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# Development and characterization of a babassu nut oil-based moisturizing cosmetic emulsion with a high sun protection factor

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A stable moisturizing cosmetic emulsion was developed from babassu nut oil and high concentrations of sunscreens. Babassu nut oil was chosen because within the laboratory time-scale, this vegetable oil showed stable physicochemical properties (relative density, acidity index, and refracted index) and a good ratio between lauric and myristic fatty acids. The presence of these saturated fatty acids can confer specific activities to the cosmetic emulsion, such as antiviral, bactericidal, and anti-inflammatory activity. The prepared cosmetic emulsion, even after the centrifugation test (3000 rpm for 15 min), showed a creamy appearance with stable light-yellow coloration and the typical odor of babassu nut oil-based products. In the accelerated stability assays (pH, viscosity, and globule homogeneity), the cosmetic emulsion was kept at different temperatures ( $2.0 \pm 0.2$  °C ( $T_G$ ),  $25 \pm 2$  °C ( $T_A$ ), and  $40 \pm 2$  °C ( $T_E$ )) and time durations (24 hours ( $t_0$ ), 7 days ( $t_7$ ), 15 days ( $t_{15}$ ), and 30 days ( $t_{30}$ )). Finally, developed the cosmetic emulsion was investigated for occlusive properties and *in vitro* sun protection factor (SPF). Both were measured at room temperature and did not change significantly under the experimental conditions employed. The maximum experimental value measured in the *in vitro* occlusive test was equal to  $34.2 \pm 2.8$ , and the SPF was  $39 \pm 1.6$  ( $t_0$ ) and  $38 \pm 2.9$  ( $t_{30}$ ). In agreement with European and Brazilian legislations, the obtained babassu oil-based cosmetic emulsion is classified to have a high sun protection factor.

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## 1 Introduction

Alterations in the components of the stratum corneum (SC), such as keratinocytes, fatty acids, lipid content, pH, and aquaporins, can lead to severe dehydration of the skin, giving it a rough and scaly appearance with a consequent loss of mechanical properties.<sup>1–3</sup> Exogenous and endogenous factors are among the leading causes of these SC components alterations.<sup>4,5</sup> Among the exogenous factors, climatic conditions (drought, cold, heat, sun exposure, *etc.*), environmental factors (central heating, air conditioning, *etc.*), and personal habits

(excessive skin washing, cosmetics, *etc.*) are the most common. Hormonal imbalances such as menopause that causes changes in the lipids and glycosaminoglycans of skin, drugs such as retinoids, hypolipidemic agents, cimetidine, clofazimine, and diseases such as leprosy are the major endogenous factors.

Therefore, the cosmetics industry seeks to develop emulsions with the potential to prevent and/or treat skin disorders.<sup>6,7</sup> These cosmetic emulsions are topically administered and produced from emollient substances (substances capable of filling up the intercorneocytic slits, retaining water in this layer), humectants (which increase the water content in the epidermis), and occlusive substances (decreasing trans-epidermal water loss). Besides, these cosmetic emulsions allow the incorporation of other substances such as plant extracts and vitamins that provide photoprotective and antioxidative effects because they contain unsaturated fatty acids and lipids in their composition; vegetable oils are excellent emollients because, in addition to assisting in hydration, transepidermal reduction, and occlusive effect, they may also contain active substances responsible for the therapeutic effects. The main vegetable oils used as emollient substances in moisturizing emulsions are pequi fruit oil (*Caryocar brasiliense*),<sup>8</sup> acai berry oil (*Euterpe*

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*oleracea*),<sup>9</sup> babassu oil (*Attalea speciosa*),<sup>10</sup> and sunflower oil (*Helianthus annuus*).<sup>11</sup>

Babassu oil is extracted from babassu nut and represents approximately 65% of the total almond mass. Babassu coconut is the generic name given to the fruit harvested from oil palm trees belonging to the Palmae family and members of the genera *Orbignya* and *Attalea*. This palm tree is found in North-eastern Brazil, Bolivia, and Suriname. Previous studies<sup>12–15</sup> have shown that the babassu oil is composed of fatty acids such as lauric (44.0–46.0%), myristic (15.0–20.0%), oleic (12.0–18.0%), palmitic (6.0–9.0%), stearic (6.0%), caprylic (4.0–6.5%), capric (2.7–7.5%), caproic (0.2%), and arachidic (0.2–0.7%). The presence of saturated fatty acids in the composition of babassu oil, especially lauric and myristic, give this oil pharmacological (analgesic and anti-inflammatory), nutritive, hygienic, and cleansing (soap production) properties. The presence of unsaturated acids in the babassu coconut oil composition gives it a longer time of stability, thus favoring its long term storage.<sup>14,16</sup>

