



Review Article

Preparation and Evaluation of Herbal Lipsticks of *Mirabilis jalapa* Linn

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ARTICLE INFO

Published: 14 Jan 2026

Keywords:

olive oil, coconut oil, bee wax, essence, natural colouring, and herbal lipstick

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18244953

ABSTRACT

These days, herbal lipsticks are getting more and more popular because natural cosmetics are easy for women to apply and safe. Artificial coloring compounds have been shown to be carcinogenic and to trigger allergic reactions. Our research aims to create and assess herbal lipstick by employing edible, natural coloring agents like beetroot and watermelon. Using a variety of organic substances, including wax, butter, coconut oil, olive oil, castor oil, vanilla, rose essence, and lemon juice, bees were employed to produce herbal lipsticks. Herbal lipsticks were assessed and contrasted with the industry standard formulation in various tests, including surface irregularities, aging, pH, colour, texture, Perfume, liquid point, softening point, and breaking point durability.

INTRODUCTION

Herbal lipsticks, also known as vegan lipsticks, are cosmetics made from natural and plant-based ingredients. These lipsticks are free from synthetic dyes, fragrances, and other harmful chemicals, making them a popular choice for individuals looking for natural and organic beauty products, potentially causing irritation or allergic reactions¹. In addition to providing stunning shades and long-lasting wear, herbal lipsticks often contain

nourishing ingredients such as coconut oil, shea butter, and botanical extracts, offering moisturizing benefits for the lips. This combination of vibrant color and skin-loving properties has contributed to the growing popularity of herbal lipsticks in the beauty industry². Herbal lipsticks have gained traction not only for their cosmetic benefits but also for their potential health benefits.

1.1 PLANT PROFILE:

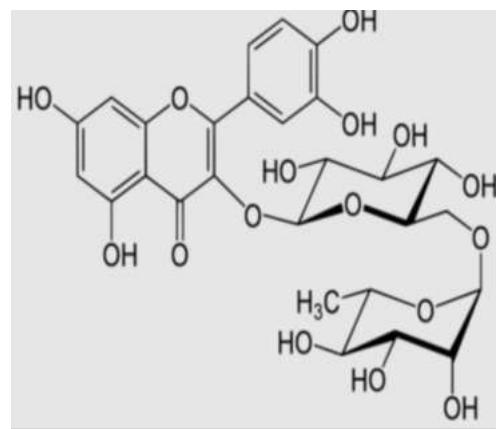
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Relevant conflicts of interest/financial disclosures: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.



Fig: 1 *Mirabilis Jalapa Linn* ($C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$)

Scientific Name: *Mirabilis Jalapa* Linn

Common Names: Four O' Clock flower, Marvel of Peru, Beauty of the Night

Family: Nyctaginaceae

Origin: Native to tropical regions of South America, particularly Peru and Mexico.

Habit: *Mirabilis Jalapa* is a perennial herbaceous plant that can grow up to 1-4 feet (30-120 cm) tall.

Leaves: The leaves are ovate to lanceolate, green, and arranged alternately along the stem.

Flowers: The flowers are the most distinctive feature of *Mirabilis Jalapa*. They are trumpet shaped, fragrant, and come in a variety of hues, such as pink, red, yellow, white, and bi-colors. The flowers typically open in the late afternoon, which leads to the common name "Four O 'Clock flower," and remain open until the following morning³.

Fruit: After flowering, *Mirabilis Jalapa* produces small, round, fleshy fruits that contain seeds.

Growth Habit: It has a bushy growth habit and can spread easily, making it suitable for use as a bedding plant or in mixed borders.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Table: 1 List of the Material used:

Sr. No	Materials	Category
1	Extract of flowers of <i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> Linn	Herbal extract / Natural plant extract
2	Carnauba wax	Wax / Emollient / Thickening agent
3	Ozokerite wax	Mineral wax / Thickening agent
4	White soft paraffin	Base / Emollient / Ointment base
5	Lemon juice	Natural acidic agent / Antioxidant / Flavoring
6	Vitamin E	Antioxidant / Skin conditioning agent
7	Moringa oil	Fixed oil / Emollient / Nutrient oil
8	Castor oil	Fixed oil / Emollient / Humectant
9	Bees wax	Natural wax / Thickening agent / Film-forming agent

2.2 Method:

2.2.1 Extraction of Colour from *Mirabilis Jalapa* Linn Flowers:

The flowers *Mirabilis Jalapa* Linn (also named as four o'clock flower) were collected from the forest area of Narsapur. Coarse powder is prepared by shade drying the flowers and mechanical agitation. Herbal fractionation was achieved by method of

maceration was adapted to fractionate the various bioactive components from the flowers *Mirabilis Jalapa* Linn⁴. Filter, concentrate the extract and store in desiccator and utilized for formulation.

