

NM MONOLAURIN

NM Strengthens the immune system

NM Inhibits Gram-positive bacteria

NM Inhibits fat-enveloped viruses

NM Monolaurin: a feed additive with glycerides of lauric acid actively strengthening the animal's immune system and active against Gram-positive bacteria and fat-enveloped viruses. By reducing pathogenic stress, NM Monolaurin improves performance and health status.

REDUCE PATHOGENIC PRESSURE

Pathogenic stress caused by bacteria, fungi and viruses are one of the main threats faced by farmers worldwide. Since the introduction of antibiotics as growth promoters (AGPs), bacteria have developed different resistance mechanisms. This has made their usage unsustainable for which they are prohibited in most parts of the world. As a result, farmers are facing increasingly bigger challenges in maintaining high yields while staying profitable.

Some of the most common and problematic pathogenic issues come from Gram-positive bacteria like *Streptococci spp.* and *Staphylococci spp.*, as well as viral pathogens which are even harder to prevent and control. These pathogens induce inflammation and damage the gut, resulting in a loss of feed efficiency and overall profitability. While vaccines and antibiotic treatments are useful to reduce losses from such diseases, they do not protect animals sufficiently from the great diversity of pathogens present in the environment. Modern strategies focus on modulating immune system response and introducing broad-spectrum antibacterial and antiviral additives to reduce and control pathogen risks.

Promote Overall Vitality
and Well-being

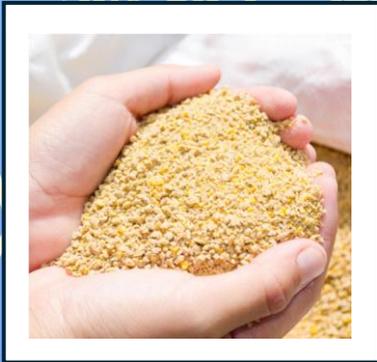
NM MONOLAURIN

NM ACTIVE INGREDIENTS MONOLAURIN

CHARACTERISTICS

NM PRODUCED IN GMP+ CERTIFIED FACILITIES **DOSAGE**

NM 1.0 - 3.0 KG/TON



Bextral developed **NM** Monolaurin, an additive containing glycerides of lauric acid, a powerful agent against Gram-Positive bacteria and fat-enveloped viruses. It has a direct effect on the membrane of pathogens, leading to bacterial lysis and viral inactivation. alpha-monolaurin has also proven to have immune system modulation properties, stimulating gut development and reducing inflammation.

GLYCERIDES OF LAURIC ACID

Glycerides of lauric acid have shown to be active against a broad range of Gram-Positive bacteria. Studies suggest that it disrupts the lipid bilayer of the bacterial cell membrane, forming micelles and eventually inducing cell lysis. A similar effect is observed in fat enveloped viruses where the viral lipid bilayer assembly is inhibited by monoglycerides. Monolaurin is pH-independent, making it active throughout the GIT. Furthermore, it is heat resistant, non-corrosive and it doesn't induce resistance in pathogens.