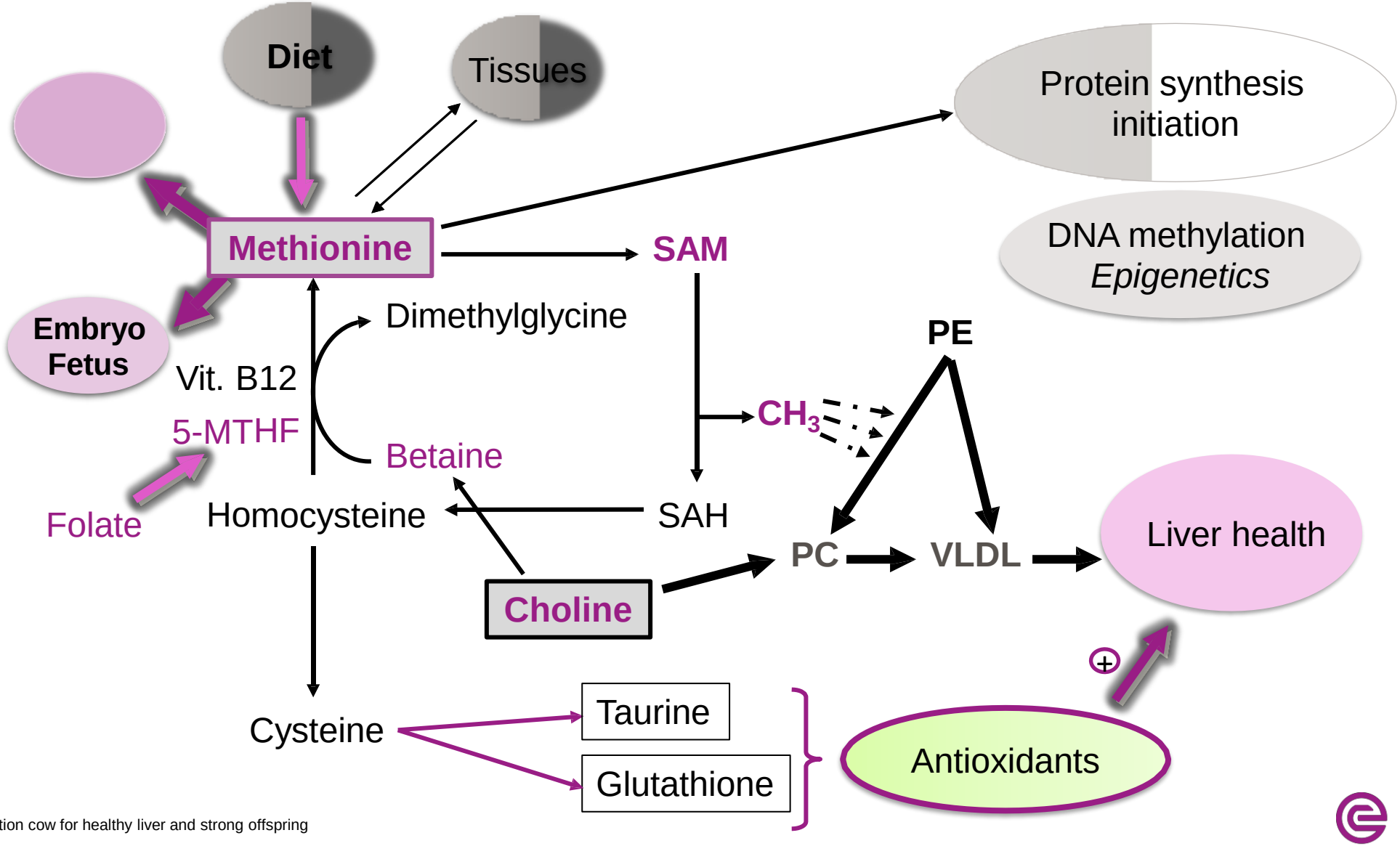
CREATING GENERATIONS OF HEALTHY COWS

Transition cows

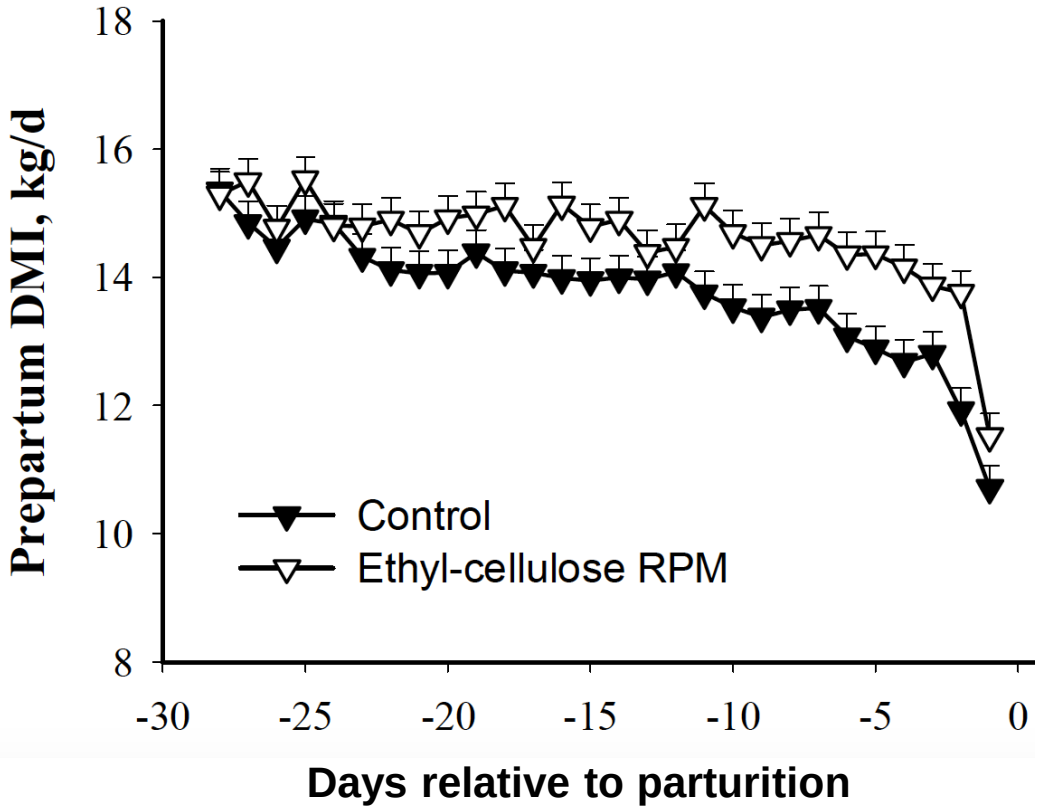
3-4 weeks before calving | 3-4 weeks after calving

