ANMAXFED SUPPLEMENT DARY CATTLE



















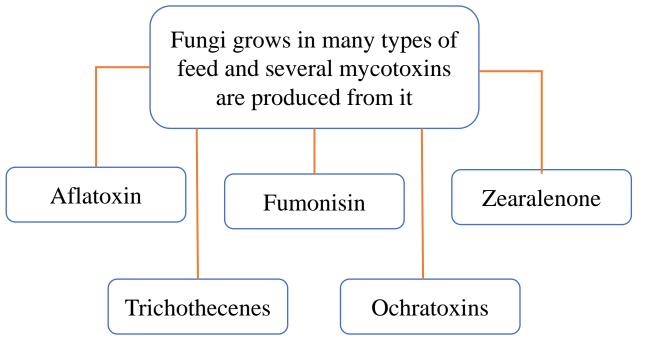


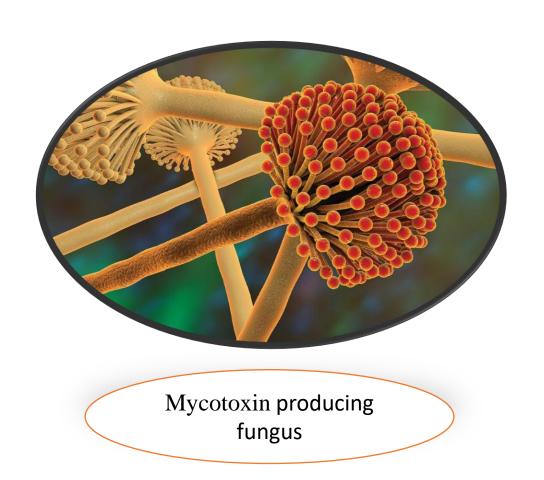




Introduction

Feed used for dairy concentrate is mainly based on corn and SBM







Introduction

Mycotoxin in feed

Reduce feed intake and animal feed refusal will be noted

Affect the GIT environment and function

Effect on hepatic function and alteration the body metabolism

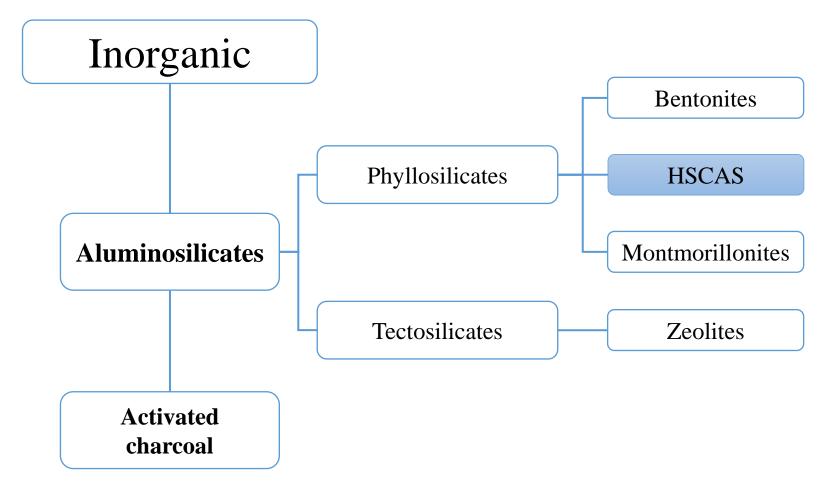
Suppression of the immune system and reduce vaccination efficiency

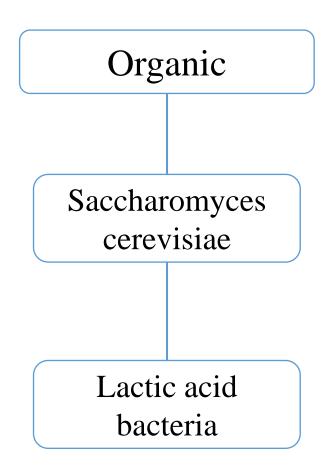
performance

To reduce these problems, mycotoxin binder must be used as feed supplement



Mycotoxin Binders









Feed additive contains hydrated sodium calcium aluminosilicate (**HSCAS**) with Trace Elements amount of some 45 different elements

