Safety Assessment of Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract as Used in Cosmetics

Status: Scientific Literature Review for Public Comment
Release Date: April 15, 2026
Earliest Possible Review: October 5-6, 2026

*All interested persons are provided 60 days from the above release date (i.e., **June 13, 2026**) to comment on this safety assessment, and to identify additional published data that should be included or provide unpublished data which can be made public and included. Information may be submitted without identifying the source or the trade name of the cosmetic product containing the ingredient. All unpublished data submitted to CIR will be discussed in open meetings, will be available for review by any interested party, and may be cited in a peer-reviewed scientific journal. Please submit data, comments, or requests to the CIR Executive Director, Dr. Bart Heldreth.*

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ABBREVIATIONS

A549	human lung carcinoma
ACE	angiotensin converting enzyme
AGEs	advanced glycated end products
ALP	alkaline phosphatase
ALT	alanine aminotransferase
AST	aspartate aminotransferase
CIR	Cosmetic Ingredient Review
CK	creatine kinase
Council	Personal Care Products Council
COX-2	cyclooxygenase-2
Dictionary	*International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary*
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
FaDu	human pharynx squamous cell carcinoma
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
GC-MS	gas chromatography–mass spectrometry
HaCaT	human keratinocytes
HEC-1A	human endometrial adenocarcinoma
Hepa1-6	murine hepatoma cell
HepG2	human hepatoblastoma
HPLC	high-performance liquid chromatography
IL	interleukin
iNOS	nitric oxide synthase
LDH	lactate dehydrogenase
LNCaP	human prostate carcinoma
l.o.	leave-on
LPS	lipopolysaccharide
MCP-1	monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
MDA-MB-231	human breast adenocarcinoma
MIP-1α	macrophage inflammatory protein-1α
MoCRA	Modernization of Cosmetics Regulation Act of 2022
mPGES-1	microsomal Prostaglandin E synthase-1
mRNA	messenger ribonucleic acid
MTT	3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide
NR	not reported
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Panel	Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety
PGE_2	prostaglandin E_2
RANTES	regulated on activation, normal T-cell expressed and secreted
RAW264.7	mouse macrophage cell
RLD	Registration and Listing Data
RL95-2	human endometrial carcinoma
r.o.	rinse-off
RT-PCR	real-time polymerase chain reaction
TG	test guideline
TGFβ1	transforming growth factor beta 1
TNF-α	tumor necrosis factor-α
US	United States

INTRODUCTION

This assessment reviews the safety of Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract as used in cosmetic formulations. According to the *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary* (*Dictionary*), this ingredient is reported to function in cosmetics as a skin conditioning agent.[1]

Botanicals, such as Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract, may contain hundreds of constituents. In this assessment, the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety (Panel) is evaluating the potential toxicity of Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract as a whole, complex substance; toxicity from single components may not predict the potential toxicity of botanical ingredients.

This safety assessment includes relevant published and unpublished data that are available for each endpoint that is evaluated. Published data are identified by conducting an extensive search of the world's literature; a search was last conducted in April 2026. A listing of the search engines and websites that are used and the sources that are typically explored, as well as the endpoints that the Panel typically evaluates, is provided on the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) website (https://www.cir-safety.org/supplementaldoc/preliminary-search-engines-and-websites; https://www.cir-safety.org/supplementaldoc/cir-report-format-outline). Unpublished data are provided by the cosmetics industry, as well as by other interested parties.

The cosmetic ingredient name, according to the *Dictionary*, is written as listed above, without italics and without abbreviations. When referring to the plant from which this ingredient is derived, the standard scientific practice of using italics will be followed (i.e., *Sigesbeckia orientalis*). If it is not known whether the substance being discussed is equivalent to the cosmetic ingredient, the test substance will be identified by the name used in the publication that is cited (i.e., *Sigesbeckia orientalis* extract). However, if it is known that the substance is a cosmetic ingredient, the *Dictionary* nomenclature (i.e., Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract) will be used.

