

tissue are comprised mainly of type I collagen molecules organized into structural units. The molecular structure and organization of tendon, ligament and fascial collagen fibrils are key determinants in the ability of these tissues to endure mechanical force and fuel self-repair. While collagen provides much of tendon/ligament structure and strength, mucopolysaccharides are the “glue” that holds them together and allows them to stretch, flex, bend and maintain their resilience. Mucopolysaccharides are a critical component of extracellular matrix and are important in maintaining structural integrity, lubrication and spacing of collagen fibers. Furthermore, mucopolysaccharides have been shown to increase collagen and non-collagenous protein synthesis in cultures of bovine tenocytes and ligament cell. Tendoactive® has been shown to be effective in studies done on the medial and lateral epicondyle tendons, Achilles tendon and plantar fascia.¹⁶⁻¹⁹

Directions

1 scoop (7.6 grams) in 8 oz of water or the beverage of your choice per day or as recommended by your health care professional. Can also be added to food and baking products.

Does Not Contain

Gluten, yeast, artificial colors and flavors.

Cautions

If you are pregnant or nursing, consult your physician before taking this product.

Supplement Facts ^{v1}		
Serving Size 1 Scoop (7.6 Grams) Servings Per Container About 30		
	Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
Calories	25	
Total Carbohydrate	<1 g	<1%*
Dietary Fiber	<1 g	2%*
Protein	5 g	
Vitamin C (as Ascorbic Acid USP)	100 mg	111%
Magnesium (as TRAACS™ Magnesium Bisglycinate Chelate)	135 mg	32%
Sodium	50 mg	2%
Gelatin Hydrolysate (FORTIGEL®)	5.2 g	**
Connective Tissue Blend (Tendoactive®)	520 mg	
Mucopolysaccharides		**
Type I Collagen		**
Chicken Comb Extract (Mobilee®) (Standardized to contain 40 mg Hyaluronic Acid)	80 mg	**

* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.
** Daily Value not established.

References

1. Oesser S, Adam M, Babel W, Seifert J: Oral administration of 14C labelled gelatin hydrolysate leads to an accumulation of radioactivity in cartilage of mice (C57/BL). Journal of Nutrition, 129 (1999), 1891 – 1895 12).
2. Oesser S, Seifert J: Stimulation of type II collagen biosynthesis and secretion in bovine chondrocytes cultured with degraded collagen. Cell Tissue Res 311 (2003), 393 – 399.
3. Moskowitz RW: Role of collagen hydrolysate in bone and joint disease. Seminars in Arthritis and Rheumatism. Vol.30, No. 2 (October 2000), 87 – 99 18).
4. Zuckley L, Angelopoulou K, Carpenter MR: Collagen hydrolysate improves joint function in adults with mild symptoms of osteoarthritis of the knee. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise 2004, 36 (Supplement), 153 – 15.
5. Clark KL, Sebastianelli W, Flechsenhar KR, Aukermann DF, Meza F, Millard RL, Deitch JR, Sherbondy PS, Albert A: Long-term use of collagen hydrolysate as a nutritional supplement in athletes with activity-related joint pain. Curr Med Res Opin. 2008 May;24(5):1485-96.



† These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