Specific surface area $4.722 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$

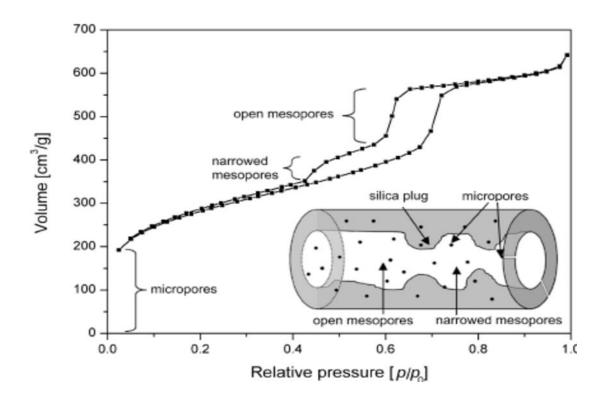
Specific surface area for micropore $0.851 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$

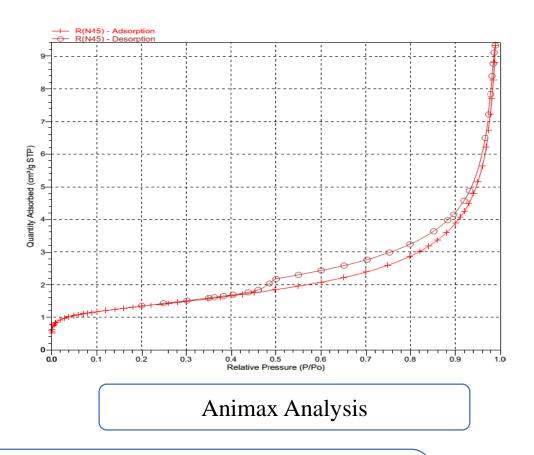
Specific volume of micropore $0.000377 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$

PARAMETER	SPECIFICATION		
SiO ₂	≤ 50.0 %		
Al_2O_3	≤ 15.0 %		
CaO	≤ 11.0 %		
Fe_2O_3	≤ 10.5 %		
MgO	≤ 8.5 %		
Na ₂ O	≤ 4.0 %		
K ₂ O	≤ 1.5 %		
LOI	≤ 4.0 %		
Moisture wt. %	≤ 0.22 %		
PH Value	10-11		
Particle Size	45 Micron		







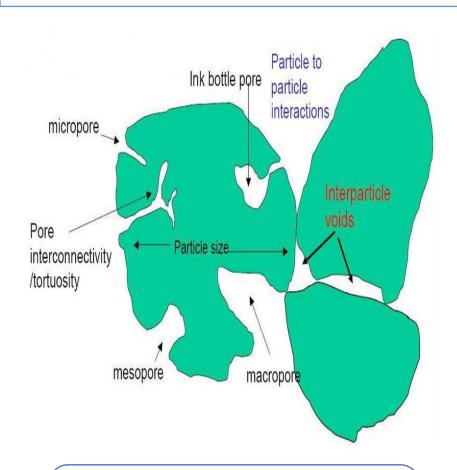


Animax is a IV in the classification of adsorption isotherm (attributed to monolayer-multilayer adsorption).



Animax shape

HSCAS is a phyllosilicates with a flake like interlayer structure

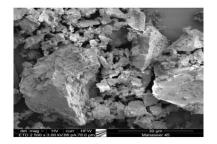


Classification of pore sizes: micropores (< 2 nm), mesopores (2~50 nm), macropores (> 50 nm

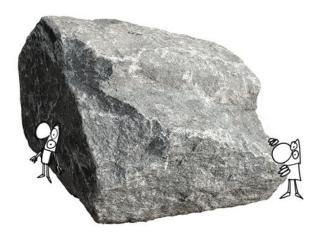


Animax Analysis



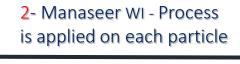


3- The final physical and chemical surface treatment is applied to achieve each individual group specific performance goals

