

BUTIFOUR[®]

Power-Butyrates

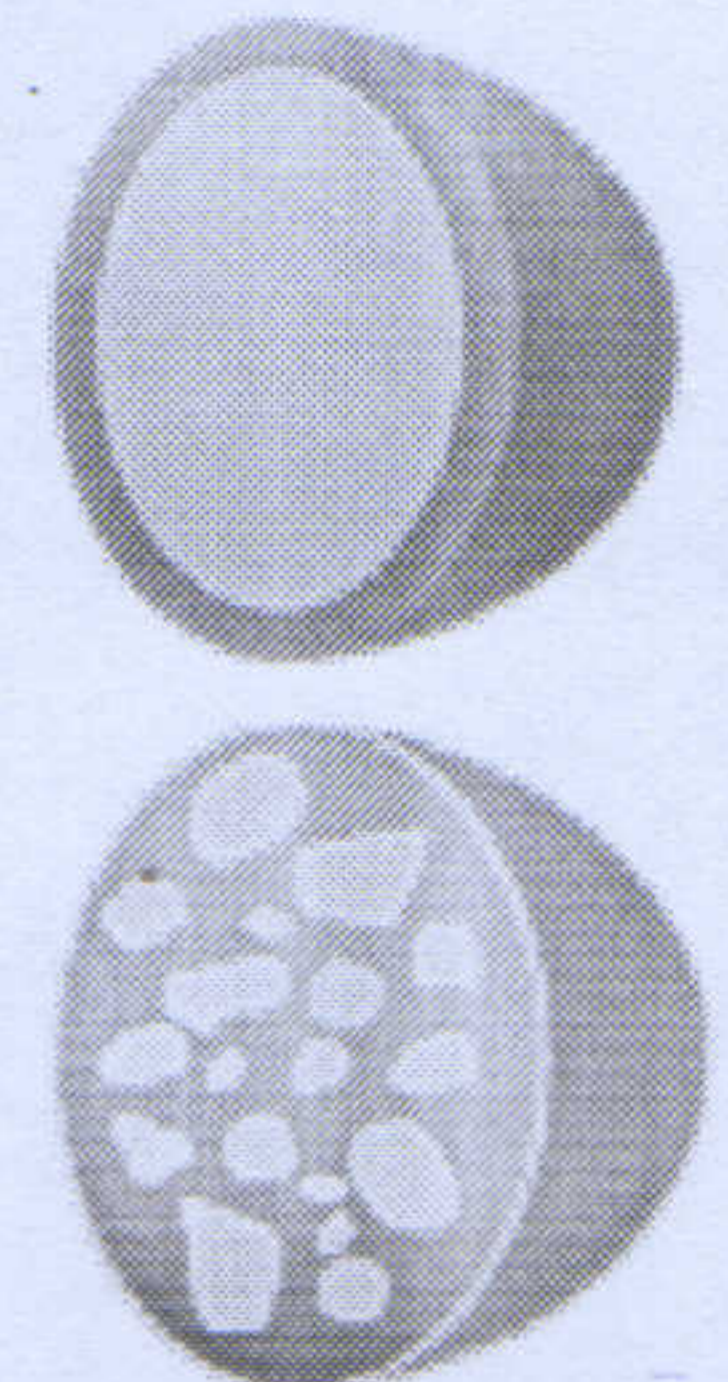
BUTIFOUR[®]-CCB,

Butifour-CCB, is fat coated calcium salt of butyric acid. The most abundant component of palm oil is palmitic acid (C16:0). This most common saturated fatty acid with high melting point (63 C), gives stability and resilience to **BUTIFOUR[®]-CCB**, perform efficiency in harsh conditions.

Microencapsulation is a process in which active substances are coated by extremely small capsules. The success of this technology is due to the correct choice of the wall material, the core release form and the encapsulation method.

With Micro Encapsulation, the concentration of active component goes upto 900mg/g of final product.

While, With Micro Pearl/Spray drying, the concentration of active component goes upto 400mg/g of final product




BUTIFOUR[®]-CCB, is a unique and outstanding solution, for ensuring Gut Health and Early Gut Development, contains “ 84% Calcium Butyrate “, coated by palm oil. By virtue of its content of Calcium Butyrate, it is superior to all existing market products available on the market strengthened by its state of the art, encapsulation technology.