Table: 2 Formulation table:

Sr.No	Ingredients	F1	F2	F3
1	Extract	5 gm	10 ml	15 ml
2	Bees wax	2 gm	2 gm	2 gm
3	Carnauba wax	0.5gm	0.5gm	0.5gm
4	Ozokerite wax	2 gm	2 gm	2 gm
5	Castor oil	1 ml	1 ml	1 ml
6	Lemon juice	0.1ml	0.1ml	0.1ml
7	Vitamin E	0.1ml	0.1ml	0.1ml
8	Moringa oil	1ml	1 ml	1 ml
9	White soft paraffin	1gm	1gm	1gm
10	Vanilla essence	0.1ml	0.1ml	0.1ml



Fig no.6: Formulation of Lipstick (F1, F2, F3)

4. EVALUATION TESTS:

The evaluation studies are essential for determining the efficiency, stability, and homogeneity of the finished product. The tests performed to assess the lipsticks are as follows:

4.1 Melting point:

Finding the melting point is crucial since it shows the upper bound for safe storage. Melt the materials and then transfer them into a 50 mg glass capillary tube that has been opened on both ends. Cool the mixture with ice for two hours and then

3. PROCEDURE:

Equal quantities of all ingredients except wax were transferred into three individual beakers. Add 5 milliliters of colored pigment to them the melted wax were added in the manner of bees wax, carnauba wax respectively. Allow to cool the mixture to 40°C, add vanilla essence⁵. Formulations (F1, F2 and F3) were prepared and molded using a Silica mold. After solidified, they were removed from the molds and put inside the lipstick casing.

use a thermometer to determine the melting point. Utilize a thermometer submerged in water in a beaker set above a heated plate stirrer. Slowly heating and stirring were started at a set pace⁶. As the lipstick sample traveled along the capillary tube, the melting point was measured. The melting point was measured using a digital melting point device.

4.2 Test for Application Force:

In this test, the amount of pressure to be provided is measured in relation to its actual application. On a sheet of fine brown paper lying on a shadow

graph balance, a square inch was entirely covered with lipstick applied at an angle of 45°. The pressure readout indicates the force applied. Applying lipstick to a sheet of paper at a 45-degree angle allowed researchers to measure the firmness of the product; the pressure employed during application determined the application force⁷.

4.3 Solubility:

The setup for the solubility test, Solvents was used to melt a range of herbal lipsticks. Different solvents were used to disseminate the herbal lipstick composition. To describe the solvent selectivity of lipstick, a solubility test can reveal the polarity of the chemical. A few drops of the lipstick sample should be added to various solvents, including petroleum ether, methanol, ethanol, and chloroform⁸. It was found that the lipstick was soluble in ethanol and methanol. Castor oil-containing lipstick has a limited solubility in petroleum solvents but is soluble in alcohol.

4.4 pH Test:

The permitted bounds of the products to be applied on the lips safely are defined by the pH stability profile and the safe pH range for lipsticks. A product's microbiological and physical stability may change depending on the pH levels. The skin



Fig. no: 8 Spreadability Test

4.7 Skin Irritation:

barrier may be harmed by an extreme pH. Healthy lips have an average pH of 4.7. The pH of lipstick formulas was measured using a potentiometric technique with a pH meter device. Nonetheless, lipstick that was suitable to use on the lips had to have a pH of between 4 and 7⁹.

4.5 Tests for Rancidity:

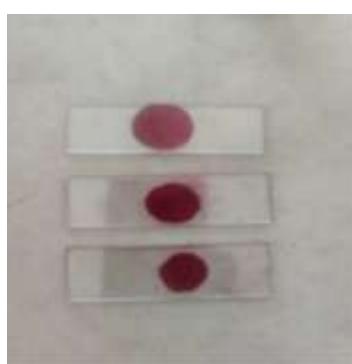
Oxidation of oils, like castor oil, and many other substances can lead to a sticky product, as well as an unpleasant taste and odor. Hydrogen peroxide can be used to test for rancidity, and its peroxide number can be found.



