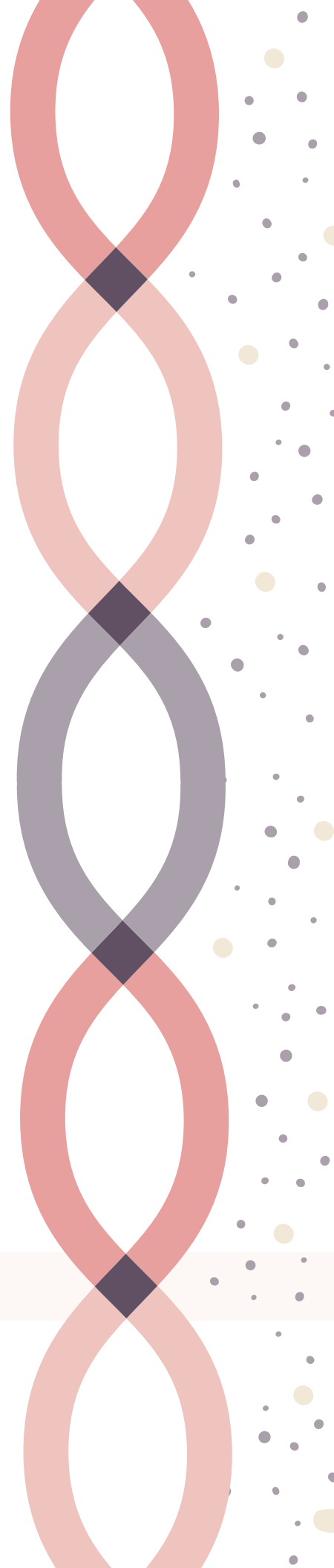




The art of beauty, down to a science.

DNA TEST RESULTS





Genetic Beauty™

Heather, your DNA test results are in!

These are the products recommended for you based on your genetics.



Antioxidant Anti-Aging Serum - Our Antioxidant Anti-Aging Serum combats free radical damage by combining potent antioxidants with Genetic Beauty's own Proprietary Blend of super-ingredients. It has been formulated to help create a healthy glow, leaving skin free of damaging toxins and environmental stressors. Packed with antioxidants, it works to improve the appearance of your skin's elasticity, texture, and tone.

Antioxidant Dietary Supplement - This powerful, antioxidant-rich supplement combines essential fatty acids, vitamins, and nutrients to boost the skin's elasticity from the inside out. This exclusive formula works hard to protect skin from free radical damage, which promotes a healthier, more even skin tone. Vitamin B3 works to minimize pores and redness, creating a smoother, more glowing complexion. Paired with our Antioxidant Serum, you get one powerful, age-erasing duo.

[SHOP NOW](#)

Complete your skincare regimen:

First, choose a cleanser



Add the optional Spot Corrector to brighten skin.



Finish with our ultra-hydrating Moisturizer for flawless skin



GET READY TO...

Know the Skin You're In™



Genetics & Skincare

In a world full of billions of people, there is only one YOU. You have a genetic code that is unique to you that determines your physical traits and features. The design of your genetic code tells the beautiful story of what makes you who you are!

Our bodies house between 20,000 and 25,000 different genes. These genes control how our cells make proteins, which in turn, affects the entire human body. Over time, the physical effects of aging begin to appear and become more and more noticeable. There are several factors that determine how our skin ages, but none play a bigger role than genetics. This explains why some of us may start seeing wrinkles in our early 20's, and others, a decade or more later.

Even though we can't stop time or change our genes, we can take advantage of modern technology and genetic research which now enables us to better understand our skin and customize highly effective skincare plans that can lead to the best results genetically

possible. Knowing your skin's genetic code can help you understand which of its traits are optimal and where you could use a little extra support to prevent and slow the signs of aging.

In fact, published studies suggest that personalizing a skincare routine based on this information is more than twice as effective as guessing what products and ingredients your skin needs!

Our Genetic Beauty DNA test currently checks 107 SNPs within your genes. SNP (pronounced "snip") is short for single nucleotide polymorphism and is essentially a variant in your DNA. Our genetic code is made up of a sequence of base pairs and an SNP is a singular base pair variation among individuals. SNPs are very common and are inherited from our parents. These variants can affect the operation of our genes which can change the structures and functions of the entire body.

