Anti-inflammatory actions
Tsubaki oil has a long history in skin soothing. Recently, the mechanism of the anti-inflammatory activity of tsubaki oil has been investigated (Kim et al. 2012). Tsubaki oil was found to inhibit LPS-induced production of NO, PGE2, and TNF-alpha (which play an important role in the inflammation process) in RAW264.7 cells. Expression of iNOS and COX-2 genes are reduced. This study has given more insight in the way tsubaki oil acts against inflammation. In an earlier study, a range of triterpene alcohols were identified in the unsaponifiable fraction of tsubaki oil, and tested successfully in its ability to inhibit TPA-induced ear inflammation (Akihisa et al. 1997).

Its anti-inflammatory effect is an appreciated property of tsubaki oil when used in cosmetics. Because of its anti-inflammatory and emollient properties, Tsubaki Oil is a good option for e.g. after shave or after sun products.

Chemopreventive properties
The human body is constantly attacked by harmful substances. Any help from cosmetic ingredients which help in the defence against these substances is welcome. In the unsaponifiable fraction of tsubaki oil, triterpenoids are found (Akihisa et al. 2004) that show an inhibitory effect on the TPA-induced Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA) induction, suggesting antitumor promoting effects.

References

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In line with a historical usage of this personal care secret from Japan, tsubaki oil is suggested as a valuable ingredient in formulations to soothe the skin, fight skin ageing, moisturise the skin, promote collagen synthesis, retain skin elasticity, reduce wrinkles and fine lines, reduce inflammation disorders, and as hair care ingredient.

Introduction

The Theaceae family contains many interesting species, historically embedded in ancient oriental cultures. Camellia sinensis is used for tea, and the seeds of the Camellia oleifera and Camellia japonica are well known for sources of edible oil. The oil with an impressive history in personal care, especially hair care, is derived from the Camellia japonica. This oil specifically is referred to as Tsubaki Oil, also called Tsukakikabura. When the exact species name is not mentioned, names can lead to confusion. Tea-seed oil is for instance a common name for oil from the oleifera species.

The plant

The tsubaki plant, which is native to Japan, is widely cultivated as an ornamental plant in Japan and China for many centuries, and introduced in Europe in the 18th century. It has beautiful flowers which can have different colours. The tree flowers in winter - early spring. The Japanese character for tsubaki is composed of the characters for 'tree' and 'spring'. The plant has a long and wide history in Japanese and Chinese traditional medicine against many remedies such as stomach disorders, and as a tonic and anti-inflammatory agent.

The oil is well-known for hair styling from the Edo period in Japan. The tsubaki blossom takes a central place in Japan at various festivals. Annually, tsubaki fans gather at the Tsubaki Shrine in Ehime prefecture for the Tsubaki Festival.

Science has elucidated the significance of bioactives, e.g. the saponins and triterpenes, towards their antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-histaminic, gastroprotective and antimelanogenesis potential.

History

Tsubaki oil is the traditional personal care secret of Japan, and also currently used in personal care products in Japan. It is used to give geishas their beauty. It has a long history in East Asia in cosmetics and folk medicine for its skin and hair care benefits. It is used to nourish and soothe the skin and to keep the elasticity of the skin. Recently, scientific studies suggest the oil can improve many skin parameters, which substantiate the historical use.

Oil composition

Tsubaki oil, pressed from the seeds, has a favourable fatty acid profile, with a very high level of oleic acid, an omega-9 monounsaturated fatty acid (MUFA), in a concentration of up to approx. 85%. This contributes to its oxidative stability. Many other MUFA-ric oils share their healthy image, but many do not reach the high oleic acid concentration as present in Tsubaki oil. Furthermore, it contains palmitic acid (approx. 8 %), and low levels of stearic and linoleic acid (both approx. 3 %). The unsaponifiable fraction comprises also several bioactive compounds.

Influence on procollagen synthesis

When human dermal fibroblast cells were incubated with tsubaki oil, the production of type I procollagen is increased significantly in a dose dependent way, as shown in Figure 1. This is in line with other tests which show tsubaki oil activates human COL1A2 promoter activation dose-dependently using human dermal fibroblast cells.

Retention of skin elasticity

A breakdown of dermal collagen fibres is a well-known sign of skin ageing. Matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP-1) degrade collagen type I, II and III, leading to a degradation of physical skin health. MMP-1 is secreted from the e.g. fibroblasts by TNF-alpha.

Tsubaki oil has shown to inhibit significantly TNF-alpha-induced MMP-1 secretion in human dermal fibroblast cells, as shown in Figure 2, which suggests tsubaki oil can help to retain skin elasticity.

Decrease of transepidermal water loss (TEWL)

In the fight against skin ageing, a well-moisturised skin is a prerequisite. A high transepidermal water loss (TEWL), caused by loss of skin barrier function, can cause an unhealthy, scaly skin. A test is performed with a lotion with 1 % Tsubaki oil, compared to the lotion only. Tsubaki oil significantly reduced the TEWL, as shown in Figure 3.

Wrinkle reduction

The beneficial properties of tsubaki oil related to skin barrier function and its collagen-protection effects makes tsubaki oil as an ideal ingredient to fight wrinkles and fine lines, and to counteract skin ageing. Indeed, in literature, an anti-wrinkle effect is claimed of a formulation containing 2 % oil, using human volunteers.

Figure 1 Increase of type I procollagen by Tsubaki oil.

Figure 2 Inhibition of MMP-1 by Tsubaki oil.

Figure 3 Effect on TEWL by 1 % Tsubaki oil.