

ANTI-AGING COSMETIC COMPOSITION

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition that
5 contains, as active ingredients, methylinositol and at least one
selected from the group consisting of betaine, vitamin C, and
dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline and thus offers good beneficial effects
of strengthening skin elasticity, improving skin wrinkles and
moisturizing the skin.

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BACKGROUND ART

With a view to improving phenomena associated with aging,
such as reduced skin elasticity and increased skin wrinkles, many
studies have been made on the method of using a substance for
15 activating collagen or elastin promoters in the genetic level to
increase collagen or elastin (*Fisher GJ et al., Arch. Dermatol.,*
2002, p1462-1470) and the method of using a substance for
inhibiting collagenase (Matrix Matelloprotease, MMP) (*Quan T et*
al., J Invest. Dermatol Symp Proc., 2009, p20-24).

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DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide
a cosmetic composition with more enhanced anti-aging effect
compared to the known and commercially available cosmetic

compositions based on the above-mentioned studies on the collagen, which cosmetic composition contains methylinositol to offer good beneficial effects of strengthening skin elasticity, improving skin wrinkles and moisturizing the skin.

5 To achieve the object of the present invention, there is provided a cosmetic composition containing methylinositol as an active ingredient. The present invention also provides a cosmetic composition containing, as active ingredients, methylinositol and at least one selected from the group consisting of betaine,
10 vitamin C, and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline.

 The present invention also provides a method for strengthening skin elasticity by using the cosmetic composition containing methylinositol. The present invention also provides a method for improving skin wrinkles by using the cosmetic
15 composition containing methylinositol. The present invention also provides a method for moisturizing the skin by using the cosmetic composition containing methylinositol.

 The present invention also provides a method for strengthening skin elasticity by using the cosmetic composition
20 containing, as active ingredients, methylinositol and at least one selected from the group consisting of betaine, vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline. The present invention also provides a method for improving skin wrinkles by using the cosmetic composition containing, as active ingredients, methylinositol and

at least one selected from the group consisting of betaine, vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline. The present invention also provides a method for moisturizing the skin by using the cosmetic composition containing, as active ingredients, methylinositol and at least one selected from the group consisting of betaine, vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline.

EFFECTS OF INVENTION

The cosmetic composition according to the present invention contains methylinositol or a combination of methylinositol and betaine and thus provides good beneficial effects to strengthen skin elasticity, improve skin wrinkles and moisturize the skin. In addition, the composition can further contain at least one selected from vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline, thereby providing more enhanced effects of strengthening skin elasticity, improving skin wrinkles and moisturizing the skin.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an illustration showing the relative expression level of the collagen gene after exposure to the UVA radiation.

FIG. 2 is an illustration showing the relative expression level of the collagenase (MMP-1) gene, after exposure to the UVA radiation.

FIG. 3 is an illustration showing the relative expression level of the prolidase gene after exposure to the UVA radiation.

BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

5 Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in further detail.

The present invention is directed to a cosmetic composition containing methylinositol, or a combination of methylinositol and betaine, as an active ingredient. The present invention is also
10 directed to a cosmetic composition containing, as an active ingredient, methylinositol and at least one selected from the group consisting of betaine, vitamin C, and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline.

Further, the present invention is directed to a method for
15 strengthening skin elasticity using the cosmetic composition. The present invention is also directed to a method for improving skin wrinkles using the cosmetic composition. The present invention is also directed to a method for moisturizing the skin using the cosmetic composition.

20 The methylinositol used in the present invention has a chemical structure containing a methyl group in the form of methyl ether of inositol, which means that it is far superior in the anti-aging effect to inositol. The methylinositol cannot only enhance the expression of the collagen I gene but also inhibit the

expression of the matrix metalloprotease-1 (MMP-1) gene to contribute to the generation and maintenance of collagen. In addition, the methylinositol can increase the expression of the prolidase gene to produce amino acids such as proline through the breaking down of collagen fragments present in the aged skin and then to help the regeneration of collagen, thereby offering good beneficial effects of enhancing skin elasticity and improving skin wrinkles and also moisturizing the skin.

