

A hand wearing a yellow nitrile glove is holding a small vial with a white label. The vial has a barcode and the number '0972848139' printed on it. The background is a blurred laboratory setting with various pieces of equipment.

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1. Partition Coefficient and Glutathione Penetration of Topical Antiaging: Preformulation Study

Fitria Nugrahaeni, Dewi Melani Hariyadi, Noorma Rosita

Abstract

2. Formulation and Evaluation of Microemulsion Based Topical Gel of Carbamazepine

Padhiar J S, Shirolkar S V, Deshkar S S

Abstract

3. Formulation and Evaluation of Galantamine Hydrobromide Floating Matrix Tablet

Poreddy Srikanth Reddy, Penjuri Subhash Chandra Bose, Vuppula Sruthi, Damineni Saritha

Abstract

4. Studies on Orally Disintegrating Tablets Prepared by Using Natural and Synthetic Superdisintegrants

Piplani Mona, Diwedi Rohini, Bhagwat Deepak Prabhakar, Pahwa Rakesh

Abstract

5. Preparation and Immunocharacterization of Probiotic DNA Loaded Chitosan Nanoparticles: An *In Vitro* and *In Vivo* Study

Kaur M, Bhatia A, Sethi D, Vig K, Kaur G

Abstract

6. Skin Penetration of Ubiquinone (Co-Q10) In Nanoemulsion Delivery System Using Virgin Coconut Oil (Vco)

Tristiana Erawati M, Widji Soeratri, Noorma Rosita

Abstract

7. Design and Evaluation of Ion Activated *In-Situ* Ophthalmic Gel of Brimonidine Tartarate Using Kappa Carrageenan

Vazir Ashfaq Ahmed, Divakar Goli

Abstract

8. Validation of Simvastatin Analysis Methods in Human Blood Plasma (*In Vitro*) Using HPLC-UV Detector

Iyan Sopyan, Cynthia Jaya, Driyanti Rahayu

Abstract

9. Formulation and Evaluation of Chitosan-Polyaniline Nanocomposites for Controlled Release of Anticancer Drug Doxorubicin

Dillip Kumar Behera, Kampal Mishra, Padmolochan Nayak

Abstract

10. Characterization and Release of Ibuprofen in Proniosome System (Ibuprofen-Span 60-Cholesterol)

Tutiek Purwanti, Dewi Melani Hariyadi, Corry Silvia

Abstract

11. Evaluation of the Physical Stability of Nanostructured Lipid Carrier (NLC) Meloxicam Before and After Storage 40 Days

Rahmi Annisa, Dewi Melani, Esti Hendradi

Abstract

12. The Optimization of Maltodextrin and Arabic Gum in the Microencapsulation of Aqueous Fraction of *Clinacanthus nutans* Using Simplex Lattice Design

Intan Martha Cahyani, Ebta Narasukma Anggraeny, Bekti Nugraheni, Christiana Retnaningsih, V Kristina Ananingsih

Abstract

Skin Penetration of Ubiquinone (Co-Q10) In Nanoemulsion Delivery System Using Virgin Coconut Oil (Vco)

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ABSTRACT

Ubiquinone (co-Q10) is a topical anti-aging with low solubility in water, so its penetration into the skin is also low. To increase its penetration ubiquinone (co-Q10) was loaded in the nanoemulsion delivery system using virgin coconut oil (VCO) as oil phase. Ubiquinone (co-Q10) in nanoemulsion formula consists of; ubiquinone (co-Q10), Tween 80, Span 80, ethanol 96%, VCO and acetate buffer solution pH 4.2 ± 0.5 with concentration; 1%; 18.66%; 1.92%; 3.42%; up to 100%, respectively. The characteristics of ubiquinone (co-Q10) nanoemulsion were observed in terms of droplet morphology by transmission electron microscope (TEM) and droplet size by particle analyzer, the pH and viscosity value. The ubiquinone (co-Q10) penetration test in the nanoemulsion system was compared with the emulsion on the rat skin. Result of this research showed the droplet morphology of ubiquinone (co-Q10) in nanoemulsion was spherical. The droplet size was 93.2 ± 2.78 nm. The pH value was 4.12 ± 0.02 , and the viscosity was 8.5 cPas. Penetrasi of ubiquinone (co-Q10) in nanoemulsion was deeper (269 ± 48.12 and 993 ± 36.49 μm) than in emulsion (26.33 ± 6.43 and 110.33 ± 9.124 μm), after 2 and 6 hours sample application.

Keywords: Nanoemulsion, Skin Penetration, Ubiquinone (co-Q10), Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO).

