



Office de la Propriété
Intellectuelle
du Canada

Un organisme
d'Industrie Canada

Canadian
Intellectual Property
Office

An agency of
Industry Canada

CA 2619959 C 2013/11/12

(11)(21) **2 619 959**

(12) **BREVET CANADIEN
CANADIAN PATENT**

(13) **C**

(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2006/08/29

(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2007/03/08

(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2013/11/12

(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2008/02/20

(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: US 2006/033752

(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2007/027704

(30) Priorité/Priority: 2005/08/29 (US60/712,096)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *A61K 8/36* (2006.01)

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:

LIU, JUE-CHEN, US;
WU, JEFF, US;
CONNEY, ALLAN H., US

(73) Propriétaires/Owners:

JOHNSON & JOHNSON CONSUMER COMPANIES,
INC., US;
RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW
JERSEY, US

(74) Agent: SMART & BIGGAR

(54) Titre : EXCIPIENT DE POMMADE/CREME NON ONCOGENE POUR APPLICATION TOPIQUE

(54) Title: NON-TUMORIGENIC OINTMENT/CREAM BASE FOR TOPICAL APPLICATION

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A non-tumorigenic skin care composition is provided.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
8 March 2007 (08.03.2007)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2007/027704 A2

(51) International Patent Classification:
A61K 8/36 (2006.01)

(74) Agents: RIGAUT, Kathleen, D. et al.; Dann, Dorfman, Herrell and Skillman, Suite 2400, 1601 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2307 (US).

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2006/033752

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

(22) International Filing Date: 29 August 2006 (29.08.2006)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/712,096 29 August 2005 (29.08.2005) US

(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, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(71) Applicants (*for all designated States except US*): **JOHNSON & JOHNSON CONSUMER COMPANIES, INC.** [US/US]; One Johnson & Johnson Plaza, New Brunswick, NJ 08933 (US). **RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY** [US/US]; Old Queens, Somerset Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08903 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **LIU, Jue-chen** [US/US]; One Johnson & Johnson Plaza, New Brunswick, NJ 08933 (US). **WU, Jeff** [US/US]; One Johnson & Johnson Plaza, New Brunswick, NJ 08933 (US). **CONNEY, Allan, H.** [US/US]; 200 Sayre Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540 (US).

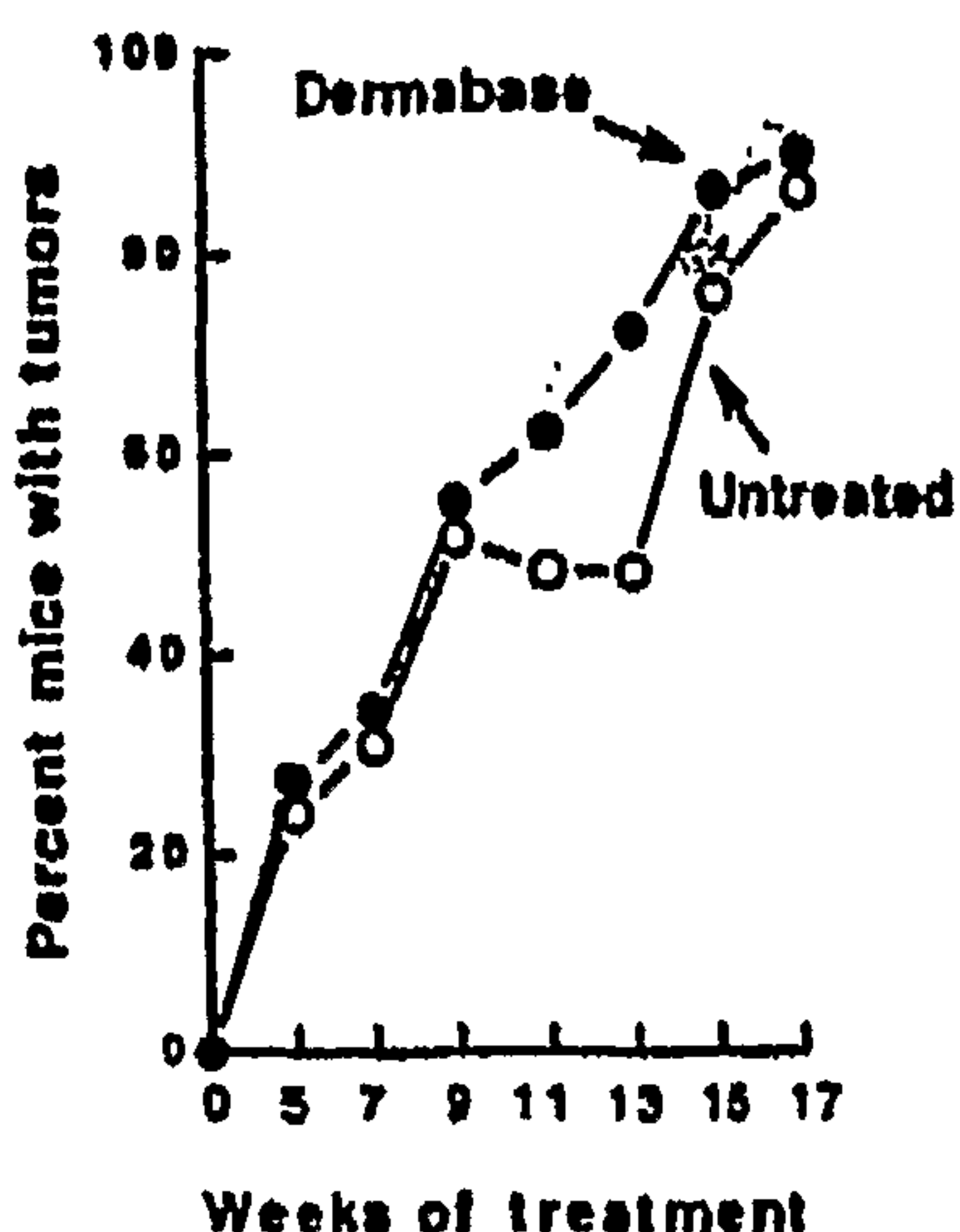
Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: NON-TUMORIGENIC OINTMENT/CREAM BASE FOR TOPICAL APPLICATION

(57) Abstract: A non-tumorigenic skin care composition is provided.



70086-16

**NON-TUMORIGENIC OINTMENT/CREAM BASE FOR TOPICAL
APPLICATION**

Jue-Chen Liu

Jeff Wu

Allan H. Conney

5

10

15

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to skin care compositions. More specifically, the invention relates to improved ointment or cream bases which exhibit reduced tumorigenic properties relative to other conventionally employed ointment/cream formulations.

20

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Several publications and patent documents are cited throughout the specification in order to describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains.

25

Consumers have long desired a moisturizing and conditioning preparation in the form of a hand and body lotion or cream which, when applied, provides cosmetically acceptable tactile properties. Furthermore, because of the wide variety of skin, hair and nail problems faced by consumers, personal care products which can deliver and/or deposit benefit materials that alleviate such problems are highly desirable.

30

Clearly, any such cream or lotion should be non-toxic and safe for repeated application. Surprisingly, the present inventors have discovered that certain of the commercially available creams and lotions are not ideal for repeated application. It is

70086-16

therefore an object of the present invention to provide a superior, non-toxic ointment for use in formulations suitable for delivering beneficial therapeutic agents to the skin of a test subject.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, a composition which lacks tumorigenicity (also referred to herein as "custom blend") is provided, comprising purified water, propylene glycol, stearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, polysorbate 20,
10 isopropyl myristate, C12-15 alkyl benzoate, benzoic acid, glycerin, and sodium hydroxide (pH 5.8).

The topical compositions of the present invention may be used for a variety of uses, including, but not limited to, treating, cleansing, beautifying, or covering the skin or hair of a human. The compositions, thus, may be made into a wide variety of
15 product types. These include, but are not limited to lotions, powders, masks, creams, gels, milky lotions, sticks, sprays, ointments, pastes, mousses, shampoos, cosmetics, and dermal patches. Products include, but are not limited to, lip balms, moisturizing and sunscreen lotions/creams, skin cleansing compositions (e.g., facial scrubs), and body mists.

20 In yet another embodiment, the compositions of the invention may further comprise a therapeutic agent. Such agents include, without limitation, sunscreens, anti-aging agents, chemotherapeutic agents, chemopreventative agents, steroids, anti-inflammatory agents, pigment modulating agents, exfoliating agents, wound-healing agents, anti-irritation agents, anti-cellulite agents, anti-fungal agents, anti-bacterial
25 agents, moisturizing agents, emollients and anti-viral agents.

The composition may also comprise a nutrient, such as vitamins, essential amino acids, and essential fatty acids. Exemplary vitamins include, without limitation, Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, and Vitamin E.

70086-16

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a non-tumorigenic topical composition comprising water, glycerin, propylene glycol, stearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, polysorbate 20, isopropyl myristate, C12-15 alkyl benzoate, and benzoic acid.

- 5 According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of producing a non-tumorigenic skin care composition comprising the steps of
- 10 a) mixing water, propylene glycol and glycerin and heating the resulting mixture to 75-80°C with stirring; b) mixing polysorbate 20, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, isopropyl myristate, C12-15 alkyl benzoate and benzoic acid and heating the resulting mixture to about 75°C with
- 10 stirring; c) mixing the contents of a) and b) with stirring for a suitable time period at about 75°C; d) cooling down the mixture of c) to approximately 30°C; and e) adjusting the pH of the mixture of c) to approximately 5.9 with NaOH, thereby producing a non-tumorigenic skin care composition.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 15 Figures 1A-1C are a series of graphs showing the tumorigenic effects of topical administration of Dermabase on high risk mice (Exp. 1).

Figures 2A-2C are a series of graphs showing the tumorigenic effects of topical administration of water on high risk mice (Exp. 2).

Figures 3A-3C are a series of graphs showing the tumorigenic effects of topical administration of Dermabase in a repeat of the experiment shown in Figure 1 (Exp. 2; note: this experiment included the use of topical water as a control).

Figures 4A-4C are a series of graphs showing the tumorigenic effects of topical administration of Dermovan on high risk mice (Exp. 2).

Figures 5A-5C are a series of graphs showing the tumorigenic effects of topical administration of Eucerin on high risk mice (Exp. 2).

Figures 6A-6C are a series of graphs showing the tumorigenic effects of topical administration of Vanicream on high risk mice (Exp. 2).

Figures 7A-7C are a series of graphs showing the tumorigenic effects of topical administration of the composition of the invention on high risk mice (Exp. 2).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The ingredients of Dermabase, (purified water, mineral oil, petrolatum, cetostearyl alcohol, propylene glycol, sodium laurel sulfate, isopropyl palmitate, imidazolidinyl urea, methylparaben and propylparaben) are substances that are believed to be safe and are used in many dermatological preparations. Additionally, the ingredients in other creams, such as Dermovan, Eucerin, and Vanicream were also considered safe for repeated topical use. One goal of our present research is to formulate new ointment based therapeutic and preventative agents. Before creating these formulations we wanted to ensure that the use of conventional creams, such as Dermabase, as a carrier vehicle was clinically safe. The data presented below indicate that many conventionally used ointments and creams are not suitable for delivery of therapeutically beneficial agents See Figures 1-7 and Tables 1 and 2. Accordingly, a safer ointment vehicle has been developed.

The following materials and methods are provided to facilitate the practice of the present invention.

Determination of Tumorigenicity:

Female SKH-1 hairless mice were treated with UVB (30mJ/cm²) twice a week for 20 weeks to obtain tumor free "high risk" mice. The mice were then untreated,
 5 treated topically with water (100μl) or with the indicated ointment/cream (100mg) once a day, 5 days a week for 17 weeks in the absence of further treatment with UVB. The data in Figures 1-7 are expressed as the mean ± S.E. Statistical analyses of differences in pair-wise regression slopes of rates of change with time were determined for tumors per mouse and for tumors volume per mouse and are indicated.
 10 The statistical analysis of percent mice with tumors was based on a comparison of tumor free distribution between the two groups by the log rank test. The lack of a p-value for the comparison of the curves in Figure 7 indicates a lack of statistical significance (p>0.05).

The following examples are provided to illustrate certain embodiments of the
 15 invention. They are not intended to limit the invention in any way.

EXAMPLE I

The composition of the invention is prepared as follows:

Water, propylene glycol and glycerin are added to a beaker according to the
 20 formula proportions. The contents are then heated to 75-80°C with mixing. Polysorbate 20, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, isopropyl myristate, stearyl alcohol, C12-15 alkyl benzoate and benzoic acid at the indicated proportions are then added into a second beaker and mixed with heating at 75 °C. The contents of the second beaker are then added to the first beaker and the contents heated for an additional 10
 25 minutes at 75 °C with stirring. The mixture is cooled to approximately 30 °C and the pH adjusted to 5.9 using 20% NaOH.

The components of the skin care composition may be present in the formulation in the following ranges.

30		% (wt/wt)
	Water	55-70
	Glycerin	0.02-20
	Propylene glycol	0.1-30
	Stearyl alcohol	3-15

70086-16

	Cetyl alcohol	0.1-15
	Polysorbate 20	0.1-5
	Isopropyl myristate	0.01-3
	C12-C15 Alkyl benzoate	0.01-5
5	Benzoic acid	0.01-1

A suitable pH is between 4 and 8, with 5-7 being preferred.