CHEMISTRY

Definition and Plant Identification

The *Dictionary* defines Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract as the extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis*.[1] It has the CAS No. 90106-87-9.[2] *Sigesbeckia orientalis*, commonly known as St. Paul's Wort, is an herb from the family Asteraceae that is generally found in Asia, Africa, and other tropical or temperate regions.[3,4] The plant can grow between 0.6 - 1.2 m high, with stiff stems and dichotomous branches that are purple-tinged and pubescent. The leaves are triangular-ovate, irregularly toothed, pubescent on both sides, and range from 2.5 - 11 cm in length and 1.5 - 7 cm in width. *Sigesbeckia orientalis* flowers are yellow in color with two distinct rows of bracts; the outer bract is long, spreading, and covered in glandular hairs on top, and the inner bract is short, boat-shaped, and enclosing ray flowers. The plant produces black, slightly rough, glabrous achenes, that are enclosed in a boat-shaped bract. *Sigesbeckia orientalis* is also considered to have an unpleasant smell and taste.

Chemical Properties

Chemical properties of Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract were not found in the published literature, and unpublished data were not submitted.

Method of Manufacture

Methods used to manufacture Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract were not found in the published literature, and unpublished data were not submitted.

Composition and Impurities

Sigesbeckia orientalis comprises phytochemicals such as flavonoids, diterpenoids (including pimarenoids, kaurenoids, and chain diterpenes) and sesquiterpenoids.[4] *Sigesbeckia orientalis* leaves consist of high levels of saponins, alkaloids, and flavonoids, and moderate levels of oxalates, tannins, phytates and phenols.[3,5] The leaves also contain significant amounts of vitamin A and vitamin C. Due to its metal accumulation tendencies, the *Sigesbeckia orientalis* plant is known to be a hyperaccumulator of cadmium, especially collected in its roots and shoots.[6]

The major compounds of an ethanolic extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (prepared using the dried aerial parts), determined through gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC-MS), were caryophyllene oxide, [−]-spathulenol, hexadecanoic acid ethyl ester, and caryophyllene.[7] Complete composition information may be found in Table 1. The total polyphenol and flavonoid content of 4 different extracts of the dried aerial parts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (ethanol, *n*-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol) were measured using Folin–Ciocalteu and aluminum chloride colorimetric methods, with the ethanol extract possessing the highest content of both polyphenols and flavonoids (Table 2).[8] Additionally, high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was used to determine the identity and values of various phenolic constituents present in these extracts (Table 2).[8,9]

USE

Cosmetic

The safety of the cosmetic ingredient addressed in this assessment is evaluated based on data received from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the cosmetics industry on the expected use of Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract in cosmetics. Registration and Listing Data (RLD) obtained from the FDA report frequency of use, and responses to a survey conducted by the Personal Care Products Council (Council) indicate maximum reported concentrations of use; it is these values that define the present practices of use and concentration that are assessed by the Panel. Since 2024, as a result of the Modernization of Cosmetics Regulation Act of 2022 (MoCRA), manufacturers and processors are required to register facilities and list their products (and ingredients therein) with the FDA (i.e., RLD). An exception is made for small businesses (average gross annual sales in the US of cosmetic products for the previous 3-yr period is less than $1,000,000, adjusted for inflation), which are exempt from MoCRA reporting for most cosmetic product categories. Eye area products, injected products, internal use products, or products that alter appearance for more than 24 h, and the facilities that manufacture these products, are not included in this exemption.[10] Another change resulting from MoCRA is the addition of tattoo preparations (permanent tattoo inks, temporary tattoo inks, and other tattoo products) to the product categories for which companies need to list their products with FDA. However, evaluating the safety of ingredients as used in tattoo preparations is not within the purview of the Panel; accordingly, such use is not included as part of the present practices of use that are assessed by the Panel.

According to RLD obtained from the FDA in 2025, Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract is reported to be used in 252 formulations (Table 3).[11,12] Concentration of use data submitted in 2024 in response to the Council survey indicates that the highest maximum concentration of use of Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract is 0.046% in a facial a toner that is used before applying a facial peel.[13] The highest known maximum leave-on concentration of use of Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract is in eye lotions at 0.0015%.

