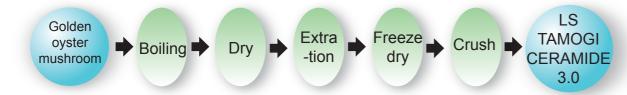
)CCCC Product name

LS TAMOGI-CERAMIDE 3.0

Manufacturaing process



Ingrediants

Cyclodextrin, Golden oyster mushroom extracts (including cramide

Application

Reference daily intake

Nutraceuticals (tablet, capsule etc.)

-20-100 mg/day

Packaging

Particle size

-100 g/bag, 1 kg/bag

•30 mesh pass/inch

SPEC

Items	Specifications	Inspection methods
Appearance	Powder	
Color	Light yellowish to light brown	Visual test, Sensory test
Odor	Characteristic	
Taste	Characteristic	
Glucosylceramide	3.0 % min.	HPLC-ELSD method
Loss on dry	6.0 % max.	Normal pressure, 105°C, 3 hours
Arsenic (equiv. AS ₂ O ₃)	2 ppm max.	Atomic absorption spectrophotometry
Heavy Metal (equiv. Pb)	20 ppm max.	Sodium sulfide colorimetric assay
Virable bacterial counts (CFU/g)	3 x 10 ³ /g max.	Standard agar plate culture method
Coliform	Negative	BGLB method
Yeast and fungi content	2 x 10 ² /g max.	Potato dextrose agar culture method

Safety

- •Acute toxicity (male and female rat) $LD_{50} > 5{,}000 \text{ mg/kg}$
- •Subacute toxicity (male and female rat) > 500 mg/kg/day
- •Pesticie chemicals (227 items) were undetected using Tamogitake as sample.

This product is stable until 120℃



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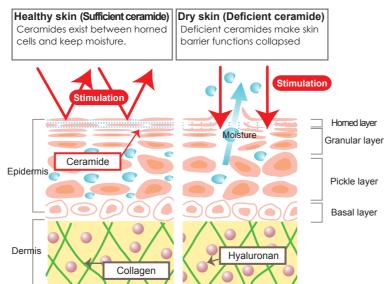


L · S Copporation

LS TAMOGI-Ceramide 3.0

The ceramides exist in skin

It is widely accepted that ceramides play an essential role in structuring and maintaining the water permeability barrier function of the skin. About 50% of the intercellular lipids of a horned layer are ceramides. The deficiency in ceramides causes dry skin, skin disorders, Epid transepidermal water loss from the skin, and the loss of elasticity. Moreover, it is well known that the content of ceramides was decreased with aging.



Golden oyster mushroom (TAMOGITAKE)

A golden oyster mushroom (Pleurotus cornucopiae var. citrinopileatus) belongs to Pleurotaceae family. The name of this mushroom in Japan is TAMOGITAKE. It can grow in cold region of Japan (Hokkaido). Harvesting season of TAMOGITAKE in nature is limited. Therefore, we used to get or buy it hard. Recently, artificial cultivation method of it is developed and we can get it to eat daily in Hokkaido.

TAMOGITAKE contains a lot of glycol-sphingollipid (glucosylceramides), which is ceramide binding to glucose.



"LS TAMOGI-CERAMIDE 3.0" is a natural supplement made in Japan

"LS TAMOGI-CERAMIDE 3.0" is a dietary supplement powder which is extracted by TAMOGITAKE with alcohol. This organic supplement is made in Hokkaido, Japan.

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Ceramides reduces the appearance of wrinkles and transepidermal water loss

Wrinkle condition







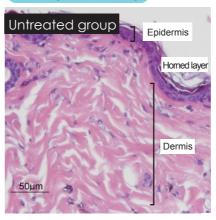


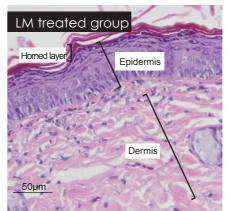
Histological staining

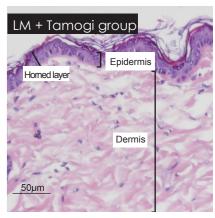
Moisturizing effect

Skin condition was severe roughness.

Skin condition was close to untreated group.



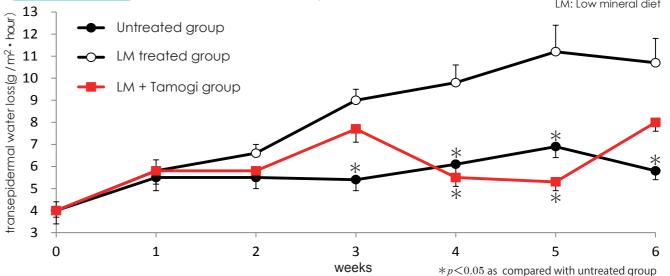




Epidermis became thick as a result of multiplexing horned layers.

Epidermis was close to untreated group

LM: Low mineral diet



The effects of "LS TAMOGI-CERAMIDE 3.0" on the suppression of wrinkle and dry in skin were studied by in vivo research using mice. Research data in detail is as follows. Mice were divided into the following 3 groups: 1) untreated group, 2) Low mineral (LM) diet treated group is fed on only low magnesium diet. This diet induces dermatitis-like symptoms such as increase of wrinckles and skin dry, 3) LM+Tamogi group is fed the mixture of 0.1% of "LS TAMOGI-CERAMIDE 3.0" and LM diet. LM treated group showed skin condition such as wrinckles and moisture retention go worse, although skin of untreated group keep healthy. Interestingly, these bad conditions of the skin were ameliorated in the mice fed the "LS TAMOGI-CERAMIDE 3.0". Furthermore, histological study showed that growth in skin thickness (especially the epidermis and multiplexing of the horned layer, not dermis) were suppressed in LM+Tamogi group, while these layers in LM treated group became thicker than them in untreated group. Thus, epidermal barrier dysfunction induced by LM diet was shown to be ameliorated by "LS TAMOGI-CERAMIDE 3.0". No copy of research data abov