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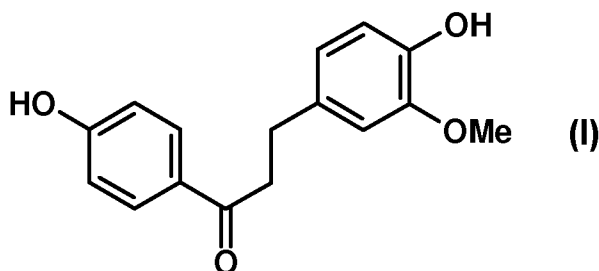
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(54) Title: 3-(4-HYDROXY-3-METHOXYPHENYL)-1-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-1-PROPANONE AND USE THEREOF AS AN ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVE INGREDIENT



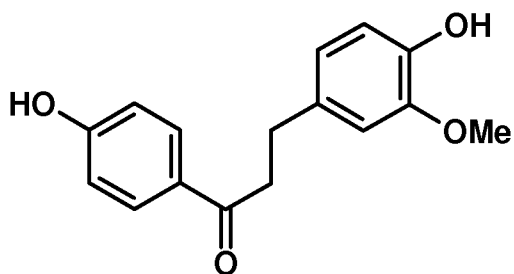
(57) Abstract: Antimicrobially active 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of the following formula 1 is described, as is a method for producing this compound and the use thereof as an antimicrobial active ingredient. Formula (I).

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3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone and use thereof as an antimicrobial active ingredient

The present invention relates to the antimicrobially active compound 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of the following formula 1, to a method for producing this compound and to the use thereof as an antimicrobial agent for treating body odor.

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The compound is outstandingly suitable as an antimicrobial active ingredient for the cosmetic, in general for the dermatological treatment of microorganisms which cause body odor.

10

Human skin is colonized by numerous different bacteria. Most of these bacteria are non-pathogenic and of no relevance to the physiological condition

of the skin and to its odor. Others, in contrast, can have a major influence on the healthy condition of the skin. Table 1 lists some microorganisms which have a strong influence on human skin.

Table 1:

Microorganisms:	
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	Underarm odor; body odor in general
<i>Corynebacterium xerosis</i>	Underarm odor
<i>Brevibacterium epidermidis</i>	Underarm odor; foot odor
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Wound infections
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Wound infections
<i>Malassezia furfur</i> (syn. <i>Pityrosporum ovale</i>)	Dandruff
<i>Candida albicans</i>	Candidiasis in general
<i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i>	Skin and nail mycoses
<i>Trichophyton rubrum</i>	Skin and nail mycoses
<i>Epidermophyton floccosum</i>	Skin and nail mycoses

Bacterial degradation of endogenous substances present in perspiration, such as for example unsaturated fatty acids, gives rise from precursors, which to a greater or lesser extent have a slight odor, to unpleasant smelling decomposition products which can have a major impact on physical well-

being. Formation of the substances responsible for body odor is prevented in cosmetic applications either by using products which suppress the formation of sweat ("antiperspirants") or by using substances which inhibit the growth of human skin bacteria responsible for odor formation ("deodorants"). Species of bacteria such as *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Corynebacterium xerosis* and *Brevibacterium epidermidis* are largely responsible for the formation of underarm and foot odor, or body odor in general. There is accordingly a constant need in the cosmetics industry for new agents for treating these microorganisms and others which cause body odor (including underarm and foot odor).

For the purposes of the present document, "treatment" should be taken to mean exerting any kind influence on the microorganisms in question, in which multiplication of these microorganisms is inhibited and/or the microorganisms are killed.

In seeking out such antimicrobially active agents, it must be borne in mind that the substances used in cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical products must furthermore

- be toxicologically safe,
- exhibit good skin compatibility,
- be stable (in particular in conventional cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical formulations),
- preferably have a slight odor or be (largely) odorless,
- preferably be colorless and cause no discoloration, and
- be inexpensive to produce (i.e. using standard methods and/or starting from standard precursors).

