

KULIAH

CHEMISTRY FOR

COSMETIC SCIENCE

*Pendekatan Komputasional
dalam Evaluasi Bahan Kosmetika*

Dosen Pengampu :

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Jenis pengujian

In Silico

Performed in a **virtual setting**, a computer or virtual simulation.



In Vitro

"**In glass**", meaning the study takes place in a test tube.



In Vivo

"**In life**", meaning the study takes place in a living organism.





In Silico

- ✓ Low cost
- ✓ Can be performed with human data = high transferability of results
- ✓ Ethically favored - 3Rs compliance



In Vitro

- ✓ Low cost
- ✓ Suitable for high throughput/large scale testing
- ✓ Ethically favored - 3Rs compliance



In Vivo

- ✓ Can address the complexity of organ systems
- ✓ Better evaluate the safety, toxicity and efficacy of a drug candidate in a complex model
- ✓ Higher translatability to humans

Pengertian Analisis Bahan Kosmetik secara In Silico



Analisis Bahan kosmetik in silico adalah pendekatan berbasis komputer untuk mengevaluasi keamanan, efektivitas, dan aktivitas biologis bahan kosmetik **tanpa uji coba langsung** pada hewan atau manusia.

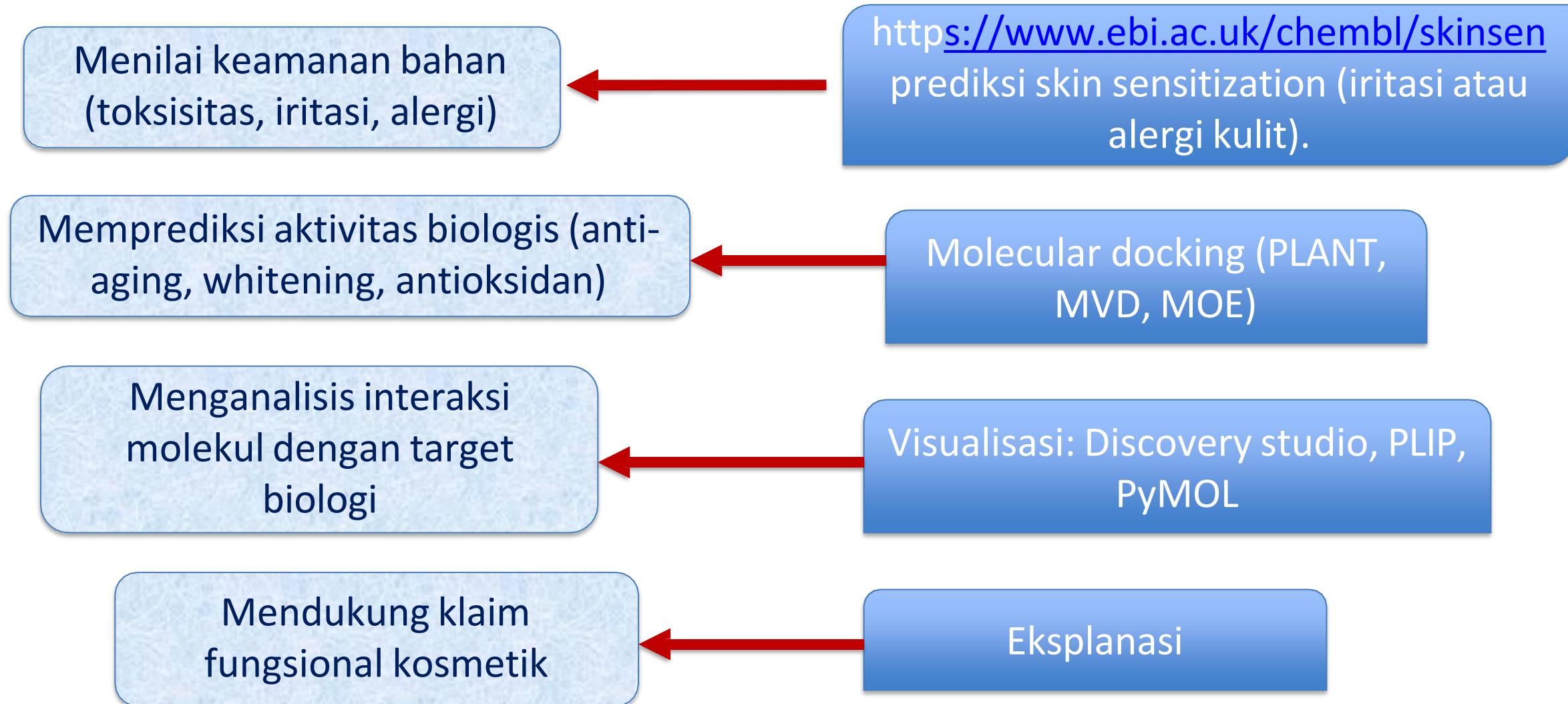
Dalam konteks kosmetik, analisis in silico adalah penggunaan metode komputasi dan simulasi komputer untuk memprediksi sifat, keamanan, efektivitas, dan mekanisme kerja bahan kosmetik tanpa harus langsung melakukan uji laboratorium pada hewan atau manusia.

