COBIOSA
NATURALLY EFFECTIVE

BIOTECHNOLOGICAL ACTIVES

for skin resilience

Biotechnology is a driver of innovation, not only creating ingredients but also redefining our understanding of cosmetics.

- **More targeted, reproducible and sustainable** ingredients.
- Optimisation of **cosmetic efficacy.**
- **Obtaining complex molecules** that are difficult to obtain.
- Active ingredients aligned with **innovation and responsibility.**

The cosmetics sector is undergoing a structural transition: from conventional products to biotechnology as the new standard for innovation.

SKIN RESILIENCE AS A NEW PARADIGM

The skin is continuously exposed to environmental, chemical and biological stress. Increased skin sensitivity drives the demand for more effective solutions that enable the skin to **adapt, defend and recover itself.**

The cosmetics industry is committed to **biotechnological active ingredients** that act on the cellular processes that determine the skin's **resistance and adaptation.**

1 Why focus on obtaining plant biomolecules from stem cell cultivation?

PLANT STEM CELL CULTURE

- 100% conservation of biodiversity
- No seasonal dependence
- Obtaining specific phytochemicals
- Standardised and unlimited production
- Reduction in water consumption (99% less)
- Unlimited production
- No use of soil or pesticides
- Entourage effect

STEMCEM QUILLAY

Stem cell extract derived from *Quillaja saponaria*

- Promotes epidermal cohesion
- Promotes filaggrin synthesis
- Increases skin density and firmness
- Reduces TEWL

2 How can we take skin resilience to the next level?

BIOTECHNOLOGY LAYERING

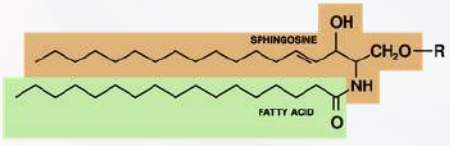
Combining ingredients intelligently to design ecosystems of complementary actives.

PHYTO CERAMIDYL OMEGA N

Complex of botanical omega fatty acids and NP ceramides.

- Strengthens the barrier function
- Improves hydration immediately and in the long term
- Reduces itching
- Increases elasticity; reduces wrinkles

La Phytosphingosine, the structural core of ceramide NP, is obtained through
BIOFERMENTATION OF YEAST *(S. cerevisiae)*



FORMULATION IDEA

BARRIER DEFENSE CREAM
PROT.92/26

Repairing and strengthening cream that reinforces the skin barrier, enhances cellular cohesion, and protects against external aggressors.

PHASE	RAW MATERIALS	INCI	%
1	WATER	AQUA	52,67
	DERMOSOFT OMP	METHYLPROPANEDIOL, CAPRYLYL GLYCOL, PHENYLPROPANOL	3,00
2	GLYCERINE	GLYCERIN	2,00
	SATIAXANE CX 911	XANTHAN GUM	0,25
3	EMULLIUM DELTA	CETYL ALCOHOL, GLYCERYL STEARATE, PEG-75 STEARATE, CETETH-20, STEARETH-20.	6,00
	LANETTE O OR	CETEARYL ALCOHOL	3,75
	SHEA BUTTER	BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII BUTTER	10,00
	LIPOCIRE A	C10-18 TRIGLYCERIDES	5,00
	MYRITOL 318	CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE	3,00
	ALMOND OIL	PRUNUS AMYGDALUS DULCIS OIL	4,00
	DOW CORNING 200/350	DIMETHICONE	3,00
	BIOXAN T70C	TOCOPHEROL, GLYCINE SOJA OIL	0,20
4	**PHYTO CERAMIDYL OMEGA N**	PLUKENETIA VOLUBILIS SEED OIL, OLEA EUROPAEA FRUIT OIL, AQUA, GLYCERIN, CERAMIDE NP, POLYGLYCERYL-10 LAURATE, CITRIC ACID, TOCOPHEROL	5,00
	STEMCEM QUILLAY	QUILLAJA SAPONARIA CALLUS EXTRACT, GLYCERIN, PENTYLENE GLYCOL	2,00
5	PERFUME 15.2255	PARFUM	0,11
6	NaOH 1N	AQUA, SODIUM HYDROXIDE	0,02
TOTAL			**100,00**

Note: It is the formulator's duty to ensure the stability of the given formulation by performing the necessary tests.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

1. Add phase 1 and stir until homogenised.
2. Premix phase 2, add to phase 1 and and homogenise with turbine.
3. Heat phase 1+2 to 75-80°C.
4. Heat phase 3 to 75-80°C.
5. Cool to <40°C and add stages 4 and 5. Homogenise.
6. Add stage 6 and homogenise.