

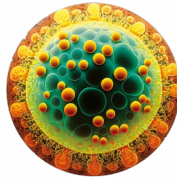
NEOFOUND[®]EXO

THE MOST ADVANCED SKIN RESTORING

LOVE[®]
COSMEDICAL



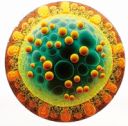
From
LOVE COSMEDICAL's Nanotechnology Laboratories
born an innovative formula



NEOFOUND[®]EXO

capable of combining the properties of:
NEOFOUND SKIN RECONDITIONING
with
SYNTHETIC EXOSOMES





NEOFOUND[®]EXO

	NIACINAMIDE Vit PP	HA HYALURONIC ACID	TRYPEPTIDE-29	AMINOACIDS	HEXAPEPTIDE-8	NEW EXOSOMES
ANTIOXIDANT EFFECT	●					●
POSITIVE BIOLOGICAL EFFECT		●	●	●		●
AESTHETIC OUTCOME	●	●	●		●	●

NIACINAMIDE (VIT PP)

Niacinamide (vitamin B3) is a precursor to the nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide [NAD(P)], family of endogenous coenzymes. The reduced forms of these cofactors [NAD(P)H] have antioxidant properties.

It has also been well-documented to reduce skin yellowing, hyperpigmentation, erythema and blotchiness. Cutaneous pigment is reduced via inhibition of melanosome transfer from melanocytes to keratinocytes.

Niacinamide reduce fine lines and wrinkles, increasing collagen production and reducing excess dermal glycosaminoglycans (GAGs), characteristic of photodamaged or wrinkled skin.

Lastly, Niacinamide increases both the lipid and protein components of the stratum corneum subsequently reducing transepidermal water loss (TEWL) and increasing the skin's barrier properties.

LOW AND HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHTS HYALURONIC ACID

The simultaneous presence in a single solution of different HA molecular weights (high and low) enables the integration of endogenous HA levels with balanced concentrations of HA1.

Low weight HA 100 kDa 30 mg per vial (1%)

Which binds to specific receptors, stimulates fibroblasts and keratinocyte proliferation, exerting a dermal scaffold action.

High weight HA 1400 kDa 30 mg per vial (1%)

Owing to its high capacity to bind water molecules and interact with collagen and proteoglycans, provides nourishment and deep hydration to the aged skin.

COMPOSITION

TRIPLEPTIDE-29

The Tripeptide-29 is the key in the regeneration of extracellular matrix that provides stimulation of the production of proteases inhibitors and synthesis integrins, while inhibiting metalloproteinases that degrade collagen and inhibit cell proliferation.

Tripeptide-29 binds with the specific receptor TGF- β II (TbRII) at the cellular surface. This receptor phosphorylates the receptor TGF- β I (TbRI) to generate an active receptors complex so they phosphorylate the protein Smad 2 or Smad 3. Smad 2 or Smad 3 form a complex with the protein cytoplasmatic Smad 4 and this allows the translocation of the Smad complex into the nucleus. There, the booster Smad complex binds with specific sequences of the promoters of the extracellular matrix genes that activate its expression.

- It stimulates the proteins synthesis in the extracellular matrix
- Inhibits the metalloproteinases that degrade the collagen
- Stimulates the production of proteases inhibitors and the synthesis of integrins

GLYCINE - PROLINE

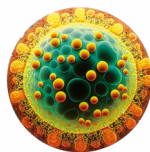
Glycine and Proline are the primary amino acids found in collagen, accounting for at least 50 percent of its amino acid content. Glycine account for one-third of the amino acids in the collagen molecule.

ACETYL HEXAPEPTIDE-8

The Acetyl Hexapeptide-8 is a peptide chemically composed of six aminoacids (acetylglutamate-glutamate-methionineglutamine-arginine-arginine), with activity similar to that of botulinum toxin A. It is similar to the N-terminal end of the SNAP-25 protein, with which it competes for a position on the complex SNARE1, responsible for the release of catecholamines, chemical mediators of muscle contraction.

The Acetyl Hexapeptide-8 fragments the SNAP-25 protein irreversibly, preventing the formation of the SNARE complex resulting in permanent paralysis of the muscle.

When applied, it reduces the tonic contraction of facial muscles responsible for the appearance of expression lines.



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WHAT ARE EXOSOMES?

Exosomes are nanoscale vesicles derived from cells by budding outward from the cell membrane that are secreted by cells and contain various biomolecules such as proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids, including RNA and DNA. The researchers assumed that EXs simply served as “garbage bags” to allow cells to get rid of unwanted components. Exosomes are secreted by all types of cells and are also found abundantly in bodily fluids such as: saliva, blood, and breast milk.

