



ACIDO AZELAICO



Azelaic is a type of dicarboxylic acid, which is obtained from cereal species, such as wheat, barley or rye.

It is therefore a natural acid. Due to its antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and depigmenting properties, it is used to treat some types of acne, improve blemishes, reduce redness in sensitive skin and refine skin texture.

- Azelaic acid acts on acne vulgaris, from mild to moderate, thanks to its anti-inflammatory and bactericidal action, it acts on the bacteria that causes acne (*P. acnes*), altering its pH. It also has antiseborrheic properties, helping to reduce excess sebum, common in oily skin and one of the factors in the development of acne. On the other hand, azelaic acid also has keratolytic properties, that is, it helps to reduce the thickening of the skin, favoring that the pores are not clogged.

- Its anti-inflammatory properties and its good tolerance on sensitive skin make it an effective ingredient for treating the imperfections caused by rosacea. Azelaic acid reduces the swelling and redness that this skin disease causes, as well as other lesions, such as pimples.

- On the other hand, azelaic acid also stands out for its antioxidant and depigmenting properties, by inhibiting the enzyme tyrosinase, responsible for the production of melanin (which, when activated, causes dark spots on the skin). It is used, above all, to treat pigmentations such as melasma.

What skin is azelaic acid recommended for?

The great advantage of azelaic acid over other acids is its excellent tolerance. Although it also works by exfoliating, it is very gentle, and is therefore an ingredient that can be used by all skin types, including sensitive ones. Another of its advantages is that it can be used by pregnant or lactating women, without risk.

Of course, in hypersensitive skin, it is advisable to start using it on alternate days and see how it reacts.

It is usually used in concentrations between 4 and 20% (by prescription from 10%). So in dermocosmetic products it will always be a concentration of 10% at most.



PROTEOGLYCANS

A radiant complexion is associated with beauty. The distribution of pigment, melanin, and skin texture vary according to health status and age. An irregular coloration is an indicator of the age of the skin, since aging is associated with the presence of spots. The difference in skin color is mainly due to the presence of melanin, a pigment that protects against external aggressions, such as UV rays.

GlycosAminoGlicanos notably illuminate the complexion while fully respecting the natural characteristics and health of the skin. GAGs are an essential part of this extra-cellular matrix, it gives support to collagen and elastin fibers which give elasticity and resistance to the skin.

They bring luminosity and vitality to the skin, immediately giving it a radiant and healthy appearance. It improves the texture and elasticity of the skin, homogenizes the color and minimizes wrinkles and expression lines.

It allows to recover the luminosity and light lost as a result of the passage of time (chronological aging), improper exposure to UV rays (photoaging), as well as numerous aggressions to which our skin is exposed on a daily basis (pollution, cold, tobacco, poor diet, lack of sleep, stress,...).

With continued treatment, it evens out skin tone and reduces unwanted pigmentation. It increases the firmness, smoothness and elasticity that the skin of the face loses as a result of the passage of time and the various aggressions to which it is exposed, since by stimulating the synthesis of collagen it contributes to regenerating the dermal matrix or skin tissue. support.