

PRODUCT, DESCRIPTION AND EVIDENCE

REFERENCE: FS11-9

PUBLISH DATE: 12/05/2026

QUENCH GEL MASQUE

An intensive hydration treatment that delivers immediate and long-lasting moisture while strengthening the skin barrier. This formula is engineered to combat transepidermal water loss and restore suppleness to dry or sensitive complexions.

KEY BENEFITS

- Up to 96% increase in skin hydration
- Up to 40% reduction in wrinkle depth
- Reduces transepidermal water loss by 20%
- Smooths & refines skin texture
- Hydration lasting up to 72 hours
- Improves skin elasticity by 10%
- Stimulates collagen & elastin-related activity

TREATMENT ENHANCEMENT AND MAINTENANCE AT HOME (TEAMS)

A weekly at home treatment designed to support in-clinic treatments, e.g. HydraFacial, Skin Boosters, Mesotherapy, Microneedling and help boost the results of at home skincare.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. Use 1-2 times per week. Using clean fingers or a silicone brush/applicator to apply a thin, even layer to a clean, dry face. Ensure you avoid facial hair, eyebrows, and the immediate eye area.
2. Leave the mask to set for 8-10 minutes.
3. Once fully dry, gently peel away from the edges to reveal rejuvenated skin and rinse away any minor residue with warm water.

WARNINGS

For external use only. Avoid contact with eyes. If this occurs wash affected area thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, discontinue use. Store this product below 40°C and away from direct sunlight.

INGREDIENTS

Aqua (Water), Alcohol Denat., Polyvinyl Alcohol, Isopentyl diol, Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice, Glycerin, Propylene Glycol, Silica, Panthenol (Provitamin B5), Saccharide Isomerate, Hyaluronic Acid, Sodium Hyaluronate, Mica, Pantolactone, Parfum (Fragrance), Sodium Acetate, Citric Acid, Sodium Citrate, Methyl Acetate, Ferric Ferrocyanide, Methanol, Phenoxyethanol, Ethylhexylglycerin, Potassium Sorbate, Sodium Benzoate, Titanium Dioxide (Ci 77891), Linalool, Limonene.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice 3%
Glycerin 3%
Silica 1%
Panthenol 0.75%
Saccharide Isomerate 0.75%
Hyaluronic Acid 0.25%
Sodium Hyaluronate 15mg

HYALURONIC ACID (ULTRA LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT HYALURONIC ACID)

Ingredient Claims:

50% faster absorption compared to regular hyaluronic acid	Stimulates fibroblast proliferation up to 32% in 24 hours
Stimulates elastin synthesis up to 32.6% in fibroblasts in 24 hours	Decreases elastase activity by 25% in 24 hours
Decreases collagenase activity by 25%	Improves skin elasticity by 10%

Hyaluronic Acid or HA, also known as hyaluronan or hyaluronate, is a carbohydrate, more specifically a mucopolysaccharide occurring naturally throughout the human body. It can be several thousands of sugars (carbohydrates) long. When not bound to other molecules, it binds to water giving it a stiff viscous quality. This viscous Gel is one of the most heavily researched substances in medicine today with thousands of clinical trials. Its function in the body is, amongst other things, to bind water and to lubricate movable parts of the body, such as joints and muscles. Its consistency and tissue-friendliness allows it to be beneficial in skin-care products as an excellent moisturiser. Because HA is one of the most hydrophilic molecules in nature with numerous benefits for the human body it can be described as “nature’s moisturiser”.

It is a humectant meaning it can draw water from its surroundings and blood vessels and has an extreme hydrating effect on the skin. Although Hyaluronic Acid (HA) can be found naturally in most every cell in the body, it is found in the greatest concentrations in the skin tissue. Almost 50% of the body’s HA is found here. It is found in both the deep underlying dermal areas as well as the visible epidermal top layers. Young skin is smooth and elastic and contains large amounts of HA that helps keep the skin stay young and healthy. The HA provides continuous moisture to the skin by binding up to 1000 times its weight in water.