Preferably, the methylinositol is contained in a plant extract, such as of ceratonia siliqua fruit, black soybeans, pine needles, acanthopanax senticosus (Eleuthero) root, hovenia dulcis, etc. In particular, the methylinositol may be contained in the form of ceratonia siliqua fruit extract.

The composition of the present invention preferably contains the methylinositol in an amount of 0.001 to 1.0 wt.%, more preferably 0.001 to 0.75 wt.%, with respect to the total weight of the composition. When the content of the methylinositol is less than 0.001 wt.%, it is impossible to achieve the beneficial effects of the ingredient on the skin. When the content of the methylinositol is greater than 1.0 wt.%, the efficacies are not enhanced any more but the ingredient remains unstable in the formulation. Further, the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract is preferably contained in an amount of 0.03 to 25 wt.% with respect to the total weight of the composition.

In addition, the composition of the present invention may contain methylinositol and betaine together, in which case the betaine is contained in the tillandsia usneoides extract.

The tillandsia usneoides containing betaine as used in the present invention is a *Tillandsia* genus belonging to the *Usneoides* species as an air plant that absorbs water vapor and nutrients from the air without roots and hence has the stronger growing power than the plants that absorb nutrients from the soil through the roots. The tillandsia usneoides extract contains a large quantity of saccharides, amino acids, minerals, vitamins, etc.

Particularly, the present invention can enhance the expression of the prolidase gene by containing betaine. This can produce amino acids such as proline through the breaking down of collagen fragments present in the aged skin and then help the regeneration of collagen, thereby offering good beneficial effects of enhancing skin elasticity and improving skin wrinkles and also moisturizing the skin.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the extract may be extracted from the above-mentioned plant according to a known method in the related art. For example, the plant is washed with purified water, dried out through sun drying or hot air drying and then ground into a fine powder. The powder is soaked with an extracting solvent, which is an organic solvent selected from ethanol, methanol, butanol, ether, ethyl acetate, chloroform, or a

mixed solvent made of one of these organic solvents and water. In consideration of the safety of the raw materials, water or 30 to 70 % ethanol is preferably used for the extraction. If not specifically limited to, the extract obtained using the solvent
5 can be processed into a dry extract through reflux extraction, filtration and then concentration under pressure at 40 to 45 °C.

The composition of the present invention may contain the betaine in an amount of 0.001 to 2.5 wt.%, preferably 0.001 to 2.0 wt.% with respect to the total weight of the composition. When the
10 content of the betaine is less than 0.001 wt.%, it is impossible to achieve the beneficial effects of the ingredient on the skin. When the content of the betaine is greater than 2.5 wt.%, the efficacies are not enhanced any more, consequently with deterioration in the efficiency of the raw material. Further, the
15 tillandsia usneoides extract is preferably contained in an amount of 0.01 to 25 wt.%.

On the other hand, the composition of the present invention may further contain at least one selected from vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline. When these ingredients are used in
20 combination with the methylinositol or methylinositol and betaine in the present invention, it is possible to further achieve the beneficial effects of strengthening skin elasticity and improving skin wrinkles.

If at least one or two of vitamin C or dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline is used, the total content of the ingredient may be in the range of 0.001 to 30 wt.% with respect to the total weight of the composition. When the content of vitamin C or dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline is less than 0.01 wt.%, it is difficult to have beneficial effects of the ingredients on the skin. When the content is greater than 30 wt.%, the effects of the ingredients do not increase, but with deterioration in the efficiency of the raw materials.

Furthermore, through the improved skin elasticity and improved skin wrinkles, the composition of the present invention can provide not only the beneficial effects to achieve the anti-aging function or improve the moisture content of the skin but also the entire skin improving effects, such as of preventing inflammation of the skin, improving skin problems including acne, atopic diseases, etc., achieving sebum control, tightening skin pores, offering a skin astringent function, improving skin complexion with enhanced blood circulation, alleviating skin irritations, enhancing homeostasis, etc.

