



BSK83 PEEL PRO WHITE



WHAT IS IT?

BSK83 is a chemical abrasion mask formulated mainly with alpha and beta hydroxy acids and depigmenting active ingredients. It has combined the exfoliating action of salicylic acid, citric acid and lactic acid, with the depigmenting power of the combination of kojic acid and Arbutin, complemented with the antioxidant effect of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C). It has been formulated at a pH of 2.5 to favor the exfoliating effect of alpha and beta hydroxy acids and the inhibiting activity of tyrosinase.

ACTION

The combination of the exfoliating effect of alpha and beta hydroxy acids with the inhibiting activity of tyrosinase, as well as the inhibition of melatonin formation, make it a perfect product for the treatment of non-homogeneous hyperpigmentation due to sun exposure, localized melasma or hormonal pigmentation.



COMPOSITION

Citric Acid	5,0000%
Salicylic Acid	5,0000%
Kojic Acid	3,000000%
Arbutin	1,00000%
Lactic Acid	0,9000%
Ascorbic Acid	0,5000%

PROPERTIES

Each of the active ingredients has its function to alleviate the problem of hyperpigmentation:

Salicylic Acid

It is a beta hydroxy acid, which exerts a powerful keratolytic, comedolytic, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effect. It allows the dissolution of the intercellular cement reducing the adhesion of corneocytes and favors the reconstruction of the superficial cutaneous tissue. Furthermore, due to its lipophilic nature, it easily penetrates the pilosebaceous duct, regulating sebum secretion.

Citric Acid

It is an AHA with exfoliating and anti-aging properties. It is also widely known for its antioxidant properties and thus we can state that it has some whitening activity in the outermost layers of the skin.

Lactic Acid

Is an AHA that acts by breaking the protein bonds between corneocytes, causing their detachment and the reduction of the thickness of the hyperkeratotic stratum corneum. It stimulates the production of new collagen and glycosaminoglycans, constituents of the dermal matrix. It exerts a natural moisturizing effect on the skin by attracting water molecules to the stratum corneum and stimulating the synthesis of ceramides, improving and modulating the barrier function, has a high tolerance.

Kojic Acid

Acts as a Tyrosine inhibitor by chelating with Copper ions and suppressing the tautomerization of dopachrome to DHICA. It also acts as a reducing agent of melamine intermediates by blocking the Tyrosine / DOPA melamine oxidation chain. The result is skin whitening.

Arbutin

It is a derivative of hydroquinone and functions as a tyrosinase inhibitor providing lightening and illuminating effects. It can be used in cases of melasma, lentigines or freckles, whether caused by sun exposure, contraceptives or pregnancy. Therefore, it is a great ally against blemishes, getting them lighter.

Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)

This compound has depigmenting properties by inhibiting the tyrosinase system, it also has other cosmetic advantages such as stimulating the production of collagen, acting against free radicals and preventing the appearance of wrinkles. But it has the disadvantage of its great instability, an aspect that can be solved by using more stable derivatives such as ascorbyl oleate, ascorbyl palmitate, etc.

Kojic acid acts synergistically with Arbutin and vitamin C which are also tyrosinase inhibitors and antioxidants respectively.

It has been proven that the synergy between kojic acid and Arbutin increases its depigmenting power as well as the inhibition of melamine production, which makes it a preventive effect.