Pink Flower Complex
Pink flower

Prunus Mume Flower  Water lily  Cosmos

Rose  Camellia  Lotus Flower
Prunus mume is a deciduous tree that starts flowering in mid-winter, typically around January or February in East Asia. Prunus mume is a common fruit in Asia and used in traditional Chinese medicine. It has long been used as a traditional drug and healthy food in East Asian countries.

A recent study has indicated that Prunus mume extract is a potential candidate for developing an oral anti-microbial agent to control or prevent dental diseases associated with several oral pathogenic bacteria. Recent studies have also shown that Prunus mume extract may inhibit Helicobacter pylori, associated with gastritis and gastric ulcers.
**Water Lily**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Water lily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin name</td>
<td><em>Nymphaea alba</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCI name</td>
<td>Nymphaea Alba Flower extract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficacy</td>
<td>Antioxidant, Whitening, Anti-wrinkle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Nymphaea alba*, also known as the European White Waterlily, White Lotus, or Nenuphar, is an aquatic flowering plant of the family Nymphaeaceae. It contains the active alkaloids nupharine and nymphaeine, and is a sedative and an aphrodisiac/anaphrodisiac depending on sources.

Although roots and stalks are used in traditional herbal medicine along with the flower, the petals and other flower parts are the most potent. Alcohol can be used to extract the active alkaloids, and it also boosts the sedative effects. The root of the plant was used by monks and nuns for hundreds of years as an anaphrodisiac, being crushed and mixed with wine.
• This result shows inhibition rate of melanin synthase.
• Melanin synthase inhibition rate were increased by Nymphaea Alba Flower ethanol extract.

Ref. Cosmetic composition comprising the root extract of Nymphaea tetragona having skin whitening and anti-aging activity. 2006
**Common name**  
Cosmos, Yellow cosmos, Orange cosmos

**Latin name**  
*Cosmos sulphureus* Cav.

**INCI name**  
Cosmos Sulphureus Flower/Leaf/Stem extract

**Efficacy**  
Antioxidant, whitening

*Cosmos sulphureus* is also known as Sulfur Cosmos and Yellow Cosmos. Its native habitat is Central America.

This species of Cosmos is considered a half-hardy annual, although plants may re-appear via self-sowing for several years. Its foliage is opposite and pinnately divided. The plant height varies from one to seven feet. The original and its cultivars appear in shades of yellow, orange, and red. It is especially popular in Korea and Japan.
Total flavonoid content was determined using the colorimetric method described by Abu Bakar et al. (2009) as adapted from Dewanto, Wu, Adom, and Liu (2002).

- *C. sulphureus* had soluble TFC with concentration 57.0 mg RE/g dry weight.
- RP-HPLC analysis of phenolic compounds was performed using Shimadzu LC-20AC pumps (Shimadzu Co., Kyoto, Japan).
- *C. sulphureus* had the highest soluble TPC with concentration 86.8 mg GAE/g dry weight.
A rose is a woody perennial of the genus *Rosa*, within the family Rosaceae. An associated product is rose water which is used for cooking, cosmetics, medicine and in religious practices.

Rose water, made as a byproduct of rose oil production, is widely used in Asian and Middle Eastern cuisine. In France there is much use of rose syrup, most commonly made from an extract of rose petals. In the United States, this French rose syrup is used to make rose scones and marshmallows.
The Japanese Camellia (*Camellia japonica*) is one of the best known species of camellia. Sometimes called the rose of winter. In the wild, *C. japonica* is found in mainland China, Taiwan, southern Korea and southern Japan.

Camellia japonica extract exhibits antioxidant properties by scavenging ROS and enhancing antioxidant enzymes. Camellia extract contained quercetin, quercetin-3-O-glucoside, quercitrin and kaempferol, which are antioxidant compounds.
Camellia

- Anti-inflammatory effect

- This result shows Anti-inflammatory effect (Amount of IL-1α).
- This experiment measured by Human IL-1α assay kit (Endogen Inc. Boston, MA, USA) and evaluated at ELISA-reader (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) 450 nm.
- Camellia Japonica Flower extract had Anti-inflammatory effect
- SLS : sodium lauryl sulfate - Surfactant

Ref. cosmetic material including extract of camellia flower for skin abirritation. 2005
Lotus Flower

- **Common name**: Lotus Flower
- **Latin name**: *Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.*
- **INCI name**: Nelumbo Nucifera Flower extract
- **Efficacy**: Whitening, Anti-oxidative, Skin-relaxing

Plant taxonomy systems agree that this flower is in the *Nelumbo* genus, but disagree as to which family *Nelumbo* is in, or whether it should be part of its own unique family and order tree.

The flowers, seeds, young leaves, and "roots" (rhizomes) are all edible. In Asia, the petals are sometimes used for garnish, while the large leaves are used as a wrap for food. In Korea, the leaves and petals are used as a tisane. Yeonkkotcha (연꽃차) is made with dried petals of white lotus and yeonipcha (연잎차) is made with the leaves.
Concept board

Skin relaxing

Whitening

Anti-oxidant

Anti-inflammatory

PINK FLOWER EXTRACT
Thank you