



Ingredient Glossary

At Joyōme, we believe that everyone deserves great skin care products that are powerful without compromising safety. We've spent countless hours reviewing ingredients, carefully choosing ones that are effective, and meet our stringent safety requirements.

Joyōme has made a Consciously Clean Promise and is strongly committed to the safety and efficacy of its products. We started by following the ultra-stringent guidelines of the European Union which have banned more than 1,300 ingredients from skin care products.

We then went further by identifying additional ingredients deemed untrustworthy. Joyōme is free from GMO's, parabens, mineral oils, phthalates, gluten, propylene glycol, formaldehyde, sulfates, BHA, BHT, and synthetic fragrances just to name a few.

Below is a list of some of the ingredients that exceed our uncompromising standards and make Joyōme work.

Primary Actives

Argireline Peptide: You've probably heard of amino acids and may know that amino acids are the building blocks of proteins, like muscle. But amino acids can combine in different ways to create peptides. Peptides are like the middle step between an amino acid and a protein. Argireline is a special hexapeptide that consists of six amino acids (hexa = six). Argireline can help reduce the appearance of wrinkle depth on the face caused by repetitive expressions, especially in the forehead and around the eyes.

Azelaic Acid (Azeloglycina): Found in grains, Azelaic Acid is also produced naturally by the skin microbiome. It visibly lightens the skin while improving the evenness of skin texture and reducing the appearance of visible redness.

Bakuchiol: A botanical ingredient derived from seeds of the babchi plant, traditionally used to purify the skin. It is a retinol alternative that helps reduce the look of dark spots and reduce the appearance of skin blemishes.

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Beta Glucan: Helps promote skin hydration, soothe irritated skin and reduce the adhesion of skin-damaging *S. aureus* bacteria. It is a key ingredient in Joyōme's Microbiome Balancing Complex.

Bisabolol: The primary constituent of chamomile essential oil. It helps condition and nourish the skin.

Camu Camu Extract: A superberry found in the Amazon rainforest, known for its brightening and skin calming effects. It is loaded with carotenoids (antioxidants), vitamins and minerals that fight environmental age accelerators and help support a strong skin barrier.

Ceramides (Glycosphingolipids, glycolipids): Ceramides are lipids, or fatty acids, that occur naturally in human skin, and are clinically proven to help reduce the appearance of wrinkles, help reduce skin roughness, and boost hydration.

Cichorium Intybus (Chicory) Root Oligosaccharides: You may have heard of chicory root, which many people roast and use as a coffee alternative. The fiber from chicory, inulin, is also commonly used in dietary supplements and food products. This component of chicory root is a food grade prebiotic known to increase beneficial bacteria found on the skin, protecting barrier function. It is a key ingredient in Joyōme's Microbiome Balancing Complex.

Cranberry Fruit Extract: A powerful antioxidant that protects our skin from environmental aggressors. Cranberry fruit extract is one of the primary ingredients in Joyōme's Microbiome Balancing Complex.

3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic Acid (Protocatechuic Acid): A phenolic acid naturally occurring in many fruits, vegetables and herbs. It is well-known as an antioxidant that helps to fight environmental aging accelerators and is a key ingredient of Joyōme's Microbiome Balancing Complex.

Eyeseryl Peptide: A peptide is comprised of amino acids and joins with other peptides to form proteins. Eyeseryl is a tetrapeptide comprised of four amino acids (tetra = four) with a proven efficacy in reducing the appearance of puffy eyebags and under-eye dark circles.

Hyaluronic Acid: Hyaluronic acid rehydrates your skin by taking up water evaporating from the skin. Joyōme uses a very unique form of hyaluronic acid that has been designed to be more bioavailable, deeply hydrating and visibly plumps the skin. Hyaluronic acid rehydrates the epidermis by absorbing moisture deep into the skin, thus creating a plumping and smoothing effect that reduces the appearance of lines

and wrinkles. The hyaluronic acid molecule can hold up to 1,000 times its weight in water.

Lysolecithin: A natural phospholipid (plant-based fat) that is highly biomimetic (compatible) with the skin's lipids, making it an excellent delivery system for active ingredients, as well as a natural emulsifier. Phospholipids support the skin barrier, decrease water loss and increase hydration. Lysolecithin is a key ingredient in Joyōme's HydraLipid Delivery System.

Lactic Acid: An alpha hydroxy acid (AHA) that helps exfoliate dead cells on the surface of the skin, leading to more radiant, smooth, glowing skin and a reduction in the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles. Lactic Acid is a popular topical ingredient in skin care products, but it can also be produced by good bacteria in your facial skin microbiome. Joyōme's Microbiome Balancing Complex is scientifically demonstrated to increase beneficial *S. epidermidis* microbes, which naturally produce lactic acid.

