



NATURAL RASPBERRY
FLAVOUR DRINK



DECODED®

unlock your skin health

GUT-SKIN FIRST (GS1)

Сделайте здоровье кишечника и кожи приоритетом с GS1
ОСНОВЫ ПИТАНИЯ КОЖИ

Представляем продукт биохакинга GS1 Decoded

Инновационная технология морского коллагена с активными добавками от Decoded

Высококонцентрированная форма

для приема внутрь

Предназначено для:

- Восстановление и защиты оси «КИШЕЧНИК-КОЖА»
- Поддержки кишечной микрофлоры
- Обеспечения необходимыми микроэлементами для формирования кожи

Подтверждено результатами рецензируемых научных исследований

GS1 = ОСНОВЫ ПИТАНИЯ КОЖИ И КИШЕЧНИКА



DECODED®

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ДЛЯ КОЖИ ДОСТИГАЮТСЯ ИЗНУТРИ

Уход за кожей лица = внешняя поддержка

GS1 = внутренняя основа для кожи

Наилучшие результаты достигаются благодаря синергии внутреннего и внешнего воздействия

С GUT-SKIN FIRST



Heavy Metals Free



GMP Certified



HACCP Rated



Clinically Proven



ISO Approved



HIGHLY
CONCENTRATED
DOUBLE DOSE

DECODED®

КАК РАБОТАЕТ GS1

Восстановление клеток изнутри

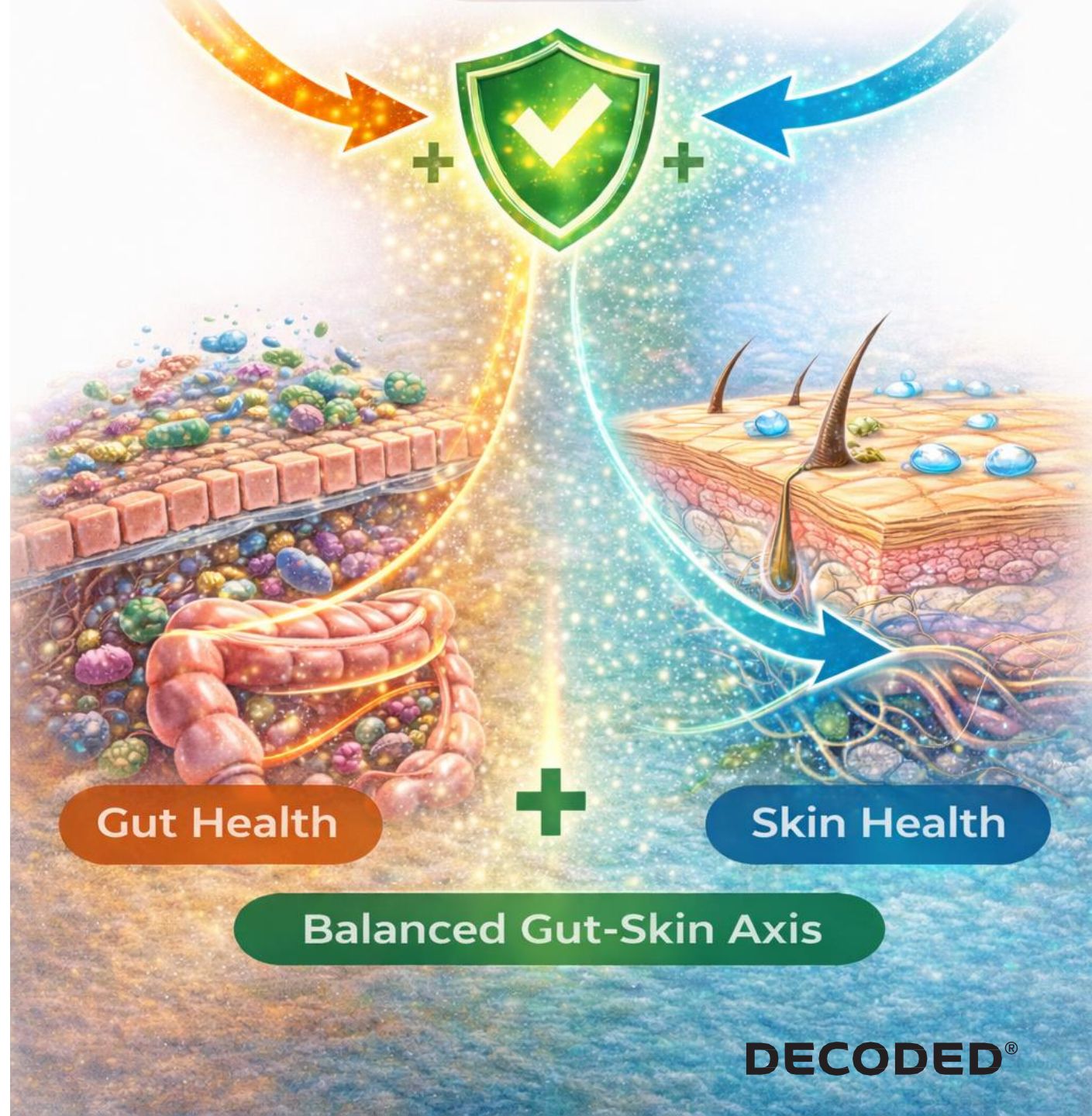
Состав:

