Anti-tyrosinase and Antioxidant Activities of GINOS: A Novel Ginseng Mixture

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Abstract

Background: Ginseng possess many therapeutic and cosmeceutical properties because of their abundant bioactive compounds, especially their saponin compounds, ginsenosides. In the present study, the various ginsengs (white ginseng, red ginseng, black ginseng, fermented red ginseng, Taegeuk ginseng, and cultured root mountain ginseng (CRMG)) were mixed with an equivalent ratio, namely GINOS, to improve its benefit as human health and beauty products ingredient. Hence, we determined the anti-tyrosinase and antioxidant activities of GINOS to check its potential as a skin-whitening agent.

Methods and Results: The results showed dose-dependent inhibitory activity of GINOS towards mushroom tyrosinase and intracellular tyrosinase on B16F10 cells. Tyrosinase activity of GINOS-treated cells at 125, 250, and 500 μg/mL concentration was reduced by 23.6%, 39.6%, and 49.5% compared with IBMX-stimulated cells, respectively. GINOS reduced 35% free radical scavenging and increased the reducing power activity at 10 mg/mL concentration. We also evaluated intracellular Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) production in H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress-treated on HaCaT cells, it showed GINOS at 1000 μg/mL reduced 35% of ROS level. Furthermore, GINOS did not show toxicity effect at the concentration tested in B16F10, HaCat and Human Dermal Fibroblast (HDF).

Conclusion: These results suggest that GINOS might be a good potential source of anti-tyrosinase and antioxidants for application in cosmeceutical products.

