Mammary PMG®

Supports Healthy Mammary-Gland Function

The relationships among the endocrine glands is well documented and essential to the normal functioning of the body. Endocrine hormone balance is maintained by a stimulating or suppressive collection of messages influenced by different groups of endocrine glands cooperating to enable physiological processes to perform without interruption. Theoretically, the mammary glands hold a suppressive influence on the reproductive glands, but in contrast, a stimulative influence on the corpus luteum, the adrenal glands, and the hypothalamus.

There appears to be nervous system and hormonal feedback mechanisms working between the mammary glands and the hypothalamus with regard to the secretion of gonadotropin-releasing hormone. This communication, in turn, suppresses formation of the pituitary hormones and other reproductive hormones.

How Mammary PMG Keeps You Healthy

Maintains cellular health
Protomorphogen™ extract is the brand name of Standard Process’ extracts derived from nucleoprotein-mineral molecules. The foundation for the function of these uniquely formulated nucleoprotein-mineral extracts comes from the antigen-antibody reaction that takes place during normal cell maintenance. The antigenic properties promote healthy cellular division, function, and growth.

When a tissue needs support, at least a dozen different compounds are formed that can cause white blood cells to travel together toward the compromised area. These compounds include degenerative products of the tissues themselves. They strongly activate the macrophage system, and within a few hours, the macrophages begin to devour the destroyed tissue byproducts. At times, the macrophages can also affect the structure of the remaining healthy cells. The bovine mammary PMG™ extract in Mammary PMG appears to neutralize the circulating antibodies, thereby contributing to the maintenance of cellular health.†

Helps build and maintain strong bones and teeth
Calcium is the most important element required for the body to build and maintain strong bones and teeth and to trigger a myriad of other important physiological processes. Some forms of calcium found in food are not absorbed by the body as effectively as others, and its precious benefit is lost. Calcium lactate is a highly bioavailable and useful form of this important element since it converts to calcium bicarbonate in one chemical step.†
Mammary PMG®

What Makes Mammary PMG Unique

Product Attributes

Ingredients are derived from whole-food sources

›› Supplies 120 mg bovine mammary PMG™ extract to support the mammary glands†

Contains Protomorphogen™ extracts

›› Standard Process uses a unique manufacturing method of deriving tissue cell determinants from animal glands and organs

›› Help provide cellular support and rehabilitation to the corresponding human tissues

›› Important antigenic properties of nucleoprotein-mineral determinants are the foundation of the product†

The calcium lactate in Mammary PMG is a pure-vegetable source of calcium

›› Not derived from a dairy source

Manufacturing and Quality-Control Processes

Low-temperature, high-vacuum drying technique

›› Preserves the enzymatic vitality and nutritional potential of ingredients

Not disassociated into isolated components

›› The nutrients in Mammary PMG are processed to remain intact, complete nutritional compounds

Degreed microbiologists and chemists in our on-site laboratories continually conduct bacterial and analytical tests on raw materials, product batches, and finished products

›› Ensures consistent quality and safety

Vitamin and mineral analyses validate product content and specifications

›› Assures high-quality essential nutrients are delivered

Studies on nutrients generally use large doses and these studies, some of which are cited below, are the basis for much of the information we provide you in this publication about whole food ingredients. See the supplement facts for Mammary PMG®.


Harrower H.R. 1932. Practical Endocrinology. 2nd ed. 48, 49.

Leibovitz, B., Nutrition Update; Vol.5; No. 2; 1991