In this work, due to its compatibility with human skin, physicochemical properties, and the fatty acid composition, unfiltered babassu nut oil extracted by the cold pressing method has been used to develop a cosmetic emulsion. Unfiltered babassu nut oil was characterized in terms of acidity index, relative density, and refractive index. The fatty acid composition was determined by gas chromatography coupled to mass spectrometry (GC-MS). The development of babassu nut oil-based emulsion was carried out according to the emulsion inversion phase method.<sup>17,18</sup> The cosmetic emulsion obtained was subjected to preliminary (centrifugation) and accelerated stability tests (pH, viscosity, and globule homogeneity), occlusion properties, and sun protection factor tests *in vitro*.

## 2 Materials and methods

### 2.1 Materials

Babassu nut oil was supplied by the Association of Babassu Coconut Breakers located in Penalva city, Maranhão state, Brazil. The cold-pressing method was used to extract the oil from babassu nuts. No filtration method was applied to the babassu oil used in this research. The other chemical reagents used for the preparation of the emulsion were cetostearyl alcohol ethoxylate, ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP copolymer, butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), a blend of parabens, and phenoxyethanol (all purchased from Facial Pharmacy Compounding LTDA-ME). Also, the following sunscreens were used: benzophenone-3 (BZF-3), octyl methoxycinnamate (OMC), octocrylene (OCT), and diethylamino hydroxy benzoyl hexyl benzoate (DHHB) (all purchased from Facial Pharmacy Compounding LTDA-ME).

### 2.2 Characterization of unfiltered babassu nut oil

**2.2.1 Physicochemical parameters.** Unfiltered babassu nut oil (UBO) samples were characterized by their relative density, acidity, and refraction indices. In all the experiments, the methodology described by the American Oil Chemists' Society<sup>19</sup> was followed.

**2.2.2 Fatty acid composition.** The fatty acid composition of unfiltered babassu nut oil was determined by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) from the preparation of fatty acid methyl ester, according to the method described by Moura *et al.*<sup>20</sup> Briefly, the UBO samples were previously heated in an oven at 110 °C for 4 h. Then, under magnetic stirring at 618 rpm for 1 h, 1.0 g of potassium hydroxide (KOH) and 13.5 mL of methanol (MeOH) were added to 50.0 g of the UBO samples. The ester-glycerin mixture was transferred to a separation funnel and kept standing for 24 hours; the phases were then separated.

The fatty acid profile was obtained using a Shimadzu GC gas chromatograph coupled to a Shimadzu mass spectrometer (model CGMS-QP2010) equipped with a ZBFFAP capillary column (30 m long × 0.25 mm i.d × 0.25 mm film thickness) polyethylene glycol (PEG) phase. The temperature was maintained at 120 °C for 2 min, heating ramp up to 180 °C (10 °C min<sup>-1</sup>), new heating ramp up to 230 °C (5 °C min<sup>-1</sup>), and maintained at the final temperature for 3 min more. The injector and detector temperatures were both 250 °C, the flow rate of helium (He) carrier gas was 1.60 mL min<sup>-1</sup>, and 50.0 splits.

### 2.3 Preparation of the cosmetic emulsion

The cosmetic emulsion was prepared by the phase inversion method<sup>17,18</sup> with the components described in Table 1. For this, the aqueous phase and oil phase were heated separately at 75 °C. Then, the aqueous phase was dropped on the oil phase under constant agitation (1200 rpm) at 25 °C until complete homogenization. The sunscreens (BZF-3, OMC, OCT, and DHHB), which were called phase C, were added during the homogenization.

### 2.4 Stability assays

100 mg of the cosmetic emulsion was allocated to poly(ethylene terephthalate) jars and kept at different temperatures (room temperature, 2 °C (freezer), and estufa 40 °C) for different time durations (24 hours-*t*<sub>0</sub>, 7 days-*t*<sub>7</sub>, 15 days-*t*<sub>15</sub>, and 30 days-*t*<sub>30</sub>). After that, the following parameters were evaluated, namely, phase separation after centrifugation, pH, viscosity, and globule homogeneity. All the measurements were performed in triplicate.

