



Platinum Biologics

NANO EX

The new EXstasy in bioengineered skin health

- ✦ 30 Billion Lyophilized Exosomes
- ✦ Additional and Essential Added Peptides and Growth Factors
- ✦ Potency and Transparent Product Contents (request supporting literature)

Discover the Science:

Through extensive research and development, NanoEX blends the perfect fusion of science and nature to rejuvenate your skin. We start with umbilical cord-derived exosomes, known for their exceptional potency in Placental, Vascular Endothelial, and Transforming growth factors. These unique growth factors, exclusive to NanoEX, support your intensive healing process, aiding recovery from cosmetic procedures and daily exposure to environmental factors and the sun.

NanoEX: Convenience Meets Potency

NanoEX is a shelf-stable product that requires no refrigeration. Our Lyophilization process dehydrates without denaturing the crucial peptides, proteins, and growth factors essential for collagen-based healing. This means you can safely apply NanoEX daily to support your cosmetic needs.

Transparency and Trust:


We proudly disclose all NanoEX ingredients, inviting you to witness and compare their potency. We believe in the power of seeing, and we guarantee that you'll be astonished by the results your clients are about to experience!


Join the NanoEX Skincare Revolution:


Are you and your patients ready to unlock healthier, more radiant appearance than ever before? Bid farewell to gimmicks and welcome a proven, natural glow. Trust us; you won't be disappointed.

Experience NanoEX and reveal your skin's true potential. Join the skincare revolution today!

Product	SKU	Dose
NANO EX	EX30	30B

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LYOPHILIZED EXOSOMES CONTENTS

NANO EX

Peptides: Elastin Peptide, Collagen Peptides, Collagen Tri-Peptide, Palmitoyl Tri- Peptide, Oligopeptide equivalent

Exosomes

"Each 15 mg dose equals 15 Billion exosome as source"

- It is well established that approximately 50% of the Exosome count is lost during the Lyophilization process, along with the fact that the true Exosome count is probably only 50% of the actual count because during counting, the Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis machine counts ALL Extra-cellular vesicles. This would make **each 15 mg dose of Lyophilized Exosomes contains 3.75 Billion actual Exosomes.**
- Each vial of Lyophilized Exosomes contains approximately 150 mg of Lyophilized product which equates to 10 doses of product. **10 doses X 3.75 Billion Exosomes = 37.5 Billion.**

"14 mg per mL of protein collected as source"

- This product was specifically created to contain a minimum of **50 mcg (micrograms) of protein per 15 mg dose.** As mentioned before, there are approximately 10 doses per vial. **50mcg X 10 = 500 mcg of protein.**

Growth Factors (This is an example of the full complement of Growth Factors. Other products such as adipose derived products lack many of these very important Growth Factors below.)

AR	Androgen receptor	Activated by binding testosterone and dihydrotestosterone and translocating into the nucleus
BDNF	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor	Member of the neurotrophin family of growth factors, which are related to the canonical nerve growth factor
bFGF	basic fibroblast growth factor	Broad mitogenic and cell survival activities, embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, and tissue repair
BMP-4	Bone morphogenetic protein-4	Bone and cartilage development, specifically tooth and limb development and fracture repair
BMP-5	Bone morphogenetic protein-5	Promotes dendritic growth in cultured sympathetic neurons
BMP-7	Bone morphogenetic protein-7	Transformation of mesenchymal cells into bone and cartilage
b-NGF	Nerve growth factor	Regulation of growth, maintenance, proliferation, and survival of certain target neurons
EGF	Epidermal growth factor	Epithelial cell proliferation and differentiation
EGFR	Epidermal growth factor receptor	Receptors for members of the epidermal growth factor family (EGF family)

EG-VEGF	Endocrine gland-derived VEGF	Involved in normal and pathological reproductive processes
FGF-4	Fibroblast growth factor-4	Embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion
FGF-7	Fibroblast growth factor-7	Potent mitogen that regulates epithelial cell migration and differentiation
GDF-15	Growth/differentiation factor-15	Involved with regulation of inflammation, apoptosis, cell repair and cell growth
GDNF	Glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor	Potently promotes the survival of many types of neurons
GH	Growth hormone	Stimulates growth, cell reproduction and cell regeneration
HB-EGF	Heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor	Unique receptor for diphtheria toxin and functions in juxtacrine signaling cells
HGF	Hepatocyte growth factor	Growth, motility, morphogenesis of epithelial cells, endothelial cells, hematopoietic progenitor cells & T cells
IGFBP-1	IGF binding protein-1	Regulates metabolic and vascular homeostasis
IGFBP-2	IGF binding protein-2	Regulation of cell proliferation, migration, and adhesion
IGFBP-3	IGF binding protein-3	Main IGF transport protein in the bloodstream
IGFBP-4	IGF binding protein-4	Prolongs the half life of the IGF and consistently exhibits several cancer cells in vivo and in vitro
IGFBP-6	IGF binding protein-6	Promotion of apoptosis in some cells and inhibition of angiogenesis, act as a tumor suppressor
IGF-1	Insulin-like growth factor 1	Important role in childhood growth, anabolic effects in Insulin
Insulin	Insulin	Stimulate glucose uptake by cells
MCSFR	Macrophage colony- stimulating factor	Causes hematopoietic stem cells to differentiate into macrophages or other related cell types
NGF R	Nerve growth factor receptor	Regulation of insulin-dependant glucose uptake, mediates survival & death of neural cells, circadian oscillation
NT-3	Neurotrophin-3	Supports survival and differentiation of existing neurons, encourages growth and differentiation of new neurons
NT-4	Neurotrophin-4	Proliferation and differentiation of periodontal ligament cells, induce cell migration in melanoma

