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Antiaging cosmeceuticals from pigmented rice



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Cosmeceuticals are cosmetic products claimed to have medicinal or drug-like benefits. The term was created in 1990s from cosme(tics) and (pharma)ceuticals. These products are marketed as cosmetics but formulated with biologically active ingredients to promote them to have the benefits beyond the traditional moisturizer.

Cosmeceuticals, however, are not recognized under any categories of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. In consideration on rice, it is the most widely consumed staple food for large parts of the world's human population, especially in Asia, as the source of nutrition and caloric intake. The nutrition value of rice varies based on a number of factors, and one of them is the strain between white, red and black

(or purple) rice cultivars. Comparative nutrition studies on these cultivars have shown that pigments in red and black rice may offer better nutritional benefits than white rice. These pigments are naturally occurring color substances present in the bran layer of rice, and the scientific investigations suggest them to have antioxidant properties. Additionally, the bran is also composed of several phytochemicals including gamma-oryzanol, tocopherols, tocotrienols and phenolic compounds that are notable antioxidants and possess some interesting bioactivities for skin health benefits. In the present study, the extract derived from the pigmented rice bran was investigated for both efficacy and safety to confirm its use as antiaging cosmeceuticals.

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