

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
10 June 2010 (10.06.2010)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2010/063415 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

A61K 8/42 (2006.01) A61K 31/17 (2006.01)
A61Q 19/02 (2006.01) A61P 17/00 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/EP2009/008463

(22) International Filing Date:

26 November 2009 (26.11.2009)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

08021156.8 5 December 2008 (05.12.2008) EP

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **COGNIS IP MANAGEMENT GMBH** [DE/DE]; Henkelstrasse 67, 40589 Düsseldorf (DE).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **MOUSSOU, Philippe** [FR/FR]; 6, Allée Jean-Baptiste Clément, F-54510 Tomblaine (FR). **MARKERT, Thomas** [DE/DE]; Lottenstr. 55, 40789 Monheim (DE). **RATH-JENS, Andreas** [DE/FR]; 15, Rue Charles Baudelaire, F-54510 Tomblaine (FR).

(74) Common Representative: **COGNIS IP MANAGEMENT GMBH**; Postfach 13 01 64, 40551 Düsseldorf (DE).

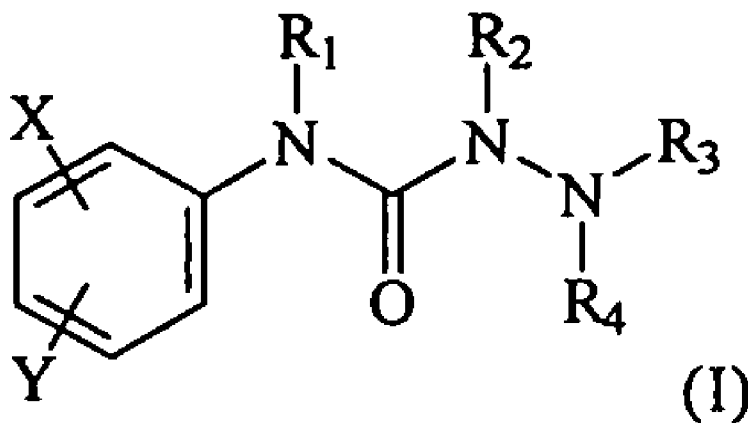
(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))

(54) Title: SKIN WHITENER



(57) Abstract: Use of a substance of formula (I) wherein -R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), C₃ alkyl, C₄ alkyl, C₅ alkyl and C₆ alkyl, and -X and Y are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), C₃ alkyl, C₄ alkyl, C₅ alkyl and C₆ alkyl, halogen, nitro (-NO₂), hydroxy (-OH), methoxy (-OCH₃), ethoxy (-OCH₂CH₃), C₃ alkoxy, C₄ alkoxy, C₅ alkoxy and C₆ alkoxy, phenyl (-C₆H₅), benzyl (-CH₂C₆H₅), and benzyloxy (-OCH₂C₆H₅), (a) for the manufacture of cosmetic compositions and/or topical compositions and/or (b) in cosmetic compositions and/or topical compositions for (i) the lightening of the skin and/or (ii) the whitening of the skin and/or (iii) the reduction of pigmentation of the skin and/or (iv) the reduction of hyperpigmentation of the skin and/or (v) the inhibition of melanogenesis in the skin and/or (vi) the prevention and/or retardation of signs of ageing and/or improving the skin appearance of an aged skin.

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Skin whitener

The present invention relates to 1-amino-3-phenylurea and its derivatives for use in cosmetics, especially for skin whitening and/or against the signs of aging skin. The present invention also relates to the use of such substances for the treatment of disorders related to the pigmentation of the skin.

There are a number of cosmetic compositions available to consumers to improve the health and aspect of the skin. In particular, these cosmetics are used to improve skin tone, lighten or reduce skin pigmentation, prevent or treat pigmentation disorders such as hyperpigmentation and aged spots. Hyperpigmentation diseases include, for example, chloasma (a hypersecretion of melanin induced by hormonal factors and amplified by the effects of sun exposure), lentigines, solar and senile lentigo, Dubreuilh melanosis, melasma, or any form of hypermelanosis or melanocyte dysfunction.

Skin hyperpigmentation such as spots, freckles, and liver spots are caused by sunburn and the like. It increases or becomes harder to fade with aging, a problem which annoys in particular the middle aged and older. Such pigmentation, for which the mechanism is yet to be established, is believed to be caused by inflammation of the skin as induced by sunlight (in particular, ultraviolet rays) or the like.

The melanin pigment is produced in the melanin-producing granule, which is called melanosome, in the melanocytes present in the epidermis and is delivered to adjacent epidermal cells.

The above problem has prompted the development of a substance capable of modifying such pigmentation, restoring a normal skin color, whitening and/or lightening of the skin, resulting in many commercial products.

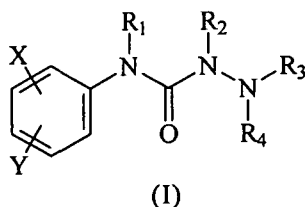
Several compounds are known in the cosmetic industry to be used to decrease skin pigmentation, such as hydroquinone, arbutin, kojic acid, azelaic acid, ascorbic acid or its derivatives such as magnesium ascorbyl phosphate, some plant extracts such as *Morus alba* extracts or *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. However, these products may be cytotoxic, poor efficacy, difficult to use in formulation due to instability, or dark color impact. For example kojic acid

is unstable in cosmetic formulations leading to dark-brown products. Further in several countries the use of hydroquinone is forbidden in cosmetics.

Therefore, there is a need for a safe, stable, and easy way to formulate cosmetically effective depigmenting or lightening active ingredients that seek to improve the skin appearance and to remedy these pigmentation conditions. In addition, some dark-skinned individuals prefer a light skin color, as it is regarded as a particular beauty feature.

The finding of the present invention is to use 1-amino-3-phenylurea or its derivatives or their salts for skin whitening and/or reduction of pigmentation.

Thus, the present invention is directed to the use of the substance of formula (I)



or salts thereof

wherein

- R1, R2, R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), C3 alkyl, C4 alkyl, C5 alkyl and C6 alkyl, and
 - X and Y are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), C3 alkyl, C4 alkyl, C5 alkyl and C6 alkyl, halogen, nitro (-NO₂), hydroxy (-OH), methoxy (-OCH₃), ethoxy (-OCH₂CH₃), C3 alkoxy, C4 alkoxy, C5 alkoxy and C6 alkoxy, phenyl (-C₆H₅), benzyl (-CH₂C₆H₅), and benzyloxy (-OCH₂C₆H₅),
- (a) for the manufacture of cosmetic compositions and/or topical compositions
- and/or
- (b) in cosmetic compositions and/or topical compositions
- for
- (i) the lightening of the skin and/or
- (ii) the whitening of the skin and/or
- (iii) the reduction of pigmentation of the skin and/or
- (iv) the reduction of hyperpigmentation of the skin and/or

- (v) the inhibition of melanogenesis in the skin and/or
- (vi) the prevention and/or retardation of signs of ageing and/or improving the skin appearance of an aged skin.

