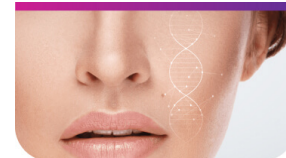
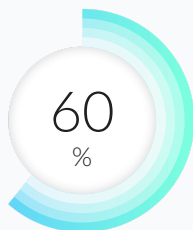


Your SkinDNA Profile



Michelle Sabado

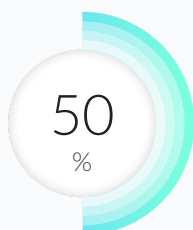
Thank you for taking the SkinDNA Genetic Test. Below is a summary of our findings.



Collagen Breakdown

Medium Risk

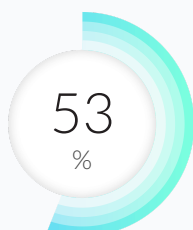
Genetically, you have a partial imbalance. Your results indicate that more collagen is breaking down and less is being produced



Wrinkling / Glycation

Medium Risk

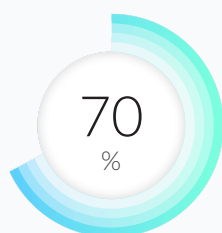
Genetically, your body has a reduced ability to efficiently break down glucose. Excess glucose has been linked to a number of age related traits, amongst them – wrinkles.



Sun Damage & Pigmentation

Higher Risk

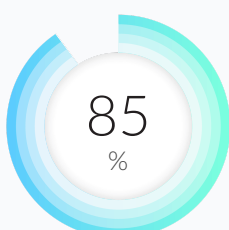
Genetically, you may have a higher probability to experience irregular pigmentation & burning. Your results indicate that there may be a number of vulnerabilities in the production of melanin and other processors that aim to protect your skin from the sun. Explore the gene data below to find out more about this result.



Free Radical Damage

Medium Risk

Genetically, you may have a reduced ability to produce essential antioxidants. Your results also suggest that you may be sensitive to Environmental Pollutants. By living an unhealthy lifestyle that includes smoking & stress will ultimately increase your lifetime free of radical production. Explore the gene data below to find out more about this result.

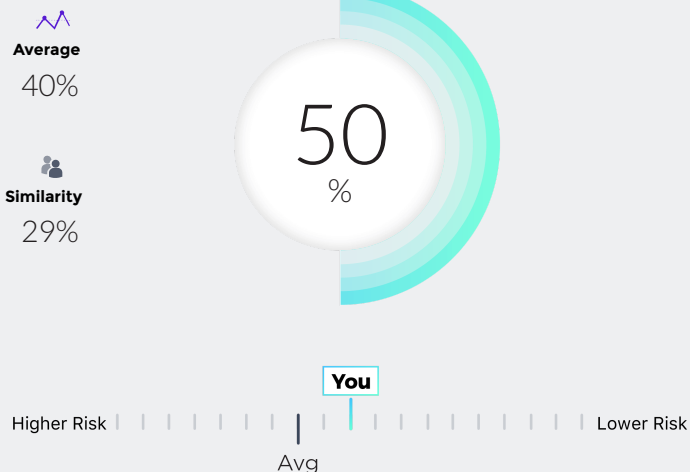


Skin Sensitivity

Lower Risk

Genetically, your body is producing normal levels of inflammatory proteins. Your results indicate that you have a normal risk factor to chemical sensitivity issues and skin inflammatory responses. You may still at times experience skin irritations when using a highly active or highly chemical product.

Wrinkling / Glycation



What is Glycation?

How your body processes sugar is determined in part by your genes.

Glycation occurs when excess bodily glucose molecules link to the skin's Collagen and Elastin fibers. This cross-linking can form chemical bridges between these proteins. Glycated collagen fibers can become rigid, less elastic and have reduced regenerative ability which can lead to damage such as laxity, cracking and thinning skin.

Variations in these genes can alter the functioning of normal glucose and energy metabolism. In addition, by consuming higher amounts of sugar intake with your lifestyle can override your genetic risk and can in turn create skin glycation issues



DID YOU KNOW?

Skin ages from the inside out. Biological effects that are not seen by the human eye must occur before the visible signs become apparent. A small change such as watching your sugar intake can mean the difference between wrinkles and flawless skin.