The search for suitable (active) substances which exhibit one or more of the stated characteristics to a sufficient extent is complicated for a person skilled

in the art by the fact that there is no clear dependency between the chemical structure of a substance, on the one hand, and its biological activity towards specific microorganisms (microbes) and their stability, on the other hand. Moreover, there is no predictable connection between antimicrobial action,
5 toxicological safety, skin compatibility and/or stability.

It was accordingly the object of the present invention to provide an antimicrobial active ingredient which is active in particular against microorganisms such as *Corynebacterium xerosis*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Brevibacterium epidermidis*, which cause body odor and foot
10 odor, and which in so doing preferably also satisfies one or more of the above-stated secondary conditions.

It has surprisingly now been found that the novel compound according to the invention of the formula 1, namely 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone, has excellent antimicrobial properties and in
15 particular is active against the stated microorganisms. Further investigations into its chemical properties revealed that the compound is distinguished by high stability, in particular by elevated temperature stability and by high stability over a wide range of pH values, as a consequence of which it is ideally suitable for use in the most varied range of cosmetic products
20 (cosmetic formulations), medical devices and pharmaceutical products. In addition, in pure form, the compound according to the invention of the formula 1 is a white solid which forms a colorless solution in (cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical) carriers; furthermore, no discoloration was observed after incorporation of the compound according to the invention of the formula 1 in
25 cosmetic products, in medical devices and in pharmaceutical preparations.

A method for producing the compound of the formula 1 and the use thereof as an antimicrobial active ingredient in cosmetic products, in medical devices and in pharmaceutical preparations are likewise described here for the first time.

The compound of the formula 1 has a strong antimicrobial action towards
30 odor-forming microorganisms on human skin and may thus ideally be used as

a deodorant as an alternative or supplement to known antimicrobial active ingredients (such as for example farnesol) in cosmetic products, in medical devices, in pharmaceutical products and the like.

5 The usage concentration of the compound according to the invention of the formula 1 in a cosmetic final product is here preferably in the range between 0.001 to 10 wt.%, preferably in the range between 0.005 and 5 wt.% and particularly preferably in the range between 0.01 and 1.0 wt.%, in each case relative to the total mass of the cosmetic product, the medical device or the pharmaceutical agent.

10 In a preferred method for cosmetic and/or therapeutic treatment of microorganisms which cause body odor, an antimicrobially active amount of the compound according to the invention of the formula 1 is applied topically onto the human or animal body, such that growth of the microorganism(s) which are possibly present is inhibited and/or they are killed.

15 The substance according to the invention of the formula 1 may also be used as a constituent of fragrance compositions (odoriferous substance compositions) and, for example, impart an antimicrobial action to a perfumed finished product. A particularly preferred fragrance composition comprises (a) an organoleptically active amount of a fragrance, (b) an antimicrobially active
20 amount of the compound of the formula 1 and (c) optionally one or more carriers and/or additives. Since the proportion of perfume in a cosmetic finished product is frequently of the order of approx. 1 wt.%, a perfume which contains the compound according to the invention of the formula 1 will preferably consist to an extent of approx. 5-50 wt.% of the compound of the
25 formula 1. It has proved particularly advantageous that the compound of the formula 1 has a weak intrinsic odor reminiscent of vanilla pods; this characteristic makes it ideally suitable for use as a deodorizing active ingredient in a fragrance composition.

The invention also relates to antimicrobial compositions which, in addition to
30 (a) an antimicrobially active amount of the compound according to the

invention of the formula 1, also comprise (b) a carrier substance compatible with component (a).

