

PHORMISKIN G – PHORMISKIN ATO

HOMOGENIZES SKIN COMPLEXION

PROTECTS THE SKIN FROM PREMATURE AGEING

PHORMISKIN G is derived from a micro-alga that first appeared on Earth several billion years ago and which owes its survival and longevity to the best preserved and most elaborate photo-protection mechanism ever invented: thioredoxin. This true concentrate of original life stimulates the synthesis of thioredoxin in the dermal and epidermal cells, and delays skin senescence to give visibly younger skin.

IN-VIVO TEST: EFFECT OF PHORMISKIN G ON SKIN HOMOGENEITY

Protocol : 15 volunteers aged between 45 and 65 years old. Phormiskin G 2% 2 applications per day for 28 days over the entire face. The rejuvenating effect of Phormiskin G was assessed on photographs taken in polarized light. Five different zones were compared: forehead, chin, cheeks, under the eyes, and the nose. Analysis of the homogeneity of texture between different zones of the face.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMPLEXION HOMOGENEITY AND SKIN TEXTURE

PHORMISKIN G reduces the differences in color between the different zones of the face by **up to -41.7%**.

The complexion is visibly more even.

It increases the homogeneity of texture **up to +7.5%**. The texture of the skin is visibly finer for a “fresh complexion” effect.



DESCRIPTION OF PHORMISKIN G

PHORMISKIN G is a concentrate of original life obtained from the cultivation of *Phormidium persicinum*. In the sea, this micro-alga is organized in mucilage-producing colonies that have generated over many billions of years geological formations called stromatoliths, (from the Greek stroma, carpet and lithos, stone): these are rock domes in the shape of “cushions” or “columns”, which have helped to de-acidify the oceans.

ROLE OF THIOREDOXIN IN THE SKIN

Thioredoxin is an ancestral and perfect photoprotective system. It is a protein widely found in animals, plants and bacteria with an enzyme active site highly conserved.

IN-VITRO TEST : PHORMISKIN G STIMULATES THE PRODUCTION OF THIOREDOXIN IN THE SKIN

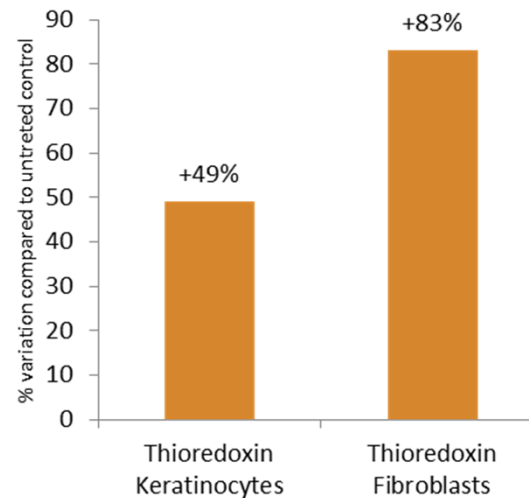
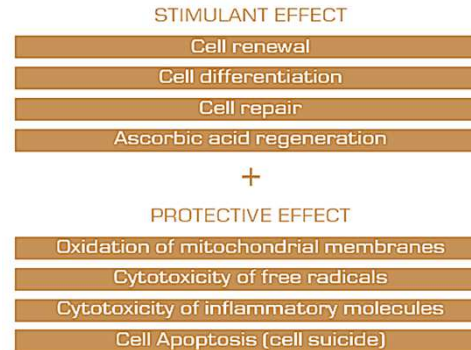
From a concentration of 0.5%, Phormiskin G stimulates the synthesis of Thioredoxin by keratinocytes and fibroblasts.

This action reinforces the skin's internal defences against the damage induced by daily exposure to UV light: damages and breakdown of DNA, induction of cell death etc. The stimulation of thioredoxin synthesis also induces a reactivation of the repair and cell regeneration processes making it possible to delay cell death and skin senescence.

BY COMBATING THE MECHANISMS OF SKIN AGEING, PHORMISKIN G IMPROVES THE HOMOGENEITY AND LUMINOSITY OF THE COMPLEXION, AS WELL AS THE TEXTURE OF THE SKIN.



Role of thioredoxins in the skin:



CODIF
R&N

INCI

PHORMISKIN G
Water (and) Sea salt
(and) Phormidium persicinum extract

PHORMISKIN ATO
Sea salt (and) Maltodextrin
(and) Phormidium persicinum extract

CONTACT

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