Inspired by the Mesobotox treatment, this solution combines two ingredients to achieve a mild, non-toxic Botox effect. It reduces and prevents emotional wrinkles by inhibiting muscle contraction. Faces with more complex expressions and whose overlapping of muscular functioning are a standard contra-indication of the Botox, since this would lead to rather sinking and the general aspect becomes sad. Argireline, acetyl hexapeptide-3 a unique peptide, is a chain of six amino acids that both reduces the degree of existing facial wrinkles and has been demonstrated effective against their development. This solution is a non-toxic, safer and milder alternative to Botulinum Toxin, topically targeting the same wrinkle-formation mechanism in a very different way.

Muscular contraction is attenuated twice by blocking ions entrance with leuphasyl, and modulating the formation of the SNARE complex with argireline.

Muscles are contracted when they receive neurotransmitter released from a nerve cell. Botulinum Toxin A paralyses the muscle by selectively blocking acetylcholine release at the neuromuscular junction. BoNT-A cleaves the protein SNAP-25 irreversibly, and therefore the SNARE complex cannot assemble. Argireline is a mimic of the N-terminal end of SNAP-25 and it competes with the natural protein for a position in the SNARE complex, so it destabilizes its formation, without breaking any of its components. If the SNARE complex is slightly destabilized, the vesicle cannot release neurotransmitters.

Leuphasyl, a pentapeptide mimics the natural path of enkephalins, acting on expression wrinkles formation in a new way. It is a modified enkephalin that couples to the enkephalin receptor, outside of nerve cells.

**Indications:**

Use only on expression lines on the forehead, glabella, periocular, barcode (lips). Do not apply on areas where skin toning is the aim.

4 weekly or fortnightly sessions followed by monthly maintenance. It can be applied after Mesolift or Mesoglow treatment. Argireline and DMAE must not be given together during the same session as each has opposite effect. Alternate and use them every other week interchangeably. Apply DMAE for the lower part of the face.

**Presentation:**

5% Argireline/5% Leuphasyl – 2ml Ampoule 0.07 fl. oz.
Artichoke better known as Cynara scolymus has been used in traditional medicine for centuries as a specific liver and gallbladder remedy.

Artichoke is used to mobilize fatty stores in the liver and detoxify it, and as a natural aid to lower cholesterol. Cynarin demonstrated properties against oxidative stress induced by inflammatory mediators. In addition it exercises a certain control on lipolysis, favouring the synthesis energy-transporting enzymes NAD-NADH2 and NADP-NADPH2. It acts as diuretic and vasoconstrictor, stimulating the lymphatic drainage system.

Artichoke mobilizes fat stores from tissues such as white adipose tissue, and these fats pour into the blood from which they are subsequently excreted from the body.

**Indications**

- Oedematic Cellulite
- Oedema
- Localized fat

**Side effects/ Contraindications**

Dermatitis following contact with the fresh plant and leaves has been reported. Artichoke has been documented in traditional uses to be hypoglycemic; however, no clinical studies have been published to confirm this action. Diabetics and people with hypoglycemia should use this plant product with caution and monitor their blood sugar levels closely in anticipation of these possible effects.

**Presentation:**

2% - 5 ml ampoule – 0.176 fl. oz.
Composition
Centella asiatica, Fucus Vesiculosus, Ivy.

The use of Asian Centella in the management of dermatological conditions has a long tradition.

Collagen synthesis stimulating activity
Centella asiatica has been documented to aid wound healing in several scientific studies. One of the primary mechanisms of action of this plant appears to be the stimulation of type-1 collagen production. The triterpenes of Centella Asiatica, and more particularly, asiatic acid, stimulate collagen and elastin biosynthesis, and help to improve wound repair with a better reepithelialisation and a normalisation of perivascular connective tissue allowing an improvement of the venous wall tone and elasticity.

Activity on vascular tone
Centella has the potential to enhance connective tissue integrity, elevate antioxidant levels in wound healing, and improve capillary permeability. Asian Centella helps in strengthening the capillaries and veins and assists with better blood circulation. It stops the formation of fibers that trap fat cells in cellulite and improve the flexibility of the connective tissue. Asian Centella, stimulates collagen synthesis by energizing dermal fibroblasts, which leads to stronger blood vessel walls.