It is possible that some products containing Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract may be marketed for use with airbrush delivery systems. With the advent of MoCRA and the current product categories outlined therein, it is now mandatory that cosmetic products used in airbrush delivery systems be reported as such for some, but not all, product categories in the RLD. In other words, a reliable source of frequency of use data regarding the use of cosmetic ingredients in conjunction with airbrush delivery systems is now available, in some instances. None of the reported product categories for this ingredient as listed in the RLD include a designation using airbrush application, so it is possible that this ingredient is used with airbrush delivery systems, but not reported as such. Additionally, the concentration of use surveys are conducted based on product categories as stated in the RLD, but airbrush use was not reported in response to the survey. No consumer habits and practices data or particle size data are publicly available to evaluate the exposure associated with airbrush technology, thereby preempting the ability to evaluate risk or safety. Without information regarding the consumer habits and practices data or product particle size data (or other relevant particle data, e.g., diameter) related to this use technology, the data profile is incomplete, and the Panel is not able to determine safety for use in airbrush formulations. If this ingredient was to be used in airbrush formulations, the data are insufficient to evaluate the exposure resulting from cosmetics applied in such a manner.

Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract is not restricted from use in any way under the rules governing cosmetic products in the European Union.[14]

Non-Cosmetic

Sigesbeckia orientalis is valued as a medicinal plant in various cultures for its anti-inflammatory effects.[3] Particularly in traditional Chinese medicine, it is a remedy for rheumatic arthritis, hypertension, malaria, and snakebites. The plant is reported to stimulate blood circulation and has also been utilized in inducing menstruation and easing indigestion. Tinctures made from *Sigesbeckia orientalis* have traditional use topically for parasitic infections, as a cover over wounds, and as an anti-fungal treatment.[5] The Medicines and Healthcare Regulatory Agency in the United Kingdom approved a tablet containing a water extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (also containing *Sigesbeckia pubescens* extract), for use as a traditional medicine to treat aches, pains, and minor injuries.[4]

TOXICOKINETIC STUDIES

No relevant toxicokinetics studies on Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract were found in the published literature, and unpublished data were not submitted. In general, toxicokinetics data are not expected to be found on botanical ingredients because each botanical ingredient is a complex mixture of constituents.

TOXICOLOGICAL STUDIES

Acute Toxicity Studies

Oral

An acute oral toxicity assay was conducted with albino rats (strain not stated; 3/group) on an aqueous extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (prepared using the whole plant; 5, 50, 300, and 2000 mg/kg), in accordance with the Organisation for

Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) test guideline (TG) 423.[15] After the 14-d observation period, no mortality or signs of toxicity were observed at the maximum dose of 2000 mg/kg.

Sprague-Dawley rats (5/sex/group) were intragastrically administered an aqueous extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (prepared using the dried aerial parts; 0 or 5000 mg/kg) and observed for 14 d in an acute oral toxicity study.[16] No signs of toxicity or mortality were observed.

Chronic Toxicity Studies

Oral

A 24-wk oral toxicity assay was conducted in Sprague-Dawley rats (10/sex/group) that were intragastrically administered an aqueous extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (0, 560, 1670, or 5000 mg/kg; given 6 d/wk).[16] All test groups showed significant decrease in body weight gain in the later weeks of the study, when compared to the control. Relative liver and lung weights were significantly elevated in the highest dose group (5000 mg/kg), and all test groups showed histopathological alterations in tissues of the liver (bile duct hyperplasia and enlarged portal vein) and lung (abnormal enlargement of the alveolar spaces and thickened alveolar walls). Additionally, all test groups showed significant serum level elevation of alkaline phosphatase (ALP), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), when compared to the control.

A 6-mo oral toxicity study was performed in male Sprague-Dawley rats (8/group) that were intragastrically administered 2 different aqueous extracts (raw and processed (prepared with the addition of rice wine)) of the dried aerial parts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (0 or 5000 mg/kg/d).[17] After the treatment period, LDH serum level was found to be significantly higher in the raw extract group than in the control, and significantly lower in the processed extract group than in the raw extract group. Serum levels of ALT, AST, urea, and creatine kinase (CK) did not show any significant changes. Pulmonary tissues of the raw extract group exhibited inflammatory cell infiltration and cellular edema; however, the observed damage in the processed extract group was mild. No significant changes were seen in liver or heart tissues.

DEVELOPMENTAL AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY STUDIES

No relevant developmental and reproductive studies on Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract were found in the published literature, and unpublished data were not submitted.

