Intrinsic (chronological) ageing (20%) and extrinsic (environmental) ageing (80%) in the skin consists of:

1. Epidermis:
   - Thickened stratum corneum dead cell layer
   - Thinner living epidermal layer (higher cell turn-over rate causes cells to shed off before maturation)

2. Dermis:
   - Reduced collagen formation
   - Increased collagen breakdown
   - Loss of dermal hydration
   - Loss of elasticity
   - Uneven distribution of melanocyte cells
   - Small broken veins due to chronic inflammation
   - Reduced oil secretion

The NF-κB family of messenger proteins control the genes associated with inflammation, ageing and disease. Activation of the NF-κB proteins happens through UV-radiation, pollution and chemical contact to the skin and old age. Previously there was no way of controlling the activation of the genes.

Thoclor Labs GF2 HOCl
Skin Rejuvenation

- NF-κB activated genes are blocked
- Effects of genes associated with inflammation, ageing and disease are cancelled
- No inflammation
- No disease activation
- Reversal of ageing
- Old skin reverts to young skin (the effect is reversible)
- Smoother skin, more tolerant skin, less wrinkles, better hydration, more even skin tone
- No more DNA repair protein (thus there are no DNA repair faults that happen during cell division)
- All skin cells start to function normally (collagen formation, melanin formation, elasticity)

Acne: reduces dead cell layer blocking the oil glands, regulates oil secretion, reduces inflammation, kills acne-forming bacteria

Pigmentation disorders: normalises melanocyte function, allows for wash-out of excess pigment

Rosacea: strong infection and inflammation control

Eczema: positive control of inflammation and itchiness in a large percentage of cases

Keratosis or sun spots
Skin redness

Other conditions that GF2 can impact

- No HOCl
- NF-κB not blocked
- Effects of activated genes not cancelled
- Inflammation
- Disease present (sun damage keratosis, slow healing of wounds, skin cancer)
- Continuous ageing = rough dry skin, wrinkling, uneven tone, intolerant to irritation, chronic inflammation, sunspots
- Continuous presence of DNA repair protein means that there are continuous faults developing in the replication of DNA
- No change in skin architecture, other than continued ageing

References: