

MYCOTOXIN PROBLEM HAS A SOLUTION...

ACTI-GEL™

- ACTIVATED DIPOLAR PHYLOSILICATES
- BROAD SPECTRUM OF ACTIVITY
- IMPROVED WITH MOS-BASED MITOGEN
- WITH MICRO-GELLING BINDING CAPABILITIES AGAINST MYCOTOXINS



ACTI-GEL

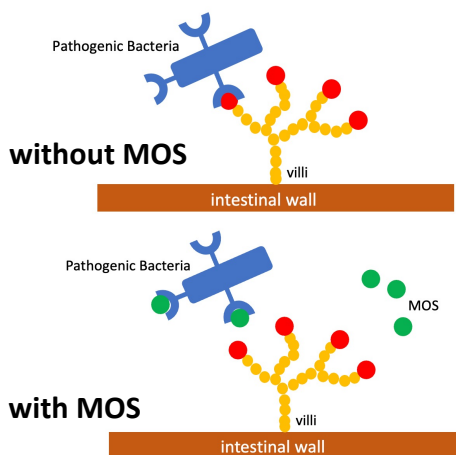
ACTIVATED DIPOLAR PHYLOSILICATES + MOS-BASED MITOGEN

Acti-Gel binds Mycotoxins in a Variety of Ways:

- It binds mycotoxins through magnetic attraction – since most mycotoxins have positive and negative charges (dipolar) they have high affinity to bind positive and negative charges of Acti-Gel in the GIT. They form an insoluble complex in the gastro-intestinal tract of the animals but will not be absorbed in the circulation.
- It traps mycotoxins in its interstitial lattices – phyllosilicates of Acti-Gel contains pores which measures 5-20 angstrom units (Å). These pores sequester minute mycotoxins and spare vitamin particles which have a larger size of 600 Å.

Inside the Gastro-Intestinal Tract of the Animals

Acti-Gel forms a gelatinous “mycotoxin-Acti-Gel insoluble” which cannot be absorbed in the GIT. MOS component of Acti-Gel induce mitosis on the surface of the intestines, activates macrophages and promotes blastogenesis of lymphocytes.



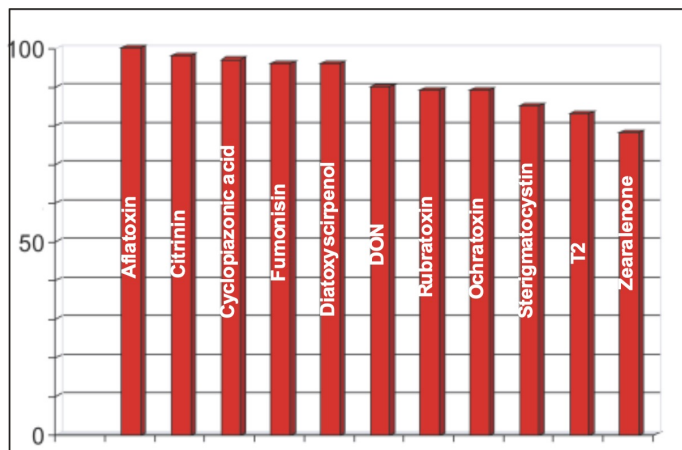
Improved with MOS – Prevents attachment of Harmful Bacteria in the Intestinal Villi

MOS (Mannan Oligo-Saccharides) are derived from the cell wall of the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Mannan is a sugar recognized by certain bacteria, including many strains of *E. coli* and *Salmonella*. In the oligosaccharide form however, the mannan is not available for the pathogen to grow. When MOS is added to the animal diets, lectins of these pathogens are tricked into attaching to the mannan sugar instead of the carbohydrates attached to the intestinal villi. These lectins are then flushed out without being able to metabolize the sugar, resulting in a “cleansing” effect of the intestinal wall and preventing permanent damage to the villi (finger-like protrusion on the intestinal wall containing sights for nutrient absorption). This allows improved animal performance.

Acti-Gel is also highly effective against commonly overlooked mycotoxins that may cause nutritional symptoms in poultry and livestock.

Cyclopiazonic acid – is a metabolite of *Aspergillus flavus*, which is the predominant producer of aflatoxin in feeds and grains. In poultry it causes impaired feed conversion, decreased weight gain and mortality.

Rubratoxin – produced by *Penicillium rubrum* interferes with thiamine metabolism and causes clinical deficiencies.



Dosage:

- 0.5 to 1.0 kg per ton - As preventive dosage. For up to 13% moisture content. Mycotoxin contamination of up to 100 ppb.
- 1.0 to 2.0 kg per ton - As assurance for moderate to high contamination. For more than 13% moisture content. Mycotoxin contamination of greater than 100 ppb.
- 2.0 to 2.5 kg per ton - For rampant seasonality of T2 and Zearalenone. For more than 13% moisture content. Mycotoxin contamination of up to 5000 ppb.



Made in Belgium