Fucus is able to inhibit the inflammatory effects. It has anti-aging properties by increasing skin elasticity and its polysaccharides are natural antioxidants. The thallus of fucus contains organic iodine, which mobilizes retained fluids from some parts of the body, stimulates blood circulation and removes toxins. Edema is one of the agents that cause cellulite; thus, active principles which reabsorb edemas are of great use to treat this condition.

Ivy saponins have demonstrated in vitro anti-elastase and anti-hyaluronidase activities, useful for the protection and for the treatment of vein insufficiency. The stimulating action of ivy saponins on blood circulation is reinforced by the flavonoids in this plant. The main activity attributed to flavonoids is that they act as "vein-active" agents, namely that they reduce the permeability and increase the resistance of blood capillaries. The saponins mixture also showed anti-inflammatory effects.

Indications
- Cellulite
- Venous disorders
- Venous insufficiency
- Anti-ageing
- Hypertrophic scars (keloids)
- Skin ulcers
- Post liposuction
- Stretch marks
- Wound healing (after burns, peelings, laser, surgery)
- Dermatitis
- Hair loss

Presentation:
2 ml ampoule – 0.07 fl. oz.
Biotin, also known as vitamin H is a water-soluble B-complex vitamin. Biotin is necessary for cell growth, the production of fatty acids, and the metabolism of fats and amino acids. Deficiency may include dermatologic symptoms like dermatitis, alopecia (hair loss) and achromotrichia (absence or loss of pigment in the hair).

Biotin is required for the function of acetyl Co-A carboxylase, an enzyme that puts together the building blocks for production of fats. Since the membrane of all cells must contain the proper fat components to function properly, the correct and efficient fat production processes are critical for the health of all cells.

Biotin is a vitamin that helps stimulate cellular repair and promotes healthy skin cell and tissue growth. It helps against premature hair loss and graying.

Studies have shown that Biotin influences the composition of keratin and promotes the formation of intercellular lipid layers through increased lipid synthesis, which improves the skin’s natural barrier function and provides a distinct reduction of fine wrinkles in the skin when applied topically. Overall improvement in skin morphology. It is known as seborreic vitamin.

**Indications**

- Hair loss
- Dry eczema
- Seborreic dermatitis
- Sebum production regulation
- Fine Lines
- Dry Skin

**Presentation:**
1 % - 2 ml ampoule – 0.07 fl. oz.
Caffeine is an alkaloid. An alkaloid is defined as any of various nitrogen containing organic bases obtained from plants. Caffeine is one of three types of alkaloids, the others being theophylline and theobromine, found in coffee, tea, cola nuts, cacao beans, mate and guarana. These compounds are methyl xanthines, have different biochemical effects.

Caffeine has a stimulant effect and increases the mobilization of free fatty acids in the bloodstream. Caffeine is able to stimulate cell metabolism and specifically promotes the hydrolysis of triglycerides into free fatty acids and glycerol, thus reducing adipose storages. This is particularly useful in the cellulitis phenomenon where, due to an alteration of the microcirculation, adipocytes are stimulated to synthesize and accumulate higher amounts of triglycerides resulting in an increase of the cell size. Caffeine increases lipolysis by inhibiting the cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase, which is responsible for catalyzing the conversion of cyclic AMP to AMP. The resulting high tissue concentrations of cyclic AMP activate inactive hormone-sensitive lipase and promote lipolysis.

It has also a diuretic effect, which helps to control the liquid retention associated to cellulitis. Caffeine acts to drain the fat cells, tightens and tones the skin and helps to reduce the appearance of cellulite even more. The diuretic action helps to remove water from fat cells, thereby reducing their size.

**Indications**

- Localized fat
- Cellulite

**Side effects/Contraindications**

Do not mix caffeine in any cocktail that contains Yohimbine. Caffeine is not recommended for individuals with heart conditions, and gastric ulcer disease. Caffeine can interact negatively with lithium.

**Presentation:**

2 ml ampoule – 0.07 fl. oz.
Panthenol, also called pro-vitamin B5, is a naturally presented in skin and hair. It is part of the coenzima A, necessary for the structure and regeneration of epithelial lipids and of the mucous.

