

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

NON-AQUEOUS, SINGLE TUBE DENTIFRICE WHITENING COMPOSITIONS,
METHODS OF USE AND MANUFACTURE THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Stain can be removed from tooth surfaces by the use of dentifrices, especially toothpaste, gels and powders containing active oxygen or hydrogen peroxide-liberating ingredients such as peroxides, percarbonates and perborates. However, these methods do not fulfill the needs of individuals who desire rapid whitening of teeth.

[0002] Some conventional at-home whitening methods utilize a tray containing a bleaching agent placed upon the teeth of the patient and bleaching is allowed to take place. This method of treatment has drawbacks including tooth sensitivity, possibly due to demineralization and irritation of oral tissues.

[0003] One of the drawbacks to home use bleaching products containing oxygen liberating-bleaching compounds is the tendency of these products to decompose within a relatively short period of time following manufacture with concomitant loss of all or a substantial amount of the available oxygen, thereby limiting the efficacy of these products as teeth whitening compositions. Peroxy compounds such as hydrogen peroxide are unstable with respect to maintenance of peroxide level and have been found to be difficult to formulate into aqueous gels or pastes, which will have an adequate shelf-life and yet will readily liberate oxygen when applied to the oral cavity. Certain formulations of oxygen liberating-compositions for the whitening of teeth utilize anhydrous powders or water-free pastes or gels, which must be protected against contamination and chemical interaction. A drawback to the use of such anhydrous products is that, due to the absence of water, application of the oral composition tends to desiccate oral tissues, which may lead to irritation and tissue damage.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] The present invention relates to oral care products and methods of using the same that are effective in whitening a tooth surface and removing or reducing the accumulation of calculus and preventing gingivitis.

[0005] In one embodiment, the invention provides an oral care product in the form of a stable, non-aqueous dentifrice composition comprising at least one enzyme, at least one substrate, and a suitable carrier.

[0006] Another embodiment of the invention provides a stable, non-aqueous dentifrice composition comprising at least one enzyme, at least one substrate, and a suitable carrier, which is capable of whitening and cleaning the teeth and/or oral cavity.

[0007] Another embodiment of the invention provides a stable, non-aqueous dentifrice composition, which comprises at least one enzyme, at least one substrate, at least one abrasive, at least one surfactant and at least one carrier that is capable of whitening or cleaning the teeth and/or oral cavity.

[0008] Another embodiment of the invention provides a method of whitening a tooth surface or reducing or removing calculus from the oral cavity.

[0009] Another embodiment of the invention provides a kit including a stable, non-aqueous dentifrice composition comprising at least one enzyme, at least one substrate, and a suitable carrier. The kits of the invention may also include at least one abrasive, at least one surfactant, at least one fluoride source, and at least one polymer or copolymer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0010] As used throughout, ranges are used as a shorthand for describing each and every value that is within the range. Any value within the range can be selected as the terminus of the range. All references cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties. In the event of a conflict in a definition in the present disclosure and that of a cited reference, the present disclosure controls.

[0011] In one embodiment the invention provides a stable, non-aqueous dentifrice composition comprising at least one enzyme, at least one substrate, and a suitable carrier. As used herein and unless otherwise indicated, the term "suitable carrier" refers to any agent or combination of agents including, but not limited to, surfactants, polymers, and copolymers that form a non-aqueous system, which allows the enzyme and substrate to maintain in proximity in a stable manner. As used herein and unless otherwise indicated, the term "substrate" refers to any agent that when in contact with an enzyme generates hydrogen peroxide. An example of an enzyme and substrate that generates hydrogen peroxide is glucose oxidase and glucose.

[0012] In certain embodiments of the invention the compositions may also include one or more additional agents. In other embodiments, the compositions further include at least one abrasive. In another embodiment, the compositions further include at least one fluoride source. In another embodiment, the compositions further include at least one polymer or copolymer. In another embodiment, the compositions further include at least one surfactant. In another embodiment, the compositions further include at least one vitamin. In another embodiment, the compositions further include at least one flavoring agent. In another embodiment, the compositions further include at least one enzyme. In another embodiment, the compositions further include at least one humectant. In another embodiment, the compositions further include at least one preservative.

[0013] In certain embodiments of the invention, the non-aqueous dentifrice composition is contained in a single container such as a single tube.