The cosmetic composition according to the present invention may be formulated using a cosmetologically or dermatologically acceptable medium or base. The cosmetic composition can be provided in any formulation form suitable for topical application, including, for example, solution, gel, solid, paste anhydrous

product, oil-in-water type emulsion, suspension, microemulsion, microcapsule, micro-granules, ionic (liposome) or non-ionic vesicular dispersant, cream, skin toner, lotion, powder, ointment, spray, or concealer. The composition may also be provided in the form of a foam composition or an aerosol composition additionally containing a compressed propellant. The composition may be prepared according to the known method in the related art.

In addition, the cosmetic may contain lipid substances, organic solvents, solubilizers, concentrating agents, gelling agents, softening agents, antioxidants, suspending agents, stabilizers, foaming agents, flavoring agents, surfactants, water, ionic or non-ionic emulsifiers, fillers, sequestering agents, chelating agents, preservatives, blocking agents, wetting agents, essential oils, dyes, pigments, hydrophilic or lipophilic activating agents, lipid vesicles, or any other adjuvants generally used in the cosmetic or dermatologic fields, such as other ingredients typically used in the cosmetics. The adjuvants may be used in a cosmetologically or dermatologically acceptable amount.

Further, the composition of the present invention may contain a substance for promoting absorption on the skin for the sake of proving beneficial effects of enhancing skin elasticity, improving skin wrinkles and moisturizing the skin.

EXAMPLES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, a detailed description will be given as to the construction and effects of the present invention more specifically with reference to Experimental Examples and Examples, which are given only to help the better understanding of the present invention and not intended to limit the scope of the present invention.

It is also apparent to those skilled in the art that many modification and variations can be made within the scope of the claims of the present invention without departing from the conception of the present invention.

[Experimental Example 1] Evaluation of Effect on NHDFs by Test Substances Through Measurement of mRNA Expression Level

NHDF Culturing Conditions

NHDFs (Normal Human Dermal Fibroblasts) are purchased from Lonza Inc. (Walkersville, MD, USA, NHDF-Ad-Der Fibroblasts, CC-2511). The NHDFs are successively cultured in a 75cm² T-flask and cultured in a CO₂ incubator purged with 5% CO₂ at 37 °C. Generally, a passaged culture of cells in the second or third generation is performed.

Further, in order to determine the effects of the respective materials on the NHDFs damaged by the exposure to the UVA radiation, the NHDFs after exposure to 5 J/cm² of UVA radiation are put into a serum-free culture medium, to which 10 µM of

methylinositol, 10 μ M of betaine, 10 μ M of vitamin C and 10 mM of dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline are added. The NHDFs are then cultured for 25 hours.

Evaluation of Effects on NHDFs by Test Substances Through

Measurement of mRNA Expression Level

The NHDFs are washed with 2 ml of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and then removed of the RNA using a Trizol reagent (manufactured by Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The RNA thus separated is more purified with an RNA kit (manufactured by QIAGEN RNeasy kit, QIAGEN, Valencia, CA, USA) and then analyzed in regards to the quality with an Agilent 2100 BioAnalyzer (manufactured by Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA). Subsequently, a superscript reverse transcriptase (RT) kit (manufactured by Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) is used to synthesize cDNA from the RNA, and the cDNA is quantitatively analyzed using the real time-reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (Q-RT-PCR).