GENOTOXICITY STUDIES

No relevant genotoxicity studies on Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract were found in the published literature, and unpublished data were not submitted.

CARCINOGENICITY STUDIES

No relevant carcinogenicity studies on Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract were found in the published literature, and unpublished data were not submitted.

OTHER RELEVANT STUDIES

Cytotoxicity

A 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay was conducted on human endometrial cancer cells (RL95-2 and HEC-1A) treated for 24 - 72 h with an ethanolic extract of the dried aerial parts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (0 – 150 µg/ml; in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)), with and without transforming growth factor beta 1 (TGFβ1) stimulation.[18] Cell viability was inhibited for both cell lines in a dose- and time-dependent manner, with and without TGFβ1 stimulation.

Various cytotoxicity assays were performed on RL95-2 cells that were treated with an ethanolic extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (prepared using dried aerial parts; 0 - 150 µg/ml).[7] Results showed that the test substance inhibited cell-viability in a dose- and time-dependent manner, and induced apoptosis through morphological changes and up/downregulation of protein expression. An MTT assay was performed to further test the cytotoxicity of an ethanolic extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (prepared using dried aerial parts; concentrations not stated) against various human cancer cell lines: RL95-2, lung carcinoma (A549), hepatoblastoma (HepG2), pharynx squamous cell carcinoma (FaDu), breast adenocarcinoma (MDA-MB-231), and prostate carcinoma (LNCaP). The resulting IC_{50} values were 163.5, 179.1, 135.4, 105, 124.3, and 87.2 µg/ml, respectively.

In a cell viability assay, Hepa1-6, HepG2, and human keratinocyte (HaCaT) cell lines were treated with an ethanolic extract of the dried aerial parts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (62.5 - 1000 µg/ml).[19] After treatment with the test substance, cell proliferation was inhibited in a dose dependent manner. The resulting IC_{50} values for Hepa1-6, HepG2, and HaCaT cells were 282.4, 344.3, and 892.4 µg/ml, respectively, indicating increased cytotoxicity against the cancer cells. Several MTT assays performed with mouse macrophages (RAW264.7), with and without lipopolysaccharide (LPS) stimulation, to test the cytotoxic effects of an aqueous extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (100 - 600 µg/ml), a 50% ethanol extract of *Sigesbeckia*

orientalis (25 - 125 µg/ml), a 50% ethanol extract of the dried aerial parts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (20 -160 µg/ml), and a 95% ethanol extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (10 -50 µg/ml), gave non-cytotoxic results.[20,21]

Effects on Inflammatory Mediators

An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to quantify the levels of interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1β, and tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α) in liver tissues from SD rats that were treated with an aqueous extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (0, 560, 1670, or 5000 mg/kg; see study details under "Chronic Toxicity Studies").[16] Results showed dose dependent up-regulation in all pro-inflammatory cytokine levels.

ELISA and real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) were used to determine the secretion levels of several inflammatory mediators in LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells treated with a 50% ethanolic extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (prepared using dried aerial parts; 20 - 80 µg/ml).[21] The test substance dose-dependently inhibited the secretion of prostaglandin E_2 (PGE_2), monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), macrophage inflammatory protein-1α (MIP-1α) and regulated on activation, normal T-cell expressed and secreted (RANTES). The test substance also decreased the messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) levels of nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), IL-1β, IL-6, TNF-α, microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 (mPGES-1), MCP-1, MIP-1α, and RANTES.

Anti-Tumor Effects

A 2-wk tumorigenesis mouse model study (tumor induced with murine hepatoma cells (Hepa1-6)) was conducted in male C57BL/6JNarl mice (6/group).[9] The tested groups were as follows: control (no cancer cells transplanted; normal diet), tumor-control (transplanted cancer cells; normal diet), tumor-vehicle (transplanted cancer cells; 5% ethanol (vehicle) in diet), tumor-test substance (transplanted cancer cells; 95% ethanol extract of the dried aerial parts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (25 mg/kg bw/d) in diet). When compared with the tumor-control group, the weight of the hepatoma was significantly reduced by 59.7% in the group treated with the test substance. Treatment with the test substance promoted apoptosis and suppressed angiogenesis. No mortality or significant changes in liver or kidney weights were reported under the conditions of this study.