Topical Dexpanthenol acts like a moisturizer, improving stratum corneum hydration, reducing transepidermal water loss and maintaining skin softness and elasticity. Moreover, it activates the fibroblast proliferation and accelerates re-epithelization in wound healing. This substance has been also shown to have an anti-inflammatory effect on experimental ultraviolet-induced erythema. Beneficial effects of Dexpanthenol have been particularly observed in patients who have undergone scar treatment, or therapy for burn injuries and different dermatoses. It is a calming agent.

Panthenol is essential for the normal function of epithelial tissues. Dexpanthenol, applied to the skin and hair, quickly is converted into its bioactive form vitamin B5, accelerating cell regeneration. It helps repairing demaged tissue and promotes normal keratinization of the skin and hair. Deficiency results in loss and discoloration of hair.

**Indications**

- Wound healing
- Stretch marks
- Hair loss
- Melasma
- Psoriasis

**Contraindications**

Allergy, pregnancy, breast feeding. Oral and parenteral dexpanthenol are contraindicated in those with ileus due to mechanical obstruction and those with hemophilia.

**Presentation:**

20% - 5 ml ampoule – 0.176 fl. oz
DMAE or Norcholine started to be used in external use to produce a lifting effect. It is a natural compound in our body.

DMAE is a precursor of acetylcholine, a neuro-mediator which plays an important role in the skin. Keratinocytes, fibroblasts, myofibroblasts, sweat cells and endothelial cells, have membrane receptors and respond to acetylcholine. The tensile effect of DMAE results in a cholinergic stimulation of membrane receptors of fibroblasts, and stimulates progressive concentration of the myofilaments of its cytosol. DMAE also has antiradical and anti-lipofuscine activities and it repairs the proteinic cross linking (collagen and elastin).

The mode of action of DMAE can consequently result a synergic combination of actions at different levels: tension of dermal non-muscle cells, cohesion and displacement of keratinocytes, hydration and elasticity of the stratum corneum, better nutrition and skin defences, antioxidation and skin uniformation. It acts quickly and lasts long.

**Indications**

- Lifting
- Flaccidity (tummy, arms, legs, etc.)
- Sagging skin (body and face)

**Presentation:**

3% - 5 ml ampoule ~ 0.176 fl. oz
Ginkgo biloba is a fossilized tree with a history of use in traditional Chinese medicine. Basically, ginkgo leaves contain two main groups of compounds: flavonoids and terpenes (diterpenes and sesquiterpenes). These compounds are the basis for its therapeutic actions.

Ginkgo's most powerful effect is on the circulating system. Ginkgo flavonoids directly dilates the micro-capillaries, which increases blood circulation. Ginkgo Biloba reduces capillary permeability and has notable anti-oedematous and antivaricose effect, as well as eutrophic action on connective tissue, increasing the synthesis of collagen along the vessel walls. Ginkgo biloba is an anti-inflammatory vein tonic agent.

Studies carried out showed that ginkgo extracts were more effective than β-carotene and vitamin E to reduce UV-induced oxidative stress in epidermal cells. It furthermore increases the creation of fibroblast, collagen and extracellular fibronectin.

**Indications**
- Localized lipolysis
- Cellulite
- Dark eye circles
- Anti-ageing
- Hair Loss

**Action**
- Antioxidant
- Anti-inflammatory
- Vessel-protection
- Lipolysis stimulation
- Cell regeneration stimulation

**Active**
- Flavonoids
- Ginkgoles

**Aesthetic Application**
- Anti-aging
- Photo-protection
- Anti-irritation
- Blood circulation stimulation
- Decongestant
- Anti-cellulite
- Hair loss
- Anti-cellulite
- Re-epithelizing

**Presentation:**
1% - 5 ml ampoule – 0.176 fl. oz
Glutathione (GSH) is a small molecule composed of 3 amino acids, cysteine, glutamic acid and glycine. It is a powerful antioxidant found within every cell protecting our cells from free radicals.

Glutathione plays a role in nutrient the regulation of cellular events including gene expression, DNA and protein synthesis and repair, cell growth, and immune response, metabolism of toxins and carcinogens, enhancement of the immune system, and prevention of fat oxidation. It is involved in detoxification, binding itself to toxins such as heavy metals, chemical pollutants and carcinogens and transforming them into a form which can be easily flushed out of the body.

