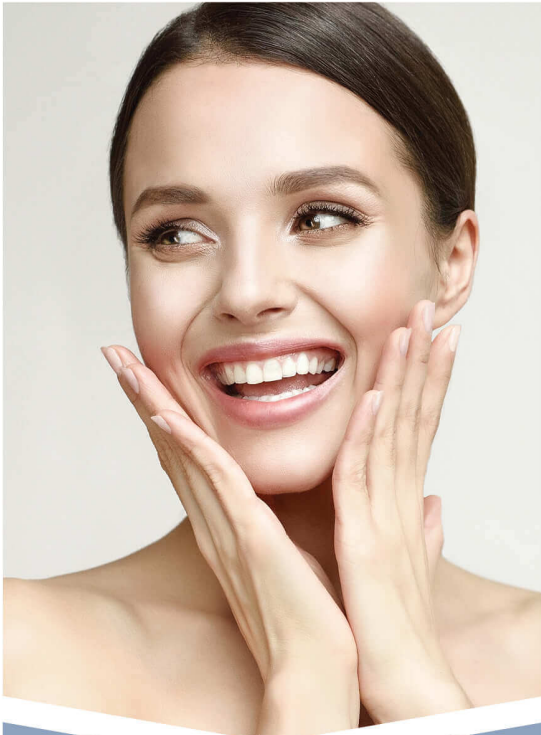


SKIN ELASTICITY AND FIRMNESS



ABOUT

Elasticity is the skin's ability to stretch and revert to its original shape without developing wrinkles and other imperfections. This ability depends on collagen, the protein responsible for the strength and firmness of connective tissues. Collagen is continually produced throughout life. When we are younger, the production of collagen predominates, whereas as we age the breakdown of collagen increases, contributing to loss of skin elasticity and the appearance of wrinkles.

GENETICS

Some people are prone to break down collagen faster than others. Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are the enzymes that break down the collagen from the skin. The controlled removal of old collagen keeps the youthful appearance of our skin. If mutation within the MMP1 or MMP3 gene is present, collagen breakdown will predominate and cause loss of elasticity and firmness.

YOUR GENOTYPE

Analysed gene: **MMP1** Your genotype: **AG**

Analysed gene: **MMP3** Your genotype: **AT**

Analysed gene: **IL6** Your genotype: **GG**

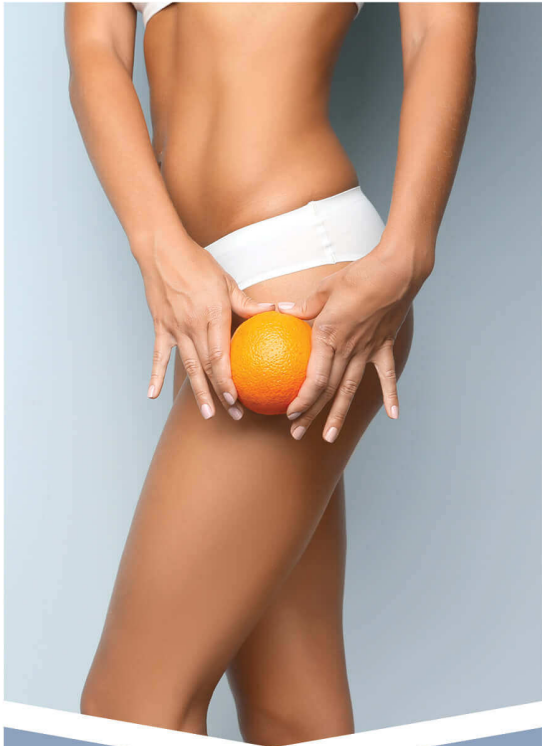
Analysed gene: **ELN** Your genotype: **TT**

YOUR RESULT

 **HIGHER TENDENCY FOR COLLAGEN DEGRADATION**

The genetic analysis shows that you are more likely to lose your skin elasticity earlier than the average person.

CELLULITE



ABOUT CELLULITE

Cellulite is a term for the typical accumulation of subcutaneous fat that results in a dimpled, lumpy appearance of the skin and is often called "orange peel skin". Usually, cellulite appears in the area of the thighs, hips and buttocks. Although cellulite does not affect your health, modern beauty trends prefer smooth skin.

GENETICS


Studies have identified the genes ACE and HIF1A as major genetic contributors in cellulite development. Scientists have proven that carriers of the mutation within the gene HIF1A have a 50 percent lower risk of cellulite development (before the age of 30) compared to individuals without this mutation.

YOUR GENOTYPE

Analysed gene: **ACE_2** Your genotype: **AG**

Analysed gene: **HIF1A** Your genotype: **CC**

YOUR RESULT

 **INCREASED RISK
FOR CELLULITE**

The genetic analysis shows that your risk of developing cellulite is considered high.

RESULTS OVERVIEW

VITAMIN B2

YOUR RESULT:

 AVERAGE NEED FOR VITAMIN B2

ANALYSED GENE	ROLE OF THE GENE	YOUR GENOTYPE
MTHFR_1	The protein encoded by this gene plays a role in processing amino acids and may be sensitive to riboflavin status.	CT

VITAMIN B6

YOUR RESULT:

 LOW LEVEL OF VITAMIN B6

ANALYSED GENE	ROLE OF THE GENE	YOUR GENOTYPE
ALPL	The enzyme which functions in an alkaline environment and is crucial for growth and development of bones and teeth, as it is involved in the process of mineralisation, which is the process of accumulation of calcium and phosphorus. It also influences the level of vitamin B6.	CC

VITAMIN B9

YOUR RESULT:

 LOWER LEVEL OF VITAMIN B9

ANALYSED GENE	ROLE OF THE GENE	YOUR GENOTYPE
MTHFR_1	Reduces 5,10-methylene-tetra-hydro-folate into methyl-tetra-hydro-folate and is, therefore, important for absorption of vitamin B9.	CT