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(54) Title: UNIT DOSE PACKAGES, COMPOSITIONS, AND TREATMENT REGIMENS TO DELIVER PRO-RESOLUTION PATHWAY STIMULATORS TO KERATIN SURFACES

(57) Abstract: Ampoule containing a Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator, methods for making, and treating for skin having discrete areas of inflammation using ampoule composition containing Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator.



WO 2016/168574 A1

UNIT DOSE PACKAGES, COMPOSITIONS, AND TREATMENT REGIMENS TO
DELIVER PRO-RESOLUTION PATHWAY STIMULATORS TO KERATIN SURFACES

Technical Field

The invention is in the field of methods, treatment regimens and delivery systems for
5 delivering actives that stimulate the normal pro-resolution pathways of cells of keratin
surfaces so that inflammatory skin conditions can be normalized.

Background of the Invention

Skin is the largest and one of the most complex body organs. It comprises from about
15 to 20% of the entire body weight and serves as a protective barrier to environmental toxins
10 and assaults. Skin that is in good health is referred to as normalized. The skin's immune
response to environmental conditions such as excessive sun exposure, cold weather, wind, or
cigarette smoke can cause skin to become irritated or inflamed – in other words the skin is no
longer normalized. For years cosmetics manufacturers have sold products for normalizing
skin that included ingredients believed to have anti-inflammatory or anti-irritant properties.
15 However, since there are a myriad of biological reactive pathways that contribute to skin
inflammation and these products often contained ingredients that did not have any impact on
any of these reactive pathways, they were not often as effective as they could have been. In
other words, to effectively treat irritated or inflamed skin it is important to understand the
biological pathways that contribute to the situation to begin with. Then active ingredients that
20 exert a positive effect on blocking inflammatory pathways or stimulating pathways that
promote resolution of the inflammatory state can be formulated into topical products.

Inflammation is a defense mechanism in organisms. There are 3 distinct phases of
inflammation: the initiation phase, the amplification phase, and a resolution phase. The
inflammatory process generates oxidized polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) which have a

role in stimulating the release of lipid mediators that assist in resolution of the inflammation, also referred to as pro-resolution lipid mediators. Examples of such pro-resolution lipid mediators include Resolvins, Maresins, Lipoxins, and Protectins.

5 In some cases skin inflammation shows up in discrete areas on a keratin surface such as skin. In those instances it may be desirable to treat the specific area rather than the entire skin surface. It may also be desirable to treat discrete areas in combination with a regimen involving cleansing, toning, and moisturizing.

It is an object of the invention to provide a unit dose package containing a composition that when topically applied stimulates skin's natural pro-resolution pathways.

10 It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for treating discrete inflamed areas of a keratin surface by providing a composition containing ingredients that simulate skin's natural pro-resolution pathways in a unit dose package.

It is a further object of the invention to have a kit or system for treating skin with: (a) a unit dose package filled with a composition that stimulates skin's natural pro-resolution
15 pathways and (b) skin cream or lotion composition for treatment of the entire skin surface.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for treating inflamed skin by treating discrete areas of inflammation with a composition containing at least one pro-resolution pathway stimulator and at least one composition selected from cleanser, toner, or skin care product.

20 It is a further object of the invention to make a unit dose package filled with an active ingredient composition containing at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator by selecting active ingredient that shows inhibition in release of Inflammatory Mediators from cells, or an

increase in release of cellular Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators, and packaging the active in a composition for packaging into a unit dose package.

Summary of the Invention

The invention is directed to a unit dose package containing a composition containing at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator in a concentration of 0.1 to 100% by weight of the total composition.

The invention is also directed to a method for spot treating skin that has discrete areas of inflammation by:

- (a) formulating a composition containing at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator,
- (b) putting a unit dose of the composition into a unit dose package,
- (c) applying the contents of the unit dose package to the discrete areas of inflammation on the skin in need of such treatment.

The invention is also directed to a method for making a unit dose package filled with a composition containing at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator comprising the steps of:

- (a) selecting an active ingredient;
- (b) quantifying:
 - (i) the inhibition in release of one or more Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers from cells to which the active is exposed, and/or
 - (ii) the increase in release of one or more Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers in cells exposed to the active,

(c) selecting the active that shows:

(i) a decrease in release of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers individually or in combination; and/or

5 (ii) an increase in release of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers individually or in combination

(d) formulating the active into a composition; and

(e) packaging a unit dose of the composition into a unit dose package.

The invention is also directed to a method for spot treating skin that has discrete areas of inflammation in a person in need thereof by:

10 (a) formulating a composition containing at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator,

(b) putting a unit dose of the (a) composition into a unit dose package,

(c) applying the contents of the unit dose package the discrete areas of inflammation on the skin in need of such treatment.

15 The invention is also directed to a regimen for treating keratin surfaces comprising the steps (a) or (b) in either order:

(a) spot treating discrete inflamed areas of skin with a composition comprising at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator contained in a unit dose package, and

(b) treating the skin surface with a skin care composition.

20 Description of the Drawings

Figures 1A, B, C, and D: illustrate the results of testing concentrations of actives to determine the most suitable active test concentrations.

Figure 2: Shows the results of testing various actives with respect ability to inhibit Inflammatory Metabolites or for Pro-Resolving Activator activity.

Figure 3: Shows the results of testing various actives with respect ability to inhibit Inflammatory Metabolites or for Pro-Resolving Activator activity.

Figure 4: shows the aggregate of measurements for Inflammatory Metabolites and Inflammatory Metabolite Markers and Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers indicative of actives that are Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors and/or Pro-Resolving Activators. The shaded cells indicate active and concentrations that are acceptable Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors and Pro-Resolving Activators.

10 Figures 5A, B, and C: shows various types of unit dose packages that may be used to contain the composition of the invention.

Figure 5D: shows unit dose packages in ampoule form in a container.

Figure 6: shows a unit dose package that is an ampoule and application of the composition to discrete inflamed areas of the skin.

15 Detailed Description

A. Definitions

All documents referred to herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

With all terms, the singular includes the plural and vice versa.

All percentages mentioned herein are percentages by weight unless otherwise indicated.

The term “ampoule” a type of capsule in the form of a hermetically sealed unit dose container with a break off neck and of sufficient size and volume to hold a unit dose of a treatment composition in pourable liquid form.

5 The term “capsule” means a unit dose container suitable for encapsulating and containing a unit dose of a treatment composition in pourable liquid or semi-solid spreadable form. The contents of a capsule may be released by poking with a pin, squeezing the capsule with the fingers, and the like.

The term “cells” means cells found in mammalian skin or body including but not limited to keratinocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, macrophages, basophils, eosinophils,
10 lymphocytes, muscle cells, neural cells, etc.

The term “14-HDOHE” means 14-hydroxydocosahexaenoic acid.

The term “17-HDOHE” means 17-hydroxydocohexaenoic acid.

The term “18-HEPE” means 18- hydroxyeicosapentaenoic acid.

The term “5-HETE” means 5-hydroxyeicosatetraeonic acid.

15 The term “12-HETE” means 12-hydroxyeicosatetraeonic acid.

The term “15-HETE” means 15-hydroxyeicosatetraeonic acid.

The term “H-HPETE” means (5-hydroxyperoxyeicosatetraenoic acid)

The term “inflamed” means, with respect to skin, that it exhibits one or more of the indicators of inflammation, which are redness, pain, or heat.

20 The term “inflammation precipitating condition” means a condition that precipitates inflammation in cells such as skin cells, and that manifests in skin by showing redness, pain,

or heat. Examples of such conditions include but are not limited to wind, cold, allergens, dust, smog, pollution, chemicals, heat, abrasions, sun, insect bites and the like. Inflammation precipitating conditions may also be induced by exposing cells to agents that are known to precipitate inflammation, such as 5-(methylamino)-2-((2R,3R,6S,8S,9R,11R)-3,9,11-trimethyl-8-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-oxo-2-(1H-pyrrol-2-yl)ethyl]-1,7-dioxaspiro[5.5]undec-2-yl)methyl)-1,3-benzoxazole-4-carboxylic acid or PMA (phorbol myristate acetate) or both.

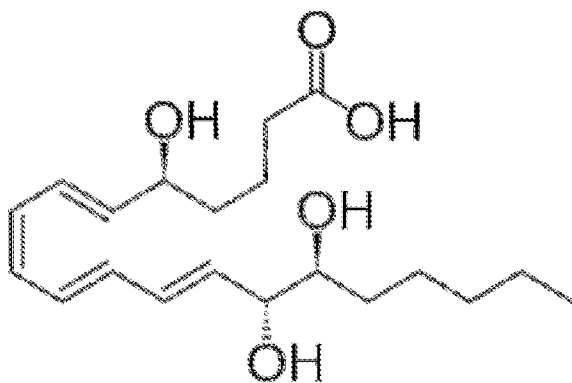
The term “Inflammatory Metabolite” means a metabolite secreted by the cell in response to an inflammation precipitating condition and that promotes inflammation. Examples of Inflammatory Metabolites include cyclic endoperoxides derived from arachidonic acid or prostaglandins such as PGI₂ (Prostacyclin I₂), PGE₂ (Prostaglandin E₂), PGF₂ α (Prostaglandin F₂ α), PGA₂ (Prostaglandin A₂), PGD₂ (Prostaglandin D₂), or leukotrienes such as LTA₄ (Leukotriene A₄), LTB₄ (Leukotriene B₄), LTC₄ (Leukotriene C₄), LTD₄ (Leukotriene D₄), or Platelet Activating Factor (PAF). Other Inflammatory Metabolites include peptides in the form of cytokines and chemokines such as IL-1 α (Interleukin-1 α), IL-1 β (Interleukin-1 β), IL-6 (Interleukin-6), IL-8 (Interleukin-8), TNF α (tumor necrosis factor), and MCP-1 (monocyte chemotactic protein-1).

The term “Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor” means an active ingredient that, when applied to skin cells, causes the cells to inhibit secretion of Inflammatory Metabolites.

The term “Inflammatory Metabolite Marker” means a metabolite, generally precursors or intermediates in the reaction scheme that ultimately yields Inflammatory Metabolites. This reaction scheme commences upon exposure of cells to an inflammation precipitating condition, and serves as a marker for the presence of the Inflammatory Metabolite. An example of an Inflammatory Metabolite Marker includes 5-HETE, H-HPETE, and other hydroperoxides such as LTA₄, LTC₄, LTD, LTE₄. Also suitable as Inflammatory Metabolite

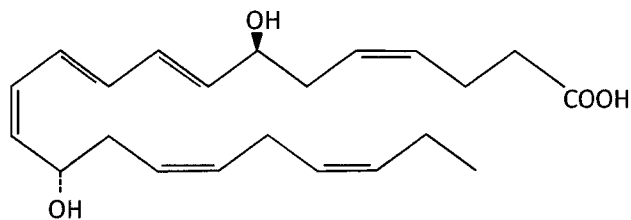
Inhibitors are PGG₂, PGH₂, endoperoxide precursors of PGE₂ and other derivatives of PGH₂ such as PGD₂, PGJ₂, PGI₂, PGF₂ alpha and 6-keto PGF₁ alpha.

The term “Lipoxins” means “lipoxygenase interaction products” which are Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators derived from arachidonic acid, and is an eicosanoid, a class of signaling molecules derived from oxidation of omega-3 or omega-6 fatty acids. Generally the appearance of Lipoxin in the inflammation cascade indicates that the inflammatory condition has been resolved. One example of a Lipoxin has the following structure:



The term “LT” means leukotriene, with the designation after “LT” referring to the type. For example, LTA₄ means Leukotriene A₄, LTB₄ means Leukotriene B₄, LTD means Leukotriene D, and so on.

The term “Maresin” means “macrophage mediator in resolving inflammation” which is made by the body from the essential fatty acid docosahexaenoic acid. Maresins have very potent anti-inflammatory and pro-resolving activity, similar to Resolvins. Maresins are Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators. One example of a Maresin is 7-S Maresin having the formula:



The term “normalization” or “normalized” means, with respect to skin, that the skin exhibits a
 5 normal healthy state not having the indicators associated with inflamed skin.

The term “PG” means “Prostaglandin” with the designation (usually alpha numeric) after PG referring to the type. For example, PGE2 means Prostaglandin E2, PGG2 means Prostaglandin G2, and PGI2 means Prostaglandin I2 and so on.

The term “Pro-Resolving Activator” means an active ingredient that stimulates the
 10 release of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators (such as Resolvins, Protectins, Lipoxins, and Maresins) from cells that may or may not have been exposed to inflammation precipitating conditions.

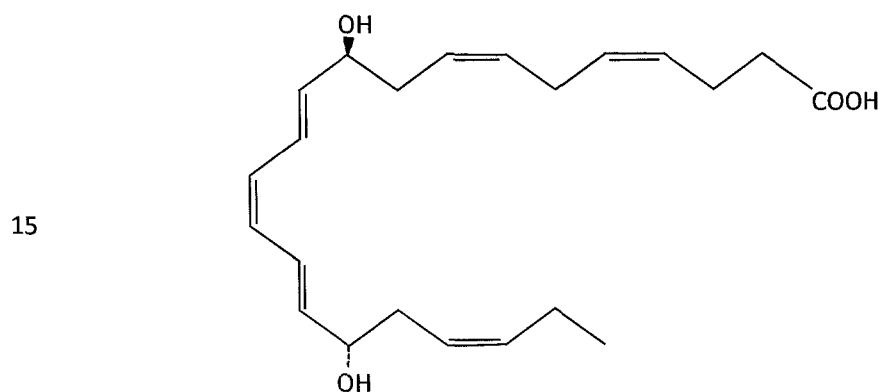
The term “Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator” means a metabolite secreted from skin cells has that has pro-resolving activity, that is, activity that promotes resolution of the
 15 inflammatory state. Generally, an increase in cellular Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator concentration positively correlates with resolution of the inflammatory state. Examples of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators include Resolvins, Protectins, Lipoxins, and Maresins.