Results

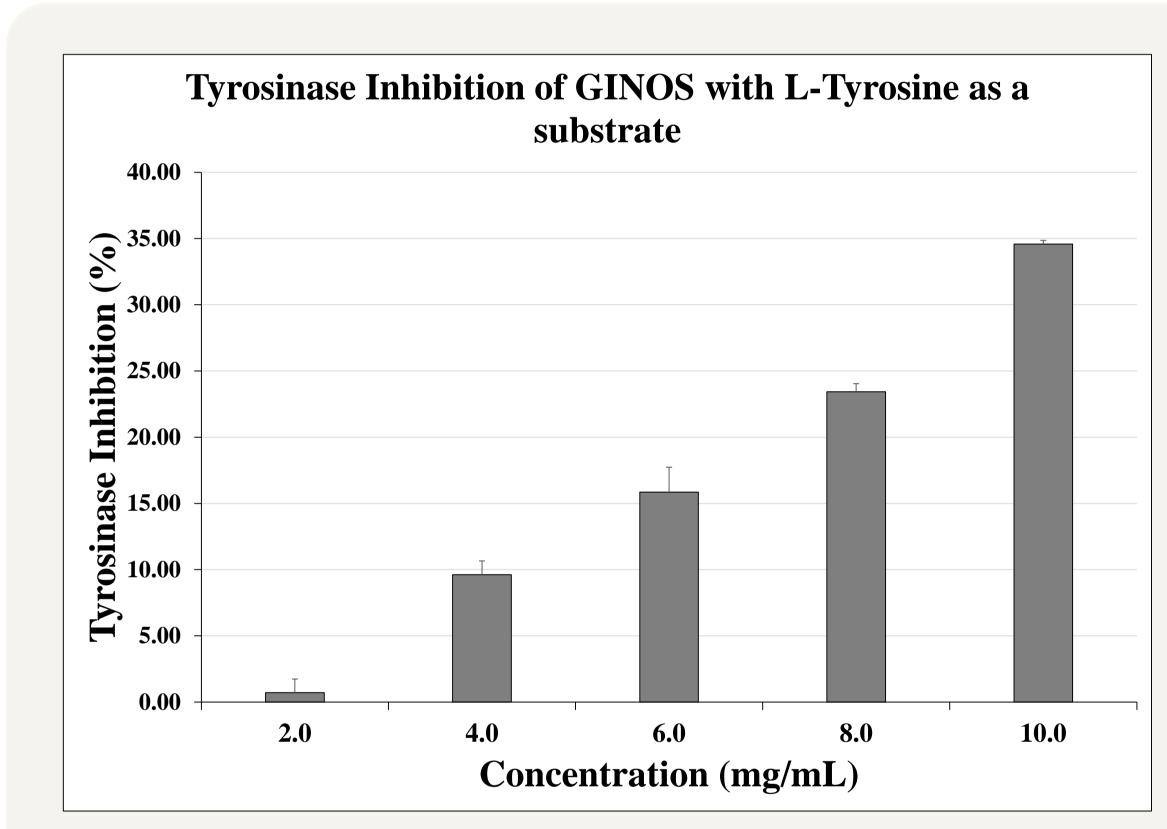


Fig 1. Mushroom Tyrosinase
Activity

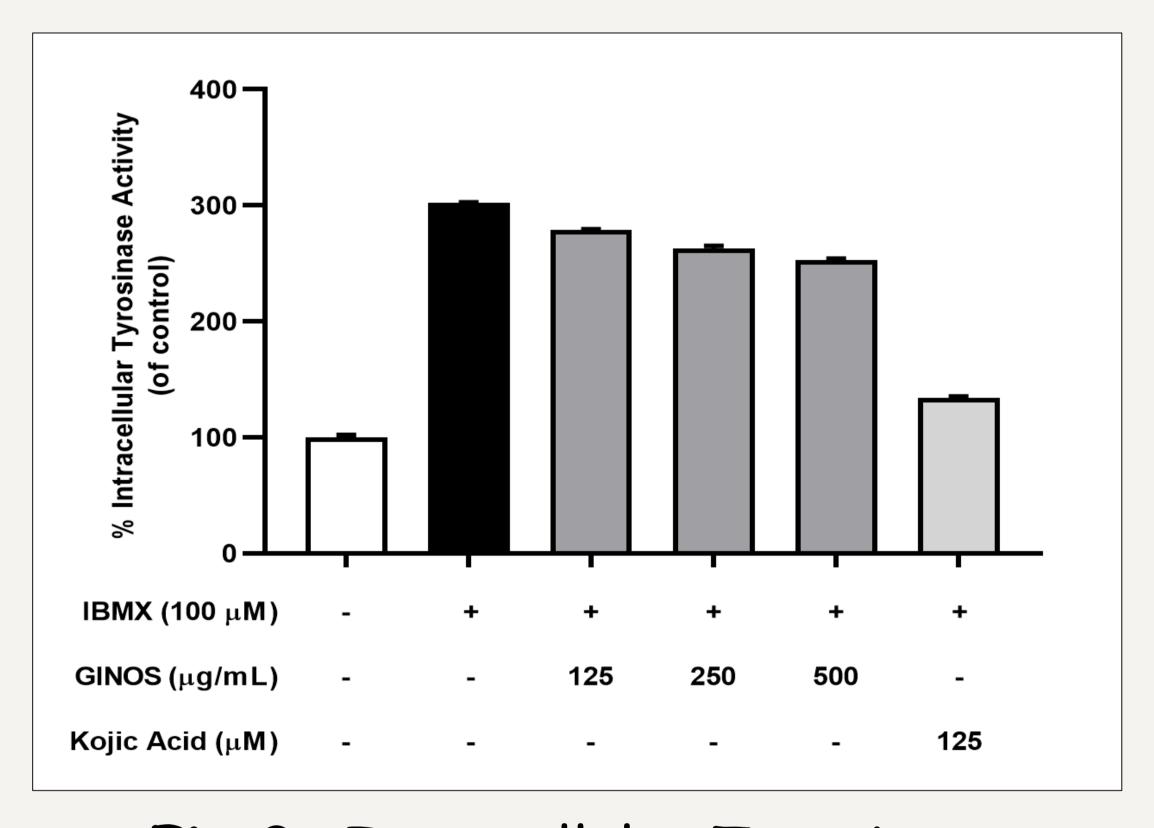


Fig 2. Intracellular Tyrosinase

Activity

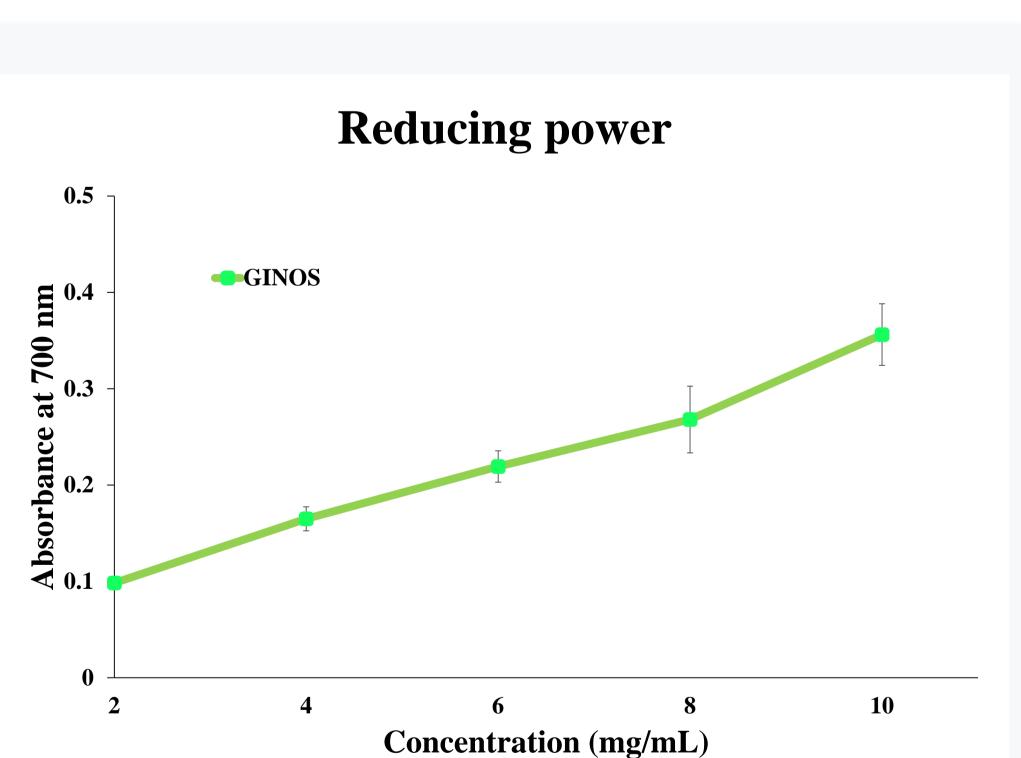


Fig 4. Reducing Power Activity

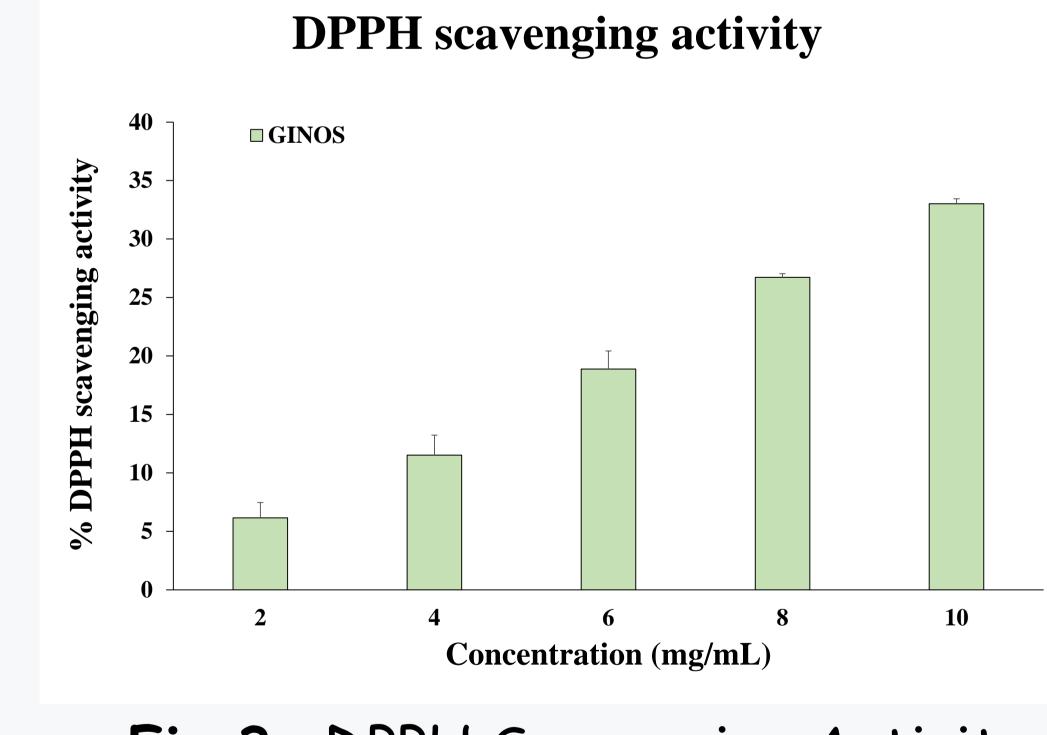


Fig 3. DPPH Scavenging Activity