How to Read Your Report

This Genetic Beauty DNA report is broken down into 5 categories:



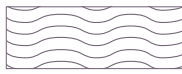
CATEGORY 1:
Fine Lines
& Wrinkles



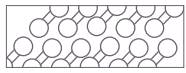
CATEGORY 2:
Pigmentation &
Sun Protection



CATEGORY 3:
Skin Inflammation
& Sensitivity



CATEGORY 4:
Skin Elasticity &
Collagen Quality



CATEGORY 5:
Antioxidant
Protection

Within each category, there are subcategories that describe specific skin traits and/or conditions. For example, under the category of "Fine Lines & Wrinkles", there are 3 subcategories: Youthfulness, Photoaging, and Dry Skin.

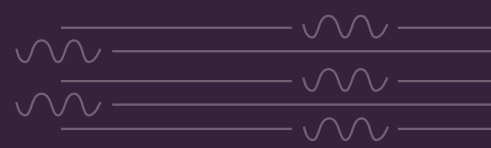
Each subcategory contains a description of the genes we analyze and how they can affect your skin.

Utilizing our proprietary genetic algorithm, a score is then calculated for each subcategory. This score falls into one of three potential tiers, which we refer to as "levels of support". These levels are:

- **IDEAL** – the genes analyzed do not have any abnormal variations. Additional support will still help but genetically there are no variants.
- **SOME SUPPORT NEEDED** – the genes analyzed do carry some variants that could affect your skin.
- **MAX SUPPORT NEEDED** – the genes analyzed carry multiple variants that are likely to affect your skin.

Your level, or score, in each subcategory indicates the amount of support your skin would benefit from based on the genetic strengths and weaknesses of your code. As an example, let's say that your genes have a "Max Support Needed" score in the Youthfulness subcategory. This level indicates that your skin will need outside help in order to look as youthful as possible. Each subcategory also contains tips, tricks, and/or recommendations on how to enjoy a more youthful appearance based on your results.

CATEGORY 1:
FINE LINES & WRINKLES



Wrinkles happen when there's a breakdown in collagen and/or damage at a cellular level. They can be caused by a variety of factors, ranging from genetics and hormones to chronological age and sun damage, and more. Wrinkles range in severity from just a few fine lines to deep and noticeable creases in the skin. Wrinkling typically starts around age 30 and gets more progressive with age.



YOUTHFULNESS

Youthfulness is characterized as "the perceived age of skin". Traits that affect the youthful appearance of your skin can include fine lines, crow's feet, forehead lines, and wrinkles. Having genes that favor youthfulness is why some people appear younger than others of the same age. Although mostly determined by genetics, lifestyle factors can speed up the aging process, causing you to appear older than you really are. Multiple risk alleles in the genes ROR2, CDK10, EVI5, COLEC12, and MC1R are associated with looking younger than you are and we've looked at 11 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Your genes do not carry the variants that can naturally lead to younger-looking skin. Now for the good news! With proper care and support, you can still achieve a more youthful appearance. Now that we know your skin and genetics, here are some effective solutions that will help your skin look as young and vibrant as possible.

Solutions: Limit external factors such as ultraviolet exposure, alcohol abuse, and smoking. Drink at least 8 glasses of water a day, get plenty of sleep, and avoid sun exposure. Always wear sunscreen of at least 50 SPF. Don't use products containing skin-stripping sulfates and avoid eating sugar, as it causes inflammation and can age the skin. Stress causes you to look older as well, so reduce stress by adding meditation, yoga, or walking in nature to your exercise routine.

PHOTOAGING

Photoaging is the result of exposure to ultraviolet (UV) rays and external factors such as gravity or smoking. Internal factors, like genetics, can also affect how skin reacts to external factors, increasing the effects of photoaging in certain people. Different types of skin respond differently to tanning, increasing the likelihood of sunspots or freckles. Vitamins and nutrition can increase collagen production and boost the skin's natural ability to repair damage from external factors. Multiple risk alleles in the genes STXBP5L and MC1R are associated with photoaging and we've looked at 4 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Your genes do carry a few of the variants that may lead to premature aging of your skin. But guess what? Now that we know which risk alleles are contained in your genes, we can develop an effective skincare routine for you that will lead to more healthy and reparative skin.

