

TODAY'S SESSION



PURPOSE: Build your knowledge base and comfort level relative to the detrimental effects of mycotoxins and strategies to help cows overcome mycotoxin challenges and strengthen the gut.

PROCESS: We will explore peer-reviewed research that illustrates the role Refined Functional Carbohydrates™ (RFCs™) have in protecting the gut epithelial cells from mycotoxins to build resiliency.

PAYOFF: Elimination of marketplace confusion that will allow a better understanding of how mycotoxin mitigation options can be objectively evaluated and implemented. This process will aid in the identification of research-proven and field-tested opportunities to maximize herd profitability.

WHAT ARE MYCOTOXINS?

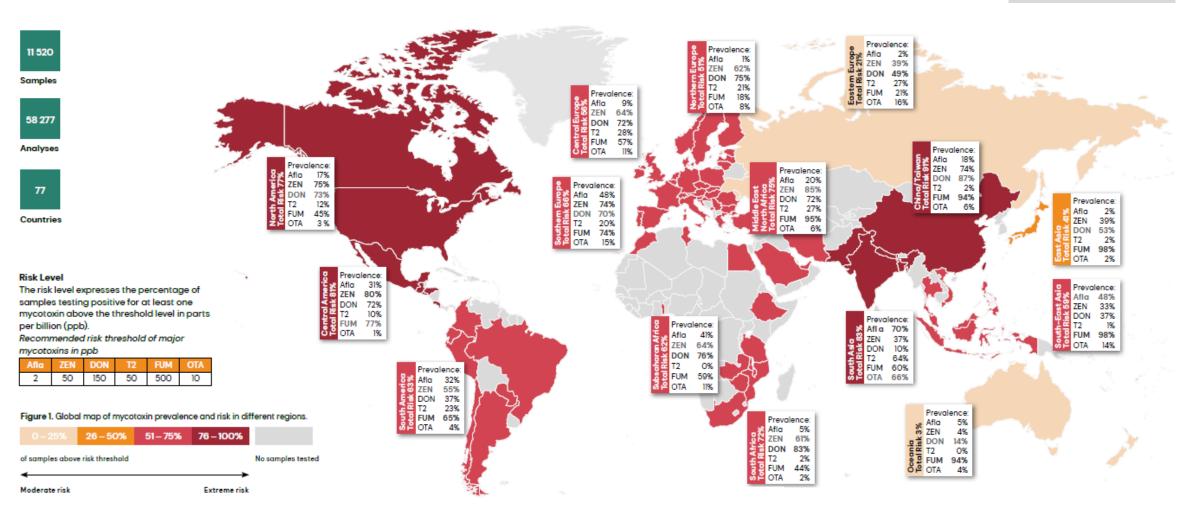
- Toxic secondary metabolites produced by fungithat have direct and indirect negative effects on livestock and poultry.
- Can be formed on crops in the field, during harvest, or during storage, processing, or feeding.
- Present in more than 85% of grains worldwide. The threat of mycotoxins also exists in silage.
- Additive effect of multiple mycotoxins in a diet is more acute than when present alone.



GLOBAL MYCOTOXIN SURVEY

January – June 2024





Source: DSM

NORTH AMERICA





Animal colours indicate the risk posed to this species by the prevalence and concentration of each mycotoxin in all samples from this region (light orange=moderate to red=extreme see color code page 2)

% Contaminated samples January - June 2024 ■ and January - June 2023 ■

RE HANDER OF PART TO

Total samples: 1135	Afla	ZEN	DON	T-2	FUM	OTA
Number of samples tested	1098	1108	1064	1064	1064	1 061
% Contaminated samples	17%	75%	73%	12%	45%	3%
Average of positive (ppb)	42	149	1 713	29	2 990	5
Median of positive (ppb)	2	43	720	13	1139	3
Maximum (ppb)	1767	6 513	32 220	360	96 316	62