- Структурные белки
- Аминокислоты
- Антиоксиданты
- Противовоспалительные соединения

Поддерживает:

- Активацию фибробластов
- Производство коллагена
- Производство гиалуроновой кислоты
- Увлажнение клеток
- Защиту иммунитета

Результат: Более качественное и равномерное обновление клеток кожи и укрепление защитных функций.



DECODED®

6 ключевых супер-ингредиентов продукта

Комплекс для кожи, волос и суставов

Тройная коллагеновая технология (типы 1, 5 и 10)

- **Морские коллагеновые пептиды. (Доза 1)**
Увлажнение кожи и выработка коллагена +17 аминокислот
- **Пептиды коллагена из яичной скорлупы (2 дозы)**
Для кожи, волос и суставов. Поддержка Н.А. +400 биоактивных веществ
- **Ликопин: успокаивающие кожу и фотозащитные свойства.**

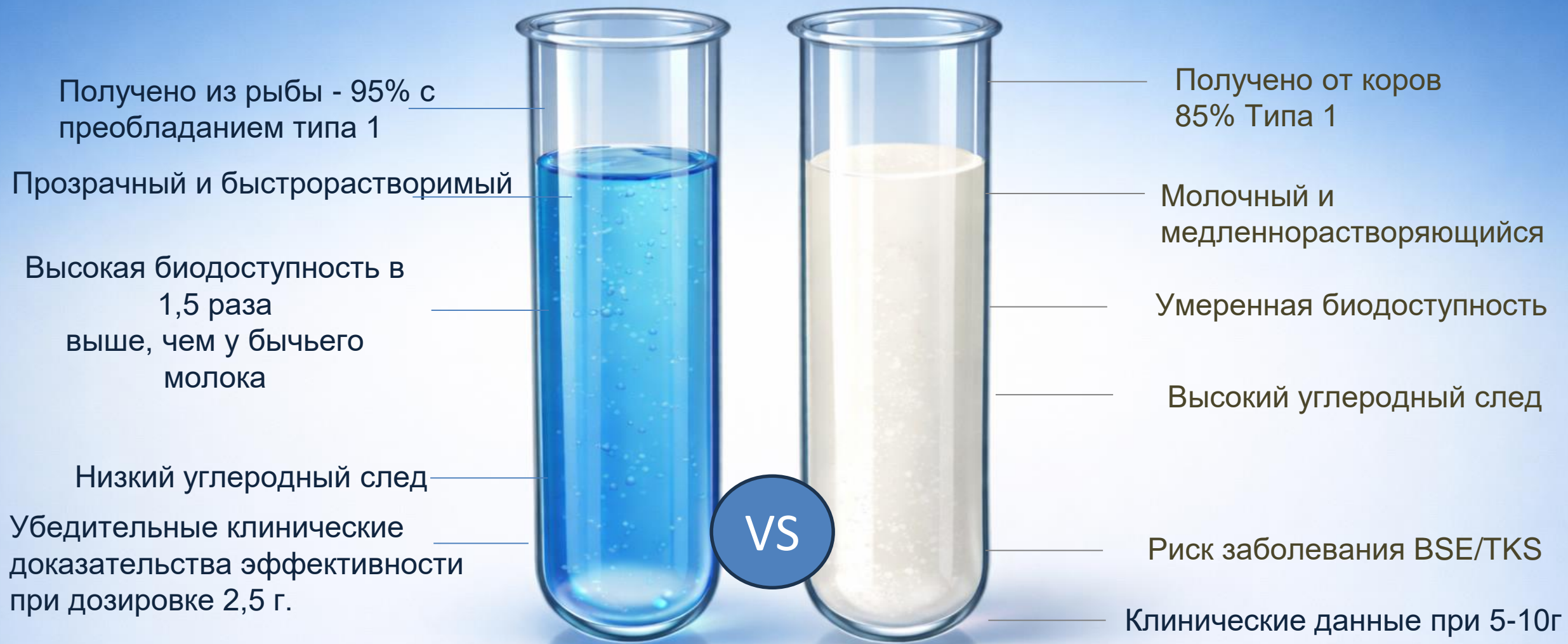


GUT COMPLEX

- **Витамин С**
Производство коллагена и целостность слизистой оболочки кишечника
- **Глутатион —**
главный антиоксидант и средство детоксикации.
- **Экстракт виноградных косточек (150 мг)***
Укрепление кишечного барьера и контроль воспаления



Морской или из крупного рогатого скота?!



Источник морского коллагена от DECODED

Основа технологии – Эффективность и безопасность!!!

- большинство коллагена получают из различных видов рыб, из неконтролируемых источников, что создает риски загрязнения и наличия тяжелых металлов.