Matrixyl Peptide (Palmitoyl Tripeptide): A powerful protein peptide that helps smooth the appearance of wrinkles and improves tone and elasticity of the skin. Peptides are amino acids that link together in different combinations to form proteins in your body.

Niacinamide: A high potency form of Vitamin B3 that supports firm looking skin and reduces the appearance of hyperpigmentation, giving your skin a youthful glow.

Red Clover Extract: A plant-derived ingredient designed to help minimize the appearance of pores.

Retinoid Ester (Hydroxypinacolone Retinoate): Related to vitamin A, retinol is a go-to active ingredient for many anti-aging products because of its fast-acting ability to reduce the appearance of wrinkles. Unfortunately, low-quality retinols can also cause irritation. Joyōme Intensive Overnight Repair uses a 2% concentration of a patented retinoid ester that is more bioavailable, less irritating and works faster than traditional Retinol. Clinical studies using the amount of the retinol ester found in Joyōme showed on average a 60% reduction in the appearance of visible wrinkles in 2 weeks, as well as a reduction in visible age spots and surface roughness.

Rosa Rubiginosa (Rosehip) Seed Oil: A rejuvenating oil derived from the fruit and seed of the Rosa Canina plant in the Chilean Andes mountains. Due to its high content of essential fatty acids, it is used to

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restore the appearance of elasticity, soften the look of wrinkles, and help reduce the appearance of blemishes.

Tetrahexyldecyl Ascorbate (Vitamin C Ester):

A highly bioavailable fat-soluble form of Vitamin C that helps support skin elasticity and brightens and evens the appearance of skin tone without irritation.

Tocotrienols: A potent form of Vitamin E considered 40 to 50 times more powerful than conventional Vitamin E. These antioxidants offer powerful protection against environmental age accelerators as well as unparalleled nourishing benefits for red, irritated or dry skin.

Secondary Ingredients

Bismuth Oxychloride (and) Ethylhexyl Hydroxystearate:

Light-reflecting pigments that lend a bright, radiant, finished look and blurring effect, minimizing the appearance of imperfections.

Broccoli Seed Oil: A moisturizing oil high in omega 3, 6 and 9 fatty acids.

Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride: An ingredient derived from coconut oil and glycerin. It can help condition the skin and hair, and is used to improve texture and viscosity of our serums.

Glycerin: A humectant (moisture-preserver) that helps skin feel smoother and softer, and it can act as a binder.

Glyceryl Stearate: An ingredient derived from coconuts used as an emollient (softens and soothes) and emulsifier (prevents separation of ingredients) in both skin care and hair products.

Hibiscus: A natural, alpha-hydroxy acid high in anthocyanins with brightening properties. Joyōme uses an exceptionally high-quality source of Hibiscus from Nigeria.

Magnolia Flower Water: The liquid recovered from the distillation of magnolia flowers. Magnolia flower water possesses the sweet, uplifting scent of the Magnolia Officinalis flower. It refreshes, nourishes, and soothes.

Phytic Acid: Phytic acid is a natural occurring plant antioxidant most commonly found in bran, cereal seeds, and fruit seeds.

Rose Damascena Oil: Rose oil, or rose absolute, is the essential oil extracted from Damask Rose petals. Our pure, natural rose comes from roses grown in Bulgaria, and it is extracted through steam distillation.

Rosa Damascena Flower Water: The flower water coming from the flowers of the Damask Rose. Studies show that rosa damascena has skin-nourishing qualities.

Shea Butter (*Butyrospermum Parkii*): A fatty, botanical derived from the seeds of the African Shea Tree that has skin moisturizing properties.

Sodium Hyaluronate: A salt of hyaluronic acid derived from vegetable sources. It is a humectant which draws moisture to the skin.

Squalane: An olive-derived ingredient that helps condition skin.

Other Ingredients

Cetyl Alcohol: A fatty alcohol that works as an emollient, emulsifier, and thickener and conditions and softens the skin and hair.

Citric Acid: An acid found in citrus fruits, such as lemons and limes, that is high in vitamin C and is used as a natural preservative and pH adjuster.

Dimethicone: A large molecule silicone used in conditioners and gives creams a “silky” feeling. Studies indicate that silicones are safe for human health as used in cosmetics.

Ethylhexylglycerin: A derivative of vegetable glycerin that is used as a natural preservative, deodorizer and moisturizer.

Glycol Distearate: A compound based on stearic acid, a naturally occurring fatty acid that helps to increase viscosity.

Phenoxyethanol: A preservative used to prevent the growth of mold and bacteria in water-based cosmetics.

Silica: A naturally occurring mineral found in sandstone, clay, and granite, as well as in plants and animals, that is commonly used as an anticaking agent in powered/mineral cosmetics.

Stearic Acid: A fatty acid derived from vegetable fats as well as cocoa and shea butters that is commonly used as an emulsifier.