Urgensi Pendekatan Analisis Bahan Kosmetik secara In Silico

Metode ini menjadi semakin penting karena:

- Ada regulasi yang membatasi uji coba hewan (Uni Eropa, ASEAN).
- Efisiensi biaya dan waktu dalam pengembangan produk.
- Dapat digunakan untuk **screening awal** bahan baru sebelum pengembangan lebih lanjut.
- Mendukung inovasi dan R&D kosmetik berbasis data
- Memungkinkan eksplorasi bahan alami/buatan baru secara cepat
- Meningkatnya permintaan konsumen terhadap produk yang aman dan etis
- Mendukung pengembangan produk inovatif berbasis data digital

Tujuan Analisis Bahan Kosmetik secara *In Silico*



Keuntungan Analisis Bahan Kosmetik Secara In Silico

- **Efisiensi Waktu dan Biaya**
Analisis *in silico* mempercepat proses riset dibandingkan uji laboratorium konvensional, serta mengurangi biaya penelitian yang mahal.
- **Alternatif Pengujian Non-Hewan**
Mengurangi atau menggantikan kebutuhan akan uji coba hewan, sejalan dengan regulasi internasional dan prinsip 3R (Replacement, Reduction, Refinement).
- **Prediksi Akurat dan Awal**
Dapat memprediksi sifat fisikokimia, aktivitas biologis, serta potensi toksisitas bahan sebelum tahap produksi atau formulasi.
- **Data-Driven Decision Making**
Memungkinkan pengambilan keputusan berbasis analisis data yang objektif dan luas, termasuk tren pasar dan preferensi konsumen.
- **Personalisasi Produk**
Machine learning mendukung formulasi produk yang lebih personal berdasarkan analisis data konsumen individu, seperti tipe kulit atau preferensi khusus.

Manfaat Aplikasi In Silico

1. Screening bahan aktif alami dan sintetik
2. Penilaian toksisitas awal sebelum uji in vitro
3. Mendukung dokumen keamanan produk
4. Optimasi formulasi berbasis data
5. Prediksi aktivitas bahan aktif (anti-aging, pemutih, antioksidan)
6. Evaluasi toksisitas (iritasi, alergi, LD50)
7. Pendukung data keamanan untuk registrasi BPOM/UE
8. Pengganti awal uji in vitro/in vivo
9. Simulasi interaksi molekul bahan kosmetik dengan kulit.
10. Pemodelan struktur-aktivitas (QSAR) untuk memperkirakan apakah suatu senyawa akan menyebabkan iritasi, alergi, atau efek biologis lain.

Keterbatasan Analisis Bahan Kosmetik

Kualitas dan keterbatasan data

Hasil prediksi sangat bergantung pada kualitas, kelengkapan, dan representativitas data yang digunakan untuk membangun model.

•Validasi Eksperimental Tetap Diperlukan

Meskipun prediksi dapat sangat membantu, hasil tetap perlu divalidasi melalui uji laboratorium atau uji klinis untuk memastikan keamanannya.

•Kompleksitas Interaksi Bahan

Interaksi kompleks antar berbagai bahan dalam formulasi nyata sering kali sulit untuk sepenuhnya disimulasikan secara *in silico*.

•Keterbatasan dalam Interpretasi

Beberapa model *machine learning* (seperti deep learning) sulit diinterpretasikan (*black box*), sehingga menyulitkan pemahaman mekanisme prediksi secara mendalam.