LATIN AMERICA



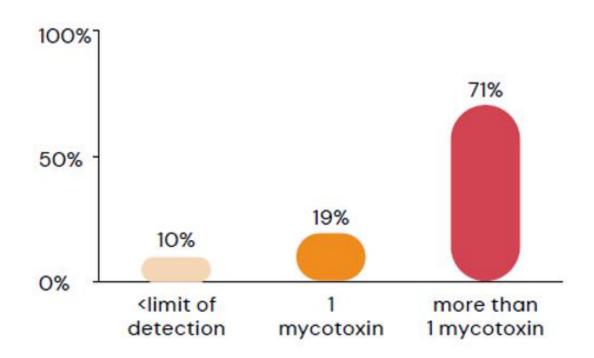
水田門子	2024 2023	Afla 24 32	
Y R FT I	2024 2023	ZEN 42	60
Y THE H	2024 2023	DON 34	
Y TO THE	2024 2023	T-2 20	
水子頂手	2024 2023	FUM 51	68
水田門等	2024 2023	OTA 3	

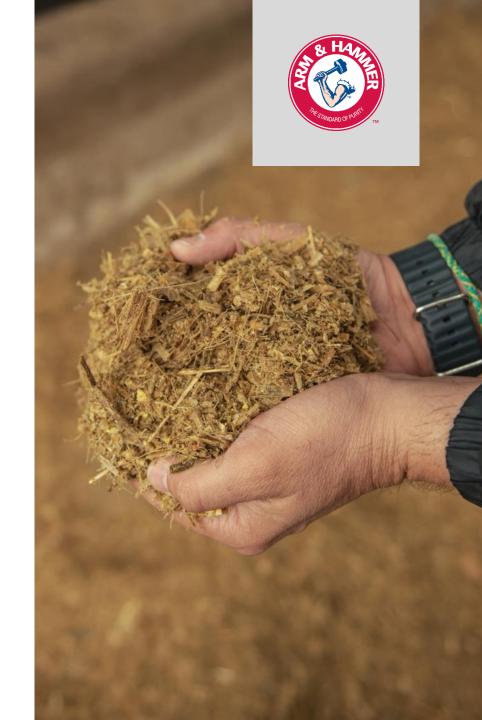
Animal colours indicate the risk posed to this species by the prevalence and concentration of each mycotoxin in all samples from this region (light orange-moderate to red=extreme see color code page 2)

% Contaminated samples January - June 2024 ■ and January - June 2023 ■

Total samples: 3 422	Afla	ZEN	DON	T-2	FUM	ОТА
Number of samples tested	3 300	3 267	2 177	2 811	2 501	2 004
% Contaminated samples	32%	60%	49%	20%	68%	3%
Average of positive (ppb)	4	79	535	35	2 496	3
Median of positive (ppb)	2	40	299	31	1463	2
Maximum (ppb)	306	2 599	9 856	200	244 701	15

RISK OF CO-CONTAMINATION WITH MORE THAN ONE MYCOTOXIN

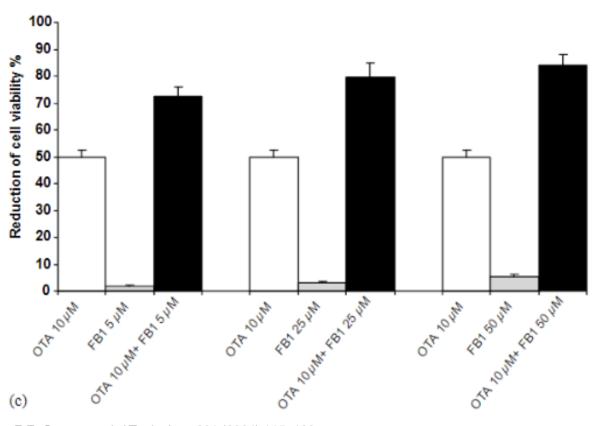




INTESTINAL DESTRUCTION (cytotoxicity)

is synergistic with presence of more than one mycotoxin





E.E. Creppy et al. / Toxicology 201 (2004) 115-123

PREDICTING MYCOTOXIN LOAD IN A RATION IS VERY DIFFICULT





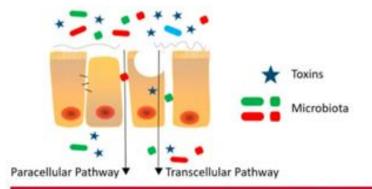
Hence, even if there is no evidence of mycotoxins it is a good insurance policy to use mycotoxin mitigation strategies.

EFFECT OF MYCOTOXINS





Gut integrity is reduced, and permeability is increased



- · Toxins migrate to organs · Secondary infections
 - · Suppress immunity · Poor gut morphology
 - Reduced performance

ARM & HAMMER'S APPROACH: PPR





Resist the detrimental impact of mycotoxins to help animals meet their production potential.