[0014] In certain embodiments of the invention, the abrasive includes, but is not limited to, abrasive silica, sodium metaphosphate, potassium metaphosphate, tricalcium phosphate, dihydrated dicalcium phosphate, aluminum silicate, calcined alumina, bentonite or other siliceous materials, or combinations thereof.

[0015] In another embodiment of the invention, the fluoride source includes, but is not limited to, sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride, sodium fluorosilicate, sodium

monfluorophosphate (MFP), ammonium fluorosilicate, stannous fluoride and stannous chloride.

[0016] In another embodiment of the invention, the polymer or copolymer includes, but is not limited to, polyethylene glycol, a PEG/PPG copolymer, PVP, and/or polyethylene.

[0017] In another embodiment of the invention, the flavoring agent includes, but is not limited to, oil of wintergreen, oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, oil of sassafras, oil of clove, aspartame, acesulfame, saccharin, dextrose, levulose and sodium cyclamate and combinations thereof.

[0018] The invention also encompasses methods of whitening a tooth surface and/or reducing or removing calculus from the oral cavity including contacting the tooth surface or oral cavity with a stable, non-aqueous dentifrice composition of the invention, which comprises at least one enzyme, at least one substrate, and a suitable carrier.

[0019] The compositions of the invention include one or more enzymes. The enzymes of the invention serve to interact with a substrate to generate hydrogen peroxide. Useful enzymes include any of the available oxidases, which when contacted with a substrate interact to generate hydrogen peroxide.

[0020] In certain embodiments, the enzyme is a glucose oxidase, monoamine oxidase, xanthine oxidase, gluconolactone oxidase, laccase, lysyl oxidase, or combinations thereof.

[0021] An enzyme or a mixture of several compatible enzymes in the current invention is present in the invention in an amount of 0.002% to 2% by weight, of 0.05% to 1.5% weight, or of 0.1% to 0.5% by weight, these amounts denoting % by weight of the composition.

[0022] The substrates of the invention include any substance that when contacted with an appropriate enzyme releases hydrogen peroxide. An example of a substrate

includes glucose, which when contacted with glucose oxidase generates hydrogen peroxide.

[0023] The compositions may optionally include one or more abrasives including, but are not limited to, silica abrasives such as precipitated silicas having a mean particle size of up to 20 microns, such as Zeodent 115[®], marketed by J. M. Huber. Useful abrasives also include sodium metaphosphate, potassium metaphosphate, tricalcium phosphate, dihydrated dicalcium phosphate, aluminum silicate, calcined alumina, bentonite or other siliceous materials, or combinations thereof. The silica abrasive polishing materials useful herein, as well as the other abrasives, generally have an average particle size of 0.1 to 30 microns, or 5 to 15 microns. The silica abrasives can be from precipitated silica or silica gels, such as the silica xerogels described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,538,230, to Pader et al. and U.S. Pat. No. 3,862,307, to Digiulio, both incorporated herein by reference. Particular silica xerogels are marketed under the trade name Syloid[®] by the W. R. Grace & Co., Davison Chemical Division. The precipitated silica materials include those marketed by the J. M. Huber Corp. under the trade name Zeodent[®], including the silica carrying the designation Zeodent[®] 115 and 119. These silica abrasives are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,340,583, to Wason, incorporated herein by reference.

[0024] In certain embodiments, abrasive materials include silica gels and precipitated amorphous silica having an oil absorption value of less than 100 cc/100 g silica and in the range of 45 cc/100 g to 70 cc/100 g silica, 45 cc/100 g to 65 cc/100 g silica, or 45 cc/100 g to 60 cc/100 g silica. Oil absorption values are measured using the ASTA Rub-Out Method D281. In other embodiments, the silicas are colloidal particles having an average particle size of 3 microns to 12 microns, and 5 to 10 microns.

[0025] Low oil absorption silica abrasives particularly useful in the practice of the invention are marketed under the trade designation Sylodent XWA[®] by Davison Chemical Division of W.R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md. 21203. Sylodent 650 XWA[®], a silica hydrogel composed of particles of colloidal silica having a water content of 29%

by weight averaging 7 to 10 microns in diameter, and an oil absorption of less than 70 cc/100 g of silica is an example of a low oil absorption silica abrasive useful in the practice of the present invention. The abrasive is present in the oral care strip or tape composition of the present invention at a concentration of 1 to 40% by weight of the composition, in other embodiment 5 to 30% by weight, and in another embodiment 10 to 20% by weight. The dosage of abrasive in the individual strip or tape (i.e., a single dose) is 0.01 to 0.4% by weight of the composition, 0.05 to 0.3% by weight, and in another embodiment 0.1 to 0.2 % by weight.

[0026] The compositions may also include one or more fluoride ion sources. A wide variety of fluoride ion-yielding materials can be employed as sources of soluble fluoride in the present compositions. Examples of suitable fluoride ion-yielding materials are found in U.S. Pat. No. 3,535,421, to Briner et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 4,885,155, to Parran, Jr. et al. and U.S. Pat. No. 3,678,154, to Widder et al., incorporated herein by reference.

[0027] Representative fluoride ion sources include, but are not limited to, stannous fluoride, sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate, sodium fluorosilicate, sodium monfluorophosphate (MFP), ammonium fluorosilicate, as well as tin fluorides, such as stannous fluoride and stannous chloride, and combinations thereof. Certain particular embodiments include stannous fluoride or sodium fluoride as well as mixtures thereof.

[0028] In certain embodiments, the compositions of the invention may also contain a source of fluoride ions or fluorine-providing ingredient in amounts sufficient to supply 25 ppm to 5,000 ppm of fluoride ions.

[0029] Fluoride ion sources may be added to the compositions of the invention at a level of 0.01% to 3% in one embodiment or 0.03% to 1%, by weight of the composition, in another embodiment. The dosage of the individual strip or tape (i.e., a single dose) may be 0.0001 to 0.003% by weight of the composition, 0.0005 to 0.003% by weight, and in another embodiment 0.001 to 0.02% by weight.

[0030] Another agent included in the compositions of the invention is a surfactant or a mixture of compatible surfactants. Suitable surfactants are those which are reasonably stable throughout a wide pH range, for example, anionic, cationic, nonionic or zwitterionic surfactants.

[0031] Suitable surfactants are described more fully, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 3,959,458, to Agricola et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 3,937,807, to Haefele; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,051,234, to Gieske et al., which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0032] In certain embodiments, the anionic surfactants useful herein include the water-soluble salts of alkyl sulfates having from 10 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and the water-soluble salts of sulfonated monoglycerides of fatty acids having from 10 to 18 carbon atoms. Sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium lauroyl sarcosinate and sodium coconut monoglyceride sulfonates are examples of anionic surfactants of this type. Mixtures of anionic surfactants may also be utilized.

[0033] In another embodiment, cationic surfactants useful in the present invention can be broadly defined as derivatives of aliphatic quaternary ammonium compounds having one long alkyl chain containing 8 to 18 carbon atoms such as lauryl trimethylammonium chloride, cetyl pyridinium chloride, cetyl trimethylammonium bromide, di-isobutylphenoxyethyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride, coconut alkyltrimethylammonium nitrite, cetyl pyridinium fluoride, and mixtures thereof.

[0034] Illustrative cationic surfactants are the quaternary ammonium fluorides described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,535,421, to Briner et al., herein incorporated by reference. Certain cationic surfactants can also act as germicides in the compositions.

[0035] Illustrative nonionic surfactants that can be used in the compositions of the invention can be broadly defined as compounds produced by the condensation of alkylene oxide groups (hydrophilic in nature) with an organic hydrophobic compound which may be aliphatic or alkylaromatic in nature. Examples of suitable nonionic surfactants include, but are not limited to, the Pluronics, polyethylene oxide

condensates of alkyl phenols, products derived from the condensation of ethylene oxide with the reaction product of propylene oxide and ethylene diamine, ethylene oxide condensates of aliphatic alcohols, long chain tertiary amine oxides, long chain tertiary phosphine oxides, long chain dialkyl sulfoxides and mixtures of such materials.

[0036] In certain embodiments, zwitterionic synthetic surfactants useful in the present invention can be broadly described as derivatives of aliphatic quaternary ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium compounds, in which the aliphatic radicals can be straight chain or branched, and wherein one of the aliphatic substituents contains 8 to 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic water-solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate or phosphonate. Illustrative examples of the surfactants suited for inclusion into the composition include, but are not limited to, sodium alkyl sulfate, sodium lauroyl sarcosinate, cocoamidopropyl betaine and polysorbate 20, and combinations thereof.