The compound according to the invention of the formula 1 may be obtained by a production method which comprises the following step:

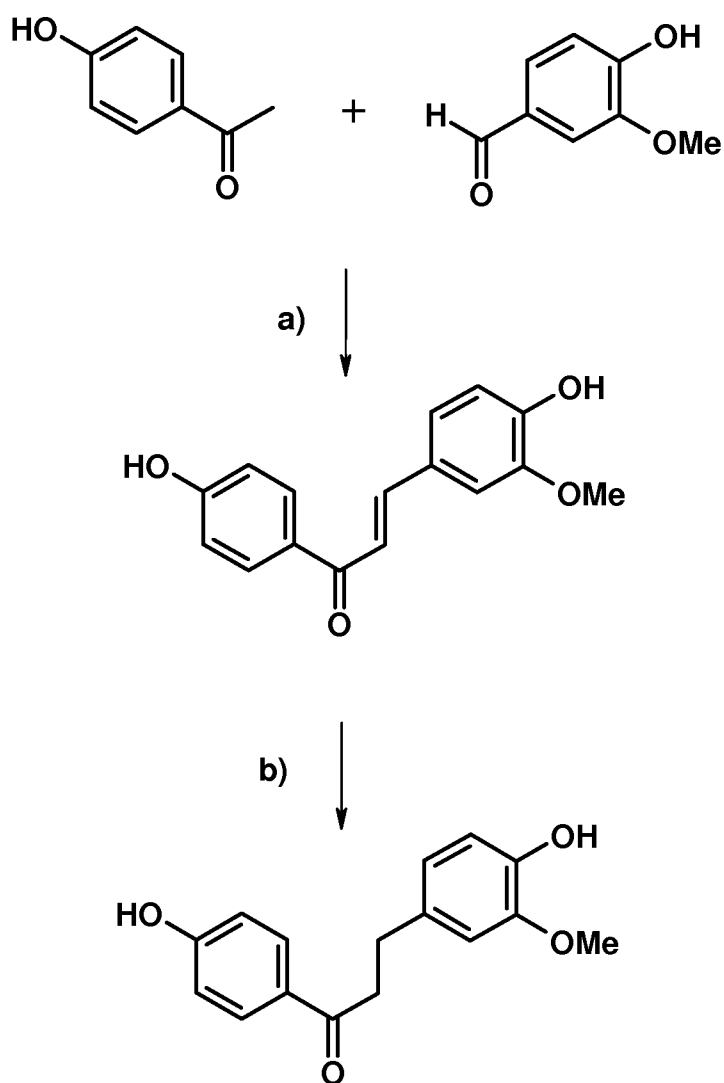
- 5 (b) reduction, preferably hydrogenation, of 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propen-1-one.

The compound according to the invention of the formula 1 may preferably be obtained by a production method which comprises the following steps:

- (a) reaction (aldol condensation) of p-hydroxyacetophenone with vanillin,
10 (b) reduction, preferably hydrogenation, of the reaction product obtained in step (a).

- The unsaturated ketone 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propen-1-one of reaction step a) is known from the literature, for example from DE 1 099 732 (for the production of polycarbonates), DE 1 447 016 (for
15 the production of photosensitive materials), DE 2 256 961 (for the production of epoxy resins), Chem. Pharm. Bull. 1983, 31(1), 149-155 (investigation of the inhibition of phenylalanine ammonia-lyase), Designed Monomers and Polymers (2003), 6(2), 187-196, High Performance Polymers (2006), 18(2), 227-240 and J. of Macromolecular Science, Part A: Pure and Applied
20 Chemistry (2005), A42(12), 1589-1602 (in each case for the production of polymers), Journal of Natural Products (2006), 69(2), 191-195 (detection in *Allium atroviolaceum*).

The production method preferred according to the invention may be illustrated by the following scheme:



Further aspects of the present invention are disclosed by the attached claims
5 and the following Examples. Unless otherwise stated, all stated values relate
to weight.