Fig. no: 7 Rancidity Test

4.6 Spreadability Test:

After applying the lipstick sample between the two glass slides 50 grams of weight was placed there for two minutes to compress it to a uniform thickness.



In several researches, human models were used to evaluate lipsticks for skin irritation. The skin (lip)

was covered with the prepared lipstick. Any signs, including itchiness. Over the course of ten minutes, redness and irritation were seen. It was also proposed that the lipsticks' skin irritation test be conducted using a rabbit model. Three rabbits were chosen, divided into two groups, and put through a series of tests¹⁰. One rabbit was given commercial lipstick for the test group, and another rabbit received a lipstick sample. The rabbit test group was compared to the control group for any skin irritation on the treated area. It is important to note that cosmetic testing on animals is prohibited in several countries and is not advised¹³.



Fig. no: 9 Skin Irritations



Fig. no: 9 Microbial Tests

4.9 Stability Study:

- 1) Stability study for the fifth day: Lipstick remained unchanged.
- 2) Stability study for the fifteenth day: Lipstick color remained same. Lipstick doesn't shatter.

- 3) A month-long stability testing revealed that lipstick went on the skin with ease. There is no change in color¹⁴.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The current study's objective was to make a lipstick with herbal components to lessen the harmful effects of synthetic ones that are currently on the market. In current formulation of lipstick we formulated 3 formulations. In the formula 1 we used 3 waxes and 3 oils, lemon juice, white soft paraffin, 5ml of extract. In this process we didn't get the color for lipstick.

In the formula 2 we used 3waxes and 3oils, lemon juice, white soft paraffin, 10 ml of extract in this process we got light pink shade for lipstick. In the formula 3 we used 3waxes and 3oils, lemon juice, white soft paraffin, 15 ml of extract in this process we got dark pink shade for lipstick. From the above 3 formulations the formula 3 is best one.

Table: 3 Evaluation parameters and results:

Sr. No.	Parameters	F1	F2	F3
1	color	Light pinkish	pinkish	Dark pinkish
1	Melting point (°C)	50-55	55-60	60 – 70
2	Breaking point	5-6	6-8	6-10
3	Force of application	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Good
4	pH parameters	6.8+0.1	6.5+0.3	6.5+0.2
5	Aging stability	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth
6	Perfume stability	Good	Good	Good
7	Spreadability	Good	Good	Good
8	Color and texture	Good	Good	Good
9	Skin irritation	No irritation	No irritation	No irritation
10	Microbial activity	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed
11	Rancidity	Not found	Not found	Not found
12	Surface anomalies	No defect	No defect	No defect

CONCLUSION:

In addition to being able to shield the skin from UV radiation, natural cosmetics are said to be safer than cosmetics made of chemicals. Nowadays, lip color in the form of crayons, or lipstick, is one of the most popular cosmetics. It can be used as a natural or chemical makeup. The development of natural cosmetic components must go hand in hand with improving the quality of the raw materials used in the extracts. Because there are many variables that influence the amount and composition of active chemicals in a plant, it is not assured that raw materials will contain homogenous active ingredients both qualitatively and quantitatively.

As a result, industry researchers must standardize raw material extracts from natural sources.

Therefore, the goal of this study was to develop and evaluate herbal lipsticks using castor oil as a foundation and standardized *Mirabilis jalapa*. In order to create a lipstick with fewer negative effects than synthetic ones, the current study's creation and evaluation of lipsticks using herbal elements was undertaken. The conclusions reached for the completed work are as follows: Three distinct formulas (F1–F3) were used to successfully create a lipstick with herbal components. The F3 formulations performed well out of the six formulations. It was discovered that the F3 formulation lipstick with herbal elements passed every evaluation test.

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HOW TO CITE: G. Shravani, Ayesha Praveen, G. Latha, Hafsa, P. Hema Sree, V. Venkatesh, Preparation and Evaluation of Herbal Lipsticks of Mirabilis jalapa Linn, Int. J. of Pharm. Sci., 2026, Vol 4, Issue 1, 1337-1343. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18244953>