The term “Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Marker” means a metabolites, generally precursors or intermediates in the reaction scheme that yields Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators.
 20 Upon exposure to events that precipitate inflammation, enzymes such as cyclooxygenase (COX), Lipoxigenase (LOX), Cytochrome Epoxygenase (CYPe) and Cytochrome Hydrolase (CYP) metabolize fatty acids found at the site (such as arachidonic acid (“AA”) or eicosapentaenoic acid (“EPA”)) in a reaction scheme that ultimately generates Pro-Resolving

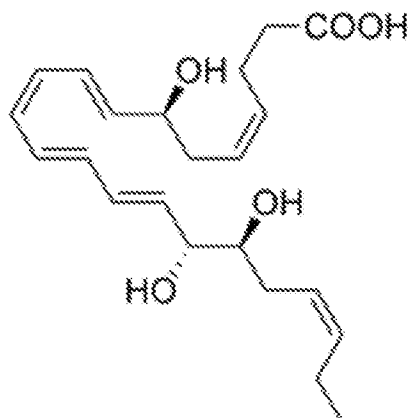
Lipid Mediators through various precursors in the reaction scheme. Examples of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers and precursors in the reaction scheme that yields Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators include 15-HETE, 12-HETE, 14-HDOHE, 18-HEPE, or 17-HDOHE. Measuring Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers is indicative of, and quantitative
 5 for, the concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators released by cells.

The term “Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator” means an active ingredient that is: (a) an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor or (b) a Pro-Resolving Activator, or both.

The term “Protectins” means, in particular, protectin D1 or neuroprotectin D1, which are autocoids. Protectins have very strong anti-inflammatory activity and are produced in the
 10 body by oxidation of Omega-3 fatty acids. Autacoids are short duration biological actives that act near their site of synthesis. Protectins are Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators. One example of a Protectin has the following formula:



The term “Resolvin” means “resolution phase interactive products” which are made by the body from the Omega-3 fatty acids, eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid.
 20 They are produced by the COX-2 (cyclooxygenase-2) or other enzymatic pathways. Resolvins are Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators. An example of a Resolvin includes one having the following formula:



The term “unit dose” means an amount of the composition sufficient for one treatment.

The term “unit dose package” means a package that is suitable for containing a unit
 5 dose of the treatment composition. A unit dose package may be in the form of a capsule, ampoule which is a type of capsule, a blister card with unit dose chambers opened by removing backing sheet, and the like.

B. The Unit Dose Package

The treatment composition of the invention containing at least one Pro-Resolution
 10 Pathway Stimulator is contained in a unit dose package that is a capsule, preferably an ampoule as best depicted in Figure 1A. The ampoule 1 has a breakaway neck 2 that is easily removed by twisting with the fingers to open the bottom container portion 3 of the ampoule to permit the treatment composition 4 to be poured from the ampoule. Ampoule may be colored; gray, blue, green, red, or any other desirable color. Ampoule is of sufficient size and shape to
 15 contain one unit dose of the treatment composition. Generally one unit dose may range from about 0.1 to 10 ml. or if in solid form from 0.1 to 10 grams. More preferred is where the unit dose contains from about 0.1 to 0.5 ml of formula.

Also suitable is a capsule 5 as denoted in Figure 5B. Capsule is generally a discrete unit where contents may be extracted by squeezing, poking with a pin, or in the case where capsule may be perforated, simply accessing contents by opening capsule through perforation.

Another type of unit dose package is seen in Figure 5C, which is the form commonly referred to as a blister pack 6. In this case the blister pack has a containment section 7 for containing the treatment composition 8. The composition can be accessed by removing the back panel 9 of the blister pack.

The different types of unit dose packages may be sold individually, or in a container 10 filled with many of the unit dose packages as best depicted in Figure 5D where the unit dose packages are ampoules 1.

Unit dose package may be made of glass, gelatin, thermoplastic materials, or any other material that is compatible with the treatment composition found therein. Where the unit dose package is an ampoule it is advantageous that it be made of soft gelatin so that when the breakaway neck 2 is removed the open neck of the ampoule 11 can be used as an applicator to dab the treatment composition onto discrete areas of the skin, particularly those spots that are inflamed or otherwise in need of treatment.

Most preferred is where the unit dose package in the form of a capsule, and more specifically an ampoule that is made of gelatin, and in particular, from non-animal (e.g. non-bovine) sources. For example, gelatin obtained from plants such as seaweed and the like is most preferred. One particularly preferred gelatin source is disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,164,217; 4,804,542 and RE39,079 all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in the entirety. Most preferred are gelatin ampoules as described in RE39,079, which are made of carrageenan, more particularly, iota-carrageenan. It is most desirable that the gelatin be biodegradable. Preferred formulas for the composition of the unit dose package in capsule or

ampoule form are from about 10-35% iota-carrageenan, 25-75% starch, 5-75% plasticizer, and optionally, 0.1-8% of one or more of a buffer or preservative, by dry weight of the total composition. The formula used to prepare the ampoule composition prior to drying will contain correspondingly less of the above recited ingredients before the water is evaporated off. The preferred formula for the ampoule composition wet film may range from about 2-20% iota-carrageenan, 5-40% starch, 1-45% plasticizer, and optionally of one or more of 0.1-5% buffer or 0-5% preservative. Suitable plant based gelatins may be iota, kappa, or lambda-carrageenans sold by FMC Corporation under the brand names Viscarin, Gelcarin, or Seaspen. More specifically, suitable gelatins may be iota-, kappa-, or lambda carragenans derived from red seaweed sold by FMC Corporation under the trade names Viscarin GP-109 NF, or 209 NF; Gelcarin GP-379 NF; Gelcarin-GP812 NF; or Gelcarin GP811 NF, or Seaspen PF.

Suitable starches may be food or modified food starches sold by Grain Processing Corporation under the brand names Pure-Cote®, Pure-Dent®, Pure-Gel®, or Inscosity®. Particularly preferred is Pure-Cote, a modified low viscosity food starch derived from corn and referred to as corn starch. Also suitable are starches derived from rice, wheat, maize, potatoes, and cassava root (tapioca). The term starch includes starches and modified food starches including those that may be E-coded by numbers ranging from 1400 to 1451 according to the International Numbering System. Such starches include dextrin, acid treated starch, bleached starch, oxidized starch, enzyme treated starches, monostarch phosphate, distarch phosphate, phosphate distarch phosphate, acetylated distarch phosphate, starch acetate, acetylated distarch adipate, hydroxypropyl starch, hydroxypropyl starch disphosphate, hydroxypropyl distarch phosphate, hydroxypropyl distarch glycerol, starch sodium octenyl succinate, acetylated oxidized starch and so on.

Various preferred embodiments of compositions suitable for ampoules is set forth below with all percentages based upon wet weight:

One suitable ampoule composition comprises 5-55% starch, 5-35% carrageenan, 10-50% plasticizer 2-75% water; and optionally 1-10% preservatives.

5 Another preferred ampoule composition comprises 5-45% starch, 5-35% iota-carrageenan, 10-50% plasticizer which is preferably glycerin, and 5-65% water.

Another preferred ampoule composition (dry weight percentages) comprises 20-30% starch, 5-25% carrageenan, and 10-25% plasticizer, preferably glycerin.

10 Another preferred ampoule composition (dry weight percentages) comprises 15-40% starch, 2-40% carrageenan, and 5-40% plasticizer.

Ampoules are preferably made according to the rotary die process using a rotary die encapsulation machines from manufacturers such as R.P. Scherer, Sanco, Pharmagel, and so on.

15 Most preferred are iota-carrageenan soft gel ampoules comprised of 5-45% starch, 5-35% iota-carrageenan, 10-50% plasticizer, and 10-75% water, by wet weight.

Also suitable as unit dose packages are formats such as facial treatment masks. In this case the treatment composition is impregnated into the facial treatment mask and applied to the skin. The treatment composition may be spot treated on certain specific areas of the facial treatment mask. Alternatively, the treatment composition may impregnate the entire facial treatment mask.

20 treatment mask.

C. Method for Making an Unit Dose Package Filled with a Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator

The invention is also directed to a method for making a unit dose package containing a composition comprising at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator comprising the steps of:

- (a) selecting an active ingredient;
- 5 (b) quantifying:
 - (i) the inhibition in release of one or more Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers from cells to which the active is exposed, and/or
 - (ii) the increase in release of one or more Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers in cells exposed to the active,
- 10 (c) selecting the active that shows:
 - (i) a decrease in release of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers individually or in combination; and/or
 - (ii) an increase in release of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers individually or in combination
- 15 (d) formulating the active selected in (c) into a composition; and
- (e) packaging the composition in a unit dose container.

The amount of active ingredient to be tested is determined by running cellular toxicity tests using the cell selected for the testing. Such cellular toxicity testing involves exposing the cells in diluents such as culture media, DMSO, or an inert solvent, to serial dilutions of the
20 active which may also be diluted in the appropriate inert solvent. The active concentrations

prior to the concentration where cellular toxicity is beginning to evidence are most optimal for testing.

Inflammatory Metabolites from Prostaglandin or Leukotriene family (e.g. PGE2 and LTB4) positively correlate with inflammation, as does Inflammatory Metabolite Marker 5-HETE. Accordingly increasing cellular concentrations of PGE2, LTB4, or 5-HETE correlate with increasing inflammation. Actives that are Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors of PGE2, LTB4, will cause cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites or their Markers to decrease when contact with cells that have been exposed to an inflammation precipitating condition. On the other hand, Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators and Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers are associated with resolution of inflammation. Thus, increasing levels of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or their Markers correlate with a reduction in cellular inflammation and an increase in resolution of inflammation by increasing secretion of the Pro-Resolution Lipid Mediators such as Maresin, Lipoxin, Resolvin, or Protectin.

In addition the Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors and/or Pro-Resolving Activators for formulation into the unit dose package composition can also be identified by screening actives for each parameter separately.

For example, the method for formulating the composition can begin by identifying Pro-Resolving Activators by:

- (a) selecting an active ingredient;
- (b) quantifying the increase in release of one or more Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers in cells exposed to the active,
- (d) selecting the active that shows:

(i) a net positive increase in release of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers individually or in combination

(e) formulating the active selected in (d) into a composition; and

(f) packaging the composition into a unit dose container.

5 Examples of actives that may be suitable Pro-Resolving Activators are as set forth above in Section D., The Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator Composition.

The composition for incorporation into the unit dose container may also be prepared by screening for Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors by:

(a) selecting cells to be tested

10 (b) subjecting the cells in (a) to an inflammation precipitating condition,

(c) measuring the cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers,

(d) exposing the cells to an active,

(e) measuring the cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory
15 Metabolite Markers,

(f) selecting the active as an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor if it shows a net decrease in cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers after exposure to the active,

(g) formulating the selected active into a composition; and

20 (h) packaging the composition into a unit dose container.

The percentage decrease in cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites or Markers in cells treated with active, and suitable actives, as set forth above.

D. The Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator Composition

Contained within the unit dose package is a composition comprising at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator. The composition preferable contains from about 0.001 to 100%, preferably from about 0.005 to 85%, more preferably from about 0.01 to 75% by weight of the total composition of the Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator. It is preferred that the composition in the unit dose package have a higher concentration of Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator, particularly when it is desired to use the unit dose composition to spot treat discrete areas of skin that are inflamed. Such discrete areas of inflammation can occur with insect bites, acne lesions, contact dermatitis, allergies, and the like. Skin conditions like wrinkles and lines are believed to be the result of prolonged periods of inflammation or damage to specific areas of skin. The unit dose composition of the invention can also be used to spot treat wrinkles, lines, age spots, or other skin conditions.

The Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator may be Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor and/or a Pro-Resolving Activator. Preferred is where the active ingredient is both an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor and a Pro-Resolving Activator. Also preferred is where the composition contains two different actives, one that is an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor and the other a Pro-Resolving Activator.

In one embodiment of the invention the Pro-Resolving Activator is not a Pro-Resolution Lipid Mediator or a Pro-Resolution Lipid Mediator Marker. In other words, the Pro-Resolving Activator demonstrates the desired activity by promoting the treated skin cells to secrete Pro-Resolution Lipid Mediators rather promoting the inflammation resolution state by applying Pro-Resolution Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolution Lipid Mediator Markers

directly to the skin to supplement the Pro-Resolution Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolution Lipid Mediator Markers that are already secreted by skin.

Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors can be identified by screening actives for their ability to inhibit release of Inflammatory Metabolites from cells that are exposed to inflammation precipitating events. The ability to inhibit release of Inflammatory Metabolites may be assessed by measuring the cellular concentration of the Inflammatory Metabolites themselves or measuring Inflammatory Metabolite Markers which are markers for the presence of Inflammatory Metabolites. The measurement of the Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers may be performed on untreated cells to obtain a baseline reading. The cells may be exposed to an inflammation precipitating condition either before or after exposure to the active ingredient. In one embodiment the cells are exposed to the inflammation precipitating condition and the cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites and/or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers is measured. Preferred is where the Inflammatory Metabolites that are measured include Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes, or both, in particular PGE2 or LBT4, or the Inflammatory Metabolite Marker measured is 5-HETE. The cellular concentration of Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes, or PGE2, LBT4 or 5-HETE is measured in untreated cells, cells that have been exposed to an inflammation precipitating condition, and cells treated with the active either before or after exposure to the inflammation precipitating condition. The cellular concentration of PGE2, LBT4 or 5-HETE is measured. Active ingredients that cause a net decrease in cellular concentration of PGE2, LBT4, or 5-HETE either individually or in combination when exposed to the active are suitable Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors.