**2.4.1 Centrifugation test.** 10 mg of the cosmetic emulsion was added to a graduated plastic centrifuge tube (Beckman Coulter Ltda-Mod. J-25) and centrifuged (3500 rpm) for 15 minutes at room temperature. The experiments were performed at the Avanti J-25 model, Beckman Coulter, USA.

**2.4.2 pH assessment.** pH measurements were performed at 25 °C with the use of the Bante Instruments Mod. 922 pH meter. The electrode calibrated at pH 4.0 and 10 was inserted directly in the UBO samples.

**2.4.3 Viscosity measurements.** A rotary digital viscometer (DV-II model, Brookfield®, USA) with spindle number 94 was used for the viscosity measurements. The spindle was vertically immersed into the formulation at 25 °C. The rotation speeds used were 0.3, 0.6, 1.5, 3, 6, 12, 30, and 60 rpm.

**2.4.4 Assessment of globule homogeneity by microscopy.** Firstly, distilled water was added to 0.1 g of the cosmetic emulsion and then placed between two microscope slides (Perfecta® AG-1.0



Table 1 Components of the babassu nut oil-based cosmetic emulsion developed in this work

Reagents	Quantity (wt%)	Function
<b>Aqueous phase A</b>		
Ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP copolymer	0.6	Stability and consistency
Distilled water	qsp(1). 100	Vehicle
<b>Oil phase B</b>		
Cetostearyl alcohol ethoxylate	6	Emulsifier
Parabens and phenoxyethanol	0.3	Preservative
Babassu nut oil	10	Emollient active
BHT	0.1	Antioxidant
<b>Phase C</b>		
BZF-3	5	UVA and UVB sunscreen
OMC	10	UVB sunscreen
OCT	8	UVA and UVB sunscreen
DHHB	5	UVA sunscreen

to 1.2 mm thickness) under a pressure coverslip. Micrographs with magnification 40 $\times$  were acquired with the aid of photonic binocular microscope (Leica DM-LS® Ltda, USA) coupled to a digital camera (Moticam® 1000, USA). The image analysis was performed with the aid of the Motic Image Plus 2.0 software.

### 2.5 Occlusion factor

30 mL of distilled water was added to a glass cup (40 mL volume and diameter of 4.6 cm) and covered with a qualitative cellulose filter paper (Whatman, number 6, 90 mm diameter). The cosmetic emulsion samples were spread on the cellulose filter paper surface (13.3 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>) and stored in an oven at 40 °C for different time durations (6, 24, and 48 hours). A glass cup covered with a cellulose filter paper without the samples was used as the blank. The occlusion factor ( $F$ ) was calculated with the aid of eqn (1):<sup>21,22</sup>

$$F = \left[ \frac{(A - B)}{A} \right] \times 100, \quad (1)$$

where  $A$  and  $B$  correspond to the water loss from the glass without and with the formulation samples, respectively.

### 2.6 *In vitro* sun protection factor (SPF) assessment

*In vitro* SPF measurements were accomplished using a UV transmittance analyzer (Labsphere® UV-2000 S) and quartz plates with an area of 25 cm<sup>2</sup> covered by a Transpore™ tape. A certain amount (1.2 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>) of the cosmetic emulsion was deposited on the support and manually spread to obtain a uniform film layer. Vaseline was spread in the support as the reference for 100% of transmission. SPF, UVA/UVB ratio, and critical wavelength ( $\lambda_c$ ) results were determined in triplicate.<sup>23</sup>

## 3 Results and discussion

### 3.1 Physicochemical parameters

For industrial purposes, it is essential that the physicochemical properties of unfiltered babassu nut oil, such as the acidity

index, relative density, and refractive index, do not change significantly after extraction and in the subsequent storage. A marked change in the physicochemical properties can be a consequence of the decrease in the amount of saturated fatty acids present in the oil; therefore, a reduction in the occlusive and emollient potential of the cosmetic emulsion can occur. Table 2 compares the acidity index, relative density, and refractive index measured from the unfiltered babassu nut oil with standard values founded on Codex Alimentarius.<sup>24</sup>