It was surprisingly found out that the substances of formula (I) or the salts thereof decrease the synthesis of melanin in melanocytes without cell toxicity. As the substances of formula (I) or the salts thereof inhibit the generation of melanin, the cosmetic compositions comprising said substances can improve skin pigmentation and can be used in particular for whitening and/or lightening cosmetics and/or can prevent pigmentation and/or can inhibit melanogenesis in the skin.

Thus, the present invention relates, in particular, to the use of the substance of formula (I) as a melanogenesis inhibitor and/or whitening agent.

The terms "lightening of the skin" and "whitening of the skin" indicate in particular the effect achieved by the substance of formula (I). Accordingly, "lightening" or "whitening" preferably stands for the change in the color of the skin to a color which is lighter compared to the state before treatment with the substance of formula (I) according to the invention. The use of the substance according to formula (I) thus preferably encompasses the removal or reduction of pigmentation, e.g. of spots and/or of freckles, of hyperpigmentation which might be caused by exaggerated sun exposure but also the lightening of the cited pigments, e.g. changing the skin tone to a lighter one or lightening of freckles, etc.

The term "reduction" as used in connection with pigmentation or hyperpigmentation indicates that the amount of pigments, such as spots, freckles, and/or liver spots, preferably melanin in the skin, is reduced compared to the skin before having been treated with a substance according to formula (I) according to the present invention.

Melanogenesis is the production and delivery of melanin by melanocytes in human skin. It is (mainly) stimulated by UV radiation, and it leads to a delayed development of a tan. This melanogenesis-based tan takes more time to develop but is long lasting than immediate sun-tanning. Accordingly, inhibition of melanogenesis of the skin is preferably understood as the prevention of melanin synthesis or at least a suppression of melanin synthesis. Suppression in this context means the decrease of melanin synthesis by melanocytes of at least 10%,

more preferably at least 20%, yet more preferably at least 50%, still yet more preferably at least 80%, like about 100%, in the skin compared to a skin not treated with the substance according to formula (I) according to this invention.

Pigmentation disorders and or hyperpigmentation diseases according to this invention include disorders or diseases which exhibit an abnormal melanogenesis. It includes in particular chloasma (a hypersecretion of melanin induced by hormonal factors and amplified by the effects of sun exposure), lentiginos, solar and senile lentigo, Dubreuilh melanosis, melasma, or any form of hypermelanosis or melanocyte dysfunction.

Prevention and/or retardation of signs of aging mean, in particular, that the use of the substance according to formula (I) inhibits or delays (postpones) skin aging, preferably skin aging in the form of formation of age spots, brown spots, and/or liver spots, wrinkles, uneven skin tone, and/or loss of skin elasticity compared to a non-treated, aged skin.

“Improving the skin appearance of the aged skin” is preferably understood as the improved visual appearance of skin, in particular, the reduction of age spots, brown spots, liver spots, wrinkles, uneven skin tone, and/or loss of skin elasticity, compared to a non-treated, aged skin.

Preferred substances of formula (I) are those wherein

- R1, R2, R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), n-propyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₃), isopropyl (-C(CH₃)₂), n-butyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), isobutyl (-CH₂C(CH₃)₂), n-pentyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), isobutyl (-CH₂CH₂C(CH₃)₂) and n-hexyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), and/or
- X and Y are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), n-propyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₃), isopropyl (-C(CH₃)₂), n-butyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), isobutyl (-CH₂C(CH₃)₂), n-pentyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), isobutyl (-CH₂CH₂C(CH₃)₂), n-hexyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), fluoyl (-F), bromyl (-Br), chloryl (-Cl), nitro (-NO₂), hydroxy (-OH), methoxy (-OCH₃), ethoxy (-OCH₂CH₃), phenyl (-C₆H₅), benzyl (-CH₂C₆H₅), and benzyloxy (-OCH₂C₆H₅).

More preferred substances of formula (I) are those wherein

- R1, R2, R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), n-propyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₃) and isopropyl (-C(CH₃)₂), and/or
- X and Y are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), fluoro (-F), hydroxy (-OH), methoxy (-OCH₃) and ethoxy (-OCH₂CH₃).

Yet more preferred substances of formula (I) are those wherein

- R1 = R2 = H
- R3 and R4 are identical and selected from the group consisting of H, methyl and ethyl, and
- X = Y = H

An especially preferred substance is the one in which formula (I) is defined as follows:

- R1 = R2 = R3 = R4 = X = Y = H.

The substance according to formula (I) can be used alone or together with other known agents used in the technical field of the present invention. Accordingly the substances according to formula (I) can be used together with at least one member selected from the group consisting of kojic acid, hydroquinone, alpha- and beta-arbutin, other hydroquinone glycosides, deoxyarbutin, ferulic acid, diacetyl-baldine, azelaic acid, octadecenedioic acid, linoleic acid, conjugated linoleic acid, alpha-lipoic acid, glutathione and derivatives, undecylenoyl-phenylalanine, vitamin C and derivatives as magnesium L-ascorbyl-phosphate, niacinamide, 4-n-butyl-resorcinol, alpha- and beta-hydroxy acids, ellagic acid, resveratrol, Morus alba extracts, glabridin and liquorice extracts, imperatorin and isoimperatorin and Angelica dahurica extracts, centaureidin and Yarrow extracts, Bellis perennis extracts, Phyllanthus emblica extracts, water cress extracts, Veratum nigrum extracts, Sophora flavescens extracts, ascomycete-derived melanin-degrading enzyme, acetoxysinapinic acid and 2-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)propionic acid.

The present invention is further directed to the substance according to formula (I) as defined in the present invention for the treatment of a disease connected to a disorder in the pigmentation of the skin. More preferably, the substance according to formula (I) as defined in the present invention is directed to a disease exhibiting an abnormal melanin synthesis

and/or secretion, like chloasma (a hypersecretion of melanin induced by hormonal factors and amplified by the effects of sun exposure), lentigines, solar and senile lentigo, Dubreuilh melanosis, melasma, or any form of hypermelanosis or melanocyte dysfunction.

In a further aspect, the present invention is directed to a cosmetic composition and/or a topical composition comprising the substance according to formula (I) or a salt thereof as defined in the instant invention.

The cosmetic composition and/or the topical composition may comprise the substance according to formula (I) of the present invention in an amount of 0.0001-10 wt.-%, more preferably 0.003-5% based on the total amount of the composition.