- **Расшифрованный коллаген от Dtcjded** получают из одного вида культивируемых рыб, *Pangasius hypophthalmus* (кожа). Он оказывает меньшее воздействие на окружающую среду, чем коровий коллаген, и не представляет риска развития BSE/TSK, как коровий коллаген.
- Он получен из одного источника, имеет отслеживаемость, выращивается в соответствии с принципами ответственного рыбоводства ASC и не представляет риска наличия тяжелых металлов
- .Он обладает более высокой биодоступностью по сравнению с коровьим коллагеном благодаря более низкой молекулярной массе и особому аминокислотному профилю.

MARINE
COLLAGEN
(2,500 MG)



МОРСКОЙ КОЛЛАГЕН (ТИП 1)

Структурная поддержка кожи

- Высокая биодоступность, низкая молекулярная масса 1000–2000 Да

17 ключевых аминокислот:

- Глицин
- Пролин
- Гидроксипролин

Поддерживает: Упругость кожи и структуру дермы/
Целостность базальной мембраны /Эластичность /
Уменьшение морщин/ Заживление ран

- **Выращено из одного источника, в соответствии с принципами ответственного земледелия ASC.**

**MARINE
COLLAGEN
(2,500 MG)**



Яйцевидный мембранный коллаген (типы 1, 5 и 10: супергерой)

Многофункциональная коллагеновая матрица

Состав:

- Более 400 белков и биомолекул
- Натуральный коллаген, эластин и гиалуроновая кислота
- Глюкозамин и хондроитин сульфат

Поддерживает:

- Кожу
- Волосы
- Суставы
- Сигнальную матрицу
- Слизистую оболочку кишечника

Обладает высокой впитываемостью, мировой супергерой коллагена!

