

NIOD

NON-INVASIVE
OPTIONS IN
DERMAL SCIENCE

PRODUCT MANUAL

NECK ELASTICITY CATALYST (NEC) 50ML

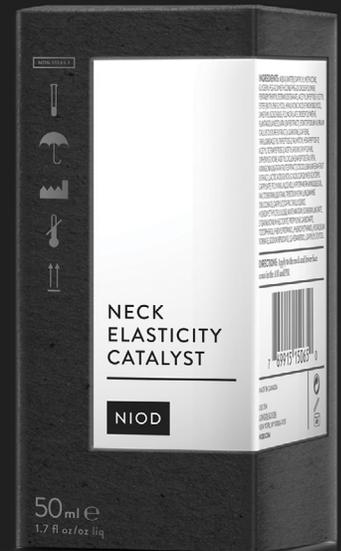
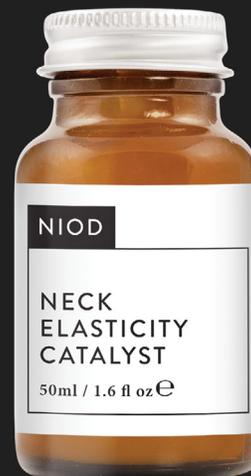
NIOD NEC offers a very highly focused and singular effort on the increase of and the protection of visible skin elasticity which in turn counteracts signs of persistent skin deformation (neck lines), slackness and sagging. NIOD's CAIS and MMHC continue to offer a larger effort around signs of overall skin aging, including lines, wrinkles, dehydration and textural age, all of which affect the neck area as well but are not the focus of NEC.

DIRECTIONS

If used as part of a NIOD regimen, apply to the neck and lower face areas in the morning and evening in this order after cleaning: CAIS, MMHC, NEC. If used as part of another skincare regimen, apply after serums but before any heavier creams. If NIOD HV is used, it should be applied after NEC. Massage thoroughly for 10-20 seconds onto the neck and lower face areas after each application.

Notes:

1. This product does not target general lines and wrinkles. It focuses on skin elasticity and, while the visible results of elastic skin are phenomenal, it takes patience for dermal elasticity and density to begin showing their effect on the surface. The truly measurable surface results of NEC do not become apparent for up to 6 weeks. NIOD acknowledges that patience is a very difficult virtue to maintain but, in the case of NEC, it is an essential component of treatment, unlike the case with most other NIOD products.
2. NIOD maintains a very strong position that viscous emulsions impair penetration of active technologies and, as such, most NIOD formulations are very low in viscosity. In the case of NEC, as thorough massage is an important part of application, a highly-advanced temporary viscosity builder is used in the formulation which facilitates massaging but breaks down quickly to allow penetration of the technologies in the formula.



NEC's technologies can be divided into three main categories.

PRO-ELASTIN AND PRO-ELASTIC-FIBRE TECHNOLOGIES

These technologies help increase and strengthen the important elasticity protein—or elastin—and elastic fibres for a direct visible increase in skin elasticity.

Fundamental Protein Tetrapeptide

Supports fundamental steps and key protein syntheses for the assembly of functional elastin while supporting cellular cohesion.

Leontopodic Acid (Plant Biotechnology)

Helps restore mitochondrial network of fibroblasts and strengthen elastic fibre against DPPH, lipid peroxydation and singlet oxygen.

Plantamajoside Phenylpropanoid Complex (Plant Biotechnology)

Helps inhibit microRNA activity and restore elastin protein synthesis for a direct visible increase in skin viscoelastic properties.

ANTI-ELASTASE AND ANTI-PROGERIN TECHNOLOGIES

These technologies help to inhibit the key enzyme that breaks down elastin—or elastase—and progerin—a truncated protein that causes dysfunctional cellular aging. (Please note that Elastin is “good” and Elastase is “bad” and some articles misspell—or, worse, mistake—these two components for one another.)

Anti-Elastase Amino Complex of Arginyl-Tryptophyl-Diphenyl-Glycine

A direct inhibitor of elastase activity, this complex helps fight against persistent visible skin deformation as a result of ongoing elastin breakdown.

Anti-Progerin Complex of Trifluoroacetylated Tripeptide

A biomimetic enzyme-inhibiting peptide, this technology counteracts the production of progerin, specifically fighting visible cell maturation and skin slackness.

DERMAL AND SUBCUTANEOUS DENSITY TECHNOLOGIES

These technologies work to increase visible skin density—in relation both to surface and subcutaneous levels—as a secondary mechanism to help visible viscoelasticity and reduce visible formation of persistent irregularities.

Circulatory Push-Pull Biotechnology of Caffeine, Carnitine and Bitter Ginger

A counter-intuitive approach to keeping the skin “active” for visible toning and below-surface density, this technology combination encourages both increases and a decreases in fluid motion concurrently. The net result of the activity is both visible density from below the surface as well as surface evenness as a result of a more even distribution of fluids.

Multi-Stimulatory (<10 kDa) Direct-Form Hyaluronic Acid

Not to be confused with any form of hyaluronic acid used generally in skincare, this technology is not a sodium salt of Hyaluronic Acid—or in simple terms, not to be confused with sodium hyaluronate—and is able to bind to multiple receptors to target concurrent stimulation of proteins to increase dermal density—which results in overall strength and elasticity in a novel way not directly—or solely—correlated to elastin. (It's important to reiterate that this non-salt, 10kDa-molecular-weight form of direct Hyaluronic Acid is not a surface or below-surface hydration technology. It is an advanced encourager of multiple protein production pathways.)