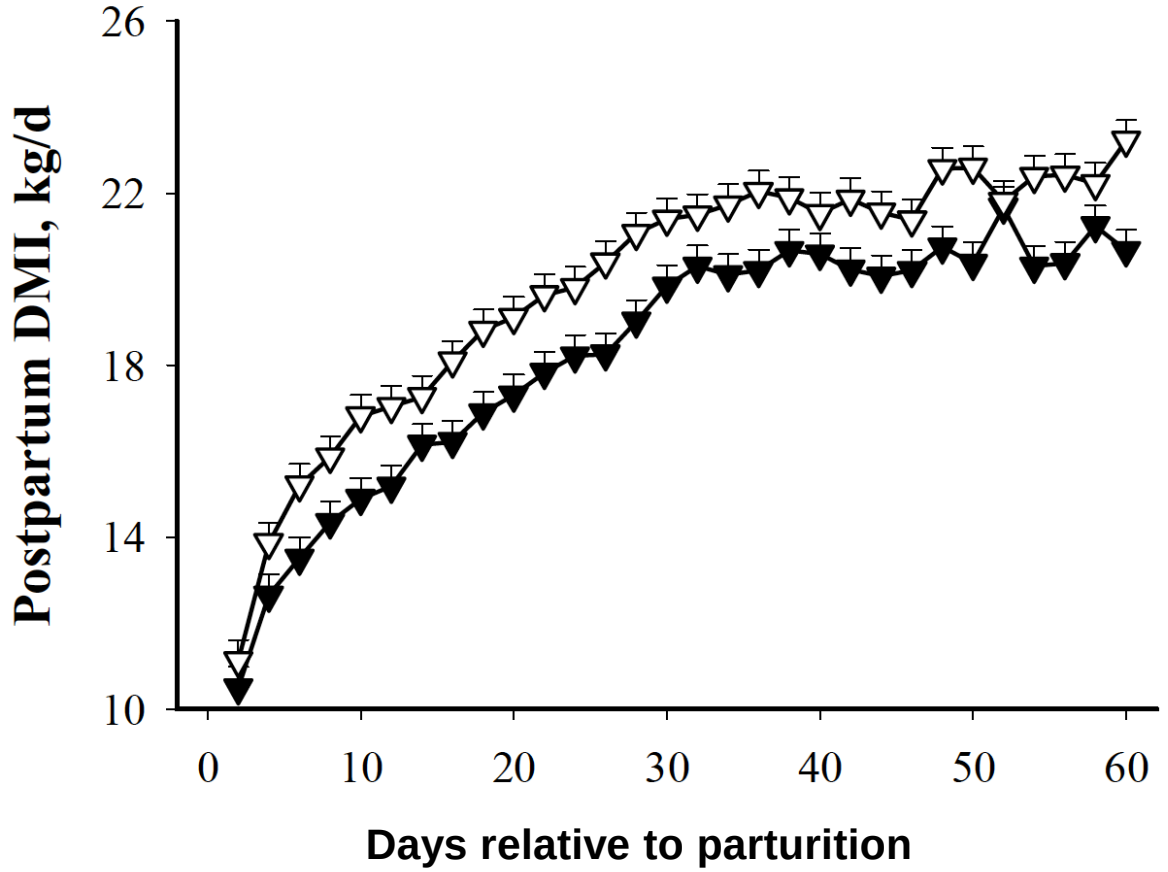
- Maximum daily increase in milk yield
- Lower increase in DMI
- Low energy balance
- Highest NEFA levels
- Immune system challenged

