

HOW CAN VELVET ANTLER HELP ME?

POSSIBLE BENEFITS

Circulatory

- Increase blood volume and production of red blood cells
- Treat cardiovascular disorders, including anemia
- Relieve hypertension (high blood pressure)

Digestive

- Treat gastrointestinal disorders and functional issues of the stomach and intestines
- Improve appetite

Endocrine

- Help body maintain homeostasis against heat, cold, and electric shock
- Boost testosterone levels and estrogen levels
- Treat hypothyroidism
- Treat diabetes
- Promote growth in children

Immune & Lymphatic

- Strengthen the immune system and ward off infections
- Increase production of white blood cells
- Treat chronic fatigue and fibromyalgia
- Decrease mast cell degranulation

Musculoskeletal, Integumentary & Exocrine

- Promote muscle growth and decrease the rate of muscle fatigue
- Prevent cartilage and bone loss of osteoarthritis
- Boost healing of bone, cartilage and tendon tissues
- Develop the skeletal system
- Improve physical endurance
- Treat gout
- Treat skin disorders

Renal & Urinary

- Dissolve bladder stones

Reproductive

- Treat menopause
- Treat impotence

Respiratory

- Increase oxygen uptake to brain, liver, and kidneys

Neurological

- Improve mental development
- Increase energy and stamina
- Relieve headaches
- Boost healing of neural (nerve) tissue
- Lessen nervousness and treat depression
- Reduce signs normally associated with senility and delay the aging process
- Treat epilepsy
- Treat convulsions associated with colds, arthritis, fever, and vertigo

EVA is a sustainable product, as elk antlers are regenerated each year.

EVA treats a wide variety of health concerns with few to no side effects, especially compared to its prescription medication counterparts.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

It is not known what possible side effects velvet antler might have.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding: There is insufficient information about the safety of taking velvet antler if you are pregnant or breast-feeding.

Hormone-sensitive conditions such as breast cancer, uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, endometriosis, or uterine fibroids: Velvet antler might act like estrogen. Do not use if you have a condition that might be made worse by exposure to estrogen.

Supplement Facts	
Serving Size: 1 Capsule	
Amount Per Capsule	
Velvet Antler	250mg*
*Daily Value not established.	

Typical Adult Dosage: 2-3 capsules per day

*This product has not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.



Using Powdered Elk Horn Velvet capsules since 2006 (12 years), I can recommend them to anyone. My knees used to be smoking hot at day's end—now they're cold. My hands would ache and be hot and make it hard to hold a pencil; not anymore. If I miss a morning or night dose, I can feel it in hours.

—Steve Shaw, Broker, NAEBA

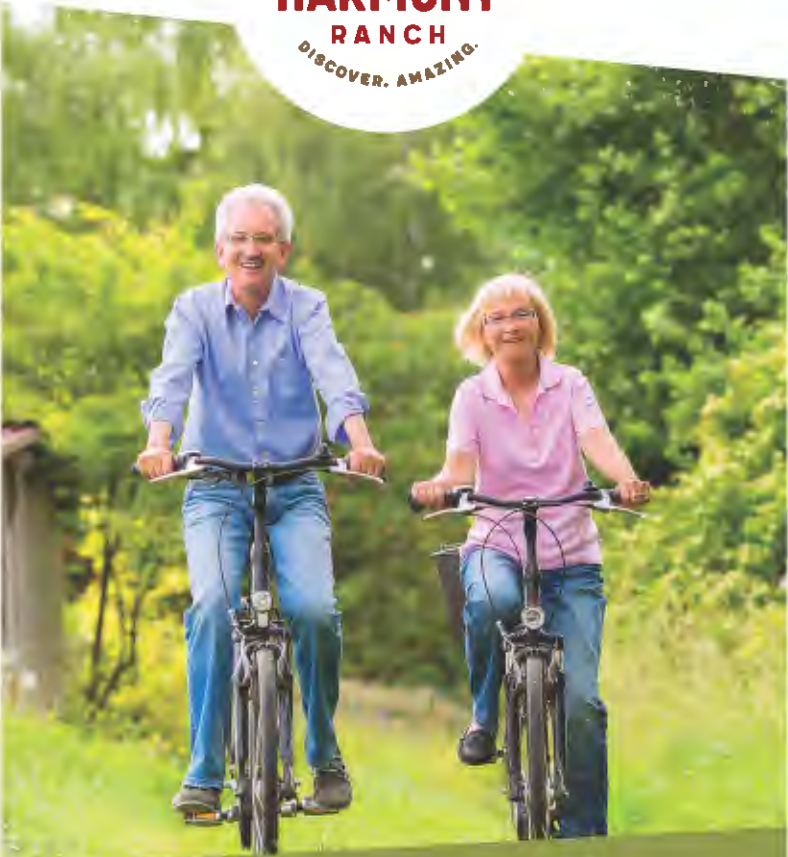
Several years ago, my wife and I noticed we were having knee pain when walking and especially on steps. We bought some over the counter glucosamine. After two months, we could not see or feel any improvement, so we quit. A few months after that, my wife heard about the elk velvet. We decided to give it a try. After just a month, we were feeling improvement. After a few months, we were pain free. That was about fifteen years ago. We still take it every day and it still works.

—Darrell T., Collierville, TN, NAEBA



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ELK VELVET ANTLER

Nutritional Supplement
for Human Well-being



WHAT IS VELVET ANTLER?

A male elk grows and sheds a pair of antlers each year. New antlers begin to grow as soon as the old antlers fall off—usually between mid-February and April.

In the early stage, antlers are called velvet antlers, and are covered in a hairy, velvet-like skin. This velvet is rich in blood vessels and provides the growing antlers with vitamins and minerals necessary to build up the

antler bone. Antlers in the velvet stage can grow up to one inch per day, and within a few months they have reached their full size for the year.



COULD VELVET ANTLER BE HELPFUL TO HUMANS?

Antlers grow at an amazing speed and are the only mammal organs that regenerate year after year. Could this material in its growth stage—full of nutrients, growth factors, and living tissue—be helpful to the human body?

For centuries, many cultures have known of the benefits of deer velvet antler. Silk scrolls uncovered from the time of the Han Dynasty recorded using velvet antler. In Russia, beginning in the 15th Century, velvet antler was used to treat various conditions. The Russians began harvesting elk velvet antler in the 1840s, calling the elk antlers “Horns of Gold.”

Over 1,800 years ago, one author wrote, “Deer velvet tastes sweet and its property is warm. It is used for reinforcing vital energy, strengthening memory and will, generating teeth, curing persistent vaginal blood discharges, and treating fevers and epilepsy. Deer antler cures sores, carbuncles (boils), expels pathogens as well as retained blood in the uterus. It is also used

for consumptive disease and illness caused by over-exertion, lumbago, excessive loss of weight, repairing the body, reinforcing vital energy, curing infertility, stopping pain, and preventing miscarriage. Prolonged consumption would... extend longevity.”

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE VELVET?

When the antlers have fully developed, the elk no longer need the velvet. A ring forms at the base of the antlers and cuts off the velvet’s blood supply. The velvet dries up, and as testosterone levels increase in the bull, he rubs off the drying velvet, revealing the hardened and calcified antlers.

In fall, the bull enters the rut season—rubbing and raking his antlers—trying to impress the cows. A few months after the fall rut ends, the bull no longer needs his antlers. His testosterone levels drop, and the antlers fall off. Because the antlers regenerate every year, removing the velvet antlers before they fall off naturally does not harm the elk.



WHAT IS VELVET ANTLER COMPOSED OF?

Velvet antler is composed of different types of tissue and grows from the tips of various tines and the main beam. The tips are an undifferentiated cell growing mass. Moving down, it changes to a cartilage matrix¹, then to a honeycombed cartilage, and on to calcified cartilage, finally becoming early bone formation at the base of the antler.

The antlers’ rapid growth suggests a varying chemical composition during the growth period. Properties of processed velvet antler also vary depending on what portion of the antler was used. Moving from antler base to tip, the protein, growth factor, and lipid content increases as the mineral and ash content decreases. The tips and upper portions are richest in proteins, growth factors, and lipids. These sections contain vast amounts of insulin growth factor and are most readily absorbed.

¹matrix—a material in which something develops; a surrounding medium or structure

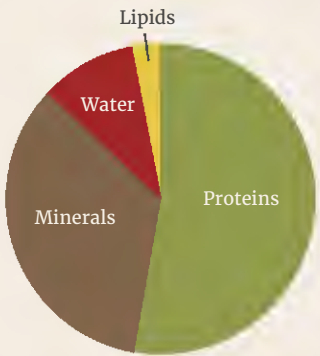
Elk Velvet Antler (EVA) has a highly complex chemical composition. It contains nearly 40 key compounds and 400 active ingredients.

EVA COMPOSITION

- 53% Proteins
- 34% Minerals
- 10% Water
- 3% Lipids

This includes:

- 13 Growth Factors
- 20 Glycosaminoglycans
- 21 Amino Acids



EVA ACTIVE NUTRIENTS

Proteins

- Collagen—structural protein in bone, tendons, ligaments, and other connective tissue and articular cartilage
- Amino Acids—8 essential and 15 nonessential—precursors for protein production, aids tissue growth, muscle recovery and repair

Growth Factors

- Insulin-like Growth Factor IGF-1—a precursor for production of growth hormone, promotes muscle and tissue growth and organ health
- Epidermal Growth Factor EGF—aids development of cartilage cells

Glycosaminoglycans (GAGs)—complex carbohydrates

- Chondroitin Sulphate—helps protect and rebuild degenerating cartilage, gives cartilage elasticity, an anti-inflammatory agent
- Erythropoietin—hormone produced by specialized kidney cells to stimulate red blood cell production
- Glycosphingolipids—compounds involved with growth and metabolism of cells and with memory and learning
- Glucosamine Sulphate—component of Chondrin Sulphate, major component of cartilage and synovial fluid—builds, maintains, and repairs joint structures including bone, cartilage, ligaments, joint fluids, and tendons
- Hyaluronic Acid—binds cartilage cells together and lubricates joints
- Prostaglandins—hormone-like substance, binds cartilage cells together and lubricates joints
- Phospholipids—major structural lipid of most cell membranes

Other compounds

- Monoamine-oxidase Inhibitors—enzyme that inhibits oxidation of neurotransmitters to promote feeling of well being

Trace Minerals

- Iron
- Zinc
- Copper
- Manganese
- Selenium
- Calcium
- Magnesium
- Potassium
- Sodium
- Sulfur
- Phosphorus



RESEARCH

More than 250 articles have been published on the manufacture, composition, and biochemical effects of elk and deer velvet antler. Available information recorded by Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Russian researchers. Much of this research overlaps.

This product was processed in a licensed facility and complies with the FAO/WHO and Food Chemical Codex 9th Edition recommended specifications for food grade enzymes.

RESOURCES

<https://www.hindawi.com/journals/ecam/2016/2109204/>
<https://www.wapitilabsinc.com/blog/history-of-elk-antler-velvet>
<https://antlerfarms.com/blog/historical-uses-of-deer-antler-velvet/>
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