With age, the ability of the skin to produce HA decreases. Hyaluronic acid’s moisture-binding characteristic is exceptionally important when it comes to skin ageing. When young, skin can hold onto water and retain a balanced amount of moisture, but it loses this ability with ageing. The result is a visible loss of firmness, pliability, and a diminished appearance of plumpness and suppleness - HA has powerful anti-ageing properties.

In addition to hyaluronic acid, sodium hyaluronate is a salt that’s derived from hyaluronic acid. Sodium hyaluronate is helpful in the same way that hyaluronic acid for skin is, but with one extra advantage— skin absorbs it more easily than it does hyaluronic acid. Hyaluronic is a humectant and draws water to the skin adding increased hydration. It works over time by rehydrating skin to make it look and feel healthier and more supple.

In one study measurement of skin roughness showed a significantly finer skin structure after two weeks of treatment with hyaluronic acid, and skin elasticity showed a significant improvement after 2 and 8 weeks of treatment. Hyaluronic acid clearly demonstrated a significant benefit in decreasing the depth of wrinkles (up to 40%), and skin hydration (up to 96%) and skin firmness and elasticity were significantly enhanced (up to 55%) at the end of eight weeks.

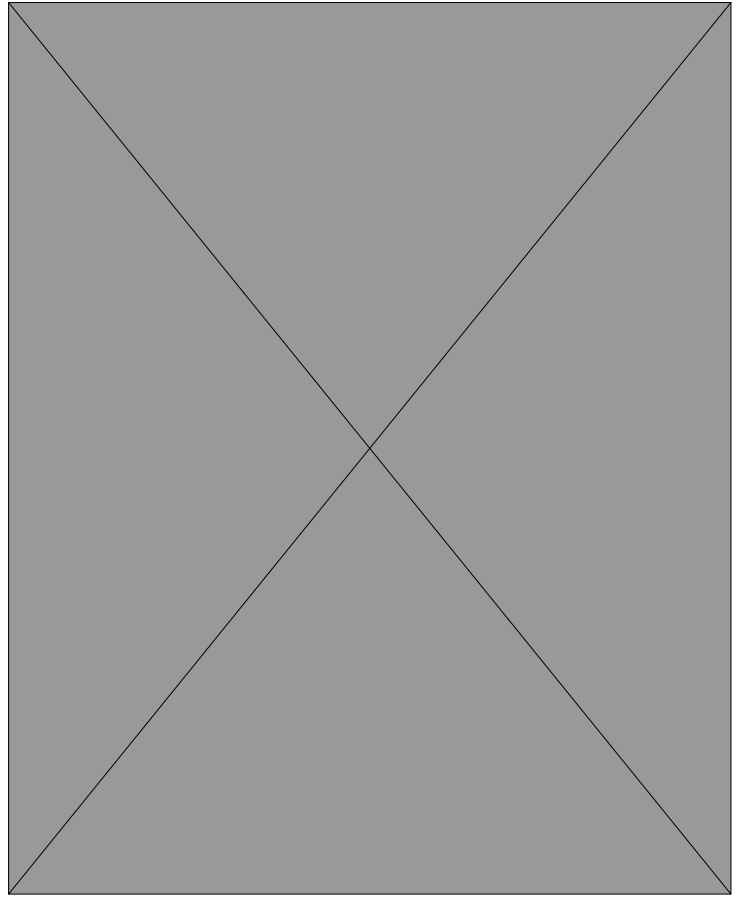
Due to its strong water-binding potential, hyaluronic acid (HA) is a well-known active ingredient for cosmetic applications. HA is proposed to help the skin to retain and maintain elasticity, turgor and moisture. Topical application of HA formulations used in this study led to significant improvement in skin hydration and elasticity. Application of low-molecular-weight (LMW) HA was associated with significant reduction of wrinkle depth, which may be due to better penetration abilities of LMW HA.

Low molecular weight HA has also been shown to have an anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effect.