Technicals

Wrinkle Factor



You have a less than optimal gene process that can reduce the ability to efficiently breakdown glucose. Excess glucose molecules stick to collagen and elastin resulting in cross-linked fibers - binding them together. This ultimately leads to the formation of wrinkles, thinning skin, free radicals, and structural skin damage.

You are

Medium Risk

What this means for you:

Genetically, your body has a reduced ability to efficiently break down glucose. Excess glucose has been linked to a number of age related traits, amongst them – wrinkles.

Internal Signs

→ These signs generally occur **BEFORE the age of 30**

- **STIFFENED COLLAGEN FIBERS**
Leading to decreased elasticity. This is similar to rusty springs in a mattress, overtime it doesn't quite bounce back as much
- **WEAK DERMAL EPIDERMAL JUNCTION**
Support structures within the skin begin to weaken losing their ability to support the dermis. Overtime, areas begin to collapse inwards Eg. Wrinkles

Visible Signs



HEAVY WRINKLES & FOLDS

- Upper lip and chin lines
- Vertical lines across cheeks
- Fine Lines



AGING EYES

- Dryness and lines



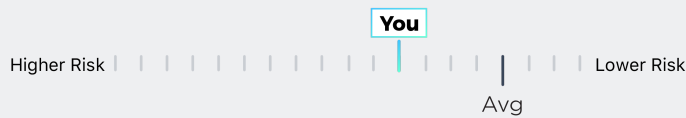
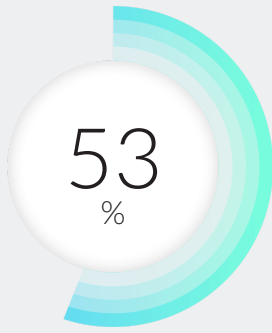
UNEVEN SKIN TEXTURE

- Rough surface area
- Leathery looking skin
- Crepey skin

Sun Damage & Pigmentation

Average
71%

Similarity
1%



What is Photo-protection?

The sun's UV rays are one of the most significant causes of premature skin aging.

Symptoms of sun damage can include; texture changes, pigment changes, skin cancers, and take years to surface often when the damage is too late. Your body is equipped with natural responses (photo-protection) that help to break down UV rays once they have entered the skin.

The SkinDNA® Genetic Test can help to identify genetic predispositions that play an important role in determining how well your skin can naturally cope under the strains of the sun.

YOU ARE

Higher Risk

What this means for you:

Genetically, you may have a higher probability to experience irregular pigmentation & burning. Your results indicate that there may be a number of vulnerabilities in the production of melanin and other processors that aim to protect your skin from the sun. Explore the gene data below to find out more about this result.

Technicals

Melanin Production 1



Melanin Production 2



We test 2 locations within this gene (M1 & M2). Your results indicate that your body may produce irregular volumes of melanin (pigment). As a result, you may find that your skin can become at times sensitive when exposed to sunlight. You may be more prone to freckling and other various pigmentation spots (hyper-pigmentation). You may also be prone to white spots (hypo-pigmentation). It is likely that even though your skin may be sun sensitive there are times you may experience abnormal tanning abilities.

Photo Defense 1



Photo Defense 2



We test 2 locations within this gene (M1 & M2). Your results indicate that genetically your body is functioning less than optimal in breaking down free radicals produced from UVB rays once they have entered the skin. These rays are often referred to as the "Burning" Rays and are responsible not only sunburns but also pigmentation responses.

UV Repair



Your result suggests that this gene process is functioning less than optimally with its ability to repair DNA damage caused by exposure from UVA rays. These rays are often referred to as the "Aging" Rays

UV Radical



Your genetic outcome suggests that you have less than optimal DNA repairing ability. After UVA exposure, this gene is crucial for maintaining the overall health and integrity of skin by repairing any DNA damage the exposure might have caused

Internal Signs

→ These signs generally occur **BEFORE** the age of 30

- **CELLULAR STRUCTURE DAMAGE**

Sun damage created by UV Free Radicals including DNA damage from UVA rays

- **IRREGULAR CELLULAR FUNCTIONS**

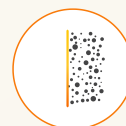
Hyper Pigmentation:

more pigmentation such as brown spots

Hypo Pigmentation:

lack of pigmentation such as white spots

Visible Signs



PIGMENTATION SPOTS

- Blemishes and Freckles
- Brown Spots



REDNESS

- Broken capillaries
- Sun Sensitivity Eg Sunburns
- Patches of redness, mainly on the neck and chest