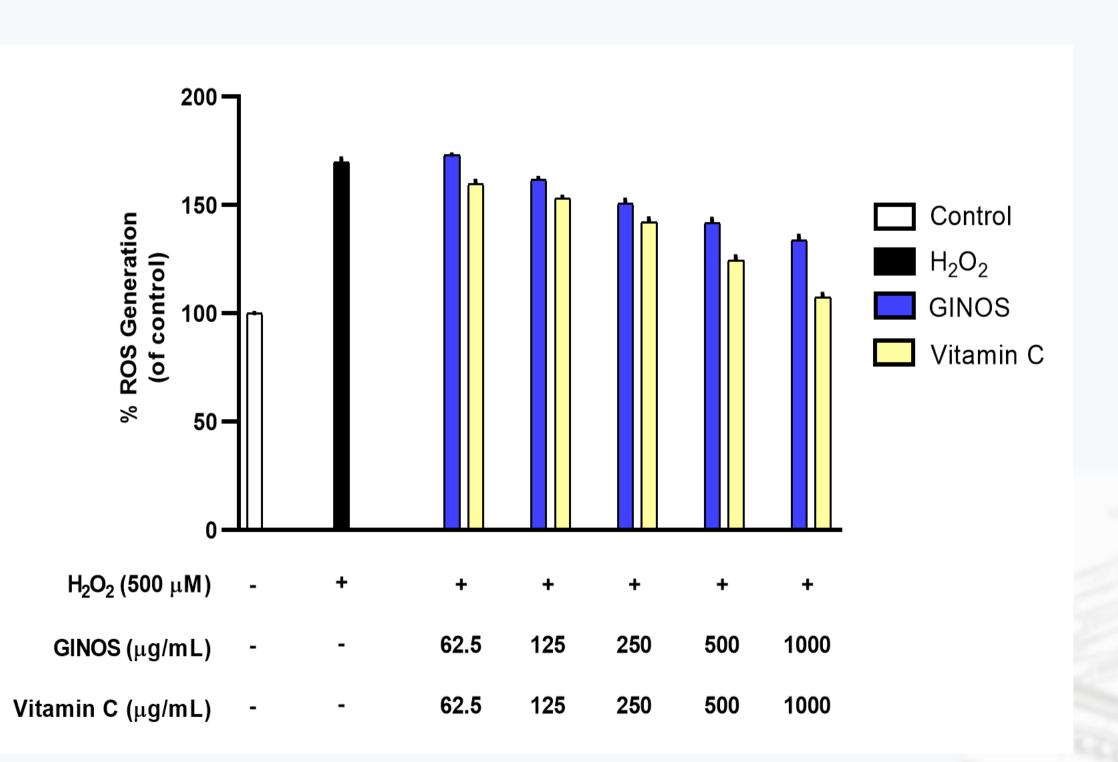


Fig 5. ROS Generation

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Conclusion

of white ginseng, red ginseng, black ginseng, fermented red ginseng, Taegeuk ginseng, and cultured root mountain ginseng (CRMG) with an equivalent ratio, showed a good antityrosine and antioxidant activities. Moreover, GINOS did not show a toxicity effect at the concentration tested in B16F10, HaCat, and Human Dermal Fibroblast (HDF). These results suggest that GINOS might be a good potential source of anti-tyrosinase and antioxidants for application in skin-whitening products.