Один из самых дорогих в производстве.

**EGGSHELL
MEMBRANE
(300 MG)**



ЛИКОПИН

- Фотозащита изнутри
- Мощный антиоксидант
- Уменьшает повреждения кожи, вызванные УФ-излучением
- Действует синергически с глутатионом
- Поддерживает стабильность коллагена и текстуру кожи

LYCOPENE
(6 MG)



ЭКСТРАКТ ВИНОГРАДНЫХ КОСТОЧЕК

- Мощные полифенолы (ОПС) с выраженной антиоксидантной активностью
- Модулирует воспалительную сигнализацию (путь IL-8)
- Поддерживает целостность
- слизистой оболочки кишечника, кожи и сосудов
- Усиливает эндогенную антиоксидантную защиту организма
- Способствует системной устойчивости и здоровому старению

Экстракт поддерживает:

- Слизистую оболочку кишечника
- Улучшает здоровье сердечно-сосудистой системы
- Снижает кровяное давление
- Регулирует стресс и улучшает когнитивные функции.
- Снижает воспаление в кишечнике. (IL-8)

**GRAPSEED
EXTRACT**



ГЛУТАТИОН

- Работают в синергии
- Витамин С повышает эффективность:
 - Глутатиона
 - Коллагеновых пептидов

Преимущества:

- Помогает организму усваивать коллагеновые пептиды
- Поддержка детоксикации
- Укрепление иммунитета
- Баланс меланина
- Противовоспалительная защита



Ingredient spotlight:

GLUTATHIONE

ВИТАМИН С

- Действует в синергии с другими ингредиентами
- Витамин С повышает эффективность:
 - Глутатиона
 - Коллагеновых пептидов

Преимущества:

- Усиливает синтез коллагена
- Поддерживает рециркуляцию глутатиона
- Поддерживает детоксикацию
- Укрепляет иммунитет
- Балансирует меланин
- Противовоспалительная защита

VITAMIN C



ПОДДЕРЖКА ДО/ПОСЛЕ косметологических процедур

Перед процедурой:

- Подготавливает кожу к лечению метаболически
- Повышает ее эластичность
- Улучшает эффективность лечения
- Предварительно насыщает организм питательными веществами, поддерживающими состояние кожи

После процедуры

- Уменьшает воспаление
- Ускоряет заживление
- Поддерживает оптимальное восстановление
- Обеспечивает кожу необходимыми строительными блоками для восстановления.



Инновационность продукта

- ✓ Уникальный ингредиентный состав и его процентное распределение
- ✓ Экологичные и удобные сменные блоки, предназначенные для длительного ежедневного использования.
- ✓ Натуральный малиновый ароматизатор. Получен из малины, без искусственных ароматизаторов
- ✓ Больше выгоды за счет большего количества продукта. На коробке указано 2 x 75 г, но мы добавили больше, чтобы убедиться, что указанное на этикетке количество действительно употреблено, включая остатки.
- ✓ Без сахара. Без добавления сахара, без скачков уровня глюкозы, без ненужных наполнителей.



GSI's smart POD refill system.

DECODED®

ПОДТВЕРЖДЕННЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Molecular & Cellular Toxicology
https://doi.org/10.1007/s12273-022-00291-5

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Anti-skin aging activity of eggshell membrane administration and its underlying mechanism

Woo-Jin Sim¹, Jisong Ahn², Wonchul Lim³, Dong Ju Son⁴, Eunjung Lee⁵, Tae-Gyu Lim^{1,6}