[0037] The surfactant or mixtures of compatible surfactants can be present in the compositions of the present invention 0.1% to 5%, in another embodiment 0.3% to 3% and in another embodiment 0.5% to 2% by weight of the total composition. The dosage of surfactant in the individual strip or tape (i.e., a single dose) is 0.001 to 0.05% by weight of the composition, 0.003 to 0.03% by weight, and in another embodiment 0.005 to 0.02 % by weight.

[0038] The compositions of the invention may also include a flavoring agent. Flavoring agents which are used in the practice of the present invention include, but are not limited to, essential oils as well as various flavoring aldehydes, esters, alcohols, and similar materials. Examples of the essential oils include oils of spearmint, peppermint, wintergreen, sassafras, clove, sage, eucalyptus, marjoram, cinnamon, lemon, lime, grapefruit, and orange. Also useful are such chemicals as menthol, carvone, and anethole. Certain embodiments employ the oils of peppermint and spearmint.

[0039] The flavoring agent is incorporated in the oral composition at a concentration of 0.1 to 5% by weight of the composition, or 0.5 to 1.5% by weight. The dosage of

flavoring agent in the individual strip or tape (i.e., a single dose) is 0.001 to 0.05% by weight of the composition and in another embodiment 0.005 to 0.015 % by weight.

[0040] The compositions of the invention also may optionally include one or more chelating agents able to complex calcium found in the cell walls of bacteria. Binding of this calcium weakens the bacterial cell wall and augments bacterial lysis.

[0041] Another group of agents suitable for use as chelating agents in the present invention are the soluble pyrophosphates. The pyrophosphate salts used in the present compositions can be any of the alkali metal pyrophosphate salts. In certain embodiments, salts include tetra alkali metal pyrophosphate, dialkali metal diacid pyrophosphate, trialkali metal monoacid pyrophosphate and mixtures thereof, wherein the alkali metals are sodium or potassium. The salts are useful in both their hydrated and unhydrated forms. An effective amount of pyrophosphate salt useful in the present composition is generally enough to provide at least 1.0% pyrophosphate ions by weight of the composition, 1.5% to 6%, 3.5% to 6% of such ions. The dosage chelating agent in the individual strip or tape (i.e., a single dose) is 0.01 to 0.6% by weight of the composition and in another embodiment 0.035 to 0.06 % by weight.

[0042] The compositions of the invention also optionally include one or more polymers. Such materials are well known in the art, being employed in the form of their free acids or partially or fully neutralized water soluble alkali metal (e.g., potassium and sodium) or ammonium salts. Certain embodiments include 1:4 to 4:1 copolymers of maleic anhydride or acid with another polymerizable ethylenically unsaturated monomer, for example, methyl vinyl ether (methoxyethylene) having a molecular weight (M.W.) of 30,000 to 1,000,000. These copolymers are available for example as Gantrez AN 139(M.W. 500,000), AN 119 (M.W. 250,000) and S-97 Pharmaceutical Grade (M.W. 70,000), of GAF Chemicals Corporation.

[0043] Other operative polymers include those such as the 1:1 copolymers of maleic anhydride with ethyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone, or ethylene, the latter being available for example as Monsanto EMA No. 1103, M.W.

10,000 and EMA Grade 61, and 1:1 copolymers of acrylic acid with methyl or hydroxyethyl methacrylate, methyl or ethyl acrylate, isobutyl vinyl ether or N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone.

[0044] Suitable generally, are polymerized olefinically or ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids containing an activated carbon-to-carbon olefinic double bond and at least one carboxyl group, that is, an acid containing an olefinic double bond which readily functions in polymerization because of its presence in the monomer molecule either in the alpha-beta position with respect to a carboxyl group or as part of a terminal methylene grouping. Illustrative of such acids are acrylic, methacrylic, ethacrylic, alpha-chloroacrylic, crotonic, beta-acryloxy propionic, sorbic, alpha-chlorsorbic, cinnamic, beta-styrylacrylic, muconic, itaconic, citraconic, mesaconic, glutaconic, aconitic, alpha-phenylacrylic, 2-benzyl acrylic, 2-cyclohexylacrylic, angelic, umbellic, fumaric, maleic acids and anhydrides. Other different olefinic monomers copolymerizable with such carboxylic monomers include vinylacetate, vinyl chloride, dimethyl maleate and the like. Copolymers contain sufficient carboxylic salt groups for water-solubility.