A preferred non-tumorigenic topical composition in accordance with the invention has the following formulation:

		% (wt/wt)
10	Water	64.90
	Propylene Glycol	20.0
	Glycerin	0.20
	Stearyl Alcohol	8.50
	Cetyl Alcohol	3.00
15	Polysorbate 20	2.00
	Isopropyl Myristate	1.00
	C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate	0.20
	Benzoic Acid	0.20
	Total	100.00

20

In another embodiment, the composition has the following formulation:

	Water	64.90
	Propylene Glycol	0.20
25	Glycerin	20.00
	Stearyl Alcohol	8.50
	Cetyl Alcohol	3.00
	Polysorbate 20	2.00
	Isopropyl Myristate	1.00
30	C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate	0.20 and
	Benzoic Acid	0.20 and having a pH of about 6.

70086-16

EXAMPLE 2

In our initial study (Experiment 1), Dermabase was tested for tumorigenic activity in UVB pretreated "high risk" mice prior to doing extensive studies using Dermabase as a delivery vehicle for therapeutic agents in humans. In a preliminary study, we treated SKH-1 hairless mice with UVB (30 mJ/cm²) twice a week for 20 weeks to obtain "high risk" mice without tumors but with a high risk of developing skin tumors during the subsequent 20 weeks. One group of these "high risk" mice was treated for 18 weeks with approximately 100 mg of the indicated ointment or cream topically once a day, 5 days a week, in the absence of further treatment with UVB, and the control group was untreated. In this study and in subsequent studies with the ointment/cream bases, we used a Q-tip to gently rub the ointments or creams into the dorsal epidermis. The results of gross tumor counts during the course of the study indicated that Dermabase had tumorigenic activity in UVB-pretreated mice (See

Figure 1A-C and Figure 3 A-C) and careful histological examination of the epidermis of these mice indicated that treatment of the "high risk" mice with Dermabase for 18 weeks caused an increase in (a) the percentage of mice with squamous cell carcinomas, (b) the number of keratoacanthomas and squamous cell carcinomas per mouse and (c) the size of squamous cell carcinomas per mouse, when compared with untreated mice. See Tables 1 and 2. These results indicate that Dermabase is unsuitable for use as a delivery vehicle in humans, particularly in patients at risk for developing cancer. Thus, a new topical composition in accordance with the invention has been developed which does not promote tumorigenesis in high risk mice previously exposed to UVB.

In a second carcinogenesis experiment (Exp. 2), UVB-pretreated "high risk" mice were treated topically with approximately 100 mg of Dermabase (i.e., repeating experiment 1), Dermovan, Eucerin Original Moisturizing Cream (Eucerin), Vanicream, and the specially formulated composition of the invention. Each of the foregoing was applied once a day, 5 days a week. In this study, we have two control groups - one group is untreated and the other group is treated topically with approximately 100 μ L of water once a day 5 days a week to control for the stress of removal of the mice from their cages and gently rubbing their backs with a Q-tip as was done with the various ointment bases.

Table 1. Stimulatory effect of topical applications of Dermabase cream on the formation of skin tumors in high risk SKH-1 mice previously treated with ultraviolet B light

Treatment	No. of mice	Squamous cell papillomas		Keratoacanthomas		Total nonmalignant tumors		Squamous cell carcinomas		Total tumors	
		Percent of mice with tumors	Tumors per mouse	Percent of mice with tumors	Tumors per mouse	Percent of mice with tumors	Tumors per mouse	Percent of mice with tumors	Tumors per mouse	Percent of mice with tumors	Tumors per mouse
Untreated	29	10	0.10±0.06	86	6.41±1.16	86	6.52±1.19	24	0.41±0.15	86	6.93±1.28
Dermabase	28	7	0.11±0.08	96	11.36±1.37 ^a (77)	96	11.46±1.39 ^a (76)	50 ^b (108)	0.93±0.22 ^b (127)	96	12.39±1.53 ^a (79)

Female SKH-1 mice (7-8 weeks old) were irradiated with UVB (30 mJ/cm²) twice weekly for 20 weeks, and UVB irradiation was stopped. These tumor-free mice with a high risk of developing skin tumors were untreated or treated topically with 100 mg of Dermabase cream once a day five days a week for 17 weeks. The mice were sacrificed at 18 weeks after the last dose of UVB, and all tumors were characterized by histopathology studies. Each value is the mean ± SE, and the numbers in parentheses represent percent increase.
Statistically different from the untreated control group (ap<0.0001, bp=0.021).

Table 2. Effect of topical applications of Dermabase cream on the size of tumors in high risk SKH-1 mice previously treated with ultraviolet B light

Treatment	No. of mice	Squamous cell papillomas		Keratoacanthomas		Total nonmalignant tumors		Squamous cell carcinomas		Total tumors	
		Tumor volume per tumor (mm ³)	Tumor volume per mouse (mm ³)	Tumor volume per tumor (mm ³)	Tumor volume per mouse (mm ³)	Tumor volume per tumor (mm ³)	Tumor volume per mouse (mm ³)	Tumor volume per tumor (mm ³)	Tumor volume per mouse (mm ³)	Tumor volume per tumor (mm ³)	Tumor volume per mouse (mm ³)
Untreated	29	20.0±16.7	2.1±1.8	4.7±1.0	29.9±9.5	4.9±1.0	32.0±9.9	45.5±10.2	18.8±8.1	7.3±1.3	50.8±14.7
Dermabase	28	28.8±25.3	3.1±2.8	4.3±0.6	48.9±10.6 ^c (64)	4.5±0.6	52.0±11.9 ^d (63)	73.2±15.0 (262)	68.0±24.5 ^b (262)	9.7±1.6 (136)	120.0±33.0 ^a (136)

Female SKH-1 mice (7-8 weeks old) were irradiated with UVB (30 mJ/cm²) twice weekly for 20 weeks, and UVB irradiation was stopped. These tumor-free mice with a high risk of developing skin tumors were untreated or treated topically with 100 mg of Dermabase cream once a day five days a week for 17 weeks. The mice were sacrificed at 18 weeks after the last dose of UVB, and all tumors were characterized by histopathology studies (Table 7) and the size of each tumor was determined. Each value is the mean ± SE, and the numbers in parentheses represent percent increase.

Statistically different from the untreated control group (ap=0.032, bp=0.041, cp=0.050, dp=0.062).

Table 3. Effect of topical applications of Custom Blend cream on the formation of skin tumors in high risk SKH-1 mice previously treated with ultraviolet B light

Treatment	No. of mice	Squamous cell papillomas		Keratoacanthomas		Total nonmalignant tumors		Squamous cell carcinomas		Total tumors	
		Percent of mice with tumors	Tumors per mouse	Percent of mice with tumors	Tumors per mouse	Percent of mice with tumors	Tumors per mouse	Percent of mice with tumors	Tumors per mouse	Percent of mice with tumors	Tumors per mouse
Water	30	6.7	0.07±0.05	77	4.30±1.12	77	4.37±1.14	17	0.20±0.09	77	4.57±1.21
Custom Blend	25	4.0	0.04±0.04	72	4.68±1.13	72	4.72±1.13	12	0.16±0.09	72	4.88±1.19

Female SKH-1 mice (7-8 weeks old) were irradiated with UVB (30 mJ/cm²) twice weekly for 20 weeks, and UVB was stopped. These tumor-free mice with a high risk of developing skin tumors were treated topically with 100 µl of water or 100 mg of Custom Blend cream once a day five days a week for 17 weeks. The mice were sacrificed at 18 weeks after the last dose of UVB, and all tumors were characterized by histopathology studies. Each value is the mean ± S.E. No statistically significant differences were observed between the two groups.

Table 4. Effect of topical application of Custom Blend cream on the size of tumors in high risk SKH-1 mice previously treated with ultraviolet B light

Treatment	No. of mice	Squamous cell papillomas		Keratoacanthomas		Total nonmalignant tumors		Squamous cell carcinomas		Total tumors	
		Tumor volume per tumor (mm ³)	Tumor volume per mouse (mm ³)	Tumor volume per tumor (mm ³)	Tumor volume per mouse (mm ³)	Tumor volume per tumor (mm ³)	Tumor volume per mouse (mm ³)	Tumor volume per tumor (mm ³)	Tumor volume per mouse (mm ³)	Tumor volume per tumor (mm ³)	Tumor volume per mouse (mm ³)
Water	30	9.2±5.0	0.6±0.5	3.5±0.7	15.3±4.2	3.6±0.7	15.9±4.3	36.8±11.4	7.4±3.5	5.1±1.0	23.2±6.6
Custom Blend	25	33.5	1.3	3.4±0.8	16.1±5.3	3.7±0.8	17.4±5.3	48.0±28.4	7.7±5.9	5.1±1.3	25.1±9.8

Female SKH-1 mice (7-8 weeks old) were irradiated with UVB (30 mJ/cm²) twice weekly for 20 weeks, and UVB was stopped. These tumor-free mice with a high risk of developing skin tumors were treated topically with 100 µl of water or 100 mg of Custom Blend cream once a day five days a week for 17 weeks. The mice were sacrificed at 18 weeks after the last dose of UVB. All tumors were characterized by histopathology studies (Table 9) and the size of each tumor was determined. Each value is the mean ± S.E. No statistically significant differences were observed between the two groups.

The results of this study indicate that the untreated control group is not different from the water-treated control group and that Dermabase, Dermovan, Eucerin and Vanicream have tumorigenic activity (See Figs. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6). The results also show that the composition of the invention (Fig. 7) has no statistically significant tumorigenic activity ($p>0.05$). This finding was confirmed by histological analysis on mice treated with the composition of the invention. See Tables 3 and 4.

As mentioned above, following treatment, the mice were sacrificed at 18 weeks after the last dose of UVB, and all tumors were characterized by histopathology studies. See Tables 1-4. Several different tumor types were observed. These included squamous cell papillomas, keratocanthomas, non-malignant tumors, and squamous cell carcinomas. Treatment of the mice with Dermabase caused a statistically significant increase in the number and size of keratocanthomas and squamous cell carcinomas per mouse. See Tables 1 and 2. Treatment of the mice with the composition of the invention did not result in a statistically significant increase in the number or size of tumors. See Tables 3 and 4.

A similar experiment was performed comparing tumor formation in mice treated with water or the custom blend of the invention following irradiation as described above. Again, a variety of tumor types were observed. 77% of the irradiated mice treated with water developed tumors as compared to 72% of the mice treated with the custom blend. Tumor volume in both groups was fairly similar (23.2 ± 6.6 vs. 25.1 ± 9.8).

The above results clearly demonstrate that the composition of the invention lacks the capacity to induce tumor formation in high risk mice. Accordingly, the new blend provides a suitable vehicle for delivery of therapeutic agents in humans. Such agents include, without limitation, sunscreens, anti-aging agents, chemotherapeutic agents, chemopreventive agents, exfoliating agents, pigment modulating agents, anti-cellulite agents, wound-healing agents, anti-irritation agents, steroids, anti-inflammatory agents, anti-fungal agents, anti-bacterial agents, moisturizing agents, emollients and anti-viral agents.

The composition may also comprise a nutrient, such as vitamins, essential amino acids, and essential fatty acids. Exemplary vitamins include, without limitation, Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, and Vitamin E.

Protocols and procedures which facilitate formulation of the topical compositions of the invention can be found in Cosmetic Bench Reference 2005,

70086-16

Published by Cosmetics & Toiletries, Allured Publishing Corporation, Illinois, USA, 2005 and in. *International cosmetic ingredient dictionary and handbook*. 10th ed. Edited by Tatra E. Gottschalck and Gerald E. McEwen. Washington, Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, 2004.

5

While certain of the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described and specifically exemplified above, it is not intended that the invention be limited to such embodiments.

10

70086-16

CLAIMS:

1. A non-tumorigenic topical composition comprising water, glycerin, propylene glycol, stearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, polysorbate 20, isopropyl myristate, C12-15 alkyl benzoate, and benzoic acid.
- 5 2. The composition of claim 1, comprising about 0.02-20% glycerin, about 0.1-30% propylene glycol, about 3-15% stearyl alcohol, about 0.1-15% cetyl alcohol, about 0.1-5% polysorbate 20, about 0.01-3% isopropyl myristate, about 0.01-5% C12-15 alkyl benzoate, about 0.01-1% benzoic acid, and water, wherein the pH of said composition is between about 4 to about 8.
- 10 3. The composition of claim 2, comprising the following %(wt/wt) components:

Water	64.90
Propylene Glycol	0.20
Glycerin	20.00
Stearyl Alcohol	8.50
15 Cetyl Alcohol	3.00
Polysorbate 20	2.00
Isopropyl Myristate	1.00
C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate	0.20 and
Benzoic Acid	0.20 and having a pH of about 6.
- 20 4. The composition of claim 1, further comprising at least one of an exfoliating agent, a sunscreen, an anti-aging agent, a chemotherapeutic agent, a chemopreventive agent, a wound-healing agent, an anti-cellulite agent, a pigment modulating agent, an anti-irritation

70086-16

agent, a steroid, an anti-inflammatory agent, an anti-fungal agent, an anti-bacterial agent, a moisturizing agent, an emollient and an anti-viral agent.

5. The composition of claim 1, further comprising vitamins, essential amino acids, and essential fatty acids.

5 6. A method of producing a non-tumorigenic skin care composition comprising the steps of

a) mixing water, propylene glycol and glycerin and heating the resulting mixture to 75-80°C with stirring;

10 b) mixing polysorbate 20, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, isopropyl myristate, C12-15 alkyl benzoate and benzoic acid and heating the resulting mixture to about 75°C with stirring;

c) mixing the contents of a) and b) with stirring for a suitable time period at about 75°C;

d) cooling down the mixture of c) to approximately 30°C; and

15 e) adjusting the pH of the mixture of c) to approximately 5.9 with NaOH, thereby producing a non-tumorigenic skin care composition.