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Abstract
Background There is active research on developing materials for improving skin function. Eggshell membrane (ESM) is one such raw material that is considered as a functional food to support skin health. However, studies on the mechanism of improvement of skin function on ingestion of ESM are still lacking.
Objectives To explore this mechanism of action, we conducted an ultraviolet (UV) irradiation study on a SKH-1 hairless mouse model. Feeding ESM was found to improve skin moisture and reduce wrinkles during 12 weeks of UVB irradiation.
Results Oral administration of ESM restored moisture in the dorsal skin tissue of mice. In addition, oral ingestion of ESM also reversed the increased transdermal water loss and reduction of mRNA expression of hyaluronidase synthases induced by UVB irradiation. Furthermore, UVB irradiation-induced collagen degradation was inhibited, and the expression of the collagenase MMP was reduced in the ESM intake group compared to the control. These results confirmed that oral ingestion of the ESM has an anti-wrinkle effect. In addition, the mRNA expression of the antioxidant enzyme SOD1, which was reduced on UVB irradiation, was restored on ingestion of the ESM. Restoring the expression of antioxidant enzymes is a key strategy for improving skin function of the ESM.
Conclusion Taken together, the findings from our study reveal the potential of ESM as a nutraceutical material with anti-wrinkle and skin moisturizing properties.

Keywords Anti-wrinkle · Eggshell membrane · Skin hydration · Ultraviolet

Introduction

Skin is the largest externally exposed organ in the human body, and undergoes several physiological changes in response to various environmental factors. Solar ultraviolet (UV) rays represent the major factor causing aberrant changes in skin tissue (Ferrucci et al. 2020). In addition, solar UV irradiation can induce pre-maturation of human skin, also known as photoaging (Witcheck et al. 2001). Increased wrinkle formation, skin dryness, acute erythema, and pigmentation changes have been suggested as hallmarks of UV-induced skin aging (Berry et al. 2019; Gronkowska-Kepek et al. 2021; Binick et al. 2012). Solar UV radiation is composed of three wavelength ranges: UVA (320–400 nm), UVB (290–320 nm), and UVC (100–290 nm). Although the ozone layer absorbs UVC in the atmosphere, UVA and UVB can reach the skin surface (Matsumura et al. 2004).

UVB irradiation can induce skin thickening and wrinkle formation by activating various intracellular signaling pathways such as MAPK, NF- κ B, and PI3K/Akt in human keratinocytes (Oh et al. 2017; Terawawa et al. 2015). The MAPK signaling pathway is composed of the signaling molecules ERK, p38, and JNK, which regulate cellular proliferation, differentiation, development, and apoptosis (Zhang et al. 2007; Kim 2022). The MAPK signaling pathway also

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Symbiosis
Research Article

Clinical Research in Dermatology: Open Access

Supplementation with Ovoderm® Reduces the Clinical Signs of Skin Aging. A Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study

Elena Gil-Quintana, Mameel La Nuez and Andrea Aguirre^{*}
Department of Production, Quality and Research, Agnovo S.L, Villavieja, Spain

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Abstract
Human skin physiology changes during the course of life involving age-related changes in skin appearance. It has been suggested that eggshell membrane, a natural ingredient containing collagen, hyaluronic acid, elastin, among others, can be used for improving skin. However, there are limited clinical studies using eggshell membrane as a dietary supplement to study skin health. The efficacy of Ovoderm®, an oral supplement from eggshell membrane, on skin biophysical parameters related to cutaneous aging was evaluated.

Background There is active research on developing materials for improving skin function. Eggshell membrane (ESM) is one such raw material that is considered as a functional food to support skin health. However, studies on the mechanism of improvement of skin function on ingestion of ESM are still lacking.

Objectives To explore this mechanism of action, we conducted an ultraviolet (UV) irradiation study on a SKH-1 hairless mouse model. Feeding ESM was found to improve skin moisture and reduce wrinkles during 12 weeks of UVB irradiation.

Results Oral administration of ESM restored moisture in the dorsal skin tissue of mice. In addition, oral ingestion of ESM also reversed the increased transdermal water loss and reduction of mRNA expression of hyaluronidase synthases induced by UVB irradiation. Furthermore, UVB irradiation-induced collagen degradation was inhibited, and the expression of the collagenase MMP was reduced in the ESM intake group compared to the control. These results confirmed that oral ingestion of the ESM has an anti-wrinkle effect. In addition, the mRNA expression of the antioxidant enzyme SOD1, which was reduced on UVB irradiation, was restored on ingestion of the ESM. Restoring the expression of antioxidant enzymes is a key strategy for improving skin function of the ESM.