Solutions: Wear a sunscreen of at least 30 SPF every day to help protect your skin from the signs of photoaging. Wear large-brimmed hats and protective clothing. Avoiding the sun is your best chance at preventing photoaging.

DRY SKIN

Dry skin is characterized by rough, itchy skin where peeling and small cracks can occur. Dry Skin can accelerate photoaging and is caused by changes in weather, extreme temperatures, frequent bathing, (which washes away vital oils from healthy skin) poor diet, and even certain medical conditions. Multiple risk alleles in the gene FLG are associated with dry skin and we've looked at 7 SNPs within this gene. The product of the FLG gene is a protein that helps the skin form a barrier against the environment, as well as helping the skin self-moisturize to stay hydrated.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Great news! You do not carry any of the risk alleles within the FLG gene that contribute to having naturally dry skin. If you still experience dry skin, it's likely due to external sources such as medications, low humidity, or a vitamin deficiency.

Solutions: Water makes up 65% of your body, so staying hydrated really helps skin look and feel its best. Drink 8-10 glasses of water a day to maintain healthy skin.

Ingredients for Fine Lines & Wrinkles Support

Vitamins A & E

Hyaluronic Acid
 Vitamin B3

Resveratrol
 Green Tea

Fruit Stem Cells



PIGMENTATION & SUN PROTECTION

Our bodies are built to make good use of sunlight. Sunlight helps our skin make Vitamin D. When your skin cells are exposed to sunlight, there's a photochemical process that helps break down UV rays before they can do any major damage.



TANNING

Tanning is the process of the skin producing melanin after exposure to UV rays, either by exposure to the sun or by artificial tanning, resulting in increased pigmentation. Each person responds differently to tanning, based on their DNA, which can result in both positive and negative effects on skin health. People with fair skin who have difficulty tanning are at higher risks of sunburn, sun spots, wrinkles, folate loss, and melanoma, while people who tan more easily are at risk of vitamin D deficiency. Multiple risk alleles in the genes TYR, MC1R, IRF4, HERC2, GAS8, LOC105374875, CPNE7, SLC45A2, CPNE7, AFG3L1P, EXOC2, NCOA6, and SLC45A5 are associated with tanning and we've looked at 29 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

No one likes getting sunburned. You most likely have noticed a tendency to burn easily from UV exposure either through tanning or after a day at the beach. Finding multiple risk alleles in the genes we tested tells us that melanin is not being created fast enough to provide you with adequate protection from harmful ultraviolet radiation. Armed with this knowledge, we can provide accepted guidelines for how to care for your skin. Overexposure to UV rays can lead to things like skin aging and wrinkles, but more seriously, it can lead to DNA damage and melanoma.

Solutions: Sunscreen, sunscreen, sunscreen! With your DNA traits, it's important to always wear sunscreen of at least 50 SPF, even in the winter months. Wear wide-brimmed hats and protective clothing when going outside. Avoid going in the sun between the hours of 10:00 am – 2:00 pm, when the damaging rays from the sun are at their strongest.

FRECKLES

Freckles are harmless, hyperpigmented spots that commonly appear on the face, neck, chest, and arms. Freckles are a result of increased melanin production in the skin. They typically appear early in childhood and diminish with age, but they can also get darker during the warmer months when skin is exposed to the sun. Freckles are typically associated with fair skin, reduced tanning response, and a higher likelihood of sunburn and sunspots later in life. Multiple risk alleles in the genes TYR, MC1R, IRF4, and LOC105374875 are associated with freckling and we've looked at 8 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

The 8 SNPs we analyzed in your genes do contain a few of the risk alleles that make it more likely for freckles to appear on your skin. Maybe you have had some cute freckling since childhood and you might tend to notice freckles appear or darken with increased UV exposure. They are harmless and some people love having them, while others choose to lighten the shade of their freckles.

Solutions: Using products and supplements containing antioxidants is a great way to help your body fight free radical damage and keep your skin looking younger, longer. Avoid tanning beds and direct sun exposure to reduce the occurrence of freckles. Always wear a sunscreen of at least 30 SPF.