DEEP FURROWS

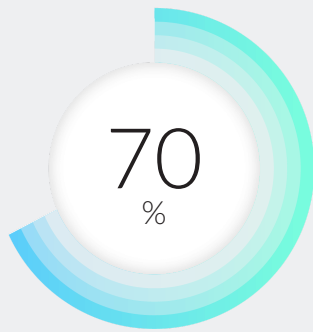
- Upper face deep lines
Eg. Frown, expression lines



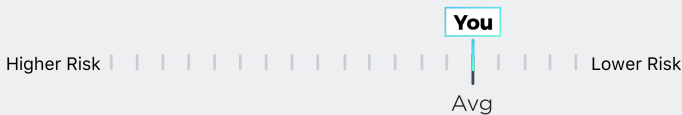
Free Radical Damage

Average
62%

Similarity
16%



70
%

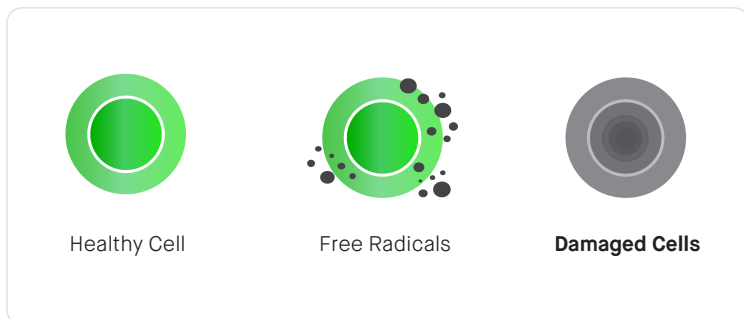


What are Free Radicals?

Free radicals damage virtually any molecule in our body.

It's a chain reaction that can wreck havoc in every layer of the skin. This sort of cellular destruction in any one of the skin's layers can lead to a dull, lifeless, aged complexion.

Our bodies have been built with a natural defense, Antioxidants. There are 2 main types of Antioxidants produced by your body which stop the damage of Free Radicals. SkinDNA test 2 main types of Antioxidants produced by your body as well as other genetic markers responsible for protecting your skin against Free Radicals.



Healthy Cell

Free Radicals

Damaged Cells

Technicals

Antioxidant Power



Antioxidant Power



Superoxide Dismutase and Glutathione Antioxidant are arguably the body's most crucial antioxidants. The higher the levels the less prone we are to the destructive effects of free radicals.

Your genes outcomes show that you have optimal functioning ability to produce Glutathione Antioxidant and a less than optimal ability to produce Superoxide Dismutase. The benefits of having at least optimal Glutathione can still help in aiding to efficiently breakdown free radicals and prevent unnecessary damage to skin cells. Increasing your antioxidant intake can help provide added support.

Pollution Defense



Quinones are highly active molecules that stem from Pollutants such as UV radiation, car exhaust fumes, carbon and cigarette smoke. Once absorbed into the skin if not efficiently broken down can begin to oxidize and cause damage within the skin's wall. Your genes have optimal ability to efficiently breakdown Quinones.

YOU ARE

Medium Risk

What this means for you:

Genetically, you may have a reduced ability to produce essential antioxidants. Your results also suggest that you may be sensitive to Environmental Pollutants. By living an unhealthy lifestyle that includes smoking & stress will ultimately increase your lifetime free of radical production. Explore the gene data below to find out more about this result.

Internal Signs

→ These signs generally occur **BEFORE the age of 30**

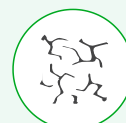
- **LOW CELLULAR DEFENSE MECHANISMS**

This is caused by decreased protection against free radicals and leads to accelerated aging

- **CELL APOPTOSIS**

Increased Mitochondrial Damage (the powerplant of a cell) leading to premature cell death

Visible Signs



TEXTURAL ISSUES

- Rough texture
- Uneven skin tone
- Dull and lifeless skin
- Tired looking appearance



SKIN BARRIER ISSUES

- Excessive dryness
- Excessive oiliness