Effect of Topical Applications of Dermabase on Skin Tumorigenesis in High Risk Mice (Exp. 1)

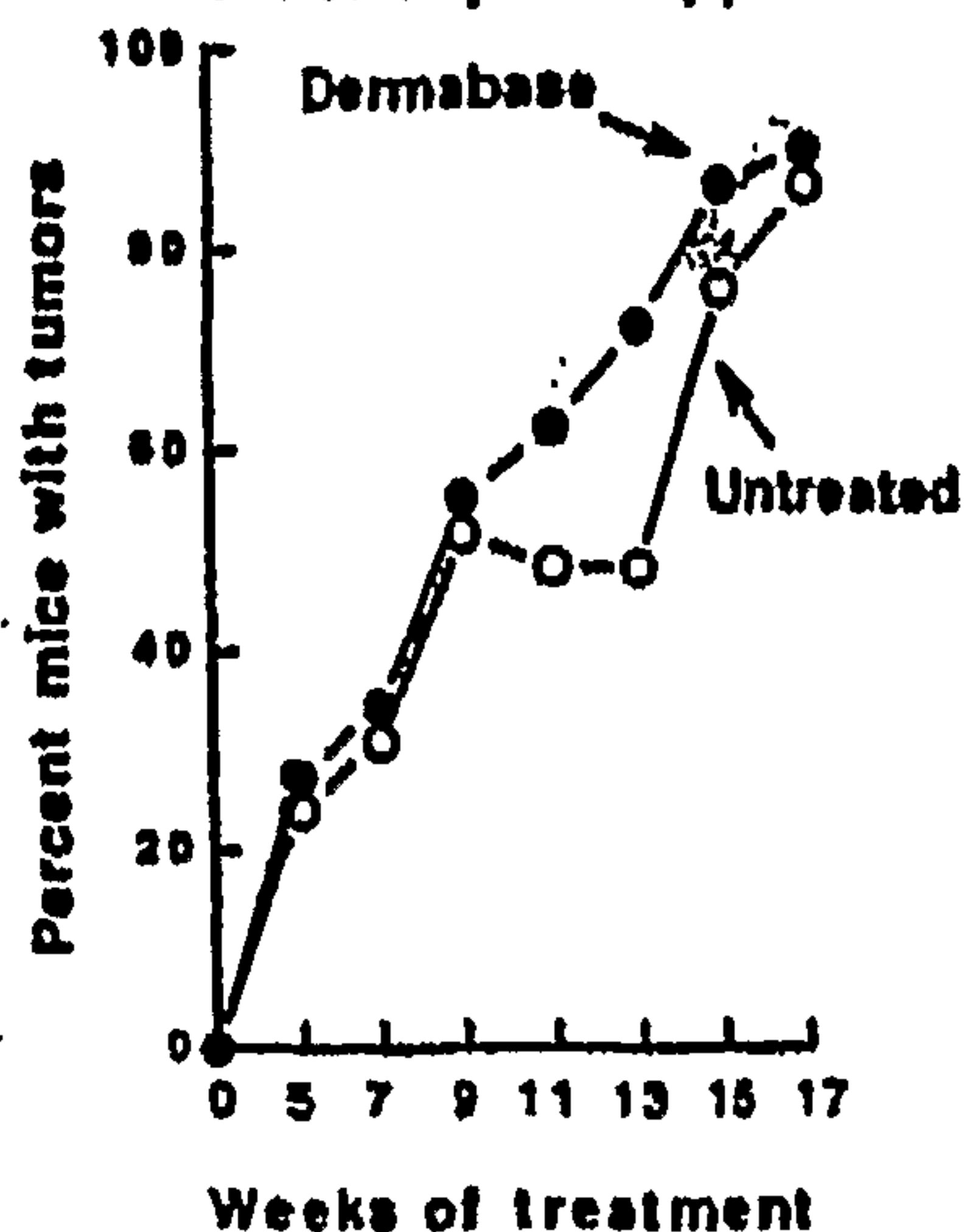


Fig. 1A

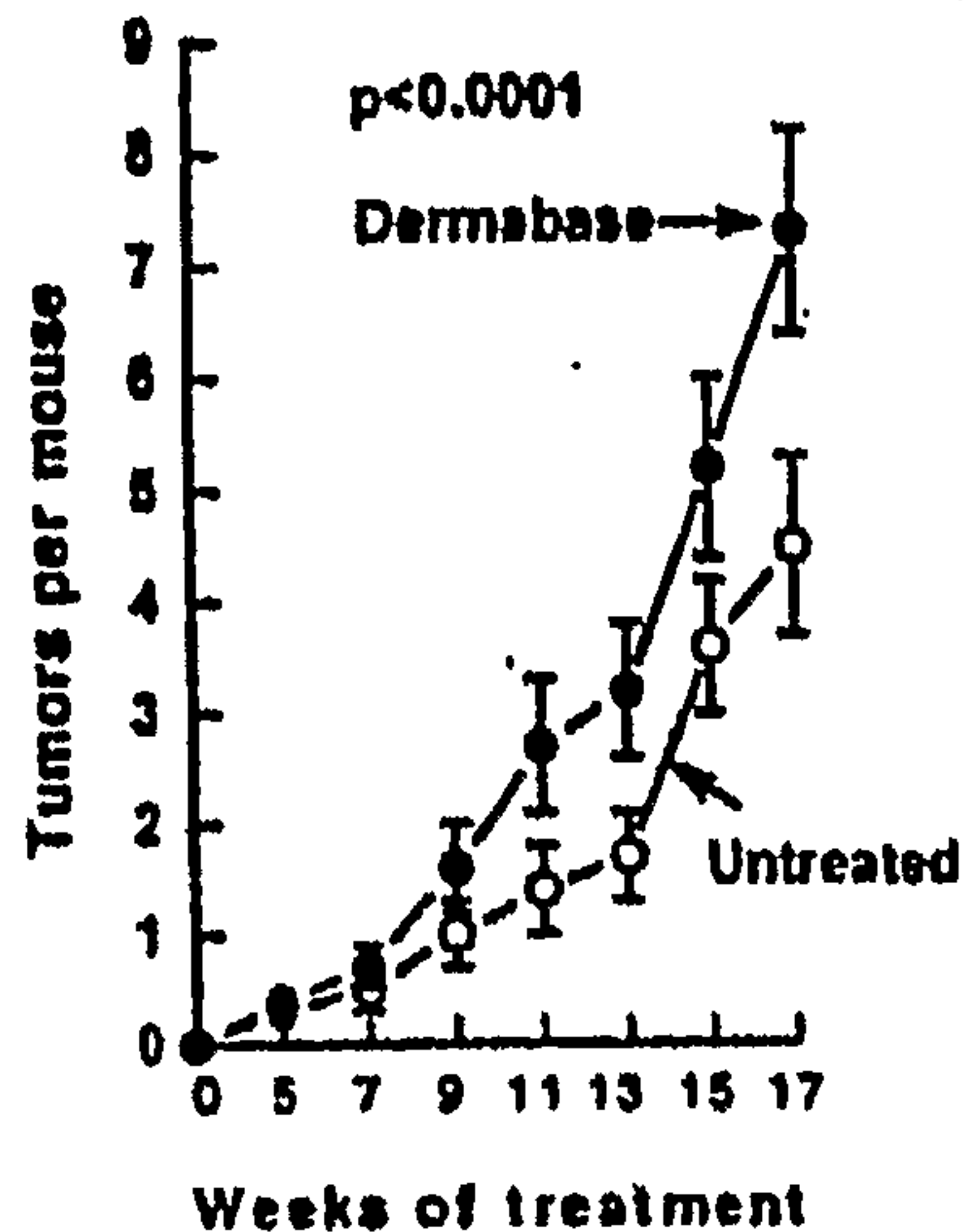


Fig. 1B

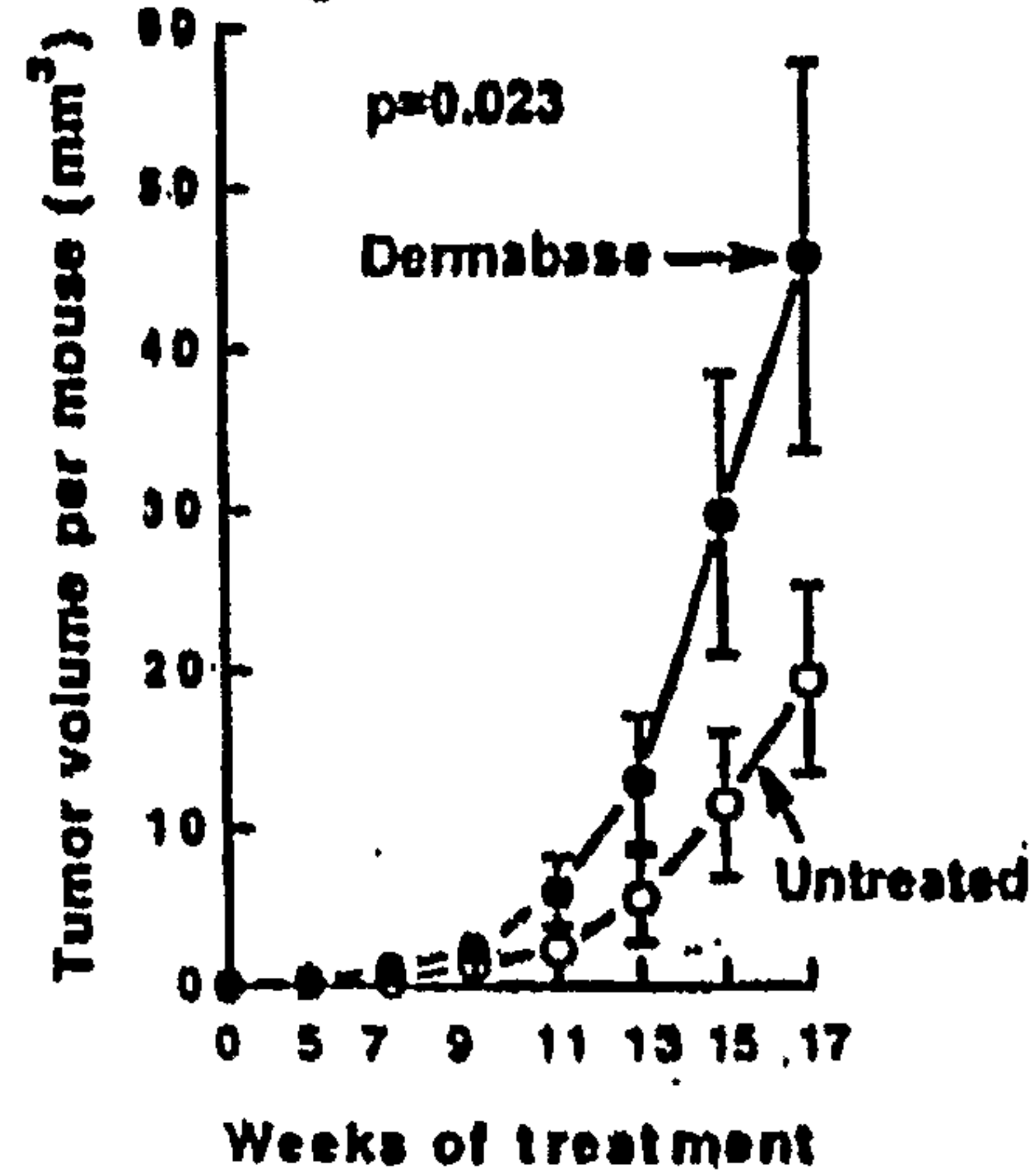


Fig. 1C

Effect of Topical Applications of Water in Skin Tumorigenesis in High Risk Mice (Exp. 2)