SUNSPOTS

Sunspots are pigmented spots that range in size and can appear light yellow to brown. They're typically found on areas with the most sun exposure, such as the face, arms, and back of the hands. Women are more susceptible to sunspots and the frequency increases over age 50. Multiple risk alleles in the genes IRF4, MC1R and MC1R are associated with sunspots and we've looked at 11 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Great News! You do not carry the risk alleles typically associated with the development of sunspots! You naturally are well-protected against them. However, as we age and our skin continues to be exposed to the sun, they can still appear.

Solutions: A diet high in antioxidants, both through consuming fresh fruits and vegetables and by adding supplements, can go a long way in fighting the free radical damage that can lead to sunspots.

Ingredients for Pigmentation and Sun Protection Support

Kojic Acid
Resveratrol

Niacinamide
Vitamin C

Fruit Stem Cells
CoQ10

Vitamin E



Sensitivity and inflammation damage the outer layers of the skin, resulting in premature aging and tired-looking skin. Untreated trauma can lead to even more issues. Understanding your specific sensitivities helps to avoid these issues, keeping your skin from experiencing unnecessary stress and visible signs of aging.



CONTACT DERMATITIS

Contact Dermatitis (CD) is the most common work-related skin disease. CD can be caused by an allergic reaction, (ACD); or chemical or other irritation, (ICD). Age and gender can affect this condition, but there are also certain genetic variations that make some people more prone to CD. Your genetics influence how long you can remain exposed to an irritant before developing a reaction. Multiple risk alleles in the genes VCAM1 and FLG are associated with contact dermatitis and we've looked at 3 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

You do carry some of the risk alleles that increase the likelihood of a negative reaction or irritation from exposure to certain chemicals or allergens.

Solutions: Avoiding harsh chemicals in laundry detergents, shampoos, and cleaning agents such as bleach and rubbing alcohol can help avoid symptoms. Finding out about allergens can help reduce symptoms. People are often unaware of common allergies to things like nickel, medications, certain preservatives in cosmetics and personal care products, certain types of animals, airborne allergies, and allergies to certain foods. Wearing clothing made with natural fibers, like cotton, can help prevent skin irritation. Don't pick or scratch at irritated skin. Try to apply a gentle moisturizer instead.

ACNE

Acne is a common skin condition caused by clogged hair follicles. The severity ranges from person to person, but can often cause deep scarring and emotional distress. Teens often experience acne, but even some adults continue to experience it throughout their lives. Multiple risk alleles in the genes C11orf49, LOC107985745, TNF, and IL4R are associated with acne and we've looked at 5 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Your genes do carry some of the risk alleles typically associated with an increased likelihood of acne. Knowing this, there are multiple things that you can do to protect against it and help keep your skin clear!

Solutions: Washing your face twice a day can cut down on excess oil production, and wash away dirt and contaminants, helping to keep your skin free from breakouts. Keeping your makeup brushes and sponges clean by washing them with a gentle cleanser can help reduce the spread of bacteria, and reduce flare-ups.

ECZEMA

Eczema, or atopic dermatitis (AD), is a chronic inflammatory skin disease that manifests on the skin as a red rash on the inside of knees and elbows, and persistent itching. It can also cause trouble sleeping, and emotional distress. AD can begin as early as infancy, affecting 15-30% of children and 5-10% of adults. Multiple risk alleles in the genes IL13, ZNF365, TNXB, IL18R1, TMEM232, PBX2, RTEL1, LOC105375015, C6orf10, OVOL1, CLEC16A, GLB1, and FLG are associated with eczema and we've looked at 23 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Great News! The SNPs we analyzed in your genes do not carry multiple risk alleles that would put you at an increased genetic risk for developing eczema.

Solutions: Using products and detergents without dyes, fragrances, or harsh chemicals can help to prevent conditions like Eczema from occurring.

Skin Inflammation & Sensitivity continued on next page...