Hyaluronic Acid - Efficacy profile

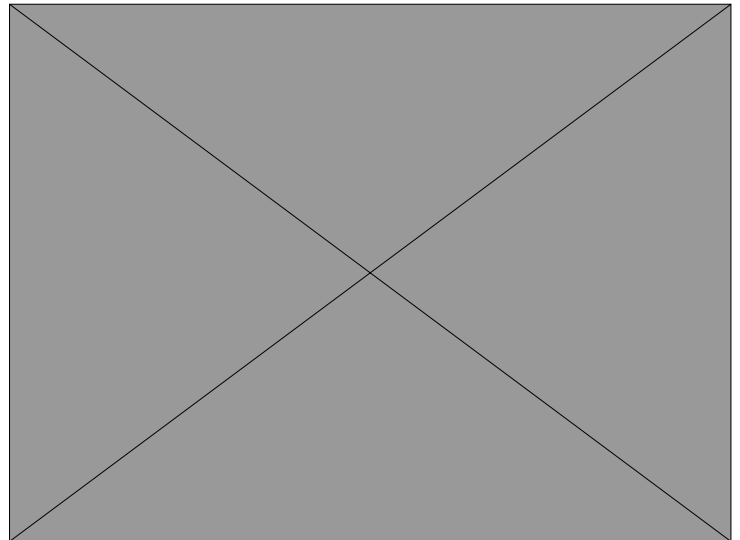
Permeation Test

- Compared to any regular hyaluronan (from 60 to 2000 kDa), this formulation quickly permeates up to more than twice after 24 hours.
- Both epidermis content and permeated hyaluronan have been quickly and highly improved.
- Improvement is quick and maintained over time (already more active in just 1 hour, up to 50% vs Medium Molecular weight)
- Even very -low molecular weight shows lower performances in same conditions.



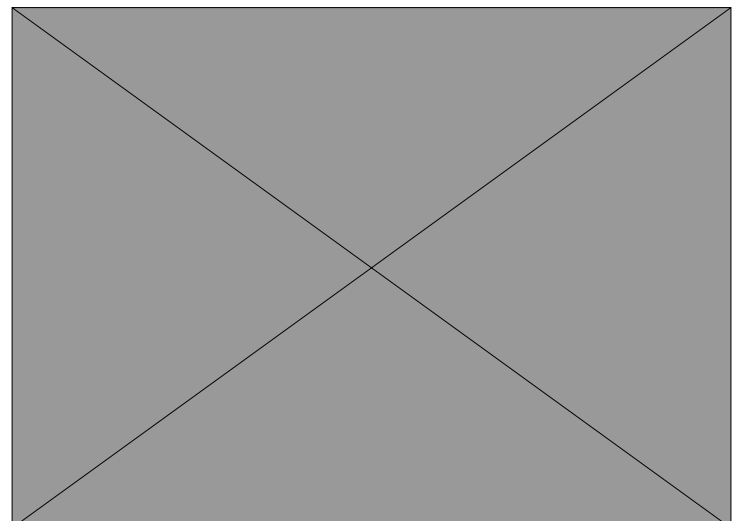
Synthesis of total elastin Trophic-elasticising properties

- Fibroblasts produce and release elastin a key component for dermis.
- Compared to control, this formulation stimulates elastin synthesis up to 35% in a quick (24 hours) and dose-depending progression.



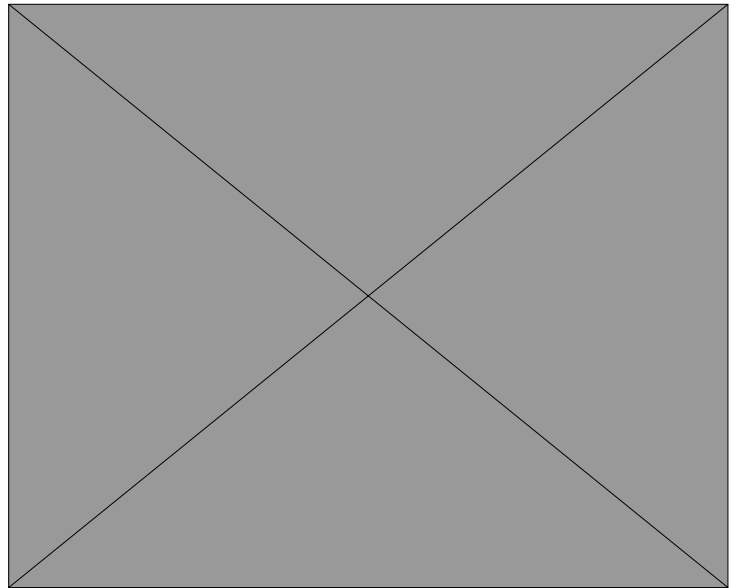
Modulation of elastase activity

- Elastin in the dermis is metabolised by the elastase.
- Compared to control, this formulation modulates elastase activity down to 25% in a quick and progressive action (already active in 2 hours).