In various cases, it may also be advantageous to add to the cosmetic and
pharmaceutical, preferably dermatological, preparations according to the
invention one, two, three, four or further substances which are primarily used to

inhibit growth of undesired microorganisms on or in animal organisms. Further active ingredients which may be mentioned in this respect in addition to the large group of conventional antibiotics are those products of particular relevance to cosmetics such as triclosan[®] (5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol),
5 climbazole, zinc pyrithione, ichthyol, Octopirox (1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-2(1H)-pyridone, 2-aminoethanol), chitosan, farnesol, hexoxyglycerin, octoxyglycerin (= ethylhexylglycerin, 3-(2-ethylhexyloxy-1,2-propanediol), for example Sensiva[®] SC 50 from Schülke & Mayr), glycerol monolaurate, arylalkyl alcohols such as for example phenylethyl alcohol, 3-
10 phenyl-1-propanol, veticol (4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-pentanol) or muguet alcohol (2,2-dimethyl-3-phenylpropanol), polyglycerol esters, such as for example polyglyceryl 3-caprylate, aliphatic 1,2-diols such as for example 1,2-pentanediol, 1,2-hexanediol, 1,2-octanediol, and 1,2-decanediol and alkyl-branched carboxylic acids such as 2-butyloctanoic acid, 2-butyldecanoic acid, 2-hexyloctanoic acid
15 and 2-hexyldecanoic acid or combinations of the stated substances, which are used inter alia against underarm odor, foot odor or dandruff.

The cosmetic and pharmaceutical, preferably dermatological, preparations according to the invention may also furthermore contain one, two, three, four or more antiperspirant active ingredients (antiperspirants) and/or odor absorbers.
20 Antiperspirant active ingredients which may preferably be used are aluminum salts such as aluminum chloride, aluminum chlorohydrate, nitrate, sulfate, acetate etc.. In addition, however, the use of zinc, magnesium and zirconium compounds may also be advantageous. It is primarily aluminum salts and, to a somewhat lesser extent, aluminum/zirconium salt combinations which have
25 proved effective for use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical, preferably dermatological, antiperspirants. Also worthy of mention are the partially neutralized and thus more skin compatible, but not quite so active aluminum hydroxychlorides. In addition to aluminum salts, further substances are also feasible, such as for example a) protein-precipitating substances such as inter
30 alia formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, natural and synthetic tannins together with trichloroacetic acid, which bring about superficial closure of the sweat glands, b) local anesthetics (inter alia diluted solutions of for example lidocaine, prilocaine

or mixtures of such substances), which switch off sympathetic supply of the sweat glands by blockading the peripheral nerve pathways, c) zeolites of the X-, A- or Y-type, which, in addition to reducing sweat secretion, also function as adsorbents for bad odors and d) botulinum toxin (toxin of the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum*), which is also used in the case of hyperhydrosis, i.e. pathologically elevated sweat secretion, and whose action is based on irreversible blocking of the release of the transmitter substance acetylcholine which is of relevance in sweat secretion.

Odor absorbers are for example the phyllosilicates described in DE 40 09 347, of these in particular montmorillonite, kaolinite, nontronite, saponite, hectorite, bentonite, smectite, furthermore for example zinc salts of ricinoleic acid. These also include bactericidal or bacteriostatic deodorizing substances, such as for example hexachlorophene, 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether (Irgasan), 1,6-di-(4-chlorophenyldiguanidino)hexane (chlorhexidine), 3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide, and the active agents described in published patent applications DE-37 40 186, DE-39 38 140, DE-42 04 321, DE-42 29 707, DE-42 29 737, DE-42 37 081, DE-43 09 372, DE-43 24 219, and contain cationically active substances, such as for example quaternary ammonium salts and odor absorbers, such as for example Grilloclin® (combination of zinc ricinoleate and various additives) or triethyl citrate, optionally in combination with ion-exchange resins.