Get 'inside out' protection against gut cytotoxicity caused by a variety of mycotoxins.



Prepare your animals for unseen challenges which may be hidden in their ration.



BG-MAX DEVELOPMENT

How are active RFCs identified?

Our understanding of the mycotoxin challenge has largely





Understanding Mycotoxin Cytotoxicity Key to Improving Mitigation Strategies, Says **ARM & HAMMER**

AUGUST 2021

been informed by data captured through feedstuff testing and monitoring of the animal's health. The result has been mitigation strategies focused on reducing the occurrence and effects of mycotoxins in animals without a clear grasp of their actions on a cellular level. Until recently.

Cytotoxicity assays are now helping us understand the damaging actions that mycotoxins can have on an animal's intestinal cells and their degree of toxicity. This in vitro test uses special dyes which help show the stages of a cell's lifecycle. Healthy cells, with their cell membrane intact, will hold the dye well and show up fully coloured on scans. As cell-membrane damage occurs in the presence of a toxin. the cells will leak dve and appear progressively lightly coloured. Dead cells are completely colourless, having leaked all the dye. This gives researchers a means to see cell degradation and a scale by which to measure the toxicity of a substance.

For ARM & HAMMER Animal and Food Production cytotoxicity assays represent a new way for the industry to approach the mycotoxin challenge, going from preventative strategies to more protective ones. For more, we spoke to the company's Technical Services Manager, Dr Sangita Jalukar, and also discussed what cytotoxicity assays have revealed about the efficacy of ARM & HAMMER's BG-MAX*** mycotoxin solution

[Feedinfo] What does this improved knowledge of mycotoxin activity on animal cell integrity gathered from cytotoxicity scans reveal about the efficacy of our current methods of control?



Dr Sangita Jalukar Technical Services Manager ARM & HAMMER Animal and Food Production

- Intensive research determined the RFC type and molecular size produced by our enzymatic hydrolysis process arising from a specific yeast strain produced by ARM & HAMMER.
- Activity of each RFC was identified and those appropriate for mycotoxin management selected and combined with a bentonite specifically processed to make animals resilient and maintain performance consistently.

PREVENT

What BG-MAX does?

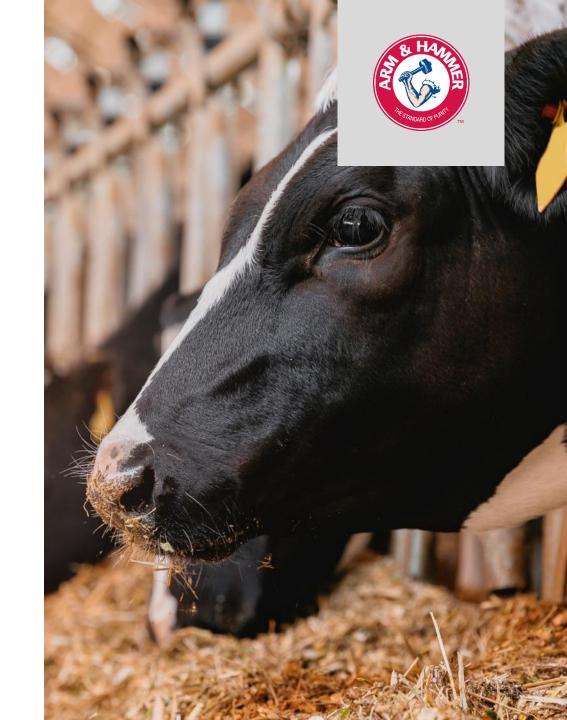
Binds common mycotoxins present in feed stuff

What it means?

 PREVENT mycotoxins from causing any damage to the host by binding them

Drawback

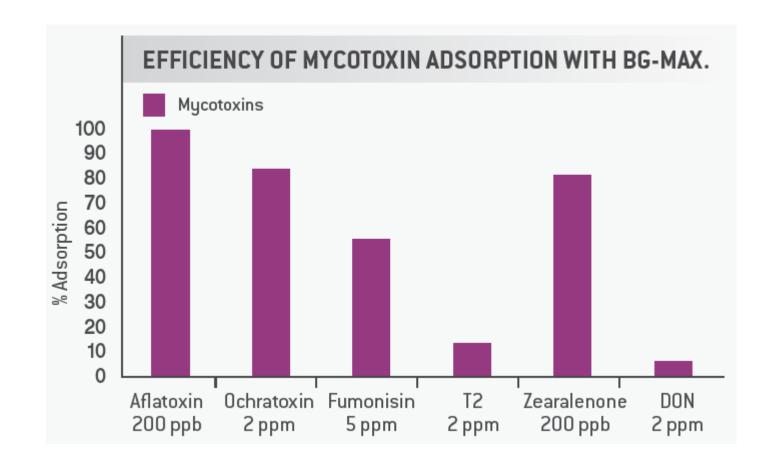
No mycotoxin binder can bind all mycotoxins