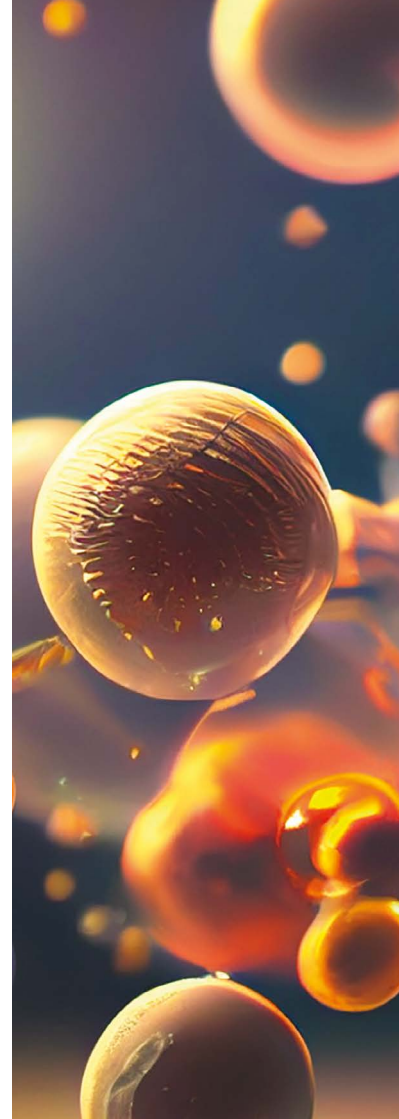
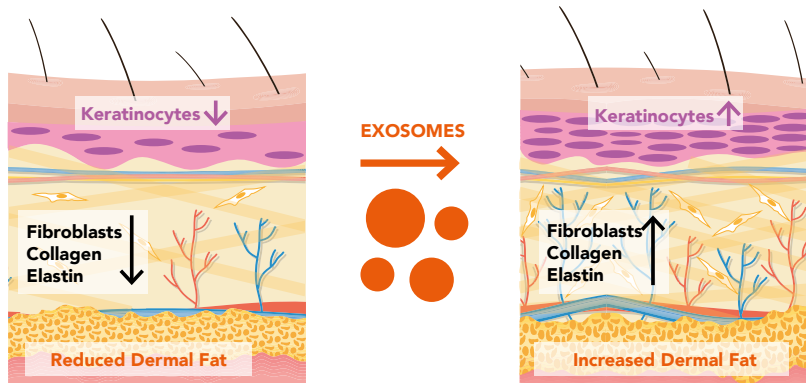
WHAT IS THE MAIN FUNCTION OF EXOSOMES?

These are messenger particles naturally released from a cell and help regulate regenerative processes in the body. Exosomes are said to assist with stimulating your fibroblasts to make more collagen and damaged skin cells to repair themselves. The major role of exosomes is to carry information by delivering various effectors or signaling molecules between specific cells.

WHY USE EXOSOMES IN SKIN REJUVENATION?

Exosomes have been shown to play a role in skin rejuvenation by promoting the regeneration of skin cells, reducing inflammation, and stimulating fibers of the extracellular matrix production (collagen and elastin). Exosomes can regulate cellular processes and promote tissue repair.

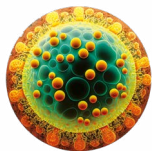
When exosomes are applied to the skin can improve the texture, tone, and elasticity of the skin. Additionally, exosomes can help reduce inflammation and oxidative stress in the skin, which are a common causes of skin aging. Overall, exosomes show promise as a novel approach to skin rejuvenation, offering a non-invasive, natural solution that can help promote skin.



The background of the slide is an abstract, artistic composition. It features a dark, deep blue space filled with numerous glowing, translucent spheres in shades of orange, yellow, and green. Some of these spheres have a textured, almost crystalline appearance. Interspersed among the spheres are soft, ethereal, and organic shapes that resemble jellyfish or flowing liquid, rendered in lighter blue and green tones. The overall effect is one of dynamic energy and biological complexity, with light rays and bokeh effects creating a sense of depth and movement.

TARGETS

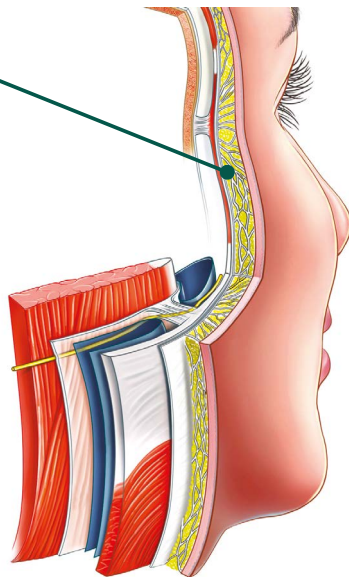
- Regenerate and repairs skin cells
- Decreases skin sagging
- Increases skin collagen and elastin
- Tightens and lifts skin
- Aids in reduction of scarring
- Targets fine lines and wrinkles
- Enhances the radiance of skin