Cosmetic and pharmaceutical, preferably dermatological, preparations according to the invention may also in many cases advantageously contain one, two, three, four or more preservatives. Preservatives which are preferably selected are those such as benzoic acid and the esters and salts thereof, 4-hydroxybenzoic acid and the esters ("parabens") and salts thereof, propionic acid and the esters and salts thereof, salicylic acid, and the esters and salts thereof, 2,4-hexadienoic acid (sorbic acid) and the esters and salts thereof, formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde, 2-hydroxybiphenyl ether and the salts thereof, 2-zinc sulfidopyridine N-oxide, inorganic sulfites and bisulfites, sodium iodate, chlorobutanol, 4-ethylmercury(II) 5-amino-1,3-bis(2-hydroxybenzoic

acid), the salts and esters thereof, dehydracetic acid, formic acid, 1,6-bis(4-amidino-2-bromophenoxy)-n-hexane and the salts thereof, the sodium salt of ethylmercury(II) thiosalicylic acid, phenylmercury and the salts thereof, 10-undecenoic acid and the salts thereof, 5-amino-1,3-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-5-methyl-
 5 hexahydropyrimidine, 5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane, 2-bromo-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol, 2,4-dichlorobenzyl alcohol, N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-urea, 4-chloro-m-cresol, 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxy-diphenyl ether, 4-chloro-3,5-dimethylphenol, 1,1'-methylene-bis(3-(1-hydroxymethyl-2,4-dioximidazolidin-5-yl)urea), poly(hexamethylene biguanide) hydrochloride,
 10 2-phenoxyethanol, hexamethylene tetramine, 1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azonia adamantane chloride, 1-(4-chlorophenoxy)1(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-3,3-dimethyl-2-butanone, 1,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione, benzyl alcohol, Octopirox, 1,2-dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane, 2,2'-methylene-bis(6-bromo-4-chlorophenol), bromochlorophene, mixture of 5-
 15 chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolinone and 2-methyl-3(2H)isothiazolinone with magnesium chloride and magnesium nitrate, 2-benzyl-4-chlorophenol, 2-chloroacetamide, chlorhexidine, chlorhexidine acetate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine hydrochloride, 1-phenoxy-propan-2-ol, N-alkyl(C₁₂-C₂₂)trimethylammonium bromide and chloride, 4,4-dimethyl-1,3-oxazolidine, N-
 20 hydroxymethyl-N-(1,3-di(hydroxymethyl)-2,5-dioximidazolidin-4-yl)-N'-hydroxymethylurea, 1,6-bis(4-amidino-phenoxy)-n-hexane and the salts thereof, glutaraldehyde, 5-ethyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo(3.3.0)octane, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)-1,2-propanediol, Hyamine, alkyl-(C₈-C₁₈)-dimethylbenzylammonium chloride, alkyl-(C₈-C₁₈)-dimethylbenzylammonium
 25 bromide, alkyl-(C₈-C₁₈)-dimethylbenzylammonium saccharinate, benzylhemiformal, 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, sodium hydroxymethylaminoacetate or sodium hydroxymethylaminoacetate.

The claims and Examples below illustrate the invention or individual aspects thereof in greater detail. Unless otherwise stated, all stated values relate to
 30 weight.

Example 1: Synthesis of 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of the formula 1

(a) Reaction of p-hydroxyacetophenone with vanillin:

20 g of potassium hydroxide are initially introduced into 100 g of diethylene glycol diethyl ether, heated to 120°C with stirring and combined with a mixture
5 of 14 g of p-hydroxyacetophenone and 15 g of vanillin within 1 h. Once addition is complete, stirring is continued for a further 20 min, the mixture hydrolyzed and adjusted to pH 6-7. Once the phases have separated, the solvent is removed and 25 g of 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propen-1-one are obtained, yield: 93% of theoretical.
10

(b) Hydrogenation of the reaction product obtained in step (a):

10 g of 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propen-1-one are dissolved in 100 g of tetrahydrofuran, combined with 0.2 g of Pd on activated carbon (Pd content: 5 wt.%, water content approx. 50 wt.%, in each
15 case relative to the total mass of the catalyst) and hydrogenated at standard pressure and room temperature (approx. 20°C) After removal of the catalyst and the solvent, 9 g of 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propan-1-one are obtained. Yield: 89% of theoretical

Spectroscopic data for 1-propanone, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (formula 1):
20

^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 ; 75.5 MHz): δ (ppm) = 197.42(s), 161.85(s), 147.24(s), 144.44(s), 132.03(s), 130.37(d), 130.37(d), 128.18(s), 120.27(d), 115.11(d), 115.07(d), 115.07(d), 112.53(d), 55.42(q), 39.30(t), 29.42(t);

MS: m/z (%) = M^+ ion 272(82), 151(24), 137(77), 121(100), 93(19), 65(22).

