NM MYCOBIND

- NM Binding and adsorption of mycotoxins
- NM Reduce incidence of mycotoxicosis
- NM Improve animal health and performance

NM Mycobind: , to prevent absorption of mycotoxins from the intestinal tract, by adsorbing toxins to their surface

Mycotoxins are toxic metabolites produced by molds, mostly belonging to the three Genera: Aspergillus, Penicillium and Fusarium. The most notorious and extensively investigated mycotoxins are: aflatoxin B1 (AFB1), Ochratoxin A (OTA), fumonisin B1 (FB1), zearalenone (ZEN), deoxynivalenol (DON) and T2 toxin.

Mycotoxicoses are diseases caused by ingesting animal feed contaminated with mycotoxins. Depending on the mycotoxin, a variety of biological processes can be disturbed, causing diarrhea, liver and kidney toxicity, central nervous system abnormalities, reproductive disorder, immune suppressions and other.

Promote Overall Vitality and Well-being

NM MYCOBIND

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

NM BENTONITE SEPIOLITE YEAST CELL WALLS

AVAILABLE IN 25 KG BAG, 1000 KG BIG BAG PRODUCED IN GMP+ CERTIFIED FACILITIES

DOSAGE 0.5 - 4.0 KG/TON

NM CHARACTERISTICS

NM Mycobind, to prevent absorption of mycotoxins from the intestinal tract, by adsorbing toxins to their surface.

CLAY MINERALS

Inorganic clay minerals have been extensively used in feed to control mycotoxins. They exist of small plates with a large surface. Cation in these layers can be exchanged by mycotoxins reducing the free mycotoxins in the feed. Aflatoxins are especially bound to clay minerals. Zearalenone, deoxynivalenol and ochratoxin are bound to these minerals by a lesser degree.

Clay minerals also absorb moisture in large quantities, improving fecal consistency and reducing diarrhea incidence. They can also form a protective layer in the intestine preventing pathogens to penetrate the intestinal wall. Together with the binding to mycotoxins, clay minerals have a positive effect on animal health and performance parameters.