%, more preferably from 0.3 wt.% to 6 wt.% of glycyrrhetic acid, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

More preferably, the anhydrous composition of the present invention comprises from 3 wt.% to 10 wt.% of ferulic acid, from 1 wt.% to 5 wt.% of polygonum cuspidatum root extract, and from 0.3 wt.% to 6 wt.% of glycyrrhetic acid, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

Polyols

The anhydrous composition according to the present invention comprises at least 40 wt.% of at least one polyol, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

The term "polyol" herein means an alcohol having two or more hydroxy groups.

The polyol may be a natural or synthetic polyol. The polyol may have a linear, branched, or cyclic molecular structure.

Preferably, the polyol is selected from C₂-C₆ polyols.

More preferably, the polyol is selected from glycerin, diglycerin, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, butylene glycol, pentylene glycol, hexylene glycol, and a combination thereof.

In the present invention, the definition of polyol includes all possible isomer. For example, propylene glycol includes 1,3-propylene glycol, 1,2-propylene glycol

and 1,1-propylene glycol. Butylene glycol includes 1,4-butylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, 1,2-butylene glycol, etc.

More preferably, the polyol is selected from propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, butylene glycol, glycerin, and a combination thereof.

5 Advantageously, the polyol is present in the anhydrous composition of the present invention in an amount ranging from 60 wt.% to 98 wt.%, preferably from 65 wt.% to 95 wt.%, more preferably from 70 wt.% to 90 wt.%, relative to the total weight of the composition.

10 Preferably, the anhydrous composition of the present invention comprises from 1 wt.% to 30 wt.%, preferably from 3 wt.% to 20 wt.%, more preferably from 5 wt.% to 15 wt.% of glycerin, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

Preferably, the anhydrous composition of the present invention comprises from 2 wt.% to 60 wt.%, preferably from 6 wt.% to 40 wt.%, more preferably from 10 wt.% to 30 wt.% of propanediol, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

15 Preferably, the anhydrous composition of the present invention comprises from 10 wt.% to 80 wt.%, preferably from 20 wt.% to 70 wt.%, more preferably from 30 wt.% to 60 wt.% of dipropylene glycol, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

20 More preferably, the anhydrous composition of the present invention comprises from 5 wt.% to 15 wt.% of glycerin, from 10 wt.% to 30 wt.% of propanediol, and from 30 wt.% to 60 wt.% of dipropylene glycol, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

25 Preferably, the anhydrous composition according to the present invention comprises, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition:

a) from 0.6 wt.% to 1.5 wt.% of at least one crosslinked acrylic polymer selected from carbomer, acrylic acid/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer, and a combination thereof;

30 b) from 3 wt.% to 12 wt.% of at least one active ingredient selected from ferulic acid, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetic acid, and a combination thereof; and

c) from 70 wt.% to 90 wt.% of at least one polyol selected from propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, butylene glycol, glycerin, and a combination thereof.

35 The anhydrous composition according to the present invention is stable and has a suitable viscosity so that it can be applied easily and there is no dripping issue.

By "stable", it means that there is no significant change in terms of viscosity and appearance after the anhydrous composition is stored at 55°C for at least one week.

The viscosity measurement is generally performed at room temperature (25°C) and at atmospheric pressure (760 mmHg), using a Rheomat RM200 viscometer

equipped with a M3 spindle, the measurement being performed after 10 minutes of rotation of the spindle in the composition (after which time stabilization of the viscosity and of the spin speed of the spindle are observed), at a shear rate of 200 rpm.

It is desirable that the viscosity of the anhydrous composition ranges from 840
5 to 2100 mPa·s (M3).

Preferably, the anhydrous composition according to the present invention is transparent.

The term “transparent” according to the present invention is understood to mean the compositions exhibiting a turbidity, measured according to the method described
10 below, of less than 20 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units).

Preferably, the composition of the present invention exhibits a turbidity of less than 15 NTU.

The turbidity is measured using a model 2100N turbidimeter from Hach at room temperature (25° C), wherein the sample cells for turbidity testing are made of quartz
15 glass with a reference number 2084900.

Kits

According to the second aspect, the kit according to the present invention comprises:

- 20 i) the anhydrous composition as described above; and
ii) water or a hydrous composition,
wherein the anhydrous composition is separated from water or the hydrous composition.

Hydrous composition

The hydrous composition of the kit according to the present invention comprises water.

Advantageously, the hydrous composition comprises water in an amount ranging from 60 wt.% to 99.9 wt.%, relative to the total weight of the hydrous
30 composition.

Additional cosmetic active agent(s)

Depend on the final purpose, the kit may comprise an additional cosmetic active agent(s) in the anhydrous composition and/or the hydrous composition depending on
35 their nature.

