

mesoACTIVE

CELLULIFT: Qualitative composition

COMPONENTS	COMPONENTS
<p>Active Ingredients</p> <p>L-Alanine L-Carnosine L-Glutamic Acid Glycine L-Lysine•HCl L-Proline Trans-4-Hydroxy-L-Proline L-Valine Chondritin 6-Sulfate Cupric Chloride•2H₂O Sodium Metasilicate•9H₂O Dimethylaminoethanol (DMAE)</p> <p>Minerals</p> <p>Calcium Chloride•2H₂O Magnesium Sulfate Monobasic Sodium Phosphate Potassium Chloride Sodium Chloride</p> <p>Vitamins</p> <p>Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) Choline Chloride Folic Acid Myo-Inositol Niacinamide (Vitamin B3) D-Panthenic acid (Vitamin B5) Pyridoxal•HCl (Vitamin B6) Riboflavin (Vitamin B2) Thiamine•HCl</p>	<p>Amino Acids</p> <p>L-Arginine•HCl L-Asparagine•H₂O L-Aspartic Acid L-Cystine•2HCl L-Glutamine L-Histidine•HCl•H₂O L-Isoleucine L-Leucine L-Methionine L-Phenylalanine (17 mg/l) L-Serine L-Threonine L-Tryptophan L-Tyrosine•2Na•2H₂O</p> <p>Other components</p> <p>Benzyl Alcohol D-Glucose Procaine (0.5 g/l)</p>



CELLULIFT

CLF1 : 4 vials of 5.0 ml each

CLF2 : 12 vials of 5.0 ml each

ACTIVECOSMETHICS

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Sterile-filtered

Purchaser must determine the suitability of the product(s) for their particular use.

CELLULIFT

A tensile treatment
for ageing skin



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ACTIVECOSMETICS

CELLULIFT

A tensile treatment for ageing skin

The two essential components for a firm, supple skin are elasticity and tone.

These characteristics are given to the skin by the organisation of the extracellular matrix (ECM) and the specific structure of its component molecules. Elastin, thanks to its reticular structure, when folded at random can contract and relax like an elastic band (*Kielty C.M. et al*). The long collagen fibres intermingled with the elastic fibres restrict the extent of stretching and prevent tearing of the tissues. Glycosaminoglycans (GAG) are long polysaccharide chains forming a gel around the elastic fibres (*Chen W.Y. et al*). With their strong negative charge due to the presence of extremely hydrophilic sulphate and carboxyl groups, they attract large quantities of water and active cations from an osmotic viewpoint. This hydro-attractive property results in a turgescence pressure which gives the skin its volume.



1. SKIN AGEING

Skin ageing is the result of the action of various intrinsic and extrinsic factors (*Uitto J. et al*) the most important of which is related to natural, genetically programmed ageing. This process may also be accentuated by various other factors such as the nutritional or hormonal condition (*Raine-Fenning N.J. et al*), smoking (*Yin L. et al*), exposure to UV rays (*Ma W. et al*), mechanical stress (*Lapierre C.M.*), etc.

In all cases, ageing causes both cellular and molecular damages and a disorganisation of the ECM architecture (*Baynes J.W., Scharfetter-Kochanek K. et al, West M.D., Quaglino D. et al, Yaar M. et al, Meyer L.J. et al, Fornieri C. et al*), resulting in a loss of elasticity and tone in the skin which starts to stretch and sag (*Sykes J.M.*).

2. PROPERTIES

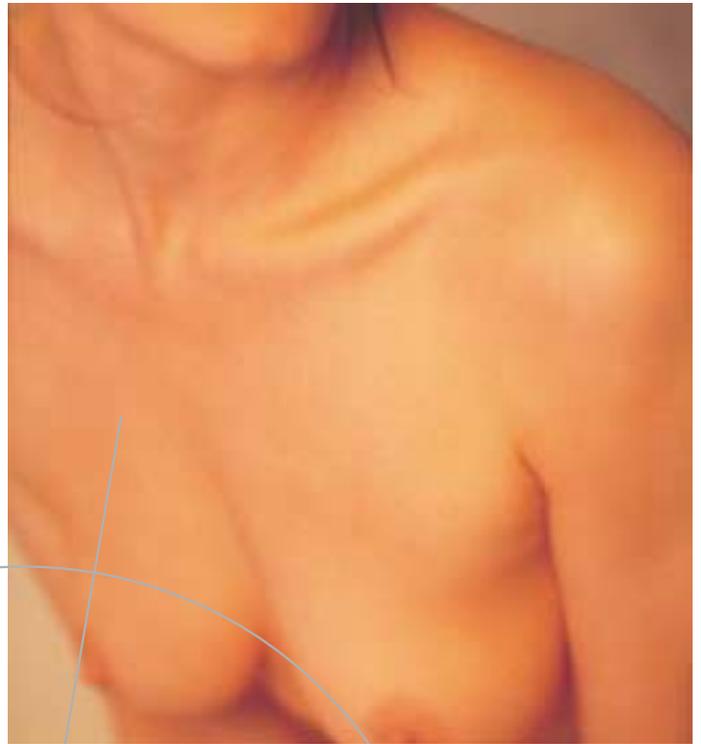
The formulation of **CELLULIFT** has been designed to attenuate the effects of ageing and to combat the consequences of early ageing.

Senescence of the fibroblasts causes a drop in the synthesis and maintenance of the ECM, resulting in the disorganisation of the skin. **CELLULIFT** slows down this process by providing the nutritional elements required for the optimal function and renewal of the fibroblasts.

Advanced research has in fact evidenced that the extraordinary properties of elasticity and tone found in elastin and collagen stem from their specific composition in certain amino acids, such as glycine, valine, proline, hydroxyproline, etc. **CELLULIFT**, by ensuring their permanent bio-availability, optimises the production of these fibres. Through its action on lysyl oxidase, copper enhances their networking that silicium helps to structure into a well-organised three dimensional network.

Chondroitin sulfate, a glycosaminoglycan, although present only in tiny quantities in the ECM, nevertheless plays a major part in the condition of the skin through a two-fold mechanism. It contributes to maintaining the hydration and therefore the volume of the skin while at the same time stimulating the production of hyaluronic acid (*Fodil-Bourahla I. et al*), the viscosity of which it also modulates (*Nishimura M. et al*). When present in sufficient quantity and quality, hyaluronic acid wraps itself around the elastic fibres thus ensuring their lubrication for optimal contraction and relaxation.

CELLULIFT also contains dimethylaminoethanol (DMAE), an active ingredient known to increase the firmness of the skin (Uhoda I. et al, Kiss Z. et al), and carnosine, a dipeptide derived from histidine, the anti-ageing activity of which has been widely published in the scientific literature (Nagai K. et al, Fitzpatrick D.W. et al, Quinn P.J. et al, Boldyrev A.A. et al).



3. INDICATIONS

CELLULIFT is particularly recommended:

- For the prevention of cutaneous atonia in young and mature skins.
- To strengthen the firmness of skins prematurely damaged by outside aggressions (sun, smoking, pollution, etc.).
- For the treatment of sagging skin following weight changes (diet, pregnancy, liposuction, etc.).
- Following to a treatment with **CELLULYSE**.

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