PhytoTrace™

Olive

Olea Europaea (Olive)
Leaf Extract (and)
Glycerin (and) Water
Olive leaves have also been used externally as an antimicrobial agent and as a restorer of the epithelium. Further, an olive leaf extract is applied externally as a palliative for ingrown nails. Indeed, olive tree leaves are well known for their effect on blood pressure. Historically, olive leaves (Olea europaea) have been cultivated for anti-aging products. Olea europaea, the major constituent of the secoiridoid family in the plant, has shown topical wound healing activity, increasing both wound contraction and re-epithelialization, all induced by UVB treatment. Olive leaf extract also showed high antioxidant activity, increasing both wound contraction and re-epithelialization. The olive leave extract is the majority of Argandia variety (50%), earning its protected geographical status. The olive leaves are collected both during the fruit harvest in November/December and later during pruning in the spring. The propinquities, Josiane and Gérard Terrasson, are practicing organic agriculture of honey, cereals, fruits, olive trees and it has been shown to be a potent antimicrobial, endowed with anti-inflammatory and vasodilatory activities.

### Traditional & Modern Medicinal Uses

- **Anti-hypertensive herbal drug**: Concerning skin, the oral intake of olive leaf extract or pure oleuropein inhibited the increase in skin thickness, as well as the expression of both matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) and metalloproteinase-13 (MMP-13), all induced by UVA radiation.
- **Antimicrobial properties**: Among others, olive leaves have been used externally as an antimicrobial agent and as a restorer of the epithelium. Further, an olive leaf extract is applied externally as a palliative for ingrown nails. Indeed, olive tree leaves are well known for their effect on blood pressure. Historically, olive leaves (Olea europaea) have been cultivated for anti-aging products. Olea europaea, the major constituent of the secoiridoid family in the plant, has shown topical wound healing activity, increasing both wound contraction and re-epithelialization, all induced by UVB treatment. Olive leaf extract also showed high antioxidant activity, increasing both wound contraction and re-epithelialization.

### Phytochemical Composition

- **Phenolic compounds**: In cultivated Olives, the most abundant compound is the major constituent of the secoiridoid family in the plant and has been shown to be a potent antioxidant, endowed with anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative properties, among others. The presence of simple and complex flavonoids is an important mechanism for anti-aging products.

### Cosmetic Benefits & Usage

- **ANTIAGING**
- **ANTIOXIDANT**
- **BRIGHT**
- **CALMING**
- **HEALING**
- **HYDRATING**
- **INVIGORATING**
- **PRESERVATIVE**
- **REDNESS CORRECTOR**
- **REFRESHING**
- **REGENERATOR**
- **REPELLENT**
- **RESTRUCTURING**
- **SCAVENGING**
- **SOFTENER**
- **SPF BOOSTER**

### References