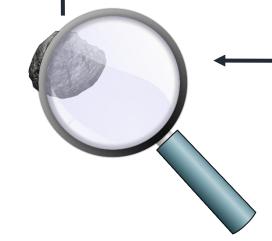


 Grinding to the specific particle size





Simulating the natural alternation of Olivine to Iddingsite

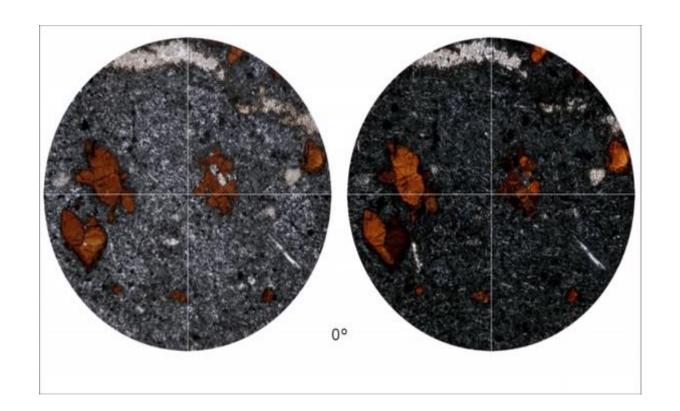






Adsorption

HSCAS reported to be very effective in binding AF



Aflatoxin
$$B_1$$
 (AFB₂)

Aflatoxin G_1 (AFG₁)

Aflatoxin G_2 (AFG₂)

Aflatoxin is one of the mycotoxins that are produced by Aspergillus flavus



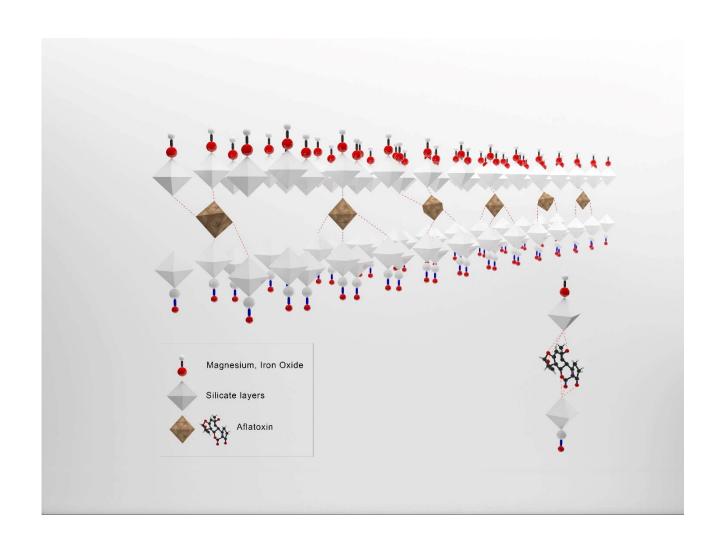
Animax Mode of Action

Mycotoxin binder

Adsorb the polar toxin and fix them between the clay layers.

Prevent toxins absorption in the intestine.

Remove the toxins naturally out of the body through faeces.





Animax Mode of Action

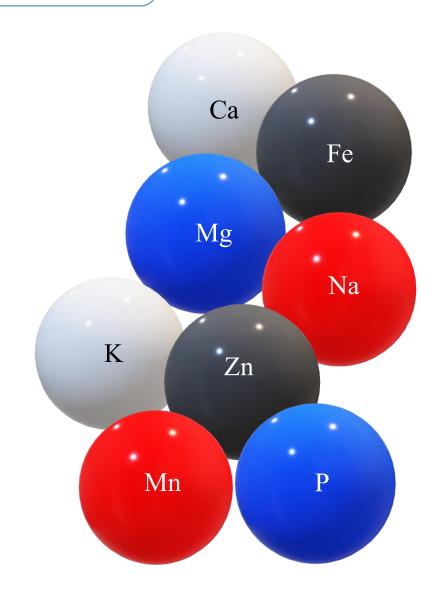
Elements Supplement

Contain many elements that helps in enhancing the metabolic rate of the animal.

Increase feed intake and improve the digestibility of DM, protein, and fat.

Promote good intestinal health and shape.