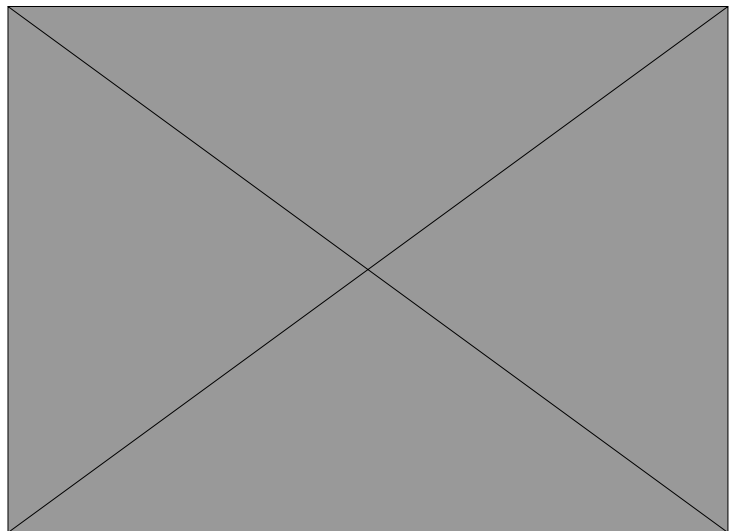
Modulation of collagenase activity

- Collagen in the dermis is metabolised by collagenase.
- Compared to control, this formulation modulates elastase activity down to 32% in a quick and progressive action (already active in 2 hours).



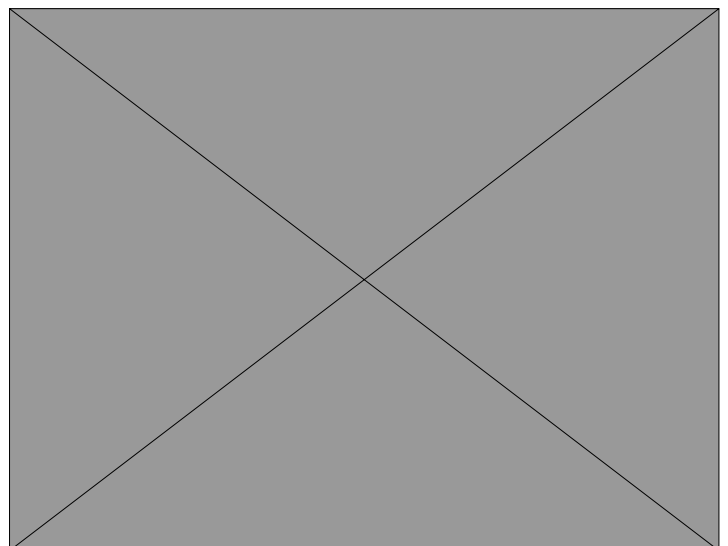
Moisturisation corneometry

- Monitored results are significantly improved vs placebo cream.
- At 0.25%, the formulation statistically induces a constant improvement of moisturisation vs medium weight hyaluronate (+10.9% after 30mins)



Skin Elasticity

- Placebo cream does not show any improvement.
- At 0.25% this formulation quickly confirms a more elastic trend (+10% after 60 days) of the skin.



In-vitro efficacy dossier: elasticity improvement

Compared to control, this formulation:

- Stimulates elastin synthesis up to 35% in a quick (24hrs) and dose-depending progression.
- Decreases elastase activity down to 25% in a quick and progressive action (already active in 2hrs).
- Decreases collagenase activity down to 32% in a quick and progressive action (already active in 2 hrs).

