Rejûvaskin® | Scar Heal
Advanced Skin Therapy

Scar Esthetique® Scar Crème

Description of Ingredients:

Dimethicone (Silicone). The unique fluid properties of silicone give it a great deal of slip, and in its various forms it can feel like silk on the skin, impart emolliency, and be a water-binding agent that holds up well, even when skin becomes wet. In other forms, it is also used extensively for wound healing and for improving the appearance of scars (Source: Journal of Wound Care, July 2000, pages 319–324).

Palmitoyl Oligopeptide. A synthetic protein that is a fragment of collagen combined with palmitic acid, to improve its stability and to enhance its affinity towards human skin. As with Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-3, one could look at Biopeptide-CL as a man-made precursor to collagen. Biopeptide-CL was developed through research to identify a substance that would behave similarly to retinoic acid but without its drawbacks. Palmitoyl Oligopeptide stimulates cell communication and then repairs related skin damage.

Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-7 is a synthetic peptide that is a fragment of immunoglobulin G that has been combined with palmitic acid to make it more lipophillic and thus enhance its affinity towards human skin. Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide was discovered through research to learn how to suppress the body's production of interleukins, particularly IL6, since these are the chemical messengers that trigger the body's acute inflammatory response. Inflammation is a function of immunity and is a protective response to injury or destruction of tissue. This is the body's way of walling off the injurious agent and the injured tissue. Under normal circumstances, very little IL6 is secreted and its secretion is strictly controlled. However, as we age this regulation system develops defects, and significant levels of IL6 appear in the plasma even when there is no inflammatory stimulus. This results in high levels of inflammatory proteins in the tissues and a loss of healing potential. Since UV radiation can increase IL6 production by five times, this process can significantly impact the skin.

Saccharomyces Lysate. Yeast is a source of beta-glucan, which is a good antioxidant. Yeasts are basically fungi that grow as single cells, producing new cells either by budding or fission (splitting). Because it reproduces well, Saccharomyces cerevisiae is the organism that is most widely used in biotechnology. Live yeast-cell derivatives have been shown to stimulate wound healing (Source: Archives of Surgery, May 1990, pages 641–646), but research about this is scant. Much of what is known about yeast's effects for skin concerns yeast's tissue -repair and protective properties (Source: Global Cosmetic Industry, November 2001, pages 12–13) or yeast's antioxidant properties (Source: Nature Genetics, December 2001, pages 426–434).

Arnica Montana Flower Extract. Extract from the plant Arnica montana. There is research showing that when arnica is taken orally before surgery it reduces inflammation and reduces bruising.

Allium Cepa (Onion) Bulb Extract. The onion bulb contains vitamin A, B and C, and protein. Properties are anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory.

Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride is an extract derived from coconut and considered a good emollient and thickening agent in cosmetics.

Glycerin. Also called glycerol; it is a moisturizer.

Ceteareth-20 functions as an emollient and emulsifier.

Cetyl Palmitate is an emollient that lubricants and conditions the skin's surface, helping it to appear softer and smoother. It is also used as a surfactant in shampoos, and as an emulsifier and thickening agent in various lotions and crèmes. It also helps add texture various makeup products. This ingredient is primarily used in personal care products such as facial moisturizer, foundation, lipstick, lip/eye liner, sunscreen, anti-aging treatment and concealer.

Cetyl Alcohol functions as an emollient and emulsifier.

Ascorbyl Palmitate. Stable and non-acidic form of vitamin C that is effective as an antioxidant (Source: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, September 1999, pages 661–665).

Squalane. Derived by plants it is a natural component of skin and is a good emollient that has antioxidant and immune-stimulating properties (Sources: Lancet Oncology, October 2000, pages 107–112; and Free Radical Research, April 2002, pages 471–477).

Retinyl Palmitate. Form of vitamin A. It is a combination of retinol (pure vitamin A) and palmitic acid. There is research showing it to be effective as an antioxidant and skin-cell regulator (Sources: European Journal of Medical Research, September 2001, pages 391–398; and Journal of Investigative Dermatology, September 1997, pages 301–305).