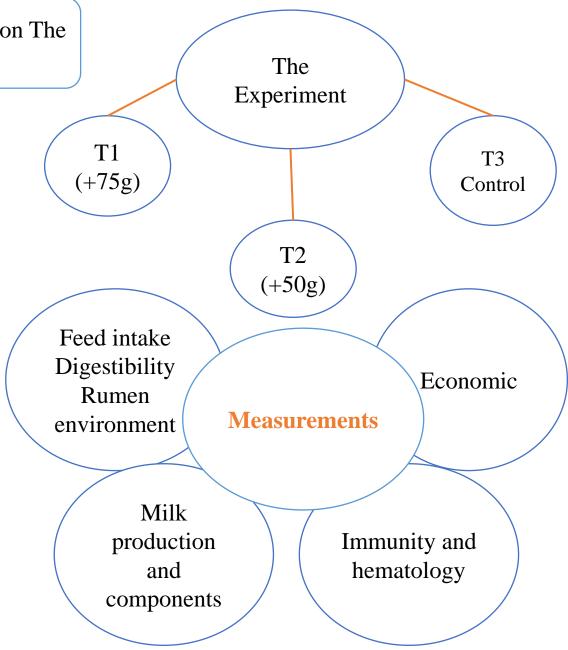
Enhancing the immunological function.





The Influence of The Mineral Feed Additive "Animax" on The Milk Productivity of Cows

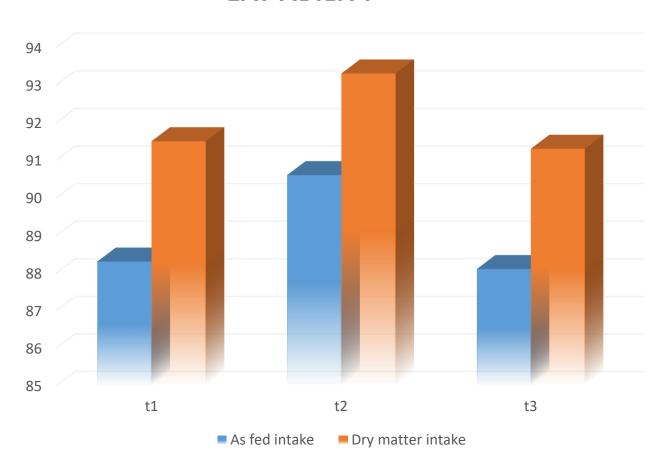
- The experiment was conducted at the Nizhny Novgorod State Agricultural Academy.
- Black and white dairy cattle with the same productivity.
- The experimental period lasted for 55 days.
- The ration that are fed has isocaloric isonitrogenous nutrients.
- 40% concentrate to 60% roughage





Effect of Animax on Eat ability

EAT ABILITY



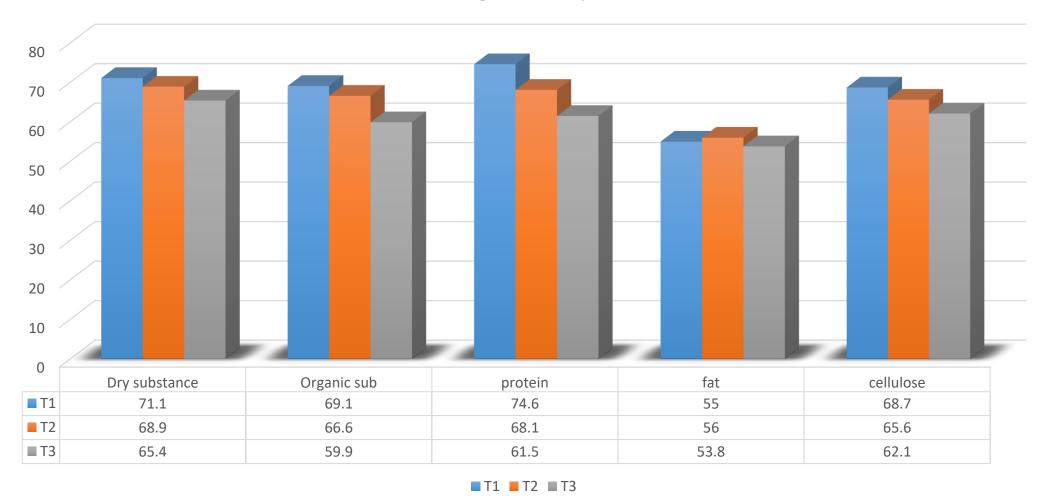


Eat ability (feed intake) = what's eaten/ all feed given



Effect of Animax on Digestibility

Digestibility



T1 significant in DM, OM, Protein digestibility T2 was significant in fat digestibility