More specifically, suitable Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors can be identified by screening active ingredients as follows:

- (a) selecting cells to be tested
- (b) subjecting the cells in (a) to an inflammation precipitating condition,
- (c) measuring the cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites (by measuring the Inflammatory Metabolite concentration by itself) or measuring Inflammatory Metabolite
- 5 Markers (which are indicative of the presence of Inflammatory Metabolites),
- (d) exposing the cells to an active,
- (e) measuring the cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers,
- (f) selecting the active as an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor if it shows a net
- 10 decrease in cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers after exposure to the active.

Alternatively, the cells can be pre-treated with active ingredient and the cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolites Markers measured. Control cells and active-treated cells are then exposed to an inflammation precipitating

15 condition and the concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites and/or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers is measured again. An active that is a suitable Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor is one where there is a net decrease in cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers in response to exposure of the cells to the active when compared to the untreated control cells that are subjected only to the inflammation

20 precipitating condition.

More preferred is when the decrease in cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites and/or Inflammatory Metabolite Makers when expressed as a percentage in comparison to cellular concentrations for the same cells exposed only to the inflammation

precipitating condition ranges from 1 to 1000% more preferably 10 to 600% more preferably 20 to 300%, or 25 to 250% or even 50 to 200% with all such ranges including all whole integers in between.

Pro-Resolving Activators can be identified by screening actives for their ability to
5 increase cellular concentration or secretion of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators. The presence of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators can be assessed by measuring cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators themselves or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers.

Suitable Pro-Resolving Activators can be identified by screening active ingredients as follows:

- 10 (a) selecting cells to be tested
- (b) subjecting the cells in (a) to an inflammation precipitating condition,
- (c) measuring the cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers,
- (d) selecting an active as a Pro-Resolving Activator if it shows a net increase in
15 cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers of after exposure to the active.

Alternatively, the cells can be pre-treated with active ingredient and the cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers measured. Control cells and active-treated cells are then exposed to an inflammation
20 precipitating condition and the concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers is measured again. An active is a suitable Pro-Resolving Activator if it shows a net increase in cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers in response to exposure of the cells to the active and

when compared to the untreated control cells that are subjected only to the inflammation precipitating condition.

Examples of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers include one or more of 15-HETE, 12-HETE, 14-HDOHE, 18-HEPE, or 17-HDOHE. More preferred is where the increase in cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers when measured alone or in the aggregate show an increase ranging from 1 to 1000%, preferably 5-600%, more preferably 10 to 550%, or even 5 to 550% when expressed as a percentage increase in cellular concentration when compared to cells treated only to the inflammation precipitating condition. This range includes all whole integers in the range.

10 Examples of Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulators

Active ingredients may include chemical compounds, compositions, botanical extracts, or any ingredient or ingredient combination desired. The Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulators may be Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors, Pro-Resolving Activators, or both. In some cases the active may be only an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor or a Pro-Resolving Activator but not both. Most preferred is where the active is both an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor and a Pro-Resolving Activator, and where the Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor when exposed to cells subjected to an inflammation precipitating condition, shows a decrease in the release of Inflammatory Metabolites or Markers that is greater than 1% all the way up to 1000% with this range including all sub ranges and whole integers in between. More specifically the percentage decrease may range from 1 to 600%, preferably from 10 to 500%, more preferably from 20 to 300%, even 50 to 250% when compared to measurement of control cells exposed only to the inflammation precipitating condition.

Suitable Pro-Resolving Activators are those that show an increase in cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Markers therefore that is greater than 1%

all the way up to 1000% when compared to cells treated only with the inflammation precipitating condition. More specifically, the percentage increase in cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers may range from 1 to 600%, preferably from about 5 to 550%, more preferably from 10 to 550%, more preferably
5 from 20 to 550%, or even from 100 to 550%.

Further specific examples of Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors and/or Pro-Resolving Activators include, but are not limited to:

Inactivated Cultures of Bifidobacterium

Inactivated cultures of Bifidobacterium may be made according to the process set forth
10 in U.S. Patent No. 4,464,362. The Bifidobacterium may originate from a variety of species. Preferably the species are those that confer the “probiotic” designation. Most preferred is where the species is Bifidobacterium longum. More specific examples of Bifidobacterium are referred to by their INCI names, e.g. Bifida lysate, Bifida ferment lysate, Bifida filtrate, and so on. Also suitable are Bifida extract, which is an extract obtained from the fermentation of
15 Bifidobacterium longum, and Bifida ferment filtrate which is a filtrate of the product obtained by fermentation of Bifida. Most preferred is Bifida ferment lysate, which is a product obtained by the fermentation of Bifida. Also suitable are mixtures containing inactivated cultures of Bifidobacterium or ferments thereof.

Lactobacillus

20 Also suitable are various active or inactivated cultures from various species of Lactobacillus, another organism that is often referred to as “probiotic”. The Lactobacillus may be in the form of ferments, lysates, or filtrates either alone or in combination with other

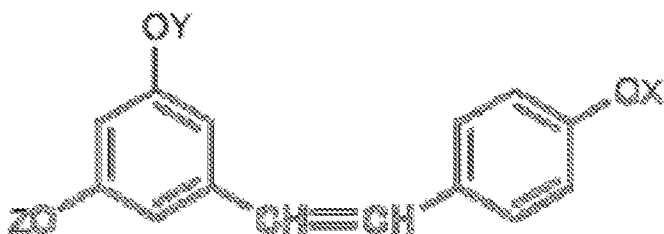
ingredients. Preferred is a fermentation product of Lactobacillus. The Lactobacillus may also be part of a mixture with other probiotic ingredients, ferments, filtrates, and the like.

Alpha or Beta Hydroxy Acids or Esters

Alpha or beta hydroxy acids or esters thereof are examples of suitable Inflammatory
 5 Metabolite Inhibitors and/or Pro-Resolving Activators. Suitable alpha or beta hydroxy acids include those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,422,370 that may include glycolic, lactic, salicylic, mandelic, tartaric, acids or C1-30, preferably C6-22, more preferably C16-20 straight or branched chain aliphatic or aromatic esters thereof such as octyl salicylate, palmitoyl lactate, stearyl lactate, and so on. Also suitable are derivatives of alpha or beta hydroxyl acids
 10 such as amides, amines, and so on. Particularly preferred is salicylic acid.

Resveratrol Esters

Also suitable are resveratrol esters including those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 8,084,496 and U.S Patent Application No. 2010/0215755. More specifically these resveratrol esters have the general formula:



15

Where X, Y, and Z are each independently wherein X, Y, and Z are either hydrogen or a protective group, provided that at least one of X, Y, and Z is the protective group. More preferred is where one or more of X, Y, and Z are carboxylic acid esters, preferably carboxylic fatty acid esters such as those having from 6 to 30, preferably 12 to 22 carbon atoms, and
 20 where the carboxylic fatty acid esters may be saturated or unsaturated.

Particularly preferred resveratrol esters are resveratrol ferulate, resveratrol ascorbate, and resveratrol salicylate. Resveratrol ferulate, resveratrol ascorbate and resveratrol salicylate may be manufactured by the methods set forth in above patents or patent applications.

Botanical Extracts and Oils

5 Further examples of actives are botanical extracts and oils from genres such as *Poria*, *Dongbaek*, *Camellina*, *Aleurites*, *Perilla*, *Dhatelo* and the like. More specifically botanical extracts and oils may be selected from *Poria cocos* oil and extract, *Dongbaek* (Tsubaki) oil, *Camellina sativa*, *Aleurites Moluccana* (Kukui) seed oil, *Perilla ocyimoides* extract, *Dhatelo* oil, algae extract, *Laminaria digitata*, and so on. Also, any botanical ingredient extract that
10 contains Omega-3 fatty acids or Omega-6 fatty acids would also be suitable. Such botanical extracts may be obtained by extraction with water, short chains alcohols such as methanol or ethanol, or by mixtures of water and alcohols.

In one embodiment of the invention the Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator may be an Omega-3 or Omega-6 fatty acid or derivative thereof. Omega-3 fatty acids include
15 Hexadecatrienoic acid, α -Linolenic acid, Stearidonic acid, Eicosatrienoic acid, Eicosatetraenoic acid, Eicosapentaenoic acid, Heneicosapentaenoic acid, Docosapentaenoic acid, Docosahexaenoic acid, Tetracosapentaenoic acid, or Tetracosahexaenoic acid. Omega-6 fatty acids include Linoleic acid, Gamma-linoleic acid, Calendic acid, Eicosadienoic acid, Dihomo-gamma-gamma-linolenic acid, Arachidonic acid, Docosadienoic acid, Adrenic acid,
20 Docosapentaenoic acid, Tetracosatetraenoic acid, Tetracosapentaenoic acid.

Recommended concentrations of Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulators range from 0.0001 to 15%, preferably from 0.005 to 10%, more preferably from 0.01 to 5%, or 0.1 to 2% by weight of the total composition. Alternatively concentration in the topical composition

may be expressed as $\mu\text{g/ml}$ with suitable concentrations of active ranging from 0.1 to 250 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, preferably from 0.5 to 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, more preferably from 1 to 150 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.

Examples of Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors include those set forth above.

Recommended concentration ranges of Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors may range from
5 0.00001 to 10%, more preferably from 0.0005 to 8%, more preferably from 0.0001 to 5%.

The composition may be in the form of a product for application to skin, hair, or nails and may be in the anhydrous, emulsion or aqueous solution or suspension form. The composition may be a liquid, solid, or semi-solid with such consistencies referred to for room temperature (25° C.).

10 The composition of the invention may be in the form of an emulsion, aqueous solution or dispersion, gel, or anhydrous composition. If in the form of an emulsion, it may be a water in oil or oil in water emulsion. If in the form of an emulsion, the composition may contain from about 1-99%, preferably from about 5-90%, more preferably from about 10-85% water and from about 1-99%, preferably from about 5-90%, more preferably from about 5-75% of
15 oil. If in the form of an aqueous suspension or dispersion, the composition may generally contain from about 1-99.9%, preferably from about 5-95%, more preferably from about 10-90% water, with the remaining ingredients being the active ingredients or other formula ingredients.

The composition may optionally contain the following ingredients:

20 Autophagy Activators

The composition of the invention may contain at least one ingredient that is operable to activate normal cellular autophagic processes. If present the autophagy activator may range from about 0.00001 to 20%, preferably 0.0001-5%, more preferably from about 0.001 to 1%.

In general, the cellular autophagy process comprises four general steps. Step 1 is the initiation of vacuole formation; Step 2 the formation of the initial vacuole or autophagosome which sequesters the cytoplasmic material to be degraded. Step 3 is the maturation of the autophagosome into a degradative vacuole. Step 4 is the actual degradation of the sequestered material.

Ingredients with autophagy activation activity can be identified by their ability to either stimulate or inhibit various cellular metabolic pathways. For example, ingredients that stimulate the expression of MAP-LC3, ATG5-12, protein p53, AMPK, or DRAM are suitable autophagy activators. Ingredients that inhibit the expression of mTOR are also suitable autophagy activators.

The gene MAP-LC3 codes for microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3, a protein that initiates formation of autophagosomes. ATG5-12 also stimulates formation of autophagosomes. mTOR, also known as mammalian target of rapamycin, is also known as the mechanistic target of rapamycin or FK506 binding protein 12-rapamycin associated protein 1 (FRAP1). FRAP1 is encoded by the FRAP gene. Any ingredient that inhibits the expression of mTOR, involved in autophagosome creation, will have autophagy activating properties. Also suitable as autophagy activators are ingredients that stimulate expression of protein p53, AMPK, and/or DRAM (damage remedy autophagy modulator protein) in keratinocytes. Protein p53, also known as a tumor suppressor protein, is encoded by the p53 gene. AMPK means AMP activated protein kinase and DRAM, damage related autophagy modulator. Both are known to stimulate autophagy activation in keratinocytes.

Thus any ingredient that has the above mentioned effects on the genes may be suitable autophagy activators. During the autophagocytic process cellular debris such as oxidized proteins and peroxidized lipids are degraded. Such cellular debris often affects normal metabolic function. Screening of ingredients to determine efficacy by ability to stimulate or

inhibit cellular, preferably keratinocyte, genes and/or proteins mentioned above may be done according to methods as set forth in US Patent Publication No. 2011/0243983 or other methods known in the art.

For example, one general process for identifying ingredients that may be autophagy
 5 activators is by first inducing nutritive stress in cultured cells such as keratinocytes. For example, the cells are first cultured in complete culture medium with growth factors, for about 24 hours. The culture medium is then removed and replaced with a non-nutritive culture medium, for example one that does not contain growth factors. The cells are cultured for about 30 minutes to about 25 hours in a state of nutritive stress. Then, the non-nutritive
 10 culture medium is removed and replaced with complete culture medium to promote cellular recovery. Thereafter, the cells are evaluated for autophagocytic activity by measuring the expression of one or more of MAP-LC3; ATGS-12; phosphorylated mTOR; phosphorylated p53; DRAM; or phosphorylated AMPK in those cells. Measurement of such expression can take place by immunofluorescence measurements. In addition, the expression can be
 15 ascertained by Western Blot analysis of phosphorylated proteins associated with the expressed genes.

