

The Composition of Velvet Antler

Mineral and Trace Elements

Calcium - provides structure for bones and teeth, essential for nerve impulse conduction, muscle contraction and blood clotting

Copper - necessary for red blood cell development, bones, and nerves

Iron - essential for blood cells transporting oxygen through out the body

Manganese - needed for development of bones and connective tissue, and for normal functioning of the nervous system

Magnesium - needed in metabolic reactions and storing and releasing energy cells

Phosphorous - provides structure for bones and teeth, and is a component of nearly all metabolic reactions

Potassium - need for nerve and muscle function

Selenium - powerful antioxidant

Sulfur - is a component for amino acids and insulin

Zinc - part of the enzymes involved in digestion and respiration, and is necessary for normal wound healing and skin health

Proteins/Collagen/Lipids

Proteins - are the structural materials in cells, aid in growth and repair of tissues.

Collagen – is a major structural component of bones, tendons, ligaments, and cartilage

Lipids - build cell parts and boost energy for cellular activities (all essential fatty acids including omega 3 and 6)

Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF-1) and Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) - Growth hormones and factors have an effect on growth and maintenance of bones and promoting protein and fat metabolism, stimulating cartilage growth, and thickening and lengthening bones in children. They also have growth promoting actions on the skin

Growth Hormones and Growth Factors

Glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) – proteins in cartilage that help to bind water in the cartilage matrix

Hyaluronic acid - is the cement material of connective tissue and a component fluid that cushions the joint

Chondroitin Sulfate - extremely potent anti-inflammatory agent

Glucosamine Sulfate - an amino sugar that occurs naturally in the body. Its glue-like qualities help to hold tissues together. It is also a major component of synovial fluid, lubricates and serves as a shock absorber for the joints

Erythropoietin - a hormone produced in the kidneys and released into the bloodstream in response to low oxygen levels, thus helping to increase oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood

Prostaglandins - chemical messenger produced in virtually all tissues, causing a broad range of positive effects on many of the body's defense systems

Phospholipids - chemical messenger produced in virtually all tissues, causing a broad range of positive effects on many of the body's defense systems

Glycosphingolipids - involved in cell metabolism and growth