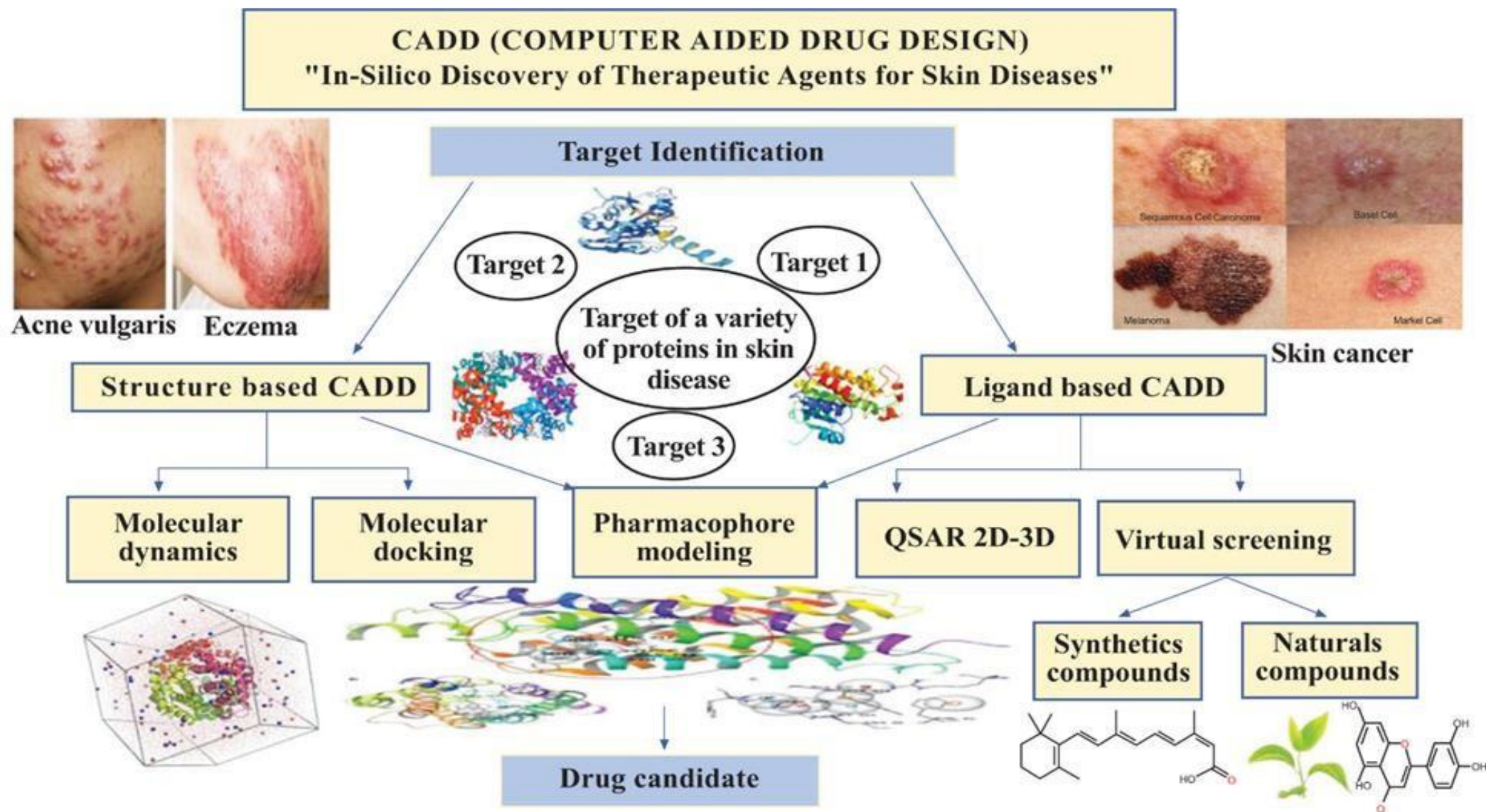
Dua pendekatan in silico

Ligand-Based Virtual Screening (LBVS)

