



Kensing Plant-based  
Vitamin E

# High-purity Plant-based Vitamin E for Skin Health

## RRR- $\alpha$ -tocopherol is:

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2X more biologically active  
than synthetic vitamin E

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One of the most powerful oil-soluble  
natural antioxidants and free  
radical scavengers

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A skin cell protectant against  
**oxidative damages** and **oxy-aging**  
caused by the **exposome**  
(UV radiation, pollution)



# Vitamin E Stereochemistry & Efficiency of Natural vs. Synthetic

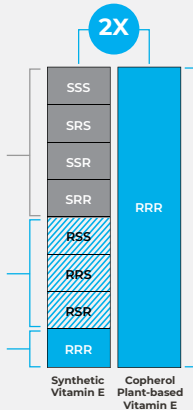
## Synthetic Vitamin E

all-rac- $\alpha$ -tocopherol corresponds to all-racemic mixture which includes eight stereoisomers.

50% of the synthetic vitamin E contain isomers that are not bioavailable.

Other isomers (RSR, RRS, RSS) have limited activity and bioavailability.

Only 12.5% contains the active RRR isomer.

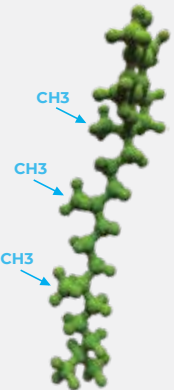


Copherol® is 2X more biologically active than synthetic vitamin E\*

## Natural Plant-based Vitamin E

Contains 100% of the active RRR- $\alpha$ -tocopherol natural isomer and is more bioavailable.

RRR corresponds to the perfect alignment of CH<sub>3</sub> methyl groups. →



## High-purity Plant-based Vitamin E for Skin Health

Vitamin E is a core anti-age active ingredient. It acts at every layer of the skin, protecting the epidermis against environmental oxidative stress but also protecting the macro structure of the dermis against premature aging.



## Plant-based Vitamin E is One of the Best Oil-soluble Natural Antioxidants and Free-radical Scavengers

Plant-based vitamin E may help with:

### At a Cellular Level

- Protection against free radicals and lipoperoxidation in the cell membranes
- Protection of skin against oxidative damage caused by UV radiation and urban pollutants

### At a Tissular Level

- Hydration for the skin
- Strengthening of skin barrier function
- Soothing and calming of skin

\*Lodge, J.K. Vitamin E bioavailability in humans. J. Plant Physiol. 2005, 162, 79–96. Hoppe P, Krennrich G. Bioavailability and potency of natural-source and all-racemic alpha-tocopherol in the human: a dispute. Eur J Nutr. 2000 Oct;39(5):183-93.