PREVENT



PREVENT mycotoxins from causing any damage to the host and being absorbed by binding them.





Any unbound mycotoxins pose a threat to the first line of defense (the gut)

What BG-MAX does?

 Works from the inside-out and PROTECTS the gut epithelial surface from mycotoxin damage

What it means?

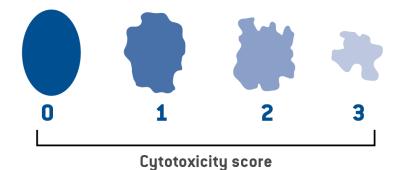
- It blocks the transfer of mycotoxins from the gut to the organs
- The protection is effective against multiple mycotoxins

BG-MAX advantage

 Unique cytotoxicity ability makes it the only product shown to protect the animal from the inside-out

BG-MAX protects the gut epithelial cell from mycotoxin damage







- 2. After 4 hrs, cells washed with methanol solution
- 3. Stained with Trypan Blue dye



Cell control (cytotoxicity score 0)

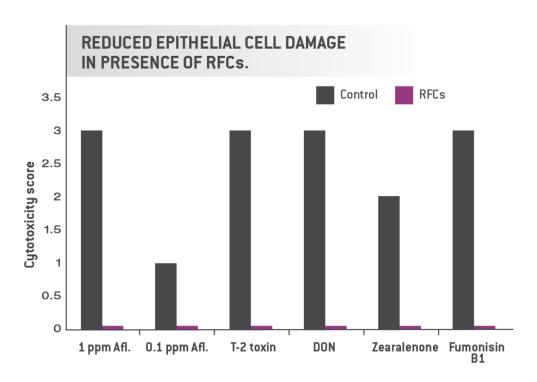


RFCs Fumonisin B1 100 ppm (cytotoxicity score 1)



Fumonisin B1 100 ppm (cytotoxicity score 3)

BG-MAX protects the gut epithelial cell from mycotoxin damage





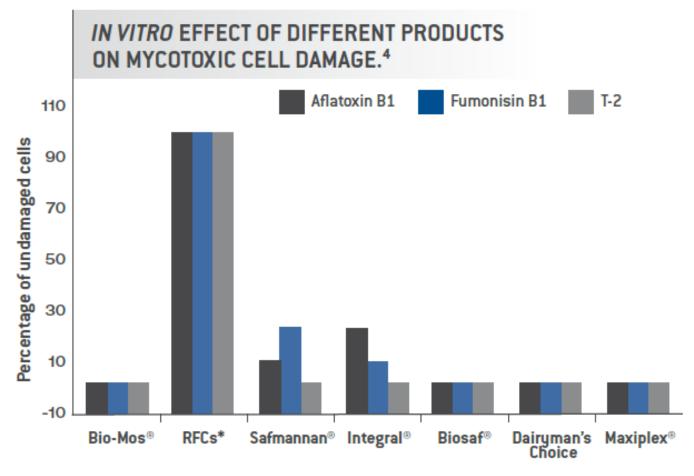


EFFECTS OF TREATMENTS OF IPEC-J2 EPITHELIAL CELLS CYTOTOXICITY CAUSED BY MYCOTOXINS.3 Control 83 72 None Ochratoxin 100 PPM Fumonisin 100 PPM S0 PPM

In vitro study, 2021

The Protect Effect is unique to RFCs



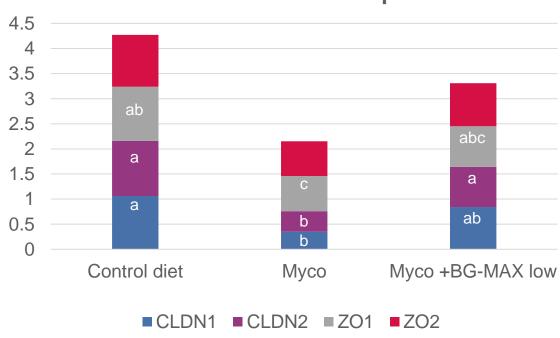


Baines et al., 2013. Presented at the Gut Health Symposium in St. Louis.