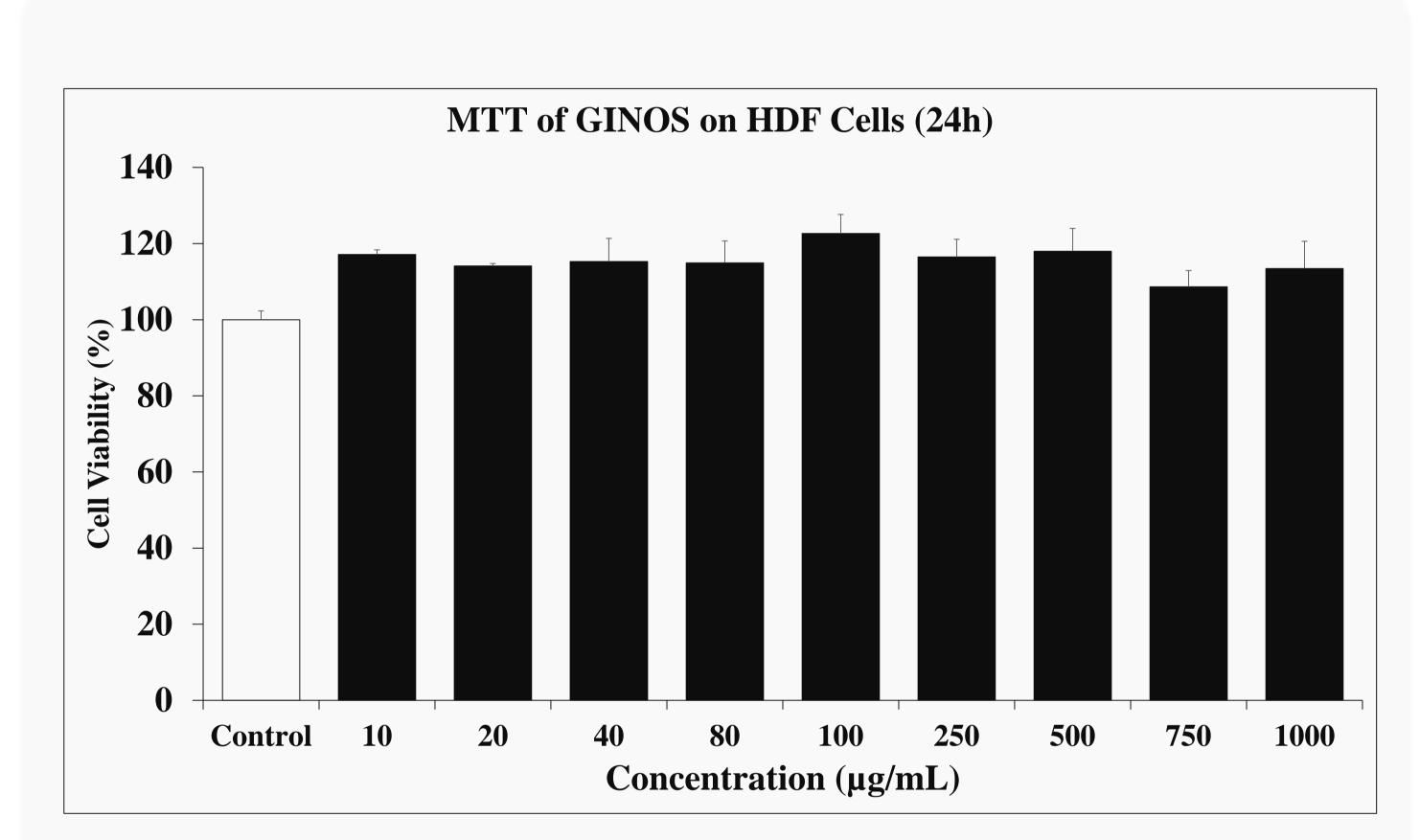


Fig 6. Cell Viability of GINOS on B16F10 Cells