OPG	Osteoprotegerin	Inhibits osteoclastogenesis and bone restoration
PDGF-AA	Platelet-Derived Growth Factor	Potent migration for cells to mesenchymal origin, including fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells and glial cells
PIGF	Placental Growth Factor	Pro-angiogenic factor
SCF	Stem Cell Factor	Involved in hematopoiesis, spermatogenesis , and melanogenesis
SCF R	Stem Cell Factor Receptor	Plays role in cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation
TGF α	Transforming growth factor alpha	Activates a signaling pathway for cell proliferation, differentiation, and developmen
TGF β1	Transforming growth factor beta 1	Control of cell growth, cell proliferation, cell differentiation, and apoptosis
TGF β3	Transforming growth factor beta 3	Cell adhesion, ECM formation, migration of epidermal & dermal cells, M2 macrophage & T reg polarization
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor	Stimulates the formation of blood vessels
VEGF R2	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2	Regulates endothelial migration and proliferation
VEGF R3	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 3	Mediates lymphangiogenesis
BLC	B lymphocyte chemokine/ CXCL13	Chemotactic for B cells
Eotaxin	Eotaxin	Stimulates migration of eosinophils from the small blood vessels to the lungs
Eotaxin-2	Eotaxin-2	Stimulates the migration of human eosinophil and basophil leukocytes
G-CSF	Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor	Stimulates bone marrow to produce granulocytes and stem cells and release them into circulation
GM-CSF	Granulocyte-macrophage CSF	Stimulates stem cells to produce granulocytes (neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils) and monocytes
I-309	I-309	Binds to and activates endothelial cell functions and acts as an angiogenic molecule in vivo
ICAM-1	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 1	Role in inflammatory and regulation of vascular permeability
IFN-γ	Interferon gamma	Antiviral activity, potent macrophage activator, antiproliferative effects on transformed cells

IL-1α	Interleukin 1 alpha	Production of inflammation, as well as the promotion of fever and sepsis
IL-1β	Interleukin 1 beta	Important mediator of the inflammatory response, cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis
IL-1ra	Interleukin 1 receptor antagonist	Natural inhibitor of the pro-inflammatory effect of IL-1 β
IL-2	Interleukin 2	Regulates the activities of white blood cells (leukocytes)
IL-4	Interleukin 4	Induces differentiation of naive helper T cells (Th0 cells) to Th2 cells
IL-5	Interleukin 5	Stimulates B cell growth, increases IgA secretion, key mediator in eosinophil activation
IL-6	Interleukin 6	Both a pro-inflammatory cytokine and anti-inflammatory myokine; induces the acute phase response
IL-6R	Interleukin 6 receptor	Regulates the immune response, hematopoiesis, the acute phase response and inflammation
IL-7	Interleukin 7	T-cell development and survival, homeostasis of mature T-cells
IL-8	Interleukin 8	Attracts and activates neutrophils in inflammatory region
IL-10	Interleukin 10	Inhibits the activity of Th1 cells, NK cells, and macrophages
IL-11	Interleukin 11	Hematopoietic cytokine with thrombopoietic activity
IL-12p40	Interleukin 12p40	Chemoattractant for macrophages, promotes the migration of bacterially stimulates dendritic cells
IL-12p70	Interleukin 12p70	Differentiation of naive T cells into Th1 cells, stimulates T cells & production of INF- γ and TNF- α
IL-13	Interleukin 13	Central regulator in IgE synthesis, mediator of allergic inflammation and asthma
IL-15	Interleukin 15	Regulates activation and proliferation of T and natural killer (NK) cells
IL-16	Interleukin 16	Chemoattractant, modulator of T cell activation, and inhibitor of HIV replication
IL-17	Interleukin 17	Pro-Inflammatory Cytokine
MCP-1	Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1	Recruitment of monocytes to sites of injury and infection
M-CSF	Macrophage colony-stimulating factor	Hematopoietic growth factor that regulates the proliferation, differentiation and activation of monocytes

MIG	Mitogen-inducible gene 6	Triggers antitumoreffect and attenuates progesterone resistance in endometrial carcinoma cells
MIP-1α	Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha	Proinflammatory activities in vitro including leukocyte chemotaxis
MIP-1β	Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta	Chemoattractant for natural killer cells, monocytes
MIP-1δ	Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 delta	Chemoattractant for neutrophils, monocytes, and lymphocytes
PDGF- BB	Platelet-Derived Growth Factor	Proliferation and migration of fibroblasts, osteoblasts, tenocytes, etc. blood vessel formation
RANTE S	RANTES/CCL5	Homing and migration of effector and memory T cells during acute infections
TIMP-1	Tissue inhibitor of metalloprotease-1	Regulates matrix metalloproteninsases (MMPs), and disintegrin-metalloprpteinases (ADAMs and ADAMTSs)
TIMP-2	Tissue inhibitor of metalloprotease-2	Suppress proliferation response to angiogenic factors, inhibits protease activity; remodeling of ECM
TNF α	Tumor necrosis factor alpha	Systemic inflammation and acute phase reaction
TNF β	Tumor necrosis factor beta	Target cell killing of growth stimulation, adhesion molecule (ICAM-1) expression & induction of differentiation
TNF RI	Tumor necrosis factor receptor I	Initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis
TNF RII	Tumor necrosis factor receptor II	Activation and proliferative expansion on immunosuppressive Trags, tolerogenic DCs and MDSCs

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