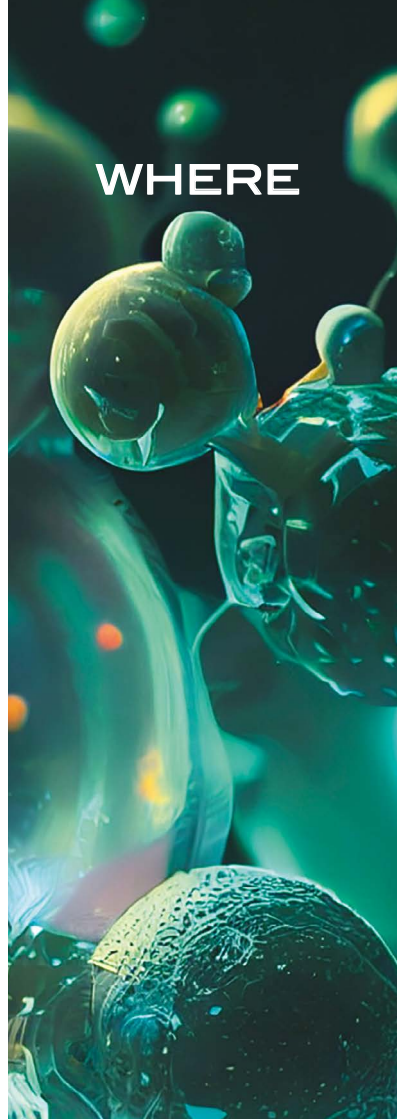
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WHITE ADIPOSE TISSUE
IS THE TARGET LAYER OF NEOFOUND EXO

SUPERFICIAL SUBCUTANEOUS
SOFT TISSUE



WHERE





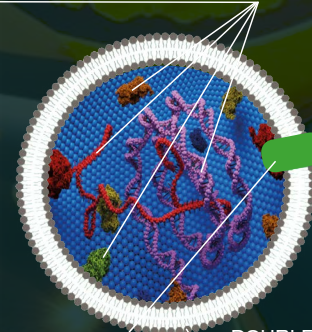
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WHY USE SYNTHETIC EXOSOMES?

- Size can be designed and control in order to tailor them for expected therapeutic effects
- Engineered in laboratory, offering precise control over their composition and cargo
- Ensure safety and biocompatibility with quality control reducing immunological response and allergic reaction risks
- Greater storage capacity
- Avoid ethical problems

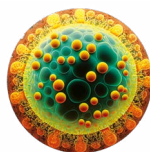
SYNTHETIC EXOSOMES

DNA AND RNA,
PEPTIDES AND GROWTH FACTORS



OTHER TARGETING
LIGANDS

DOUBLE
PHOSPHOLIPID
MEMBRANE



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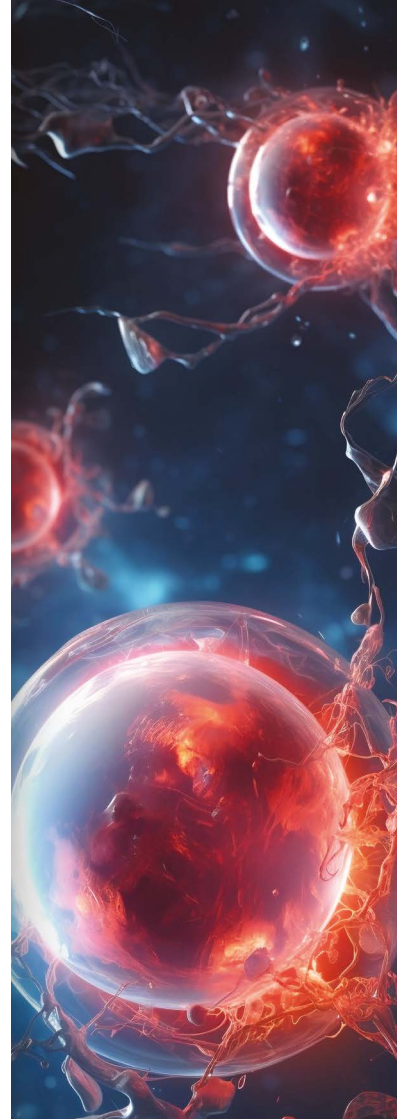
THE MOST ADVANCED SKIN RESTORING



WHEN: 2 sessions once every 3 weeks. Single session as a touch-up every 3 months

HOW MUCH: 1 vial each session for face, neck and décolleté

BOX contains 5 vial of 4 ml each one





MADE IN ITALY



www.lovecosmedical.com

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