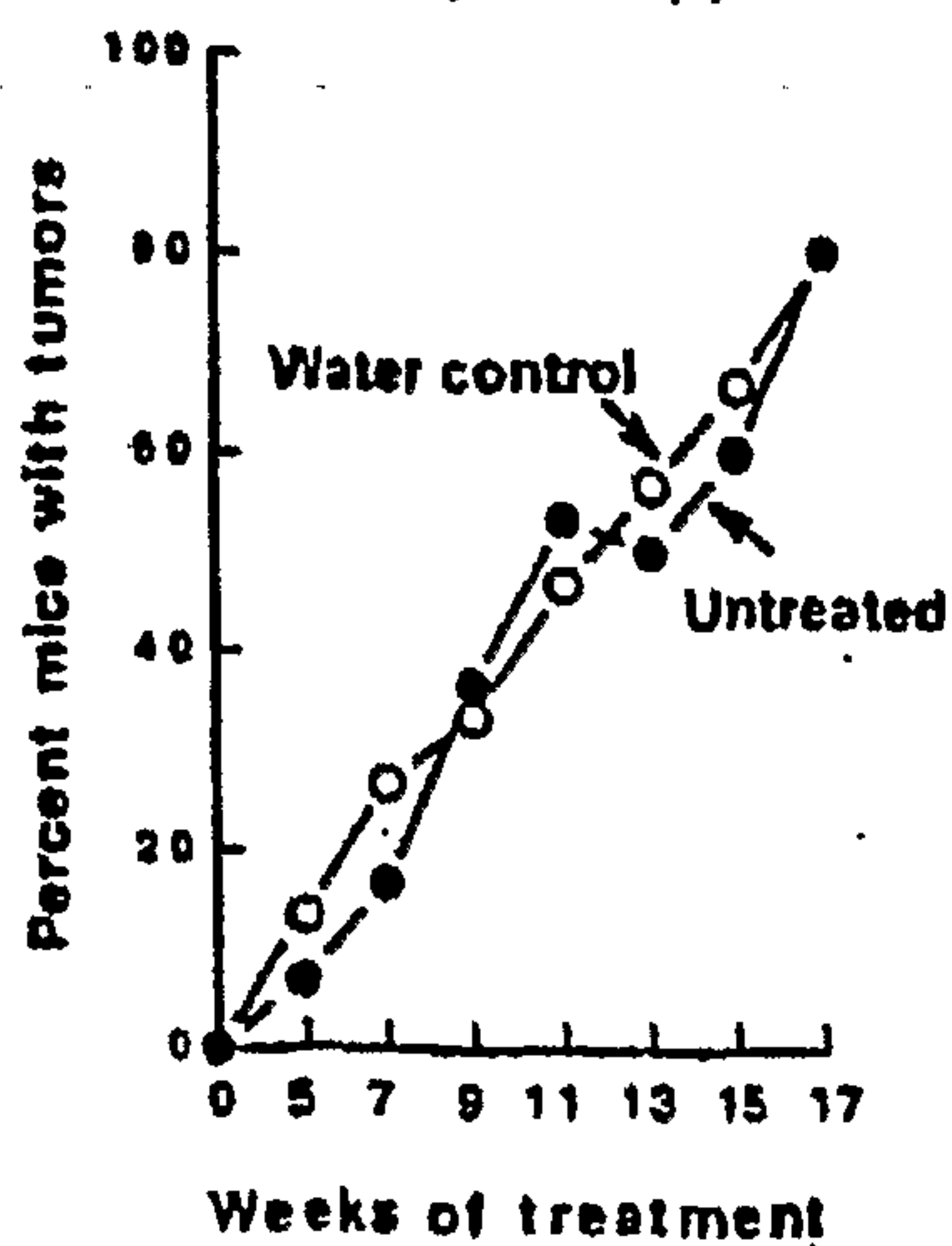


Fig. 2A

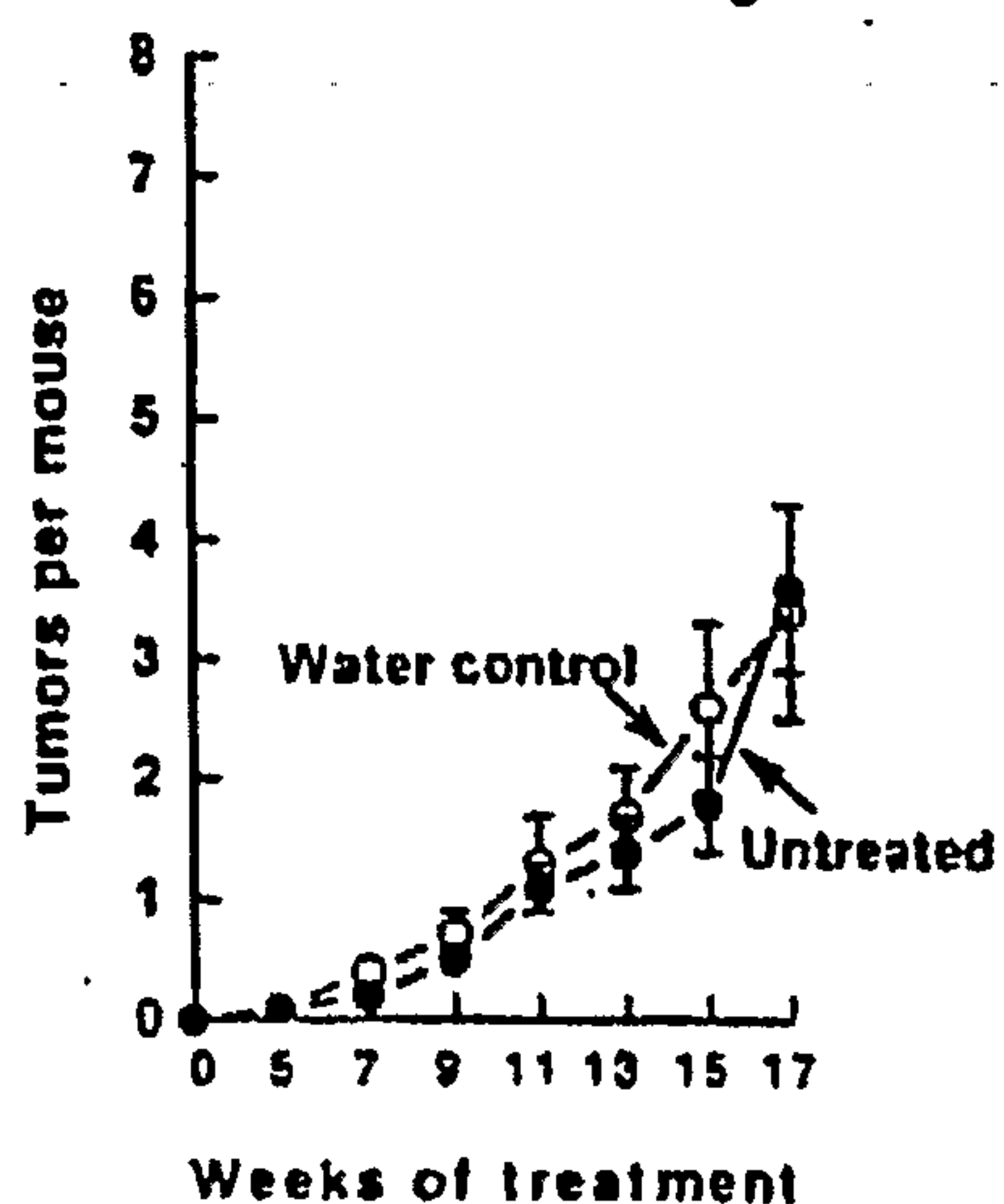


Fig. 2B

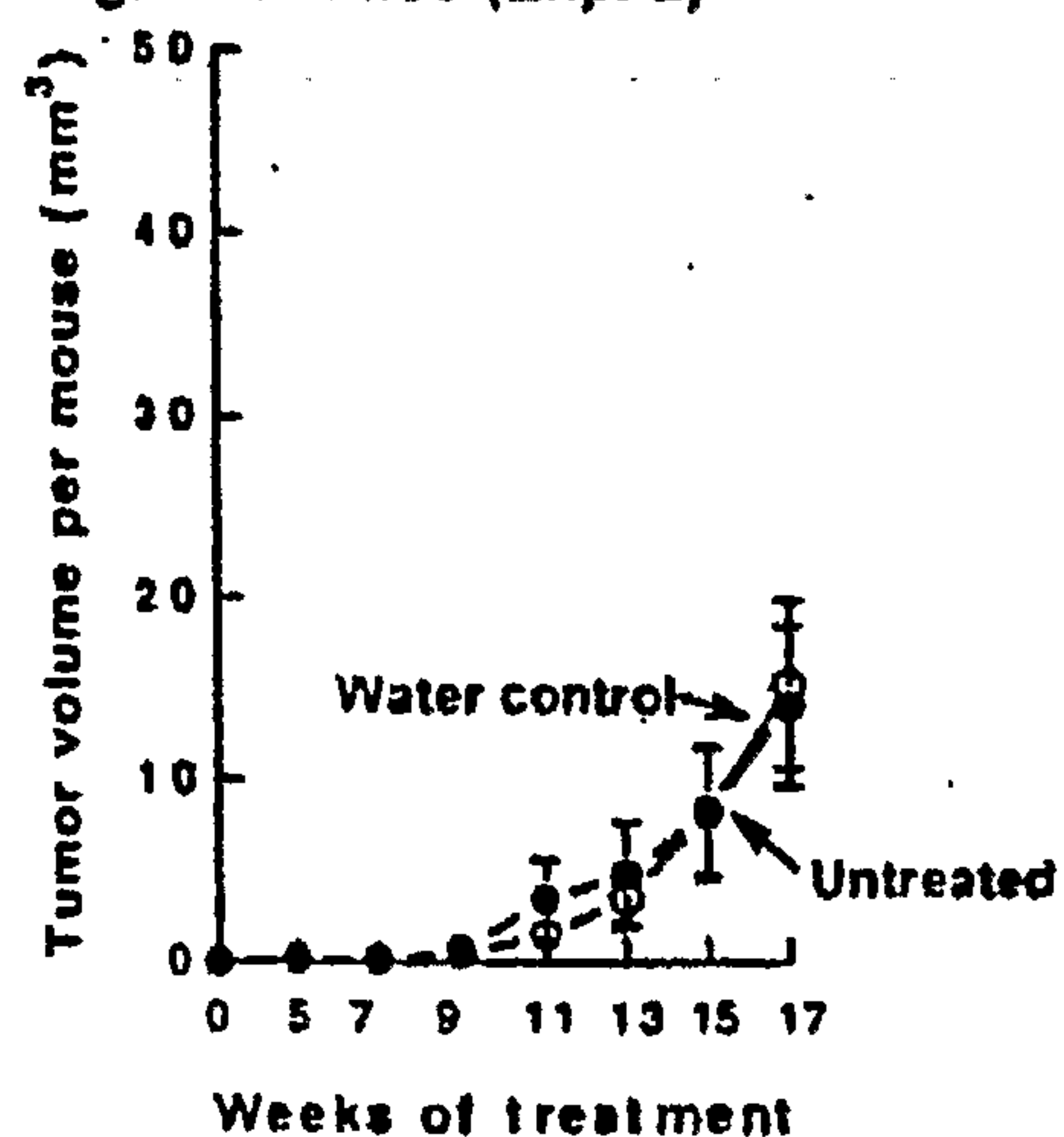


Fig. 2C

Effect of Topical Applications of Dermabase on Skin Tumorigenesis in High Risk Mice (Exp. 2)