[0045] A further class of polymeric agents includes a composition containing homopolymers of substituted acrylamides and/or homopolymers of unsaturated sulfonic acids and salts thereof, in particular where polymers are based on unsaturated sulfonic acids selected from acrylamidoalkane sulfonic acids such as 2-acrylamide 2 methylpropane sulfonic acid having a molecular weight from 1,000-2,000,000, described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,842,847, Jun. 27, 1989 to Zahid, incorporated herein by reference.

[0046] Another useful class of polymeric agents includes polyamino acids, particularly those containing proportions of anionic surface-active amino acids such as aspartic acid, glutamic acid and phosphoserine, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,866,161 Sikes et al., incorporated herein by reference.

[0047] In preparing compositions, it is sometimes necessary to add some thickening material to provide a desirable consistency. In certain embodiments, the thickening

agents are carboxyvinyl polymers, carrageenan, hydroxyethyl cellulose and water soluble salts of cellulose ethers such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose. Natural gums such as karaya, gum arabic, and gum tragacanth can also be incorporated. Colloidal magnesium aluminum silicate or finely divided silica can be used as component of the thickening composition to further improve the composition's texture. Thickening agents in an amount from 0.5% to 5.0% by weight of the total composition can be used.

[0048] Within oral compositions, it is also desirable to incorporate a humectant to prevent the composition from hardening upon exposure to air. Certain humectants can also impart desirable sweetness or flavor to dentifrice compositions. The humectant, on a pure humectant basis, generally includes 15% to 70% in one embodiment or 30% to 65% in another embodiment by weight of the dentifrice composition.

[0049] Suitable humectants include edible polyhydric alcohols such as glycerine, sorbitol, xylitol, propylene glycol as well as other polyols and mixtures of these humectants. Mixtures of glycerine and sorbitol may be used in certain embodiments as the humectant component of the toothpaste compositions herein.

[0050] In addition to the above described components, the embodiments of this invention can contain a variety of optional dentifrice ingredients some of which are described below. Optional ingredients include, for example, but are not limited to, adhesives, sudsing agents, flavoring agents, sweetening agents, additional antiplaque agents, abrasives, and coloring agents. These and other optional components are further described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,004,597, to Majeti; U.S. Pat. No. 3,959,458 to Agricola et al. and U.S. Pat. No. 3,937,807, to Haefele, all being incorporated herein by reference.

[0051] The compositions of the present invention can be made using methods which are common in the oral product area.

[0052] In one illustrative embodiment, the non-aqueous oral care composition is made by combining Pluracare L-1220, L-4370, and PEG 600, which were mixed in Mini

Ross pot for 15 minutes under full vacuum. Saccharin and sodium fluoride were added and the mixture was mixed for 5 minutes under full vacuum. Then high cleaning silica and fumed silica were added and the mixture was mixed for another 15 minutes.

Flavor, glucose oxidase, and glucose were then added and the mixture was mixed for 15 minutes.

[0053] The following examples further describe and demonstrate illustrative embodiments within the scope of the present invention. The examples are given solely for illustration and are not to be construed as limitations of this invention as many variations are possible without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

EXPERIMENTAL EXAMPLES

Example 1

[0054] Example 1 illustrates illustrative embodiments of the compositions of the single tube, non-aqueous dentifrice composition various ranges in which each ingredient may be contained in an illustrative embodiment.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% in dentifrice</u>
Pluracare L-1220	0.1-99
Enzyme	0.01-30
Substrate, Glucose	0.01-20
Abrasive	0-40
Pluracare L-4370	0-80
Phosphate	0-20
Fluoride	0-2
DC Silicone Fluid - 350CST	0-50
Plastigel 5	0-50
Thickener (e.g., xPVP powder)	0.01-50
Fumed Silica	0.1-10

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% in dentifrice</u>
Viscosity	10,000-700,000 cps

Example 2

[0055] Example 2 illustrates a single tube prototype and compares this with a conventional dual tube arrangement and measures the amount of peroxide released.

<u>Prototype</u>	<u>Amount of Enzyme</u>	<u>Amount of Substrate</u>	<u>Micromoles of Peroxide</u>
Single Tube (nonaqueous)	0.25% GOX	1.5 % Glucose	46
Double Tube (aqueous)	0.32 % GOX	1.5 % Glucose	27

[0056] The single tube product (formula 1) containing GOX/Glucose was analyzed for peroxide availability by measuring the amount of peroxide generated by the sample. The product was compared to an aqueous dual tube product in which GOX and glucose were separated from each other. The results are shown below. Surprisingly, the data shows that the single tube product generates more peroxide than the conventional dual tube arrangement.