The term "cosmetics" includes medicated cosmetics such as dermatological preparations, ointments, solutions, creams, emulsions, toners, lotions, gels, essences, foundations, pack masks, lipsticks, sticks, bath preparations, and the like.

The cosmetic form can encompass a broad range of formulation types such as solution solubilized formula, powders, powder dispersions, oily solutions, gels, ointments, aerosols, water-in-oil, water-in-oil-in-solid types, and the like.

The cosmetic composition according to this invention can be especially in the form of hair shampoos, hair lotions, foam baths, shower bath creams, gels, lotions, alcoholic and aqueous/alcoholic solutions, emulsions, wax/fat masses, stick preparations, powders, or ointments. These compositions can also comprise further auxiliaries and additives, mild surfactants, oil bodies, emulsifiers, pearlescent waxes, consistency regulators, thickeners, superfatting agents, stabilizers, polymers, silicone compounds, fats, waxes, lecithins, phospholipids, UV photoprotective factors, biogenic active ingredients, antioxidants, deodorants, antiperspirants, antidandruff agents, film formers, swelling agents, insect repellents, self-tanning agents, hydrotropes, solubilizers, preservatives, perfume oils, dyes and the like.

The inventive cosmetic composition may further comprise at least one surfactant.

Surface-active substances which may be present are anionic, nonionic, cationic and/or amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactants, the content of which in the compositions is usually

about 1 to 70% by weight, preferably 5 to 50% by weight and in particular 10 to 30% by weight. Typical examples of anionic surfactants are soaps, alkylbenzenesulphonates, alkanesulphonates, olefinsulphonates, alkyl ether sulphonates, glycerol ether sulphonates, α -methyl ester sulphonates, sulpho fatty acids, alkyl sulphates, alkyl ether sulphates, glycerol ether sulphates, fatty acid ether sulphates, hydroxy mixed ether sulphates, monoglyceride (ether) sulphates, fatty acid amide (ether) sulphates, mono- and dialkyl sulphosuccinates, mono- and dialkyl sulphosuccinamates, sulphotriglycerides, amide soaps, ether carboxylic acids and salts thereof, fatty acid isethionates, fatty acid sarcosinates, fatty acid taurides, N-acylaminoacids, such as, for example, acyl lactylates, acyl tartrates, acyl glutamates and acyl aspartates, alkyl oligoglucoside sulphates, protein fatty acid condensates (in particular wheat-based vegetable products) and alkyl (ether) phosphates. If the anionic surfactants comprise polyglycol ether chains, these can have a conventional homologue distribution, but preferably have a narrowed homologue distribution. Typical examples of nonionic surfactants are fatty alcohol polyglycol ethers, alkylphenol polyglycol ethers, fatty acid polyglycol esters, fatty acid amide polyglycol ethers, fatty amine polyglycol ethers, alkoxyated triglycerides, mixed ethers and mixed formals, optionally partially oxidized alk(en)yl oligoglycosides and glucuronic acid derivatives, fatty acid N-alkylglucamides, protein hydrolysates (in particular wheat-based vegetable products), polyol fatty acid esters, sugar esters, sorbitan esters, polysorbates and amine oxides. If the nonionic surfactants contain polyglycol ether chains, these can have a conventional homologue distribution, but preferably have a narrowed homologue distribution. Typical examples of cationic surfactants are quaternary ammonium compounds, such as, for example, dimethyldistearylammonium chloride, and ester quats, in particular quaternized fatty acid trialkanolamine ester salts. Typical examples of amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants are alkylbetaines, alkylamidobetaines, aminopropionates, aminoglycinates, imidazoliumbetaines and sulphobetaines. The specified surfactants are exclusively known compounds. Typical examples of particularly suitable mild, i.e. particularly skin-compatible, surfactants are fatty alcohol polyglycol ether sulphates, monoglyceride sulphates, mono- and/or dialkyl sulphosuccinates, fatty acid isethionates, fatty acid sarcosinates, fatty acid taurides, fatty acid glutamates, α -olefinsulphonates, ether carboxylic acids, alkyl oligoglucosides, fatty acid glucamides, alkylamidobetaines, amphoterics and/or protein fatty acid condensates, the latter preferably being based on wheat proteins.

Additionally or alternatively the inventive cosmetic composition may further comprise at

least one oil body.

Suitable oil bodies are, for example, Guerbet alcohols based on fatty alcohols having 6 to 18, preferably 8 to 10, carbon atoms, esters of linear C₆-C₂₂-fatty acids with linear or branched C₆-C₂₂-fatty alcohols and/or esters of branched C₆-C₁₃-carboxylic acids with linear or branched C₆-C₂₂-fatty alcohols, such as, for example, myristyl myristate, myristyl palmitate, myristyl stearate, myristyl isostearate, myristyl oleate, myristyl behenate, myristyl erucate, cetyl myristate, cetyl palmitate, cetyl stearate, cetyl isostearate, cetyl oleate, cetyl behenate, cetyl erucate, stearyl myristate, stearyl palmitate, stearyl stearate, stearyl isostearate, stearyl oleate, stearyl behenate, stearyl erucate, isostearyl myristate, isostearyl palmitate, isostearyl stearate, isostearyl isostearate, isostearyl oleate, isostearyl behenate, isostearyl oleate, oleyl myristate, oleyl palmitate, oleyl stearate, oleyl isostearate, oleyl oleate, oleyl behenate, oleyl erucate, behenyl myristate, behenyl palmitate, behenyl stearate, behenyl isostearate, behenyl oleate, behenyl behenate, behenyl erucate, erucyl myristate, erucyl palmitate, erucyl stearate, erucyl isostearate, erucyl oleate, erucyl behenate and erucyl erucate. Also suitable are esters of linear C₆-C₂₂-fatty acids with branched alcohols, in particular 2-ethylhexanol, esters of C₁₈-C₃₈-alkyl hydroxycarboxylic acids with linear or branched C₆-C₂₂-fatty alcohols in particular dioctyl malates, esters of linear and/or branched fatty acids with polyhydric alcohols (such as, for example, propylene glycol, dimerdiol or trimertriol) and/or Guerbet alcohols, triglycerides based on C₆-C₁₀-fatty acids, liquid mono-/di-/triglyceride mixtures based on C₆-C₁₈-fatty acids, esters of C₆-C₂₂-fatty alcohols and/or Guerbet alcohols with aromatic carboxylic acids, in particular benzoic acid, esters of C₂-C₁₂-dicarboxylic acids with linear or branched alcohols having 1 to 22 carbon atoms or polyols having 2 to 10 carbon atoms and 2 to 6 hydroxyl groups, vegetable oils, branched primary alcohols, substituted cyclohexanes, linear and branched C₆-C₂₂-fatty alcohol carbonates, such as, for example, dicaprylyl carbonate (Cetiol[®] CC), Guerbet carbonates based on fatty alcohols having 6 to 18, preferably 8 to 10, carbon atoms, esters of benzoic acid with linear and/or branched C₆-C₂₂-alcohols (e.g. Finsolv[®] TN), linear or branched, symmetrical or unsymmetrical dialkyl ethers having 6 to 22 carbon atoms per alkyl group, such as, for example, dicaprylyl ether (Cetiol[®] OE), ring-opening products of epoxidized fatty acid esters with polyols, silicone oils (cyclomethicones, silicon methicone types, inter alia) and/or aliphatic or naphthenic hydrocarbons, such as, for example, squalane, squalene or dialkylcyclohexanes.

