



A detailed close-up photograph of a woman's face, focusing on her eyes, nose, and mouth. Her skin appears smooth and well-maintained. She has dark brown hair pulled back and is wearing light pink lipstick. Her right hand is gently resting against her chin, with her fingers visible. The background is a soft, out-of-focus white.

SKIN CARE

ANALYSIS + REPORT

PERSON TESTED:

REFERENCE #:

DATE OF BIRTH:

REPORT DATE:

HomeDNA™

● SKIN CARE DNA ANALYSIS | Understanding Tested Categories



CATEGORY 1: Fine Lines & Wrinkles

Fine lines and wrinkles are not only formed from a decline in collagen levels but they can also be formed by Advanced Glycation End (AGE) products. AGEs have the ability to target and stick to collagen and elastin fibers causing them to become rigid and brittle. This is sometimes likened to rusty springs in a mattress. The effects of glycation at skin's cellular level may result in wrinkling, stiff or hardened collagen fibers, loss of elasticity and compromised skin-barrier functions. The more sugar you consume, whether processed or natural, the more AGEs are produced.



CATEGORY 2: Sun Protection

Your body is equipped with natural responses that help break down photo products once they have penetrated your skin. A photochemical process helps assist in breaking down UV rays before they can do any major damage.



CATEGORY 3: Skin Sensitivity

Skin sensitivities can create unnecessary stress and trauma to the dermis, leading to tired and aged cells. This type of trauma can lead to even further sensitivity issues. Understanding if sensitivity may be an issue allows you to better understand the type of things to avoid and helps keep your skin as stress-free as possible.



CATEGORY 4: Skin Elasticity

When you are younger, your body has the ability to maintain skin flexibility; but after approximately age 40, skin elasticity can decline due to a group of enzymes called MMPs. MMPs can increase structural damage to the skin and create imbalances, leading to unstable collagen support for skin and structure.



CATEGORY 5: Pigmentation

Melanin helps protect your skin by absorbing damaging UV rays when you are exposed to the sun. This exposure to sunlight can also cause your skin to produce more melanin in an attempt to protect the skin. As melanin production increases, our skin begins to tan and darken. Most irregular skin pigmentation is either caused by an over- or under-production of melanin in the body.



CATEGORY 6: Collagen Quality

Collagen makes up approximately 75% of skin, and youthful skin is in large part due to healthy collagen levels. While collagen production naturally occurs throughout our lives, the quality and quantity vary. As such, many people can experience different levels of skin-aging attributes based on each individual's level of collagen quality.



CATEGORY 7: Skin Antioxidants

Premature skin-aging is often a result of free-radical activity within the body. Free radicals are harmful molecules that are produced naturally from environmental exposures such as tobacco smoke, pollution, and oxygen. The role of antioxidants is to help break down the damaging effects of free radicals. Antioxidants can also help slow some of the physical signs of aging in order to help preserve your skin's natural glow.

● SKIN CARE DNA ANALYSIS | Category 1 Fine Lines & Wrinkles

What This Category Examines: The genetic variations tested in this category can help identify if the processors responsible for turning sugar into energy are functioning at an ideal level or if their function is reduced. Having variations in this category may result in skin glycation.

YOUR SCORE FOR THIS CATEGORY

GLOBAL AVERAGE

NON-IDEAL

OPTIMAL

YOU



WHAT YOUR SCORE MEANS

Blood sugar levels can affect the appearance of your skin, in addition to your overall health. Your results indicate you carry gene variations that increase your risk for glucose-related fine lines and wrinkles.

WHY DO WE EXPERIENCE THIS?

Excess blood sugar can not only cause a number of health concerns, but can also affect the skin. The body breaks sugar down into many forms and each one requires a set of processors designed to convert sugar into energy. If there is too much sugar in the body or if the body is unable to break it down efficiently, protein molecules can cross-link with the sugar molecules. The result is sugar-protein molecules called Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs). This cross-linking causes collagen to become fragile and break, ultimately leading to the formation of fine lines, wrinkles, and thinning skin.

VISIBLE & INTERNAL SIGNS



VISIBLE:

Fine Lines & Wrinkles

Thinning Skin

Skin Dehydration

INTERNAL:

Reduced Elasticity

Hardness of Skin

Collagen Breakdown

Premature Wrinkling

YOUR GENE PROFILE

3P25.2

ANTI-WRINKLE PROMOTER

Non-Ideal

This gene reduces one of the processors that cause collagen fibers to harden, leading to wrinkles. Your results show that it functions at a sub-optimal level and that your risk is increased.

1P31.3

WRINKLE FORMATION FACTOR 1

Non-Ideal

This gene helps the body break down excess glucose. Extra glucose can stick to collagen and elastin, causing the collagen to become fragile and break. This leads to fine lines, wrinkles, and thinning skin. Your results show that the gene functions at a sub-optimal level and that you have increased risk.