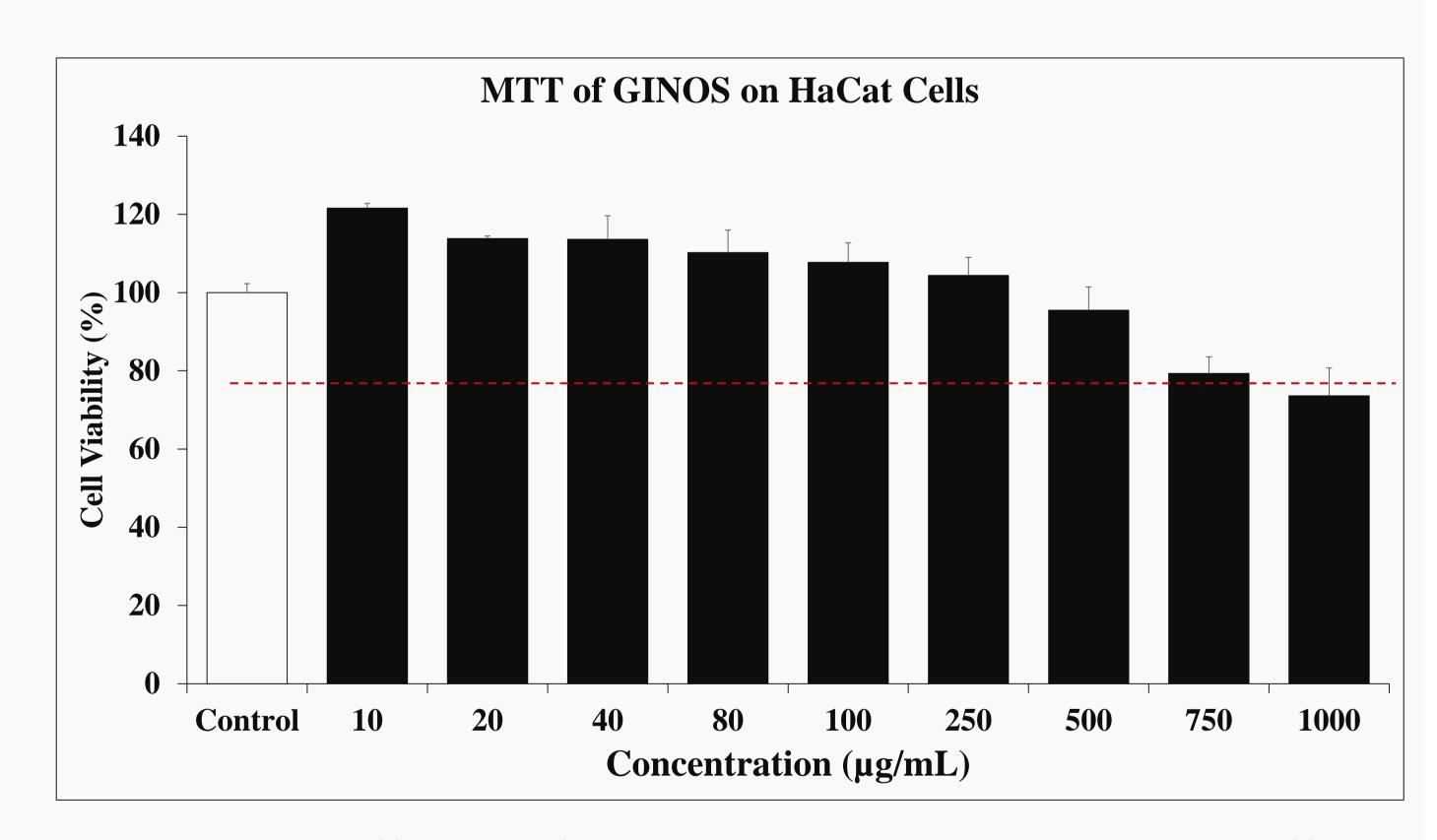


Fig 7. Cell Viability of GINOS on HaCat Cells