Additionally or alternatively the inventive cosmetic composition may further comprise at least one emulsifier.

Suitable emulsifiers are, for example, nonionogenic surfactants from at least one of the following groups:

- addition products of from 2 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide and/or 0 to 5 mol of propylene oxide to linear fatty alcohols having 8 to 22 carbon atoms, to fatty acids having 12 to 22 carbon atoms, to alkylphenols having 8 to 15 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, and alkylamines having 8 to 22 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical;
- alkyl and/or alkenyl oligoglycosides having 8 to 22 carbon atoms in the alk(en)yl radical and the ethoxylated analogues thereof;
- addition products of from 1 to 15 mol of ethylene oxide to castor oil and/or hydrogenated castor oil;
- addition products of from 15 to 60 mol of ethylene oxide to castor oil and/or hydrogenated castor oil;
- partial esters of glycerol and/or sorbitan with unsaturated, linear or saturated, branched fatty acids having 12 to 22 carbon atoms and/or hydroxycarboxylic acids having 3 to 18 carbon atoms, and the adducts thereof with 1 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide;
- partial esters of polyglycerol (average degree of self-condensation 2 to 8), polyethylene glycol (molecular weight 400 to 5 000), trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, sugar alcohols (e.g. sorbitol), alkyl glucosides (e.g. methyl glucoside, butyl glucoside, lauryl glucoside), and polyglucosides (e.g. cellulose) with saturated and/or unsaturated, linear or branched fatty acids having 12 to 22 carbon atoms and/or hydroxycarboxylic acids having 3 to 18 carbon atoms, and the adducts thereof with 1 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide;
- mixed esters of pentaerythritol, fatty acids, citric acid and fatty alcohol and/or mixed esters of fatty acids having 6 to 22 carbon atoms, methylglucose and polyols, preferably glycerol or polyglycerol,
- mono-, di- and trialkyl phosphates, and mono-, di- and/or tri-PEG alkyl phosphates and salts thereof;
- wool wax alcohols;
- polysiloxane-polyalkyl-polyether copolymers and corresponding derivatives;
- block copolymers, e.g. polyethylene glycol-30 dipolyhydroxystearates;

- polymer emulsifiers, e.g. Pemulen grades (TR-1, TR-2) from Goodrich;
- polyalkylene glycols, and
- glycerol carbonate.

- Ethylene oxide addition products

The addition products of ethylene oxide and/or of propylene oxide to fatty alcohols, fatty acids, alkylphenols or to castor oil are known, commercially available products. These are homologue mixtures whose average degree of alkoxylation corresponds to the ratio of the amounts of substance of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide and substrate with which the addition reaction is carried out. C_{12/18}-fatty acid mono- and diesters of addition products of ethylene oxide to glycerol are known as refatting agents for cosmetic preparations.

- Alkyl and/or alkenyl oligoglycosides

Alkyl and/or alkenyl oligoglycosides, their preparation and their use are known from the prior art. They are prepared, in particular, by reacting glucose or oligosaccharides with primary alcohols having 8 to 18 carbon atoms. With regard to the glycoside radical, both monoglycosides, in which a cyclic sugar radical is glycosidically bonded to the fatty alcohol, and also oligomeric glycosides having a degree of oligomerization of up to, preferably, about 8, are suitable. The degree of oligomerization here is a statistical average value which is based on a homologue distribution customary for such technical-grade products.

- Partial glycerides

Typical examples of suitable partial glycerides are hydroxystearic acid monoglyceride, hydroxystearic acid diglyceride, isostearic acid monoglyceride, isostearic acid diglyceride, oleic acid monoglyceride, oleic acid diglyceride, ricinoleic acid monoglyceride, ricinoleic acid diglyceride, linoleic acid monoglyceride, linoleic acid diglyceride, linolenic acid monoglyceride, linolenic acid diglyceride, erucic acid monoglyceride, erucic acid diglyceride, tartaric acid monoglyceride, tartaric acid diglyceride, citric acid monoglyceride, citric acid diglyceride, malic acid monoglyceride, malic acid diglyceride, and the technical-grade mixtures thereof which may also comprise small amounts of triglyceride as a minor product of the preparation process.

Likewise suitable are addition products of 1 to 30 mol, preferably 5 to 10 mol, of ethylene oxide to said partial glycerides.

- Sorbitan esters

Suitable sorbitan esters are sorbitan monoisostearate, sorbitan sesquiosostearate, sorbitan diisostearate, sorbitan triisostearate, sorbitan monooleate, sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan dioleate, sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan monoerucate, sorbitan sesquierucate, sorbitan dierucate, sorbitan trierucate, sorbitan monoricinoleate, sorbitan sesquiricinoleate, sorbitan diricinoleate, sorbitan triricinoleate, sorbitan monohydroxystearate, sorbitan sesquihydroxystearate, sorbitan dihydroxystearate, sorbitan trihydroxystearate, sorbitan monotartrate, sorbitan sesquitartrate, sorbitan ditartrate, sorbitan tritartrate, sorbitan monocitrate, sorbitan sesquicitrate, sorbitan dicitrate, sorbitan tricitrate, sorbitan monomaleate, sorbitan sesquimaleate, sorbitan dimaleate, sorbitan trimaleate, and technical-grade mixtures thereof. Likewise suitable are addition products of from 1 to 30 mol, preferably 5 to 10 mol, of ethylene oxide to said sorbitan esters.