Conclusion Taken together, the findings from our study reveal the potential of ESM as a nutraceutical material with anti-wrinkle and skin moisturizing properties.

Keywords Anti-wrinkle · Eggshell membrane · Skin hydration · Ultraviolet

Introduction
In the human body, skin is the largest organ and is involved in several important functions. The two main layers that make up the skin are the outer layer or epidermis and the inner layer or dermis. The former is composed of a stratified squamous epithelium that overlie a basal layer composed of columnar cells arranged perpendicularly (proliferating and differentiated keratinocytes). The dermis is composed of connective tissue consisting of diverse extracellular matrix components, including collagen and elastin fibres and glycosaminoglycans (GAGs), which are synthesized by dermal fibroblasts. Underlying these layers there is subcutaneous fat tissue [1].

Young skin is firm, smooth and of radiant appearance, nevertheless profound changes occur in the structure of the dermis and epidermis over time through processes of intrinsic (chronological aging) and extrinsic (photoaging) aging [2]. Skin changes associated with natural aging are generally characterized by fine wrinkling and laxity, which can be worsened by chronic ultraviolet (UV) light exposure. Clinical signs of photoaging include dryness, deep furrows, irregular pigmentation, elastosis, and a leathery appearance [2]. The dermis provides structure and support for the epidermis, as well as for the vasculature and

International Journal of Molecular Sciences

Review Article

Proanthocyanidins: Impact on Gut Microbiota and Intestinal Action Mechanisms in the Prevention and Treatment of Metabolic Syndrome

Rocio Redondo-Castillejo^{1,2,4}, Alba Garcamartin^{1,2,4}, Martina Hernández-Martín^{2,4}, María Elvira López-Oliva^{2,4}, Aranzazu Bocanegra^{1,2,4}, Adrián Macho-González^{2,4}, Sara Bastida^{2,4}, Juana Benedi^{1,2} and Francisco J. Sánchez-Muniz^{3,4}*

Abstract The metabolic syndrome (MS) is a cluster of risk factors, such as central obesity, hypertriglyceridemia, dyslipidemia, and arterial hypertension, which increase the probability of causing premature mortality. The consumption of high-fat diets (HFD), normally associated to high-saturated fat diets, is a major driver of the rising incidence of MS. In fact, the altered interplay between HFD, microbiota, and the intestinal barrier is being considered as a possible origin of MS. Consumption of proanthocyanidins (PA) has a beneficial effect against the metabolic disturbances in MS. However, there are no conclusive results in the literature about the efficacy of PA in improving MS. This review allows a comprehensive evaluation of the diverse effects of the PA on the intestinal dysfunction in HFD-induced MS, differentiating between preventive and therapeutic actions. Special emphasis is placed on the impact of PA on the gut microbiota, providing a system to facilitate comparison between the studies. PA can modulate the microbiota toward a healthy profile and strengthen barrier integrity. Nevertheless, to date, published clinical trials to verify preclinical findings are scarce. Finally, the preventive consumption of PA in MS-associated dysbiosis and intestinal dysfunction induced by HFD seems more successful than the treatment strategy.