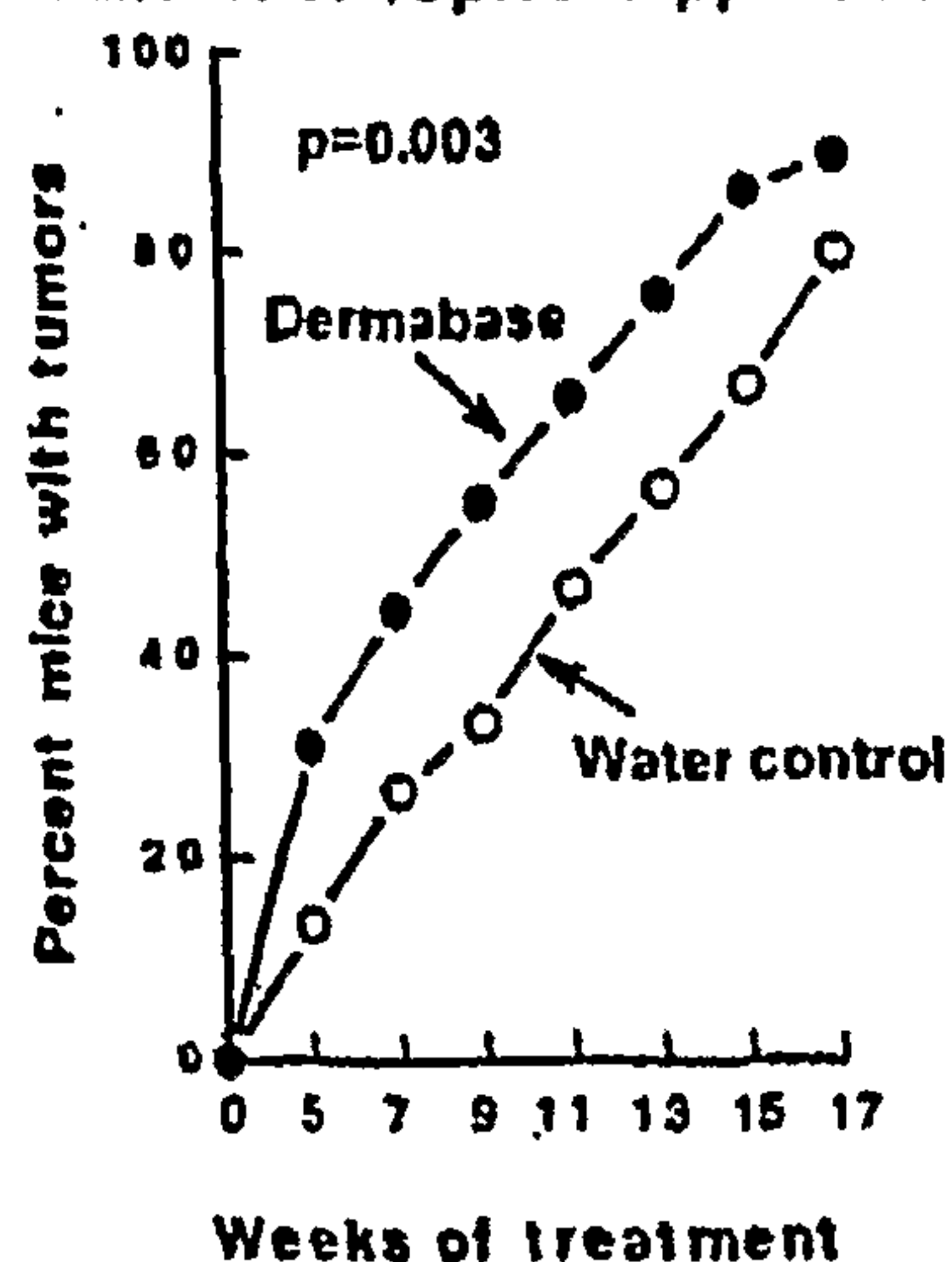


Fig. 3A

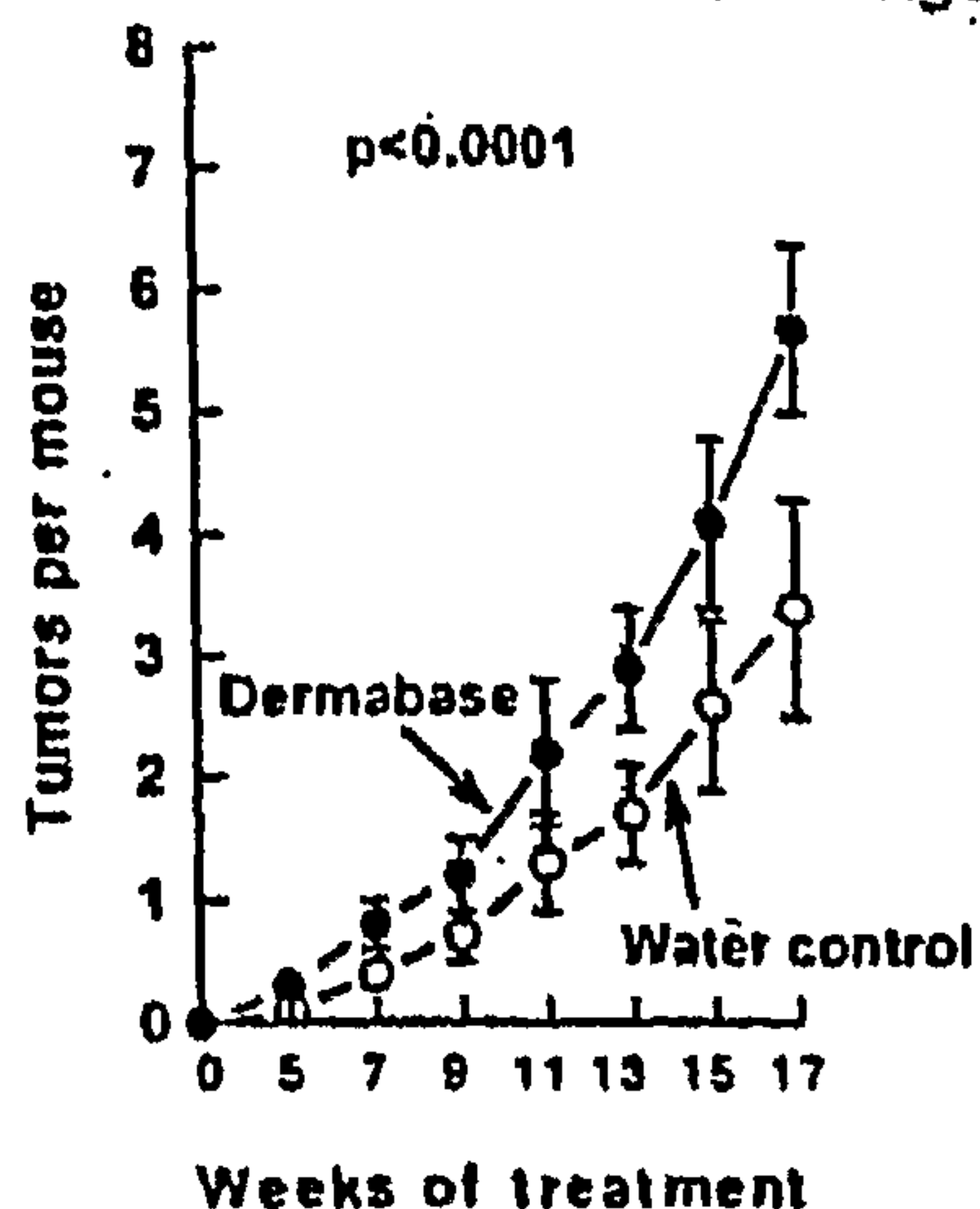


Fig. 3B

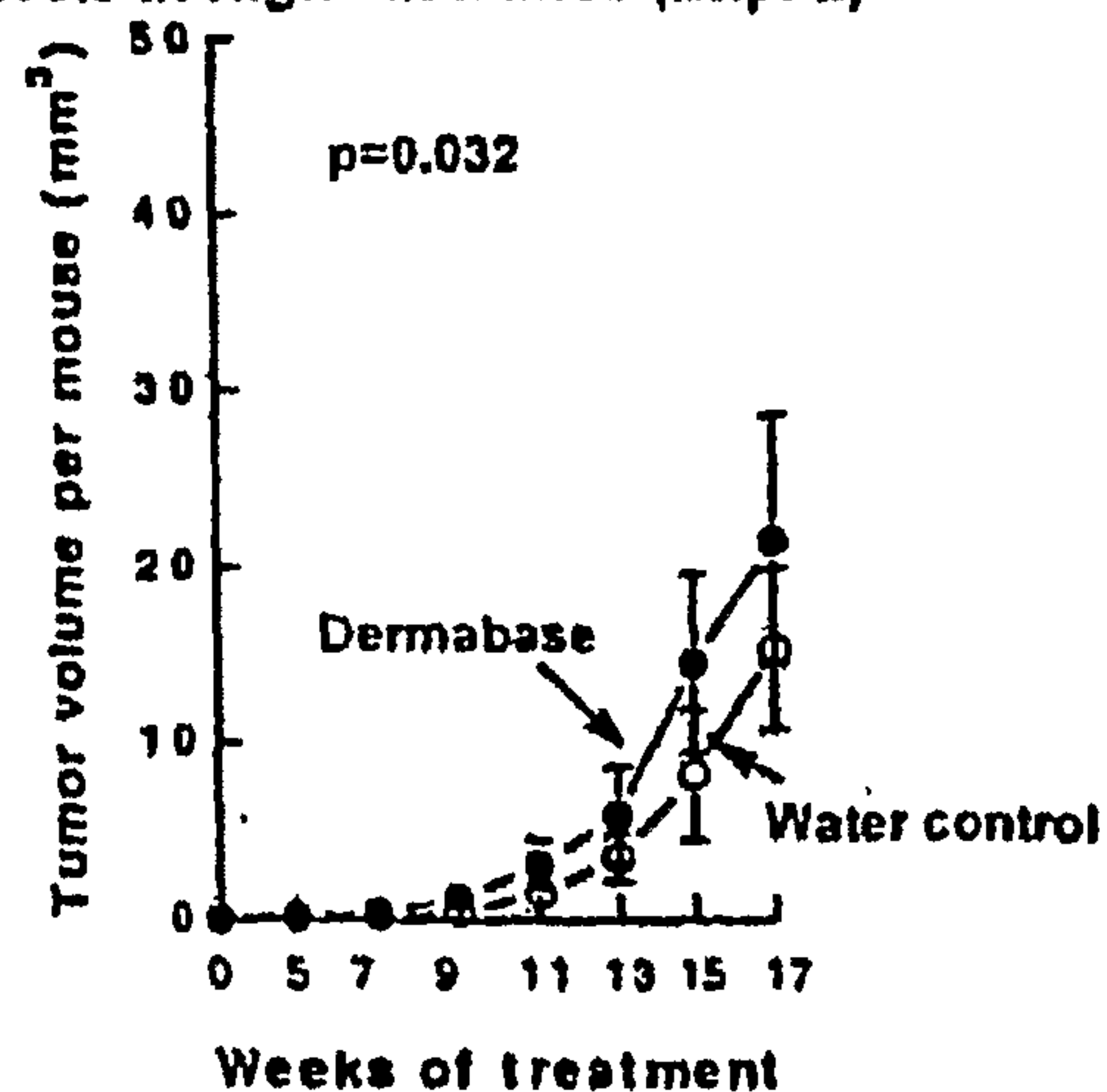


Fig. 3C

Effect of Topical Applications of Dermovan on Skin tumorigenesis in High Risk Mice (Exp. 2)