It is easy for the skilled in the art to adjust the amount of the additional cosmetic active agent based on the final use of the kit according to the present invention.

It is also easy for the skilled in the art to decide whether to add the additional cosmetic active agent(s) in the anhydrous composition and/or the hydrous composition.

5 **Adjuvants or additives**

The kit according to the present invention may also contain conventional cosmetic adjuvants or additives, which will be in the anhydrous composition and/or the hydrous composition depending on their nature, for instance fragrances, preserving agents, and pH regulators.

10 Needless to say, the skilled in the art will take care to select the optional adjuvant(s) added to the kit according to the present invention such that the advantageous properties intrinsically associated with the kit according to the present invention are not, or are not substantially, adversely affected by the envisaged addition.

15 It is easy for the skilled in the art to decide whether to add the adjuvant(s) in the anhydrous composition and/or the hydrous composition.

Preferably, the composition according to the present invention does not comprise a surfactant.

20 **Preparation and use**

The anhydrous part and the hydrous part of the kit according to the present invention can be prepared by convention methods in the cosmetic field.

In order to store the kit according to the present invention, the anhydrous part and the hydrous part are kept separate from one another in two separate containers or preferably one container before the anhydrous part and the hydrous part are mixed. If
25 a single container is used, the hydrous part may be packaged in the body of a container which is closed with a cap containing the anhydrous part, a portable and/or detachable separator being provided between the anhydrous part and the hydrous part. These packages include those described in FR-A-2,476,607, FA-A-2,453, 793 or FR-
30 A-2,645, 740, all incorporated herein by reference.

The user can mix the anhydrous part and the hydrous part to obtain a homogeneous mixture.

The mixing can be done by grinding gently with fingers.

The kit according to the present invention may be used for caring for and/or
35 making up keratin materials.

According to the third aspect, the present invention provides is a non-therapeutic process for caring for and/or making up keratin materials, comprising mixing the anhydrous composition with water or the hydrous composition of the kit as described above to form a mixture and applying the mixture to the keratin materials.

The keratin materials include the skin, in particular the face.

EXAMPLES

The following examples serve to illustrate the present invention without,
5 however, being limiting in nature.

Main raw materials used, trade names and suppliers thereof are listed in Table
1.

Table 1

INCI Name	Trade Name	Supplier
Ferulic acid	ORYZA FERULIX	ORYZA OIL & FAT CHEMICAL
Polygonum cuspidatum root extract	POLYGONUM CUSPIDATUM ROOT EXTRACT	GUILIN LAYN NATURAL INGREDIENTS
Glycyrrhetic acid	18B-GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID	GIVAUDAN
Carbomer	ACRYPOL 980	COREL PHARMA CHEM
Acrylates/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer	CARBOPOL ULTREZ 21 POLYMER	LUBRIZOL
Phenylethyl resorcinol	SYMWHITE 377	SYMRISE
Ammonium polyacryloyldimethyl taurate	HOSTACERIN AMPS	CLARIANT

10 Invention examples 1-4 and comparative examples 1-2

Compositions of invention examples (IE.) 1-4 and comparative examples (CE.)
1-2 were prepared according to the amounts given in Table 2. The amount of each
component is given in % by weight of the total weight of the composition containing
it.

Table 2

Components	IE. 1	CE. 1	IE. 2	IE. 3	IE. 4	CE. 2
Glycerin	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Propanediol	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7
Acrylates/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer	0.9					
Carbomer		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	

Ammonium polyacryloyldimethyl taurate						0.5
Ferulic acid	7.3		7.3			7.3
Polygonum cuspidatum root extract	1.9			5		1.9
Phenylethyl resorcinol	1.2					1.2
Glycyrrhetic acid	0.8				3	0.8
Dipropylene glycol	QS100	QS100	QS100	QS100	QS100	QS100

Compositions of invention examples 1-4 are compositions according to the present invention.

Composition of comparative example 1 does not comprise at least active ingredient selected from ferulic acid and its derivatives, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetic acid and derivatives, and mixtures thereof.

Composition of comparative example 2 does not comprise at least one crosslinked acrylic polymer selected from carbomer and copolymers of acrylic acid and a hydrophobic co-monomer.

Preparation process:

The compositions listed above were prepared as follows:

1) introducing polyols in a main kettle by stirring and heating to 85°C to obtain a clear liquid;

2) introducing active ingredient (if presents) into the clear liquid in the main kettle by stirring to obtain a yellow to brown/ transparent liquid,

3) introducing crosslinked acrylic polymer (if presents), ammonium polyacryloyldimethyl taurate (if presents), into the main kettle by stirring to obtain a uniform mixture, then cooling down to room temperature.

