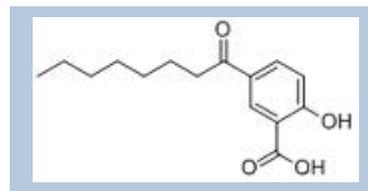


Capryloyl Salicylic Acid

INCI Name: Capryloyl Salicylic Acid

CAS Numbers: 78418-01-6



Description:

Salicylic Acid can be obtained by the bark of willow trees. Capryloyl Salicylic Acid (LHA), or 2-hydroxyl-5-octanoyl benzoic acid is a lipophilized derivative of salicylic acid. The compound has corneolytic, anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial and anti-comedonic activities.

Technical Data:

<i>Test</i>	<i>Range</i>
Appearance	White or similar crystal powder, odorless and bitter. Dissolved in lipid, almost insoluble in water.
Melting Point	112-117° C
Loss on Drying	≤ 0.5%
Burn residue	≤ 0.1
Heavy Metals	≤ 0.002
Content	≥ 98

Applications:

Capryloyl Salicylic Acid is an exfoliant, anti-inflammatory and antiseptic. It's used to treat the appearance of dry damaged skin, reducing dry patches/flaking and restoring suppleness to the skin. This means that they not only exfoliate the upper layer of skin, but also penetrate deep through the epidermis to exfoliate the dead skin cells and excess oil built up in the pores. For this reason, capryloyl salicylic acid is frequently used to treat blackheads, whiteheads and acne. Yet, its keratolytic ability is not the only reason for why it is so often administered to treat blemishes and breakouts. This ingredient also functions as both an [antimicrobial](#) and anti-inflammatory agent, making it an ideal anti-acne ingredient.

Because this ingredient requires very low concentrations to exfoliate dead skin cells, remove build-up inside the pores, condition the skin and calm inflamed skin, it is used in a variety of cosmetic products. You can find it in moisturizer, cleanser, astringent/toner, anti-aging treatment, shampoo/conditioner, acne cream, facial scrub and skin faders.

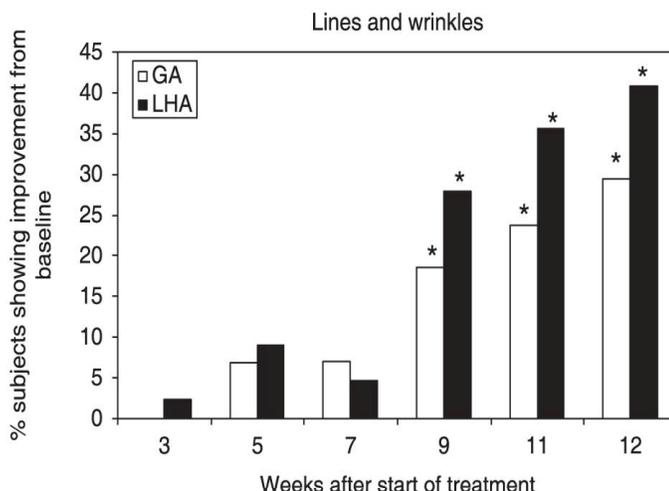


Figure 1 The effects of glycolic acid (GA) or capryloyl salicylic acid (LHA) peel in improving the appearance of lines and wrinkles. Subjects were treated with GA or LHA as described in the Methods section. On the indicated weeks, dermatological evaluation of the face was carried out before the peeling procedure using a scale of 0–5 as described in Table 2. The improvement from baseline (week 0) was calculated for each subject. The percentage of subjects showing improvement from baseline was calculated using the Wilcoxon signed rank test, and statistical analysis was done using the SMYDERM, SAS program. The number of subjects showing improvement from baseline was plotted against the week in the X axis. Statistically significant changes ($P < 0.05$) from baseline are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Oresago, C, Yatskayer, M, & Hansenne, I 2008, 'Clinical tolerance and efficacy of capryloyl salicylic acid peel compared to a glycolic acid peel in subjects with fine lines/wrinkles and hyperpigmented skin', *Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology*, 7, 4, pp. 259-262, MEDLINE, EBSCOhost



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