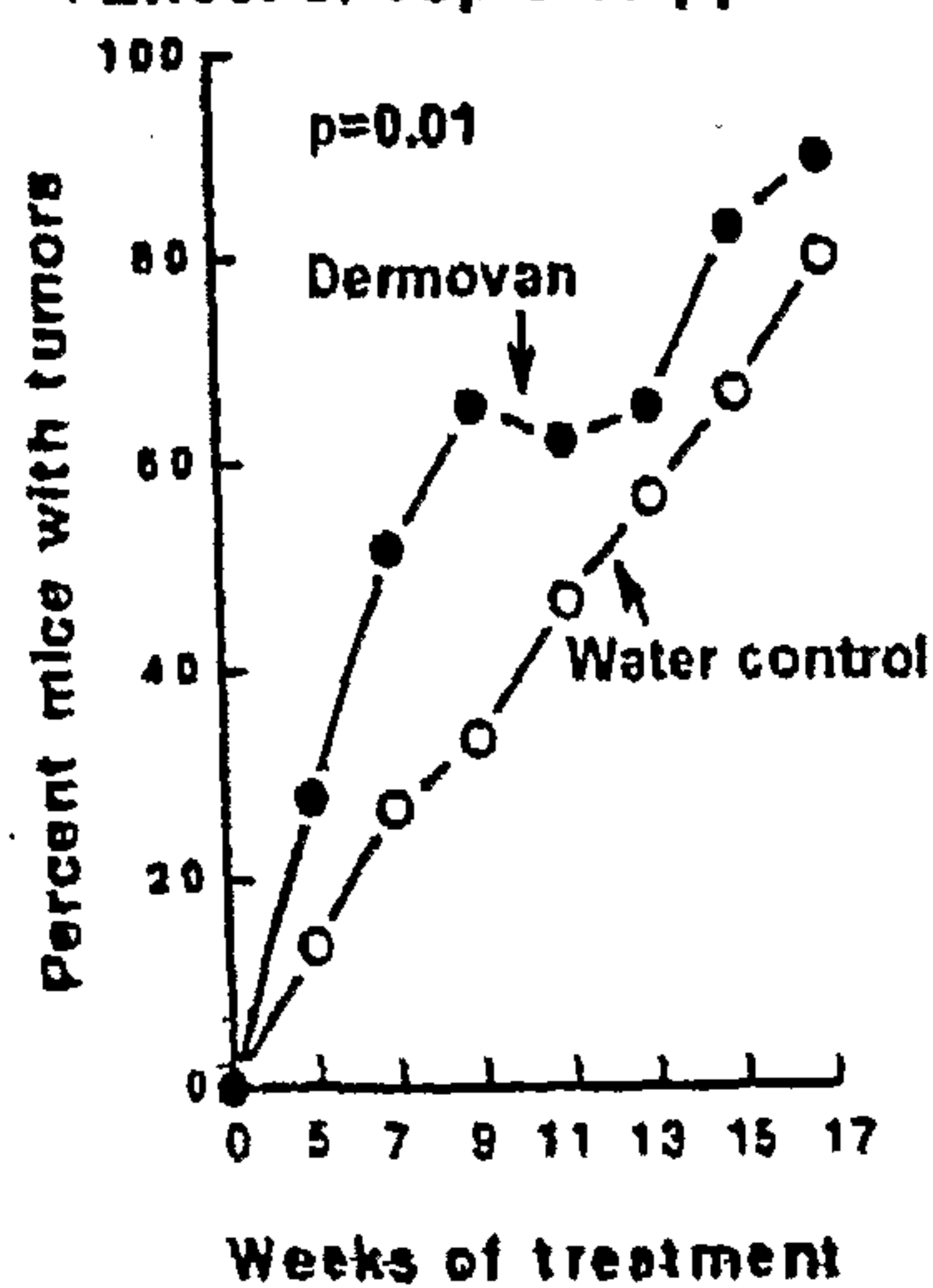


Fig. 4A

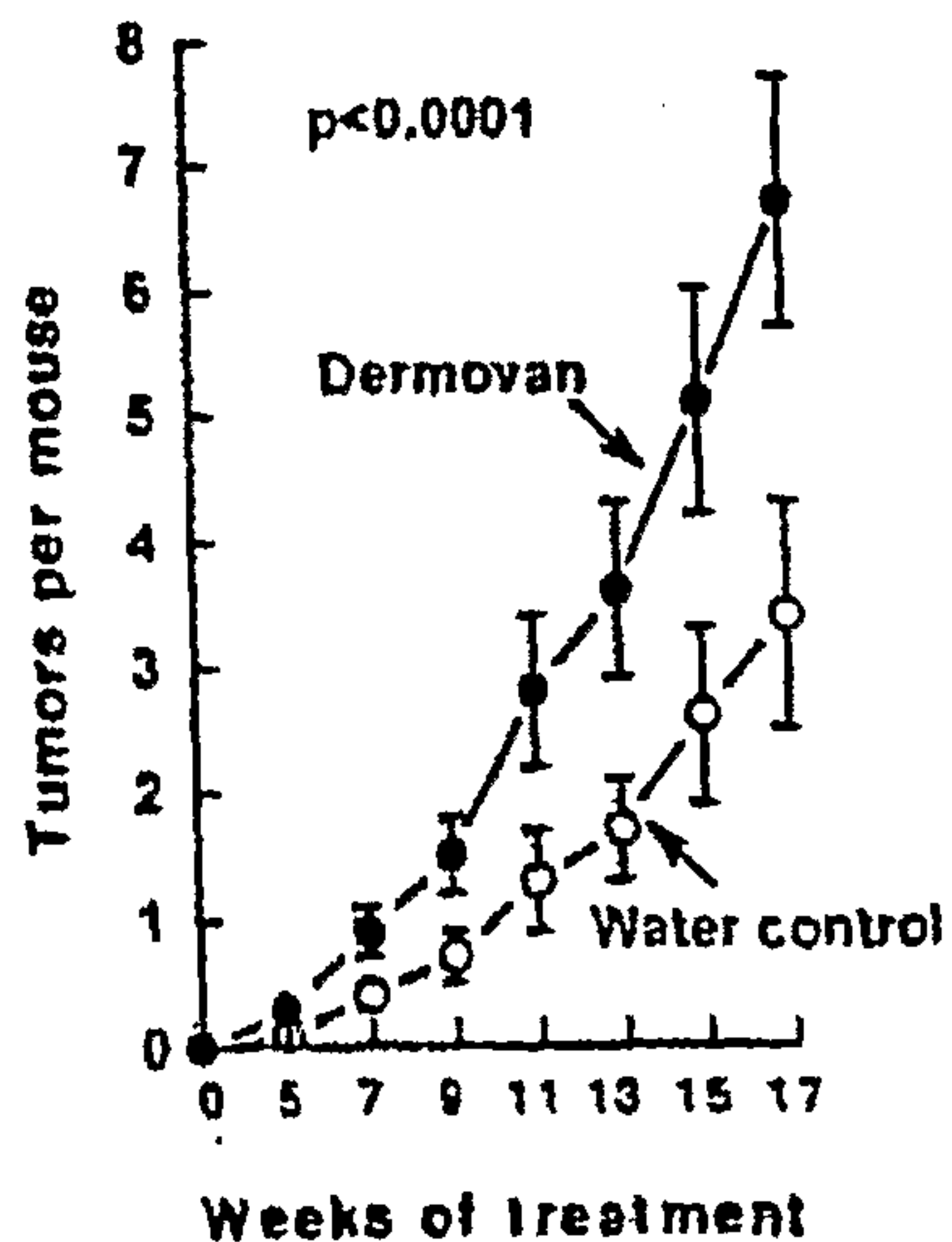


Fig. 4B

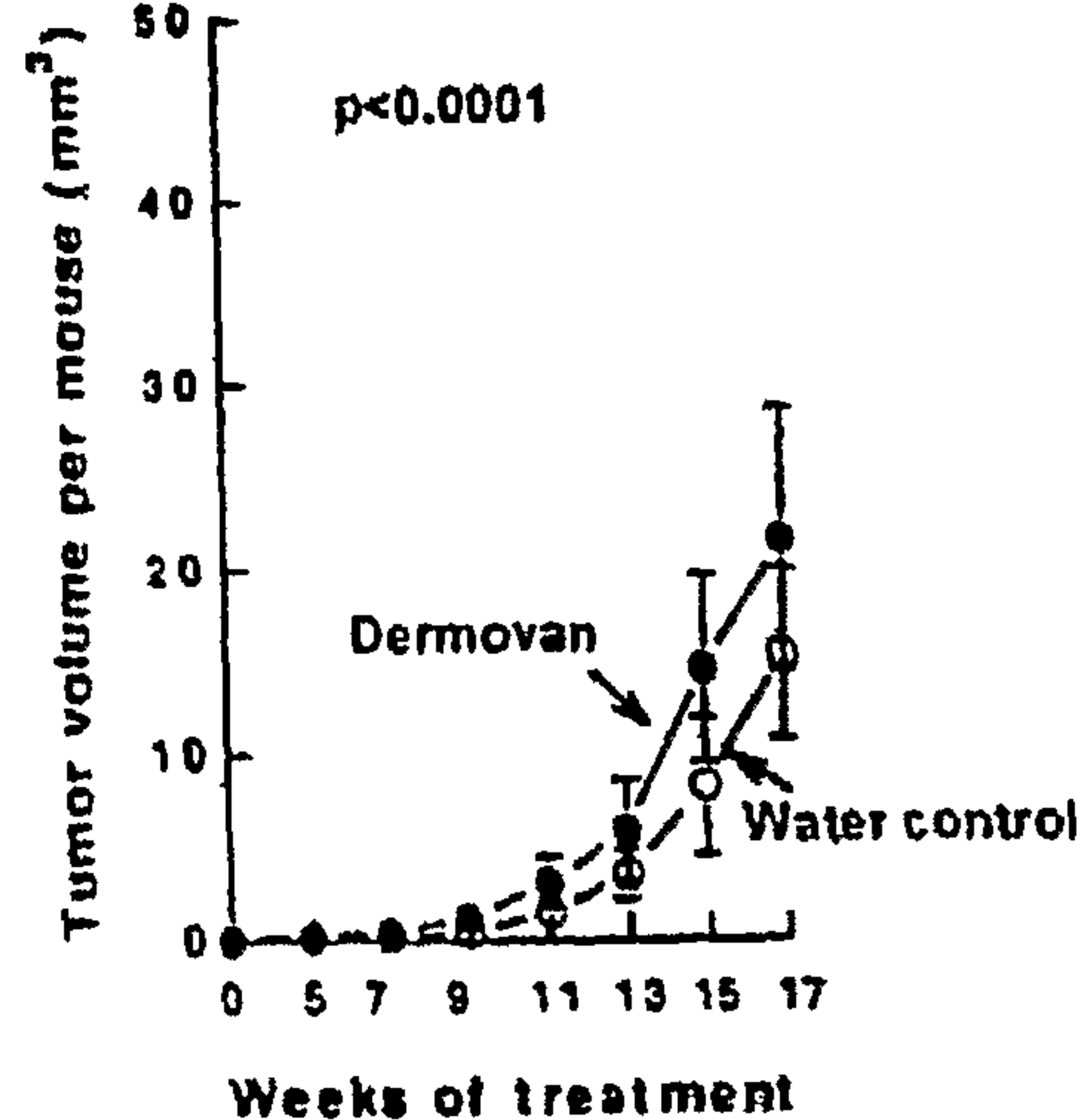


Fig. 4C

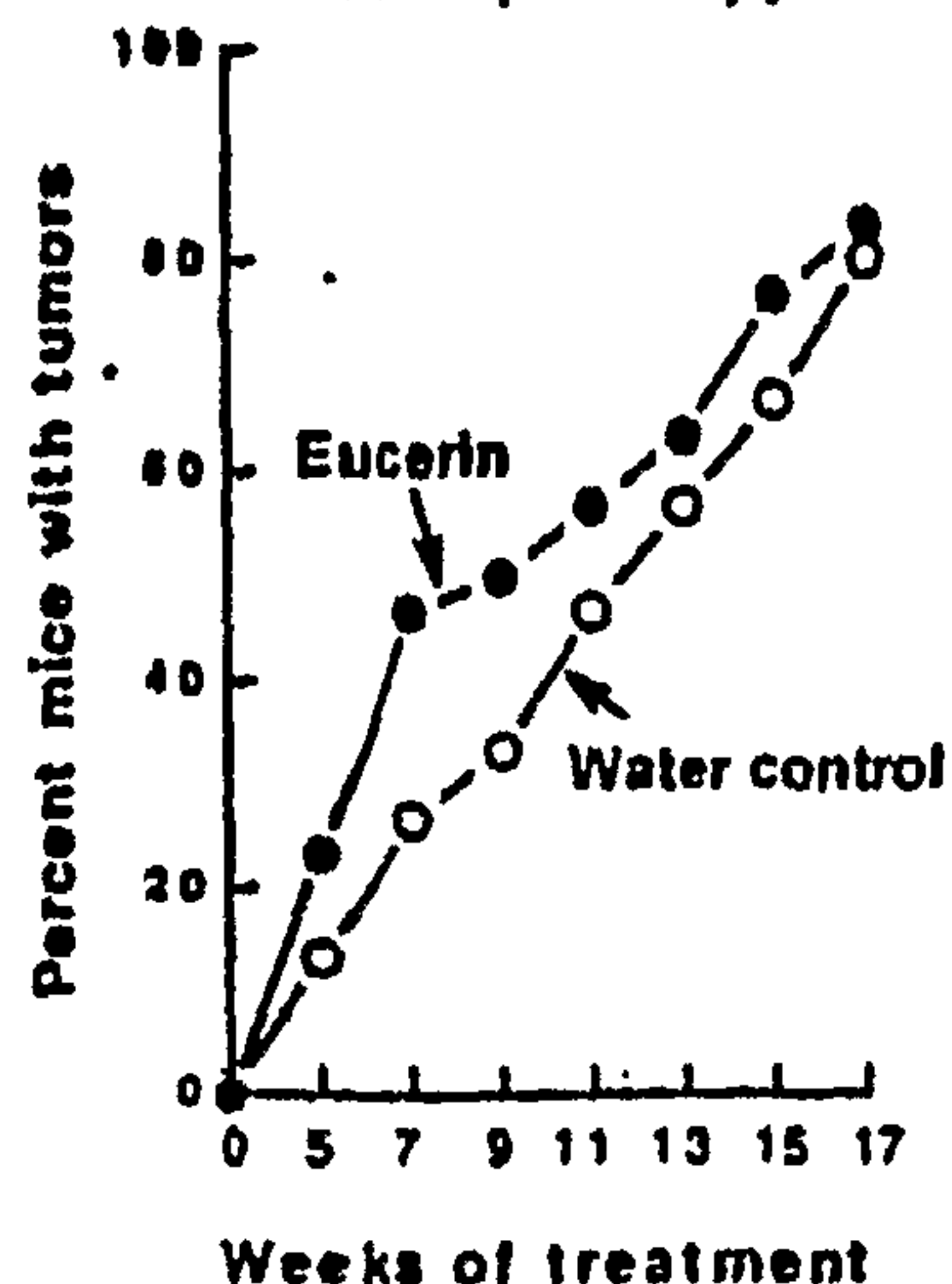
Effect of Topical Applications of Eucerin on Skin Tumorigenesis in High Risk Mice (Exp. 2)