Examples of ingredients that are known to exert either the stimulatory or inhibitory effects on the above mentioned genes which, in turn, stimulate autophagy, are yeast extracts including but not limited to those from the genres such as *Lithothamnium*, *Melilot*, *Citrus*,
 20 *Candida*, *Lens*, *Urtica*, *Carambola*, *Momordica*, *Yarrowia*, *Plumbago*, etc. Further specific examples include *Lithothamnium calcareum*, *Melilotus officinalis*, *Citrus limonum*, *Candida saitoana*, *Lens culinaria*, *Urtica dioica*, *Averrhoa carambola*, *Momordica charantia*, *Yarrowia lipolytica*, *Plumbago zeylanica* and so on.

Also suitable are ingredients such as amiodarone hydrochloride, GF 109203X which is
 25 also referred to as (3-(N-[Dimethylamino]propyl)-3-indolyl)-4-(3-indolyl)maleimide 3-[1-[3-

(Dimethylamino)propyl]1H-indol-3-yl]-4-(1H-indol-3-yl)1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione

Bisindolylmaleimide I; N-Hexanoyl-D-sphingosine; Niclosamide; Rapamycin from

Streptomyces hygroscopicus; Rottlerin which is also referred to as (1-[6-[(3-Acetyl-2,4,6-

trihydroxy-5-methylphenyl)methyl]-5,7-dihydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-8-yl]-3-

5 phenyl-2-propen-1-one, Mallotoxin); STF-62247, also known as 5-Pyridin-4-yl-thiazol-2-yl-

m-tolyl-amine; Tamoxifen; Temsirolimus which is also known as 42-[3-Hydroxy-2-

methylpropanoate, CCI-779, Rapamycin; ATG1 autophagy related 1 homolog; ATG1,

Serine/threonine-protein kinase ULK1, UNC-51-like kinase; or Z36 which is also referred to

as ((Z)-5-Fluoro-1-(3'-dimethylamino)propyl-3-[(5'-methoxyindol-3-ylidene)methyl]-indolin-

10 2-one; or 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-5-fluoro-1,3-dihydro-3-[(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-

yl)methylene]-2H-Indol-2-one); Bufalin, also referred to as 3 β ,14-Dihydroxy-5 β ,20(22)-

bufadienolide, 5 β ,20(22)-Bufadienolide-3 β ,14-diol. Such ingredients may be purchased from

Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company.

Proteasome Activators

15 The composition may also contain a proteasome activator in an amount ranging from about 0.0001 to 65%, preferably from about 0.0005 to 50%, more preferably from about 0.001 to 40%.

Suitable proteasome activators are any compounds, molecules, or active ingredients that stimulate proteasome activity in the cells of keratin surfaces.

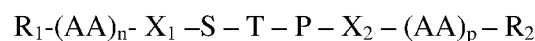
20 Examples of suitable proteasome activators include, but are not limited to, algin, alginates, hydrolyzed algin, molasses extract, *Trametes* extracts, including extracts from *Trametes versicolor*, olea hydroxol.

CLOCK, PER1 Gene Activators

The composition of the invention may contain a CLOCK or PER1 cellular gene activator. Suggested ranges are from about 0.000001 to about 40%, preferably from about 0.000005 to 35%, more preferably from about 0.00001 to 25%. Suitable CLOCK or PER1 activators may be present in the form of botanical extracts, polypeptides, peptides, amino acids, and the like.

1. Peptide CLOCK or PER1 Gene Activator

A particularly preferred CLOCK and/or PER1 gene activator comprises a peptide of the formula (I):



where $(AA)_n-X_1-S-T-P-X_2-(AA)_p$ is (SEQ ID No. 1), and:

X_1 represents a threonine, a serine, or is equal to zero,

X_2 represents an isoleucine, leucine, proline, valine, alanine, glycine, or is equal to zero,

AA represents any amino acid or derivative thereof, and n and p are whole numbers between 0 and 4,

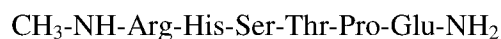
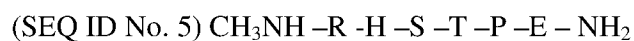
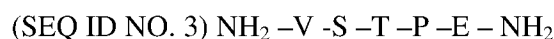
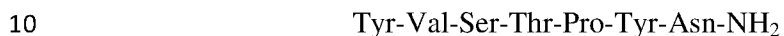
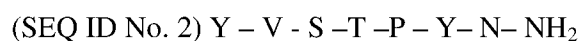
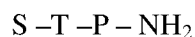
R_1 represents the primary amine function of the N-terminal amino acid, either free or substituted by a protective grouping that may be chosen from either an acetyl group, a benzoyl group, a tosyl group, or a benzyloxycarbonyl group,

R_2 represents the hydroxyl group of the carboxyl function of the C-terminal amino acid, substituted by a protective grouping that may be chosen from either a C1 to C20 alkyl chain or an NH_2 , NHY , or NYY group with Y representing a C1 to C4 alkyl chain,

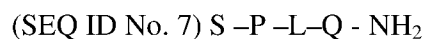
wherein the sequence of general formula (I) comprises from about 3 to 13 amino acid residues,

said sequence of general formula (I) possibly containing substitutions of amino acids X_1 and

X₂ with other chemically equivalent amino acids; wherein the amino acids are: Alanine (A), Arginine (R), Asparagine (N), Aspartic Acid (D), Cysteine (C), Glutamic Acid (E), Glutamine (Q), Glycine (G), Histidine (H), Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Lysine (K), Methionine (M), Phenylalanine (F), Proline (P), Serine (S), Threonine (T), Tryptophan (W), Tyrosine (Y),
 5 Valine (V). More preferred, are peptides of the above formula, as follows:



20



25



Most preferred is the S-T-P-NH₂ peptide manufactured by ISP-Vinscience under the trademark Chronolux® and having the INCI name Tripeptide-32 or the S-P-L-Q-NH₂

30 peptide (SEQ ID No. 7) manufactured by ISP-Vinscience under the trademark Chronogen® and having the INCI name Tetrapeptide-26.

2. Botanical Extracts

Also suitable as the CLOCK or PER1 gene activator is cichoric acid or isomers or derivatives thereof. Cichoric acid may be synthetic or naturally derived. Synthetic cichoric acid may be purchased from a number of commercial manufacturers including Sigma Aldrich.

5 Cichoric acid may also be extracted from botanical sources that are known to contain cichoric acid such as *Echinacea*, *Cichorium*, *Taraxacum*, *Ocimum*, *Melissa*, or from algae or sea grasses. More specifically, botanical extracts such as *Echinacea purpurea*, *Cichorium intybus*, *Taraxacum officinale*, *Ocimum basilicum*, or *Melissa officinalis*. The term “cichoric acid” when used herein also includes any isomers thereof that are operable to increase PER1
10 gene expression in skin cells.

One example of a botanical extract is *Echinacea purpurea* sold by Symrise under the brand name Symfinity™ 1298 which is an extract of *Echinacea purpurea* which is standardized during the extraction process to contain about 3% by weight of the total extract composition of cichoric acid. *Echinacea* extracts from different sources will vary in cichoric
15 acid content, and as such will yield variable results in induction of PER1 gene expression. For example, it is known that another component commonly found in extracts of *Echinacea*, specifically caftaric acid, does not increase PER1 gene expression in skin cells. Moreover, each species of *Echinacea* will differ in content of phenolic and cichoric acids. Ethanolic extract of the roots of *Echinacea purpurea* will provide more cichoric acid than ethanolic
20 extracts of *Echinacea angustifolia* or *Echinacea pallida*. The content of active ingredients in any extract is also very dependent on the method of extraction. For example, it is known that in many cases enzymatic browning during the extraction process will reduce the phenolic acid content of the resulting extract.

DNA Repair Enzymes

The composition may also contain one or more DNA repair enzymes. Suggested ranges are from about 0.00001 to about 35%, preferably from about 0.00005 to about 30%, more preferably from about 0.0001 to about 25% of one or more DNA repair enzymes.

DNA repair enzymes as disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,077,211; 5,190,762; 5,272,079; and 5,296,231, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety, are suitable for use in the compositions and method of the invention. One example of such a DNA repair enzyme may be purchased from AGI/Dermatics under the trade name Roxisomes®, and has the INCI name *Arabidopsis Thaliana* extract. It may be present alone or in admixture with lecithin and water. This DNA repair enzyme is known to be effective in repairing 8-oxo-Guanine base damage.

Another type of DNA repair enzyme that may be used is one that is known to be effective in repairing 06-methyl guanine base damage. It is sold by AGI/Dermatics under the tradename Adasomes®, and has the INCI name *Lactobacillus* ferment, which may be added to the composition of the invention by itself or in admixture with lecithin and water.

Another type of DNA repair enzyme that may be used is one that is known to be effective in repairing T-T dimers. The enzymes are present in mixtures of biological or botanical materials. Examples of such ingredients are sold by AGI/Dermatics under the tradenames Ultrasomes® or Photosomes®. Ultrasomes® comprises a mixture of *Micrococcus* lysate (an end product of the controlled lysis of various species of *micrococcus*), lecithin, and water. Photosomes® comprise a mixture of plankton extract (which is the extract of marine biomass which includes one or more of the following organisms: thalassoplankton, green micro-algae, diatoms, greenish-blue and nitrogen-fixing seaweed), water, and lecithin.

Other suitable DNA repair enzymes include Endonuclease V, which may be produced by the denV gene of the bacteriophage T4. Also suitable are T4 endonuclease; O⁶-

methylguanine-DNA methyltransferases; photolyases such as uracil- and hypoxanthine-DNA
 glycosylases; apyrimidinic/apurinic endonucleases; DNA exonucleases, damaged-bases
 glycosylases (e.g., 3-methyladenine-DNA glycosylase); correndonucleases either alone or in
 complexes (e.g., *E. coli* uvrA/uvrB/uvrC endonuclease complex); APEX nuclease, which is a
 5 multi-functional DNA repair enzyme often referred to as “APE”; dihydrofolate reductase;
 terminal transferase; topoisomerase; O⁶ benzyl guanine; DNA glycosylases.

Other types of suitable DNA repair enzymes may be categorized by the type of repair
 facilitated and include BER (base excision repair) or BER factor enzymes such as uracil-DNA
 glycosylase (UNG); single strand selective monofunctional uracil DNA glycosylase
 10 (SMUG1); 3,N(4)-ethenocytosine glycosylase (MBD4); thymine DNA-glycosylase (TDG);
 A/G-specific adenine DNA glycosylase (MUTYH); 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase (OGG1);
 endonuclease III-like (NTHL1); 3-methyladenine DNA glycosidase (MPG); DNA
 glycosylase/AP lyase (NEIL1 or 2); AP endonuclease (APEX 1 and 2), DNA ligase (LIG3),
 ligase accessory factor (XRCC1); DNA 5'-kinase/3'-phosphatase (PNKP); ADP-
 15 ribosyltransferase (PARP1 or 2).

Another category of DNA repair enzymes includes those that are believed to directly
 reverse damage such as O⁶-MeG alkyl transferase (MGMT); 1-meA dioxygenase (ALKBH2
 or ALKBH3).

Yet another category of enzymes operable to repair DNA/protein crosslinks includes
 20 Tyr-DNA phosphodiesterase (TDP1).

Also suitable are MMR (mismatch excision repair) DNA repair enzymes such as MutS
 protein homolog (MSH2); mismatch repair protein (MSH3); mutS homolog 4 (MSH4); MutS
 homolog 5 (MSH5); or G/T mismatch-binding protein (MSH6); DNA mismatch repair protein
 (PMS1, PMS2, MLH1, MLH3); Postmeiotic segregation increased 2-like protein (PMS2L3);
 25 or postmeiotic segregation increased 2-like 4 pseudogene (PMS2L4).

Also suitable are DNA repair enzymes are those known as nucleotide excision repair (NER) enzymes and include those such as Xeroderma pigmentosum group C-complementing protein (XPC); RAD23 (*S. cerevisiae*) homolog (RAD23B); caltractin isoform (CETN2); RFA Protein 1, 2, of 3 (RPA1, 2, or 3); 3' to 5' DNA helicase (ERCC3); 5' to 3' DNA
 5 helicase (ERCC2); basic transcription factor (GTF2H1, GTF2H2, GTF2H3, GTF2H4, GTF2H5); CDK activating kinase (CDK7, CCNH); cyclin G1-interacting protein (MNAT1); DNA excision repair protein ERCC-51; excision repair cross-complementing 1 (ERCC1); DNA ligase 1 (LIG1); ATP-dependent helicase (ERCC6); and the like.

Also suitable may be DNA repair enzymes in the category that facilitate homologous
 10 recombination and include, but are not limited to DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog (RAD51, RAD51L1, RAD51B etc.); DNA repair protein XRCC2; DNA repair protein XRCC3; DNA repair protein RAD52; ATPase (RAD50); 3' exonuclease (MRE11A); and so on.

DNA repair enzymes that are DNA polymerases are also suitable and include DNA
 15 polymerase beta subunit (POLB); DNA polymerase gamma (POLG); DNA polymerase subunit delta (POLD1); DNA polymerase II subunit A (POLE); DNA polymerase delta auxiliary protein (PCNA); DNA polymerase zeta (POLZ); MAD2 homolog ((REV7); DNA polymerase eta (POLH); DNA polymerase kappa (POLK); and the like.

Various types of DNA repair enzymes that are often referred to as “editing and
 20 processing nucleases” include 3'-nuclease; 3'-exonuclease; 5'-exonuclease; endonuclease; and the like.

Other examples of DNA repair enzymes include DNA helicases including such as ATP DNA helicase and so on.