Example 2. Investigations into the antimicrobial action of 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of the formula 1

Example 2.1. Method

5 The recognition that 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of the formula 1 is very particularly suitable for combating microorganisms which are responsible for body odor is based on series of investigations relating to the particularly relevant microorganisms *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Corynebacterium xerosis* and *Brevibacterium*
10 *epidermidis*.

The antimicrobial action of 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone is here detected with the assistance of a turbidimetric measurement method. Turbidity measurement is used to establish growth curves for the particular microorganism in the presence and
15 absence of an antimicrobial active ingredient. A possible inhibitory action of the test substance used is identified from the profile of the growth curves. Solutions with saline or DMSO for 100% growth are prepared as a negative control.

The active substances to be investigated are first diluted in DMSO in reaction
20 vessels. Dilution is carried out in accordance with the concentration range to be tested and corresponds in each case to 100 times the concentration of the subsequent final concentration in the test. Testing is usually begun with a final concentration of 2000 ppm in the test. Growth curves at final concentrations of 1000 ppm, 500 ppm, 250 ppm, 125 ppm, 64 ppm, 32 ppm, 16 ppm and 8 ppm
25 are subsequently determined.

The bacterial cultures are then incubated in the presence of the various final concentrations of antimicrobial active ingredient for 16 h (incubation temperature: 37°C). The absorption values (wavelength 620 nm; measurement interval: 20 minutes) obtained over the 16 hour period of
30 turbidimetric measurement are recorded and exported into the spreadsheet

program MS Excel. Means from in each case three parallel batches are calculated and used as the basis for establishing growth curves. The curves of the individual test sample concentrations are compared with those for the negative controls and the MIC value (minimum inhibitory concentration) is determined. The MIC value is the concentration at which no further growth is observable by turbidimetry.

Example 2.2. MIC value of 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone

MIC values of the compound according to the invention, 1-propanone, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- were determined in accordance with the general test conditions described in 2.1. Complete inhibition of growth for *Corynebacterium xerosis* (DSM 20743) was determined at a usage concentration of just 500 ppm, so demonstrating this compound's good antimicrobial activity. It likewise proved possible to establish inhibition of the growth of further Gram positive bacteria which cause body odor such as *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (ATCC 12228), *Brevibacterium epidermidis* (ATCC 35514) by 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone in a concentration of below 0.1 wt.% using the test method described in 2.1.

It proved possible to confirm the antimicrobial activity of 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone towards microorganisms which cause body odor such as *Corynebacterium xerosis* (DSM 20743), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (ATCC 12228) and *Brevibacterium epidermidis* (ATCC 35514) both with the assistance of further *in vitro* methods such as the quantitative suspension test and by means of *in vivo* sniffing tests on groups of human test subjects suffering from severe body odor.

The antimicrobially active 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of the formula 1, in particular insofar as it is used against microorganisms which cause body odor, is generally applied topically in the form of solutions, creams, lotions, gels, sprays, or the like. For other

purposes, administration may conveniently proceed orally (tablets, capsules, powders, drops), intravenously, intraocularly, intraperitoneally or intramuscularly or in the form of an impregnated dressing.

5 The concentration of the antimicrobially active compound of the formula 1 in the (topically) administered formulations is preferably in the range from 0.001%-10 wt.%, preferably in the range from 0.005-5 wt.% and particularly preferably in the range from 0.01-1 wt.%. The antimicrobial active ingredient may here be used (a) preventively or (b) when required.