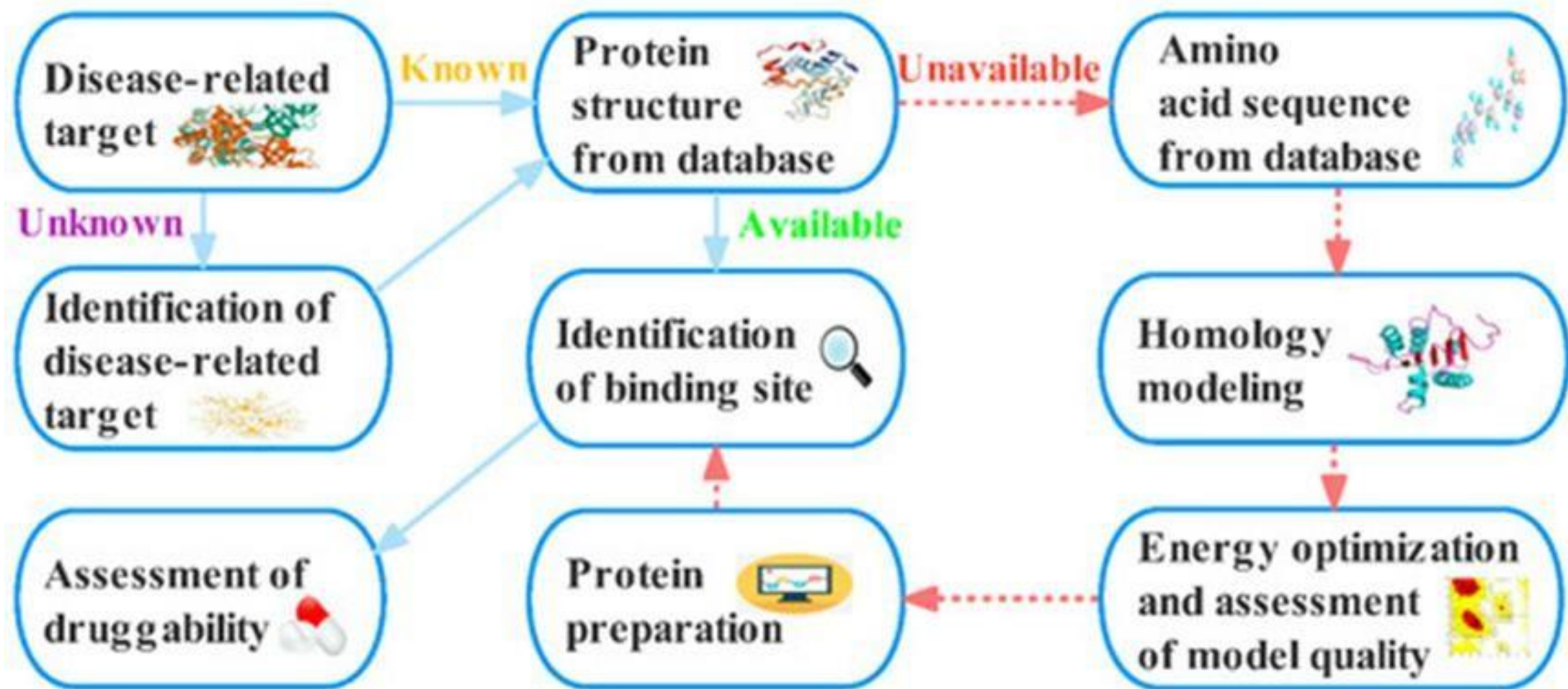
- Ligand adalah molekul yang mengikat protein target. Dengan menggunakan struktur molekul yang diketahui, dapat mencari basis data molekul dan ligand untuk senyawa dengan struktur kimia yang mirip dan aktivitas biologis yang diketahui.
- Hubungan matematik antara sifat kimia dengan efek farmakologi/toksikologi (QSAR)

Structure-Based Virtual Screening (SBVS)

- target biologis dari produk yang diinginkan,
- struktur 3D dari target tersebut (reseptor atau enzim) dapat digunakan sebagai dasar untuk penyaringan. Dengan menggunakan model virtual, in silico mensimulasikan pengikatan molekul kandidat ke target protein ("docking"), dan memperkirakan kemungkinan interaksi yang berhasil



Computational studies in dermo-cosmetics: *in-silico* discovery of therapeutic agents targeting various proteins for skin diseases.



Jianbo Liao et al 2022

Database pendukung

1. COSMOS (Cosmetic Ingredient Safety Assessment Database)

Fokus ke bahan-bahan kosmetik.

Berisi data toksikologi, paparan, dan struktur kimia.

Sangat berguna untuk prediksi risiko dan memenuhi regulasi Eropa.

2. ECHA (European Chemicals Agency) — REACH Database

Database bahan kimia terdaftar di Eropa.

Ada data toksisitas, paparan manusia, ekotoksikologi, dll.