ROSACEA

Rosacea is a condition that causes frequent, and often painful, patches of inflammation, redness, and bumps affecting almost every area of the face. Rosacea usually begins to appear around age 10 and is experienced by nearly 10% of people in the world. Rosacea can also occasionally cause emotional distress. Stress has been shown to be a trigger, as well as some environmental factors, such as heat and sun exposure. Multiple risk alleles in the genes HERC2 and IRF4 are associated with Rosacea and we've looked at 3 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Your genes do carry multiple risk alleles for rosacea in the SNPs we have analyzed. You may have experienced or could experience the onset of rosacea. There is something you can do! Knowing you are genetically predisposed to experience this skin condition, you can take certain steps for treatment and prevention.

Solutions: Meditation, yoga, reading, spending time in nature, and relaxing before bed are great ways to reduce stress and help avoid bothersome skin conditions. The sun can cause inflammation and redness, so always protect your skin by wearing protective clothing and using a sunscreen of at least 50 SPF. Protecting your skin from wind and cold can help prevent certain conditions. Using a silk or acrylic scarf works best. Avoid using wool around your face. Try to keep cool while exercising. Lower your intensity, or turn up the A/C while you work out. Try draping a cool towel around your neck to help keep your temperature down. Have cool water on hand and hydrate often.

GENERALIZED PSORIASIS

Generalized Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory condition that can affect the skin and joints. It causes raised, inflamed skin with white scales. Psoriasis causes both physical and psychological challenges, including visible disfigurement, disability, and oftentimes, even depression. Certain factors can worsen the effects, such as scratching, certain medications, infections, cold temperatures, and ultraviolet exposure. Multiple risk alleles in the genes HLA-C, IL12B, IL13, IL23R, TNFAIP3, and TNIP1 are associated with psoriasis and we've looked at 7 SNP's within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Your genes do carry some of the risk alleles typically associated with the onset of generalized psoriasis. Armed with this information, there are several steps you can take to reduce and/or prevent the onset of Generalized Psoriasis.

Solutions: Maintaining a healthy diet and consistent exercise can help to keep Psoriasis from occurring, or flaring up. Eating antioxidant-rich foods such as fresh fruits and vegetables, Omega-rich foods like fish, and healthy sources of fat like olive oil, seeds, and nuts are a great way to help maintain healthy skin. Avoid drinking alcohol to prevent flare-ups.

Ingredients for Skin Inflammation and Sensitivity Support

Aloe Vera
Chamomile Extract

Cucumber Extract
Fruit Stem Cells

Resveratrol
Green Tea

Vitamin E



Healthy collagen levels play a significant role in youthful skin since collagen makes up approximately 75% of your skin's composition. While collagen production naturally occurs throughout your life, the quality and quantity vary, and the collagen you naturally produce starts to diminish as you age. Young skin has the ability to maintain skin flexibility; after approximately age 40, skin elasticity starts to decline due to a group of enzymes called MMPs. MMPs can increase structural damage to the skin and create imbalances, leading to unstable collagen support for skin and structure.



SAGGING EYELIDS

Sagging eyelids are part of the aging process and are caused by a loss of elastic fibers and a decrease in collagen production, sagging eyelids are mostly determined by your genetics. However it is usually only a cosmetic concern, although in severe cases it can affect the ability to see clearly. Multiple risk alleles in the genes FARS2, ATP8A1 and SMYD3 are associated with sagging eyelids and we've looked at 6 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Your genes do carry multiple risk alleles for developing sagging eyelids. You may have experienced or could experience sagging eyelids. Now for the good news! Knowing you are genetically predisposed to this, you can choose to take certain steps for treatment and prevention.

Solutions: Getting plenty of beauty sleep can improve the look of tired eyes. Lack of sleep can create bags under your eyes, a dull complexion, and an overall look of fatigue. Sleeping on your back can help to prevent the tugging and stretching of the fragile skin around your eyes while you sleep. Using topicals and supplements containing collagen can help. Adding collagen powder to your diet can increase collagen production and help to firm and tighten skin.

CELLULITE

Cellulite refers to the bumpy appearance of skin due to uneven fibrous tissue and fat build-up underneath the upper skin layers. Cellulite mainly appears on the thighs, hips, and buttocks, and is present in about 85% of women over the age of 20. Genetic predisposition, hormonal changes, gender, ethnicity, age, and weight changes contribute to the possibility of developing cellulite. Certain anti-cellulite creams, weight-loss diets, and some spa treatments can be beneficial in treating cellulite. Multiple risk alleles in the genes ACE and HIF1A are associated with cellulite and we've looked at 2 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Your ACE and HIF1A genes do carry some of the risk alleles typically associated with the development of cellulite. This is very common and the good news is, there are several steps you can take to reduce, slow, and/or prevent it.