Metabolic Effects

Several assays (inhibition of advanced glycation end products (AGEs), antiglycemic, lipase activity, and angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) activity) were conducted with 4 different extracts (ethanol, *n*-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol) of the dried aerial parts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis*.[8] The ethyl acetate extract exhibited the strongest inhibitory effects against the formation of AGEs and the activity of key enzymes related to metabolic syndrome (pancreatic α-amylase, intestinal α-glucosidase, pancreatic lipase, and ACE).

DERMAL IRRITATION AND SENSITIZATION STUDIES

No relevant dermal irritation and sensitization studies on Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract were found in the published literature, and unpublished data were not submitted.

OCULAR IRRITATION STUDIES

No relevant ocular irritation studies on Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract were found in the published literature, and unpublished data were not submitted.

SUMMARY

The safety of Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract is reviewed in this safety assessment. According to the *Dictionary*, this ingredient is reported to function as a skin-conditioning agent in cosmetics.

According to RLD obtained from the US FDA in 2025, Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract was reported to be used in 252 formulations. Concentration of use data submitted in 2024 indicates that Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract has the highest concentration of use at 0.046% in a facial toner that is used before applying a facial peel; the highest known maximum leave-on concentration of use is 0.0015% in eye lotions.

An acute oral toxicity assay performed in rats treated with an aqueous extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (5 - 2000 mg/kg) showed no mortality or observable signs of toxicity at the maximum dose. Another acute oral toxicity study conducted in rats administered an aqueous extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (5000 mg/kg) found no signs of toxicity or mortality.

A 24-wk oral toxicity assay conducted in rats treated with an aqueous extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (560 - 5000 mg/kg) resulted in reduced body weight gain and several signs of toxicity (liver and lung histopathological changes, elevated serum levels of ALP, AST, ALT, and LDH). A 6-mo oral toxicity assay performed in rats given 2 different aqueous *Sigesbeckia orientalis* extracts (raw and rice-wine processed; 5000 mg/kg/d) resulted in elevated serum levels of LDH and alterations in lung tissues in the group treated with the raw extract.

Several studies found that ethanolic extracts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* were cytotoxic to endometrial cancer cells (RL95-2 and HEC-1A), reducing cell viability in a dose- and time-dependent manner. Various human cancer cell lines were treated with an ethanolic extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis*, resulting in IC_{50} values ranging from 87.2 - 179.1 µg/ml. An ethanolic

extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* inhibited proliferation of Hepa1-6, HepG2, and HaCaT cell lines (IC_{50} = 282.4, 344.3, and 892.4 µg/ml, respectively) with greater cytotoxicity toward the cancer cells. Multiple MTT assays conducted with RAW264.7 cells found that aqueous, 50% ethanolic, and 95% ethanolic extracts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* were non-cytotoxic.

An assay of rat liver tissues treated with an aqueous extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* showed a dose-dependent increase in the pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-6, IL-1β, and TNF-α. An assay conducted in LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells treated with an ethanolic extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* resulted in dose-dependent suppression of the secretion levels of PGE_2, MCP-1, MIP-1α, and RANTES, and decreased the mRNA levels of iNOS, COX-2, IL-1β, IL-6, TNF-α, mPGES-1, MCP-1, MIP-1α, and RANTES.

In a 2-wk hepatoma mouse model, dietary administration of an ethanolic extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (25mg/kg bw) reduced tumor weight by 59.7% without any observable signs of toxicity. Treatment with the extract also promoted apoptosis and suppressed angiogenesis in the transplanted tumors.

Several extracts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (ethanol, n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol) were tested for inhibitory effects against AGE formation and enzyme activity related to metabolic syndrome. The ethyl acetate extract showed the strongest effects of inhibition in all the conducted tests.