The DNA repair enzymes may be present as components of botanical extracts, bacterial lysates, biological materials, and the like. For example, botanical extracts may contain DNA repair enzymes.

The compositions of the invention may contain one or more DNA repair enzymes.

5 Humectants

The composition may contain one or more humectants. If present, they may range from about 0.01 to 75%, preferably from about 0.5 to 70%, more preferably from about 0.5 to 40%. Examples of suitable humectants include glycols, sugars, and the like. Suitable glycols are in monomeric or polymeric form and include polyethylene and polypropylene glycols such as PEG 4-10, which are polyethylene glycols having from 4 to 10 repeating ethylene oxide units; as well as C₁₋₆ alkylene glycols such as propylene glycol, butylene glycol, pentylene glycol, and the like. Suitable sugars, some of which are also polyhydric alcohols, are also suitable humectants. Examples of such sugars include glucose, fructose, honey, hydrogenated honey, inositol, maltose, mannitol, maltitol, sorbitol, sucrose, xylitol, xylose, and so on. Also suitable is urea. Preferably, the humectants used in the composition of the invention are C₁₋₆, preferably C₂₋₄ alkylene glycols, most particularly butylene glycol.

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Sunscreens

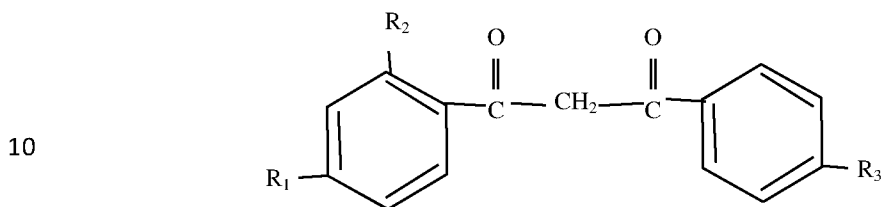
It may also be desirable to include one or more sunscreens in the compositions of the invention. Such sunscreens include chemical UVA or UVB sunscreens or physical sunscreens in the particulate form. Inclusion of sunscreens in the compositions containing the whitening active ingredient will provide additional protection to skin during daylight hours and promote the effectiveness of the whitening active ingredient on the skin. If present, the sunscreens may

20

range from about 0.1 to 50%, preferably from about 0.5 to 40%, more preferably from about 1 to 35%.

1. UVA Chemical Sunscreens

If desired, the composition may comprise one or more UVA sunscreens. The term
 5 "UVA sunscreen" means a chemical compound that blocks UV radiation in the wavelength range of about 320 to 400 nm. Preferred UVA sunscreens are dibenzoylmethane compounds of the formula:



wherein R_1 is H, OR and NRR wherein each R is independently H, C_{1-20} straight or branched chain alkyl; R_2 is H or OH; and R_3 is H, C_{1-20} straight or branched chain alkyl.

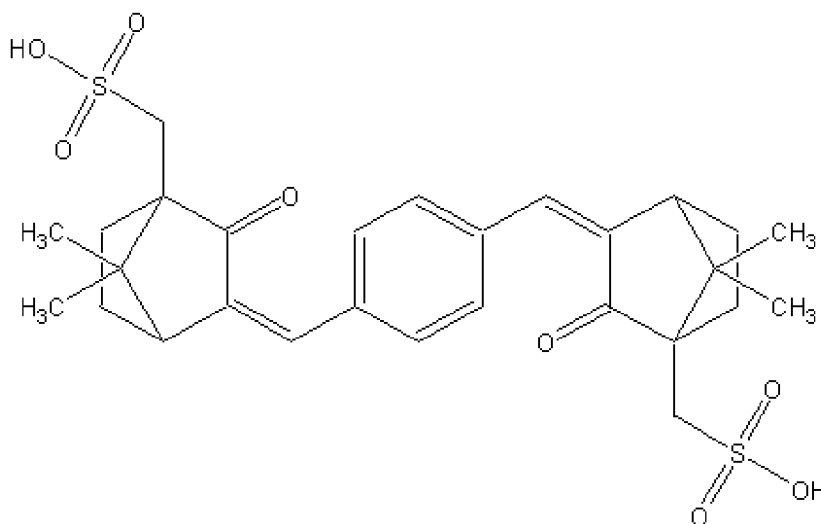
15 Preferred is where R_1 is OR where R is a C_{1-20} straight or branched alkyl, preferably methyl; R_2 is H; and R_3 is a C_{1-20} straight or branched chain alkyl, more preferably, butyl.

Examples of suitable UVA sunscreen compounds of this general formula include 4-methyldibenzoylmethane, 2-methyldibenzoylmethane, 4-isopropyldibenzoylmethane, 4-tert-butyldibenzoylmethane, 2,4-dimethyldibenzoylmethane, 2,5-dimethyldibenzoylmethane,
 20 4,4'-diisopropylbenzoylmethane, 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane, 4,4'-diisopropylbenzoylmethane, 2-methyl-5-isopropyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane, 2-methyl-5-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane, and so on. Particularly preferred is 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane, also referred to as Avobenzone. Avobenzone is commercially

available from Givaudan-Roure under the trademark Parsol® 1789, and Merck & Co. under the tradename Eusolex® 9020.

Other types of UVA sunscreens include dicamphor sulfonic acid derivatives, such as ecamsule, a sunscreen sold under the trade name Mexoryl®, which is terephthalylidene

- 5 dicamphor sulfonic acid, having the formula:



- The composition may contain from about 0.001-20%, preferably 0.005-5%, more preferably about 0.005-3% by weight of the composition of UVA sunscreen. In the preferred
 10 embodiment of the invention the UVA sunscreen is Avobenzone, and it is present at not greater than about 3% by weight of the total composition.

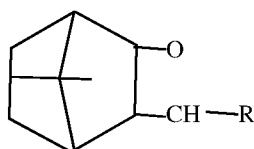
2. UVB Chemical Sunscreens

- The term "UVB sunscreen" means a compound that blocks UV radiation in the wavelength range of from about 290 to 320 nm. A variety of UVB chemical sunscreens exist
 15 including alpha-cyano-beta,beta-diphenyl acrylic acid esters as set forth in U.S. Pat. No. 3,215,724, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. One particular example of an alpha-cyano-beta,beta-diphenyl acrylic acid ester is Octocrylene, which is 2-ethylhexyl 2-

cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate. In certain cases the composition may contain no more than about 10% by weight of the total composition of octocrylene. Suitable amounts range from about 0.001-10% by weight. Octocrylene may be purchased from BASF under the tradename Uvinul® N-539.

- 5 Other suitable sunscreens include benzylidene camphor derivatives as set forth in U.S. Pat. No. 3,781,417, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Such benzylidene camphor derivatives have the general formula:

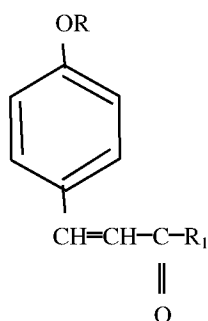
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wherein R is p-tolyl or styryl, preferably styryl. Particularly preferred is 4-methylbenzylidene camphor, which is a lipid soluble UVB sunscreen compound sold under the tradename Eusolex 6300 by Merck.

- 15 Also suitable are cinnamate derivatives having the general formula:

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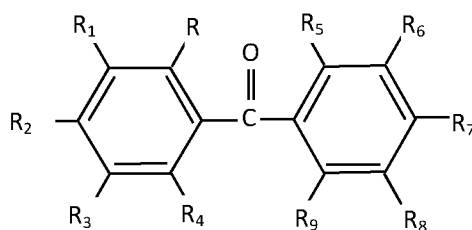


- wherein R and R₁ are each independently a C₁₋₂₀ straight or branched chain alkyl. Preferred is where R is methyl and R₁ is a branched chain C₁₋₁₀, preferably C₈ alkyl. The preferred compound is ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate, also referred to as Octoxinate or octyl

methoxycinnamate. The compound may be purchased from Givaudan Corporation under the tradename Parsol® MCX, or BASF under the tradename Uvinul® MC 80.

Also suitable are mono-, di-, and triethanolamine derivatives of such methoxy cinnamates including diethanolamine methoxycinnamate. Cinoxate, the aromatic ether derivative of the above compound is also acceptable. If present, the Cinoxate should be found at no more than about 3% by weight of the total composition.

Also suitable as UVB screening agents are various benzophenone derivatives having the general formula:

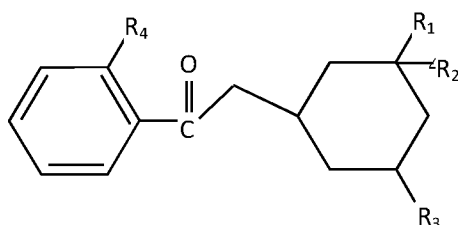


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wherein R through R₉ are each independently H, OH, NaO₃S, SO₃H, SO₃Na, Cl, R", or OR"

where R" is C₁₋₂₀ straight or branched chain alkyl. Examples of such compounds include Benzophenone 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Particularly preferred is where the benzophenone derivative is Benzophenone 3 (also referred to as Oxybenzone), Benzophenone 4 (also referred to as Sulisobenzene), Benzophenone 5 (Sulisobenzene Sodium), and the like. Most preferred is Benzophenone 3.

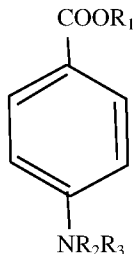
Also suitable are certain menthyl salicylate derivatives having the general formula:



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wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , and R_4 are each independently H, OH, NH_2 , or C_{1-20} straight or branched chain alkyl. Particularly preferred is where R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are methyl and R_4 is hydroxyl or
5 NH_2 , the compound having the name homomenthyl salicylate (also known as Homosalate) or menthyl anthranilate. Homosalate is available commercially from Merck under the trademark Eusolex® HMS and menthyl anthranilate is commercially available from Haarmann & Reimer under the trademark Heliopan®. If present, the Homosalate should be found at no more than about 15% by weight of the total composition.

10 Various amino benzoic acid derivatives are suitable UVB absorbers including those having the general formula:



wherein R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are each independently H, C_{1-20} straight or branched chain alkyl which may be substituted with one or more hydroxy groups. Particularly preferred is wherein R_1 is H
20 or C_{1-8} straight or branched alkyl, and R_2 and R_3 are H, or C_{1-8} straight or branched chain alkyl. Particularly preferred are PABA, ethyl hexyl dimethyl PABA (Padimate O), ethyldihydroxypropyl PABA, and the like. If present Padimate O should be found at no more than about 8% by weight of the total composition.

Salicylate derivatives are also acceptable UVB absorbers. Particular preferred are octyl salicylate, TEA-salicylate, DEA-salicylate, and mixtures thereof.

Generally, the amount of the UVB chemical sunscreen present may range from about 0.001-45%, preferably 0.005-40%, more preferably about 0.01-35% by weight of the total composition.

If desired, the compositions of the invention may be formulated to have certain SPF (sun protective factor) values ranging from about 1-50, preferably about 2-45, most preferably about 5-30. Calculation of SPF values is well known in the art.

Surfactants

It may be desirable for the composition to contain one more surfactants, especially if in the emulsion form. However, such surfactants may be used if the compositions are solutions, suspensions, or anhydrous also, and will assist in dispersing ingredients that have polarity, for example pigments. Such surfactants may be silicone or organic based. The surfactants will also aid in the formation of stable emulsions of either the water-in-oil or oil-in-water form. If present, the surfactant may range from about 0.001 to 30%, preferably from about 0.005 to 25%, more preferably from about 0.1 to 20% by weight of the total composition.

1. Organic Nonionic Surfactants

The composition may comprise one or more nonionic organic surfactants. Suitable nonionic surfactants include alkoxylated alcohols or ethers, formed by the reaction of an alcohol with an alkylene oxide, usually ethylene or propylene oxide. Suitable alcohols include mono-, di-, or polyhydric short chain (C1-6) alcohols; aromatic or aliphatic saturated or unsaturated fatty (C12-40) alcohols, of cholesterol; and so on.

In one embodiment the alcohol is cholesterol, or an aromatic or aliphatic saturated or unsaturated fatty alcohol which may have from 6 to 40, preferably from about 10 to 30, more

preferably from about 12 to 22 carbon atoms. Examples include oleyl alcohol, cetearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, and the like.

Examples of such ingredients include Oleth 2-100; Steareth 2-100; Beheneth 5-30; Cetareth 2-100; Ceteth 2-100; Choleth 2-100 wherein the number range means the number of repeating ethylene oxide units, e.g. Ceteth 2-100 means Ceteth where the number of repeating ethylene oxide units ranges from 2 to 100. Derivatives of alkoxyated alcohols are also suitable, such as phosphoric acid esters thereof.

Some preferred organic nonionic surfactants include Oleth-3, Oleth-5, Oleth-3 phosphate, Choleth-24; Ceteth-24; and so on.

Also suitable are alkoxyated alcohols formed with mono-, di-, or polyhydric short chain alcohols, for example those having from about 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples include glucose, glycerin, or alkylated derivatives thereof. Examples include glycereth 2-100; gluceth 2-100; methyl gluceth 2-100 and so on. More preferred are methyl gluceth-20; glycereth-26 and the like.

Other types of alkoxyated alcohols are suitable surfactants, including ethylene oxide polymers having varying numbers of repeating EO groups, generally referred to as PEG 12 to 200. More preferred are PEG-75, which is may be purchased from Dow Chemical under the trade name Carbowax PEG-3350.