Fig. 5A

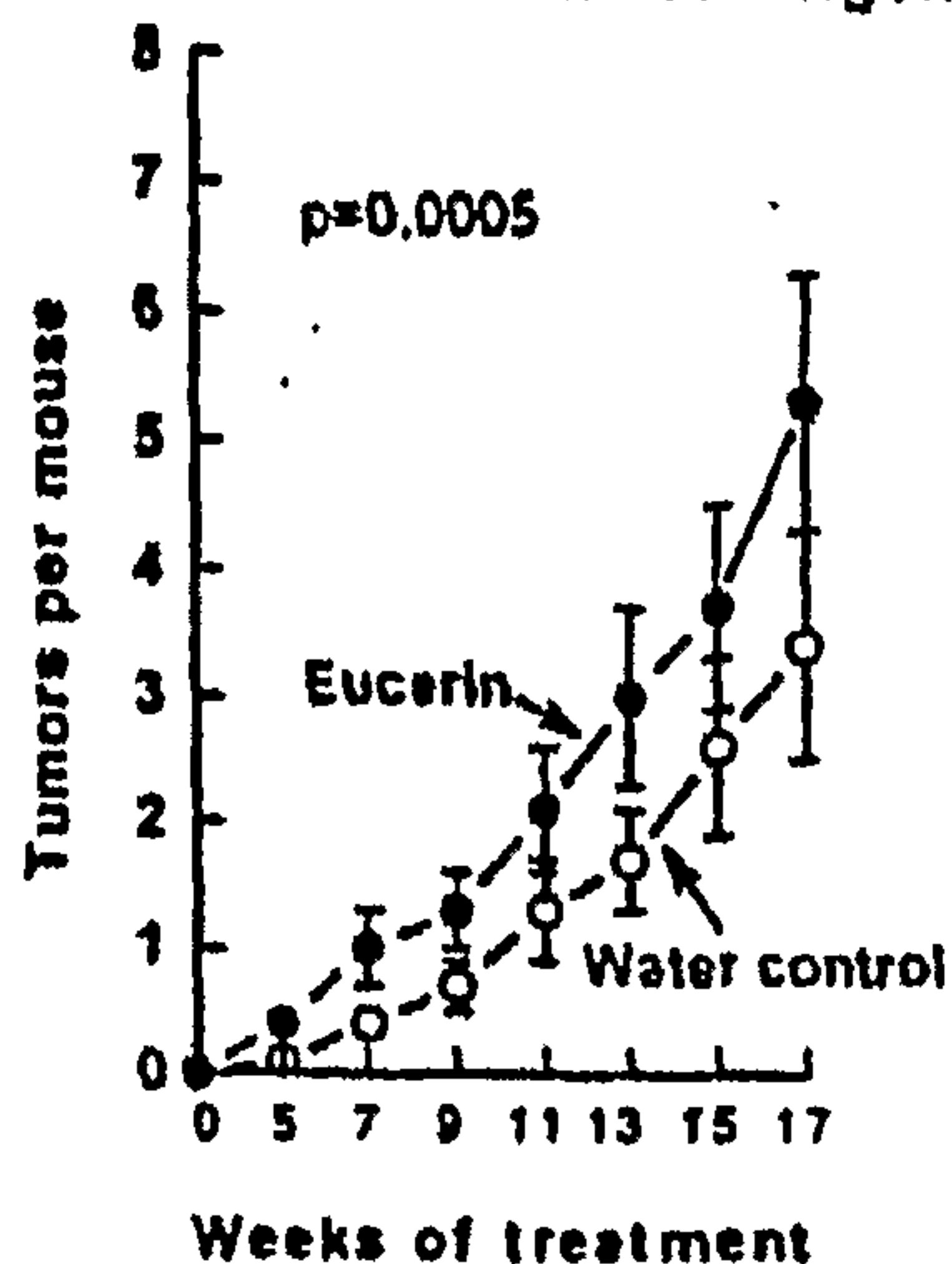


Fig. 5B

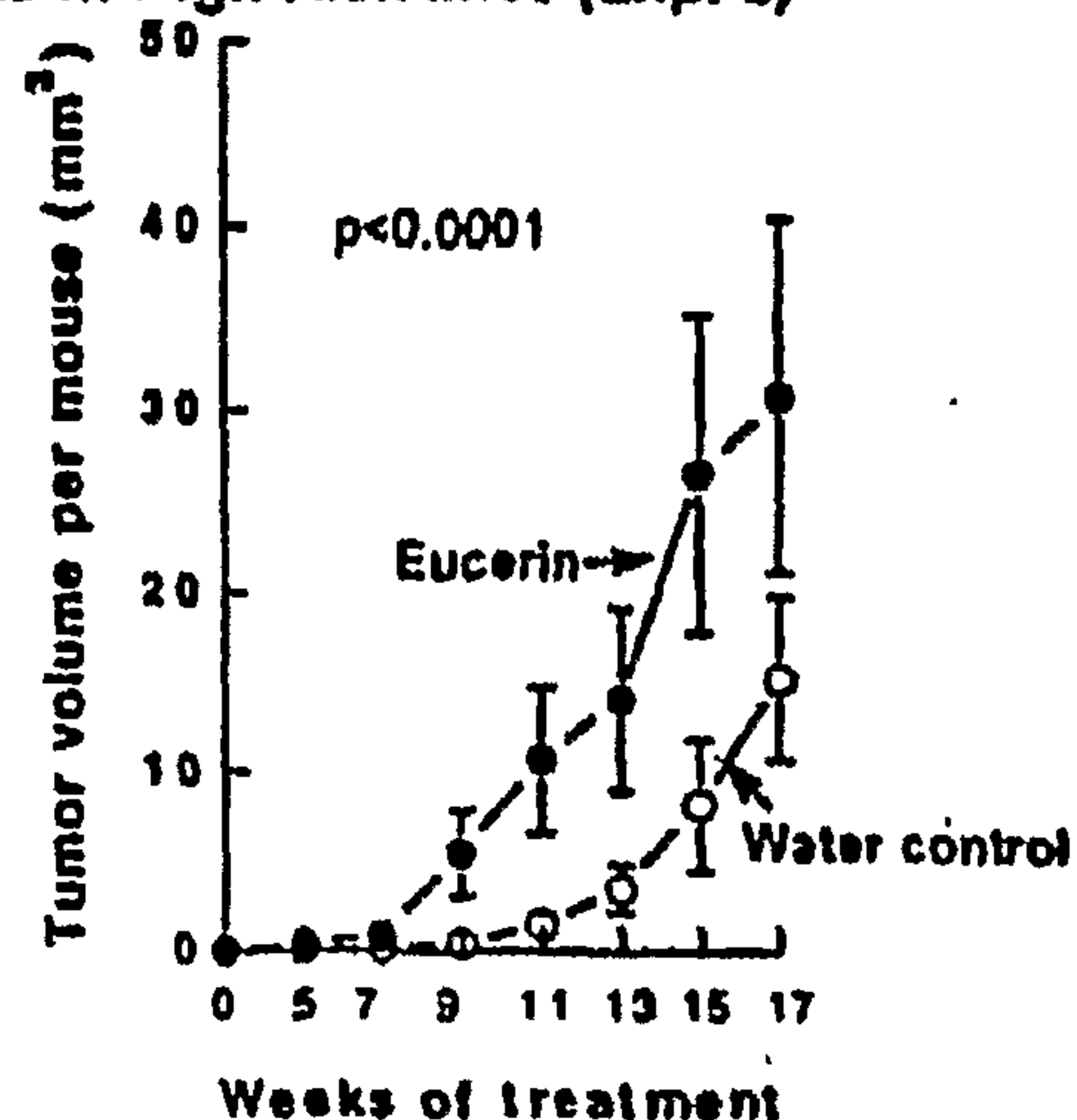


Fig. 5C

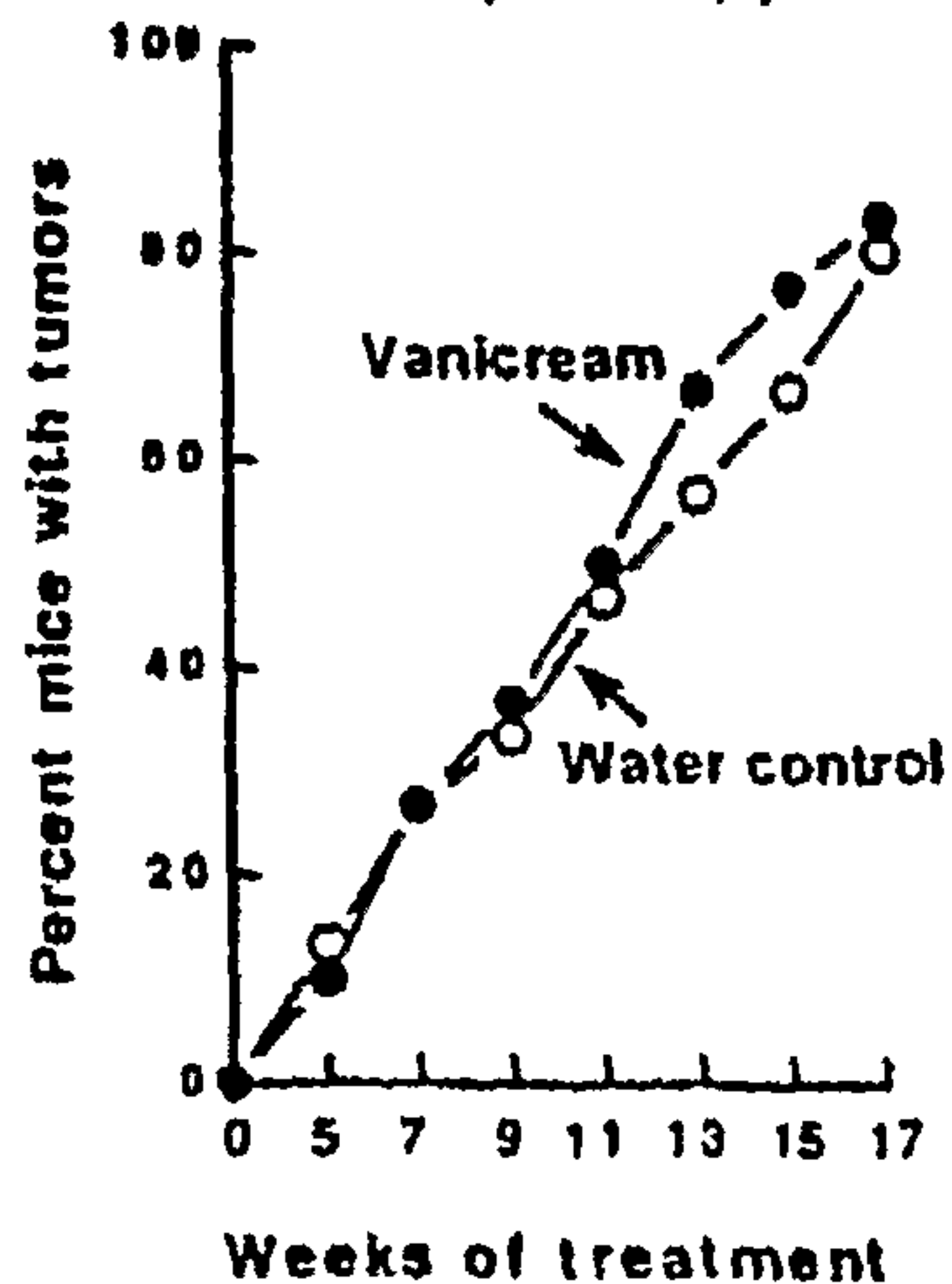
Effect of Topical Applications of Vanicream on Skin Tumorigenesis in High Risk Mice (Exp. 2)