Content in Rumen Fluid, mg / kg

Т	Ammonia mg/%	рН	Fatty Acids	Cellulolytic Activity %
1	20,6	5,82	10,05	2,04
2	21,0	6,19	10,83	2,98
3	19,8	6,07	10,87	3,51
Normal	10-40	6.0-7.3	6,0-14,0	2,0-4,0



Good ruminal fluid properties reflect the level of digestibility, health state of the cow



The Effect on Milk Yield, % of Milk Fat



	At the beginning of experiment		At the end of experiment			
T	Average Daily milk production	Fat %	Fat corrected milk	Average Daily milk production	Fat %	Fat corrected milk
1	25,03	4.1	30,18	25,0	4,08	30,0
2	25,2	3,97	29,40	26,45	4,17	32,44
3	25,1	4,06	29,97	24,2	4,18	29,75



Nnitrogen Calcium and Phosphorus Balances

Nutrient balance

Is the amount of nutrients that afforded by feed and utilized in the body.

N balance was enhanced significantly when MIC (Animax) supplemented in 50g/h/d.

Ca, and P amount in milk is higher in T2 although utilization for Ca, and P was grater for the control.

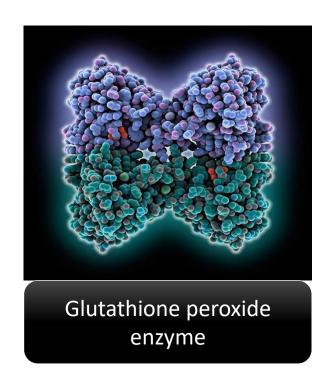
	Group			
Indicator	T1	T2	Т3	
Nitrogen taken/ g	$464,9 \pm 8,05$	487,5 ± 5,22	472,9 ± 3,33	
Nitrogen utilization %	44.46%	51.87***	36.45	
Nitrogen in milk	126,1±5,48	132,4 ± 7,24**	120,4 ± 9,55	
Ca taken/ g	160,9 ±1,86	170,2 ±2,14	163,3 ±1,94	
Ca utilization %	47.04	50.82	57.37***	
Ca in milk	$23,9 \pm 1,55$	26,1 ± 2,03	25,8 ± 4,75	
P taken/ g	70,44 ±1,14	74,8 ± 1,13	71,6 ±0,93	
P utilization %	75.12	77.75	79.6	
P in milk	$17,4 \pm 4,12$	22,8 ±1,30	20,7 ±2,02	

*** significantly 0.05



Biochemical Parameters of The Blood of

Cow groups	Hemoglobin mg/%	Erythrocyte 10 ¹² /L	Color indicator	Glutathione mg/% Ratio
1	9,08	6,85	0,69	3,48
2	8,22	6,62	0,64	3,0
3	10,1	7,47	0,69	12,02



Glutathione exists in reduced (GSH) and oxidized (GSSG) states. The ratio of reduced glutathione to oxidized glutathione within cells is a measure of cellular <u>oxidative stress</u> where increased GSSG-to-GSH ratio is indicative of greater oxidative stress.



Biochemical Parameters

Cow Groups	Blood serum				
	Protein	Ca	P	Lipids	
1	8,06	8,6	4,86	284,0	
2	8,06	9,13	4,89	289,7	
3	8,09	8,8	4,80	193,0	



The increase in the blood total lipids indicate an increase in the lipid metabolism in the which was reflected by elevation of milk fat content.



The Use of "Animax "

Improve milk production and composition

These benefits
will elevate The
Income of the
producer

Enhance
antioxidant
activity in the cow
which improve its
health

Increase the FI and digestibility of nutrients

Enhance nitrogen and fat metabolism