Pinus Pinaster Bark Extract (Pycnogenol) is an antioxidant derived from the bark of the French Maritime pine tree. There is a great deal of research on pycnogenol. There are studies supporting that pycnogenol is a potent antioxidant with strong free-radical-scavenging properties (Source: Free Radical Biology and Medicine, September 1999, pages 704–724).

Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea Butter) is a plant lipid that is used as an effective emollient.

Beta Carotene is an effective antioxidant (a single oxygen or "free radical" quencher) which helps the cells protect themselves against reactive oxygen compounds associated with environmental pollutants.

Ubiqionone (Coenzyme Q10) Studies have shown that Coenzyme Q10 (CoQ10) may have an effect on skin and the appearance of wrinkles (Sources: Biofactors, November 2005, pages 179–185; and Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology, March 2006, pages 30–38). There is also research showing that sun exposure depletes the presence of CoQ10 in the skin (Sources: Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2005, volume 125, number 4, pages 12–13; and Journal of Dermatological Science, August 2001, Supplement, pages 1–4). This is not surprising because many of the skin's components become diminished on exposure to the sun. The latest research suggests that topical application of CoQ10 has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects. As such, it is one of many helpful antioxidants for skin.

Algae Extract. Algae are very simple, chlorophyll-containing organisms in a family that includes more than 20,000 different known species. Algae extract is beneficial for skin, either as an emollient or source of antioxidants (Source: Journal of Agricultural Food Chemistry, February 2002, pages 840–845).

Copper Gluconate. Copper is an important trace element for human nutrition. The body needs copper to absorb and utilize iron, and copper is also a component of the powerful antioxidant enzyme superoxide dismutase. Copper supplements have been shown to increase superoxide dismutase levels in humans (Source: Healthnotes Review of Complementary and Integrative Medicine, www.healthnotes.com). The synthesis of collagen and elastin is in part related to the presence of copper in the body, and copper is also important for many other processes. For example, there is research showing that copper is effective for wound healing and as an antioxidant (Sources: British Journal of Dermatology, January 1999, pages 26–34; Journal of Clinical Investigation, November 1993, pages 2368–2376; Biomedical Research on Trace Elements, 2005, volume 16, number 4, pages 302–305; and Federation of European Biochemical Sciences Letter, October 1988, pages 343–346).

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Glucosamine. Data presented at 2006 American Academy of Dermatology Meeting uses first ever non-invasive imaging system to detect pigment changes, test glucosamine efficacy. A series of studies presented at the 64th American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) meeting indicates that a topical version of the supplement has effects on skin – with the particular ability to normalize pigment overproduction in skin cells damaged by UV radiation exposure. "While a great deal is known about glucosamine's safety profile and anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties, there have been few well-controlled studies on how these properties could be used to improve skin health," says Alexa Kimball, M.D., assistant professor of dermatology, Harvard Medical School, who supervised one of the studies presented at the AAD. "It is really gratifying to see this level of research and validation on a topical cosmetic application. These findings could impact the way dermatologists treat UV related skin damage."

Allantoin. By-product of uric acid extracted from urea and considered an effective anti-irritant.

Laminaria Japonica (Seaweed) Extract is classified as a skin protectant.

Vitis Vinifera (Grape) Seed Extract. Contains proanthocyanidins, which are very potent antioxidants, helpful for diminishing the sun's damaging effects and lessening free-radical damage (Sources: Current Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, June 2001, pages 187–200; and Toxicology, August 2000, pages 187–197). It has also been shown to have wound-healing properties (Source: Free Radical Biology and Medicine, July 2001, pages 38–42). There is no difference in the antioxidant potential among different types of grapes (Source: Journal of Agricultural Food Chemistry, April 2000, pages 1076–1080).

Bisabolol is an anti -irritant.

Chitosan. There is extensive research showing Chitosan can be effective in wound healing, as well as having antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties (Sources: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, November 2002, pages 1453–1459;Biomaterials, November 2001, pages 2959–2966; International Journal of Food Microbiology , March 2002, pages 65–72; Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, August 2001, pages 1047–1067; and British Journal of Plastic Surgery, October 2000, pages 601–606). See mucopolysaccharide.