Methionine and its different roles

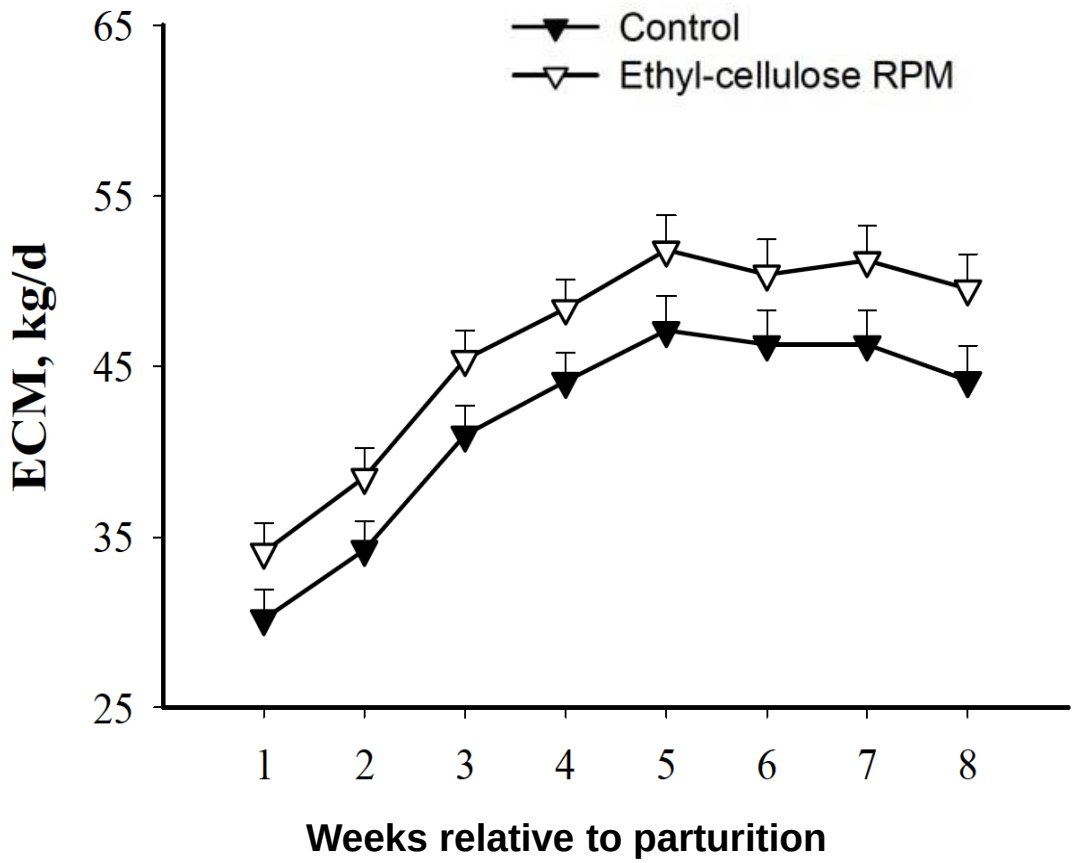


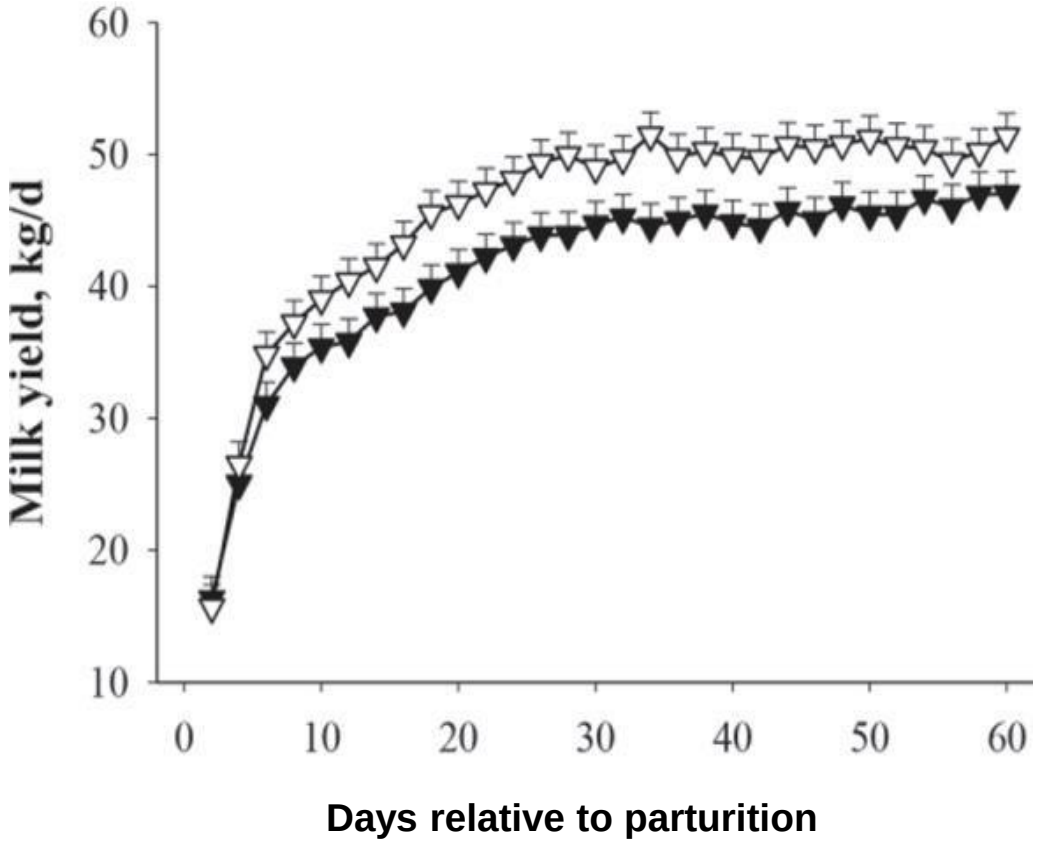
Feed intake with Mepron® significantly higher in close-up and in fresh cows