The change in the expression pattern of collagen I, MMP-1, and prolidase genes that are known as a marker (gene marker) peculiar to the individual culture conditions of the NHDFs is evaluated using a TaqMan gene expression assay kit (manufactured by Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) (Collagen I gene primer: Hs00164004_m1, MMP-1 gene primer: Hs00899658_m1, prolidase gene primer: Hs0094654_m1). The evaluation results are presented

in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3. For this, the NHDFs are exposed to 5 J/cm² of the UVA radiation and then put into a serum-free culture medium, to which 10 µM of methylinositol, 10 µM of betaine, 10 µM of vitamin C and 10 mM of dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline are added to express the collagen gene, the collagenase (MMP-1) gene, and the prolidase gene. FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 show the relative expression levels of the collagen gene, the collagenase (MMP-1) gene, and the prolidase gene, respectively.

The increase in the relative expression level is statistically significant. The statistics is verified through two-tailed Student's t-tests, and there is a statistically significant difference when $p < 0.05$.

The results of FIGS. 1, 2 and 3, that is, the effects of the respective substances applied after exposure to UV radiation can be presented as in Table 1 (the result values for the treatment with the respective substances are denoted while the result value for the group subjected to the UV exposure alone is 1 and, denoted only when there is a statistically significant effect).

[Table 1]

Test Substance	Collagen I (Col I)	MMP-1	Prolidase
Methylinositol	5.17	0.34	2.33
Betaine	-	-	1.41
Vitamin C	1.47	-	-
DPHP	-	-	1.51

Among the substances, methylinositol has the best effect in the collagen production and maintenance by increasing the expression of the collagen I gene by 5.17 times and the expression of the prolidase gene by 2.33 times and inhibiting the expression of the MMP-1 gene by about 0.3 time. Betaine and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline (DPHP) enhance the expression of the prolidase gene by 1.41 time and 1.51 time, respectively, contributing to regeneration of collagen by reusing the amino acids such as proline or hydroxyl proline through the final breaking down of the collagen fragments by prolidase. On the other hand, vitamin C enhances the expression of the collagen I gene by 1.47 time to contribute to the production of collagen.

[Reference Example] Preparation of Extract

The whole fresh ceratonia siliqua fruits are washed with purified water, sun-dried out and ground into a fine powder. 1000 ml of 70% ethanol is added to 100 g of the powder, which is subjected to reflux extraction, filtration and then concentration under pressure at 40 to 45 °C. The final dry extract is the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract.

The procedures are performed in the same manner as described in this method, excepting that tillandsia usneoides and soybeans are used in place of the ceratonia siliqua fruits to prepare a tillandsia usneoides extract and a soybean extract, respectively, which are used in the following experiments.

[Examples 1 to 6 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2]

A description will now be given as to the preparation process for the cosmetic compositions (Examples 1 to 6 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2) according to one embodiment of the present invention. For better definite explanation of the characteristics of the examples of the present invention, the examples of the present invention are described in comparison with the conventional cosmetic compositions given as comparative examples.

The cosmetic compositions of Examples 1 to 6 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2 are prepared according to the compositions of Table 2.

[Table 2]

	Ingredients	Example					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Stearyl alcohol	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
2	Glyceryl stearate	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	C14-22 alcohol/C12-20 alkyl glucoside	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
4	Stearic acid	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Glycerylstearate/PEG-100 stearate	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
6	Squalane	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	Dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline	0	0	0	6	0	3
8	Dimethicone	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Purified water	To 100	To 100	To 100	To 100	To 100	To 100
10	Glycerin (concentrated glycerin)	10	10	10	10	10	10

11	Ceratonia siliqua fruit extract (containing methylinositol)	12	6	6	6	4	3
12	Tillandsia usneoides extract	0	6	0	0	4	3
13	Vitamin C	0	0	6	0	4	3
14	Soybean extract (containing inositol)	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Xanthan gum	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
16	Other thickening agent, neutralizing agent	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
17	Preservatives, fragrance	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal

	Ingredients	Comparative Example	
		1	2
1	Stearyl alcohol	0.4	0.4
2	Glyceryl stearate	1	1
3	C14-22 alcohol/C12-20 alkyl glucoside	1.2	1.2
4	Stearic acid	1	1
5	Glyceryl stearate/PEG-100 stearate	0.5	0.5
6	Squalane	7	7
7	Dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline	0	0
8	Dimethicone	1	1
9	Purified water	To 100	To 100
10	Glycerin (concentrated glycerin)	10	10
11	Ceratonia siliqua fruit extract (containing methylinositol)	0	0
12	Tillandsia usneoides extract	0	0
13	Vitamin C	0	0
14	Soybean extract (containing inositol)	0	12

15	Xanthan gum	0.5	0.5
16	Other thickening agent, neutralizing agent	Optimal	Optimal
17	Preservatives, fragrance	Optimal	Optimal

<Preparation Method of Comparative Examples 1 and 2 and Examples 1 to 6>

(1) The ingredients 9 and 10 of Table 1 are mixed to prepare a water portion.

(2) In a separate container, the ingredients 1 to 8 of Table 1 are dissolved at 75 °C to prepare an oil portion.

(3) The oil portion of the step (2) is added to the water portion of the step (1) and the portions are mixed together under agitation with a homogeneous mixer.

(4) The ingredients 11 to 16 are added to the mixture of the step (3) and the resulting mixture is stirred with a homogeneous mixer, removed of the bubbles and then cooled down to 30 °C to prepare a final cosmetic composition.

[Experimental Example 2] Measurement of Dermal Compactness and Wrinkle Improvement

The following experiments are carried out to determine the effects of the present invention in regards to improvement of skin elasticity and skin wrinkles.

Eighty female subjects in their 30's are divided into eight groups, each group consisting of ten female subjects, and directed

to apply each cream of Examples 1 to 6 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2 daily twice (morning and evening) for 4 weeks. To evaluate the dermal compactness through internal observation of the skin, a skin ultrasound machine is employed to measure the change of the dermal compactness before and after 4-week applications with a Dermascan-C (Cortex Technology, Denmark). The higher value indicates the higher dermal compactness, which means higher skin elasticity. Two expert examiners perform visual inspection of the skin wrinkles to evaluate the improvement of skin wrinkles on the five scales. With respect to 100 points for Example 1, the evaluation values are reduced to show the difference in the skin wrinkles before and after the 4-week applications. The evaluation results are presented in Table 3.

[Table 3]

Experimental Example	Dermal compactness (difference before and after)	Wrinkle improvement
Example 1	2.32	100
Example 2	3.25	114
Example 3	3.08	108
Example 4	3.11	112
Example 5	3.89	123
Example 6	4.12	137
Comparative Example 1	0.02	5
Comparative Example 2	1.42	65

As can be seen from Table 3, the dermal compactness is high when using Examples 1 to 6 containing the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract (methylinositol) rather than using Comparative Examples 1 and 2. Further, the use of the tillandsia usneoides extract of Example 2 results in the higher dermal compactness than the use of the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract in an amount of 12 wt.%. The effect of improving skin wrinkles is more enhanced when additionally using vitamin C or dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline in Examples 3 and 4 than using Example 1. In particular, the synergy effect can be achieved by using the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract in combination with the tillandsia usneoides extract, vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline in Examples 5 and 6 rather than using the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract alone. Therefore, the present invention can effectively improve the skin elasticity by using the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract or the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract in combination with the tillandsia usneoides extract (betaine), vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline.

Further, a comparison between Example 1 and Comparative Example 2 shows that inositol has a 62.2% effect of methylinositol. This demonstrates that the methylinositol has a remarkably high effect on the skin elasticity relative to the inositol.

Likewise, the skin wrinkles can be more improved when using Examples 1 to 6 containing the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract

(methylinositol) rather than using Comparative Examples 1 and 2. Further, Examples 2, 3 and 4 can enhance the skin wrinkles by about 12 % than Example 1, and Examples 5 and 6 have a synergy effect in improving the skin wrinkles by about 23 % and about 37 %, respectively. Accordingly, the present invention can effectively improve the skin wrinkles by containing the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract or using the tillandsia usneoides extract (betaine), vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline in combination with the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract. Further, Comparative Example 2 containing inositol has a lower effect than Example 1 containing methylinositol by about 65 %. This shows that the methylinositol has a remarkably high effect of improving skin wrinkles relative to the inositol.