The acidity index measured from the UBO sample was 3.582  $\pm$  0.084 mg KOH per g oil, which is in agreement with Codex Alimentarius since the value maximum allowed is up to 4.0 mg per gram of vegetable oil. It is known that this parameter reflects the amount of free fatty acids present in the UBO samples. A high acidity value suggests the presence of hydrolysis and oxidation reactions at a level that is high enough to initiate the decomposition of the fatty acids.<sup>25</sup> In vegetable oils, hydrolysis and oxidation reactions are catalyzed by lipase enzymes, which are synthesized on exposure to light and heat. Free fatty acids are the products of these reactions and can modify the acidity index and some organoleptic properties, *i.e.*, taste and odor.<sup>26,27</sup> During the extraction and storage, no changes were observed in the color, taste, and smell of unfiltered babassu nut oil.

The refractive index measured for the UBO (1.447  $\pm$  0.000 nD<sup>40</sup>) is within the standards set by the Codex Alimentarius (1.448–1.451 nD<sup>40</sup>). The refractive index varies with the fatty acid chain length, molecular weight, and saturation level, and similar to the relative density, it is a physical–chemical parameter that determines the oil identity and can serve as a quality control. The relative density measured for UBO was 0.923  $\pm$  0.001 g mL<sup>-1</sup>, which is slightly above the standard value (0.914–0.917 g mL<sup>-1</sup>).<sup>24</sup> Oliveira *et al.*<sup>13</sup> studied the oil extracted from *Orbignya* spp. and also reported a high relative density value compared to CODEX. This behavior is probably related to the characteristic of the species itself, as it has a high index of saturated compounds (see Table 3).



**Table 2** Comparison with the CODEX Alimentarius standards<sup>24</sup> of the relative density, acidity, and refractive indices measurements for unfiltered babassu nut oil

Parameters	UBO (this work)	Codex Alimentarius <sup>24</sup>
Acidity index (mg KOH per g oil)	3.582 ± 0.084	Up to 4.0
Relative density (g mL <sup>-1</sup> ) at 25 °C ref. water 25 °C	0.923 ± 0.001	0.914–0.917
Refracted index (nD <sup>40</sup> )	1.447 ± 0.001	1.448–1.451

### 3.2 Fatty acid composition

The percentage of fatty acids in unfiltered babassu nut oil was determined from the transesterification reactions and analysed by the chromatographic elution profile obtained by GC-MS. Table 3 summarizes the main fatty acids (capric, lauric, myristic, palmitic, stearic, oleic, and linoleic) identified in unfiltered babassu nut oil. The lauric and myristic fatty acids presented the most significant percentages, *viz.*, 26.31% and 19.93%, respectively. The presence of lauric acid gives antiviral, bactericidal, and anti-inflammatory properties to unfiltered babassu nut oil,<sup>28–30</sup> and consequently, to the cosmetic emulsion. On the other hand, myristic acid is used as a cleansing, surfactant, and opacifying agent in cosmetics and personal care products.<sup>12,13</sup> These fatty acids can also be found in other vegetable sources such as coconut oil, linseed oil, grape seed oil, and palm oil.<sup>24,31</sup> However, their concentration in unfiltered babassu nut oil is more balanced (see Fig. 1). Besides the above-mentioned fatty acids, it also was possible to obtain the concentration of the monounsaturated (18.83%) and polyunsaturated fatty acids (2.38%) (see Table 3).

### 3.3 Characterization of the unfiltered babassu nut oil-based emulsion

As mentioned in Section 2, the cosmetic emulsion was prepared with the aid of the phase-inversion method.<sup>17,18</sup> After 24 hours of preparation, the cosmetic emulsion was subjected to a centrifugation test (3500 rpm for 15 min (ref. 32)). The purpose of this test

is to monitor the physical instabilities, such as creaming and phase separation. The centrifugation test was carried out in triplicate and no evidence of the physical instabilities was observed. It is important to note that in the babassu nut oil-cosmetic emulsion, the separation of the phases is one of the most important phenomena to be monitored since it can affect important properties such as pH, viscosity, and occlusion.<sup>33</sup> Finally, it is essential to highlight that the creamy appearance, light-yellow coloration, and the typical odor of babassu nut oil products (Fig. 2) observed in the developed cosmetic emulsion in this work were stable throughout the analysis period (90 days).