Other suitable nonionic surfactants include alkoxyated sorbitan and alkoxyated sorbitan derivatives. For example, alkoxylation, in particular ethoxylation of sorbitan provides polyalkoxyated sorbitan derivatives. Esterification of polyalkoxyated sorbitan provides sorbitan esters such as the polysorbates. For example, the polyalkoxyated sorbitan can be esterified with C6-30, preferably C12-22 fatty acids. Examples of such ingredients include Polysorbates 20-85, sorbitan oleate, sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan palmitate, sorbitan sesquiosostearate, sorbitan stearate, and so on.

2. Silicone or Silane Surfactants

Also suitable are various types of silicone or silane-based surfactants. Examples include organosiloxanes substituted with ethylene oxide or propylene oxide groups such as PEG dimethicones which are dimethicones substituted with polyethylene glycols including
 5 those having the INCI names PEG-1 dimethicone; PEG-4 dimethicone; PEG-8 dimethicone; PEG-12 dimethicone; PEG-20 dimethicone; and so on.

Also suitable are silanes substituted with ethoxy groups or propoxy groups or both, such as various types of PEG methyl ether silanes such as bis-PEG-18 methyl ether dimethyl silane; and so on.

10 Further examples of silicone based surfactants include those having the generic names dimethicone copolyol; cetyl dimethicone copolyol; and so on.

Botanical Extracts

It may be desirable to incorporate one more additional botanical extracts into the composition. If present suggested ranges are from about 0.0001 to 20%, preferably from
 15 about 0.0005 to 15%, more preferably from about 0.001 to 10%. Suitable botanical extracts include extracts from plants (herbs, roots, flowers, fruits, seeds) such as flowers, fruits, vegetables, and so on, including yeast ferment extract, *Padina Pavonica* extract, *Thermus Thermophilis* ferment extract, *Camelina Sativa* seed oil, *Boswellia Serrata* extract, olive extract, *Acacia Dealbata* extract, *Acer Saccharinum* (sugar maple), *Acidopholus*, *Acorus*,
 20 *Aesculus*, *Agaricus*, *Agave*, *Agrimonia*, algae, aloe, citrus, *Brassica*, cinnamon, orange, apple, blueberry, cranberry, peach, pear, lemon, lime, pea, seaweed, caffeine, green tea, chamomile, willowbark, mulberry, poppy, and those set forth on pages 1646 through 1660 of the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, Eighth Edition, Volume 2. Further specific examples include, but are not limited to, *Glycyrrhiza Glabra*, *Salix Nigra*, *Macrocystis Pyrifera*, *Pyrus Malus*,

Saxifraga Sarmentosa, Vitis Vinifera, Morus Nigra, Scutellaria Baicalensis, Anthemis Nobilis, Salvia Sclarea, Rosmarinus Officianalis, Citrus Medica Limonum, Panax Ginseng, Siegesbeckia Orientalis, Fructus Mume, Ascophyllum Nodosum, Glycine Soja extract, Beta Vulgaris, Haberlea Rhodopensis, Polygonum Cuspidatum, Citrus Aurantium Dulcis, Vitis

5 *Vinifera, Selaginella Tamariscina, Humulus Lupulus, Citrus Reticulata Peel, Punica Granatum, Asparagopsis, Curcuma Longa, Menyanthes Trifoliata, Helianthus Annuus, Hordeum Vulgare, Cucumis Sativus, Evernia Prunastri, Evernia Furfuracea, Kola Acuminata,*

and mixtures thereof. If desired such botanical extracts may be fermented to increase potency or activity. Fermentation may be accomplished by standard fermentation techniques using

10 bacteria or yeast.

Biological Materials

Also suitable are various types of biological materials such as those derived from cells, fermented materials, and so on. If present such materials may range from about 0.001 to 30%, preferably from about 0.005 to 25%, more preferably from about 0.01 to 20%. Examples

15 include fragments of cellular RNA or DNA, probiotic microorganisms, or ferments of microorganisms and organic materials from plants such as leaves, seeds, extracts, flowers, etc. Particularly preferred are RNA fragments.

Oils

In the event the compositions of the invention are in emulsion form, the composition

20 may comprise an oil phase. Oily ingredients are desirable for the skin moisturizing and protective properties. Suitable oils include silicones, esters, vegetable oils, synthetic oils, including but not limited to those set forth herein. The oils may be volatile or nonvolatile, and are preferably in the form of a pourable liquid at room temperature. The term "volatile" means that the oil has a measurable vapor pressure, or a vapor pressure of at least about 2 mm. of

mercury at 20° C. The term "nonvolatile" means that the oil has a vapor pressure of less than about 2 mm. of mercury at 20° C. If present, such oils may range from about 0.01 to 85%, preferably from about 0.05 to 80%, more preferably from about 0.1 to 50%.

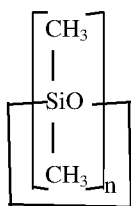
1. Volatile Oils

5 Suitable volatile oils generally have a viscosity ranging from about 0.5 to 5 centistokes at 25° C. and include linear silicones, cyclic silicones, paraffinic hydrocarbons, or mixtures thereof.

(a). Volatile Silicones

Cyclic silicones are one type of volatile silicone that may be used in the composition.

10 Such silicones have the general formula:



where n=3-6, preferably 4, 5, or 6.

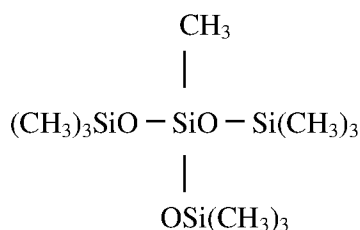
Also suitable are linear volatile silicones, for example, those having the general formula:



where n=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, preferably 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Cyclic and linear volatile silicones are available from various commercial sources including Dow Corning Corporation and General Electric. The Dow Corning linear volatile silicones are sold under the tradenames Dow Corning 244, 245, 344, and 200 fluids. These fluids include hexamethyldisiloxane (viscosity 0.65 centistokes (abbreviated cst)),
 5 octamethyltrisiloxane (1.0 cst), decamethyltetrasiloxane (1.5 cst), dodecamethylpentasiloxane (2 cst) and mixtures thereof, with all viscosity measurements being at 25° C.

Suitable branched volatile silicones include alkyl trimethicones such as methyl trimethicone having the general formula:



Methyl trimethicone may be purchased from Shin-Etsu Silicones under the tradename TMF-1.5, having a viscosity of 1.5 centistokes at 25° C.

(b). Volatile Paraffinic Hydrocarbons

Also suitable as the volatile oils are various straight or branched chain paraffinic hydrocarbons having 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20 carbon atoms, more preferably 8 to 16 carbon atoms. Suitable hydrocarbons include pentane, hexane, heptane, decane, dodecane, tetradecane, tridecane, and C₈₋₂₀ isoparaffins as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,439,088 and 3,818,105, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference. Preferred volatile paraffinic hydrocarbons have a molecular weight of 70-225, preferably 160
 25 to 190 and a boiling point range of 30 to 320, preferably 60 to 260° C., and a viscosity of less

than about 10 cst. at 25° C. Such paraffinic hydrocarbons are available from EXXON under the ISOPARS trademark, and from the Permethyl Corporation. Suitable C₁₂ isoparaffins are manufactured by Permethyl Corporation under the tradename Permethyl 99A. Various C₁₆ isoparaffins commercially available, such as isohexadecane (having the tradename Permethyl R), are also suitable.

2. Non-Volatile Oils

A variety of nonvolatile oils are also suitable for use in the compositions of the invention. The nonvolatile oils generally have a viscosity of greater than about 5 to 10 centistokes at 25° C., and may range in viscosity up to about 1,000,000 centipoise at 25° C.

Examples of nonvolatile oils include, but are not limited to:

(a). Esters

Suitable esters are mono-, di-, and triesters. The composition may comprise one or more esters selected from the group, or mixtures thereof.

(i) Monoesters

Monoesters are defined as esters formed by the reaction of a monocarboxylic acid having the formula R-COOH, wherein R is a straight or branched chain saturated or unsaturated alkyl having 2 to 45 carbon atoms, or phenyl; and an alcohol having the formula R-OH wherein R is a straight or branched chain saturated or unsaturated alkyl having 2-30 carbon atoms, or phenyl. Both the alcohol and the acid may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups. Either one or both of the acid or alcohol may be a "fatty" acid or alcohol, and may have from about 6 to 30 carbon atoms, more preferably 12, 14, 16, 18, or 22 carbon atoms in straight or branched chain, saturated or unsaturated form. Examples of monoester oils that may be used in the compositions of the invention include hexyl laurate, butyl isostearate,

hexadecyl isostearate, cetyl palmitate, isostearyl neopentanoate, stearyl heptanoate, isostearyl isononanoate, stearyl lactate, stearyl octanoate, stearyl stearate, isononyl isononanoate, and so on.

(ii). Diesters

5 Suitable diesters are the reaction product of a dicarboxylic acid and an aliphatic or aromatic alcohol or an aliphatic or aromatic alcohol having at least two substituted hydroxyl groups and a monocarboxylic acid. The dicarboxylic acid may contain from 2 to 30 carbon atoms, and may be in the straight or branched chain, saturated or unsaturated form. The dicarboxylic acid may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups. The aliphatic or
10 aromatic alcohol may also contain 2 to 30 carbon atoms, and may be in the straight or branched chain, saturated, or unsaturated form. Preferably, one or more of the acid or alcohol is a fatty acid or alcohol, i.e. contains 12-22 carbon atoms. The dicarboxylic acid may also be an alpha hydroxy acid. The ester may be in the dimer or trimer form. Examples of diester oils that may be used in the compositions of the invention include diisostearyl malate,
15 neopentyl glycol dioctanoate, dibutyl sebacate, dicetearyl dimer dilinoleate, dicetyl adipate, diisocetyl adipate, diisononyl adipate, diisostearyl dimer dilinoleate, diisostearyl fumarate, diisostearyl malate, dioctyl malate, and so on.

(iii). Triesters

 Suitable triesters comprise the reaction product of a tricarboxylic acid and an aliphatic
20 or aromatic alcohol or alternatively the reaction product of an aliphatic or aromatic alcohol having three or more substituted hydroxyl groups with a monocarboxylic acid. As with the mono- and diesters mentioned above, the acid and alcohol contain 2 to 30 carbon atoms, and may be saturated or unsaturated, straight or branched chain, and may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups. Preferably, one or more of the acid or alcohol is a fatty acid or

alcohol containing 12 to 22 carbon atoms. Examples of triesters include esters of arachidonic, citric, or behenic acids, such as triarachidin, tributyl citrate, triisostearyl citrate, tri C₁₂₋₁₃ alkyl citrate, tricaprylin, tricaprylyl citrate, tridecyl behenate, trioctyldodecyl citrate, tridecyl behenate; or tridecyl cocoate, tridecyl isononanoate, and so on.

- 5 Esters suitable for use in the composition are further described in the C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook, Eleventh Edition, 2006, under the classification of “Esters”, the text of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

(b). Hydrocarbon Oils

- It may be desirable to incorporate one or more nonvolatile hydrocarbon oils into the composition. Suitable nonvolatile hydrocarbon oils include paraffinic hydrocarbons and olefins, preferably those having greater than about 20 carbon atoms. Examples of such hydrocarbon oils include C₂₄₋₂₈ olefins, C₃₀₋₄₅ olefins, C₂₀₋₄₀ isoparaffins, hydrogenated polyisobutene, polyisobutene, polydecene, hydrogenated polydecene, mineral oil, pentahydrosqualene, squalene, squalane, and mixtures thereof. In one preferred embodiment such hydrocarbons have a molecular weight ranging from about 300 to 1000 Daltons.

(c). Glyceryl Esters of Fatty Acids

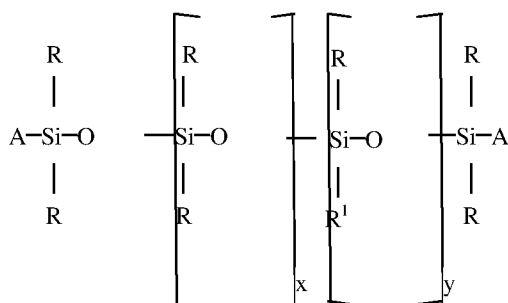
- Synthetic or naturally occurring glyceryl esters of fatty acids, or triglycerides, are also suitable for use in the compositions. Both vegetable and animal sources may be used. Examples of such oils include castor oil, lanolin oil, C₁₀₋₁₈ triglycerides, caprylic/capric/triglycerides, sweet almond oil, apricot kernel oil, sesame oil, camelina sativa oil, tamanu seed oil, coconut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, ink oil, olive oil, palm oil, illipe butter, rapeseed oil, soybean oil, grapeseed oil, sunflower seed oil, walnut oil, and the like.

Also suitable are synthetic or semi-synthetic glyceryl esters, such as fatty acid mono-, di-, and triglycerides which are natural fats or oils that have been modified, for example, mono-, di- or triesters of polyols such as glycerin. In an example, a fatty (C₁₂₋₂₂) carboxylic acid is reacted with one or more repeating glyceryl groups. glyceryl stearate, diglyceryl diiosostearate, polyglyceryl-3 isostearate, polyglyceryl-4 isostearate, polyglyceryl-6 ricinoleate, glyceryl dioleate, glyceryl diisostearate, glyceryl tetraisostearate, glyceryl trioctanoate, diglyceryl distearate, glyceryl linoleate, glyceryl myristate, glyceryl isostearate, PEG castor oils, PEG glyceryl oleates, PEG glyceryl stearates, PEG glyceryl tallowates, and so on.

(d). Nonvolatile Silicones

Nonvolatile silicone oils, both water soluble and water insoluble, are also suitable for use in the composition. Such silicones preferably have a viscosity ranging from about greater than 5 to 800,000 cst, preferably 20 to 200,000 cst at 25° C. Suitable water insoluble silicones include amine functional silicones such as amodimethicone.

