Vegetaleilsal OILS





Used by indigenous tribes in the Pacific area to shape dog outs or ritual objects. Ati sacred tree still plays a key role in local pharmacopoeia : its fruits, leaves and roots have exceptional curative properties.

Back in the 1950's, scientific studies* have highlighted for the time its healing, anti-bacterial, anti-parasitic and dramatic anti-inflammatory benefits.

Manufacturing Process

Almonds extracted from nuts are being sun dried during one to two months. Meanwhile, they loose up to one third of their weight, get browner and slowly get filled with an aromatic oil.

The oil is then extracted by cold mechanical crushing, filtered and purified, before being stabilized by a natural anti-oxidant (vitamin ϵ).



Chemical informations

Acid value : < 100 mg/g Saponification value : 185 - 235 mg/g Peroxide value : < 20 meq. O_2 /kg Ester value : 140 - 175 mg/g Resins : 10 % minimum Unsaponifiables : 0,5 - 1,0% Antioxidant : natural tocopherols 0,2% HUILE DE TAMANU



J. CHRURUER : "Etude sur un nouvel agent acatisant de plaies et muqueuses, l'Hulle de Calophyllum" These de dotarat en mederine, Paris, otabare 1951. (EDERRE Le DIETRICH P. POLONSKI) J. : Sur la constitution chimique du Calophyllufolide et de l'acide calophyllique isolé des noix Calophyllum Indepyllum - Bulletin de la Société Chimique Fancaise n°5. 1953, pp. 546-549. RC SAHKANAR, NATH-G. PAUT-SK NIGAM-KP BHARGANA : 'Criet of Calophyllolide, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, on capiliany permeability - Journal of (Tradecianal Plant Research 1982, Vol 44, pp. 246-248 TI BHAILARK SAHKAN-SK NIGAM-G. MISRA-KP BHARGANA : 'Calophyllolide, a new non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent' Indian J The JR 872, November 1980, pp. 762-765.

Botanical informations

Botanical name : Calophyllum inophyllum Family : guttiferae Part of the plant used : almond of dried fruit Morphological type : tree Geographic area : French Polynesia ... Common name : tamanu, ati, kamanu, calophylle ...

Physical informations

Aspect, 16-20 °C : liquid + cristallization of resins Aspect, 25°C : liquid Odour : characteristic of the nut, spicy Colour : Dark green Specific gravity, 25°C : 0,91 - 0,96 kg/l Refractive index, 20°C : 1,463 - 1,495 Solubility in water : unmiscible Solubility in oils : miscible Solubility in oils : miscible

Bacteriological informations

Aerobic bacteria : <100 ufc/g. Yeasts - Moulds : <10 ufc/g.

PSC reference : HTAM

INCI name : Calophyllum inophyllum seed oil. Tocopherol **(TFR name :** Calophyllum inophyllum seed oil. Tocopherol

(A): 241148-25-4 (I)((): 310-127-6) Tariff heading: 1515906000

update : 21/07/09

Composition

- . Fatty acids, glycerids, unsaponifiables (sterols)
- . Essential fatty acid :
 - linolenic acid (ALA) : 0,3 to 0,5 % (precursor omega 3 familly)
 - linoleic acid (AL) : 24 to 38% (precursor omega 6 familly)
- . Triterpens (canophyllal, canophyllol, canophyllic acid)
- . Xanthons & steroids
- . Coumarins :
 - Calophyllolids (natural neo-flavonoids with anti-bacteria , anti-inflammatory and anti blood-coagulation activities)
 - Calophyllic acid (natural neo-flavonoid with anti-molluscicidal and healing activities)
 - Inophyllolids (natural neo-flavonoids with anti-viral activity)

Triglycerids profile



Resins (active compounds) : >10%

Coumarins

Anticoagulant, anti-inflammatory, anti-convulsion,

Phenyl-4 Coumarins

- Calophyllolid C25H22O5
- Inophyllolid (25H22O5
- Calophyllic acid C25H24O6
- Tomentolid A C25H22O5
- Desoxo-12 Hydroxy-12 Inophyllolid (25H26O4
- Apetalolid (36H24O5
- Calaustralin C25H23O5
- Calaflorid C29H36O5

Alkyl-4 Coumarins

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Unsaponifiables



Xanthons

Anti-inflammatory

- Calophyllin B (C18H16O4)
- Mesuaxanthon (C13H8O5)
- Jacareubin (C18H14O6),
- Desoxy-6 jacareubin (C18H14O5)
- Dimethylallyltetrahydroxy xanthon (C18H20O6)

Triterpens

- Friedelin (C30H50O)
- (anophyllal ((30H48O2)
- Canophyllol (C30H50O2)
- Canophyllic acid (C30H50O2)

Other active compounds

- Inophyllic acid (C17H20O3)
- Calophenic acid (C22H22O5)
- Inophenic acid (C24H34O6)
- Inophylloïdic acid (C25H24O5)

Properties

- . Soothing and protective (sunburns, inflammations, erhytems)
- . Regenerating on the epidermis cells (burns, cracks...)
- . Anti-bacterial and anti-septic
- . Anti-acneic
- . Moisturizing, nourrishing and repairing
- . Increase the microcirculation Heavy legs

Protective activity

Evaluation of the protective effect (stinging test / in-vivo)

The protective effect against external aggression was evaluated by induction of irritation of the nasolabial fold level with lactic acid pre- and post-tamanu oil application. The results obtained show that tamanu oil is endowed with a very good protective effect against environmental aggressions.

