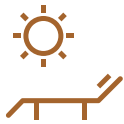


# Real Beauty Lies Within

Discover What Your Skin and Body Really Need

The health of your skin is related to traits both inherited by birth and nurtured by lifestyle choices. Genetic variations can affect skin youthfulness and premature ageing. By knowing your genetic variations, you can:



understand your body's natural ability to detox, to protect against UV damage and to maintain skin elasticity;



discover your genetic traits for ageing and anti-oxidation response;



make dietary changes to replenish micronutrients required by your body for health and wellbeing;



be better informed when personalising your beauty regime and fitness plan.

**Start harnessing your body's natural beauty potential and enjoy the benefits of a personalised beauty regime with the help of genetic screening. Ask your wellness or aesthetic consultant about Dtect Derma today!**

## Limitations

Genetic screening can indicate whether an individual has a predisposition, or is at an increased likelihood, of having an inherited condition or disorder. However, it cannot indicate if the individual will show symptoms, how severe the symptoms will be, or whether the condition or disorder will progress over time. A negative test result does not mean that an individual will not get the inherited condition or disorder because Dtect tests are designed to screen for only highly significant genetic markers which have been documented during medical research. Environmental and lifestyle factors also play a role in the development of inherited conditions and disorders.

## Other Products

**Dtect BRCA++:** Screens for risk of breast and ovarian cancers.

**Dtect Cardio & Metabolic:** Evaluates markers associated with cardiovascular and metabolic diseases.

**Dtect Carrier:** Screens your carrier status for rare genetic disorders.

**Dtect Child:** Detects inherited genetic illnesses/developmental disorders in children.

**Dtect Colon++:** Screens for risk of colorectal cancer, using ACMG guidelines.

**Dtect Derma:** Screens for traits or conditions that affect the skin.

**Dtect Fertility:** Screens for genetic causes of infertility.

**Dtect Immune Health:** Screens for risk of COVID-19 susceptibility and severity.

**Dtect Neuro:** Screens for risks of various types of neurological conditions.

**Dtect NPC+:** Screens for risk of nasopharyngeal and head and neck cancers.

**Dtect Onco:** Screens for risk of familial cancers.

**Dtect PGx:** Screens for risk of adverse drug reactions and drug responses.

**Dtect Prostate+:** Screens for risk of prostate cancer, using ACMG guidelines.

**Dtect Wellness:** Screens for traits or conditions that affect health and wellness.

- Please visit [www.dtect.com](http://www.dtect.com) for new product updates -

Available at:



**Malaysian Genomics Resource Centre Berhad** (652790-V)  
[www.mgrc.com.my](http://www.mgrc.com.my)



**Find out more at:**

[www.dtect.com](http://www.dtect.com) | [enquiries@dtect.com](mailto:enquiries@dtect.com) | [+6 017 338 0060](tel:+60173380060)

SKN-PAT-02

DNA



## Genetic Screening for Aesthetic and Skin Health

**Your First Step Towards  
Total Health and Vitality**



# Inside Dtect Derma

Discover What Your Skin and Body Really Need

Dtect Derma is a genetic screening test. Screening for genetic variations associated with hereditary risks for various skin and premature ageing conditions can identify those factors that may benefit from aesthetic, supplement, dietary, and/or lifestyle interventions.



## DID YOU KNOW?

Skin youthfulness is dependent upon many factors including nutrient metabolism, cellular ageing, collagen homeostasis (including production, integrity and turnover), hydration, and elasticity.

Skin ageing is characterised by lower collagen production, lower hydration, loss of elasticity, thinning of the skin, and age-related discolouration among many other factors.

Hereditary and environmental determinants contribute to the ageing process, however, genetics are also involved in modulating the body's response to harmful environmental factors such as protection against UV radiation and photoageing.

Please email us at  
**[enquiries@dtect.com](mailto:enquiries@dtect.com)**  
or speak to your consultant  
for more information.



## References

Asefi, M., Vaisi-Raygani, Pourmottabed, T., et al (2014), Methyltetrahydrofolate reductase (rs1801133) polymorphism and psoriasis: Contribution to oxidative stress, lipid peroxidation and correlation with vascular adhesion protein 1, preliminary report, *Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology*, 28(9), 1192-1198.

Baja, E., Schwartz, J., Wellenius, G., Coult, B., Zanobetti, A., Vokonas, P., & Suh, H. (2010). Traffic-related air pollution and QT interval: Modification by diabetes, obesity, and oxidative stress gene polymorphisms in the normative aging study. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 118(6), 840-846.

Bowes, J., Orozco, G., Flynn, E., Ho, P., Brier, R., Marzo-Ortega, H., Barton, A., et al (2011). Confirmation of TNIP1 and IL23A as susceptibility loci for psoriatic arthritis. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*, 70(9), 1641-1644.

Elfakir, A., Ezzedine, K., Latreille, J., Ambroisine, L., Jdid, R., Galan, P., Guinot, C., et al (2010). Functional MC1R-gene variants are associated with increased risk for severe photoaging of facial skin. *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*, 130(4), 1107-1115.

Emanuele, E., Bertona, M., & Geroldi, D. (2010). A multilocus candidate approach identifies ACE and HIF1A as susceptibility genes for cellulite. *Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology*, 24(8), 930-935.

Gao, W., Tan, J., Huls, A., Ding, A., Liu, Y., Matsui, M., Wang, S., et al (2017). Genetic variants associated with skin aging in the Chinese Han population. *Journal of Dermatological Science*, 86(1), 21-29.

Law, M., Medland, S., Zhu, G., Yazar, S., Viñuela, A., Wallace, L., MacGregor, S., et al (2017). Genome-Wide Association Shows that Pigmentation Genes Play a Role in Skin Aging. *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*, 137(9), 1887-1894.

Liu, F., Hamer, M., Deelen, J., Lall, J., Jacobs, L., Van Heemst, D., Gunn, D., et al (2016). The MC1R Gene and Youthful Looks. *Current Biology*, 26(9), 1213-1220.

Mujahid, N., Liang, Y., Murakami, R., Choi, H., Dobry, A., Wang, J., Fisher, D., et al (2017). A UV-Independent Topical Small-Molecule Approach for Melanin Production in Human Skin. *Cell Reports*, 19(11), 2177-2184.

Ramli, N., Mat Junit, S., Leong, N., Razali, N., Jayapalan, J., & Abdul Aziz, A. (2017). Analyses of antioxidant status and nucleotide alterations in genes encoding antioxidant enzymes in patients with benign and malignant thyroid disorders. *PeerJ*, 5, e3365.

Stokowski, R., Pant, P., Dadd, T., Fereday, A., Hinds, D., Jarman, C., Cox, D., et al (2007, 12). A Genome-wide Association Study of Skin Pigmentation in a South Asian Population. *The American Journal of Human Genetics*, 81(6), 1119-1132.

Tadokoro, T., Yamaguchi, Y., Batzer, J., Coelho, S., Zmudzka, B., Miller, S., Hearing, V., et al (2005). Mechanisms of skin tanning in different racial/ethnic groups in response to ultraviolet radiation. *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*, 124(6), 1326-1332.

Visconti, A., Duffy, D., Liu, F., Zhu, G., Wu, W., Chen, Y., Falchi, M., et al (2018). Genome-wide association study in 176,678 Europeans reveals genetic loci for tanning response to sun exposure. *Nature Communications*, 9(1).