Effect of treatments on intestinal barrier function

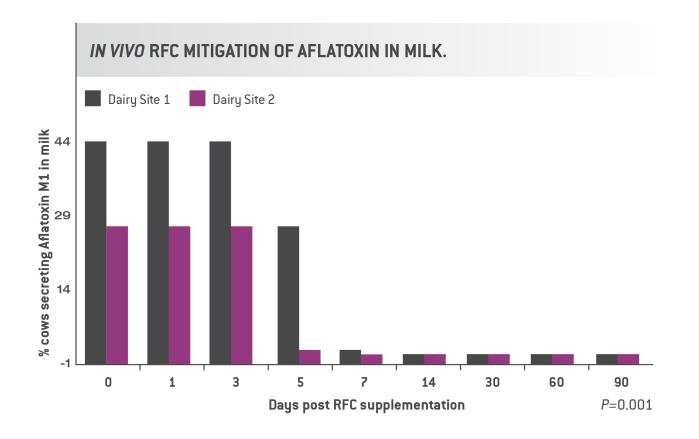


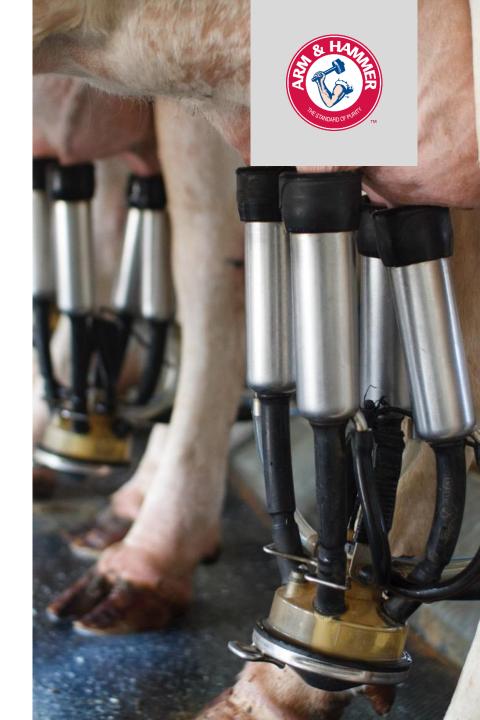




- Intestinal barrier function proteins Claudin 1 (CLDN1), Claudin 2 (CLDN2), Zonaoccludin 1 (ZO1) and Zonaoccludin 2 (ZO2) play a key role in maintaining gut integrity and permeability
- Mixed mycotoxin challenge decreased gut barrier function
- Supplementation with BG-MAX partially restored it

RFCs protect gut - limits translocation of aflatoxin from gut into milk





RESILIENCE



What BG-MAX does?

 Reduces the mycotoxin burden in the host by binding (PREVENT) and PROTECTING the gut epithelium from mycotoxin damage.

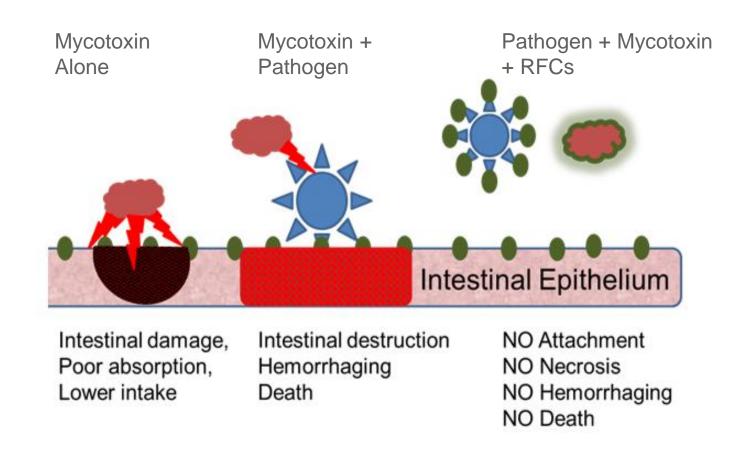
What it means?

