Anti Tox Stop

Mycotoxin inhibitor

Technical data sheet

-Anti Tox Stop binds with succes multiple kinds of mycotoxins and as a result it let them expulsion from the body safely, because its indigestible,with out avoid other the nutritional absorbance components of the body.

-Mycotoxin are toxic chemicals produced on grains, oil seeds,legumes or grasses.
The typical symptoms from consuption of feeds containg mycotoxins are: Immuno suppresion,damage of liver,feed refusal,diarrea, damage of kidneys,reproduction problems,diseases of the central nervous sytem.

Product description

Aspect	beige-grey powder
Particle size	min. 60% < 63µm
Moisture content	max.12 %
Bulk density	ca. 850 g/l
pH-value	9.5-11.0 (80 g/l H2O)

Composition

SiO_2	60,00 %
Al_2O_3	17,20 %
Propionic acid	3,80 %
Citric acid	2,00 %
Formic acid	1,00 %
Fe_2O_3	5,30 %
MgO	2,80 %
K_2O	0,90 %
CaO	1,00 %
TiO_2	0,60 %
Na_2O	0,40 %
Moisture	4,90 %

Dosage

Swine:
-Prevention: 1 kg - 2kg per 1,000 kg of final feed.
-Acute conditions: 2,5 kg - 3 kg per 1,000 kg of final feed.
Poultry:
2 kg per 1,000 kg of final feed

Storage

It is recommended to be stored in cool and dry place for maintenance away from chemical odors and any other chemical materials. In this way it can be stored for 3 years after the production date.

Packing

Anti Tox Stop is packed in 25 kg multipapper bags.

NUTRI FARM
FEED SUPPLEMENT INDUSTRY

BS ISO 22000:2005 HACCP

APPROVAL FROM THE GREEK MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD with CODE aEL 5400004

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Application

-Mycotoxins are secondary products of fungal metabolism that may be produced in contaminated feeds during production and storage. These metabolites are generally associated with a group of ubiquitous fungi belonging to the Fusarium, Aspergillus, Penicillium and Claviceps species that grow on forages and grains in the field and during storage .Fungal growth in silages, stored forages and byproducts can result in toxin formation. As a result, mycotoxins can be found in many types of feed materials and are commonly encountered in livestock production systems. The negative influence on the growth and health of livestock makes them a major problem in many production systems.
There are a broad array of fungal metabolites that can be toxic. Among these, aflatoxins are the most common in the tropical and subtropical regions where warm environmental temperatures allow for the growth of the Aspergillus species during storage. These toxins can cause liver damage, decrease reproductive performance, cause tumor formation and suppress immune functions.

-Below we can see the mycotoxins that can be absorbed by **Anti Tox Stop**:

-Aflatoxins,Deoxynivalenol,Ergot,Fumonisin B1, Ochratoxin A,T-2 Toxin,Zearalenone,Fusaric acid

Relative efficiency of % absorption of Anti Tox Stop mycotoxins measured in an vitro.

Mycotoxin	Strong binding (%)
TOTAL AFLATOXINS BINDING	95,78
Zearalenone	84,25
DON	19,65
Ochratoxin	12,59
Citrinin	20,10
T-2 toxin	39,44
DAS	13,17
Nivalenol	9,34
Fusariotoxin X	9,80
Fumonisin	82,10

-The approach for attenuating the effects of mycotoxins is based on the use of Anti Tox Stop that adsorbs mycotoxins in animal feeds. Anti Tox Stop is based on the ability of the adsorbents to 'tie up' or 'bind' the toxins. This allows the toxins to pass through an animal's digestive tract without being absorbed.
Both inorganic and biological adsorbents have been examined and used to control the bioavailability of mycotoxins.