INTRODUCTION

Nanoemulsion was known as a system to increase the solubility, and penetration of lipophilic substance^{1,2}. In this study nanoemulsion delivery system was used as vehicle of ubiquinone (co-Q10) which is known as anti-aging. Ubiquinone (co-Q10) can prevent collagen and elastin damage and help to avoid wrinkle of the skin³. Nanoemulsion is an emulsion of oil in water (O/W) or water in oil (W/O) with the droplet size between 50 - 500 nm. Smaller droplet size results in larger surface area it can increase the penetration of active ingredients⁴. For O/W nanoemulsion virgin coconut oil (VCO) used as oil phase in nanoemulsion because it can produce smallest droplet size than corn oil and soybean oil⁵.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Material

Ubiquinone (Kangcare), virgin coconut oil (VCO), Tween 80 (Sigma Aldrich), Span 80 (Sigma Aldrich), ethanol 96% (E.Merck), acetic acid p.a (E.Merck), sodium acetate (E.Merck) p.a.

Research Instrument

Stirrer plate (Dragon Lab MS-Pro), ultrasonic (Branson 3510), Thermo shaker (Wine shake), pH meter (Eutech Instruments pH 700), Viscometer cone and plate, Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) JEOL JEM 1400, Delsa™ Nano Submicron Particle Size and Zeta Potential Dynamic Light Scattering, Microscope Fluorescents and Brightfield Olympus FSX100.

Experimental Animals

Animals used were male Wistar rats with the inclusion criteria: 8-10 weeks of age, 100-250 grams of weight, healthy condition, with no defect or injury.

Ubiquinone (co-Q10) Nanoemulsion and Emulsion Preparation

The nanoemulsion formula in this study refers to the modified formula from Erawati et al, 2014⁴. In this experiment the concentration of ubiquinone (co-Q10), Tween 80, Span 80, ethanol 96%, VCO and acetate buffer solution pH 4.2 ± 0.5 were: 1%; 18.66%; 1.92%; 3.42%; up to 100%, respectively.

The emulsion formula consists of; 1% ubiquinone (co-Q10) was dissolved in 35% VCO and then added with 22% of surfactant mixture (Tween 80 and Span 80), it was stirred until the mixture became homogeneous. Subsequently, a solution of acetate buffer pH 4.2 ± 0.5 up to 100%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The characteristics of ubiquinone (co-Q10) nanoemulsion (QN) and ubiquinone (co-Q10) emulsion (QE) included pH, droplets size and viscosity were presented in Table 1. Ubiquinone (Co-Q10) nanoemulsion and ubiquinone (co-Q10) emulsion both have same pH value were 4.12 ± 0.02 . The droplets size of QN (93.2 ± 2.78 nm) was smaller than QE (10.55 ± 0.60 μm). The viscosity of QN (8.5 cPas) lower than QE (14.2 cPas). The morphology of QN droplet

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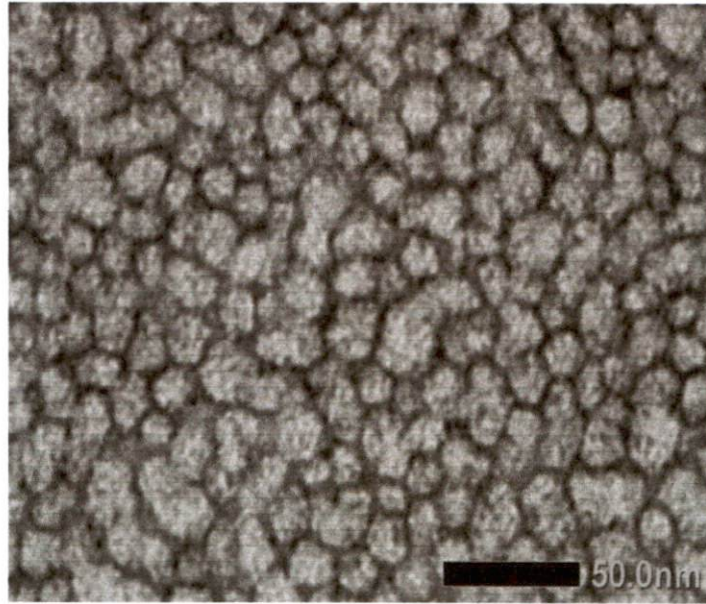


Figure 1: Droplet morphology of QN by Transmission Electron Microscope JEOL JEM 1400.