Keywords metabolic syndrome management; proanthocyanidins; bioactive compounds; dysbiosis; prevention strategy; treatment strategy; intestinal barrier integrity

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1 Introduction
The metabolic syndrome (MS) is a cluster of risk factors, such as central obesity, hypertriglyceridemia, dyslipidemia, and arterial hypertension, which increase the probability of causing premature mortality. The consumption of high-fat diets (HFD), normally associated to high-saturated fat diets, is a major driver of the rising incidence of MS. In fact, the altered interplay between HFD, microbiota, and the intestinal barrier is being considered as a possible origin of MS. Consumption of proanthocyanidins (PA) has a beneficial effect against the metabolic disturbances in MS. However, there are no conclusive results in the literature about the efficacy of PA in improving MS. This review allows a comprehensive evaluation of the diverse effects of the PA on the intestinal dysfunction in HFD-induced MS, differentiating between preventive and therapeutic actions. Special emphasis is placed on the impact of PA on the gut microbiota, providing a system to facilitate comparison between the studies. PA can modulate the microbiota toward a healthy profile and strengthen barrier integrity. Nevertheless, to date, published clinical trials to verify preclinical findings are scarce. Finally, the preventive consumption of PA in MS-associated dysbiosis and intestinal dysfunction induced by HFD seems more successful than the treatment strategy.

Антивозрастное действие мембраны яичной скорлупы на кожу и лежащий в его основе механизм - 2022

Применение препарата Ovoderm® уменьшает клинические признаки старения кожи. Двойное слепое плацебо-контролируемое исследование — 2018 год

Проантоцианидины: влияние на кишечную микробиоту и кишечные механизмы профилактики и лечения метаболического синдрома - 2023

Clinical, Cosmetic and Investigational Dermatology

Dovepress
Taylor & Francis Group

Open Access Full Text Article

Review Article

Hydrolyzed Marine Collagen: Emerging Evidence of Benefits via the Oral Route – Review and Insights for Medical Aesthetics Practitioners

Emanuele Bartoletti^{1,2,3,4}, Maurizio Cavallini^{3,4,6}, Marco Ettore Attilio Klänger^{2,5,6}, Ting Song Lim^{3,4}, Vicenta María Llorca Pérez^{2,6}, Mauro Raichí^{3,4,6}

Abstract

Introduction and Purpose: Marine collagens are environmentally friendly and biologically compatible collagen derived from aquatic organisms, including invertebrates like sponges and jellyfish. Starting from marine collagens as raw materials, sophisticated purification procedures lead to low-molecular-weight, bioactive fragments that are valuable functional ingredients for nutritional supplements, cosmetics, and medical devices in regenerative medicine. From the mid-2010s to the late 2010s, several high-quality studies highlighted the skin bioregenerative properties of marine collagen-derived oligopeptides. The purpose of this review is to discuss these properties and their rationale.

Methods: This review only analyzes studies focused on skin regeneration published in indexed journals with significant impact factors (the rule was rigid for human studies), supplemented by a few contributions from Google Scholar for methodologically sound in vitro and animal studies.

Results: Activation of skin fibroblasts with high systemic bioavailability after oral intake supports the bioregenerative properties of hydrolyzed marine collagen. Marine collagen hydrolyzates do not cause irritation or inflammation and have a negligible impact on pro-inflammatory mediators in animal studies. Preclinical research indicates that 50 µg/mL of hydrolyzed marine collagen peptides act on epidermal almost as effectively as 10 µg/mL of recombinant human epidermal growth factor, although the predictive value of in vitro studies for human remains uncertain. Accidental wound healing with collagen neoepithelium is associated with increased expression in immunohistochemistry of platelet-endothelial cell adhesion molecule-1, basic fibroblast growth factor, and transforming growth factor- β 1. Furthermore, enzyme-treated hydrolyzates produced under acidic conditions exhibit antioxidant effects without affecting pro-inflammatory cytokines, while enzyme-treated hydrolyzates under alkaline conditions have the opposite effect.

Conclusions: An increasing number of preclinical and human studies highlight the skin and overall bioregenerative properties of hydrolyzed marine collagens. Their high systemic intestinal absorption after oral intake distinguishes them from hydrolyzates from other sources. Long-term safety should be a primary concern of future research.

Keywords: biological waste management, collagen hydrolyzates, collagen peptides, fibroblast activation, hydrolyzed marine collagen, skin regeneration.

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3339