- Polyglycerol esters

Typical examples of suitable polyglycerol esters are polyglyceryl-2 dipolyhydroxystearate (Dehymuls[®] PGPH), polyglycerol-3 diisostearate (Lameform[®] TGI), polyglyceryl-4 isostearate (Isolan[®] GI 34), polyglyceryl-3 oleate, diisostearoyl polyglyceryl-3 diisostearate (Isolan[®] PDI), polyglyceryl-3 methylglucose distearate (Tego Care[®] 450), polyglyceryl-3 beeswax (Cera Bellina[®]), polyglyceryl-4 caprate (Polyglycerol Caprate T2010/90), polyglyceryl-3 cetyl ether (Chimexane[®] NL), polyglyceryl-3 distearate (Cremophor[®] GS 32) and polyglyceryl polyricinoleate (Admul[®] WOL 1403), polyglyceryl dimerate isostearate, and mixtures thereof. Examples of further suitable polyol esters are the mono-, di- and triesters, optionally reacted with 1 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide, of trimethylolpropane or pentaerythritol with lauric acid, coconut fatty acid, tallow fatty acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, behenic acid and the like.

- Anionic emulsifiers

Typical anionic emulsifiers are aliphatic fatty acids having 12 to 22 carbon atoms, such as, for example, palmitic acid, stearic acid or behenic acid, and dicarboxylic acids having 12 to 22 carbon atoms, such as, for example, azelaic acid or sebacic acid.

- Amphoteric and cationic emulsifiers

Furthermore, zwitterionic surfactants can be used as emulsifiers. The term “zwitterionic surfactants” refers to those surface-active compounds which carry at least one quaternary ammonium group and at least one carboxylate and one sulphonate group in the molecule. Particularly suitable zwitterionic surfactants are the so-called betaines, such as N-alkyl-N,N-dimethylammonium glycinate, for example cocoalkyldimethylammonium glycinate, N-acylaminoethyl-N,N-dimethylammonium glycinate, for example cocoacylaminoethyl-N,N-dimethylammonium glycinate, and 2-alkyl-3-carboxymethyl-3-hydroxyethylimidazolines having in each case 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl or acyl group, and cocoacylaminoethylhydroxyethylcarboxymethyl glycinate. Particular preference is given to the fatty acid amide derivative known under the CTFA name *Cocamidopropyl Betaine*. Likewise suitable emulsifiers are ampholytic surfactants. The term “ampholytic surfactants” means those surface-active compounds which, apart from a C_{8/18}-alkyl or -acyl group, contain at least one free amino group and at least one -COOH or -SO₃H group in the molecule and are capable of forming internal salts. Examples of suitable ampholytic surfactants are N-alkylglycines, N-alkylaminopropionic acids, N-alkylaminobutyric acids, N-alkyliminodipropionic acids, N-hydroxyethyl-N-alkylamidopropylglycines, N-alkyltaurines, N-alkylsarcosines, 2-alkylaminopropionic acids and alkylaminoacetic acids having in each case about 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl group. Particularly preferred ampholytic surfactants are N-cocoalkylaminopropionate, cocoacylaminoethylaminopropionate and C_{12/18}-acylsarcosine. Finally, cationic surfactants are also suitable as emulsifiers, those of the ester quat type, preferably methyl-quaternized difatty acid triethanolamine ester salts, being particularly preferred.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one fat or wax.

Typical examples of fats are glycerides, i.e. solid or liquid vegetable or animal products which consist essentially of mixed glycerol esters of higher fatty acids, suitable waxes are inter alia natural waxes, such as, for example, candelilla wax, carnauba wax, Japan wax, esparto grass wax, cork wax, guaruma wax, rice germ oil wax, sugarcane wax, ouricury wax, montan wax, beeswax, shellac wax, spermaceti, lanolin (wool wax), uropygial grease, ceresin, ozokerite (earth wax), petrolatum, paraffin waxes, microcrystalline waxes;

chemically modified waxes (hard waxes), such as, for example, montan ester waxes, sasol waxes, hydrogenated jojoba waxes, and synthetic waxes, such as, for example, polyalkylene waxes and polyethylene glycol waxes. In addition to the fats, suitable additives are also fat-like substances, such as lecithins and phospholipids. The term lecithins is understood by the person skilled in the art as meaning those glycerophospholipids which are founded from fatty acids, glycerol, phosphoric acid and choline by esterification. Lecithins are thus also often as phosphatidylcholines (PC) in the specialist world. Examples of natural lecithins which may be mentioned are the cephalins, which are also referred to as phosphatidic acids and constitute derivatives of 1,2-diacyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphoric acids. By contrast, phospholipids are usually understood as meaning mono- and preferably diesters of phosphoric acid with glycerol (glycerol phosphates), which are generally classed as fats. In addition, sphingosines or sphingolipids are also suitable.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one pearlescent wax.

Examples of suitable pearlescent waxes are: alkylene glycol esters, specifically ethylene glycol distearate; fatty acid alkanolamides, specifically coconut fatty acid diethanolamide; partial glycerides, specifically stearic acid monoglyceride; esters of polybasic, optionally hydroxy-substituted carboxylic acids with fatty alcohols having 6 to 22 carbon atoms, specifically long-chain esters of tartaric acid; fatty substances, such as, for example, fatty alcohols, fatty ketones, fatty aldehydes, fatty ethers and fatty carbonates, which have a total of at least 24 carbon atoms, specifically laurone and distearyl ether; fatty acids, such as stearic acid, hydroxystearic acid or behenic acid, ring-opening products of olefin epoxides having 12 to 22 carbon atoms with fatty alcohols having 12 to 22 carbon atoms and/or polyols having 2 to 15 carbon atoms and 2 to 10 hydroxyl groups, and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one consistency regulator and/or thickener.

Suitable consistency regulators are primarily fatty alcohols or hydroxy fatty alcohols having 12 to 22, and preferably 16 to 18, carbon atoms, and also partial glycerides, fatty acids or hydroxy fatty acids. Preference is given to a combination of these substances with alkyl oligoglucosides and/or fatty acid N-methylglucamides of identical chain length and/or

polyglycerol poly-12-hydroxystearates. Suitable thickeners are, for example, Aerosil grades (hydrophilic silicas), polysaccharides, in particular xanthan gum, guar guar, agar agar, alginates and tyloses, carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose and hydroxypropylcellulose, and also relatively high molecular weight polyethylene glycol mono- and diesters of fatty acids, polyacrylates (e.g. Carbopols[®] and Pemulen grades from Goodrich; Synthalens[®] from Sigma; Keltrol grades from Kelco; Sepigel grades from Seppic; Salcare grades from Allied Colloids), polyacrylamides, polymers, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone. Bentonites, such as, for example, Bentone[®] Gel VS 5PC (Rheox), which is a mixture of cyclopentasiloxane, disteardimonium hectorite and propylene carbonate, have also proven to be particularly effective. Also suitable are surfactants, such as, for example, ethoxylated fatty acid glycerides, esters of fatty acids with polyols such as, for example, pentaerythritol or trimethylolpropane, fatty alcohol ethoxylates having a narrowed homologue distribution or alkyl oligoglucosides, and electrolytes such as sodium chloride and ammonium chloride.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one superfatting agent.

