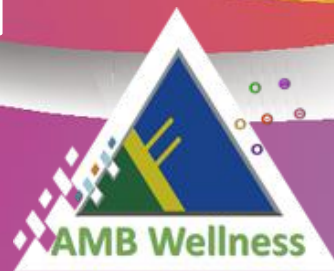


COMMERCIAL BULLETIN

ALOE FACIAL MIST MOISTURIZER



AMB Wellness is a Raw Material supplier only

ALOE VERA MIST MOISTURIZER

A facial mist has become one of our must-have daily essentials — especially in humid weather or post- gym. It cools you down while giving your skin sultry dew. It is great for the drier winter months. Aloe is your best ingredient to make a facial moisturizing mist to refresh seriously exhausted or dry skin face. The healing effect of Aloe results from its ability to prevent injury to epithelial tissues, and promote healing of injured tissues. It stimulates fibroblasts, the skin cells responsible for wound healing and the manufacture of collagen, the protein that controls the aging process of the skin and wrinkling.

The skin absorbs Aloe Vera up to four times faster than water; it appears to help the pores of the skin open and receive the moisture and nutrients of the plant. Due to its soothing and cooling qualities, AMB WELLNESS recommends Aloe Vera for a number of skin products.

It is well known that a facial mist with Aloe Vera can help is that production of sebum—the gunk that clogs pores to form pimples—increases with a rise in skin temperature.



Therefore, if your face feels hot, consequences can appear in the form of oiliness and breakouts. This is where mists are especially helpful, since they cool skin on contact. However, regardless of the bonus benefits, hydration is still the star of this show. When your skin is dehydrated, its protective barrier gets weaker, which means collagen and elastin can break down faster. By keeping it well moisturized, you are setting yourself up for smoother, glower skin in the long run.

What Is Transepidermal Water Loss?

When water passes from the dermis through the epidermis and evaporates from the skin's surface, this is known Transepidermal water loss.



Transepidermal water loss, or TEWL, is a term commonly used in skincare, but many people are unfamiliar with what it actually means and why it is so important for your skin. Aloe Vera gel is excellent ingredient to achieve and maintain the look and feel of smooth, hydrated skin.

Transepidermal water loss (TEWL) is a measure of the steady-state water vapour flux crossing the skin to the external environment and it has been used extensively to characterize skin barrier function.

Aloe Vera keeps skin moisturized

Aloe facial mist prevents the upper layers of the skin from dehydrating allows product to fully penetrate the skin, and applying product to damp skin helps the skin retain its moisture levels. Facial mists typically contain lower levels of extracts, skin conditioning agents and peptides than most facial moisturizers, so they are safe to use several times throughout the day.



The skin needs both hydration and moisturization to maintain desirable levels of TEWL

Skin barrier function is attributed to the stratum corneum, the top surface layers of the skin. The stratum corneum serves as an important interface between the environment and the human body and performs many functions including protection against microorganisms, toxic substances and loss of water. When the skin is compromised or disrupted as with dry, cracked or fissured skin, there is a higher than normal water loss. When the skin barrier function is preserved or enhanced, the water loss is prevented or reduced. By using Aloe Vera in your formula, you may reduce TEWL and improve stratum corneum (SC), effectively improving the look and feel of the skin.

The skin normally is capable of maintaining adequate internal moisture to remain pliable. Various factors, including the presence of lipid components in the skin, work to maintain proper moisture levels for most aspects of normal living. However, exposure to external moisture sources can cause a depletion of skin lipids and a consequential dermatitis. This condition is aggravated when the external moisture also contains irritating chemicals, such as are present in body wastes.



The normal functioning of the skin horny layer is important for the skin to keep its moisture and softness. The horny layer has both the ability to keep moisture and the barrier function to prevent evaporation of moisture and invasion by foreign substances from the outside. However, it is known that the ability to keep moisture or the barrier function deteriorates by internal factors such as aging or allergic diseases or external factors such as ultraviolet rays, which causes damage to the skin in respect of moisture and softness.

The known factors related to the retention of moisture in the horny layer are components of natural moisturizing factor (NMF), sebum components and intercellular lipids in the horny layer. The NMF components are concerned in the absorption and retention of moisture in the skin and the sebum components and intercellular lipids in the horny layer are concerned in the barrier function.

Aloe extract can exhibit the activity to improve the skin moisture, feel and appearance by enhancing the function of the horny layer. Dermal extracellular matrix components such as dermal collagen are known as molecules concerned in the formation of skin wrinkles. The change in the dermal extracellular matrix is considered to be responsible for the formation of long, deep and distinct wrinkles. Collagen, which accounts for over 90% of the dermal extracellular matrix components, is assumed to be greatly concerned in the formation of wrinkles and scars. Aloe Vera presents a natural promotion of collagen synthesis and the inhibition of collagenase. These two effects of Aloe Vera can inhibit the wrinkle formation and will contribute to the improvement of the skin.



Skin hydration effects

Aloe provides therapeutic benefits to the skin, such as improved skin moisturization, softness of feel, improved skin elasticity and firmness, and reduced redness and irritation.

In a study where the moisturizing effects of cosmetic formulations containing different concentrations of Aloe Vera gel 200:1, were studied, showed that only formulations with higher concentrations (0.25 % w/w and 0.5 % w/w) increased the water content of the stratum corneum after a single application. When the formulations were applied twice daily for a period of 2 weeks, all the formulations (containing concentrations of 0.1 % w/w, 0.25 % w/w and 0.5 % w/w of Aloe Vera gel powder) had the same effect. It was proposed that the Aloe Vera gel containing products improved skin hydration possibly by means of a humectant mechanism.

Face mists are best as on-the-go hydrators, spritzed on whenever your skin feels uncomfortable or tight during the day—or you just feel like you need a pick-me-up. It also minimizes the drying effects of indoor heating, so keep it close by if you are trapped inside this winter. As for spraying face mist over makeup, it is totally fine. In fact, they often help makeup last even longer and give skin a fresh, dewy sheen.



Formulate for your consumer a nice range of applications as:

- Get hydrate skin
- Tone skin
- Set makeup
- Act as a serum to nourish skin throughout the day
- Antioxidant —which gives you protection against daily skin aggressors (think UV and pollution)
- Glowing flawless effect
- Antiaging
- Erasing redness
- Sensitive skin
- Hydrating on-the-go
- Seriously dehydrated complexion
- Calming troubled skin
- Weightless hydration
- Oily skin
- Refresh your look
- Skin care booster
- Facial minerals lost
- Hydrate and improve the overall appearance of the skin
- Or even cool skin down



Just feeling nice on skin (and fun to spritz) with Aloe Vera mist, is one of the most comforting ways to cool down is without doubt a mist face spray. Instantly cooling and refreshing with Aloe spray has a nourishing and conditioning effect. Add Aloe Vera to your summer lineup of facial mists and moisturizers to make it a more effective, versatile and trendy product that your customers will love.

References:

Dal'Belo, S. E., Gaspar, L. R., & Maia, P. M. (2006, November). Moisturizing effect of cosmetic formulations containing Aloe Vera extract in different concentrations assessed by skin bioengineering techniques. Retrieved January 29, 2018, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17026654>