Links:

Data on file

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3583886/>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26964566/>

<https://jcadonline.com/efficacy-of-a-new-topical-nano-hyaluronic-acid-in-humans/>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22052267/>

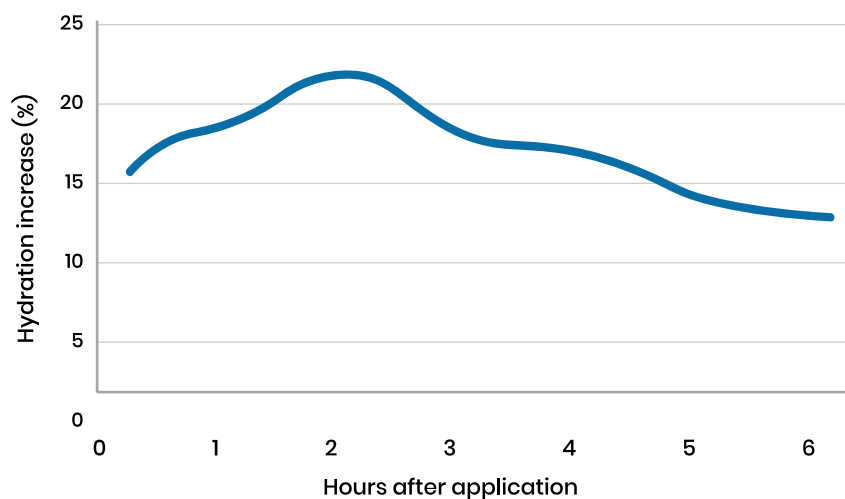
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21787831/>

SODIUM HYALURONATE

Ingredient Claims:

Boosts skin hydration	Supports the skin barrier
Promotes wound healing	Protects the skin from environmental damage
Skin feels smoother and tighter	Supports collagen and elastin formation

**Results: Up to 25% increase of skin hydration
2 hours after application**



In vitro

High-molecular-weight (up to 2000 kDa) Sodium Hyaluronate improves skin hydration and elasticity when compared to placebo.*

Study

0.025% Sodium Hyaluronate (1.4 MDa) in an emulsion vs placebo
8 Volunteers
Parameter: skin hydration (Corneometer CM 820 PC)

Sodium Hyaluronate is the salt form of Hyaluronic Acid, a water-binding ingredient that has the ability to fill the spaces between the connective fibres known as collagen and elastin. Hyaluronic Acid hydrates and separates the skin, allowing it to retain water and create a plumping effect. Sodium Hyaluronate has been used for moisturisation and wound healing since its discovery in the 1930s. It is comprised of small molecules that penetrate the skin easily and can hold up to 1000 their own weight in water. Because the skin naturally loses its water composition as it ages (going from 10% - 20% water to less than 10%).

Hyaluronic Acid and Sodium Hyaluronate can replace some of the water lost in the dermis, and potentially fight wrinkles and other signs of ageing. Because of its relatively high molecular weight it is not absorbed following application to the skin. Instead, it forms a thin, light, permeable, invisible, viscoelastic surface film. This fixes the moisture on the surface of the skin. The Hyaluronic Acid (HA) film supports the skin's natural protective mechanism. Since it is an excellent water reservoir leading to a perceptible and visible improvement in skin condition.

Links

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3583886>

[Data on file](#)

SACCHARIDE ISOMERATE

Ingredient Claims:

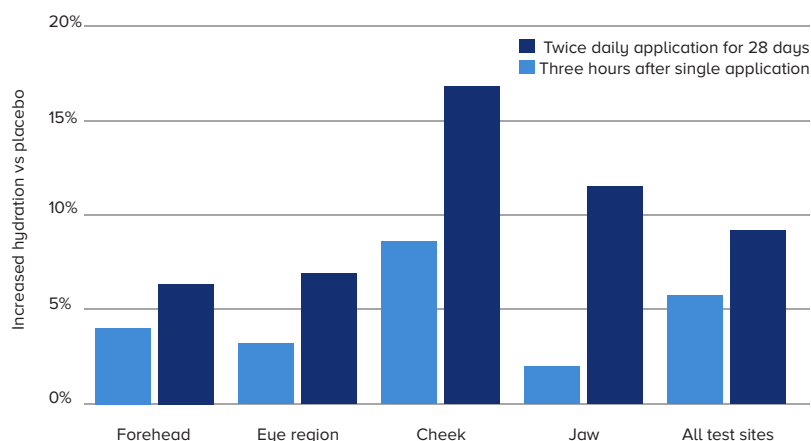
20% reduction in trans epidermal water loss	Long-lasting skin hydration up to 72 hours
Strengthens skin barrier function	Improves the signs of dry skin by 20%

