

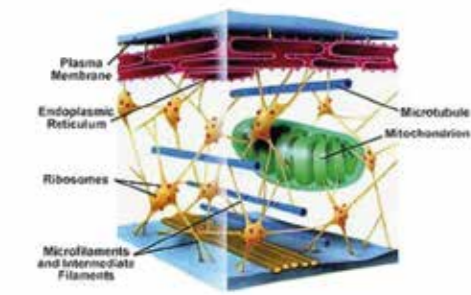
In modern chemistry, precursors and amino acids assume a fundamental role thanks to their broad availability and their wide range of action that is part of many biochemical processes.

Scientific research is increasingly oriented towards the study of new formulation technologies in order to achieve biostimulants able to interact with the physiology of the skin, which combine high efficiency and high tolerance.

◆ Ageing is associated with changes in the molecular structure of DNA, proteins and lipids. The accumulation of these structural changes forms the basis of cellular ageing.

◆ **HOW CAN WE INTERVENE TO HINDER THE PROCESS OF SKIN AGEING?**

- Maintain the skin moisturised with the aid of substances able to capture water at the surface level (stratum corneum)
- Restoration of the functionality of the dermis
- Increase of collagen fibres and fundamental substance
- Increase of the functionality of elastic fibres
- Prevent the formation of FREE RADICALS by reducing oxidative stress, which can damage both lipid (cell walls) and hydrophilic (cytoplasm, protein structures and DNA) structures
- Improvement of skin tone
- Attenuation or disappearance of wrinkles
- Disappearance of pigmentation



◆ **Bio-Restructuring**, using hyaluronic acid, amino acids and vitamins, offers substances that only provide moisturise and feed the cells of the dermal tissue, without, however, improving the activity of the extra-cellular matrix.

What is **PEPTIDYAL115**?

Peptidyal 115 is the result of an innovative scientific study aimed at the development of a Bio Restructuring product able to actively support the physiological functional recovery of the skin, and in particular of the extracellular matrix.

Peptidyal 115 can stimulate fibroblasts through the use of precursors and amino acids to produce collagen, elastin and hyaluronic acid and slow down the catabolic metabolism with scavenger action on oxidative stress, in particular on Reactive oxygen species (ROS) and Reactive nitrogen species (RNS). It also reactivates biological repair and tissue regenerative processes.

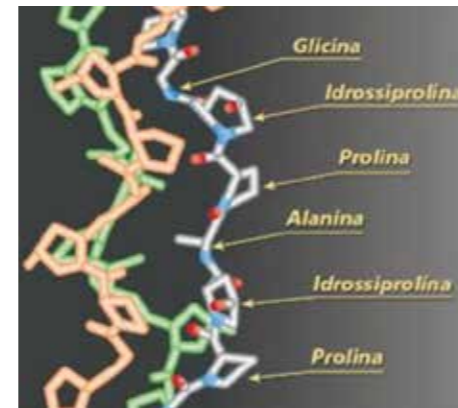
◆ **STRUCTURAL PROTEINS:**

Collagen and Elastin

Collagen consists of polypeptide chains, referred to as chains, which are closely intertwined with each other to form a compact superhelix. The primary structure of the individual chains comprises aver 1400 amino acids and is characterized by the repetition of many triplets of the sequence: glycine, proline, hydroxyproline (ProHyp-Gly)n.

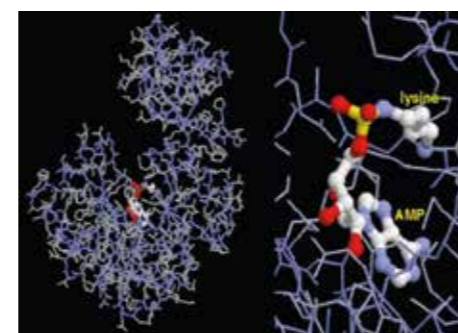
Elastin is a fibrous protein composed of two subunits of polypeptides, called trapoelastin.

Trapoelastin is composed of long Gly-rich helices separated by short stretches of Lys and Ala. The two subunits are linked together by means of crosslinking, which confers bi- and tri-dimensional elasticity.

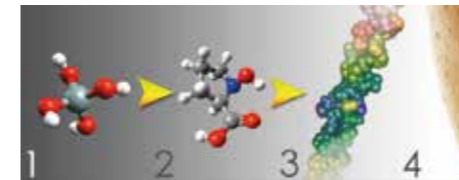


◆ *Lysine*

Lysine is an essential amino acid (the human body is unable to synthesize it, so it can only be ingested already preconstituted with food). Lysine is present mainly in foods that provide proteins of animal origin. It inhibits the growth of viruses and produces L-Carnitine, which improves stress tolerance, fat metabolism, has anti-fatigue action, promotes bone growth by helping the formation of collagen, the fibrous protein which makes up bones, cartilage and other connective tissues and helps the body absorb calcium.

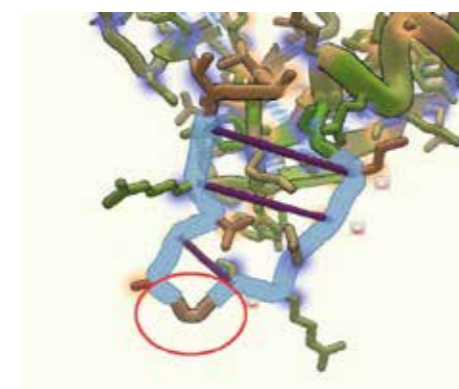


◆ *Proline*



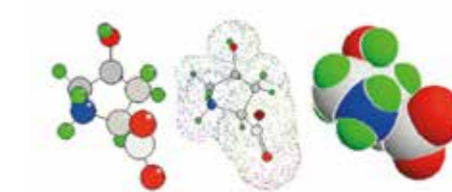
The amino acid **proline** is the main constituent of collagen and elastin stabilising proteins. More than 10% of the elementary particles of collagen molecules are composed of proline alone. It is an important amino acid for the regeneration of the skin and tendon structures. The amino acid proline is a main component of the structural proteins of the body, collagen and elastin. From a quarter to a third of collagen reinforcement rods, for example, are made of praline.

◆ *Glycine*



It is a non-essential amino acid present in small quantities in the vast majority of proteins that are found in tendons and muscles; it makes up about one third of the collagen structure. **Glycine** is required to build proteins in the body and for the synthesis of nucleic acids, the construction of RNA, DNA, and other amino acids of the body.

◆ *Hydroxyproline*



A heteracyclic amino acid precursor of proline, the main component of collagen. **Hydroxyproline** differs from proline by the presence of a hydroxyl (OH) group attached to the C (gamma) atom. Hydroxyproline is an important component of the protein collagen; together with proline, they play key roles in collagen stability, permitting the sharp twisting of the fibre helix.

PEPTIDYAL115

It is useful for hydration and the bio-restructuring of skin that is dehydrated and damaged by ageing and exposure to sunlight. It is indicated for the rejuvenation of the skin, the treatment of stretch marks and as an adjunct of intradermal fillers. Is it part of the protocol of aesthetic Restorative and Regenerative medicine.

- Composition:**
- 15mg/ml HA
 - Proline
 - Idroxi proline
 - Lysine
 - Glycine



Content: 5 x 5 ml vials

REAL RESULTS



IMMEDIATELY RESULTS ONE SESSION

AFTER ONE SESSION ONE WEEK LATER