- This PREVENT and PROTECT approach reduces both primary and secondary challenges caused by mycotoxins.
 - Can protect opportunistic pathogens from colonizing and infecting
 - A healthy gut epithelium, allows efficient feed assimilation
 - Restores immunosuppression and keeps animals protected from infections
 - Improved productivity and profitability for the producer

RESILIENCE

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Mycotoxin damage in the gut allows opportunistic pathogens to colonize and cause secondary challenges

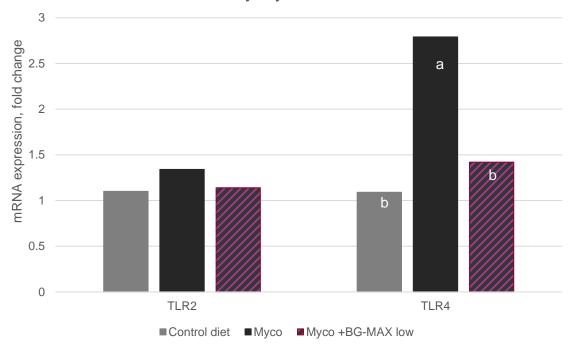


RESILIENCE



- Mycotoxins cause immunosuppression
- TLR2/TLR4 are membrane proteins, receptors, which are expressed on the surface of certain cells – they recognize foreign substances and pass on appropriate signals to the cells of the immune system
- BG-MAX supplementation can restore immunity and keep animals protected from infections

BG-MAX modulated immune response caused by dietary mycotoxins

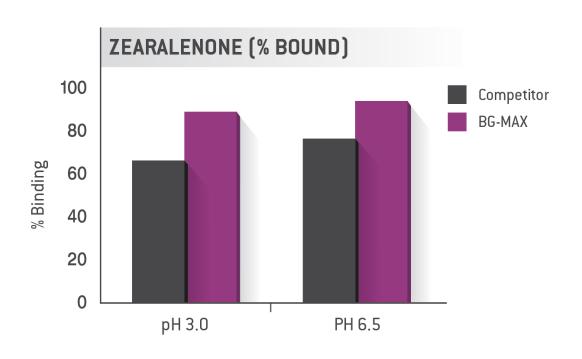


Zhao et. al. (2021) CAU Data on file

ZEARALENONE



- Zearalenone is the most detrimental mycotoxin to reproductive function.
- BG-MAX binds 80% Zearalenone, demonstrating its value in dairy diets.
- In a direct comparison in *in vitro* studies, BG-MAX **bound more** Zearalenone than competitor.



EFFECT OF BG-MAX ON MYCOTOXINS IN-VIVO



Mycotoxins Only

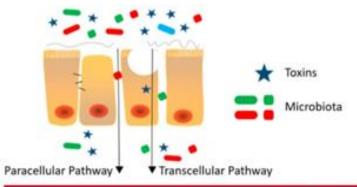
Aflatoxin Fumonisin DON Ochratoxin

Fumonisin Zearalenone
Ochratoxin Patulin T2

Oxidative Stress, ROS

Tissue Damage

Gut integrity is reduced, and permeability is increased



- Toxins migrate to organs Secondary infections
- - Reduced performance

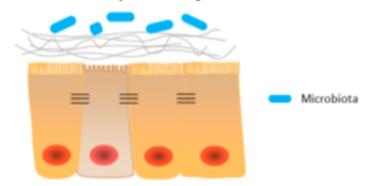
Mycotoxins + BG-MAX

Aflatoxin Fumonisin Zearalenone
DON Ochratoxin Patulin T2

Reduced Oxidative Stress, ROS

Less Tissue Damage

Gut integrity is maintained, and permeability is decreased



- · Less toxins migrate to organs
- · Less Secondary infections · Restore immunity
- · Better gut morphology · Improved performance

WHAT DOES THE PERFECT MYCOTOXIN SOLUTION LOOK LIKE?