EVIC-CEBA laboratory study June 2000 - Ih 268/01

Regenerating activity (in-vitro)

The cell viability of reconstituted epidermis was evaluated following irritant challenge and application of a solution containing 3% of tamanu oil. The results show that tamanu oil induce a recovery of cell viability (vs. the control) of approximately 7%.

Microna laboratory feb. 2003 - N°03/0607i

Anti-bacterial activity (in-vitro)

Antibacterial activity was evaluated by determining the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) with respect to microorganism growth. The action of tamanu oil on bacterial proliferation and particularly that of Propionibacterium across shows that it is endowed with a potent inhibitory activity and thus inhibits the phenomena of irritation induced by that bacterium.

0, 1 25 mg/ml < C.M.I. < 0, 250 mg/ml

*Мікгопа Іа*boratory oct. 2002 - Л°02/4500і

Evaluation of the efficacy of tamanu oil on heavy legs

After five days of twice daily use, the tamanu original oil tended to increase the microcirculation : +5 % on average in 63 % of the volunteers.

Height hours after first application, 81% of the volunteers noticed an improvement of the skin state and aspect.

69 % found their legs less heavy and 63 % found their legs less tired.

Dermscan - april 2007 - study N° 07D0458

Evaluation of VEGF (Vascular endothelial Growth factor) synthesis modulation (in-vitro)

In the experimental conditions the Tamanu original oil does increase the VEGF production, in this in vitro model, compared to untreteated cells, in particular after 6 h exposure (+69%).

ABICH oct. 2006 - REL/55 I /06/FUNZ/ELB





Evaluation of the anti- inflammatory potential (in-vitro)

The tamanu oil was tested on reconstructed artificial epithelium to evaluate the IL- I alpha production after SLS0.5 % exposure. After 16 h :



% inhition of IL-1 alpha release after exposure

to the tamanu oil and SLS



The tamanu oil has been able to highly reduce the SLS - induced release of a pro-inflammatory cytokine (IL-I alpha).

the product show anti- inflammatory activity. This data may be considered as predictive of a protective and anti-inflammatory effect on the epidermis.

ABICH oct. 2005 - REL/244/05/FUNZ/ELB

Pharmaceutical uses

Dolno : Ethylic ether of Tamanu, used against leprosy's pains
Resin of Tacamahaque : register in French Pharmacopeia, contained in magistral preparations (green balms...)
Inocalo* : Purified oil of Calophyllum (galenics forms : phial, cream andovum)

*Pharmaceutical laboratory Pro-Medica, Paris

Using informations

- Skin care : 5 to 20 %
- Make-up products : 2 to 5 %
- Hygien products : 0.5 to 10 % (soaps)
- Aromatherapy : use pure as an active,
- or associated to other oils

Tamanu unrefined oil is free of toxicity in the cosmetics limits of use adviced.

It may contain some precipitate. Should be warmed before using

Cosmetic uses

- Suncare and after sun products
- Protective cares, regenerating and anti-ageing products
- for dried, damaged or irritated skins
- Hair care and body hygien
- Aromaterapy
- Make up, lip balm
- Natural preservative



Storage

Store in a cool dry place in unopened containers away from sunlight.

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Oral Toxicity

"Acute oral toxicity in the mouse of the product Tamanu OIL

The single oral administration of the product in the male and female Mouse at the dose of 5 ml/kg :

- did not cause any death.
- had no toxic effect on the animals
- did not modify their weight growth,
- did not cause any visible organic effect.

Under the experimental conditions adopted, the LDO and LD50 by oral route in the mouse of the product ; Tamanu oil are higher than 5 ml/kg.

EVIC CEBA august 1999-study Ref.: Tf 543 / 99-2264

Sensitizing potential (HRIPT)

Test on 50 healthyl volunteers with normal skin (Marzulli -Maibach method) : The Tamanu Original oil can be considered non irritant and non sensitizing . It can claim the label **"HYPOALLERGENIC".**

Dermscan April 2007- study DN-730/07€0398

Assessment of mutagenic activity (AMES)

The Tamanu original oil does not induce reverse mutation on four Salmonella Typhimurium strains and one Escherichia coli WP2 (uvra) strain according to the OECD guidelines Ω° 47 | and to the methode B | 3/B | 4 of the directive 200/32/EC.

Dermscan March 2007-study 2007-€HJ815-1

Packaging

Modified atmosphere packaging (nitrogen)

- 1 / 5 / 25 kg : jerry can PE-HD
- 190 kg : metal drum with a complet opening



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