

SHARK CARTILAGE

Common Name

SHARK CARTILAGE

Chemical Name

SHARK CARTILAGE

Description

The skeleton of sharks is almost entirely comprised of cartilage. Shark's fin, considered a delicacy in Asian countries, is consumed because of its purported ability to promote health, retard aging, and prevent disease. ***The shark cartilage is obtained from sharks caught for food purposes only.***

Pharmacological Properties

BIOCHEMISTRY Shark cartilage is rich in glycosaminoglycans, or mucopolysaccharides, large macromolecules which are found in all our joints, blood vessels and organs. In addition, shark cartilage is very low in fat content and thus does not require harsh organic solvent extractions to remove the fat. The Japanese produce from 100% Shark Cartilage a product called Sodium Chondroitin Protein (SCP). This product contains high levels of mucopolysaccharides and protein and low levels of ash and lipids. The addition of Dextrin is required to dry the product.

Sharks are known for their powerful immune systems. They are resistant to cancer, even when exposed to potent cancer causing chemicals. One agent which may be responsible for this incredible immunity, is the presence in shark cartilage of an anti-angiogenesis substance which inhibits the growth of blood vessels into solid tumors and thus keeps tumors from growing. Cartilage is the tough elastic connective tissue found in and between the bones of mammals. The entire skeleton of sharks is made of cartilage. Many medical conditions and diseases such as arthritis, psoriasis, and cancer require blood supply and new blood vessels in order to continue. Shark cartilage appears to contain a substance with the ability to block the growth of new blood vessels.

Contraindications / Toxicity

No known toxicity. Shark cartilage is not recommended for small children, pregnant or lactating women, or recent heart attack sufferers or post surgery.

Suggested Use

3000-5000 mg/day away from food unless experiencing stomach upset

References

- Folkman, J. and Klagsbrun, M. (1987) Science 235:442-447.
- Langer, R. and Lee, A. (1983) Science Sept. 16:1185-1187.
- Weiss and brown. (1988) Annals in Rheumatic Diseases. 47:881-885.

Indications

Inflammatory and dermal disease: rheumatoid arthritis, hemorrhoids, psoriasis, ulcerative colitis, puritanis ani, acute skin allergies, osteoarthritis, cancer, free radical exposure and damage.

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