- Efficacious to prevent ingested multiple mycotoxins, at different concentrations, causing cellular damage and rupture, at all life stages, in all livestock species
- ✓ Prevents the risk of mycotoxins from entering the food chain through livestock production

- ✓ Protects against mycotoxin induced secondary pathogen challenges
- Builds animal resilience to continued mycotoxin exposure with enhanced immune status
- √ Is a cost-effective solution to mitigate the harmful effects of mycotoxins in all livestock species at various life stages
- Is easy to use, without restriction



REFINED FUNCTIONAL CARBOHYDRATES™ PRODUCT LINE



Yeast Culture Digestibility



Yeast Culture Pathogen Mitigation

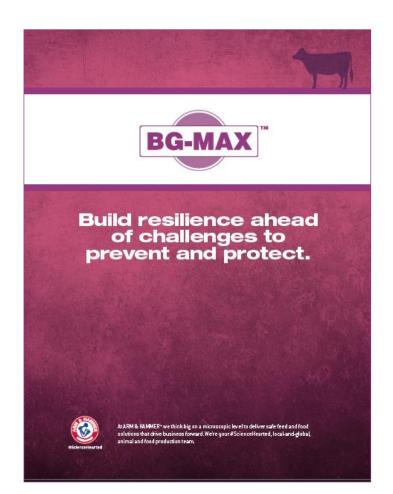


Mycotoxin Mitigation



MATERIALS







Build resilience ahead of challenges to prevent and protect.



In a global survey, 85% of cereal grains sampled were contaminated with at least one mycotoxin. The threat of mycotoxins is an ongoing threat to the production and performance of your animals—and your profitability.

Ingested mycotoxins can damage the gut epithelial cell surface, compromising an animal's ability to block mycotoxins from entering its tissues and migrating to different organs.

WHAT IF YOU COULD COMBAT THE CONSTANT MYCOTOX IN CHALLENGE FROM THE INSIDE OUT. BUILDING RESILIENCE AND CONSISTENTLY MEETING PRODUCTION AND PROFITABILITY GOALS?



NEGATIVE EFFECTS. Resist the detrimental impact of mycotoxins to help animals meet their full potential.



PROTECT AT THE CELLULAR LEVEL. Get'inside out' protection against gut cytotoxicity caused by a variety of mycotoxins.



AHEAD OF CHALLENGES.

Prepare your animals for unseen challenges which may be hidden in their ration.

WITH BG-MAX YOU CAN.

The new formulation of BG-MAX* prevents and proteots against multiple mycotoxins to make animals resilient and maintain consistent performance.

- ✓ Delivers the benefits of Refined Functional Carbohydrates (RFCs) to help your animals take on mycotoxins andwin,
- ✓ Is backed by research demonstrating the ability to block mycotoxins at the cellular level.
- ✓ Builds resilience ahead of challenges to help animals reach their production potential.



Protection at the cellular level.



PROTECTION AT THE CELLULAR LEVEL.

By damaging the cell wall of the gastrointestinal tract, cytotoxicity compromises each animal's ability to block mycotoxins from entering its tissues and to defend itself from harmful pathogens. Worse, global surveys have revealed that 85% of harvested feedstuffs contain one or more cytotoxicity-causing mycotoxins.1

TESTING FEEDSTUFFS HAS ITS LIMITS.

Until now, testing feedstuffs and monitoring animal health were the only ways to identify mycotoxin challenges. As a result, the harmful effects of these challenges at the cellular level, and how to prevent them, have not been well understood. Now, however, a cytotoxicity analysis scan can show the degree of intestinal cell destruction.



UNDERSTANDING CYTOTOXICITY ANALYSIS.

Cytotoxicity analysis is an in vitro test to measure the damage done to cells by a toxic agent, such as mycotoxin. Using special dyes, lab analysis can measure the damage done on a scale of 0-3 with 0 being a healthy cell and 3 being a dead cell. A healthy cell with a round margin gets stained blue, indicating a score of 0. A damaged cell, on the other hand, has jagged edges with compromised membrane integrity, causing due to leak. And a dead cell is completely colorless with the due leached out, resulting in a score of 3. While cell damage and death can threaten the entire gut lining, protecting that lining with superior technology can create strong, resistant cells that reduce mycotoxins from translocating and the threat of attack by opportunistic pathogens.

> REDUCING THE THREAT OF CYTOTOXICITY CAN MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE FOR BOTH PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY, WHAT IF YOU COULD:



AND MONEY ROUTINELY TESTING FEEDSTUFFS.

would save time and money.

While testing a new batch of ingredients can still help determine the degree of contamination, avoiding the need for routine testing



CYTOTOXICITY THREAT.

With more than 300 known mycotoxins out there, threats could emerge even after you complete routine testing.



PROTECT YOUR ANIMALS AND CREATE RESILIENCY. Reducing the risk of cytotoxicity

will help your animals meet their production potential and improve your profitability.



QUESTIONS?

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