Calendula Officinalis Flower Extract. Extract derived from the plant commonly known as pot marigold, research shows that it has antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties.

Sodium Hyaluronate (Hyaluronic Acid). Component of skin tissue that is used in skin -care products as a good water-binding and excellent moisturizing properties.

Phospholipids is a type of lipid (fat) composed of glycerol, fatty acids, and phosphate. Phospholipids act as an emollient are essential to the function of cell membranes by providing a stable surrounding structure.

Methylparaben is a preservative.

Steareth-2 is a synthetic surfactant.

Phytosphingosine is a long-chain, complex fatty alcohol that functions as a water-binding agent and also has preservative qualities. Its name is derived from the term sphingoid, coined in 1884 by chemist J. L. W. Thudichum because the way the molecules of this substance lined up reminded him of the riddle of the Sphinx. Research shows it is effective in regulating damaged or diseased epithelial cells. It seems this ingredient can also be a cell-communicating ingredient, albeit one that is best for compromised skin (Source: Journal of Investigative Dermatology, October 2003, pages 1135–1137).

Full List of Ingredients: Aqua (water), Dimethicone, Palmitoyl Oligopeptide, Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-7, Saccharomyces Lysate, Arnica Montana Flower Extract, Allium Cepa (Onion) Bulb Extract, Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride, Cetyl Palmitate, Glycerin, Ceteareth-20, Cetyl Alcohol, Ascorbyl Palmitate, Squalane, Retinyl Palmitate, Pinus Pinaster Bark Extract (Pycnogenol), Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea Butter), Beta-Carotene, Ubiquinone, Copper Gluconate, Glucosamine, Algae Extract, Vitis Vinifera (Grape) Seed Extract, Allantoin, Laminaria Japonica Extract (Seaweed), Bisabolol, Chitosan, Calendula Officinalis Flower Extract, Sodium Hyaluronate, Phospholipids, Methylparaben, Steareth-2, Phytosphingosine.

Rejûvaskin® | Scar Heal
Advanced Skin Therapy

Rejûvaskin® Advanced Skin Serum

Description of Ingredients:

Acetyl Hexapeptide-8. It is believed to inhibit the release of neurotransmitters and relax the facial muscles- thus reducing expression lines and wrinkles. You'll mostly find this ingredient in skin care products designed to combat the signs of aging, such as anti-aging treatment, facial moisturizer/lotion, concealer, eye cream and foundation.

Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride is an extract derived from coconut and considered a good emollient and thickening agent in cosmetics.

Methyl Gluceth-10 is a skin conditioning agent and humectant.

Copper Tripeptide 1 causes skin remodeling, rebuilds the skin's protective barrier, increases collagen and elastin, increases water-holding proteoglycans, rebuilds blood microcirculation, and activates the removal of skin proteins and scars.

Ubiquinone (CoQ10) is top on the list of antioxidants because it is more powerful than other known antioxidants. Ubiquinone is thought to penetrate the skin easily, and reduce free radical damage via its antioxidant properties. It is also been found to assist cells in building collagen and elastin, therefore reducing the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles. Ubiquinone also has properties that allow it to prevent or reduce oxidative damage to tissues, and may be more effective than Vitamin E at preventing this damage (The Mayo Clinic).

Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4 Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4 is a pentapeptide, synethsized chain protein created by linking five amino acid peptides. This chain creates a response in the dermis of the skin that stimulates collagen and elastin fibroblasts, developing fibronectin (FN) and glycosaminoglycans (GAG), according to research. Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4 is a small molecule that penetrates the skin easily and is structurally similar to the precursor of collagen type I. It is thought that pentapeptides can communicate with a cell and program it to do specific things, including repair work. Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4 is considered to be as effective against wrinkles as retinol, but less irritating. According to SmartSkinCare.com, One study found that Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4 was as effective as retinol in repairing sun-damaged skin but was devoid of side-effects. Most other studies showed at least some improvement in various objective and subjective measures of wrinkles."

