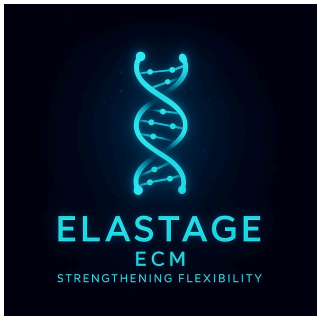
Extended Longevity



Product Information

Elastage ECM is a phytotherapeutic extract combining six botanicals with deep roots in traditional herbal practice and active relevance in modern botanical research exploring extracellular matrix health, connective tissue integrity, and the biological processes associated with skin and vascular elasticity. Each ingredient has been investigated for its potential effects on elastin-associated pathways and the structural components of the body's connective tissue systems.

Paeonia lactiflora (White Peony) Native to eastern Asia, white peony has been a foundational herb in Traditional Chinese Medicine for centuries, where root preparations were historically associated with systemic balance, circulatory support, and restorative wellness. Researchers have investigated penta-galloyl-glucose (PGG) a polyphenolic compound for its interactions with elastin and connective tissue integrity, with botanical and biomedical literature exploring its effects on elastic fiber stability and the body's natural inflammatory response pathways.

Anethum graveolens (Dill) Native to the Mediterranean and western Asia, dill has been used in culinary and herbal traditions across Europe and the Middle East for thousands of years, historically prepared as a digestive tonic and restorative botanical. Researchers have investigated dill extract for its effects on elastin production in dermal cell models, with botanical studies examining its potential to influence lysyl oxidase-like-1 (LOXL-1) gene expression, an enzyme associated with tropoelastin crosslinking and elastic fiber formation.

Camellia sinensis (Green Tea) Cultivated across East and South Asia for thousands of years, green tea holds a central place in Chinese, Japanese, and Ayurvedic traditions, historically consumed as a daily tonic associated with mental clarity, vitality, and systemic wellness. Researchers have extensively studied EGCG the primary catechin found in *green tea* for its effects on inflammatory mediator pathways and connective tissue integrity, with botanical literature exploring its potential interactions with elastic tissue composition and cellular protective mechanisms.

Vitis vinifera (Grape / Grape Seed) Cultivated with deep roots in European, Middle Eastern, and Ayurvedic herbal traditions, where seed and skin preparations were historically associated with circulatory and connective tissue support. Researchers have studied procyanidins and oligomeric proanthocyanidins found in *Vitis vinifera* seed extract for their interactions with structural components of the extracellular matrix, including collagen and elastin fibers with peer-reviewed studies examining their effects on fibrillin-1 expression, keratinocyte activity, and connective tissue stabilization.

Curcuma longa (Turmeric) Native to South and Southeast Asia, turmeric has been a cornerstone of Ayurvedic and Traditional Chinese Medicine for thousands of years, historically prepared as a warming tonic associated with joint comfort, digestive health, and systemic balance. Researchers have studied curcumin, the primary polyphenol found in *Curcuma longa* — for its effects on elastic fiber component expression in human fibroblast cells, with botanical literature exploring its potential influence on elastin and fibrillin-1 promoter activity and the structural integrity of connective tissue.

Cinnamomum verum (Ceylon Cinnamon) True cinnamon, native to Sri Lanka, has been traded and used in culinary and herbal traditions across South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe for thousands of years, historically prepared as a warming digestive tonic and circulatory support. Researchers have extensively studied *Cinnamomum verum* for its cinnamaldehyde and polyphenol content — including phenolic acids and flavonoids — examining their potential effects on oxidative stress pathways, blood sugar metabolism, and circulatory function in contemporary botanical and nutritional science.