[Experimental Example 3] Determination of Moisturizing Effect on Human Skin

The following experiments are performed to determine the moisturizing effect of the present invention on the skin.

The cosmetic compositions of Examples 1 to 6 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2 are measured in regards to the skin moisturizing function.

Twenty female subjects in their 20's or 30's are directed to apply the creams of Examples 1 to 6 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2 on the lower thigh twice a day. The skin conductivity is measured with a corneometer (CM825, Courage Khazaka Electronic

GmbH, Germany) under constant temperature and constant humidity conditions (25 °C, 45% humidity) before and after 4-week applications to obtain the average value of the skin moisture content increments. With respect to 100 points for Example 1, the evaluation values are reduced to show the difference in the skin moisture content before and after the 4-week applications. The evaluation results are presented in Table 4.

[Table 4]

	Skin moisture content increment
Example 1	100
Example 2	112
Example 3	109
Example 4	110
Example 5	121
Example 6	133
Comparative Example 1	10
Comparative Example 2	70

As can be seen from Table 4, the skin moisture content can be more improved when using Examples 1 to 6 containing the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract (methylinositol) rather than using Comparative Examples 1 and 2. Further, Examples 2, 3 and 4 can enhance the skin moisture content by at least about 10 % than Example 1, and Examples 5 and 6 have a synergy effect in increasing the skin moisture content by about 20 to 30 %. This reveals that the use of the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract (methylinositol) in combination with the tillandsia usneoides

extract (betaine), vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline can provide a synergy effect in enhancing the skin moisture content. Accordingly, the present invention can offer a good moisturizing effect on the skin by further using the tillandsia usneoides extract, vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline in addition to the ceratonia siliqua fruit extract.

Further, Comparative Example 2 containing inositol has a lower effect than Example 1 containing methylinositol by about 70 %. This shows that the methylinositol has a remarkably high effect of moisturizing the skin relative to the inositol.

[Industrial Availability]

The cosmetic composition according to the present invention contains methylinositol or a combination of methylinositol and betaine to provide beneficial effects of enhancing skin elasticity, improving skin wrinkles and moisturizing the skin. The composition can further contain at least one selected from vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline to provide more enhanced effects of strengthening skin elasticity, improving skin wrinkles and moisturizing the skin and thus can be used as an effective approach to improving the skin conditions.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A cosmetic composition comprising a mixture of a *Ceratonia siliqua* fruit extract containing methylinositol, a *Tillandsia usneoides* extract containing betaine, and at least one selected from vitamin C and dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline as an active ingredient.

2. The cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the *Ceratonia siliqua* fruit extract is an ethanol extract of the *Ceratonia siliqua* fruit.

3. The cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the *Tillandsia usneoides* extract is an ethanol extract of the *Tillandsia usneoides*.

4. The cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the vitamin C is contained in an amount of 0.001 to 30.0 wt.% with respect to the total weight of the composition.

5. The cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline is contained in an amount of 0.001 to 30.0 wt.% with respect to the total weight of the composition.

6. The cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the *Ceratonia siliqua* fruit extract containing the methylinositol is contained in an amount of 0.03 to 25 wt.% with respect to the total weight of the composition.

7. The cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the *Tillandsia usneoides* extract is contained in an amount of 0.01 to 25 wt.% with respect to the total weight of the composition.

8. The cosmetic composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the cosmetic composition is for strengthening skin elasticity.

9. The cosmetic composition as claimed in any one of claims 1

to 7, wherein the cosmetic composition is for improving skin wrinkles.

10. The cosmetic composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the cosmetic composition is for moisturizing the skin.