For example, such nonvolatile silicones may have the following general formula:



wherein R and R' are each independently C₁₋₃₀ straight or branched chain, saturated or unsaturated alkyl, phenyl or aryl, trialkylsiloxy, and x and y are each independently 1-1,000,000; with the proviso that there is at least one of either x or y, and A is alkyl siloxy

endcap unit. Preferred is where A is a methyl siloxy endcap unit; in particular trimethylsiloxy, and R and R' are each independently a C₁₋₃₀ straight or branched chain alkyl, phenyl, or trimethylsiloxy, more preferably a C₁₋₂₂ alkyl, phenyl, or trimethylsiloxy, most preferably methyl, phenyl, or trimethylsiloxy, and resulting silicone is dimethicone, phenyl dimethicone, diphenyl dimethicone, phenyl trimethicone, or trimethylsiloxyphenyl dimethicone. Other examples include alkyl dimethicones such as cetyl dimethicone, and the like wherein at least one R is a fatty alkyl (C₁₂, C₁₄, C₁₆, C₁₈, C₂₀, or C₂₂), and the other R is methyl, and A is a trimethylsiloxy endcap unit, provided such alkyl dimethicone is a pourable liquid at room temperature. Phenyl trimethicone can be purchased from Dow Corning Corporation under the tradename 556 Fluid. Trimethylsiloxyphenyl dimethicone can be purchased from Wacker-Chemie under the tradename PDM-1000. Cetyl dimethicone, also referred to as a liquid silicone wax, may be purchased from Dow Corning as Fluid 2502, or from DeGussa Care & Surface Specialties under the trade names Abil Wax 9801, or 9814.

Vitamins and Antioxidants

It may be desirable to incorporate one or more vitamins or antioxidants in the compositions. If present, suggested ranges are from about 0.001 to 20%, preferably from about 0.005 to 15%, more preferably from about 0.010 to 10%. Preferably such vitamins, vitamin derivatives and/or antioxidants are operable to scavenge free radicals in the form of singlet oxygen. Such vitamins may include tocopherol or its derivatives such as tocopherol acetate, tocopherol ferulate; ascorbic acid or its derivatives such as ascorbyl palmitate, magnesium ascorbyl phosphate; Vitamin A or its derivatives such as retinyl palmitate; or vitamins D, K, B, or derivatives thereof.

Preferred Compositions

Preferred compositions for incorporation into the unit dose package are in the aqueous solution or emulsion form and contain at least one Pro-Resolving Activator and/or at least one Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor or both in the amounts set forth herein.

Further embodiments of the composition include but are not limited to the following
5 with the percentage ranges of such ingredients as set forth above.

A composition comprising:

A Pro-Resolving Activator,

An Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor,

A DNA repair enzyme.

10 Another embodiment is a composition comprising:

A Pro-Resolving Activator,

An autophagy activator,

And optionally an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor.

Another embodiment is a composition comprising:

15 A Pro-Resolving Activator,

A proteasome activator,

And optionally an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor.

Another embodiment is a composition comprising:

A Pro-Resolving Activator,

20 An Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor,

In the form of an aqueous solution or suspension.

E. Method for Spot Treating Skin

The invention is also directed to a method for spot treating skin that has discrete areas of inflammation by:

- 5 (a) formulating a composition containing at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator,
- (b) packaging the composition into a unit dose package,
- (c) applying the contents of the unit dose package to the discrete areas of inflammation on the skin in need of such treatment.

10 In addition the Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulating composition may be incorporated into a facial treatment mask, either impregnated into the entire mask or only in certain treatment areas.

The invention will be further described in connection with the following examples which are set forth for the purposes of illustration only.

15 EXAMPLE 1

Ingredients were tested to assess the ability to promote Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulators in human neutrophils. The following Inflammatory Metabolites were measured: PGE2 and LTB4. The Inflammatory Metabolite Marker, 5-HETE, was measured. Also measured were the Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers 15-HETE, 12-HETE, 14-HDOHE, 18-HEPE, and 17-HDOHE. PGE2, LTB4, and 5-HETE are indicators of inflammation. Increases in cellular secretion of PGE2, LTB4, or 5-HETE are seen in response to inflammation precipitating conditions. Active ingredients that cause a reduction in cellular concentration of PGE2, LTB4, or 5-HETE are anti-inflammatory in nature. Cellular secretion

of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators occurs in the inflammation resolution phase. Active ingredients that stimulate cellular secretion of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators (as measured by measuring Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers) help to promote resolution of inflammation.

5 The following active ingredients were tested: salicylic acid, resveratrol salicylate, resveratrol, *Perilla ocymoides* seed oil, *Camellia japonica* extract, *Poria cocos* extract, *Aleurites moluccana* (Kukui) seed oil, *Camelina sativa* seed oil, *Dongbaek* (Tsubaki) oil, Bifida ferment lysate, Lactobacillus, and Dhotela oil.

 Concentrations of each of the above active ingredients appropriate for test purposes
10 was determined by doing serial dilutions of each active in triplicate at eight different concentrations and assessing cytotoxic concentrations on neutrophils using the Almar Blue Cell Viability Assay protocol, Life Technologies, according to manufacturer's instructions.

 Neutrophils were plated at a concentration of 5×10^5 cells (100 μ l) in a 96 well plate. The first row of the plate was left empty for background measurement and wells containing
15 medium alone were used as an untreated control. After 24 hours incubation at 37° C. test samples were added to each well in triplicate in the amounts determined as set forth in Figure I. The plate was incubated overnight at 37° C. The next morning the treatment medium was removed and the wells washed with 200 μ l phosphate buffered saline ("PBS") followed by 100 μ l of 10% Almar Blue solution added. The plate was incubated at 37° C. for 24 hours.
20 The fluorescence was measured at 560nm/EM 590nm) at 24 hours using a Spectra Max Gemini reader. The appropriate concentrations for further testing were selected based upon observed cytotoxicity, that is, concentration ranges below those which were demonstrated to be cytotoxic to cells. Non-toxic concentrations were defined as those that induced 10% or less cytotoxicity. The results of the cytotoxicity study showing appropriate test concentrations for
25 each active are set forth in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C.

Neutrophils were plated at a concentration of 5×10^5 cells (100 μ l) in a 96 well plate as above, and pre-treated with active at the concentration ranges determined in cytotoxicity testing as set forth in Figure I for 24 hours. Then, the inflammatory response was initiated by adding an inflammation precipitating ingredient, in particular PMA/A21387 which is a mixture of 5-(methylamino)-2-((2R,3R,6S,8S,9R,11R)-3,9,11-trimethyl-8-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-oxo-2-(1H-pyrrol-2-yl)ethyl]-1,7-dioxaspiro[5.5]undec-2-yl)methyl)-1,3-benzoxazole-4-carboxylic acid and PMA (phorbol myristate acetate), at a concentration of 0.05 μ m and 1 μ m respectively to each well. After one hour the supernatants were collected and stored at -80° C until assayed.

Cell supernatants were assayed for Inflammatory Metabolites (PGE2, LBT4), Inflammatory Metabolite Markers (5-HETE), and Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers 15-HETE, 12-HETE, 14-HDOHE, 18-HEPE, and 17-HDOHE. More specifically, analysis was performed by extraction using an Oasis HLB 96-well plate (Waters) according to manufacturer's directions.

Then LC-MS/MS (liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry) analysis was performed on extracted samples using the Agilent 1290 Infinity UHPLC according to manufacturer instructions.

The results obtained when measuring the Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers and Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers were expressed in % change compared to the numeric value obtained for the control (PMA/A23187 treated cells). The results are set forth in Figure 2. Active ingredients that are Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors can be ascertained by measuring Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers, which values will decrease when cells are treated with actives that have activity in inhibiting Inflammatory Metabolites secreted from cells in response to

inflammation precipitating conditions. This is shown by a negative number when the control cells treated with active are compared with cells treated with PMA/23187, the inflammation precipitating ingredient. Suitable Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors can be selected based on upon a net negative number or expressed as a percentage decrease when the cellular

5 concentrations of PGE2, LTB4, and 5-HETE are measured in cells exposed to an inflammation precipitating condition either before or after treatment with an active. Suitable Pro-Resolving Activators are ingredients that show an increase in cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers 15-HETE, 12-HETE, 14-HDOHE, 18-HEPE, and 17-HDOHE alone or in combination, when cells exposed to an inflammation precipitating
10 condition either before or after exposure to the active.

The results show that when cells exposed to inflammation precipitating conditions were exposed to salicylic acid at concentrations ranging from 0.33 to 33 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ the cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites and Inflammatory Metabolite Markers showed a net decrease (-29, -58, and -46) of 29%, 58% and 46% respectively when compared to control
15 cells subjected only to the inflammation precipitating condition. More specifically, at a concentration of 33 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ the cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites PGE2 and LTB4 decreased 19% and 17% respectively; at a concentration of 3.3 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ the concentration of PGE2 and LTB4 decreased 28% and 12% respectively, and at 0.33 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ the concentration of PGE2 and LTB4 decreased 19% and 1% respectively. The cellular concentration of 5-
20 HETE, an Inflammatory Metabolite Marker, decreased 27%, 20%, and 15% when exposed to salicylic acid at concentrations of 33, 3.3 and 0.33 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ respectively. Accordingly salicylic acid is a suitable Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor.

However, cells exposed to salicylic acid at the concentrations tested showed that it was not particularly effective as a Pro-Resolving Activator, showing, in the aggregate, a decrease

in cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators and/or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers. For example, at a concentration of 33 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ cells treated with salicylic acid showed a decrease in cellular concentration of the Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Marker 15-HETE, and the cellular concentration of all the Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers in the aggregate decreased when compared to control cells at concentrations of 33 and 3.3 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Thus, cells exposed to salicylic acid and an inflammation precipitating condition do not show an increase in cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators and/or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers at higher concentrations ranging from 3.3 to 33 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. However at the lower concentration of 0.33 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ there is a small increase in cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators. While salicylic acid may be an effective Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor, it is not effective as a Pro-Resolving Activator and exhibits a positive % change over control cells only at the very low concentration of 0.33 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.

Cells treated with resveratrol at concentrations of 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and 0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ showed significant inhibition of Inflammatory Metabolites with cellular decrease in Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors and Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor Markers showing a (-106, -59, and -45) 106%, 59% and 45% decrease when compared to control cells exposed to the inflammation precipitating condition. However, as with salicylic acid, cellular concentrations of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers, in the aggregate, were decreased after exposure to resveratrol. Specifically when cells were exposed to resveratrol concentrations of 10, 1 and 0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ the Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers decreased when compared to control (-10, -16, and -27). Thus resveratrol is not a good Pro-Resolving Activator.

Resveratrol salicylate is both an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor and a Pro-Resolving Activator. Results show that when cells were exposed to concentrations of

resveratrol salicylate ranging from 43, 4.3, and 0.43 ug/ml the cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites and Inflammation Metabolite Markers decreased in the aggregate (-257, -163, and -87) thus showing activity as an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor that was 257%, 163% and 87% respectively, better than control. Similarly, cells treated with

5 resveratrol salicylate showed an increase cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers, in the aggregate, of 37%, 4%, at concentration ranges of 4.3 to 43 ug/ml with the lowest concentration range of 0.43 ug/ml not being as effective. However, resveratrol salicylate is both an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor and a Pro-Resolving Activator.

Most effective as both an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor and a Pro-Resolving

10 Activator are inactivated cultures of Bifidobacterium. Testing of Bifida ferment lysate showed a 107% decrease in cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites and Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitors and a 546% increase in cellular concentration of Pro-Resolving Activators when compared with control. Thus Bifida ferment lysate is excellent Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator.

15

EXAMPLE 2

A formula with Pro-Resolution Pathway Simulator activity was prepared as follows:

Ingredient	% by weight
Caprylic/capric triglyceride	QS100
Squalane	9.90
<i>Aleurites Moluccana</i> (Kukui) seed oil	3.50
<i>Salvia hispanica</i> seed extract/tocopherol	1.00
Bisabolol	1.00
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> (Apricot) Kernel Oil	1.00

Caprylic/capric triglyceride/ <i>Salicornia herbacea</i> extract	0.50
Tocopherol acetate	0.20
Linoleic acid	0.20
Cholesterol	0.20
<i>Camelina sativa</i> seed oil	0.10
Tetrahexyldecyl ascorbate	0.10
BHT	0.09
<i>Anthemis nobilis</i> (Chamomile) extract	0.08
<i>Coffea arabica</i> (coffee) seed extract	0.05
<i>Magnolia officinalis</i> bark extract	0.05
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> seed oil	0.02
<i>Garcinia Mangostana</i> peel extract	0.01

The composition was prepared by combining the ingredients and mixing well.

