



JIVE NUTRIENT PROFILE BASED ON CALORIE CONTENT

JIVE is formulated by veterinarians and nutritionists to meet the nutritional levels established by the AAFCO dog food nutritional profile for adult maintenance. It is complete and balanced for adult dogs using only whole foods. No synthetic vitamins or minerals are used.

Ingredients: Turkey, turkey liver, spinach, mackerel, organic lion's mane mushrooms, kale, oysters, organic broccoli sprouts, organic artichoke, red bell peppers, cantaloupe, organic sprouted dried sunflower seeds, organic sprouted almonds, blueberries, ground eggshell, organic dried reishi mushroom (hot water extract powder), organic dried skullcap leaf and flower, organic dried nettle leaf, organic dried kelp.

Nutrient	Units per 1000 kcal ME	AAFCO Adult Maintenance Minimum	AAFCO Maximum	JIVE Recipe Value	Notes / Considerations
Crude Protein	G	45.0		139.62	
Arginine	G	1.28		8.31	
Histidine	G	0.48		3.60	
Isoleucine	G	0.95		4.38	
Leucine	G	1.70		9.78	
Lysine	G	1.58		10.85	
Methionine	G	0.83		3.50	Dogs make taurine from key amino acids (methionine & cysteine). Meat, eggs & seafood are also the richest dietary sources of taurine.
Methionine-cystine	G	1.63		4.94	
Taurine	G	Not required		1.33	
Phenylalanine	G	1.13		4.85	
Phenylalanine-tyrosine	G	1.85		9.05	
Threonine	G	1.20		5.09	
Tryptophan	G	0.40		1.52	
Valine	G	1.23		4.97	
Crude Fat	G	13.8		43.68	
Linoleic acid	G	2.8		9.76	
Alpha-Linolenic (ALA)	G	Not Determined		0.48	
Eicosapentaenoic (EPA) + Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)	G	Not Determined		1.17	JIVE Recipe values are 0.47 for EPA and 0.70 for DHA.
(Linoleic + Arachidonic): (ALA+EPA+DHA) ratio			30:1	5:1	
Minerals					
Calcium	G	1.25	4.5	1.96	
Phosphorus	G	1.00	4.0	1.60	Synthetic phosphorus (unlike natural P in food) is linked to kidney damage in long term use. See note.
CA:P Ratio		1:1	2:1	1.2:1	
Potassium	G	1.5		2.68	
Sodium	G	.20		0.93	
Chloride	G	.30		0.61	

Magnesium	G	.15		0.42	
Iron	mg	10		25.15	
Copper	mg	1.83		2.99 (as natural / organic copper)	Inorganic / synthetic copper supplements like copper sulfate and chelated copper (i.e. copper bound with an amino acid) may be associated with copper storage disease .
Manganese	mg	1.25		2.60	
Zinc	mg	20		28.05	
Iodine	mg	.25	2.75	0.54	
Selenium	mg	.08	0.5*	0.23	* Upper limit pertains only to synthetic selenium, not natural whole food sources.
Vitamins					
Vitamin A	IU	1250	62500	38,623	
Vitamin D	IU	125	750	287	
Vitamin E	IU	12.5		22.68	
Thiamine (B1)	mg	0.56		.84	
Riboflavin (B2)	mg	1.3		4.55	
Pantothenic acid (B5)	mg	3.0		10.16	
Niacin (B3)	mg	3.4		44.14	
Pyridoxine (B6)	mg	0.38		2.25	
Folic Acid (B9)	mg	0.054		1.02 (as folate)	Folate is the natural form of vitamin B9 in food, while folic acid is a synthetic form.
Vitamin B12	mg	0.007		.03	
Choline	mg	340		482	Inorganic/synthetic choline (but not choline from food) is linked to CKD, CVD and type 2 diabetes. See notes below.

Note: a "kcal" on a dog food label is the equivalent of what is commonly referred to as a "calorie" on a human food label.

We do not use any synthetics or fortified ingredients in any of our recipes. Here are a few interesting notes on synthetics commonly used in other pet foods:

Synthetic choline is a suspected trigger of type2 diabetes and a known trigger of adverse events including death in chronic kidney disease cases and cardiovascular disease cases in humans. Studies show synthetic choline (unlike choline from food) once ingested rapidly produces a toxin called TMAO. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7468900/> and <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34287673/> AAFCO has approved several forms of synthetic choline including choline chloride, choline bitartrate, and α-glycerophosphocholine (GPC)

Synthetic phosphorus (e.g. sodium tripolyphosphate, dicalcium phosphate) has been called "the signal molecule of aging". It is linked to kidney damage and cardiovascular disease in long-term use through endothelial injury. AAFCO has approved over a dozen forms of synthetic phosphorus. Some notable studies are listed below:

- Phosphate Additives in Food - a Health Risk
- The Source Matters—Effects of High Phosphate Intake from Eight Different Sources in Dogs
- Not all forms of dietary phosphorus are equal: an evaluation of postprandial phosphorus concentrations in the plasma of the cat
- Effects of the long-term feeding of diets enriched with inorganic phosphorus on the adult feline kidney and phosphorus metabolism

Synthetic copper chelates have many names. AAFCO has approved at least 16 synthetic forms (copper proteinate, copper chelate, copper glycinate, copper bisglycinate, copper amino acid chelate and more.) Chelated copper is copper that is bound to an amino acid or an organic acid to make 2-3 times more bioavailable than natural copper from food. Unlike excess natural copper which mammals eliminate in stool, copper chelates bioaccumulate in the liver. Strong research links chelated copper supplements in pet food to an insidious disease called copper associated hepatopathy in the general population of healthy dogs. Sharon Center DVM and her working group out of Cornell have argued for change to the current AAFCO copper requirements as they relate to copper chelates. AAFCO has failed to institute any change. For more on this subject please see:

- Is it time to reconsider current guidelines for copper content in commercial dog foods? Dr. Sharon Center, et al., JAVMA | FEB 15, 2021 | VOL 258 | NO. 4
- Inability to assess the safety of calcium amino acid chelate, copper amino acid chelate, magnesium amino acid chelate, manganese amino acid chelate and zinc amino acid chelate added for nutritional purposes to food supplements based on the supporting dossiers. The EFSA Journal (2009) 1077, 1-5
- Dr. Sharon Center's presentation to FDA on chelated copper and CAH: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PY_yEAWe01I