Cocok buat cek keamanan bahan kosmetik.

3. PubChem (NIH)

Database besar struktur kimia dan bioaktivitas.

Bisa ambil data sifat fisikokimia, interaksi biologis, dan efek toksik

4. TOXNET (Toxicology Data Network)

Dulunya koleksi database toksikologi (sekarang beberapa datanya pindah ke PubChem dan situs lain).

Berisi data toksikologi bahan kimia umum.

5. SkinSensDB

Spesifik buat prediksi **skin sensitization** (iritasi kulit).

Dipakai untuk mendukung model QSAR dalam analisis in silico.

6. ChemSpider

Portal pencarian struktur kimia.

Bisa mendapatkan informasi tentang senyawa baru atau bahan aktif kosmetik.

7. OECD eChemPortal

Menghubungkan ke banyak database kimia dan keamanan bahan dari seluruh dunia.

Sumber terpercaya untuk regulasi internasional.

Website

1. SwissADME

Website: <http://www.swissadme.ch/>

Prediksi sifat farmakokinetik (ADME) dan "drug-likeness".

Bisa input struktur bahan kosmetik → langsung keluar prediksi sifat seperti permeabilitas kulit, kelarutan, logP, dll.

2. ProTox-II

Website: https://tox-new.charite.de/protox_II/

Prediksi berbagai jenis toksisitas: LD50, karsinogenik, imunotoksik, mutagenik.

Cukup input SMILES struktur senyawa → dapat hasil cepat.

3. admetSAR 2.0

Website: <http://lmmd.ecust.edu.cn/admetsar2/>

Prediksi ADMET properties (Absorpsi, Distribusi, Metabolisme, Ekskresi, Toksisitas).

Sangat berguna buat menilai bahan kosmetik sebelum uji in vivo.

4. SToxTox

Website: <https://stoptox.mml.unc.edu/>

Fokus pada prediksi toksisitas organ tertentu (hati, kulit, mata).

Sumber data dikurasi dari banyak sumber validasi eksperimen.

5. SkinSensPred

Website: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/chembl/skinsen>

Khusus untuk prediksi **skin sensitization** (iritasi atau alergi kulit).

Sangat cocok untuk bahan kosmetik karena skin safety itu krusial.

6. PredSkin

Website: <http://predskin.labmol.com.br/>

Webserver khusus untuk memprediksi apakah bahan menyebabkan iritasi kulit atau tidak.

Publikasi terkait Aplikasi in silico



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In silico Activity of Potential Compounds Derived from Sargassum sp at P₂Y₁₂ Purinoceptor

Liliek Nurhidayati¹, Esti Mumpuni^{*2}, Syamsudin Abdillah², Mohamad Rafi³

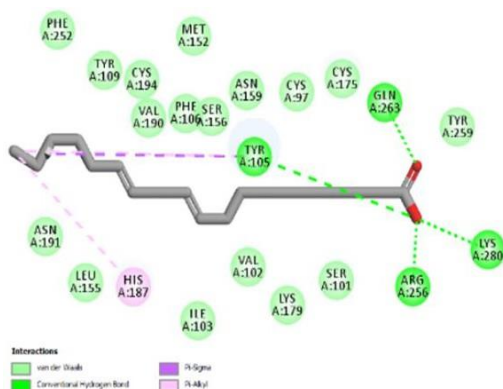
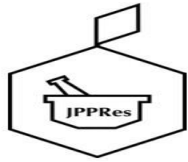


Table 2. Amino acids in the binding pocket receptor

No	Compounds	Rerank score	Amino Acid residu	Number of amino acid in the binding site
1	Isoketochabrolic acid	-106.176	CYS175; ARG256; LYS179 ASN159; VAL190; TYR105 VAL102; ARG93	9
2	Linoleic acid	-103.198	LYS280; ARG256; GLN263 VAL102; TYR105; VAL190 TYR109; HIS187; CYS194	5
3	Alginate	-100.97	ASN191; HIS187; CYS97 LYS179; CYS175; TYR105 ARG256; GLN263; ASN159 CYS194; VAL190; TYR109 LEU155; MET152	14
4	Ticlopidine	-87.53	TYR105; CYS194; TYR109; VAL190; HIS187; SER101; VAL102; CYS175	8
5	Clopidogrel	-86.28	HIS187; ASN159; ASN191; VAL190; PHE106; CYS194; TYR105; VAL102; CYS175	9

