



AnteAGE MD®

Growth Factors & Cytokines

WITH TRANEXAMIC ACID

BRIGHTENING SYSTEM



ANTEAGE MD®

Brightening Solution

(five 2ml treatment vials)

AnteAGE MD® Brightening Solution contains the same powerful rejuvenating growth factors and cytokines as our classic Growth Factor Solution with an added boost of Tranexamic Acid and other melanin synthesis blocking actives. High molecular weight hyaluronic acid provides lubrication and slip for your device and is a powerful humectant that promotes rapid rehydration of the skin.

Formulated to attack seven different pigmentation pathways, AnteAGE MD® Brightening Solution is the only product on the market to effectively brighten and target discoloration at the cellular level without drying, irritation or inflammation.

INGREDIENTS :

Water (Aqua), Human Bone Marrow Stem Cell Conditioned Media, Tranexamic Acid, Acetyl Glucosamine, Tetrapeptide-30, Nonapeptide-1, Hyaluronic Acid, Benzyl Alcohol, Dehydroacetic Acid, TGF-b3 (sh-Polypeptide-5), IL-10 (sh-Polypeptide-6)

BRIGHTENING SOLUTION

Key Ingredients:

BONE MARROW MESENCHYMAL STEM CYTOKINES:

Physiologically balanced bio-signals released upon culture of bone marrow stem cells help to reduce inflammation - supporting even skin tone and healthy pigmentation.

TRANEXAMIC ACID:

A synthetic derivative of the amino acid L-Lysine, that has shown promise in reducing unwanted pigmentation via tyrosinase inhibition and reduction in Prostaglandin E2 production. It also acts as a UV induced pigment inhibitor.

ACETYL GLUCOSAMINE (NAG):

A stable form of glucosamine with increased bioavailability that has proven to reduce melanogenesis.

TETRAPEPTIDE-30:

An amino acid sequence (peptide) that provides anti-inflammatory activity and can prevent melanin synthesis by preventing activation of the tyrosinase enzyme.

NONAPEPTIDE-1:

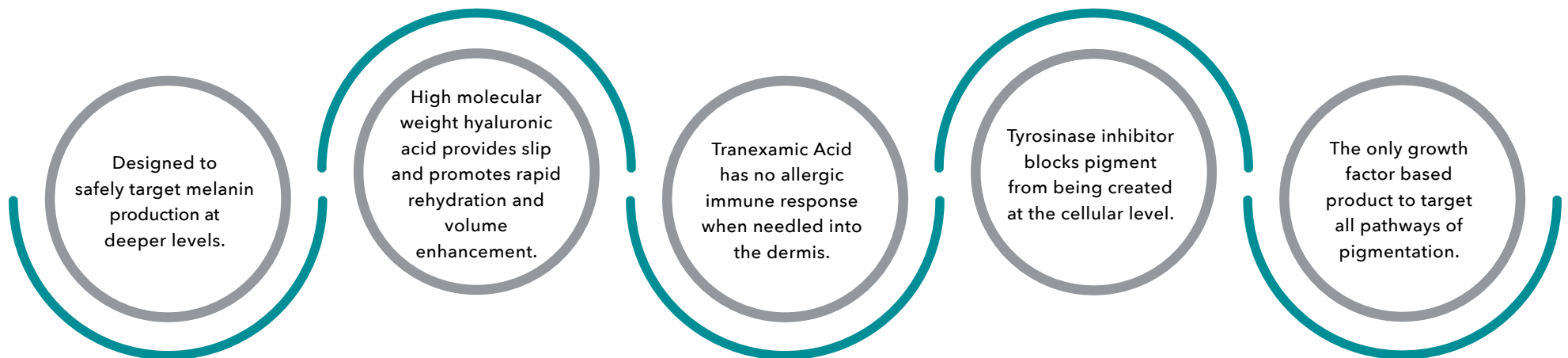
An amino acid sequence (peptide) which is specifically designed to counter the effects of alpha-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (a-MSH). It can prevent the synthesis of melanin, brighten the skin and reduce hyperpigmentation.

TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA 3 (TGFB-3):

Regulates epidermal and dermal cells in healing skin, modulates inflammation and reduces scar formation.

INTERLEUKIN-10 (IL-10):

An anti-inflammatory cytokine that is responsible for controlling the over expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines seen in abundance within acneic skin.





ANTEAGE MD®

Brightener (30 ml)

The AnteAGE MD® Brightener contains powerful ingredients to reveal glowing, healthy skin. This unique Brightener smooths uneven skin tone and encourages a naturally brighter complexion. Tranexamic acid, engineered peptides, and growth factors combine to fade discoloration without drying or irritation. AnteAGE MD® Brightener can be used daily with any other AnteAGE MD® products and in conjunction with cosmetic treatments.

