New Dietary Ingredient Notification

Common Name: Cornu Cervi Pantotrichum (also known as Pilose Antler)

Latin Binomial: n/a (see cover sheet pg. 4)

Author: n/a (see cover sheet pg. 4)

Conditions for Use: see cover sheet pg. 7

Provided Information

1. "Young Pilose Antler-A Precious Crude Drug", pp. 43-45 [Chinese article showing the Red Deer species being raised for their young pilose antler].

2. Batchelder, H. "Velvet Antler: A Literature Review" [in which the red deer has been farmed to produce velvet antler teas, extracts, capsules, and tablets for health related products. Many countries product velvet antler including New Zealand (450 tons/year), China (400 tons/year), Russia (80 tons/year), United States (20 tons/year) and Canada (20 tons/year) (at pg. 1). Velvet antler supplements have been the subject of numerous studies (at pg. 8-9, 14)] (visited November 11, 2003) <www.natraflex.com/studies/VA2.htm>.

3. Wang et al. "Effects of Repeated Administration of Deer Antler Extract on Biochemical Changes Related to Aging in Senescence-Accelerated Mice" [Senescence-Accelerated Mice were administered subchronic oral doses of hot-water extract of pilose antler. Doses were given orally for 8 successive days in amounts of 0, 100, or 200 mg/kg/d] Chem. Pharm. Bull. 36, pp. 2587-2592.

4. Suttie, J. and Harris, S. "Clinical Properties of Deer Velvet" [Researchers studied acute and sub-chronic toxicity of powdered deer velvet at dose levels of 200 mg/kg for single oral treatment, and 500 mg/day orally for 90 days in rats. It was reported that there were no pathological findings. Further, deer velvet powder was tested on reproduction and developmental toxicity, which was shown to have no effect on conception rates] www.positivehealth.com/permit/Articles/Nutrition/su54.htm>.

5. Belay et al. "Chronic Wasting Disease and Potential Transmission to Humans", [Current epidemiologic and laboratory investigations have concluded that there is no strong evidence for a causal link between Chronic Wasting Disease and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease The researchers reviewed several cases of humans who died of apparently rare neurological disorders. The patients did not appear to possess a common history with regards to exposure to deer or elk. Some patients apparently consumed venison, however it was not clear that the

meat was infected with Chronic Wasting Disease. In some cases, the meat was from areas not known to be infected with Chronic Wasting Disease (Michigan). The report concluded that because there has not been an increase in the cases of Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease in Colorado and Wyoming (areas known to be infected with Chronic Wasting Disease) the risk to transmission to humans is low]. Emerging Infectious Diseases, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Vol. 10, No. 6 <www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol10no6/03-1082.htm>.

6. Raymond et al., "Evidence of a molecular barrier limiting susceptibility at humans, cattle, and sheep to chronic wasting disease" [Research shows that a barrier at the molecular level likely limits the susceptibility of non-cervid species to Chronic Wasting Disease], The EMBO Journal, Vol. 19, No. 17 (2000).