Solutions: Being dehydrated can make cellulite more visible. Water flushes the body and helps to remove stored toxins that contribute to cellulite. Stay hydrated to reduce the appearance of cellulite. Dry brushing is a technique that is said to stimulate both blood flow and the lymphatic system. It can help remove dead skin and stimulate new cell growth, as well as decreasing the appearance of cellulite.

STRETCH MARKS

Stretch Marks appear initially as red or purple lines on the skin, then later fade to white lines. Stretching of the skin due to weight gain, hormonal changes, and/or pregnancy can cause stretch marks. Certain conditions can also cause stretch marks, including Cushing Syndrome, Marfan Syndrome, Diabetes, and long-term systemic or topical steroid use. Multiple risk alleles in the genes ELN, HMCN1, SRPX, and TMEM18 are associated with stretch marks and we've looked at 4 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Great news! The 4 SNPs we analyzed in your ELN, HMCN1, SRPX, and TMEM18 genes do not carry multiple risk alleles that would put you at an increased genetic risk of developing stretch marks. Remember, stretch marks occur naturally in the majority of women due to either weight fluctuations, hormonal changes, and/or pregnancy.

Solutions: Keeping your skin hydrated by drinking enough water and using a quality moisturizer daily will help keep your skin soft and healthy.

Skin Elasticity & Collagen Quality continued on next page...



Skin Elasticity & Collagen Quality continued...

COLLAGEN BREAKDOWN

Damaging UV rays from sun exposure can lead to a breakdown in collagen production, which can damage collagen fiber and cause an abnormal build-up of elastin. UV rays also damage the upper layers of the skin, causing it to rebuild incorrectly, forming wrinkles. Genes that help in cell repair can slow down this process, preventing premature wrinkles. Risk alleles in the gene MMP1 are associated with collagen breakdown.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Your MMP1 gene does carry the risk alleles typically associated with collagen breakdown and abnormal build-up of elastin. But have no fear! Knowing that you are at an increased genetic risk of experiencing wrinkles and other skin conditions as you age due to the breakdown of collagen, there are specific things you can do to manage this and help your skin look even younger and healthier.

Solutions: Hyaluronic acid is an important compound for collagen in the skin. It is found in foods rich in amino acids, such as beans and root vegetables. Adding it to your skin and your diet can significantly help to increase collagen production. Eating a diet rich in antioxidants and adding supplements can help the collagen in your body be able to do its job. Harsh weather, pollution, sun exposure, and environmental toxins can damage the skin. If you live in a heavily-polluted area, avoid being outside for long periods of time. Stress increases inflammation in the body and on the skin. Meditation, yoga, reading, spending time in nature, and relaxing before bed are great ways to reduce stress.

GLYCATION

Glycation happens when sugar molecules are chemically linked to proteins, like collagen and elastin, as well as lipids and nucleic acids in skin cells. These glycation byproducts are referred to as Advanced Glycation End-products (AGEs), and they are largely to blame for skin's accelerated aging and inflammation, which can lead to sagging, cracked, and thinning skin. AGEs increase with age and become more harmful if UV exposure is also present. Glycation stress, and subsequent skin aging, may be reduced by managing levels of blood glucose, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and triglycerides by maintaining a healthy diet. Multiple risk alleles in the genes AGER and GLO1 are associated with glycation and we've looked at 3 SNPs within these genes.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Your AGER and/or GLO1 genes do carry some of the risk alleles typically associated with glycation and the skin conditions that occur due to this process. Remember, as we age, all human skin will experience some sagging, cracking, and thinning. Knowing that you may be at a slightly increased risk of experiencing these conditions due to glycation, there are multiple steps you can take to treat, reduce, and delay their development and keep your skin looking young and healthy.