10 The concentration of the active ingredient which is to be applied for example daily varies and depends on the physiological condition of the test subjects and on specific individual parameters such as age or body weight. 3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone may be used not only alone but also in combination with further antimicrobial active substances.

15 Formulation examples

All formulation examples F1-F5 were formulated twice using the following two perfumes separately (DPG = dipropylene glycol):

Perfume type "Rose"

Fragrance material	Parts by weight
Acetophenone, 10% in DPG	10
n-Undecanal	5
Aldehyde C14, so-called	15
Allyl amylglycolate, 10% in DPG	20
Amyl salicylate	25
Benzyl acetate	60
Citronellol	80
d-Limonene	50

Fragrance material	Parts by weight
Decenol trans-9	15
Dihydromyrcenol	50
Dimethyl benzyl carbonyl acetate	30
Diphenyl oxide	5
Eucalyptol	10
Geraniol	40
Nerol	20
Geranium oil	15
Hexenol cis-3, 10% in DPG	5
Hexenyl salicylate, cis-3	20
Indole, 10% in DPG	10
Alpha-Ionone	15
Beta-Ionone	5
Lilial [®] (2-Methyl-3-(4-tert-butyl-phenyl)propanal)	60
Linalool	40
Methylphenyl acetate	10
Phenylethyl alcohol	225
Styrolol acetate	20
Terpineol	30
Tetrahydrolinalool	50
Tonalide [®] (musk)	50
Cinnamic alcohol	10
TOTAL:	1000

Perfume type "White Blossom"

Fragrance material	Parts by weight
Benzyl acetate	60
Citronellyl acetate	60
Cyclamenaldehyde (2-Methyl-3-(4-isopropylphenyl)propanal	20
Dipropylene glycol	60
Ethyllinalool	40
Florol (2-isobutyl-4-methyltetrahydro-2 <i>H</i> -pyran-4-ol)	30
Globanone® [(E/Z)-8-cyclohexadecen-1-one]	160
Hedione® (methyl dihydrojasmonate)	130
Hexenyl salicylate, cis-3	10
Vertocitral (2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexencarboxaldehyde)	5
Hydratropaldehyde, 10% in DPG	5
Isodamascone (1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one), 10% in DPG	5
Isomuscone (cyclohexadecanone)	85
Jacinthaflor (2-methyl-4-phenyl-1,3-dioxolane)	10
Cis-Jasmone, 10% in DPG	20
Linalool	50
Linalyl acetate	30
Methyl benzoate, 10% in DPG	25
Galaxolide® (musk)	50
Nerol	20
Phenylpropyl aldehyde	5
2-Phenylethyl alcohol	85
Tetrahydrogeraniol	15
2,2-Dimethyl-3-cyclohexyl-1-propanol	20
TOTAL:	1000

Example F1: Aerosol spray

Component	Wt.%
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	30.00
3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of formula 1	0.10
Persea Gratissima Oil	0.10
Octyldodecanol	1.00
Dimethicone	3.00
Cyclomethicone	ad 100
Perfume	7.00
Magnesium Aluminum Silicate	0.10
Disteardimonium Hectorite	4.00
Tocopheryl Acetate	0.10
Butyloctanoic acid	0.25

- 15 Parts of the mixture obtained by mixing together the listed components were
5 filled with 85 parts by weight of a propane-butane mixture (propane:butane = 2:7 (w/w)) into an aerosol container.

Example F2: Roll-on (macro-emulsion)

Component	Wt.%
3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of formula 1	0.125
Trisodium EDTA	1.50
Steareth-21	1.50
Steareth-2	2.50
PPG-15 Stearyl Ether	3.00

Component	Wt.%
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	20.00
Perfume	1.00
Water (Aqua)	ad 100

Example F3: Roll-on (micro-emulsion)

Component	Wt.%
3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of formula 1	0.50
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	20.00
1,3-Butylene Glycol	3.00
Dicaprylyl Ether	3.00
Isoceteth-20	5.00
Glyceryl Isostearate	2.50
PEG-150 Distearate	1.00
Perfume	0.80
Water (Aqua)	ad 100