INFORMATION SOUGHT

The following information on Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract as used in cosmetics is being sought for use in the resulting safety assessment:

- Chemical properties and method of manufacturing data
- Further composition and impurities data
- Dermal toxicity data
- Developmental and reproductive toxicity data
- Genotoxicity data
- Dermal irritation and sensitization data at maximum concentration of use

TABLES

Table 1. Chemical composition of an ethanolic extract of *Sigesbeckia orientalis* determined using GC-MS[7]

Component	% of the total composition
2-Oxabicyclo[2,2,2]octane-6-ol	1.8
2-*tert*-Butyl-1,4-dimethoxy-benzene	3.8
Caryophyllene	3.1
cis-α-Bisabolene	4.1
Spathulenol	25.7
Caryophyllene oxide	46.9
cis-Lanceol	1.7
[*Z*,*Z*,*Z*]-9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid ethyl ester	1.2
6,10,14-Trimethyl-2-pentadecanone	2.1
Hexadecanoic acid ethyl ester	9.6

Table 2. Total polyphenol, flavonoid, and phenolic constituent content (mg/g extract) of different extracts of *Sigesbeckia orientalis*[8,9]

Extract Type	total polyphenol[a]	total flavonoid[b]	chlorogenic acid[c]	syringic acid[c]	*p*- coumaric acid[c]	syringaldehyde[c]	kirenol[c]
ethanol	31.7	4.1	0.98 - 2.04	0.26 - 10.76	0.70 – 0.71	0.39	7.88
n-hexane	13.7	0.4	NR	NR	NR	0.34	NR
ethyl acetate	76.9	5.3	0.72	2.21	1.76	0.57	NR
methanol	15.7	1.9	0.95	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR – not reported

[a] total polyphenol content determined by Folin-Ciocalteu method

[b] total flavonoid content determined by aluminum chloride colorimetric method

[c] phenolic constituent content determined by HPLC

Table 3. Frequency and concentration of use of according to likely duration and exposure and by product category

	# of Uses	Max Conc of Use
	RLD (2025)[11,12]	% (2024)[13]
Totals*	**252**	**0.0015 – 0.046**
summarized by likely duration and exposure**		
Duration of Use		
Leave-On	*273*	*0.0015*
Rinse-Off	*14*	*NR*
Diluted for (Bath) Use	*NR*	*NR*
Unknown	*2*	*0.046*
Exposure Type		
Baby Products	NR	NR
Children's Makeup	NR	NR
Eye Area	43	0.0015
Incidental Ingestion	NR	NR
Mucous Membrane	NR	NR
Incidental Inhalation-Spray	43[a]; 183[b]	0.0015[b]
Incidental Inhalation-Airbrush	NR	NR
Incidental Inhalation-Powder	183[b]	0.0015[b]
Dermal Contact	287	0.0015 - 0.046
Deodorant (underarm)	NR	NR
Hair - Non-Coloring	NR	NR
Hair-Coloring	NR	NR
Nail	NR	NR
Other Preparations (Unknown Exposure Type)	2	0.046[c]
as reported by product category		
Eye Makeup Preparations (other than children's eye makeup preparations)		
Eye Shadow	5	NR
Eye Lotion	34	0.0015
Eye Makeup Remover	2	NR
Eyelash and Eyebrow Preparations (primers, conditioners, serums, fortifiers)	1	NR
Eyelash Cleansers	1	NR
Makeup Preparations (not eye; not children's)		
Foundations	10 (traditional application)	NR
Skin Care Preparations (creams, lotions, powder, and sprays)		
Cleansing (cold creams, cleansing lotions, liquids, and pads)	8	NR
Face and Neck (excluding shaving preparations)	151 (l.o.); 3 (r.o.)	NR
Body and Hand (excluding shaving preparations)	16 (l.o.)	NR
Moisturizing	26	NR
Night	12	NR
Skin Fresheners	2	NR
Other Skin Care Preparations	16 (l.o.)	0.0015[d]
Other Preparations (i.e., those preparations that do not fit another category)	2	0.046[c]

NR – not reported
l.o. – leave-on; r.o. – rinse-off
*The sum of the counts given for duration of use and by exposure type, and the sum of the frequency reported by product category, may not equal the sum of total uses because each ingredient may be used in cosmetic formulations that are reported under more than one product category.
**Likely duration and exposure are derived from survey data based on product category (see Use Categorization https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings)
[a] It is possible these products are sprays, but it is not specified whether the reported uses are sprays.
[b] Not specified whether a spray or a powder, but it is possible the use can be as a spray or a powder, therefore the information is captured in both categories
[c] facial toner used before applying facial peel
[d] not specified whether leave-on or rinse-off exposure

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