The body produces and stores the largest amounts of GSH in the liver, where it is used to detoxify harmful compounds. GSH levels decline with age, and a lack of glutathione has been shown to leave the body more vulnerable to damage by free radicals, thus speeding up aging processes. Glutathione neutralizes damaging free radicals and peroxide molecules, and recharges oxidized vitamin C and E so that the body may reuse it.

Glutathione has also been implicated in skin lightening. Studies show evidence of its involvement in the melanogenic pathway and its anti-melanogenic effect.

**Indications**

- Lifting
- Skin rejuvenation
- Photo-aged skin
- Melasma
- Brown spots
- Hyperpigmentations

**Presentation:**

2% - 5 ml vial – 0.176 fl. oz
Glycolic Acid is the most commonly used form of Alpha Hydroxy Acids (AHAs), which are a group of naturally occurring acids derived from certain plants and fruits.

Glycolic Acid is considered to decrease the stratum corneum barrier and increase the penetration of topical agents; it works by stimulating new growth of skin and collagen and has an exfoliant action, once applied glycolic acid reacts with the upper layer of the epidermis, weakening the binding properties of the lipids that hold the dead skin cells together. Furthermore it stimulates glycos-aminos-glycans like hyaluronic acid. The result is a much-smoother skin surface and a more youthful appearance.

Another benefit is glycolic acid's ability to draw moisturizers into the newly-exfoliated skin surface. Glycolic Acid reduces the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles, age spots as well as improves sun-damaged skin. When used in combination with polyvitamins, Glycolic Acid is also useful for reducing stretch marks.

AHAs also help to unclog pores and thus decrease the tendency for acne to develop.

A recent study indicated an additive inhibitory effect of glycolic acid on melanin synthesis through tyrosinase activity in melanoma cells, so it is effective for treatments of hyperpigmentations.

**Indications**

- Acne
- Acne Scars
- Dry Skin, Sun-damaged Skin
- Blotchy Pigmentation
- Fine Wrinkles
- Loss of Elasticity
- Large Pores, Bumps
- Age Spots/Dark Spots
- Eczema
- Seborrheic Keratosis
- Hyperkeratosis
- Actinic keratosis

**Presentation:**

1 % - 2 ml ampoule – 0.07 fl. oz.
Hyaluronic acid offers an effective way to fight against the effects of reduced levels of hyaluronic acid. It is distributed widely throughout connective and plentiful in our bodies when we are born, but its levels gradually decline over time. This reduction in levels is a big part of the aging process, loss of elasticity in the skin that manifests itself in wrinkles.

Hyaluronic acid fills the space between collagen and elastin fibers. The role of hyaluronic acid in skin is to provide a mechanism of transport of essential nutrients from the bloodstream to living skin cells, hydrate the skin by holding in water and to contribute to dermis renewal and elimination of harmful compounds from the skin. It is capable of protecting the skin against ultraviolet irradiation due to its free radical scavenging properties. Hyaluronic acid also acts on angiogenesis by supporting the proliferation of endothelial cells and thus allowing better cutaneous vascularization.

Non reticular hyaluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide identical to the conjunctive tissue hyaluronic acid. It belongs to the family of the glycosaminoglycans (Gags) or mucopolysaccharides. Its viscosity and molecular weight is extremely close to natural hyaluronic acid and enables it to integrate perfectly into the tissue.

**Indications**
- Wrinkles
- Skin hydration of the face, neck, cleavage, hands
- Correction of small superficial scars
- Skin tone and radiance

**Presentation:**
- 2 % - 3 ml vial
- 3.5% - 5 ml vial
L-Carnitine exists naturally in the body and is an essential cofactor of acid metabolism of lipids. The best known function of carnitine is its essential role in transporting long-chain fatty acids into mitochondria for β-oxidation, thus being of fundamental importance in lipid catabolism and energy production.

Besides this main action, carnitine has other physiological roles, namely detoxification of non metabolizable acyl residues, general buffering of the acylCoA to CoA ratio, and the shuttling of the acyl groups of acylCoAs, such as peroxisomes, cytosol and mitochondria. All these functions are mediated by a group of carnitine acyltransferases, enzymes specific for the acyl-chain lenghts.

According to some authors, carnitine and its esters protect cells from oxidative damage both by inhibiting free radical propagation and by contributing to repair the oxidized membrane phospholipids.

Since the fat burning is such a major source of muscular energy, deficiencies in L-Carnitine are manifested as low energy levels and muscular weakness.

On the basis of the multiple functions described above, carnitine represents a precious aid in the treatment of cellulitis, condition where an alteration of the microcirculation affects the normal functionality of adipocytes, which start to synthesize and accumulate excessive amounts of triglycerides.

The action of carnitine is particularly valuable since it not only promotes lipid catabolism, but also helps in detoxifying and regenerating cells, restoring the physiological functionality of the dermis.

**Indications**

- Localized fat
- Cellulite

**Presentation:**

20% - 5 ml ampoule – 0.176 fl. oz
It is a structural component of the connective tissue, forming part of important macromolecules as elastin and collagen. At this tissue level it induces the control and proliferation of fibroblasts and favours the regeneration of elastic and collagenous fibres.

It binds moisture in the epidermis, thus firming and strengthening the skin. It is also known to act as an anti-oxidant to actively prevent the acceleration of premature aging. It is used when a positive effect on the sustaining skin tissue is desired, for reduction and prevention of the effects of coetaneous aging, for destroying free radicals, and for moisturizing. Silica stimulates and regulates fibroblast mitosis. The lack of silicium implies destructuring of connective tissue.

In the microcirculation, it modifies venous capillary and lymphatic permeability and, in the fatty tissue it stimulates cAMP synthesis as well as triglyceride hydrolysis. Silicium normalizes cellular metabolism, is a tissue regenerator, and aids in the reduction of cellulite. Organic silica acts as a regulator of cellular metabolisms and cell division.

**Indications**

Due to its wide range of benefits, it is added to almost all cellulite, lipolysis, skin rejuvenation, hair loss, stretch marks and wound healing protocols.

**Presentation:**

0.5% - 5 ml ampoule – 0.176 fl. oz
Polyunsaturated Phosphatidylcholine is a liquid form of lecithin, which is an enzyme naturally produced in our body. It is the major component of all cell membranes and the lipoproteins that circulate in the blood. It plays an important role in intra and extra cellular metabolic transport.

Phosphatidylcholine facilitates the emulsification of fat into the tiniest particles, enabling the absorption and transportation of fat. After administration, phosphatidylcholine induces an enzymatic reaction, which leads to the dissolution of fat by producing an emulsion of nanosized monoglycerides that is transported into the liver and metabolized by beta-oxidation.

Lipolysis is not a replacement for plastic surgery but a very effective therapy to reduce smaller fat areas. Contains sodium deoxycholate.

**Indications**

- Localized fat deposits and body contouring
- Abdominal folds, upper arms, saddle bags, thighs, bottom, knees, back, waist and love handles
- Lipomas
- Liposuction correction

**Presentation:**
5% - 5 ml ampoule ~ 0.176 fl. oz
The sodium pyruvate is a stable salt of the pyruvic acid. The pyruvate occurs naturally in the body and is a nutrient that plays an essential role in the process controlling the production of energy.

Pyruvic acid is used by the organism for the synthesis of amino acids, whereas pyruvate is used as complement to enhance weight loss. Sodium pyruvate increases the energy available for muscles, which is translated in a higher rate of burned calories and less fat stored.

It has also been demonstrated that the sodium pyruvate in particular, stimulates the synthesis of collagen in the skin. For this reason, it is considered an excellent energy substrate with interesting applications in the treatment of the cutaneous anti-aging, striae, alopecia, etc.

Other studies suggest that the pyruvate acts as antioxidant, thus contributing to the reduction of the damage by free radicals to the body.

**Indications**

- Anti-ageing
- Lipolysis
- Antioxidant

**Presentation:**

1 % - 2 ml ampoule – 0.07 fl. oz.
The beneficial effects of this mixture of active ingredients are centered on the lymphatic and venous levels, essential for every cellulite treatment.

Rutin is a phenolic antioxidant and has been demonstrated to scavenge superoxide radicals. Rutin has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticarcinogenic, antithrombotic, cytoprotective and vasoprotective activities.

Rutin has significant efficacy in diminishing the venous edema which is an early sign of chronic venous disease of the leg. It helps strengthen capillaries, protects against some toxins and has anti-inflammatory effects.

