



The body naturally produces a pigment known as melanin through specialized cells known as melanocytes.

A person's genes determine how much melanin the body makes naturally. The production of melanin in the skin does not occur in fixed amounts.

Cells often produce more melanin in response to the environment or internal conditions in the body. When the skin is exposed to ultraviolet radiation from the sun, the melanocytes increase their production activities, causing the skin to tan. Repeated exposure to the sun can result in a permanent increase in melanin production in spots on the skin, causing small freckles and large sun spots.

The hormonal changes that occur in the body during pregnancy can also stimulate melanin production, leading to a discoloration on the face that is known as melasma or chloasma. The overproduction of melanin caused by inflammation and hormonal activity decreases over time, resulting in a gradual fading of dark skin.

GLYCOLIC ACID

Glycolic acid is part of a group of acids that come from grapes, apples, oranges, and sugar cane. Of all of them, this acid is the one with the lowest molecular weight, so it is easier and faster to penetrate the skin layers.



Suitable for all skin types. Glycolic acid is an exfoliating treatment that brings splendor to the skin. It allows to eliminate dead cells, softens and accelerates the regeneration of the skin. Glycolic acid allows you to remove all dead skin cells gently and without damaging it. Prevents the formation of skin blemishes.

Helps make skin blemishes disappear and achieve the perfect even tone.

Treatment with a high concentration of A.H.A that brings luminosity to the skin.

Prevents the formation of unsightly skin marks. Also suitable for skin with blackheads. Improves oily and acne skin. Very effective for skin with impurities or large pores.

LACTIC ACID

Lactic acid is an alpha hydroxy acid used as a softener, exfoliator, and anti-aging chemical. It has been used since the time of Cleopatra, who as legend has it, bathed in sour milk (lactic acid) to keep her skin soft and smooth. In cosmetics it is used for its depigmenting properties, by descaling the skin layer that turns off our skin. Anti-stain treatments, especially those caused by sun damage, often use lactic acid. With this exfoliation more powerful than that of other AHAs, lactic acid improves the texture of the skin and its luminosity. Lactic acid stimulates the synthesis of collagen and elastin -present in the structure of the skin-, by achieving a deeper penetration into the layers of the skin where they are, improving its structure and ensuring that the skin does not lose water.

TRANEXAMIC ACID

Tranexamic acid is a relatively new treatment for melasma. Tranexamic acid has the ability to inhibit plasmin and has melanogenic properties, that is, the ability to darken the skin, which would be inhibited by tranexamic acid. Tranexamic acid has been shown to be effective in treating melasma.



KOJIC ACID

Kojic acid is a natural product resulting from the fermentation process of Japanese sake made with rice wine. Kojic Acid acts on melanocytes, inhibiting melanin synthesis by blocking the transformation of L-TYROSINE, the precursor amino acid of Melanin. Its

powerful whitening action is completed with a moderate antibiotic effect. The most effective solutions are those that combine Kojic acid with Glycolic. This acid is somewhat different from AHAs and BHAs. It is produced by species of fungi, such as penicillin, acetobacter, and aspergillus. In addition to its skin-lightening abilities, kojic acid is classified as an antioxidant. Some dermatologists recommend the use of moderate concentrations of Kojic acid to address acne blemishes, which are often caused by bacterial infections in the pores.