6P21.32

WRINKLE FORMATION FACTOR 2

Non-Ideal

Combined with Wrinkle Formation Factor 1, this gene can speed up the onset of fine lines and wrinkles. Your results show you have increased risk associated with the hardening of collagen fibers.

YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS

TOPICAL INGREDIENTS	SUPPLEMENT INGREDIENTS	PROFESSIONAL TREATMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEPTIDES: Activates collagen, elastin, and hyaluronic acid to help reduce fine lines and wrinkle depth L-CARNITINE: Reduces the level of hardened collagen fibers that lead to wrinkling BLUEBERRY EXTRACT: Reduces the level of hardened collagen fibers that lead to wrinkling GREEN TEA EXTRACT: Protects against sugar-protein bonds that accumulate in the skin GLYCOLIC ACID (MILD): Reduces the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles HYALURONIC ACID: Holds 1,000x its weight in water and can help reduce the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CARNOSINE: Helps protect against sugar-protein bonds that accumulate in the skin and cause wrinkles ALPHA LIPOIC ACID (ALA): Helps protect against sugar-protein bonds that accumulate in the skin and cause wrinkles VITAMIN B1: Helps activate enzymes that reduce sugar-protein bonds in the skin BLUEBERRY EXTRACT: Helps protect against sugar-protein bonds that accumulate in the skin and cause wrinkles POMEGRANATE: Helps protect against sugar-protein bonds that accumulate in the skin and cause wrinkles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDUCED SUGAR DIET: Helps protect against sugar-protein bonds that accumulate in the skin and cause wrinkles SKIN NEEDLING: Helps stimulate collagen production and reduce fine lines and wrinkles HYDRATION FILLERS: Helps restore hydration and reduce the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles

● SKIN CARE DNA ANALYSIS | Category 2 Sun Protection

What This Category Examines: Genetic predispositions play an important role in determining how well your skin can naturally cope under the strains of the sun. Genetic variations tested in this category can help determine how well your skin adapts to sun exposure.

YOUR SCORE FOR THIS CATEGORY



WHAT YOUR SCORE MEANS

Your results indicate you carry gene variations that weaken your skin's natural protection against the sun.

WHY DO WE EXPERIENCE THIS?

The sun's UV rays are a major cause of premature skin-aging. Over time, excessive sun exposure (particularly UVA rays) can cause a decline in the visual appearance and overall health of your skin. UVA Rays have very minimal immediate outward effects and their damage may not become visible for many years.

VISIBLE & INTERNAL SIGNS



VISIBLE:

Fine Lines & Wrinkles

Thinning Skin

Sun Sensitivity

Leathery Skin

YOUR GENE PROFILE

10Q11.23 SUN PROTECTION

Non-Ideal

This gene regulates your skin's natural ability to protect against cellular damage caused by the sun's UV rays. Your results show that the gene functions at a sub-optimal level and that you have increased risk with regard to sun exposure.

5Q12.1 SUN PROTECTION

Standard

This gene regulates your skin's natural ability to protect against cellular damage caused by the sun's UV rays. Your results show that the gene functions at a less-than-optimal level and that you have partially increased risk with regard to sun exposure.

4P16.3 SUN PROTECTION

Non-Ideal

This gene regulates your skin's natural ability to protect against cellular damage caused by the sun's UV rays. Your results show that the gene functions at a sub-optimal level and that you have increased risk with regard to sun exposure.

12Q13.11 NATURAL VITAMIN D

Standard

This gene influences your body's ability to produce vitamin D when your skin is exposed to UVB sunlight. Your results show that this gene carries variations that may reduce your ability to produce healthy amounts of natural vitamin D.

YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS

TOPICAL INGREDIENTS	SUPPLEMENT INGREDIENTS	PROFESSIONAL TREATMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COENZYME Q10 COQ10: Helps prevent damage and other adverse affects associated with UV exposure FERULIC ACID: Helps restore collagen synthesis after UV exposure PINE BARK EXTRACT (PINUS PINASTA, PYCNOGENOL): Reduces redness after UV exposure RESVERATROL: Helps prevent UV damage to skin GREEN TREE EXTRACT: Helps prevent UV damage to skin ZINC OXIDE: Blocks/reduces UV penetration into the skin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NIACINAMIDE (VITAMIN B3): Helps repair damage when skin has been exposed to too much UV light VITAMIN C: Limits the damage cause by UV exposure GREEN TEA: Helps repair structural damage when skin has been exposed to too much UV light BETA CAROTENE: Provides added skin support against UV exposure VITAMIN D: Ideal If you are not receiving regular sun exposure POMEGRANATE: Provides added skin support against UV exposure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED LIGHT THERAPY: Helps repair DNA damage caused by UV exposure