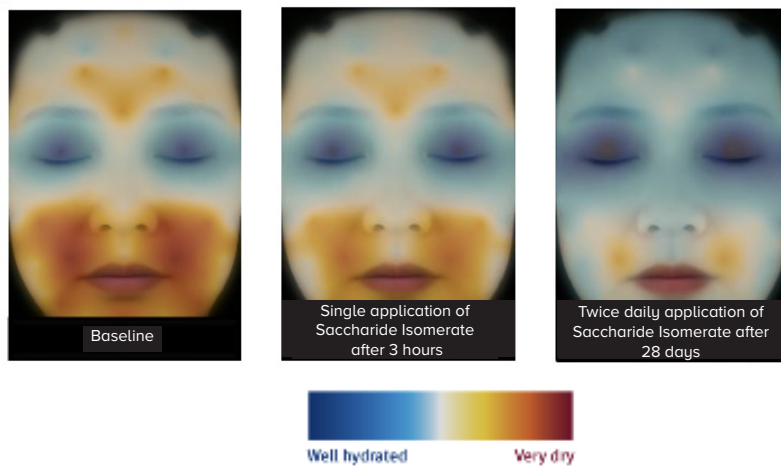
Saccharide Isomerate Complex is a 100% plant-derived carbohydrate complex, similar to that found in human skin. The molecules bind to the skin, preventing epidermal water loss, delivering immediate & long-lasting hydration for up to 72 hours. As a vegan hyaluronic acid booster, Saccharide Isomerate complex contains no animal by-products, so you can be confident that this product is cruelty-free and highly efficacious.

Saccharide Isomerate Complex is clinically proven to provide short and long-term hydration. The case study image below shows the increase in hydration to the stratum corneum after 3 hours and after 28 days, where Saccharide Isomerate Complex was applied twice per day.

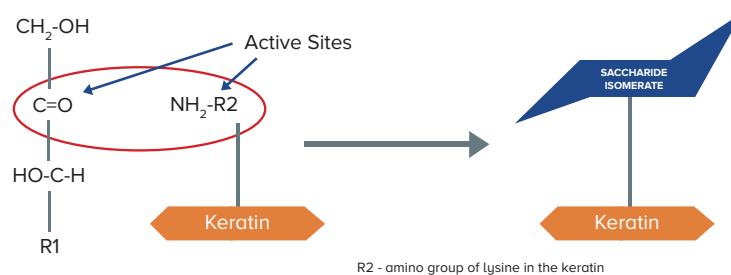
Saccharide Isomerate vs. Placebo

After twice daily application of Saccharide Isomerate Complex, there is a significant improvement in hydration across all facial areas. Just 3 hours after a single application, the excessively dry cheek area is significantly more hydrated.