**3.3.1 Accelerated stability assays.** For cosmetic emulsions, in which vegetable oils are one of the main constituents, hydrolysis and/or oxidation reactions are frequent. These kinds of chemical reactions can negatively affect specific properties of the products and make their commercialization impossible. Therefore, accelerated stability assays (pH test, viscosity, and globule homogeneity) are employed to monitor the effect of hydrolysis and oxidation reactions.

**3.3.1.1 pH test.** Marked changes in the pH of the stratum corneum can damage the skin defense mechanism against infection, thus influencing the cutaneous bacterial flora.<sup>34,35</sup> Therefore, if the cosmetic emulsion topically administered will significantly change the pH of the skin, it also will affect its homeostasis. Table 4 shows the pH values measured from the

**Table 3** Fatty acid composition of unfiltered babassu nut oil and the standard values prescribed in Codex Alimentarius.<sup>24</sup>

Fatty acids	% (Fatty acid)	
Fatty acids	UBO	Codex Alimentarius (2015)
C 10:0 (capric)	7.29	1.2–7.6
C 12:0 (lauric)	26.31	40.0–55.0
C 14:0 (myristic)	19.93	11.0–27.0
C 16:0 (palmitic)	12.79	5.2–11.0
C 18:0 (stearic)	5.60	1.8–7.4
C 18:1 (oleic)	18.83	9.0–20.0
C 18:2 (linoleic)	2.38	1.4–6.6
Other	—	—
Σ saturated	71.92	61.90–115.4
Σ monounsaturated	18.83	9.0–20.0
Σ polyunsaturated	2.38	1.4–6.6

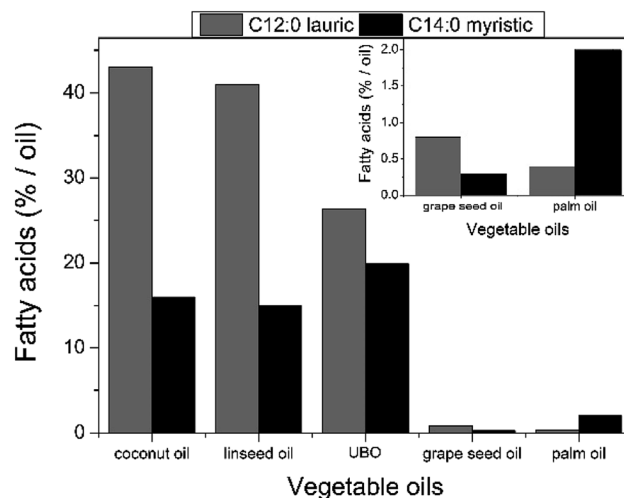
**Fig. 1** Comparison of the lauric and myristic fatty acids percentages measured in unfiltered babassu nut oil with those measured in other vegetable oils.<sup>33</sup>



Fig. 2 The unfiltered babassu nut oil-based moisturizing cosmetic emulsion.

UBO samples kept at different temperatures ( $2.0 \pm 0.2$  °C ( $T_G$ ),  $25 \pm 2$  °C ( $T_A$ ), and  $40 \pm 2$  °C ( $T_E$ )) and durations (24 hours, 7 days, 15 days, and 30 days ( $t_0$ ,  $t_7$ ,  $t_{15}$ , and  $t_{30}$ , respectively)). For all the temperatures and times investigated, the pH values measured were stable, indicating that hydrolysis and oxidation reactions did not occur at the laboratory time-scale employed. The minimum and maximum emulsion pH values ( $4.686 \pm 0.02$  and  $5.136 \pm 0.06$ , respectively) were observed at room temperature for 30 days ( $T_A$  experimental condition). These pH values are in agreement with those found for human skin, which can vary between 4.6 to 5.8, depending on the body region studied.<sup>34</sup>

**3.3.1.2 Viscosity measurements.** Fig. 3 shows the rotation speed-dependence of the viscosity of the babassu nut oil-based cosmetic emulsion at different temperatures ( $T_G$ ,  $T_A$ , and  $T_E$ ) and time durations ( $t_0$ ,  $t_7$ ,  $t_{15}$ , and  $t_{30}$ ). For all the time durations investigated, the viscosity decreases with the rotation speed. This behavior is characteristic of non-Newtonian fluids, more precisely, the thixotropic type. For cosmetic emulsions, thixotropic behavior is required because the products become more fluid when subjected to external pressure, spreading easily and recovering the initial viscosity after application, which prevents the product from dripping.