Example 3

[0057] Example 3 illustrates various illustrative embodiments of the stable, non-aqueous, single tube compositions of the invention. It was discovered that the use of non-aqueous dentifrice compositions prevent interaction between incompatible components GOX and glucose in the product. In certain embodiments, a solid or non-aqueous composition of GOX was used in PEG, glycerin, and PG. Also different molecular weights of pluronics with ethylene and propylene groups. In addition, non-bitter liquid copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxides, such as BASF Pluracare L4370 and L1220 can be used.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Formula 1</u>	<u>Formula 2</u>	<u>Formula 3</u>	<u>Formula 4</u>	<u>Formula 5</u>
Pluracare L4370	PEG/PPG 38/8 copolymer	10	57.96	50.31	44.81	44.81

Ingredient	Description	Formula 1	Formula 2	Formula 3	Formula 4	Formula 5
Pluracare L1220	PEG/PPG 116/66 copolymer	57.76	10	10	10	10
PEG 600	Polyethylene glycol	10	10	5	5	5
Saccharin	Sodium saccharin	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
NaF	sodium fluoride	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Silica HCS DP-105	silica abrasive	16	16	20	20	15
A200 silica	fumed silica	3	-	1.5	1.0	-
x-PVP	cross-linked PVP polymer	-	3	-	-	-
Gennencor (oxy Go HP L5000)	glucose oxidase	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25
Staleydex 333 Dextrose	glucose	1.5	3.0	3	3	3
SLS	SLS powder	-	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2
Flavor 89- 274	Brite Crystal flavor	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Q7-9120 Fluid	silicone fluid	-	-	5.00	5	5
TSPP	tetrasodium pyrophosphate	-	-	2	2	2
Plastigel	gelled polyethylene	-	-	-	5	8.25
Bio PSA 8- 7016	silicone adhesive	-	-	-	1	0.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100

[0058] A number of references have been cited, the entire disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A stable, non-aqueous dentifrice composition comprising
 - (i) at least one enzyme;
 - (ii) at least one substrate for the at least one enzyme;and a suitable carrier, wherein the at least one substrate reacts under aqueous conditions in the presence of the at least one enzyme to generate hydrogen peroxide.
2. The composition of claim 1 further comprising at least one abrasive.
3. The composition of claim 1 or claim 2 further comprising at least one fluoride source.
4. The composition of any of claims 1 to 3 further comprising at least one polymer or copolymer.
5. The composition of any preceding claim further comprising at least one surfactant.
6. The composition of any preceding claim, wherein the non-aqueous dentifrice composition is contained in a single container.
7. The composition of any preceding claim further comprising at least one vitamin, at least one further polymer, at least one flavoring agent; at least one further enzyme, at least one humectant, and/or at least one preservative and combinations thereof.

8. The composition of any preceding claim, wherein the enzyme is glucose oxidase.
9. The composition of any preceding claim, wherein the substrate is glucose.
10. The composition of claim 2, wherein the abrasive is one member chosen from abrasive silica, sodium metaphosphate, potassium metaphosphate, tricalcium phosphate, dihydrated dicalcium phosphate, aluminum silicate, calcined alumina, bentonite or other siliceous materials, or combinations thereof.
11. The composition of claim 3, wherein the fluoride source is one member chosen from sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride, sodium fluorosilicate, sodium monfluorophosphate (MFP), ammonium fluorosilicate, stannous fluoride and stannous chloride.
12. The composition of claim 4, wherein the polymer or copolymer is polyethylene glycol, a PEG/PPG copolymer, PVP, polyethylene.
13. The composition of claim 7, wherein the flavoring agent is one member chosen from oil of wintergreen, oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, oil of sassafras, oil of clove, aspartame, acesulfame, saccharin, dextrose, levulose and sodium cyclamate and combinations thereof.
14. A method of whitening a tooth surface comprising contacting the tooth surface with a stable, non-aqueous dentifrice composition according to any preceding claim.
15. A stable, non-aqueous dentifrice composition according to any of claims 1 to 13, for use in the treatment of oral calculus accumulation.