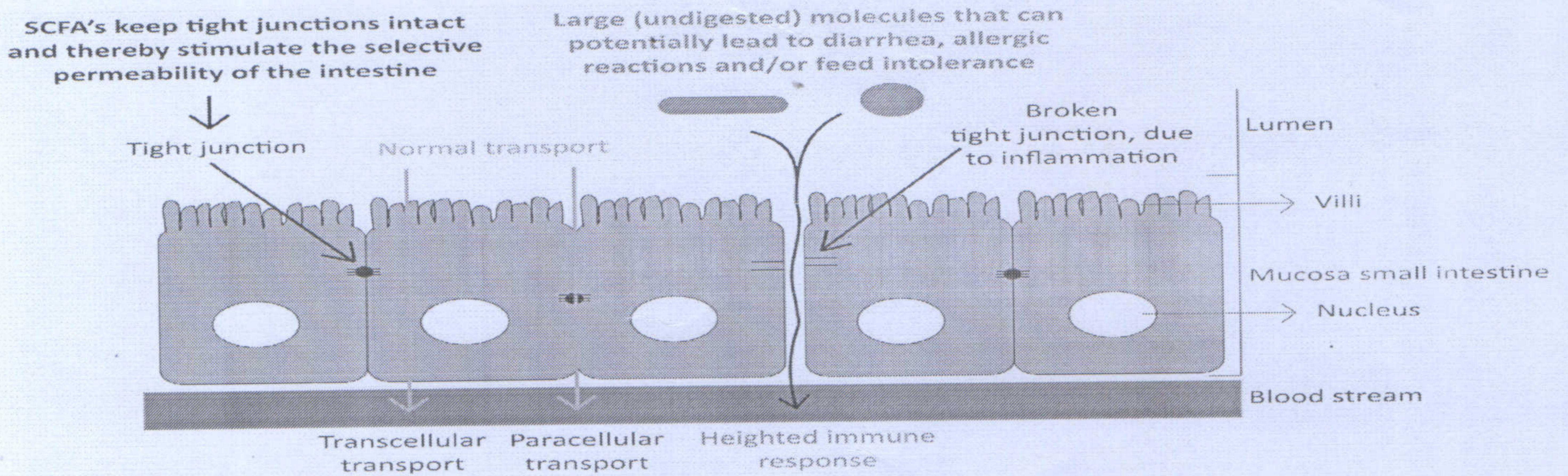
BUTIFOUR[®]-CCB, is able to survive the Harsh environmental conditions of upper GIT tract (Crop, Proventriculus, Gizzard) and reaches in maximum amount (above 50%) to the lower GIT tract (duodenum, ileum, caecum). Under the action of pancreatic lipase, which is brought by pancreatic duct to the proximal Duodenum, the enzymatic hydrolysis of palm oil coating is disintegrated and causing the release of the Calcium Butyrate.

(Byrd et al., 2001; Açıkgöz et al., 2011; Hamed and Hassan 2013; Gheisari et al., 2007) found that **supplementation of encapsulated organic acids to the diet might improve the proliferation of useful micro flora (Lactobacillus spp.) and diminish the population of harmful bacteria (Clostridium perfringens, E.coli and Salmonella spp.) in poultry gut contents.**

Leeson et al. (2005) and Panda et al. (2009) reported that butyrate, irrespective of concentrations (0.2%, 0.4% or 0.6%) in the broiler's diet, improved the villus length and crypt depth in the duodenum. Thus, butyrate supplementation could be highly helpful to young birds for intestinal development. Houshmand et al. (2012) found that at 21 days of age of the broiler, dietary addition of organic acids 0.15% in a starter diet resulted in significant increases in antibody titers against Newcastle Disease.

 **BUTIFOUR[®]-CCB, BALANCE THE INTESTINAL MICROBIOTA, down regulates the SPI-1, of Salmonella, so not able to colonise the gut, decrease salmonella shedding at flock level, at the same time, promote colonization of beneficial bacteria.**

B BUTIFOUR®-CCB, PROMOTE OF THE INTESTINAL BARRIER FUNCTION, maintains the integrity of intestinal barrier, epithelium & Tight Junctions. Promote villi growth by enhancing cell growth and differentiation and decreasing the cell death. Butyrate is the preferred fuel for colonocytes.



B BUTIFOUR®-CCB, STIMULATE NUTRIENT DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION, with enhanced villi growth, the brush border enzymes activity will be enhanced. So more absorptive area will be available for nutrient absorption.

B BUTIFOUR®-CCB, MODULATE THE IMMUNE SYSTEM, Butyrate will stimulate the innate (Specific immunity), while prevent the Acquired immunity (non-specific) from becoming more reactive. So, inflammation is reduced which is loss of nutrients. More energy will be used for production.

Dosage:-

	STARTER	GROWER/FINISHER
Broiler	300-400 gm/MT	250-350 gm/MT
layer	≤ 40 weeks	≥40 weeks
	250 gm/MT	300 gm/MT
Breeder	REARING	Breeding
	300 gm/MT	400 gm/MT

Packing:- 25 kg BAG

Marketed By:-

Manufactured By:-