**3.3.1.3 Globule homogeneity.** Fig. 4 shows the optical micrographs ( $40\times$ ) captured from the babassu nut oil-based cosmetic emulsion at different experimental conditions. The oil globules observed were small and homogeneously dispersed on the water phase. This is a positive behavior; according to Vieira *et al.*,<sup>10</sup> the smaller and more homogeneous the globules, the higher the tendency to form a stable emulsion. Emulsions

Table 4 The pH values measured from the cosmetic emulsions kept at different temperatures  $2.0 \pm 0.2$  °C ( $T_G$ ),  $25 \pm 2$  °C ( $T_A$ ), and  $40 \pm 2$  °C ( $T_E$ ) for 7 days ( $t_7$ ), 15 days ( $t_{15}$ ), and 30 days ( $t_{30}$ )

Days	$T_A$	$T_G$	$T_E$
$T_0$	$4.686 \pm 0.02$	—	—
$T_7$	$4.835 \pm 0.03$	$4.724 \pm 0.01$	$4.798 \pm 0.02$
$T_{15}$	$4.922 \pm 0.02$	$4.722 \pm 0.01$	$4.771 \pm 0.00$
$t_{30}$	$5.136 \pm 0.06$	$4.701 \pm 0.02$	$4.770 \pm 0.02$

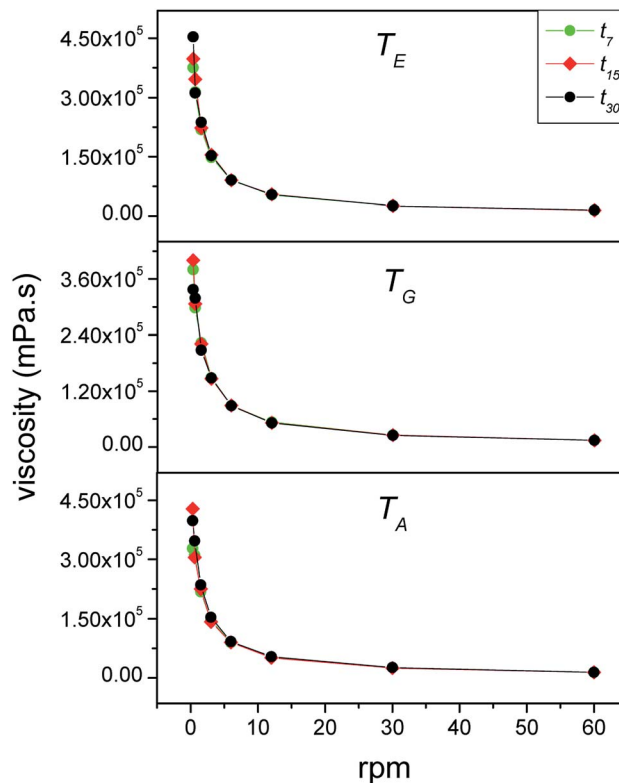


Fig. 3 The rotation speed-dependence of the viscosity measured from cosmetic emulsions at different temperatures ( $2.0 \pm 0.2$  °C ( $T_G$ ),  $25 \pm 2$  °C ( $T_A$ ), and  $40 \pm 2$  °C ( $T_E$ )) and time durations (7 days- $t_7$ , 15 days- $t_{15}$ , and 30 days- $t_{30}$ ).

with a large number of small globules are highly efficient as pharmaceuticals and/or cosmetics.<sup>10,36</sup>

By qualitatively analyzing Fig. 4, it is possible to see that the size of the globules immersed in the aqueous phase does not vary significantly over time or temperature. Regarding the number of globules immersed in the aqueous phase, the  $T_{A7}$  and  $T_{G7}$  samples showed a higher number than the  $T_{E7}$  sample, indicating that higher temperatures negatively influence the density of the globules. However, all the samples showed similar numbers of globules for the time duration of 30 days. It is important to note that this variation in the number of globules did not affect the creamy appearance, permanent light-yellow coloration, the typical odor of babassu nut oil products, pH, and viscosity. Therefore, in this case, the variation in the number of oil globules immersed in the aqueous phase was not enough to affect the stability of the developed cosmetic emulsion.