Fig. 6A

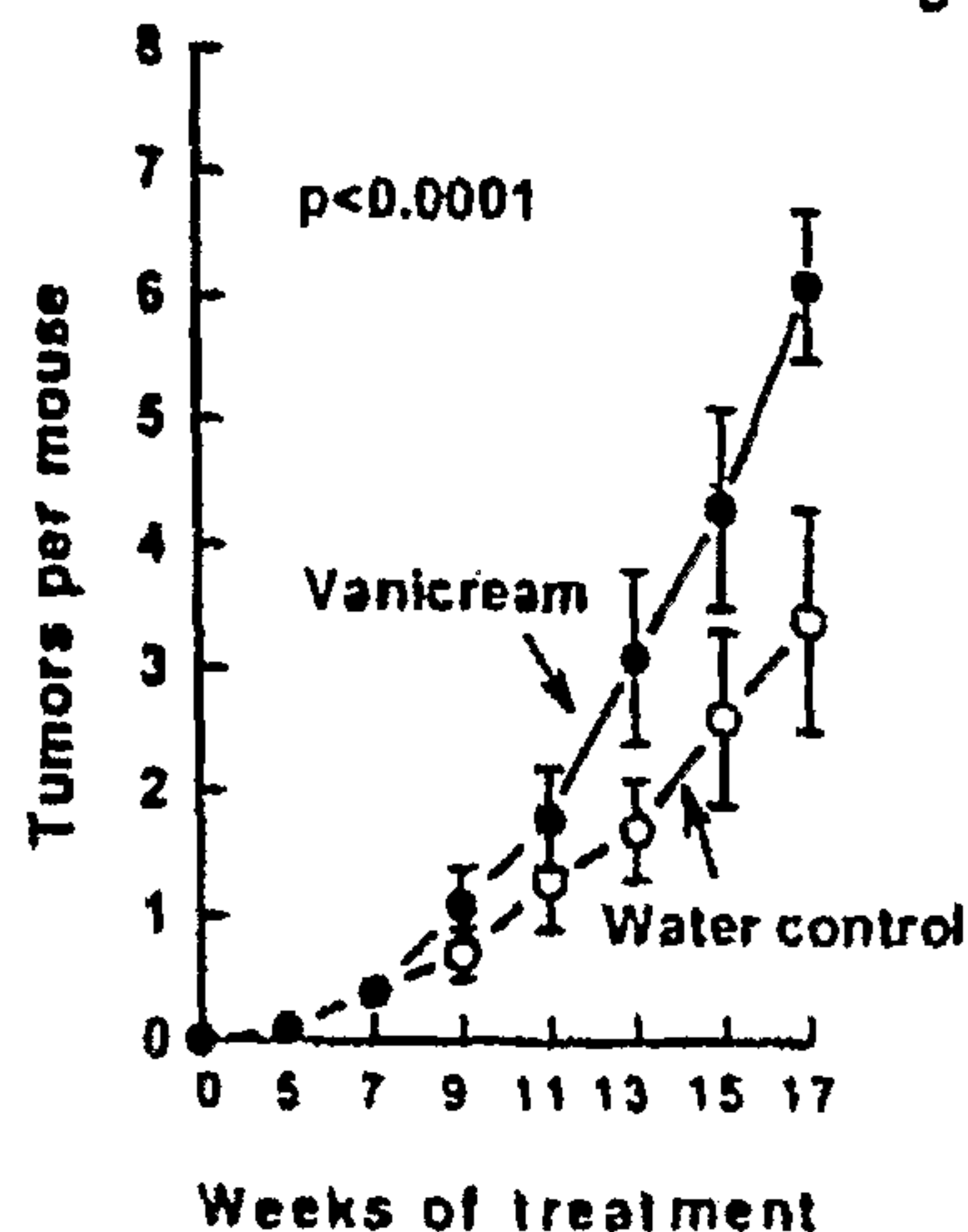


Fig. 6B

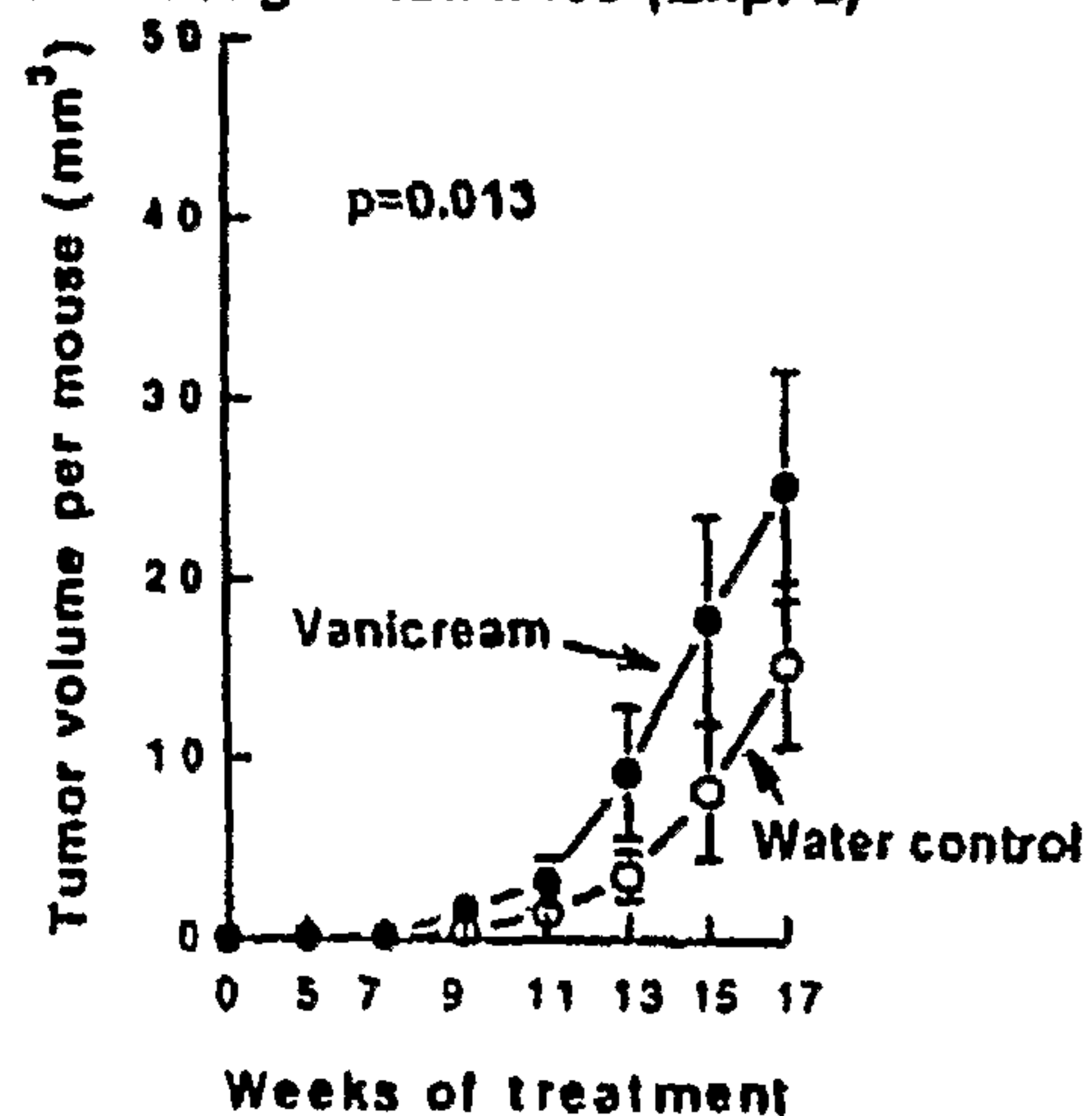


Fig. 6C

Effect of Topical Applications of Custom Blend Cream on Skin Tumorigenesis in High Risk Mice (Exp. 2)

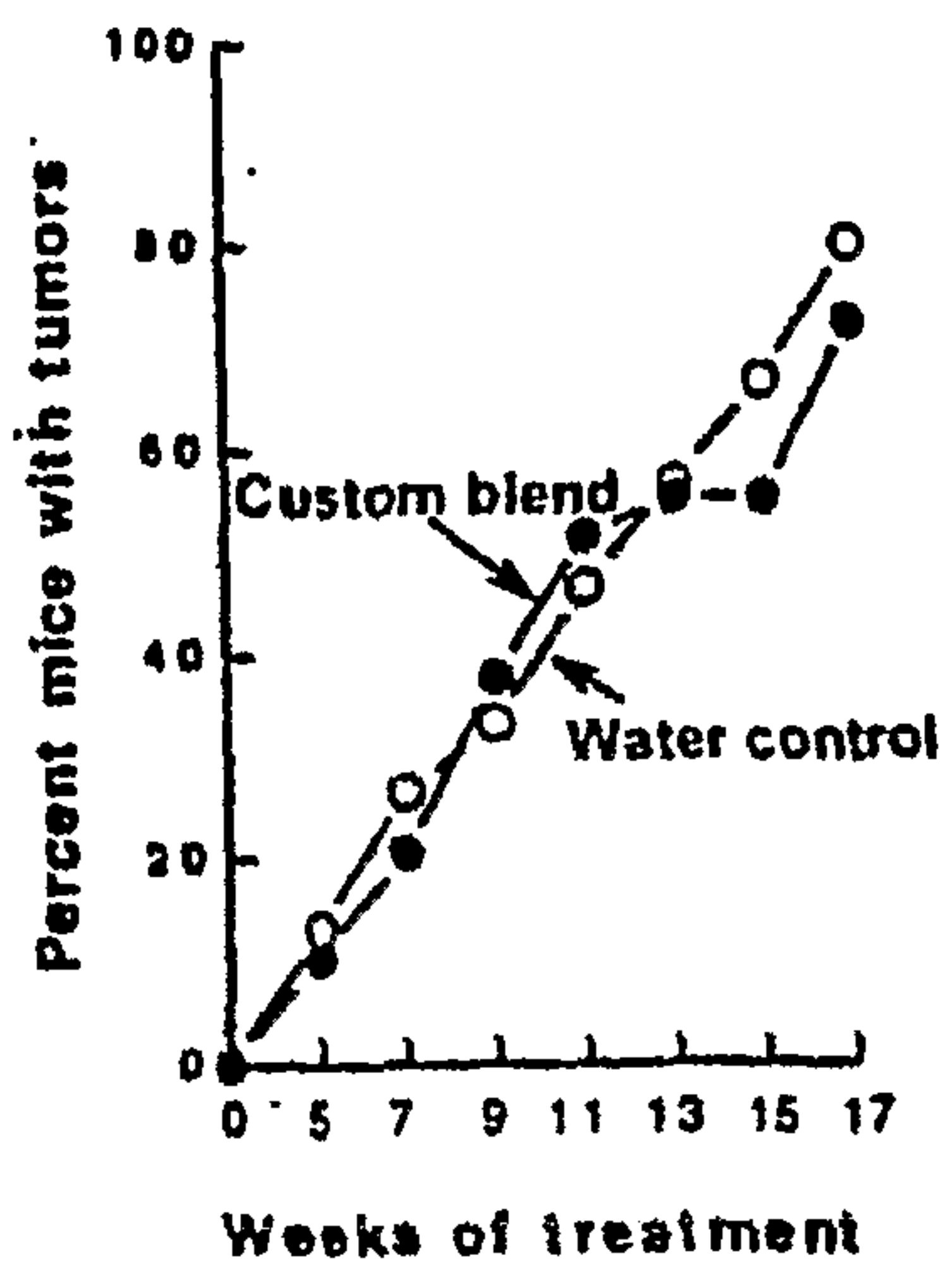


Fig. 7A

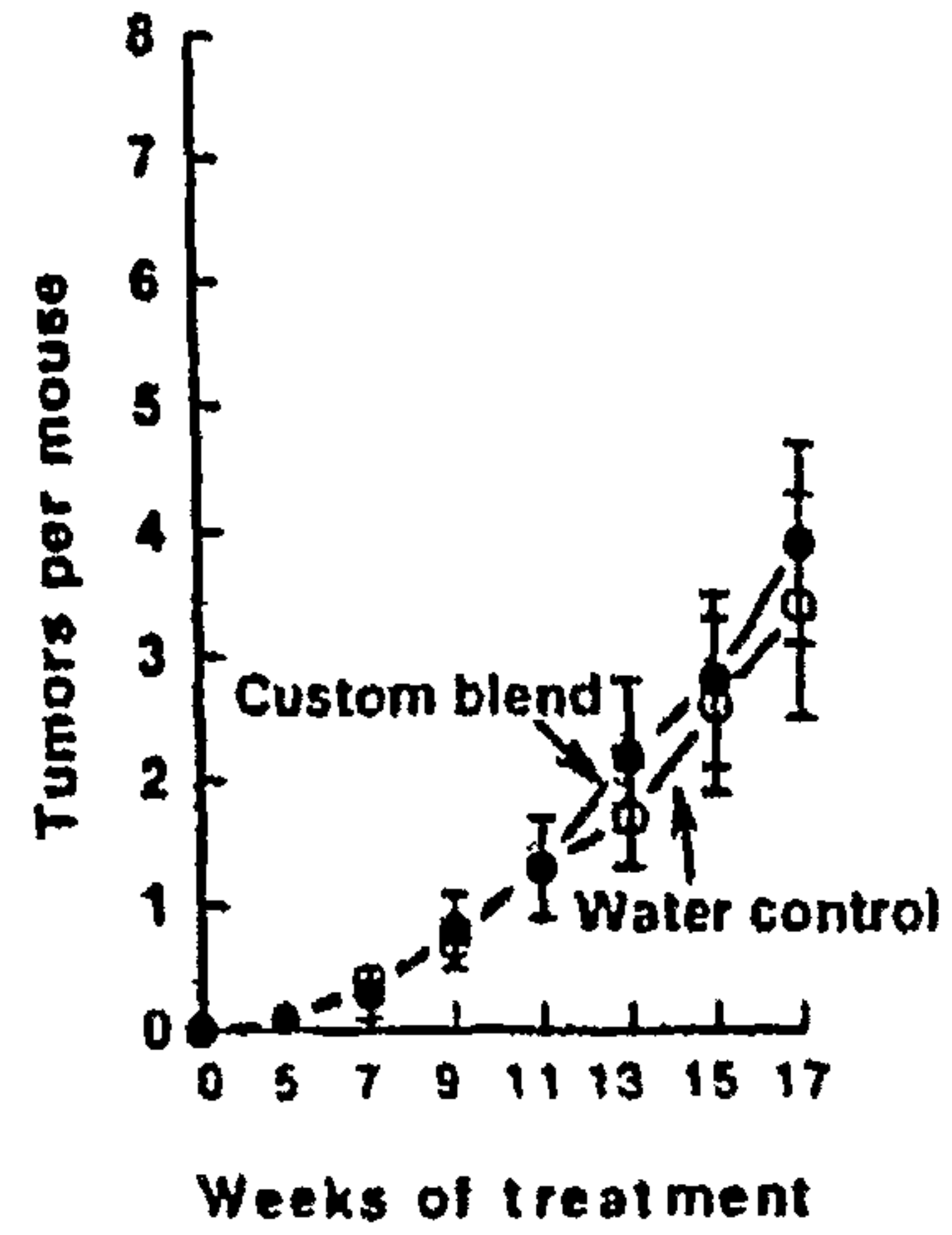


Fig. 7B

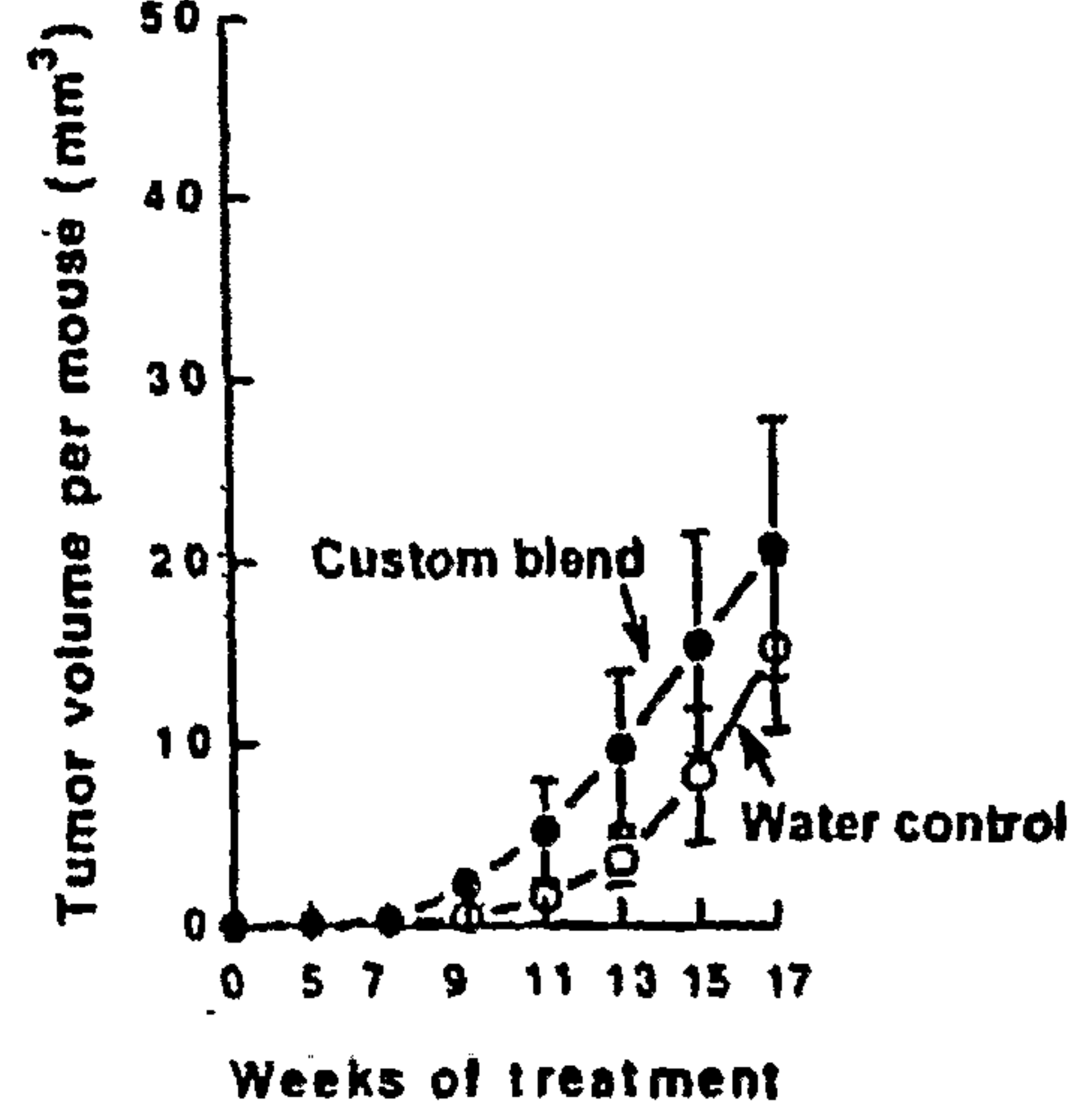


Fig. 7C