Soluble Collagen is a type of protein found extensively throughout the body. It supports skin, internal organs, muscles, bone, and cartilage. There are more than 25 types of collagen that occur naturally in the body. Collagen works in tandem with elastin to give skin its texture, structure, and appearance. Sun damage (extrinsic aging) and aging (intrinsic aging) causes collagen in the skin to deteriorate. In any form, collagen is a good water-binding agent.

Thioctic Acid (Alpha Lipoic Acid) is an enzyme that, when applied topically on skin, can be a very good antioxidant. It is clear from the research that alpha lipoic acid is a potent antioxidant.

Sodium Hyaluronate (Hyaluronic Acid) is a component of skin tissue that is used in skin -care products as a good water-binding agent. The main function of the Hyaluronic Acid is separation and hydration, because it works as a structural component in the body and hold on to water. Hyaluronic Acid is in every tissue of our body and half of it is in the skin, it helps to keep a healthy and glowing appearance. The problem is that as we age we lose the ability to naturally produce this substance in our body. Topical HA is a very effective antiaging product. HA is a very important substance of our body and it has a major role in keeping the cellular health of skin.

Tocopherol, also known as Vitamin E, is one of the most well known and researched anti-oxidants.

Rosemarinis Officinalis Leaf Extract is an extract that can have antioxidant benefit for skin (Source: Journal of Agricultural Food Chemistry, October 1999, pages 3954–3962).

Cantella Asiatica Extract. Its active constituents are pentacyclic triterpenoids which have regulating and activating functions, acting on the collagen present in many organs. In skin, the major components are collagens type I and II. Skin aging is related mainly to a decrease in type I collagen levels, which also plays a major role in wound healing. Studies have shown that the main constituents of Centella asiatica (Asiatic acid, madecassic acid, and asiaticoside) increase collagen synthesis. In addition to stimulating the synthesis of collagen, it also improves tensile strength of the skin.

Camellia Oleifera Leaf Extract is also known as Japanese Green Tea, the leaf of this plant is an antioxidant. When applied topically, it helps to protect the skin from the effects of free radicals in the environment. The leaf is also known for its soothing properties.

Arnica Montana Flower Extract is an extract from the plant Arnica Montana. Arnica reduces inflammation and reduces discoloration. (Source: Archives of Facial and Plastic Surgery, January–February 2006, pages 54–59).

Ginkgo Biloba Extract. Research shows this potent antioxidant helps improve blood flow Sources: Medical Hypotheses, March 2006, pages 1152–1156; Journal of Burn Care and Rehabilitation, November–December 2005, pages 515–524; Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis, February 2005, pages 287–295; and Planta Medica, November 2004, pages 1052–1057).

Panex Ginsing Root Extract (Herb in the family Araliaceae, native to Asia). A small number of studies carried out on animals have shown that ginseng may have skin-healing benefits. (Sources: Journal of Korean Medical Science, December 2001, Supplemental, pages 38–41; and Cancer Letter, March 2000, pages 41–48. There is also in vitro research showing it can stimulate collagen production (Source: Journal of Ethnopharmacology, January 2007, pages 29–34).

Vitas Vinifera Seed Extract (Grape Seed Extract). Contains proanthocyanidins, which are very potent antioxidants, helpful for
diminishing the sun's damaging effects and lessening free-radical damage (Sources: Current Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, June 2001, pages 187–200; and Toxicology, August 2000, pages 187–197). It has also been shown to have wound-healing properties (Source: Free Radical Biology and Medicine, July 2001, pages 38–42). There is no difference in the antioxidant potential among different types of grapes (Source: Journal of Agricultural Food Chemistry, April 2000, pages 1076–1080).

Sea Whip Extract has anti-inflammatory properties.

Saccharum Officinarum (Sugar Cane) Extract is a skin conditioning agent.

Citrus Medica Limonum (Lemon) Fruit Extract is a skin conditioning agent.

