



Phytosterol Application

Phytosterols are structurally similar to cholesterol and are divided into Phyto (sterols) and Phyto (stanols). Phytosterols come in free or esterified form and can be applied in a wide range of products. Their cholesterol lowering effects is the most acknowledged advantage.



The word 'phyto' means plant and sterols are molecules that are similar to cholesterol. Essentially, Phytosterols are plant sterols. Plants have a variety of more than 40 recognised identified and studied sterols, which are termed Phytosterols and are predominantly present in oilseed plants. The most applied sterols are compared, shown in the table below.

Comparison of sterol composition - wood or vegetable oil derived

Sterol	Relative content (% w/w of total sterols)	
	Wood-derived	Vegetable oil-derived
Sitosterol	72	45
Campesterol	8.2	26.8
Sigmastanol	0.3	19.3
Brassicasterol	0	1.6
Sitostanol	15.3	2.1
Campestanol	1.6	0.8
Other minor sterols	2.6	4.4

Phytosterols, in free or esterified form, are added to foods for their capacity to reduce the absorption of cholesterol in the body and in this manner reducing blood cholesterol levels.

Studies have shown that consumers using Phytosterol and Phytostanol is resulting in lower LDL (Low Density Lipoprotein = "bad cholesterol") blood cholesterol.



Soya/Sunflower Phytosterols are commonly used in the cosmetics field as active component in creams, soaps and lipsticks. Additionally, they deserve an important place among Nutra cosmeceuticals. Actually, after their absorption from the diet they are removed from the plasma to the skin, playing an important role in the structure of skin surface lipids. Recovering the skin barrier function and improving the skin elasticity.

Applying the sterols on the skin is not the only way to increase the health of the skin. Also by dietary uptake. Phytosterols sourcing from nutritional supplements are to a certain degree taken up to the blood system resulting to be beneficial for the skin as well.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the U.S. have granted plant sterols/stanols generally recognized as safe (GRAS) status and the EU's Scientific Committee on Foods has concluded Phytosterols ester margarines and dairy products are safe for human consumption.

CERTIFICATIONS

FSSC 22000
Non-GMO
Kosher / Halal
CGMP
Organic

PHYTOSTEROL PRODUCT APPLICATION RANGE

Beverage
Butter / Margarine
Cheese
Cosmetics
Dairy
Ghee
Supplementation



UNILECITHIN PRODUCTS

UNIPHY P95 SL	Soya Phytosterol
UNIPHY PE97 SL	Soya Phytosterol Esters
UNIPHY P95 SF	Sunflower Phytosterol
UNIPHY PE97 SF	Sunflower Phytosterol Esters

For more information on Unilecithin's products please contact your local Barentz representative, or visit Unilecithin's website www.unilecithin.com

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