



PharmaGnose

Phyllolea

The healing power of Olive leaf

The first pressing of oil from olives, referred to as extra virgin olive oil, is credited with having an important role in the overall healthy nature of the Mediterranean diet. However, another part of the olive harvest, less known, imparts tremendous health benefits. That part of the harvest is olive leaf – a traditional medicine whose therapeutic uses date back centuries.

Olive leaf (*Olea europaea* L.) was firstly used medicinally in Ancient Egypt. It is constantly gaining recognition as a powerful defender against a variety of ailments and numerous scientific studies have been conducted to investigate their beneficial properties. Research into olive leaves has revealed that their health properties are attributed to a group of secondary metabolites they contain, namely biophenols that display a wealth of both structural variety and diversity of important activities. Among the bioactive compounds of olive leaves, oleuropein presents very interesting pharmacological activities. Studies have shown that oleuropein exhibits anti-ischemic, antioxidative, hypolipidemic, antiviral, antimicrobial, antiatherogenic, cardioprotective, antihypertensive and anti-inflammatory properties.

Specifications

Oleuropein is the principal secondary metabolite in **Phyllolea**, present in a minimum of 5%. Along with ligstroside and its demethylated derivative, which are also found in olive leaves, it belongs to the category of secoiridoids having a phenolic moiety. Further phenolics identified are hydroxytyrosol, tyrosol, acteoside (verbascoside), caffeic acid, p-coumaric acid and vanillic acid. In addition, olive leaves contain a significant amount of flavonoids, such as luteolin-7-O-glucoside, luteolin-7-O-rutinoside, apigenin-7-O-glucoside, diosmetin-7-O-glucoside, rutin, luteolin, diosmetin, and apigenin. The total phenolic content is min. 15%. This content in high added value compounds is behind the potent radical scavenging power that olive leaves' extracts exhibit.

Recommended Dose

Phyllolea is destined for food supplements and/or cosmetic formulations. It is a powdered extract and can be comprised in various types of per os (capsules, softgels, sachets, drinks, tablets) and cosmetic formulations (emulsions, gels etc.). It can be administered orally in a dose of 200-500 mg/day depending on the indication or topically, up to 2% in the final formulation.

What is Phyllolea?

Phyllolea is a standardized extract of koroneiki olive variety. It is obtained through a green recovery process that consists of subcritical water extraction and natural chromatographic enrichment.

Oleuropein content
min. 5%

Total phenolic content
min. 15%



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BOTANICAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product name & code: Phyllolea

Common name of product (i.e. INCI name): *Olea europaea* (olive) leaf extract

General product information: Olive leaf extract standardized to more than 5 % oleuropein

BOTANICAL MANUFACTURING INFORMATION

Name & address of manufacturing site: Pharmagnose,

57 Km National Road Athens-Lamio, Inofyta, Greece

Agricultural process: Olive trees traditional cultivation

Recovery process: Subcritical water green extraction / natural chromatographic enrichment

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance: Phyllolea is a brown/green free-flowing powder

Solubility: Soluble in water and hydroglycolic mixtures

Oleuropein: >5% (HPLC)

Total polyphenols: >15% (by Folin Ciocalteu method)

Other natural compounds: flavonoid glucosides, verbascoside, terpenes etc.

Antioxidant activity: IC₅₀ = 50-70 µg/ml (DPPH radical scavenging assay)

INCI name: *Olea europaea* leaf extract

CAS No: 8001-25-0 / 84012-27-1

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Flowchart Process

(1)
Olive leaves
subcritical water
extraction

(2)
Polyphenols
adsorption
in resin
column

(3)
Polyphenols
recovery and
enrichment

(4)
Spray-drying

(5)
Quality
control