

Material	Type	Skin Absorption	Causes Allergy	Water resistance	Positivity
p-Aminobenzoate derivatives	UVB	High	Yes (photoallergic reactions)	No	Early UVB filter, now rarely used due to allergenic risks
Cinnamate derivatives	UVB	Moderate	Rare (photoallergic reactions)	Yes	High SPF potential, often used in resistant formulations
Octocrylene	UVB	High	Yes (common photoallergen)	Yes	Commonly used to improve stability of other filters
Salicylate derivatives	UVB	Low	Rare (photoallergic reactions)	Yes	Good photostability, slight skin penetration
triethanolamine salicylate	UVB	Low	Rare (photoallergic reactions)	No	Good photostability, slight skin penetration
Camphor derivatives (UVB)	UVB (3-BC, 4-MBC)	Low	No (possible endocrine potential for some derivatives)	Yes (good water resistance for most)	Excellent photostability but reduced usage due to concerns about endocrine effects
Camphor derivatives (UVA)	UVA (TDSA, Mexoryl SX)	Low	No	No	Excellent photostability, effective UVA protection
Benzophenone derivatives	Combined (UVA/UVB)	High (found in urine and milk)	Yes (most common photoallergens)	No	Broad-spectrum protection but concerns over safety
Dibenzoylmethane derivatives	UVA	High	Yes (contact allergen, photoinstability)	No	Commonly used but sensitive to degradation
Triazones Tris-Biphenyl Triazine Tinosorb (work as chemical & physical)	Combined (UVA/UVB)	Low (high molecular weight reduces risk)	No	Yes	High efficiency, photostability, and anti-inflammatory