Solutions: Sugar causes inflammation, and inflammation produces enzymes that break down the collagen and elastin in the skin, leading to wrinkles and sagging skin. Decreasing sugar intake can assist with making sure your skin stays young-looking. Many foods, like white bread, white rice, and white potatoes, break down quickly in the body, spiking blood sugar levels. Choose foods that take the body more time to break down, such as nuts, lean meats, vegetables, and grains.

Ingredients for Skin Elasticity & Collagen Quality Support

Collagen Peptides
Hyaluronic Acid

Antioxidants
Bisabolol

Retinol
Resveratrol

Green Tea
CoQ10



ANTIOXIDANT PROTECTION



Oxidation is when the skin's natural defense system gets weaker, losing its ability to fight the damage caused by free radicals. Oxidation is a natural process, which takes place all the time in nature. Without oxygen, life would not be possible and every living cell needs oxygen in order to produce energy and build proteins. However, the very same oxygen combines with other molecules, causing wear and tear and destruction of healthy cells. As a result, the skin looks dull and aged.



ANTIOXIDANT PROTECTION



Antioxidant Protection is our body's natural ability to detoxify and counteract harmful agents like ultraviolet (UV) rays, environmental pollutants, and toxins produced by the body. Oxidative stress occurs when the antioxidation response is weakened and is a major factor in skin aging. Oxidative stress breaks down collagen, alters cell regeneration, and causes DNA damage that triggers skin inflammation. Foods containing antioxidants like tocopherols, polyphenols, aloe vera, red ginseng, coenzyme Q10, lycopene, carotenoids, vitamin E and vitamin C, are beneficial in preventing the UV damage-causing oxidative stress. Multiple risk alleles in the genes GPX1, NQO1, SOD2, CAT, MT2A, TXN2, NOS2, NOS3, NOS4, and GPX4 are associated with your body's antioxidant response and we've looked at 13 SNP's within these genes.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

The 13 SNPs we analyzed in your genes do carry multiple risk alleles associated with the body's inability to effectively detoxify and counteract harmful agents. Remember, we all experience some oxidative stress due to aging and UV exposure. Knowing that your body may have some genetic limitations in its ability to detoxify and counteract harmful agents, there are multiple steps you can take to strengthen your antioxidation process and enjoy younger, healthier-looking skin.

Solutions: Eating foods high in antioxidants, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, can help fight off free radicals in your body and on your skin, keeping you looking younger, longer. A diet high in sugar, fat, and alcohol may contribute to free radical production. Sleep is critical in maintaining balance in all of your body systems. Getting enough sleep helps you not only look better, but it helps you feel and perform better as well.

Studies show that overeating can keep your body in a state of oxidative stress. Space out your meals, and eat smaller portions. Stress increases inflammation in the body, and on the skin. Meditation, yoga, reading, spending time in nature, and relaxing before bed are great ways to reduce stress. Water containing heavy metals can increase oxidative stress. Drink filtered water, but avoid soft plastic bottles. Use a metal or glass water bottle.

Ingredients for Antioxidant Protection Support

Antioxidants
Beta Glucans

Fruit Stem Cells
Curcumin

Omega 3
Grape Seed Oil

Resveratrol
Green Tea





You just discovered powerful information about your genetics and what your skin really needs!

Now that you know your skin, what's the next step? It's time to give you that natural, healthy glow you've always dreamed of. We have developed the most effective skincare regimen on the market today, and it's just for YOU!

Here at Genetic Beauty, we are leading the research and development of genetics-based skincare products. As the science continues to advance it will open doors to new information about your skin and health, and we will be right there with accompanying products and programs.

As we grow, we will be able to provide you with insights about your health and wellness, using the DNA sample you already provided. You will not need to purchase a new DNA test or provide another sample to receive this life-changing information. We will provide you with unique insights into how your body works, not just your skin...so stay tuned for updates from us as these new reports become available.

If you're interested in hosting a party to earn these amazing products for free or if you would like information about joining our Genetic Beauty family as an Ambassador, reach out to your Ambassador. Their contact information is below and they would be happy to help you get started!



Remember!

Take a "before" photo before you begin your new skincare routine. We're always holding contests for free products and other prizes. We can't wait to see your beautiful skin the way nature intended!

@geneticbeautyofficial #geneticbeauty #knowtheskinyourein

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Become a GB Perks Member & save 10%!

<consultant unique web address>