

## Regenate®

Improved quality of life with every move



PALMITOYLETHANOLAMIDE (PEA)



JOINT HEALTH



MUSCLE HEALTH



QUALITY OF LIFE



Palmitoylethanolamide (PEA), an **endogenous compound** of the extended endocannabinoid system helps modulate pain and inflammation. It is naturally produced in the body in response to various noxious stimuli. It exerts **analgesic**, **anti-inflammatory**, **and neuroprotective effects** through multiple receptor-mediated mechanisms, including cannabinoid receptors<sup>1</sup>.

Osteoarthritis is the leading cause of joint pain in dogs and other animals, and daily supplementation with PEA has shown to alleviate pain and improve their quality of life. PEA is clinically studied for its effectiveness in managing chronic pain and supporting joint health, thereby enhancing mobility and overall well-being in dogs, cats, and horses<sup>2,3</sup>.

Moreover, PEA is extensively researched to exhibit neuroprotective properties by modulating mood and anxiety in animal models<sup>4,5</sup>.

Regenate® is an advanced and highly bioavailable form of PEA, available in micronized and water dispersible forms, designed for enhanced functionality and versatility. It is patent-pending and has been clinically studied in humans for managing chronic pain and improving quality of life.

These statements have not been evaluated by the FDA. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.







Several clinical studies have evaluated the efficacy and safety of oral PEA administration in animals. The dose is calculated based on the animal's body weight to ensure proper dosage and to achieve the potential therapeutic effects.

**PALMITOYLETHANOLAMIDE** (PEA)







	Large (26-35 kg)	Medium (11-25 kg)	Small (5-10 kg)		
DOSE	800 mg	400 mg	200 mg	100 mg	1200 mg
FREQUENCY	Twice Daily			Once Daily	Twice Daily

Dose may be reduced to half after 12 weeks of supplementation

- 1. Alessio F.P. et.al. Nutrients 2019; 11(9):2175
- 2. della Rocca. G & Gamba. D. Animals 2021, 11, 952
- 3. Gugliandolo. E. et.al. Animals 2020, 10, 1469 4. De Gregorio D. et.al. J Affect Disord. 2019;255: S0165-0327(18)31599-4

5. Lama A. et.al. Brain Behav Immun. 2022; 102:110-123

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