**Use daily sun protection with SPF 30+ while using this product. Avoid unnecessary exposure to direct sun.*

INGREDIENTS:

Water (Aqua), Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride, Tranexamic Acid, Tetrahexyldecyl Ascorbate, Cetearyl Phosphate, Niacinamide, Acetyl Glucosamine, Squalane, Polyacrylate-13, Human Bone Marrow Stem Cell Conditioned Media, TGF-b3 (sh-Polypeptide-5), EGF (sh-Oligopeptide-1), Phytol, Bisabolol, Galangin, Oligopeptide-51, Morus Alba Leaf Extract, Camellia Sinensis Leaf Extract, Glycyrrhiza Glabra (Licorice) Root Extract, Lecithin, Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Seed Oil, Sodium PCA, Glycerin, Polyisobutene, Polysorbate 20, Dehydroacetic Acid, Benzyl Alcohol, Propanediol, Sodium Hydroxide, Disodium EDTA, Tocopherol

BRIGHTENER

Key Ingredients:

BONE MARROW MESENCHYMAL STEM CYTOKINES:

Physiologically balanced bio-signals released upon culture of bone marrow stem cells help to reduce inflammation, supporting even skin tone and healthy pigmentation.

TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA 3 (TGFB-3):

Regulates epidermal and dermal cells in healing skin, modulates inflammation and reduces scar formation.

NIACINAMIDE (VITAMIN B3):

Well-researched benefits include an increase in epidermal ceramide and fatty acid levels, reduction of transepidermal water loss, reduction in unwanted pigmentation, supporting collagen synthesis and decreasing inflammation.

TRANEXAMIC ACID:

A synthetic derivative of the amino acid L-Lysine, that has shown promise in reducing unwanted pigmentation via tyrosinase inhibition and reduction in Prostaglandin E2 production. It also acts as a UV induced pigment inhibitor.

TETRAHEXYLDECYL ASCORBATE:

A stable, lipid-soluble and highly bioavailable form of Vitamin C that acts as a potent antioxidant, increases collagen production and reduces unwanted pigmentation by reducing the melanogenesis process.

N-ACETYL GLUCOSAMINE (NAG):

A stable form of glucosamine with increased bioavailability that has proven to reduce melanogenesis and has an even greater performance when combined with Niacinamide.

EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR (EGF):

Epidermal Growth Factor promotes cellular growth and its effects on melanogenesis are hypothesized to be from accelerated wound healing.

PHYTOL:

A naturally occurring diterpene that comes from the breakdown of chlorophyll in plants, proven to stimulate keratinocyte cell proliferation, upregulate PPAR activity and acts on retinoid-x receptors (RXR).

ALPHA-BISABOLOL:

A natural terpene found in the chamomile plant. Its depigmentation activity comes from inhibition of the cAMP response element (CRE), which regulates the alpha-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (a-MSH) activity.

LICORICE ROOT EXTRACT:

An isoflavonoid found in the licorice root that has numerous biological properties including being an anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory. Its ability to augment melanogenesis comes from its tyrosinase inhibition potential.

GALANGIN:

A flavonoid found in the ginger family of botanicals shown to have an inhibitory effect on tyrosinase activity by interacting with the catalytic sites of tyrosinase. The application significantly reduces melanogenesis induced by UVB exposure.

OLIGOPEPTIDE-51:

A bioengineered peptide that inhibits tyrosinase activity via TRP-1 and TRP-2 expression. In addition, it supports cellular regeneration.

MORUS ALBA LEAF EXTRACT:

Active constituent found within the Mulberry leaf proven to inhibit melanin biosynthesis. In addition, it exhibits superoxide scavenging activity and protection against cellular oxidation.

CAMELLIA SINENSIS LEAF EXTRACT:

Active catechins, found within green tea, show strong anti-inflammatory properties and anti-melanogenic effects in skin.

BRIGHTENING MICRONEEDLING

Protocols: Microneedling or Radiofrequency Treatments

IDEAL FOR

Dark Spots • Melasma • Hyperpigmentation
general Pigment Concerns Anywhere on the Body • Fine Lines and Wrinkles • Textural Irregularities • Visible Pores • Dull or Lackluster Skin

TIMELINE

In-office Microneedling or RF treatments are recommended 1x per month for 4-6 consecutive months to thoroughly treat hyperpigmentation, melasma, and other pigment concerns.

DURING TREATMENT



With a gloved hand, cleanse and disinfect.



Apply topical analgesic per protocol according to needle depth.



Remove thoroughly with an alcohol solution.



Divide treatment area into sections to needle depth.



Apply Brightening Solution to sections, needling over it immediately until you've covered the entire treatment area.



Apply another layer of Brightening Solution to entire treated area at the end of the treatment.

TREATMENT NOTES



Treatment areas can include, face, neck, décolletage, hands, external vaginal area or any other area where the patient has excess pigmentation.

0.5 - 1.0mm

Because pigmentation primarily lives in the dermal-epidermal junction, maximum needling depths should be between 0.5-1.0mm. Deep needling is not recommended for pigment treatments.



If you are using a Radiofrequency device, keep the heat setting at low or turned off completely when needling with Brightening Solution.



You can give the patient High Molecular Weight Hyaluronic Acid (AnteAGE®) to apply as needed following the procedure.



Do not apply anything else to the skin for 24 hours.



Avoid direct sunlight to treatment area.

POST CARE



24 hours post treatment the client should start using AnteAGE MD® Serum, Accelerator, and Brightener twice a day. SPF should be applied every morning.