Superfatting agents which can be used are substances such as, for example, lanolin and lecithin, and polyethoxylated or acylated lanolin and lecithin derivatives, polyol fatty acid esters, monoglycerides and fatty acid alkanolamides, the latter also serving as foam stabilizers.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one stabilizer.

Stabilizers which can be used are metal salts of fatty acids, such as, for example, magnesium, aluminium and/or zinc stearate or ricinoleate.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one polymer.

Suitable cationic polymers are, for example, cationic cellulose derivatives, such as, for example, a quaternized hydroxyethylcellulose obtainable under the name Polymer JR 400[®]

from Amerchol, cationic starch, copolymers of diallylammonium salts and acrylamides, quaternized vinylpyrrolidone-vinylimidazole polymers, such as, for example, Luviquat[®] (BASF), condensation products of polyglycols and amines, quaternized collagen polypeptides, such as, for example, lauryldimonium hydroxypropyl hydrolyzed collagen (Lamequat[®]L/Grünau), quaternized wheat polypeptides, polyethyleneimine, cationic silicone polymers, such as, for example, amodimethicones, copolymers of adipic acid and dimethylaminohydroxy-propyldiethylenetriamine (Cartaretins[®]/Sandoz), copolymers of acrylic acid with dimethyldiallylammonium chloride (Merquat[®] 550/Chemvicon), polyaminopolyamides, and crosslinked water-soluble polymers thereof, cationic chitin derivatives, such as, for example, quaternized chitosan, optionally in microcrystalline dispersion, condensation products from dihaloalkyls, such as, for example, dibromobutane with bisdialkylamines, such as, for example, bis-dimethylamino-1,3-propane, cationic guar gum, such as, for example, Jaguar[®] CBS, Jaguar[®] C-17, Jaguar[®] C-16 from Celanese, quaternized ammonium salt polymers, such as, for example, Mirapol[®] A-15, Mirapol[®] AD-1, Mirapol[®] AZ-1 from Miranol.

Suitable anionic, zwitterionic, amphoteric and nonionic polymers are, for example, vinyl acetate-crotonic acid copolymers, vinylpyrrolidone-vinyl acrylate copolymers, vinyl acetate-butyl maleate-isobornyl acrylate copolymers, methyl vinyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymers and esters thereof, uncrosslinked polyacrylic acids and polyacrylic acids crosslinked with polyols, acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride-acrylate copolymers, octylacrylamide-methyl methacrylate-tert-butylaminoethyl methacrylate-2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate copolymers, polyvinylpyrrolidone, vinylpyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymers, vinylpyrrolidone-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-vinylcaprolactam terpolymers, and optionally derivatized cellulose ethers and silicones.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one silicone compound.

Suitable silicone compounds are, for example, dimethylpolysiloxanes, methylphenylpolysiloxanes, cyclic silicones, and amino-, fatty acid-, alcohol-, polyether-, epoxy-, fluorine-, glycoside- and/or alkyl-modified silicone compounds, which can either be liquid or in resin form at room temperature. Also suitable are simethicones, which are

mixtures of dimethicones having an average chain length of from 200 to 300 dimethylsiloxane units and hydrogenated silicates.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one UV photoprotective filter.

UV photoprotective factors are, for example, to be understood as meaning organic substances (photoprotective filters) which are liquid or crystalline at room temperature and which are able to absorb ultraviolet rays and give off the absorbed energy again in the form of longer-wavelength radiation, e.g. heat. UVB filters can be oil-soluble or water-soluble. Examples of oil-soluble substances are:

- 3-benzylidenecamphor or 3-benzylidenenorcamphor and derivatives thereof, e.g. 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor;
- 4-aminobenzoic acid derivatives, preferably 2-ethylhexyl 4-(dimethylamino)benzoate, 2-octyl 4-(dimethylamino)benzoate and amyl 4-(dimethylamino)benzoate;
- esters of cinnamic acid, preferably 2-ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate, propyl 4-methoxycinnamate, isoamyl 4-methoxycinnamate, 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-phenylcinnamate (octocrylene);
- esters of salicylic acid, preferably 2-ethylhexyl salicylate, 4-isopropylbenzyl salicylate, homomenthyl salicylate;
- derivatives of benzophenone, preferably 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone, 2,2'-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone;
- esters of benzalmalonic acid, preferably di-2-ethylhexyl 4-methoxybenzalmalonate;
- triazine derivatives, such as, for example, 2,4,6-trianilino(p-carbo-2'-ethyl-1'-hexyloxy)-1,3,5-triazine and octyltriazone or dioctylbutamidotriazone (Uvasorb[®] HEB);
- propane-1,3-diones, such as, for example, 1-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-3-(4'-methoxyphenyl)propane-1,3-dione;
- ketotricyclo(5.2.1.0)decane derivatives.

Suitable water-soluble substances are:

- 2-phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulphonic acid and the alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium, alkylammonium, alkanolammonium and glucammonium salts thereof;

- sulphonic acid derivatives of benzophenones, preferably 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulphonic acid and its salts;
- sulphonic acid derivatives of 3-benzylidenecamphor, such as, for example, 4-(2-oxo-3-bornylidenemethyl)benzenesulphonic acid and 2-methyl-5-(2-oxo-3-bornylidene)sulphonic acid and salts thereof.

Suitable typical UV-A filters are, in particular, derivatives of benzoylmethane, such as, for example, 1-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)-3-(4'-methoxyphenyl)propane-1,3-dione, 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane (Parsol[®] 1789), 1-phenyl-3-(4'-isopropylphenyl)propane-1,3-dione, and enamine compounds. The UV-A and UV-B filters can of course also be used in mixtures. Particularly favourable combinations consist of the derivatives of benzoylmethane, e.g. 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydi-benzoylmethane (Parsol[®] 1789) and 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-phenylcinnamate (octocrylene) in combination with esters of cinnamic acid, preferably 2-ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate and/or propyl 4-methoxycinnamate and/or isoamyl 4-methoxycinnamate. Advantageously, such combinations are combined with water-soluble filters such as, for example, 2-phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulphonic acid and their alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium, alkylammonium, alkanolammonium and glucammonium salts.