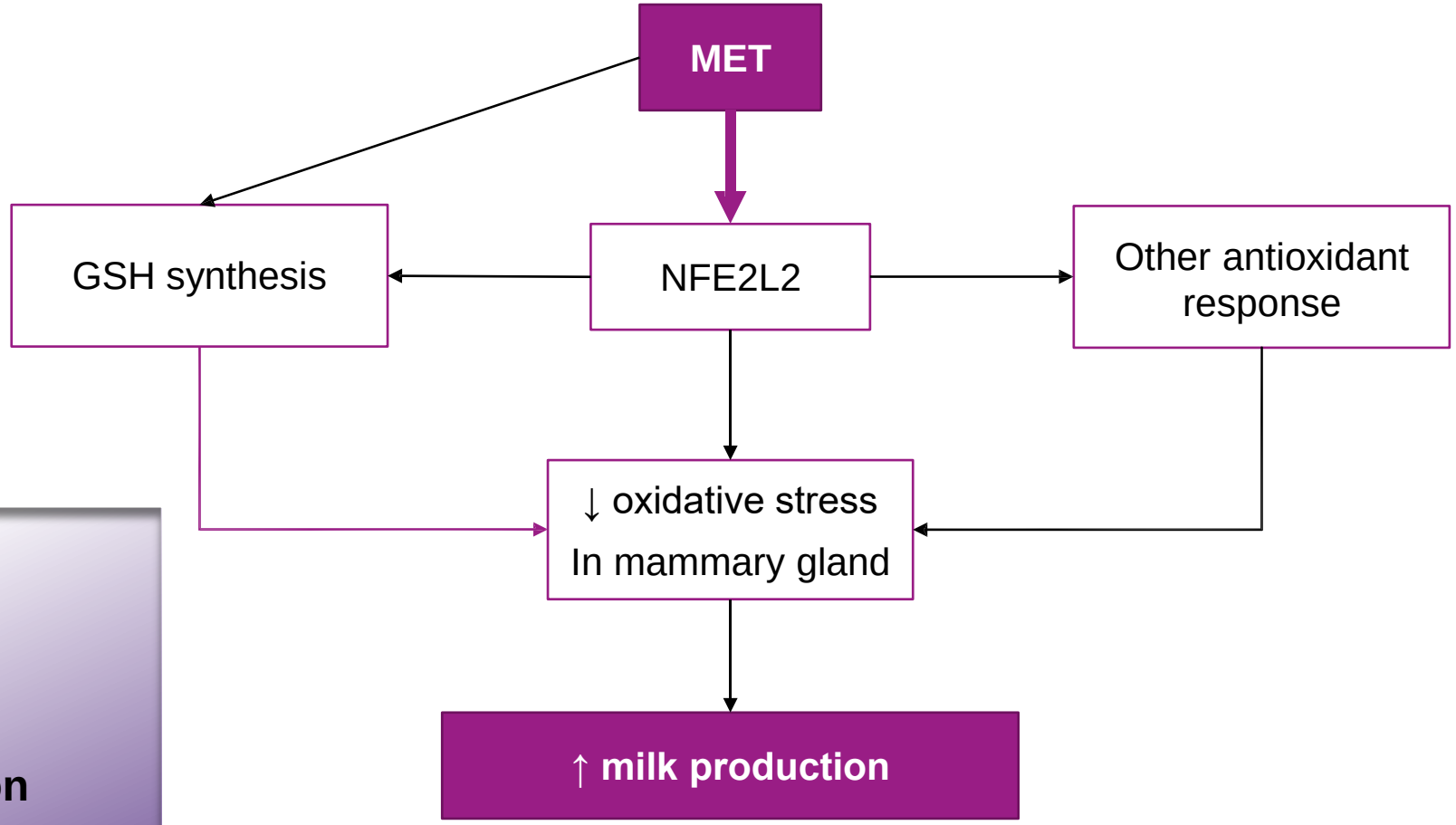


Performance increased in fresh and peak lactation





Reduce oxidative stress in the mammary gland before calving



Reduced oxidative stress

in the mammary gland

with Mepron® supported

milk performances of transition cows

Milk production in fresh cows 1-30 DIM

	Control	Mepron®	SEM	P value (Met)
Yield, kg/d				
Milk	**37.1**	**41.2**	1.48	0.03
Fat	1.59	1.76	0.07	0.03
Protein	1.22	1.41	0.48	< 0.01
Lactose	1.86	2.11	0.07	< 0.01
3.5% FCM	37.3	41.6	1.70	0.01
ECM	37.4	41.7	1.64	< 0.01
Efficiency (Milk:DMI)	2.29	2.31	0.06	0.77
Milk composition, %				
Fat	4.10	4.07	0.11	0.58
Protein	**3.19**	**3.35**	0.06	0.04
Lactose	4.73	4.75	0.03	0.48
MUN, mg/dL	13.1	13.3	0.30	0.41