Evaluation

Each composition of invention examples 1-4 and comparative examples 1-2 was evaluated as follows.

Turbidity

The turbidity of each sample was measured using a model 2100N turbidimeter from Hach at room temperature (25° C), wherein the sample cells for turbidity testing are made of quartz glass with a reference number 2084900.

Viscosity

The viscosity of each sample was measured using a Rheomat RM 200 viscometer from Lamy Rheology with a No. 3 spindle at a speed of 200 rpm, at room temperature (25°C) and at atmospheric pressure (760 mmHg). The values were recorded at T = 30 seconds and at T = 10 minutes.

5

Stability

The samples were put in an oven at 55°C for one week, then cooled down to room temperature (25°C). Then the viscosity of each was measured as described above.

10

If the viscosity of tested sample is >1050 mPa·s, there is no obvious decrease or increase (± 210 mPa·s) after long term (one-week period) storage and the appearance of the sample is transparent (i.e., the turbidity of the sample is less than 20 NTU), then the stability is considered to be "PASS".

The test results of the appearance, viscosity and stability of compositions of invention examples 1-4 and comparative examples 1-2 were summarized in Table 3.

15

Table 3

Properties		IE.1	CE. 1	IE. 2	IE. 3	IE. 4	CE. 2
Turbidity (NTU)		6	28	8	9	8	6
Viscosity (mPa·s)	T=30s	1411	840	1067	1516	1348	995
	T=10min	1428	848	1058	1344	1168	1285
Stability		Pass	Not Pass ^{*1}	Pass	Pass	Pass	Not Pass ^{*2}

Not Pass^{*1}: the viscosity of the sample after one-week was not tested since the turbidity thereof is more than 20 NTU.

Not Pass^{*2}: the viscosity of composition of comparative example 2 was decreased from 995/1285 mPa·s to 798/802 mPa·s.

20

It can be seen that compositions of invention examples 1-4 are transparent and stable, have a viscosity suitable for application.

CLAIMS

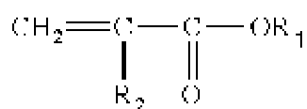
1. An anhydrous composition, preferably for caring for and/or making up keratin material, comprising:

5 a) at least one crosslinked acrylic polymer selected from carbomer, copolymers of acrylic acid and a hydrophobic co-monomer, and a combination thereof;

b) at least one active ingredient selected from ferulic acid and its derivatives, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetinic acid and derivatives, and mixtures thereof; and

10 c) at least 40 wt. % of at least one polyol, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition.

2. Composition according to claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic co-monomer is selected from (C10-C30) alkyl ester of an unsaturated carboxylic acid, preferably, the hydrophobic co-monomer is selected from (C10-C30) alkyl esters of an unsaturated
15 carboxylic acid corresponding to formula (C) below:



Formula (C)

in which R₂ denotes H or CH₃ or C₂H₅, R₁ denoting a C10-C30 alkyl radical.

3. Composition according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the crosslinked acrylic polymer is selected from carbomer, acrylic acid/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer, and a
20 combination thereof.

4. Composition according to any of claims 1-3, wherein the crosslinked acrylic polymer is present in an amount ranging from 0.3 wt.% to 10 wt.%, preferably from 0.3 wt.% to 3 wt.%, more preferably from 0.5 wt.% to 2 wt.%, most preferably from 0.6 wt.% to 1.5 wt.%, relative to the total weight of the composition.

25 5. Composition according to any of claims 1-4, wherein the active ingredient is selected from ferulic acid, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetinic acid, and a combination thereof.

6. Composition according to any of claims 1-5, wherein the active ingredient is present in an amount ranging from 0.1 wt.% to 25 wt.%, preferably from 1 wt.% to 20
30 wt.%, more preferably from 2 wt.% to 15 wt.%, most preferably from 3 wt.% to 12 wt.%, relative to the total weight of the composition

7. Composition according to any one of claims 1-6, wherein the polyol is selected from C₂-C₆ polyols, preferably the polyol is selected from glycerin, diglycerin, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, butylene glycol, pentylene
35 glycol, hexylene glycol, and a combination thereof, more preferably the polyol is selected

from propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, butylene glycol, glycerin, and a combination thereof.

8. Composition according to any one of claims 1-7, wherein the polyol is present in an amount ranging from 60 wt.% to 98 wt.%, preferably from 65 wt.% to 95 wt.%, more preferably from 70 wt.% to 90 wt.%, relative to the total weight of the composition.