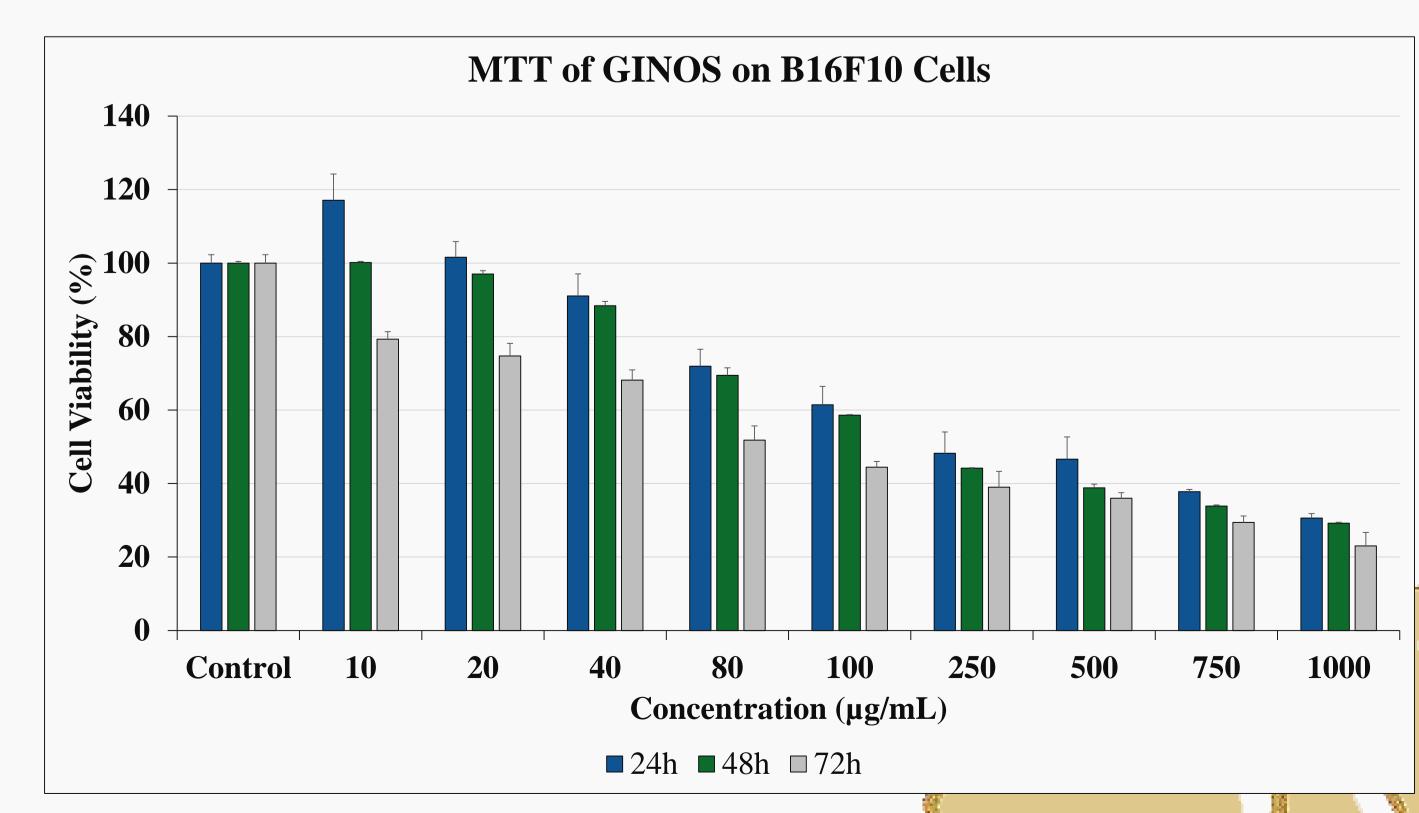


Fig 8. Cell Viability of GINOS on HDF Cells