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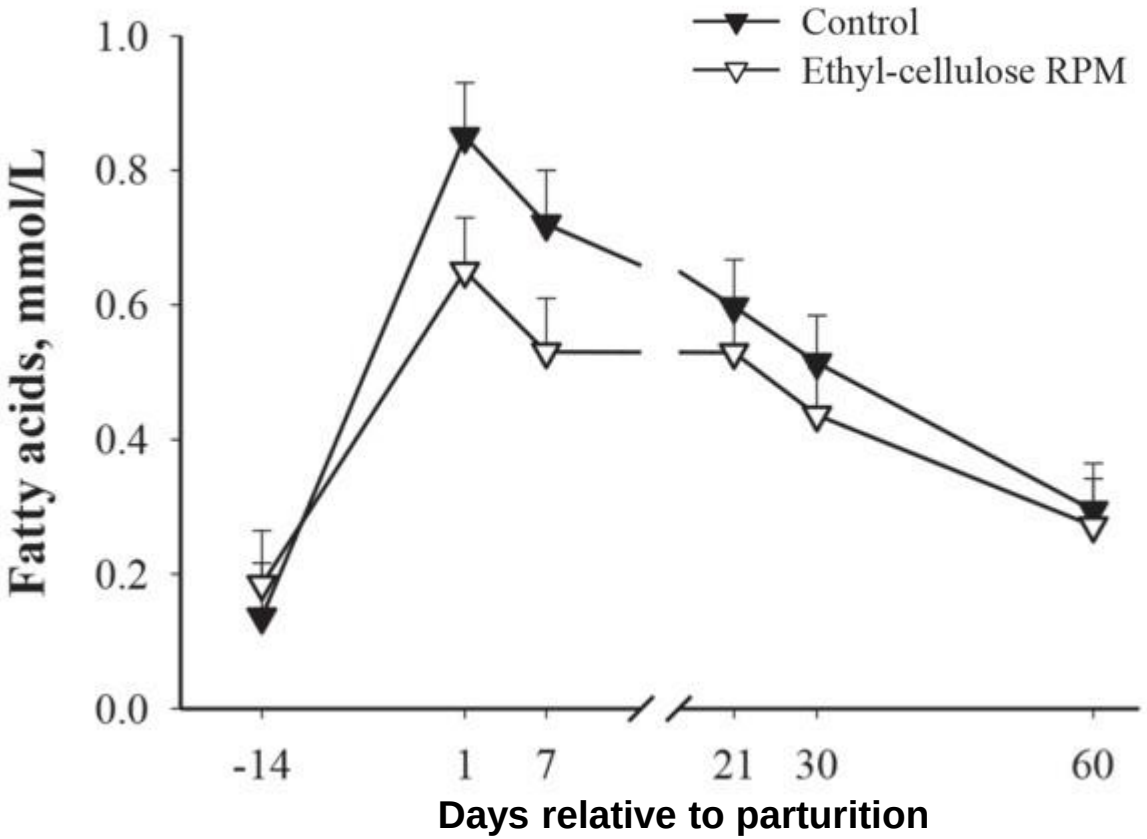
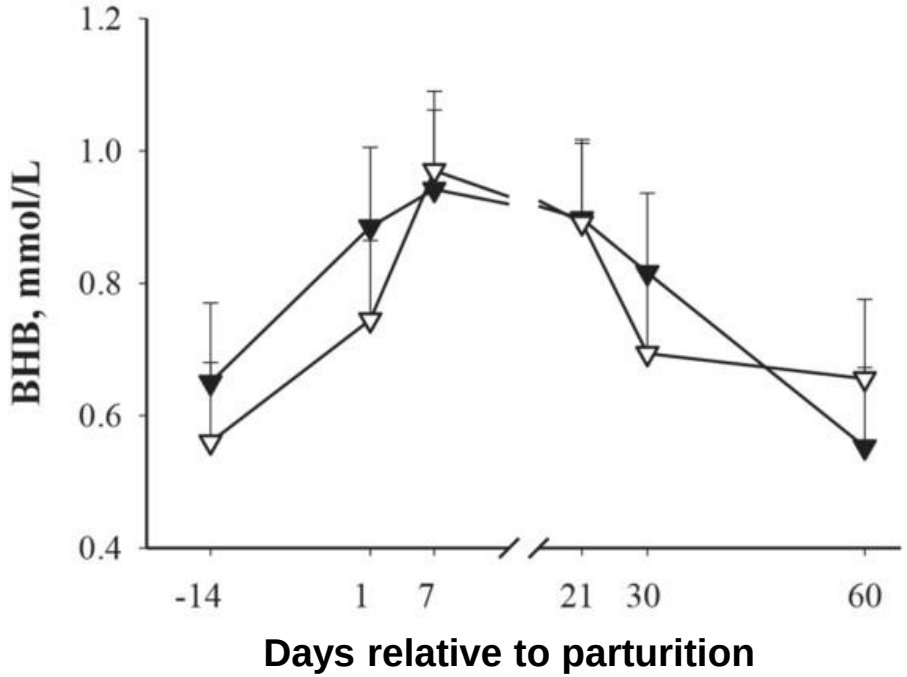