9. Composition according to any one of claims 1-8, comprising from 1 wt.% to 30 wt.%, preferably from 3 wt.% to 20 wt.%, more preferably from 5 wt.% to 15 wt.% of glycerin, relative to the total weight of the composition.

10. Composition according to any one of claims 1-9, comprising from 2 wt.% to 60 wt.%, preferably from 6 wt.% to 40 wt.%, more preferably from 10 wt.% to 30 wt.% of propanediol, relative to the total weight of the composition.

11. Composition according to any one of claims 1-10, comprising from 10 wt.% to 80 wt.%, preferably from 20 wt.% to 70 wt.%, more preferably from 30 wt.% to 60 wt.% of dipropylene glycol, relative to the total weight of the composition.

12. Composition according to claim 1, comprising, relative to the total weight of the anhydrous composition:

a) from 0.6 wt.% to 1.5 wt.% of at least one crosslinked acrylic polymer selected from carbomer, acrylic acid/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer, and a combination thereof;

b) from 3 wt.% to 12 wt.% of at least one active ingredient selected from ferulic acid, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetic acid, and a combination thereof; and

c) from 70 wt.% to 90 wt.% of at least one polyol selected from propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, butylene glycol, glycerin, and a combination thereof.

13. A kit, preferably for caring for and/or making up keratin materials, comprising:

i) the anhydrous composition according to any of claims 1-12; and

ii) water or a hydrous composition,

wherein the anhydrous composition is separate from water or the hydrous composition.

14. Kit according to claim 1, wherein the hydrous composition comprise water, preferably in an amount ranging from 60 wt.% to 99.9 wt.%, relative to the total weight of the hydrous composition.

15. A non-therapeutic process for caring for and/or making up keratin materials, comprising mixing the anhydrous composition with water or the hydrous composition of the kit according to claim 13 or 14 to form a mixture and applying the mixture to the keratin materials.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2023/140197

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A61K8/9789(2017.01)i; A61K8/365(2006.01)i; A61K8/63(2006.01)i; A61K8/49(2006.01)i; A61Q19/00(2006.01)i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC:A61K,A61Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DWPI, VEN, WOTXT, USTXT, EPTXT, JPTXT, CNTXT, DUXIU, ISI Web of Knowledge, PUBMED: ferulic acid, carbomer, FA, stability, anhydrous, polygonum cuspidatum root extract, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetic acid, polyol, copolymers of acrylic acid and a hydrophobic co-monomer, (C10-C30) alkyl esters of an unsaturated carboxylic acid, glycerin, diglycerin, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, butylene glycol, pentylene glycol, hexylene glycol.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CN 116669688 A (L'OREAL) 29 August 2023 (2023-08-29) paragraphs [0011],[0078-0081],[0103-0105]	1-15
X	CN 116710044 A (L'OREAL) 05 September 2023 (2023-09-05) paragraphs [0006],[0011],[0083-0085],[0107-0115]	1-15
Y	EP 1834630 A1 (BEIERSDORF AG) 19 September 2007 (2007-09-19) paragraphs [0024-0026],[0066-0068]	1-15
Y	ZHOU, Jiahua et al. "Glycyrrhizin" <i>Food Additives</i> , 30 April 2001 (2001-04-30), page 170	1-15
Y	FAN, Dehou et al. "Glycyrrhetic acid" <i>Chinese Commercial Medicines</i> , 31 January 1998 (1998-01-31), page 225	1-15

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
 "D" document cited by the applicant in the international application
 "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
 "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
 "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
 "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 June 2024

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/CN

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2023/140197

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	CN 115297830 A (L'OREAL) 04 November 2022 (2022-11-04) claim 1, paragraphs [0008]-[0010],[0143]	13
Y	BEZERRA, G. et al. "Compatibility study between ferulic acid and excipients used in cosmetic formulations by TG/DTG, DSC and FTIR" <i>J Therm Anal Calorim</i> , Vol. 127, 02 July 2016 (2016-07-02), pages 1683-1691	1-15
Y	WANG, Qiuqing et al. "Chemical stability and degradation mechanisms of ferulic acid (F.A) within various cosmetic formulations" <i>J. Cosmet. Sci.</i> , Vol. 62, 31 October 2011 (2011-10-31), pages 483-501	1-15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/CN2023/140197

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)			Publication date (day/month/year)
CN	116669688	A	29 August 2023	None			
CN	116710044	A	05 September 2023	None			
EP	1834630	A1	19 September 2007	DE	102006009783	A1	06 September 2007
				ATE	447395	T1	15 November 2009
				ES	2333052	T3	16 February 2010
				DE	202007019599	U1	15 April 2014
				EP	1834630	B1	04 November 2009
				DE	502007001879	D1	17 December 2009
CN	115297830	A	04 November 2022	None			