### 3.4. Occlusive properties

The *in vitro* occlusive test was accomplished to verify the skin hydration potential of the babassu nut oil-based cosmetic emulsion. Fig. 5 shows the occlusive test results measured for the cosmetic emulsion samples kept at room temperature for different time durations (6, 24, and 48 hours). The results show that there was no significant difference in the occlusive properties under the investigated experimental conditions. The occlusive potential of a cosmetic emulsion is based on the formation



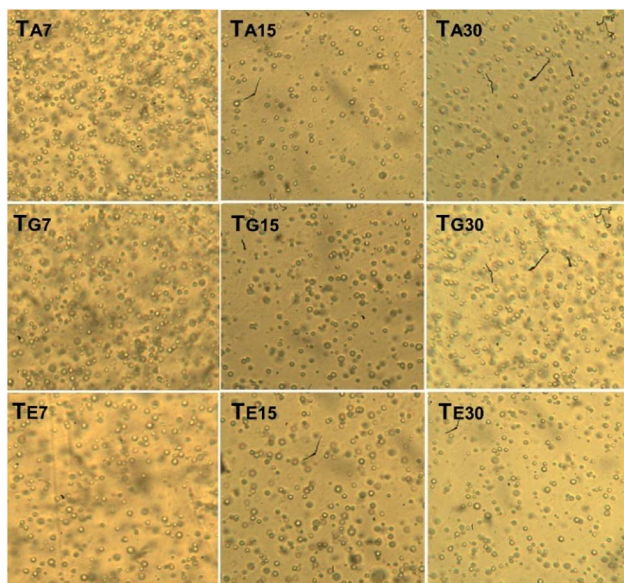


Fig. 4 Optical micrographs (40 $\times$ ) captured from cosmetic emulsions investigated in this work. The subscript indices listed in the legends inside in the micrographs correspond to the temperatures (G, A, and E for  $2.0 \pm 0.2$  °C,  $25 \pm 2$  °C, and  $40 \pm 2$  °C, respectively) and time durations (7, 15, and 30 days).

of a film after application on skin and strongly depends on the concentration of fatty acids, size of the globules, volume of the applied sample, and type of colloidal system.<sup>21,33</sup> The cosmetic emulsion developed in this work has a potential emollient characteristic since the active ingredient (babassu nut oil) is rich in fatty acids (see Table 3). As described by Costa *et al.*,<sup>37</sup> emollients are rich in substances capable of “filling the cracks” and are interorneocytic, *i.e.*, they retain water in the layer.

### 3.5 SPF assessment

As described before, sunscreens (BZF-3, OMC, OCT, and DHHB) were added to the babassu nut oil-based cosmetic emulsion during the homogenization step. *In vitro* SPF experiments were

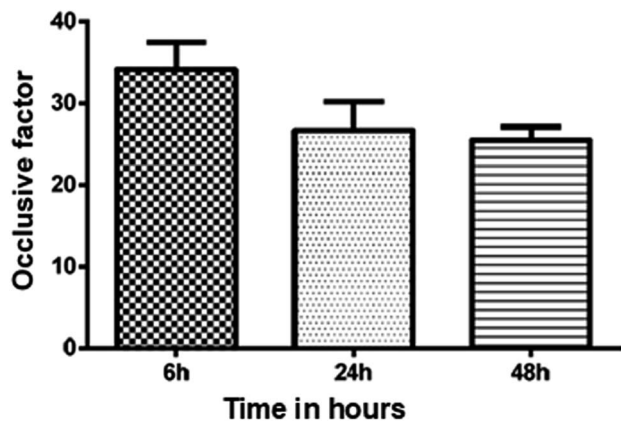


Fig. 5 The *in vitro* occlusive results measured for the cosmetic emulsions kept at room temperature for 6, 24, and 48 hours; ( $p = 0.1249$ ), ANOVA ( $p < 0.05$ ).

performed with the samples kept at room temperature for 24 hours and for other different time durations (see Table 5). As already seen for the accelerated stability assays and occlusive factor, the *in vitro* SPF values also did not change under the investigated experimental conditions, and the values were  $39 \pm 1.6$  and  $38 \pm 2.9$  at  $t_0$  and  $t_{30}$ , respectively. In agreement with the SPF categories claimed in Europe and Brazilian legislation, the babassu nut oil-based cosmetic emulsion developed in this work is classified to have a high protection SPF.<sup>23,38,39</sup> It is important to note that the SPF measured is mainly the result of sunscreens added to the cosmetic emulsion (phase C, see Table 1). A cosmetic emulsion with a high SPF value is recommended for skin disease treatments (with damaged stratum corneum) since it protects against UVA and UVB rays, thus avoiding harmful effects such as skin irritation, burns, and cancer.