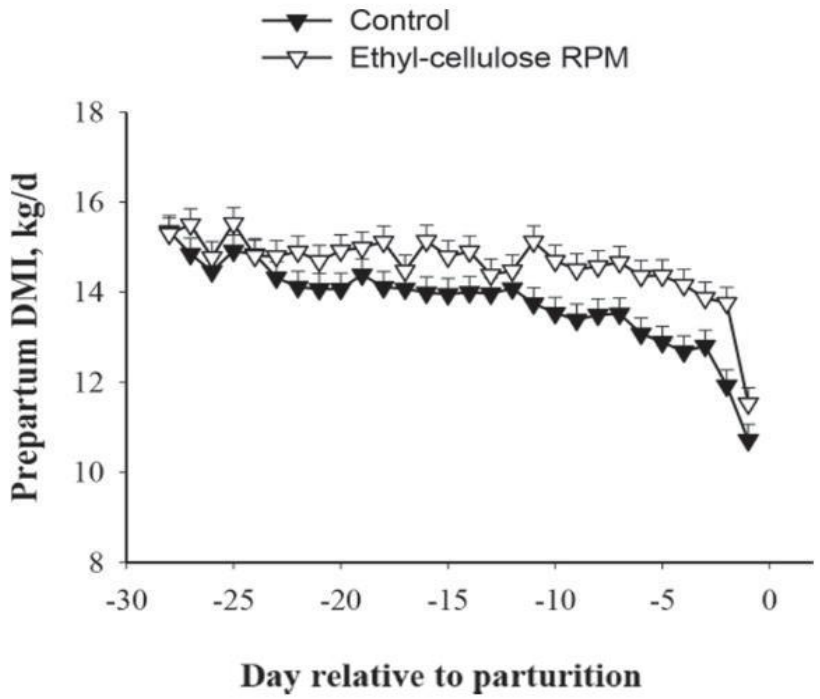
Plasma NEFA and BHB markers of fatty liver are reduced during transition