While the invention has been described in connection with the preferred embodiment, it is not intended to limit the scope of the invention to the particular form set forth but, on the contrary, it is intended to cover such alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

CLAIMS:

1. A unit dose package containing a composition comprising at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator.
2. The unit dose package of claim 1 which is a capsule or a facial treatment mask.
3. The unit dose package of claim 2 where the capsule is an ampoule.
4. The unit dose package of claim 1 where the Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator is an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor, a Pro-Resolving Activator, or mixtures thereof.
5. The unit dose package of claim 4 wherein the Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator is a Pro-Resolving Activator.
6. The unit dose package of claim 4 wherein the Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator is both an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor and a Pro-Resolving Activator.
7. The unit dose package of claim 2 wherein the capsule is made of gelatin.
8. The unit dose package of claim 7 wherein the gelatin is a plant derived gelatin.
9. The unit dose package of claim 8 wherein the plant derived gelatin is a hydrocolloid selected from carrageenan, seaweed, or mixtures thereof.
10. The unit dose package of claim 8 wherein the gelatin comprises 1-25% gelatin, 1-60% starch, and 1-30% plasticizer.
11. A method for making a unit dose package containing a composition comprising at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator comprising the steps of:
 - (a) selecting an active ingredient;
 - (b) quantifying:

- (i) the inhibition in release of one or more Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers from cells to which the active is exposed, and/or
 - (ii) the increase in release of one or more Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers in cells exposed to the active,
- 5 (c) selecting the active that shows:
 - (i) a decrease in release of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers individually or in combination; and/or
 - (ii) an increase in release of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators or Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers individually or in combination
- 10 (d) formulating the active selected in (c) into a composition; and
- (e) packaging the composition of (e) into a unit dose package.
- 11. The method of claim 11 where the unit dose package is a capsule.
- 12. The method of claim 11 where the capsule is an ampoule.
- 13. The method of claim 12 wherein the Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator is an
- 15 Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor, a Pro-Resolving Activator or both.
- 14. The method of claim 12 wherein the ampoule is made of gelatin.
- 15. The method of claim 14 wherein the gelatin is derived from plants.
- 16. The method of claim 15 wherein the gelatin is a hydrocolloid which is carrageenan, seaweed, or mixtures thereof.

17. The method of claim 13 wherein the Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator is an Inflammatory Metabolite Inhibitor that causes a decrease in cellular concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites.
18. The method of claim 13 wherein the Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator is a Pro-Resolving Activator.
19. The method of claim 18 wherein the Pro-Resolving Activator stimulates an increase in cellular concentration of Pro-Resolution Lipid Mediators.
20. The method of claim 19 wherein the Pro-Resolution Lipid Mediators are Resolvin, Protectin, Lipoxin, or Maresin.
21. A method for treating skin that has discrete areas of inflammation or to inhibit skin inflammation by:
- (a) formulating a composition containing at least one Pro-Resolution Pathway Stimulator,
 - (b) packaging the composition into a package,
 - (c) applying the contents of the package to the discrete areas of inflammation on the skin in need of such treatment.
22. The method of claim 21 wherein the skin is treated with a skin care product prior to treating the discrete areas of inflammation on the skin.
23. The method of claim 21 wherein the discrete areas of inflammation on the skin are first treated with the ampoule composition followed by application of a skin cream or lotion to the entire skin surface.

FIG. 1A

Active	Dose (in µg/ml or %)	Mean	SEM	% of control
Salicylic Acid	Ctrl DMSO	447895	131	100
	0.0000033	42491	448	89
	0.000033	39012	762	81
	0.00033	39113	721	82
	0.0033	39662	526	83
	0.033	39351	683	82
	0.33	38853	365	81
	3.3	38931	825	81
	33	41543	1339	87
<i>Poria cocos</i>	Ctrl DMSO	447895	131	100
	0.00001	44003	1589	92
	0.0001	43262	1589	90
	0.001	42780	2176	89
	0.01	42311	2272	88
	0.1	40833	2698	85
	1	41918	2398	88
	10	42773	1838	89
	100	47461	1235	99

FIG. 1B

Resveratrol salicylate	Ctrl DMSO	48083	137	100
	0.0000043	42944	1058	89
	0.000043	42004	620	87
	0.00043	41068	1122	85
	0.0043	41017	879	85
	0.043	40675	669	85
	0.43	39655	726	82
	4.3	39994	1603	83
	43	40900	1832	85

Resveratrol	Ctrl DMSO	48083	137	100
	0.00001	44058	1635	92
	0.0001	47019	1460	98
	0.001	45399	2191	94
	0.01	43251	1524	90
	0.1	42921	2222	89
	1	42858	2281	89
	10	41702	2272	87
	100	27904	1094	58

FIG. 1C

<i>Dongbaek</i> (Tsubuki oil)	Ctrl	46102	380	100
	0.00000001%	43340	1146	94
	0.0000001%	41560	429	90
	0.000001%	40299	1033	87
	0.00001%	39515	1556	86
	0.0001%	39093	674	85
	0.001%	39342	1145	85
	0.01%	38279	1126	83
	0.1%	37427	1523	81
<i>Camelina sativa</i> seed oil	Ctrl	46102	380	100
	0.00000001%	43651	1541	95
	0.0000001%	43291	1542	94
	0.000001%	42364	1827	92
	0.00001%	41838	1607	91
	0.0001%	41367	2402	90
	0.001%	41879	2350	91
	0.01%	41058	2958	89
	0.1%	41744	1958	91

FIG. 1D

<i>Kukui</i> nut oil	Ctrl	44820	627	100
	0.00000001%	42202	962	94
	0.00000001%	39924	868	89
	0.0000001%	39037	1177	87
	0.000001%	38556	1254	86
	0.0001%	38265	700	85
	0.001%	37403	1137	83
	0.01%	37863	965	84
	0.1%	38714	665	86
<i>Perilla ocymoides</i> extract	Ctrl	44820	627	100
	0.00000001%	42741	1667	95
	0.00000001%	41784	2055	93
	0.0000001%	41334	2013	92
	0.000001%	40765	2520	91
	0.0001%	40983	2181	91
	0.001%	39951	2087	89
	0.01%	38522	1831	86
	0.1%	38181	681	85

FIG. 2

Active	Dose	Inflammatory Metabolites/Markers			Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers				
		PGE2	LTB4	5- HETE	15- HETE	12- HETE	14- HDOHE	18- HEPE	17- HDOHE
CTRL (untreated cells)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salicylic Acid	33 μg/ml	-19	-17	-10	-27	6	-1	0	0
	3.3	-28	-12	-18	-20	11	1	0	0
	0.33	-19	-1	-9	-15	21	6	0	0
Resveratrol	10 μg/ml	-96	14	-24	-48	40	-2	0	0
	1	-44	-4	-11	-21	8	-3	0	0
	0.1	-28	-8	-9	-18	5	-16	0	0
Resveratrol salicylate	43 μg/ml	-57	-100	-100	-20	23	34	0	0
	4.3	1	-82	-82	-11	8	7	0	0
	0.43	-37	-26	-24	-23	20	1	0	0
<i>Poria cocos</i>	100 μg/ml	8	-100	-97	-45	27	-63	0	0
	10	-16	-27	-33	-7	13	-18	0	0
	1	-4	9	8	-14	7	2	0	0

FIG. 3

Active	Dose	Inflammatory Metabolites/Markers			Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediator Markers			18-HEPE	17-HDO HE
		PGE 2	LTB4	5-HETE	15-HETE	12-HETE	14-HDO HE		
<i>Dongbaek</i> (Tsubaki) oil	0.1%	22	0	-19	-5	13	20	0	0
	0.01	-25	-12	-23	-17	7	4	0	0
	0.001	-40	-18	-23	-25	8	-4	0	0
<i>Camellina sativa</i>	0.1%	-2	2	-24	18	10	13	0	0
	0.01	-13	-20	-26	-8	-3	-3	0	0
	0.001	-5	-20	-25	-18	-9	-13	0	0
<i>Kukui</i> nut oil	0.1%	59	6	-20	22	2	-2	0	0
	0.01	-5	-22	-27	-11	3	-6	0	0
	0.001	-20	-27	-34	-17	-4	-11	0	0
<i>Perilla ocymoides</i>	0.1%	4	-5	-30	8	17	8	0	0
	0.01	-19	-24	-27	-34	-4	-8	0	0
	0.001	-13	-17	-13	-19	-5	-16	0	0
Bifida ferment lysate	10%	0	-77	-30	321	115	110		
Lactobacillus	5%	0	-100	-100	310	-78	-13		
Dhatelo oil	0.1%	37	10	16	67	10	6		

FIG. 4

Active	Concentration	Aggregate % decrease* in cell concentration of Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers	Aggregate % increase in cell concentration of Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators
Untreated cells	--	--	--
Cells treated with inflammatory precipitating condition (PMA/A23187)	1 µg/ml	-253	139
Salicylic acid	33 µg/ml	46	5
	3.3 µg/ml	58	-8
	0.33 µg/ml	44	27
Resveratrol	10 µg/ml	154	-10
	1 µg/ml	80	-16
Resveratrol salicylate	43 µg/ml	257	37
	4.3 µg/ml	163	-16
	0.43 µg/ml	87	-2
<i>Poria cocos</i> extract	100 µg/ml	189	-85
	10 µg/ml	76	-22
	1 µg/ml	-13	-6
<i>Dongbaek</i> (Tsubaki) oil	0.1%	-3	28
	0.01%	54	-4
	0.001%	81	-21
<i>Camellina sativa</i> extract	0.1%	-45	-40
	0.01%	59	-14
	0.001%	50	-40
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i> (Kukui) seed oil	0.1%	-45	22
	0.01%	54	-46
	0.001%	81	-32
<i>Perilla ocymoides</i> extract	0.1%	31	33
	0.01%	70	-46
	0.001%	43	-40
<i>Bifidus</i>	10%	107	546
<i>Lactobacillus</i>	5%	200	245
Dhatelo oil	0.1%	63	83

*percentages shown as a negative number indicate an increase in Inflammatory Metabolites or Inflammatory Metabolite Markers

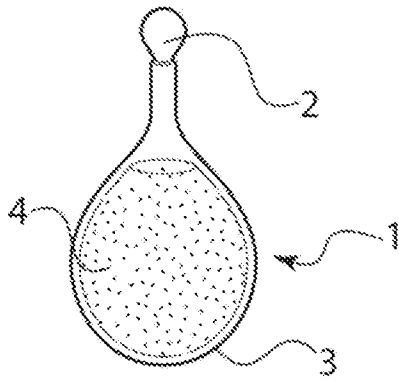


FIG. 5A

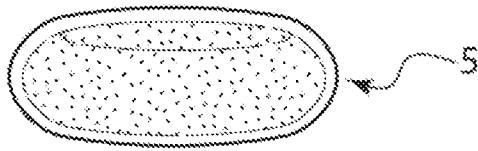


FIG. 5B

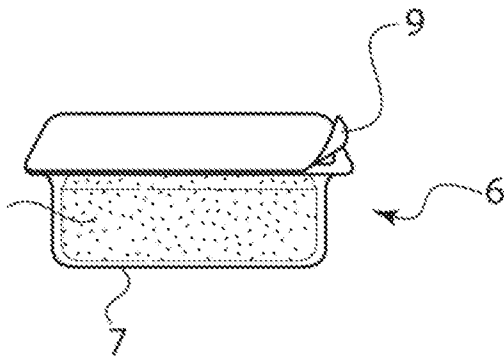


FIG. 5C

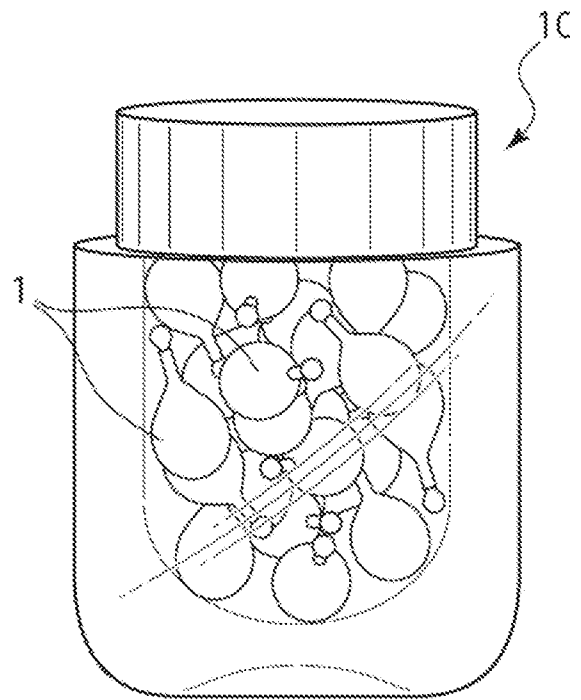


FIG. 5D



FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2016/027716**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****A61K 8/11(2006.01)i, A61K 8/73(2006.01)i, A61K 8/368(2006.01)i, A61K 8/02(2006.01)i, A61Q 19/00(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)

A61K 8/11; A61K 8/02; A61K 8/00; A61K 8/96; A61K 49/00; A61K 8/99; A61K 9/48; A61K 31/202; A61K 31/192; A61K 38/06; A61K 8/73; A61K 8/368; A61Q 19/00

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

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

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

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: skin inflammation, ampoule, inflammatory metabolite inhibitor, pro-resolving activator

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2009-082511 A1 (ELC MANAGEMENT LLC) 02 July 2009 See claims 1, 15-18; pages 4, 15; and example 1.	21-23
Y		1-4, 7-11, 11(1), 12-17
A		5-6, 18-20
Y	US 5270054 A (BERTOLINI, PETER) 14 December 1993 See abstract; claims 1-4; columns 1, 3-6; and figure 1.	1-4, 7-11, 11(1), 12-17
A	US 2011-0223219 A1 (DAO, KHANH NGOC et al.) 15 September 2011 See abstract; claims 1-20; and pages 1-3.	1-11, 11(1), 12-23
A	US 2010-0113370 A1 (RIUS MONTRAVETA, MARIA et al.) 06 May 2010 See the whole document.	1-11, 11(1), 12-23
A	US 2014-0079631 A1 (SERHAN, CHARLES N. et al.) 20 March 2014 See the whole document.	1-11, 11(1), 12-23
	*NOTE: The second claim 11 was renumbered as claim 11(1) by this authority, because the claim 11 was found twice.	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2016/027716

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