

Ucuuba butter

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Product: | Ucuuba butter | Colour: | Dark yellow to brown |
| Code: | PA3025 | Odour: | Characteristic |
| CAS Number: | 356065-37-7 | Solubility: | Water insoluble |
| INCI Name (CTFA): | Virola Sebifera Nut Oil | Appearance: | Waxy solid |

The ucuuba seed (*Virola surinamensis*) is found in marshy areas, covered and inundated by the tides, and in most of the Amazon River basin and its tributaries.¹ In Brazil it is found in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Ceará, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Piauí, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins.²

Properties

Its sap is used as exfoliating, healing and renewing of epidermal tissues in addition to presenting antiseptic and anti-inflammatory properties. It is used in ointments, bar soaps and after shave creams and post depilation.³

Indication

The seed has an almond composed of 65% to 76% of fat with great commercial value⁴ which, when pressed, produces a material called ucuuba tallow rich in trimyristin that plays a fundamental role in the perfumery and cosmetic industry as for example, in the manufacture of perfumes, shaving creams and soaps or also as a greasy emollient, exercising the function of softness and emolience.^{5, 6, 7}

Quality / Differential

Product 100% Natural

One of the differentials to be highlighted from the oils and vegetable butters produced by Citróleo is that during its process of obtaining, they are not submitted to the refining stage. It would be at this stage that they would be exposed to high temperatures in order to be neutralized, clarified and deodorized. However, this type of technique degrades several biomolecules of high nutritional value, naturally present in oils and butters, such as vitamins (responsible for benefits such as antioxidant power) and thermo sensitive carotenoids (which act to maintain the health of the skin). Already in the process of obtaining cold pressing, used by Citróleo, the fruits are selected and the natural maturation time is respected, preserving their compounds and guaranteeing their properties, since they do not undergo the thermal stress of refining.

Product 100% Pure

Another important differential is that the company does not perform any kind of blend for adulteration of the oils and butters it produces, since the oils used for this purpose have no nutritional benefit or any value that can be added in a final cosmetic. Thus, the plant products offered by Citróleo maintain their natural aspects, like characteristic color and odor, physical form and actual concentration of the substances of interest.

Dosage / Usual Concentration

Moisturizing products, creamy lotions and butters for the body: 0.5 to 5%

Hair products and conditioner: 1 to 5%

Foot products: 0.5 to 5%

Shaving products: 3 to 5%

Bar soaps: 5 to 50%

References

[1] PESCE, C; Oleaginosas da Amazônia (revista da veterinária). Belém, Pará, 1941.

[2] MYRISTICACEAE. In: FLORA do Brasil 2020 em construção. Rio de Janeiro: Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro, 2014.

[3] VANESSA FERNANDES DE ARAÚJO, ANDREA CAMILA PETRY, ROSÂNGELA MARTINEZ, ECHEVERRIA, ERIC COSTA FERNANDES E FLORIANO PASTORE JR. Plantas da Amazônia para Produção Cosmética. Universidade de Brasília - UnB, 2007.

[4] PINTO, G. P. Características físico-químicas e outras informações sobre as principais oleaginosas do Brasil. Recife: Instituto de Pesquisas e Experimentação Agropecuárias do Nordeste, 1963. 75 p. (Instituto de Pesquisas e Experimentação Agropecuárias do Nordeste. Boletim técnico, 18).

[5] LOPES, N.P.; BLUMENTHAL, E.A.; CAVALHEIRO, A.J.; et. al; Phytochemistry vol. 43, no. 5, pp. 1089-1092, 1996.

[6] LOPES, N.P.; KATO, M.J.; ANDRADE, E.H.A.; et. al; Phytochemistry vol. 46, no. 4, pp. 689-693, 1997.

[7] REVILLA, J.; Apontamentos para a Cosmética Amazônica Manaus: SEBRAE-AM/ INPA, 2002.