OTHER TREATMENTS



Can combine LED with treatment.



Can be used with PRP treatments.



Use Brightening Microneedling Solution with traditional or RF microneedling for vaginal rejuvenation and skin lightening. Follow with VRS for home care.


BRIGHTENING SYSTEM

Clinical Results


AFTER 45 DAYS:



Products Used



BRIGHTENING MICRONEEDLING




BRIGHTENER


AFTER 60 DAYS:



Products Used



BRIGHTENING MICRONEEDLING




BRIGHTENER


AFTER 60 DAYS:



Products Used



BRIGHTENING MICRONEEDLING

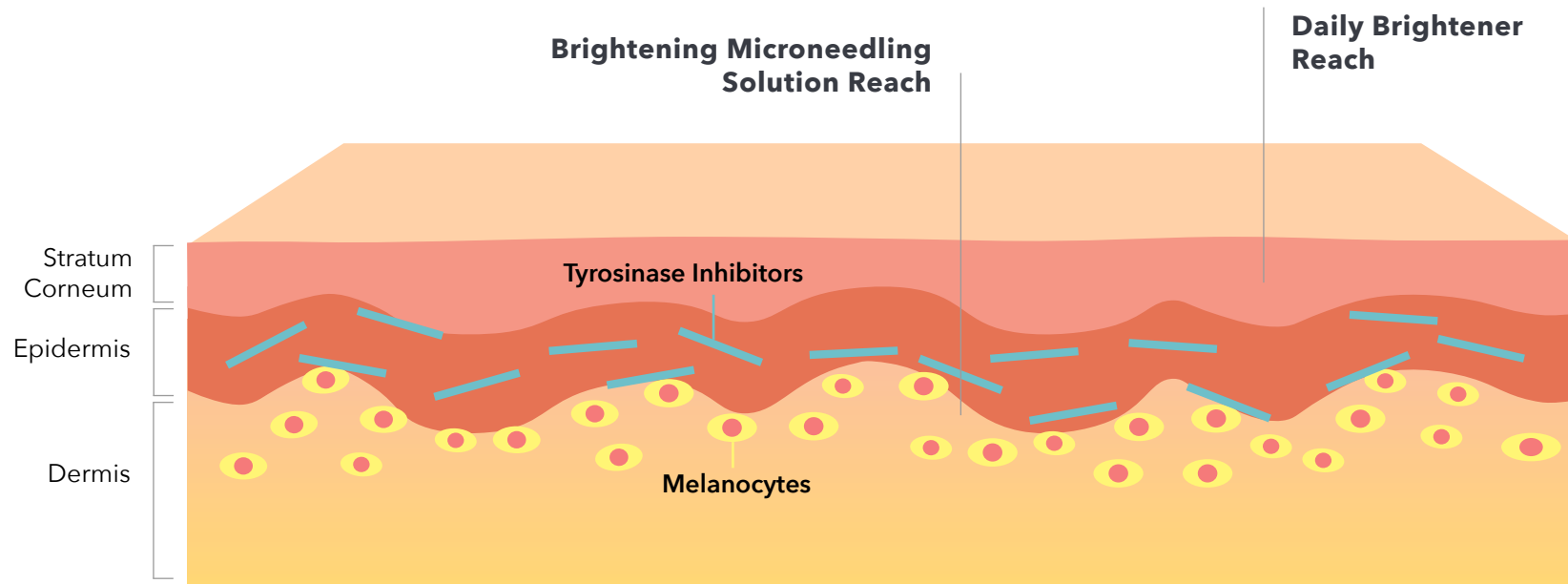


BRIGHTENER

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Tyrosinase Inhibiting Technology

Melanogenesis takes place within the melanosomes, catalyzed by the enzyme Tyrosinase. Inhibitors of this enzyme have long been mainstay ingredients in depigmenting products. While our products do effectively inhibit Tyrosinase, this approach only addresses one of several processes in melanin production, deposition and removal.



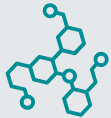
Key Technology: Blocking the Seven Pathways of Pigmentation

Our brightening products contain ingredients that address seven pathways, or Mechanisms of Action (MOA's), that affect pigmentation - before, during and after melanogenesis. These include not only inhibiting Tyrosinase, but also managing melanocyte stimulation and control, melanin synthesis and production, melanin uptake and dispersal, and cellular exfoliation.

1. PATHWAY ONE

Inhibits α - MSG

The hormonal influence on melanocytes that causes melanin overproduction



2. PATHWAY TWO

Inhibits Tyrosinase

The master enzyme pathway in melanogenesis



3. PATHWAY THREE

Inhibits DOPA

The building blocks of melanin



4. PATHWAY FOUR

Reduces Melanin Transfer

The transport of melanin from melanocyte to keratinocyte



5. PATHWAY FIVE

Reduces Lipid Peroxidation

The oxidative stress of cellular protective lipids



6. PATHWAY SIX

Increases Cell Turnover

Helps push melanin loaded cells to the surfaces to slough off



7. PATHWAY SEVEN

Reduces Inflammation

The primary driving force of hyperpigmentation