Citrus Arantium Dulcis (Orange) Fruit Extract is a skin conditioning agent.

Pyrus Malus (Apple) Fruit Extract is a skin conditioning agent.

Camellia Sinensis Leaf Extract. The Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology (December 31, 2001) stated that the polyphenols "are the active ingredients in green tea and possess antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory properties. Current research also indicates that epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), an extract of tea, can prevent collagen breakdown and reduce UV damage to skin (Source: Journal of Dermatological Science, December 2005, pages 195–204).

Allantoin is an effective anti-irritant.

Butylene Glycol is a humectant that helps the skin and hair retain moisture.

Carbomer is a thickening agent.

Polysorbate 20. Polysorbate 20 is used in cosmetics and skin care products as a surfactant, emulsifier, and fragrance ingredient.

Glycerin. Attracts water to maintain the skin's homeostasis. There is also research indicating that the presence of glycerin in the intercellular layer helps other skin lipids do their jobs better (Sources: American Journal of Contact Dermatitis, September 2000, pages 165–169; and Acta Dermato-Venereologica, November 1999, pages 418–421). See intercellular matrix and natural moisturizing factor (NMF).

Polyacrylamide is a drying agent.

C13-14 Isoparaffin is an emollient.

Laureth-7 is an emulsifier and surfactant.

Propylene Glycol is a humectant.

Peg 12 Dimethicone is a skin conditioning agent.

Diazolidinyl Urea is a water-soluble preservative.

Methylparaben is a preservative.

Propylparaben is a preservative.

Rejûvaskin® Scar Heal
Advanced Skin Therapy

Full List of Ingredients: Water (Aqua), Acetyl Hexapeptide-8, Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride, Methyl Gluceth-10, Copper Tripeptide 1, Ubiquinone, Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4, Soluble Collagen, Thioctic Acid (Alpha Lipoic Acid), Sodium Hyaluronate, Tocopherol, Rosmarinus Officinalis Leaf Extract, Centella Asiatica Extract, Camellia Oleifera Leaf Extract, Arnica Montana Flower Extract, Ginkgo Biloba Leaf Extract, Panax Ginseng Root Extract, Vitis Vinifera (Grape) Seed Extract, Sea Whip Extract, Saccharum Officinarum (Sugar Cane) Extract, Citrus Medica Limonum (Lemon) Fruit Extract, Citrus Aurantium Dulcis (Orange) Fruit Extract, Pyrus Malus (Apple) Fruit Extract, Camellia Sinensis Leaf Extract, Allantoin, Butylene Glycol, Carbomer, Polysorbate 20, Glycerin, Polyacrylamide, C13-14 Isoparaffin, Laureth-7, Propylene Glycol, Peg 12 Dimethicone, Diazolidinyl Urea, Methylparaben, Propylparaben.

Rejûvaskin® | Scar Heal
Advanced Skin Therapy

Rejûvaskin® Eye Crème

Description of Ingredients:

Glycerin is a humectant.

Cetearyl Alcohol is a fatty alcohol used as an emollient, emulsifier, thickener, and carrying agent for other ingredients.

Dicetyl Phosphate is as surfactant and emulsifier.

Ceteth-10 Phosphate has conditioning and emulsifying properties.

Tridecyl Stearate is a thickening agent and emollient.

Neopentyl Glycol Dicaprylate/Dicaprate is a thickening agent and emollient.

Tridecyl Trimellitate is used as a skin-conditioning agent and thickening agent.

Glycosaminoglycans are a fundamental component of skin tissue, and are essentially a group of complex proteins.

Laminaria Digitata Extract is an extract of algae and acts as a skin conditioning agent and protectant.

Commiphora Mukul Resin Extract is skin conditioner.

Sodium Hyaluronate is the salt form of skin-identical ingredient hyaluronic acid, which can boost skin's moisture content and help prevent moisture loss.

Sucrose Palmitate is a natural emulsifier.

Caprylic/capric triglyceride is considered an excellent emollient and skin-repairing ingredient in cosmetics due to its mix of fatty acids that skin can utilize to repair its surface and resist moisture loss.