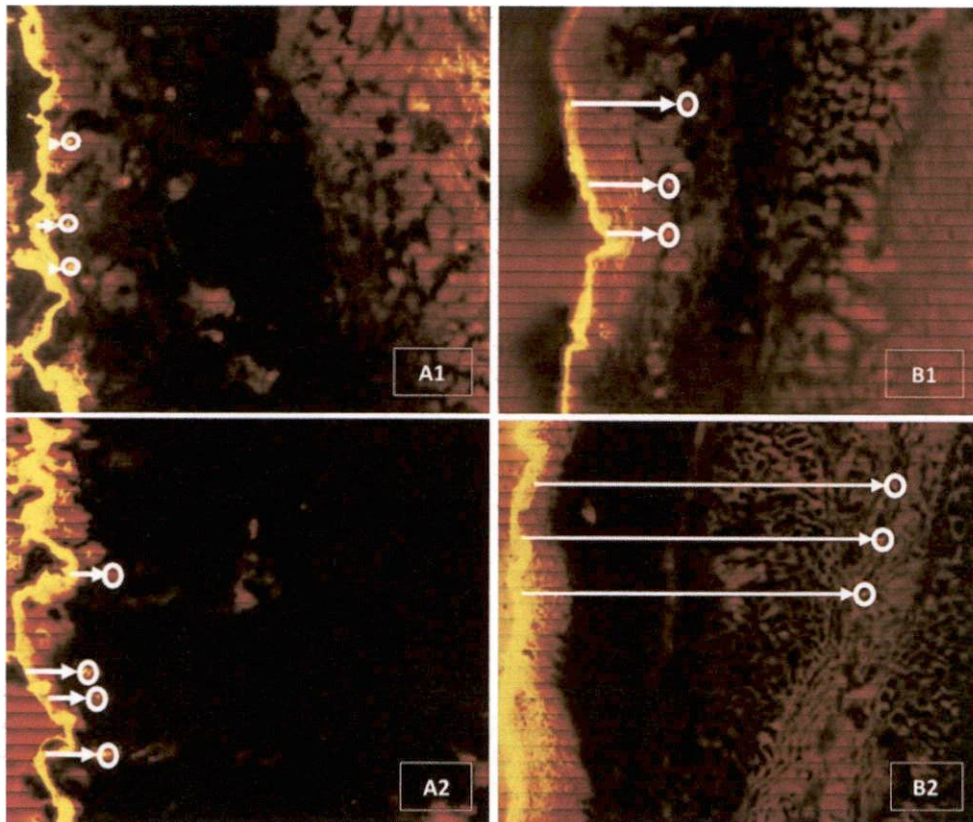


Figure 2: Histological preparation of skin penetration of co-Q10 in emulsion at 2 hours (A1), at 6 hours (A2) after sample application and in nanoemulsion at 2 hours (B1), at 6 hours (B2) after sample application was determined by Microscope Olympus FX-100 42x zoom.

by Transmission Electron Microscope JEOL JEM 1400 was presented in figure 1. Histological preparation of skin penetration of ubiquinone (co-Q10) in emulsion at 2 hours (A1), at 6 hours (A2) after

sample application and in nanoemulsion at 2 hours (B1), at 6 hours (B2) after sample application was determined by Microscope Olympus FX-100 42x zoom, presented in Figure 2. The result of in vivo skin penetration tests at two

Table 1: Characteristics of ubiquinone (co-Q10) nanoemulsion (QN) and emulsion (QE).

Characteristic	QN	QE
pH	4.12 ± 0.02	4.12 ± 0.02
Droplet size	93.2 ± 2.78 nm	10.55 ± 0.60 µm
Viscosity	8.5 cPas	14.2 cPas

different times (2 and 6 hours after sample application) was known that penetration depth of ubiquinone (co-Q10) in nanoemulsion were 269 ± 48.12 and 993 ± 36.49 µm, respectively. And than in emulsion were 26.33 ± 6.43 and 110.33 ± 9.124 µm, respectively. It shows that penetration of ubiquinone (co-Q10) in noemulsion delivery system into the rat skin faster and deeper then in emulsion.

Ubiquinone (co-Q10) penetration rate in nanoemulsion is faster than in the emulsion caused by three factors; the first is the lower nanoemulsion viscosity than the emulsion, the second is the nanoemulsion droplets size smaller than the emulsion, so the movement of the active ingredient is easier in nanoemulsion. The third is the nenoemulsion system which increases the release rate so that it's much more active ingredients are ready to be penetrated into the skin^{6,7}.

CONCLUSION

Penetrasi of ubiquinone (co-Q10) in nanoemulsion was deeper (269 ± 48.12 dan 993 ± 36.49 µm) than in emulsion (26.33 ± 6.43 and 110.33 ± 9.124 µm), after 2 and 6 hours sample application on Wistar rats skin.

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