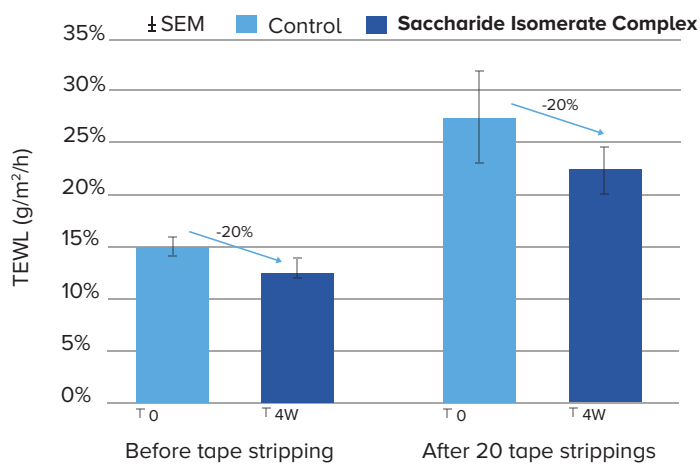




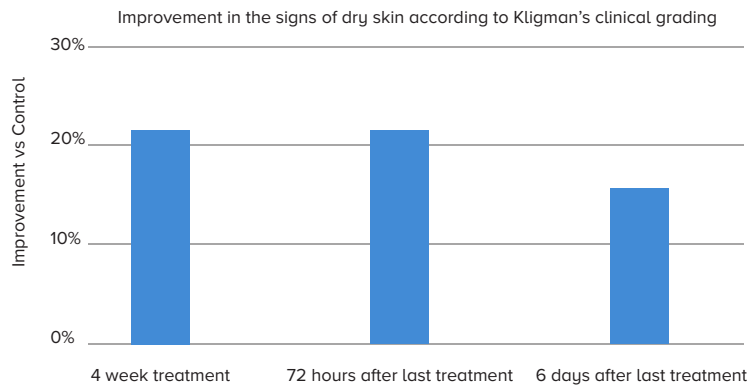
The in-vivo and in-vitro studies have proven the unique binding of this Saccharide Isomerate Complex to the free amino group of lysine in keratin. After 4 weeks of continuous use, Saccharide Isomerate improves the signs of dry skin by 20%, with effects lasting long after the final application 6 days later. This binding function allows the Saccharide Isomerate Complex to connect with the top layer of the skin, locking in moisture.



Saccharide Isomerate Complex in an aqueous solution improves and strengthens the skin barrier function as shown by the 20% reduction in trans-epidermal water loss before and after 20 successive tape strips after a 28-day application.



After 4 weeks of continuous use, Saccharide Isomerate Complex improves the signs of dry skin by 20%, with effects lasting long after the final application 6 days later.



Link: [1. International Journal of Cosmetic Science, 2015, 37, 595-605](#)

Link: [2. International Journal of Cosmetic Science, 2016 38, 217-223](#)

Link: [3. Data on file.](#)

Link: [4. Data on file.](#)

Link: [5. G.Padberg, J. Soc.Cosmetic Chemists 23, 271-279, 1972](#)

PANTHENOL (VITAMIN B5)

Ingredient Claims:

Provides intense moisturisation	Improves skin elasticity
Promotes wound healing	Improves skin texture and skin tone
Soothes red, irritated skin	Enhances skin barrier function

Also known as pro-vitamin B5, Panthenol effectively penetrates the skin and provides a number of benefits:

- **Moisturising:** Panthenol is a humectant, which means that it helps to attract and retain moisture in the skin. This can help to improve the skin's hydration levels by decreasing trans epidermal water loss and reduces dryness and flakiness.
- **Soothing:** Panthenol has anti-inflammatory properties that can help to calm and soothe irritated or sensitive skin. This makes it useful for people with conditions like eczema, rosacea, or acne.
- **Healing:** Panthenol can help to support the skin's natural healing process by promoting cell regeneration and tissue repair. This can help to reduce the appearance of scars and improve overall skin health.
- **Anti-ageing:** Panthenol can help to improve the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles by increasing the skin's elasticity and suppleness. It can also help to improve skin texture and tone.
- **Enhances skin barrier:** Panthenol can help to strengthen the skin's natural barrier function, reducing moisture loss and protecting the skin from external stressors.

Links:

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21982351/>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27545858/>

<https://www.scinapse.io/papers/3564442>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09546634.2016.1214235>

[Data on file.](#)

ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF JUICE (ALOE VERA)

Ingredient Claims:

Soothes irritated skin	Moisturises and hydrates dry skin
Reduces trans epidermal water loss	Encourages skin healing and improves skin's overall condition
Improve skin elasticity	

The botanical name of Aloe Vera is Aloe Barbadensis miller. It belongs to Asphodelaceae (Liliaceae) family, and is a shrubby or arborescent, perennial, xerophytic, succulent, pea-green colour plant. The Aloe vera plant has been known and used for centuries for its health, beauty, medicinal and skin care properties. The name Aloe vera derives from the Arabic word "Alloeh" meaning "shining bitter substance," while "vera" in Latin means "true". 2000 years ago, the Greek scientists regarded Aloe vera as the universal panacea. The Egyptians called Aloe "the plant of immortality."