Glyceryl Linoleate is a nourishing emulsifier.

Tocopherol, also known as Vitamin E, is one of the most well known and researched anti-oxidants.

C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate is an emollient and thickening agent.

Tribehenin is also known as glyceryl tribehenate, and is a skin-conditioning agent that is a mixture of glycerin and behenic acid.

Ceramide 2 plays a key role in the establishment of the stratum corneum barrier function thus preventing transepidermal water loss to enhance skin moisturization.

PEG 10 Rapeseed Sterol is a surfactant.

Palmitoyl Oligopeptide is a synthetic protein, made up of a fragment of collagen and palmitic acid. The palmitic acid is used to make collagen more lipophillic and make it more compatible with the human skin.

Butylene Glycol is a humectant that helps the skin retain moisture.

Carbomer is a thickening agent that helps control the viscosity and flow of cosmetic products. It also helps distribute and suspend insoluble solids into liquid.

Polysorbate 20 is an emulsifier.

Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-7 is a synthetic peptide. It is believed to work by muting the effect of chemical messengers known as interleukins in the skin that trigger an inflammatory response

Saccharomyces/Xylinum Black Tea Ferment aids in the conditioning of the skin.

Leontopodium Alpinum (Edelweiss) Meristem Cell Culture aids in the conditioning of the skin.

Xanthan Gum is used as a thickening agent.

Palmitoyl Tripeptide-5 is a peptide that stimulates collagen synthesis; this complex helps to strengthen skin and reduce the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles.

Hydroxypropyl Cyclodextrin aids in the conditioning of the skin.

Palmitoyl Tripeptide-38 is skin conditioning agent.

Hesperidin Methyl Chalcone is found in citrus fruits like oranges and grapefruit and is often used to reduce dark circles under the eyes.

Steareth-20 functions primarily as a surfactant.

Dipeptide-2 is a skin conditioner.

Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-3 affects its biological activity by reducing the production of interleukin-6 (IL-6) by key skin cells, keratinocytes and fibroblasts.

Hydroxyethylcellulose is a gelling and thickening agent.

Sodium Polyacrylate is primarily used as a thickening agent because of its unique ability to absorb and hold onto water molecules.

Tetrasodium EDTA is a Chelating agent.

Sodium Hydroxide is used to modulate the pH of a product.

Citric Acid is an extract derived from citrus and used primarily to adjust the pH of products to prevent them from being too alkaline.

Propylene Glycol is a humectant.

Phenoxyethanol is a preservative.

Potassium Sorbate is a preservative.

Diazolidinyl Urea is a water-soluble preservative.

Methylparaben is a preservative.

Propylparaben is a preservative.

Full List of Ingredients: Glycerin, Cetearyl Alcohol, Dicetyl Phosphate, Ceteth-10 Phosphate, Tridecyl Stearate, Neopentyl Glycol Dicaprylate/Dicaprate, Tridecyl Trimellitate, Glycosaminoglycans, Laminaria Digitata Extract, Commiphora Mukul Resin Extract, Sodium Hyaluronate, Sucrose Palmitate, Caprylic/capric triglyceride, Glyceryl Linoleate, Tocopherol, C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate, Tribehenin, Ceramide 2, PEG 10 Rapeseed Sterol, Butylene Glycol, Palmitoyl Oligopeptide, Butylene Glycol, Carbomer, Polysorbate 20, Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-7, Saccharomyces/Xylinum Black Tea Ferment, Leontopodium Alpinum (Edelweiss) Meristem Cell Culture, Xanthan Gum, Palmitoyl Tripeptide-5, Hydroxypropyl Cyclodextrin, Palmitoyl Tripeptide-38, Hesperidin Methyl Chalcone, Steareth-20, Dipeptide-2, Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-3, Hydroxyethylcellulose, Sodium Polyacrylate, Tetrasodium EDTA, Sodium Hydroxide, Citric Acid, Propylene Glycol, Phenoxyethanol, Potassium Sorbate, Propylparaben, Methylparaben, Diazolidinyl Urea