Collagen is the most abundant protein in the human body, constituting 70% of our dry-mass skin content. A key component of the skin’s structure, collagen fibers provide the infrastructure for elastin, which maintains skin elasticity, and for hyaluronic acid, which holds moisture. As we age, both the number and the activity of skin cells (fibroblasts) that produce collagen decrease. The collagen matrix that provides skin firmness and structure starts to break down and our skin becomes dehydrated and thinner, with fine lines, wrinkles and deeper furrows start to appear...

The best way to make sure your skin looks and feels young is to understand how it works. The hypodermis, or the base layer of the skin, consists of fatty tissue and fibroblast cells, which provide the foundation to which the matrix of collagen and elastin fibres attach. The middle layer of the skin is where collagen and elastin fibres are produced. Good nutrition ensures that natural collagen and elastin production is effective. If the base layer of the skin is healthy, it provides enough tension to support the collagen and elastin matrix. If the middle layer is healthy, it produces sufficient elastin and collagen for a person’s needs. In other words, your skin cannot have an ideal level of elasticity if it is not in good health. You need to use O Nutricia collagen to help increase skin elasticity; you need to take care of your skin, both internally and externally.
DRINK YOUR COLLAGEN FOR ANTI AGING EFFECTS

O Nutricia Collagen helps to promote growth of fibroblast cells and induce fibroblasts migration. Fibroblast cells’ extremely important function is to make collagen and elastin. The skin’s healing process is driven by these cells, which race to repair skin or replenishing collagen to rebuild the structural integrity of the skin. Fibroblast cells are found in the papillary level of the second layer of skin (dermis) Collagen gives skin its firmness while elastin keeps skin tight.
Oral supplementation with O Nutricia Collagen Peptides improves skin hydration as well as the density and the structure of the collagen network of the dermis.