It grows mainly in the dry regions of Africa, Asia, Europe and America. Aloe Barbadensis is a useful additive for cosmetics as it has many different properties to counteract the effects of ageing and to protect the skin. Aloe barbadensis, or Aloe Vera, is a succulent plant which offers many benefits and is suited for all skin types, especially dry, damaged, broken, sensitive and irritated skin. It offers anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant, humectant and soothing and anti-itch properties for skin. Aloe Vera contains Vitamin B complex, folic acid, Vitamin C and carotene, which is a precursor of Vitamin A.

Aloe soothes the skin, prevents trans epidermal water loss (TEWL). It cools and hydrates the skin, moisturises and promotes healing from breakouts. Aloe vera contains 75 potentially active constituents: vitamins, enzymes, minerals, sugars, lignin, saponins, salicylic acids and amino acids.

Links:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2763764/>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334123567_Review_on_Aloe_Vera

GLYCERIN

Ingredient Claims:

Excellent moisturising properties	Enhances skin elasticity
Calms and soothes irritated skin	Promotes skin barrier function
Reduces trans epidermal water loss	Soothes hot or sunburned skin

Glycerin is a humectant which is present in all-natural lipids. Derived from natural substances by hydrolysis of fats and by fermentation of sugars. This palm-free vegetable Glycerin is widely used in cosmetic products and provides the following benefits:

- **Moisturising:** Glycerin has excellent moisturising properties. It attracts and retains moisture from the environment, helping to hydrate the skin and prevent dryness. It forms a protective layer on the skin, reducing water loss and maintaining its natural moisture balance.
- **Skin barrier repair:** Glycerin can support the skin's barrier function by strengthening the outermost layer of the skin, known as the stratum corneum. This can help improve the skin's ability to retain moisture and protect it from external irritants.
- **Soothing and calming:** Glycerin has soothing properties that can help alleviate skin irritation, itching, and inflammation. It can be beneficial for conditions such as eczema, psoriasis, or dry, sensitive skin.

- **Anti-ageing effects:** Glycerin has the ability to improve the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles. By maintaining skin hydration, it can enhance the skin's elasticity and firmness, giving it a smoother and more youthful appearance.
- **Compatibility with various skin types:** Glycerin is generally well-tolerated by different skin types, including sensitive and acne-prone skin. It is non-comedogenic, meaning it won't clog pores or contribute to breakouts.
- **Enhances product effectiveness:** Glycerin is often used as a key ingredient in skincare formulations because it helps other ingredients penetrate the skin more effectively. It can enhance the delivery of active ingredients, allowing them to work more efficiently.
- **Cooling effect:** Glycerin has a cooling effect on the skin, making it useful in products such as facial mists or soothing gels. It can provide relief for hot or sunburned skin.

Links:

[International Journal of Cosmetic Science, August 2016, ePublication](#)

[British Journal of Dermatology, July 2008, pages 23-34](#)

[Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology, June 2007, pages 75-82](#)

[Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences, June 2003, pages 7,360-7,365](#)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8395744/>

SILICA

Ingredient Claims:

Skin feels smoother and softer	Helps control excess oil production
Helps protect skin against environmental aggressors	Soothes irritated skin
Instantly reduces the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles	Improves overall complexion

Silica, also known as silicon dioxide, is a naturally occurring mineral commonly used in skincare products for its potential skin benefits. These include:

- **Absorbent Properties:** Silica has absorbent qualities, which can help control excess oil on the skin's surface. It aids in mattifying the skin and reducing shine, making it beneficial for individuals with oily or combination skin.
- **Mattifying Effect:** Silica can create a soft-focus effect on the skin, blurring the appearance of fine lines, pores, and imperfections. This can result in a smoother and more even complexion.
- **Skin Protection:** Silica has been found to have some protective effects on the skin. It forms a barrier that helps shield the skin from environmental pollutants, such as pollutants and toxins, that can contribute to skin damage and premature aging.
- **Absorption of Excess Moisture:** Silica can absorb excess moisture on the skin, helping to keep it dry and preventing the growth of bacteria and fungi.
- **Skin Soothing:** Silica has soothing properties that can help calm irritated or inflamed skin. It can be beneficial for conditions like acne, eczema, or rashes, providing relief and reducing redness.

Link:

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/nn301622h>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S037851732101245X>