Aplikasi in silico



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<https://jppres.com>

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Original Article

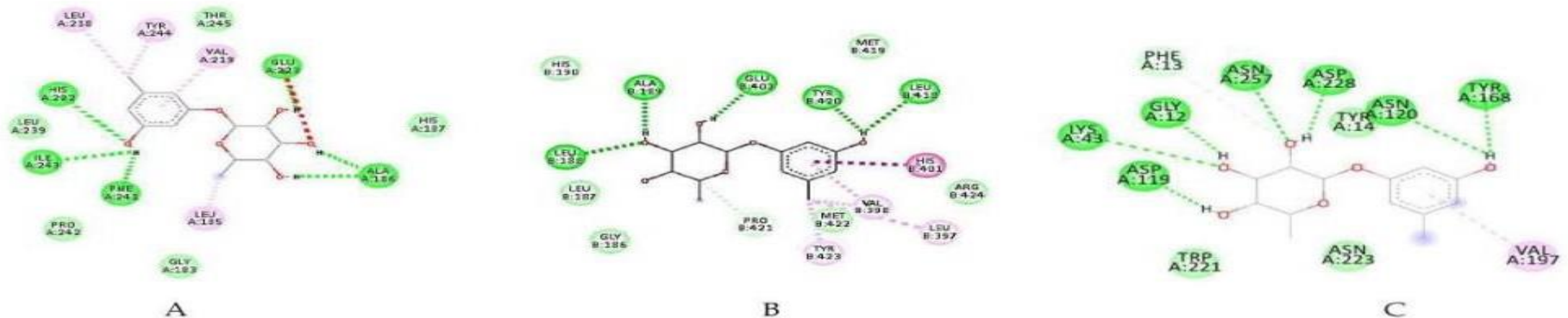
***In silico* evaluation of the dermal antiaging activity of *Molineria latifolia* (Dryand. ex W.T. Aiton) Herb. Ex Kurz compounds**

[Evaluación *in silico* de la actividad antienvjecimiento dérmica de compuestos de *Molineria latifolia* (Dryand. ex W.T. Aiton) Herb. ex Kurz]

Syamsu Nur^{1,2}, Muhammad Hanafi^{3,4}, Heri Setiawan⁵, Nursamsiar², Berna Elya^{1*}

target proteins 2D1N (MMP-13), 1GKC (MMP-9), and 1FCV (hyaluronidase)
Prediksi ADMET : Pre-ADMET[®]

Interaction of orcinol glucoside in protein:

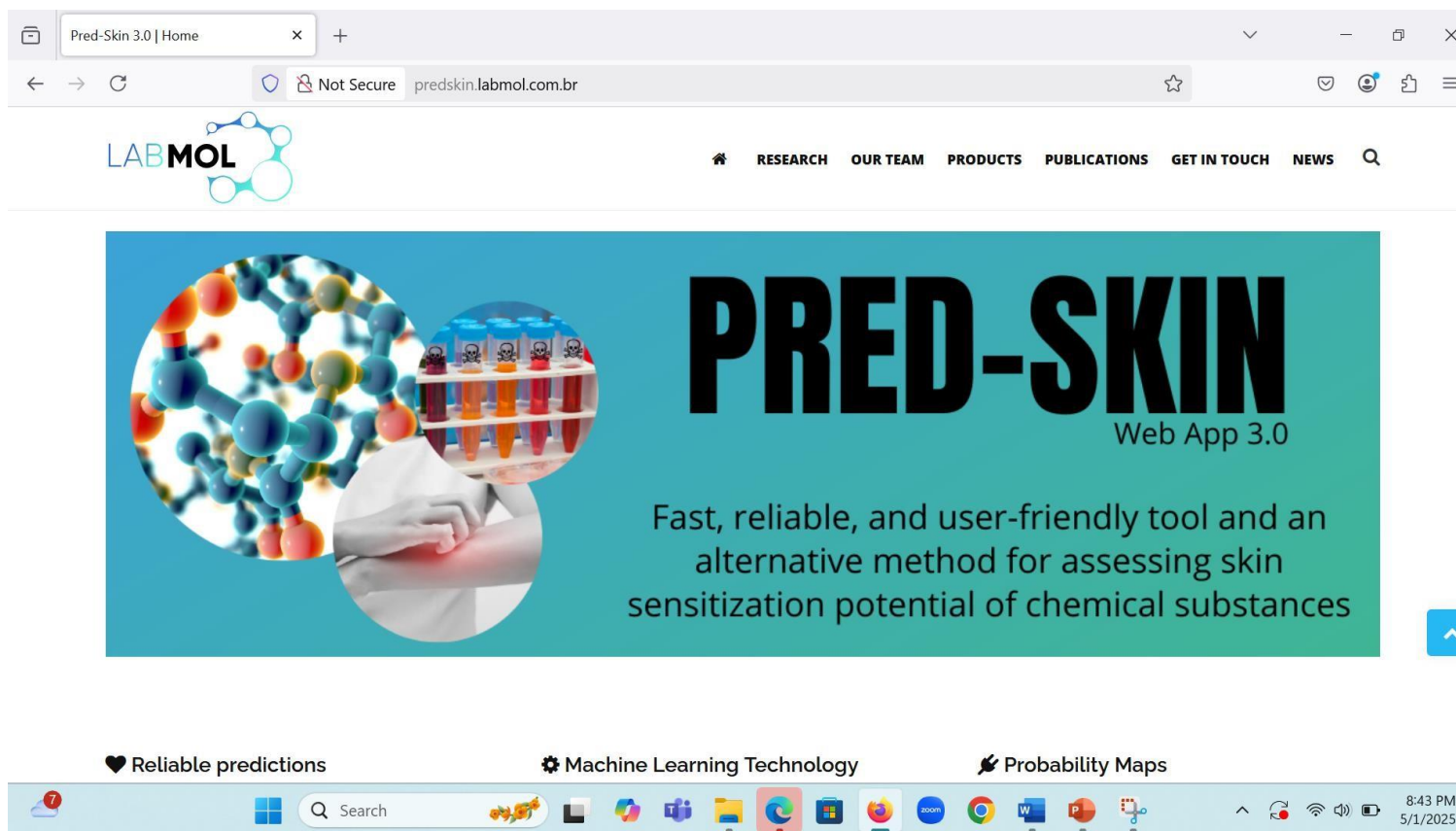


Kesimpulan

- Analisis in silico merupakan alat penting dalam riset kosmetik modern.
- Memberikan prediksi awal yang efisien dan mendukung formulasi produk yang lebih aman dan efektif.

Hands on : Prediksi skin sensitizer

- <http://predskin.labmol.com.br/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "Pred-Skin 3.0 | Home" and "predskin.labmol.com.br". The page features the LABMOL logo and a navigation menu with links: RESEARCH, OUR TEAM, PRODUCTS, PUBLICATIONS, GET IN TOUCH, and NEWS. The main content area has a blue background with a circular graphic on the left showing a molecular structure and test tubes. The text "PRED-SKIN Web App 3.0" is prominently displayed, followed by the description: "Fast, reliable, and user-friendly tool and an alternative method for assessing skin sensitization potential of chemical substances". At the bottom, there are three tabs: "Reliable predictions", "Machine Learning Technology", and "Probability Maps". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 8:43 PM on 5/1/2025.

Copy paste SMILES

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'predskin.labmol.com.br'. The page features the LABMOL logo and a navigation menu with links to RESEARCH, OUR TEAM, PRODUCTS, PUBLICATIONS, GET IN TOUCH, and NEWS. The main content area is divided into three columns:

- Reliable predictions**: The Pred-Skin application is based on externally predictive QSAR models of skin sensitization. The models were built using the most extensive database containing human, *in vivo* (LLNA), *in chemico* (DPRA), and *in vitro* (KeratinoSens and H-CLAT) data, addressing all the key steps of the skin sensitization adverse outcome pathway (AOP). So far, PredSkin is the only tool available for predicting skin sensitization based on human data!
- Machine Learning Technology**: PredSkin was developed as a tool to identify putative skin sensitizers. The integrative Naive Bayes model was generated using the predictions of each QSAR model developed independently for the five skin sensitization assays. This model achieved balanced accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity up to 0.89-1.00, and it has shown to be a better predictive of the human response than the LLNA.
- Probability Maps**: The probability maps allow the visualization of the fragment contributions predicted by the QSAR models. This method provides a straightforward interpretation of the predicted activity, assisting users to propose structural modifications to reduce the skin sensitization potential of chemicals.

Below the text columns is a large section titled **Predict a single molecule**. It contains a text input field labeled 'Enter SMILES' with the placeholder text 'Paste a SMILES string here'. To the left of the input field is a button labeled 'Instructions' with a key icon. A blue arrow button is located to the right of the input field.