Melilot can help to treat varicose veins and reduce the risk of phlebitis and thrombosis. Melilot contains coumarins, which is converted to dicoumarol, a powerful anticoagulant. It reduces inflammation and swelling and has wound healing properties.

**Indications**
- Vascular cellulite
- Veino-lymphatic incapacity
- Venous edema
- Lymphatic edema
- Tired and restless leg

**Presentation:**
2 ml ampoule – 0.07 fl. oz
Vitamin A works as an antioxidant on the skin, it disarms free radicals that cause tissue and cellular damage. Wrinkles and lines are gradually smoothed, moisture and elasticity increase, the complexion glows and sun damage is diminished. It increases the skin’s cell turnover, and increases collagen giving a more youthful appearance.

Vitamin A plays an important role in RNA synthesis which produces new and healthy cells in skin. The epidermis is especially sensitive to vitamin A deficiencies since its basal layer continually generates new cells that keratinize and become the horny layer, the protective barrier. As a result of deficiencies, these cells prematurely die, harden, and plug the oil sacs and pores. Retinol exfoliates and unclogs pores; it acts on skin’s density and suppleness by regulating keratinizing and healing process.

It helps to restore damaged skin and improve the condition of rough and dry skin or skin with abnormal keratinization. This effect is based upon the action that vitamin A carries out on the basal stratum of the epidermis. Indeed, various studies have shown that applying the vitamin A locally achieves an increase in the mitotic activity of about 30 %. By increasing cell turnover, dull surface cells are shed more quickly.

Vitamin A and its derivatives also have shown beneficial effects in controlling acne, psoriasis, neoplastic processes, and most recently, reversal in extrinsically aged skin.

**Indications:**
- Sun damaged skin
- Smoker’s skin
- Fine lines
- Acne
- Wound healing
- Stretch marks

**Presentation:**
15% - 5 ml ampoule – 0.176 fl. oz
Ascorbic Acid is one of the main non-enzymatic, water-soluble antioxidant. Vitamin C is required for the synthesis of collagen, an important structural component of blood vessels, tendons, ligaments and bones. In addition, vitamin C is required for the synthesis of carnitine, a small molecule that is essential for the transport of fat to cellular organelles called mitochondria, for conversion to energy.

It plays a critical role in dermal construction, stimulating collagen synthesis of dermal fibroblasts. This is thought to occur as a result of ascorbate directly stimulating collagen synthesis, directly and specifically activating collagen gene regulation both by increasing the transcription rate and stabilizing procollagen messenger RNA, thus genetically signaling collagen synthesis. Another mechanism is the initiation of lipid peroxidation, which leads to an increase in a by-product, malondialdehyde, which somehow stimulates collagen gene expression.

In addition, ascorbic acid is necessary to form lysyl hydroxylase, an enzyme necessary for cross-linking one collagen molecule to another, providing tissue strength.

The topic use of ascorbic acid prevents and treats photo-ageing. UV light exposure depletes up to two thirds of cutaneous ascorbic acid stores.

**Indications**
- Stretch marks
- Hair loss
- Melasma
- Wound healing
- Skin rejuvenation
- Photo ageing

**Presentation:**
20% - 5 ml ampoule – 0.176 fl. oz.
DNA is a natural polymer present in the cell nucleus of all living beings, and the origin of the genetic code. Its therapeutic effects increase in proportion to the size of the DNA chain, as high polymerisation makes the product more active and improves tissue penetration.

It has been observed that DNA has the power to restore necrosed cells, reconstructing connective tissue by stimulating the scarring processes. X-ADN can restore dead cells and reconstruct a new conjunctive tissue stimulating healing processes.

Histologically, DNA can turn back the destruction of proteins (basically collagen), blood cells, immunocompetitive structures and restore lesions caused by ischaemic processes.

Because of its restorative effects on proteins, X-AND Gel acts against collagen destruction by sun rays, oxidative stress and tobacco (free radicals damages). It possesses synergic action with vitamin E.

**Indications**
- Wrinkles
- Skin hydration
- Smokers skin
- Stretch marks
- Hair loss

**Presentation:**
2.5% - 2.5 ml ampoule – 0.087 fl. oz.