Standard Process
VETERINARY FORMULAS™

Equine Mobility Support
Product Detail Sheet

Indications for use:

- Lameness
- Discomfort
- Lack of extension
- Swelling and inflammation, including heat in the injured area
- Resistance during everyday training, lessons, or competitions

Individual Ingredients:

- **Glucosamine** – is an important component of cartilage growth, maintenance, and repair. While research is ongoing in horses, meta-analysis of human clinical trials has confirmed the value of glucosamine in support of bone health. (Clegg et al. 2006, McAlindon 2000, Towheed 2005) In the horse, glucosamine has been implicated in regulation of matrix metalloproteinase expression, as important enzyme working in joint tissues. (Neil, 2005, Chan 2005) In practice, glucosamine is commonly used to support healthy joints, much the same way that glucosamine is used in humans.
- **Chondroitin Sulfate** – Is an important component of the extracellular matrix of connective tissue. Low molecular weight chondroitin sulfate is bioavailable in the horse, although to a limited degree. (Du 2004) While the mechanism of chondroitin sulfate action in joint health remains to be determined, it is an important component of compounds found in various functional components of the joint.
- **Flax Meal** – Contains significant levels of omega-3 fatty acids, specifically alpha-linolenic acid (ALA) and omega-3 fatty acids, which have been implicated in reducing the inflammatory response. Studies have shown that omega-3 fatty acids reduced inflammatory thromboxane and decreased endotoxin induced TNF production in horses. (McCann 2000, Morris 1991)
- **Wheat Germ Oil** – Rich source of vitamin E complex which is a powerful antioxidant. Vitamin E also helps maintain healthy joint tissue by maintaining the normal inflammation response.
- **Ginger** – Contains a broad spectrum of bioactive compounds. Several ginger compounds have well-documented effects on the inflammatory response. For example, 6-gingerol and 6-paradol have such activity, while 8-paradol and 9-shagaol have been shown to inhibit COX-2 activity. This action may explain ginger's historic uses. (Surh 1999, Tjendraputra 2001)
- **Cinnamon** – is used to mask, in part, the spicy ginger taste, improving palatability. It also makes a great smelling product.

References

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