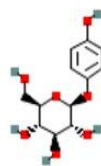
The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 8:58 PM on 5/1/2025, along with various system icons and application shortcuts.

SEARCH FOR

arbutin

Treating this as a text search.

BEST MATCH



[arbutin](#); 497-76-7; Arbutoside; Ursin; Uvasol; beta-Arbutin; p-Arbutin; p-Hydroxyphenyl beta-D-glucoside; ...

Compound CID: 440936

MF: C₁₂H₁₆O₇ MW: 272.25 g/mol

IUPAC Name: (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)oxane-3,4,5-triol

SMILES: C1=CC(=CC=C1O)O[C@H]2[C@@H]([C@H]([C@H]([C@H](O2)CO)O)O)O

InChIKey: BJRNKVDFDLYUGJ-RMPHRYRLSA-N

InChI: InChI=1S/C12H16O7/c13-5-8-9(15)10(16)11(17)12(19-8)18-7-3-1-6(14)2-4-7/h1-4,8-17H,5H2/t8-,9-,10+,11-,12-/m1/s1

Create Date: 2005-06-24

Summary

Similar Structures Search

Related Records

PubMed (MeSH Keyword)



Search



8:46 PM
5/1/2025

Pred-Skin 3.0 | Home x PubChem x malaria - malaria x +

← → ↻ Not Secure predskin.labmol.com.br 67% ☆

LABMOL

RESEARCH OUR TEAM PRODUCTS PUBLICATIONS GET IN TOUCH NEWS 🔍

Predict a single molecule

Enter SMILES

IO[C@H]2[C@@H]([C@H]([C@@H]([C@H](O2)CO)O)O)O

Draw molecule or load a file

Instructions

Insert SMILES
Directly paste the SMILES representation of the desired chemical structure.

or Draw
Draw the structure using the "Molecular Editor".

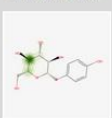
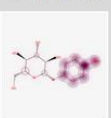
Predict
Click on the "Predict Skin Sensitization" button.

JSME Molecular Editor by Peter Ertl and Bruno Bienfait

PREDICT SKIN SENSITIZATION

Windows taskbar: Search, 9:10 PM, 5/1/2025



Chemical Exposure	Molecular initiating event <i>in chemico</i>	Cellular response <i>in vitro</i>		Tissue / Organ response <i>in vivo</i>	Organism response <i>in vivo</i>	Pred-Skin 3.0 Outcome <i>in silico</i>
•Skin Penetration •Electrophilic substance: directly or via auto-oxidation or metabolism	Covalent interaction with proteins in the skin (OECD442C) Haptenation: covalent modification of epidermal proteins	Keratinocyte responses (OECD442D) • Activation of inflammatory cytokines • Induce cytoprotective genes	Dendritic cells (DCs) (OECD442E) • Induction of inflammatory cytokines • Mobilization of DCs	Proliferation of antigen-specific T cells (OECD429) • Histocompatibility complex representation by DCs • Activation of T cells • Proliferation of activated T cells	Inflammation upon challenge allergen To maximise the use of existing knowledge, we also incorporate historical HRIPT (human repeated insult patch test) and HMT (human maximization test)	The Bayesian model is a consensus model integrating predictions from all the other assays for an integrative qualitative risk assessment (QRA) of skin sensitization based on the weight of evidence (WoE).
•Exposure consideration ? •Physicochemical and Biopharmaceutical properties ? •Skin Penetration ? •Skin Metabolism ? 	Prediction DPRA Sensitizer (+) (AD, Confiability) (Outside, 86.9%) Probability map 	Prediction KeratinoSens Non-Sensitizer (-) (AD, Confiability) (Inside, 94.4%) Probability map 	Prediction h-CLAT Non-Sensitizer (-) (AD, Confiability) (Inside, 56.0%) Probability map 	Prediction LLNA Non-Sensitizer (-) (AD, Confiability) (Outside, 100.0%) Probability map 	Prediction HRIPT/HMT Sensitizer (+) (AD, Confiability) (Inside, 99.7%) Probability map 	Bayesian Outcome Sensitizer (+) (Confiability) (High)

Low (-) confidence prediction for the Bayesian model means two or more individual predictions are in disagreement with Bayesian Outcome.

Selamat mengerjakan tugas