As well as said soluble substances, insoluble light protection pigments, namely finely dispersed metal oxides or salts, are also suitable for this purpose. Examples of suitable metal oxides are, in particular, zinc oxide and titanium dioxide and also oxides of iron, zirconium, silicon, manganese, aluminium and cerium, and mixtures thereof. Salts which may be used are silicates (talc), barium sulphate or zinc stearate. The oxides and salts are used in the form of the pigments for skincare and skin-protective emulsions and decorative cosmetics. The particles here should have an average diameter of less than 100 nm, preferably between 5 and 50 nm and in particular between 15 and 30 nm. They can have a spherical shape, but it is also possible to use particles which have an ellipsoidal shape or a shape deviating in some other way from the spherical form. The pigments can also be surface-treated, i.e. hydrophilicized or hydrophobicized. Typical examples are coated titanium dioxides, such as, for example, titanium dioxide T 805 (Degussa) or Eusolex[®] T2000 (Merck). Suitable hydrophobic coating agents are here primarily silicones and, specifically in this case, trialkoxyoctylsilanes or simethicones. In sunscreens, preference is given to using so-called micro- or nanopigments. Preference is given to using micronized zinc oxide.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one biogenic active ingredient and/or antioxidant.

Biogenic active ingredients are understood as meaning, for example, tocopherol, tocopherol acetate, tocopherol palmitate, ascorbic acid, (deoxy)ribonucleic acid and fragmentation products thereof, β -glucans, retinol, bisabolol, allantoin, phytantriol, panthenol, AHA acids, amino acids, ceramides, pseudoceramides, essential oils, plant extracts, such as, for example, prunus extract, bambara nut extract and vitamin complexes.

Antioxidants interrupt the photochemical reaction chain which is triggered when UV radiation penetrates the skin. Typical examples thereof are amino acids (e.g. glycine, histidine, tyrosine, tryptophan) and derivatives thereof, imidazoles (e.g. urocanic acid) and derivatives thereof, peptides, such as D,L-carnosine, D-carnosine, L-carnosine and derivatives thereof (e.g. anserine), carotenoids, carotenes (e.g. α -carotene, β -carotene, lycopene) and derivatives thereof, chlorogenic acid and derivatives thereof, lipoic acid and derivatives thereof (e.g. dihydrolipoic acid), aurothioglucose, propylthiouracil and other thiols (e.g. thioredoxin, glutathione, cysteine, cystine, cystamine and the glycosyl, N-acetyl, methyl, ethyl, propyl, amyl, butyl and lauryl, palmitoyl, oleyl, γ -linoleyl, cholesteryl and glyceryl esters thereof) and salts thereof, dilauryl thiodipropionate, distearyl thiodipropionate, thiodipropionic acid and derivatives thereof (esters, ethers, peptides, lipids, nucleotides, nucleosides and salts), and sulphoximine compounds (e.g. buthionine sulphoximines, homocysteine sulphoximine, buthionine sulphones, penta-, hexa-, heptathionine sulphoximine) in very low tolerated doses (e.g. pmol to μ mol/kg), and also (metal) chelating agents (e.g. α -hydroxy fatty acids, palmitic acid, phytic acid, lactoferrin), α -hydroxy acids (e.g. citric acid, lactic acid, malic acid), humic acid, bile acid, bile extracts, bilirubin, biliverdin, EDTA, EGTA and derivatives thereof, unsaturated fatty acids and derivatives thereof (e.g. γ -linolenic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid), folic acid and derivatives thereof, ubiquinone and ubiquinol and derivatives thereof, vitamin C and derivatives (e.g. ascorbyl palmitate, Mg ascorbyl phosphate, ascorbyl acetate), tocopherols and derivatives (e.g. vitamin E acetate), vitamin A and derivatives (vitamin A palmitate), and coniferyl benzoate of gum benzoin, rutic acid and derivatives thereof, α -glycosylrutin, ferulic acid, furfurylidene-glucitol, carnosine, butylhydroxytoluene, butylhydroxyanisole, nordihydroguaiacic acid, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, trihydroxybutyrophenone, uric acid and derivatives

thereof, mannose and derivatives thereof, superoxide dismutase, zinc and derivatives thereof (e.g. ZnO, ZnSO₄) selenium and derivatives thereof (e.g. selenomethionine), stilbenes and derivatives thereof (e.g. stilbene oxide, trans-stilbene oxide) and the derivatives (salts, esters, ethers, sugars, nucleotides, nucleosides, peptides and lipids) of said active ingredients which are suitable according to the invention.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one anti-microbial agent and/or preservative.

Suitable antimicrobial agents are, in principle, all substances effective against gram-positive bacteria, such as, for example, 4-hydroxybenzoic acid and its salts and esters, N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)urea, 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether (triclosan), 4-chloro-3,5-dimethylphenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(6-bromo-4-chlorophenol), 3-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)phenol, 2-benzyl-4-chlorophenol, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)-1,2-propanediol, 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, chlorhexidine, 3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide (TTC), antibacterial fragrances, thymol, thyme oil, eugenol, oil of cloves, menthol, mint oil, farnesol, phenoxyethanol, glycerol monocaprate, glycerol monocaprylate, glycerol monolaurate (GML), diglycerol monocaprate (DMC), salicylic acid N-alkylamides, such as, for example, N-octylsalicylamide or N-decylsalicylamide.

Suitable preservatives are, for example, phenoxy ethanol, formaldehyde solution, parabens, pentanediol or sorbic acid, and the silver complexes known under the name Surfacins[®], and also the other classes of substance listed in Annex 6, Part A and B of the Cosmetics Directive.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one film former.

Customary film formers are, for example, chitosan, microcrystalline chitosan, quaternized chitosan, polyvinylpyrrolidone, vinylpyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymers, polymers of the acrylic acid series, quaternary cellulose derivatives, collagen, hyaluronic acid and salts thereof, and similar compounds.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one

swelling agent.

The swelling agents for aqueous phases may be montmorillonites, clay mineral substances, Pemulen, and alkyl-modified Carbopol grades (Goodrich). Other suitable polymers and swelling agents are given in the review by **R. Lochhead in Cosm. Toil. 108, 95 (1993)**.

In one embodiment of the invention the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one hydrotrophic agent.

To improve the flow behaviour, it is also possible to use hydrotropic agents, such as, for example, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, or polyols. Polyols which are suitable here preferably have 2 to 15 carbon atoms and at least two hydroxyl groups. The polyols can also contain further functional groups, in particular amino groups, or be modified with nitrogen. Typical examples are

- glycerol;
- alkylene glycols, such as, for example, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, and polyethylene glycols with an average molecular weight of from 100 to 1 000 daltons;
- technical-grade oligoglycerol mixtures with a degree of self-condensation of from 1.5 to 10, such as, for example, technical-grade diglycerol mixtures with a diglycerol content of from 40 to 50% by weight;
- methylol compounds, such as, in particular, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane, trimethylolbutane, pentaerythritol and dipentaerythritol;
- lower alkyl glucosides, in particular those having 1 to 8 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical, such as, for example, methyl and butyl glucoside;
- sugar alcohols having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, such as, for example, sorbitol or mannitol,
- sugars having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, such as, for example, glucose or sucrose;
- amino sugars, such as, for example, glucamine;
- dialcohol amines, such as diethanolamine or 2-amino-1,3-propanediol.