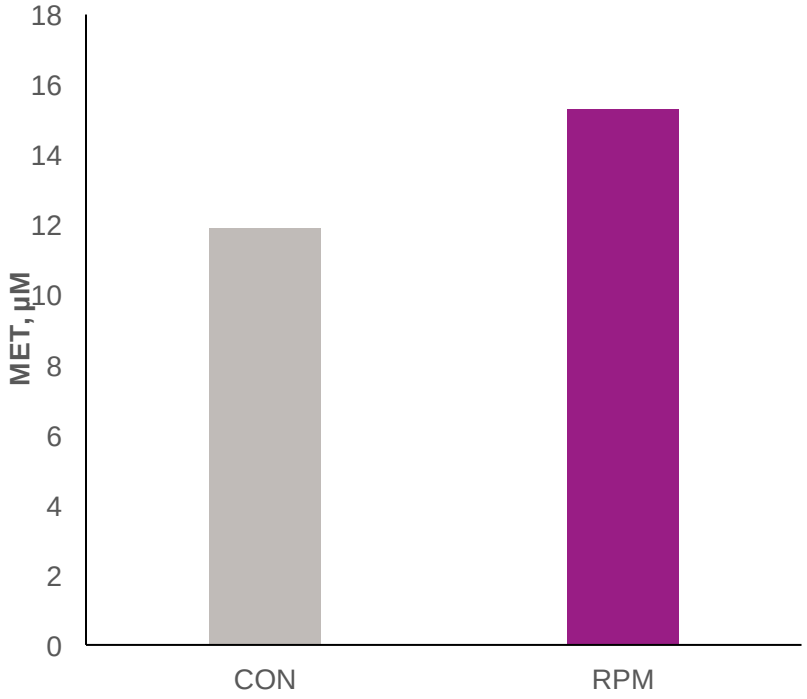




Cows intake and plasma methionine

Greater DMI of cows supplemented with Mepron® increased nutrient supply (including methionine) for fetal development





Reduced oxidative stress with Mepron® supported

DMI and milk performance of transition cows

Reduce fatty liver (ketoses)

Increase nutrient supply for foetal development, survival and growth.

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