5 Example F4: Deodorant stick

Component	Wt.%
3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of formula 1	0.25
Stearic Acid	6.50
1,2-Propylene Glycol	20.00
PEG-8	20.00
Ethylhexylglycerin	0.50
Persea Gratissima Oil	0.10

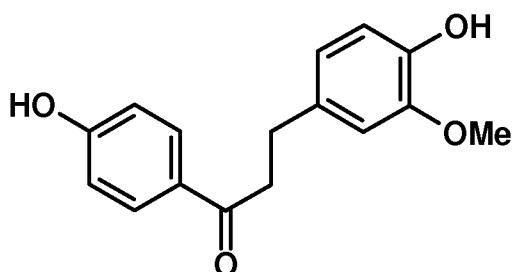
Component	Wt.%
Octyldodecanol	0.10
Perfume	1.00
Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Butyloctanoic Acid	0.50
Distarch Phosphate	0.40

Example F5: Antiperspirant cream deodorant for sensitive skin

Component	Wt.%
3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone of formula 1	0.20
Paraffinum Liquidum	4.50
Glyceryl Stearate	5.00
Water (Aqua)	ad 100
Cetyl Alcohol	5.00
PEG-40 Stearate	2.50
Trisodium EDTA	1.50
Persea Gratissima Oil	0.10
C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate	0.50
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	30.00
C13-16 Isoparaffin	4.50
Isohexadecane	4.50
Caprylyl Glycol (1,2-octanediol)	0.30
Perfume	0.50

Claims

1. A compound of the formula



5

2. Use of the compound as claimed in claim 1 as an antimicrobial agent, in particular for treating body odor, in particular for treating underarm and foot odor.
- 10 3. A method for producing the compound as claimed in claim 1, characterized by the following step:
- (b) reduction, preferably hydrogenation, of 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propen-1-one.
- 15 4. Use of a compound as claimed in claim 1 for producing an antimicrobially active cosmetic formulation, an antimicrobially active medical device or an antimicrobially active pharmaceutical formulation.
5. A method for the cosmetic and/or therapeutic treatment of body odor comprising the topical administration of an antimicrobially active amount of the compound according to claim 1 onto the human or animal body.

6. A composition comprising the following components:

(a) an antimicrobially active amount of the compound according to claim 1

and

(b) a carrier substance compatible with component (a).

5 7. The composition as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that it is a cosmetic formulation, a medical device or a pharmaceutical formulation.

8. A fragrance composition comprising

(a) an organoleptically active amount of a fragrance,

(b) an antimicrobially active amount of the compound according to claim 1,

10 and

(c) optionally one or more carriers and/or additives.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2008/059179

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C07C49/84 A61K31/12 A61P31/04 A61K8/35 A61Q15/00

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)

C07C A61K A61P 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 practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data, BEILSTEIN Data, BIOSIS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	ORJALA ET AL.: JOURNAL OF NATURAL PRODUCTS, vol. 57, no. 1, 1994, pages 18-26, XP002497522 compound 2 figure 1 table 4	1
A	JOSHI A S ET AL: "Dihydrochalcones from Piper longicaudatum" PLANTA MEDICA, THIEME, STUTTGART, DE, vol. 67, no. 2, 1 March 2001 (2001-03-01), pages 186-188, XP009106165 ISSN: 0032-0943 abstract ----- -/--	1

☒ 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
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 September 2008

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2008/059179

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DATABASE WPI Week 200040 Thomson Scientific, London, GB; AN 2000-454464 XP002497523 & JP 2000 154109 A (OJI PAPER CO) 6 June 2000 (2000-06-06) abstract	1
A	DE 103 56 723 A1 (BEIERSDORF AG [DE]) 30 June 2005 (2005-06-30) paragraph [0025] claims 1-5	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2008/059179

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 2000154109	A	06-06-2000	NONE	
DE 10356723	A1	30-06-2005	NONE	