As shown in Table 5, the UVA/UVB ratio was 0.521 and 0.561 for the  $t_0$  and  $t_{30}$  samples, respectively. The UVA/UVB ratio is an indication of the UVA protection (anti-UVA).<sup>40</sup> Therefore, in addition to UVB protection, the formulation showed satisfactory UVA protection values, which were classified as commercially acceptable since they are within the range ( $0.4 < \text{UVA/UVB} < 0.6$ ).<sup>38,40</sup> UVB rays are partially absorbed by the ozone layer and have a mean wavelength ( $\lambda = 290\text{--}320$  nm).

### 3.6 Protection mechanism of the skin *via* babassu nut oil-based cosmetic emulsion

As babassu nut oil has stable physico-chemical properties during the extraction and storage processes, the cosmetic emulsion developed in this work has the potential to be used in topical treatments for human skins that have compromised their ability to protect and hydrate. Fig. 6 shows the cross-sectional view of human skin (stratum corneum, epidermis, and dermis) with and without the application of the cosmetic emulsion based on babassu nut oil. In the region where the cosmetic emulsion was topically applied (stratum corneum), it is possible to identify greater hydration, while in the region without the cosmetic emulsion, there was a severe loss of water. The greater hydration observed in the region treated with the cosmetic emulsion is the result of a sum of factors, such as the occlusive potential, moisturization, and protection against UVA and UVB rays. Another positive characteristic that unfiltered babassu nut oil gives to the cosmetic emulsion is the emollient capacity.

Table 5 SPF, UVA/UVB ratio, and critical wavelength ( $\lambda_c$ ) measured for the babassu nut oil-based cosmetic emulsion at time durations of  $t_0$  and  $t_{30}$

	Parameters		
	SPF $\pm$ SD <sup>a</sup>	$\lambda_c$ (nm)	UVA/UVB ratio
$t_0$	$39 \pm 1.8$	370	0.521
$t_{30}$	$38 \pm 2.9$	369	0.561

<sup>a</sup> Mean values  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD).



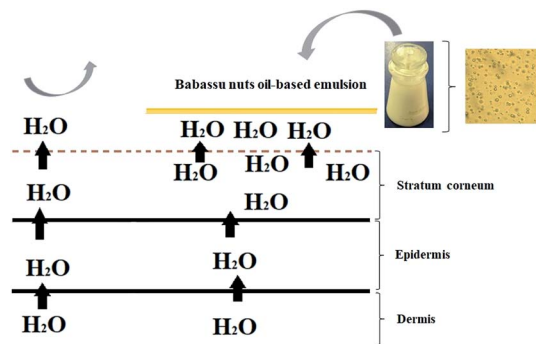


Fig. 6 Mechanism of action of the cosmetic emulsion based on babassu coconut oil applied on human skin.

## 4 Conclusions

A stable cosmetic emulsion with a high sun protection factor was developed from unfiltered babassu nut oil. The physicochemical properties (acidity index, relative density, and refractive indexes) of unfiltered babassu oil did not change during the laboratory time-scale; therefore, it was considered acceptable to develop a commercially competitive cosmetic emulsion. Also, the balanced amounts of lauric and myristic fatty acids identified in the oil sample give it potential antiviral, bactericidal, and anti-inflammatory activities. The cosmetic emulsion developed has a creamy appearance with a light yellow color and a typical odor of the active base (babassu nut oil). The accelerated stability tests showed that the developed cosmetic emulsion has a pH range of  $4.686 \pm 0.02$  and  $5.136 \pm 0.06$ , thixotropic viscosity, and small oil globules homogeneously dispersed in the aqueous phase. The occlusive factor of the cosmetic emulsion was measured at different temperatures and time durations, and the maximum value obtained was approximately  $34.2 \pm 2.8$ . The *in vitro* SPF values were  $39 \pm 1.6$  and  $38 \pm 2.9$ , which confer competitive photoprotective factor to the cosmetic emulsion developed.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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