The total amount of further components can be 1 to 50% by weight, preferably 5 to 40% by weight, based on the compositions. The compositions can be prepared by customary cold or hot processes; preference is given to using the phase-inversion temperature method.

EXAMPLES

Melanogenesis inhibition assay

Melanocytes (B16 cell line) are inoculated in standard medium of cell culture with fetal calf serum (FCS). After an incubation of 3 days at 37°C and CO₂=5%, growth medium is exchanged for standard medium with a range of concentrations for the compound to be tested and a control without ingredient. After an incubation of 3 days, the level of melanin is measured by recording the optical density at 475 nm. After washing the cells by a balanced salt, and homogenization in a solution of 0.1 M NaOH, the number of viable cells is determined by the level of cellular proteins (Bradford's method).

The results are expressed in % against control (cell culture medium without compound) as a mean on 1 to 3 assays, each in triplicate.

Table 1: Rate of cellular proteins & melanin in % / control (mean of 1 to 3 assays in triplicate):

	Dose % (w/v)	Protein level	Melanin level
Control	-	100	100
1-amino-3-phenylurea	0.001	95	79
	0.003	94	47
	0.01	104	19
1-amino-3-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)urea	0.001	103	98
	0.003	99	87
1-amino-1-methyl-3-phenylurea	0.001	102	92
	0.003	99	88

1-amino-3-phenylurea (synonym: 4-Phenylsemicarbazide) [CAS 537-47-3], 1-amino-3-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)urea (synonym: 4-(2,4-Xylyl)semicarbazide) [CAS 201137-86-2], and 1-amino-1-methyl-3-phenylurea (synonym : 2-Methyl-4-phenylsemicarbazide) [CAS 19102-24-0] are available from Sigma-Aldrich.

The results demonstrated that tested compounds according to formula (I) has decreased in a dose dependent manner the rate of melanin synthesis in melanocytes, without any cytotoxic effect.

Mushroom tyrosinase inhibition assay

In the melanin biosynthesis pathway, tyrosinase is a key enzyme catalyzing the initial steps: the oxidation of tyrosine into dihydroxyphenylalanine (DOPA) and of DOPA into Dopaquinone.

In phosphate buffer at pH 6.8, DOPA is mixed with a range of concentration of the compound to be tested, and a control without compound. After addition of mushroom tyrosinase, oxidation of DOPA is recorded by measuring OD at 475 nm during 30 sec.

The % of tyrosinase inhibition is expressed in % against control as a mean of 2-3 assays.

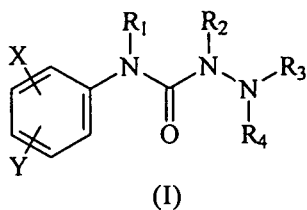
Table 2: tyrosinase inhibition

	Dose % (w/v)	% of tyrosinase inhibition
Control	-	0
1-amino-3-phenylurea	0.0001	31
	0.001	55
	0.01	89

The results demonstrated that tested compound according to formula (I) has inhibited tyrosinase in a dose dependent manner.

CLAIMS

1. Use of the substance of formula (I)



or salts thereof

wherein

- R1, R2, R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), C3 alkyl, C4 alkyl, C5 alkyl and C6 alkyl, and
 - X and Y are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), C3 alkyl, C4 alkyl, C5 alkyl and C6 alkyl, halogen, nitro (-NO₂), hydroxy (-OH), methoxy (-OCH₃), ethoxy (-OCH₂CH₃), C3 alkoxy, C4 alkoxy, C5 alkoxy and C6 alkoxy, phenyl (-C₆H₅), benzyl (-CH₂C₆H₅), and benzyloxy (-OCH₂C₆H₅),
 - (a) for the manufacture of cosmetic compositions and/or topical compositions and/or
 - (b) in cosmetic compositions and/or topical compositions for
 - (i) the lightening of the skin and/or
 - (ii) the whitening of the skin and/or
 - (iii) the reduction of pigmentation of the skin and/or
 - (iv) the reduction of hyperpigmentation of the skin and/or
 - (v) the inhibition of melanogenesis in the skin and/or
 - (vi) the prevention and/or retardation of signs of ageing and/or improving the skin appearance of an aged skin.
2. Use according to claim 1, wherein the substance according to formula (I) or a salt thereof is present in an amount of 0.0001 to 10 wt.-% based on the total amount of the composition.

3. Use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
 - R1, R2, R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), n-propyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₃) and isopropyl (-C(CH₃)₂), and/or
 - X and Y are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), fluoro (-F), hydroxy (-OH), methoxy (-OCH₃) and ethoxy (-OCH₂CH₃).

4. Use according to anyone of the preceding claims, wherein
 - R1 = R2 = hydrogen (-H)
 - R3 and R4 are identical and selected from the group consisting of hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), ethyl (-CH₂CH₃), and
 - X = Y = hydrogen (-H).

5. Use according to anyone of the preceding claims, wherein
R1 = R2 = R3 = R4 = X = Y = hydrogen (-H).

6. Substance according to formula (I) or a salt thereof as defined in anyone of the preceding claims for the treatment of a disease connected to a disorder in the pigmentation of the skin.

7. Substance according to claim 6, wherein said disease exhibits an abnormal melanin synthesis and/or secretion.

8. Cosmetic and/or topical composition comprising a substance according to formula (I) or a salt thereof as defined in anyone of the preceding claims 1 to 5.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2009/008463

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A61K8/42 A61Q19/02 A61K31/17 A61P17/00
ADD.

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 A61Q

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

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

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	FR 2 880 022 A (LABORATOIRES MAYOLY SPINDLER) 30 June 2006 (2006-06-30) claims 1,8-14 page 1 - page 8 page 17 - page 21	1-8
Y	EP 1 649 846 A (NEUBOURG SKIN CARE GMBH & CO KG) 26 April 2006 (2006-04-26) claim 1	1-8
A	WO 01/64206 A (INTEGRIDERM INC. ET AL.) 7 September 2001 (2001-09-07) claim 1 page 1 - page 6	1-8
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 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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

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

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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 April 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report

13/04/2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Alvarez Alvarez, C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2009/008463

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 875 604 A (NALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY) 4 November 1998 (1998-11-04) claim 1; table 1 page 1, line 5 - line 21 -----	1-8
A	FR 1 521 959 A (BASF AG) 19 April 1968 (1968-04-19) claim 1 page 3, column 2 -----	1-8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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