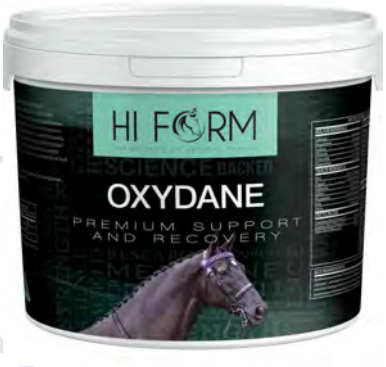
OXYDANE/KG

2017



PREMIUM SUPPORT & RECOVERY
Product description:

- Daily Support and recovery assistance for high performance horses
- Contains antioxidants and digestive aids
- Built in Electrolytes

Oxydane is a very complex high performance formula for racing and harness racing horses and High level performance horses and offers total nutritional support. Oxydane is designed to promote a healthy immune system and high health status. Oxydane also contains powerful antioxidants and assists fast recovery. Oxydane assists with Phase 1 and Phase 2 Detox and Oxidative stress. Oxydane also contains Beta Alanine which has been clinically proven to be a safe nutritional strategy capable of improving high-intensity anaerobic performance Oxydane is a unique blend, providing a balanced nutritional intake and helps maintain optimum levels of digestion and utilization of feed: therefore feed quantities may need to be lowered over a period of 8-12 weeks.

Dose rates:
300kg pony: 10g (1 small level scoop)
500kg horse: 20g (1 large level scoops)
600+kg horse: 30g (1 & 1/2 large level scoops)

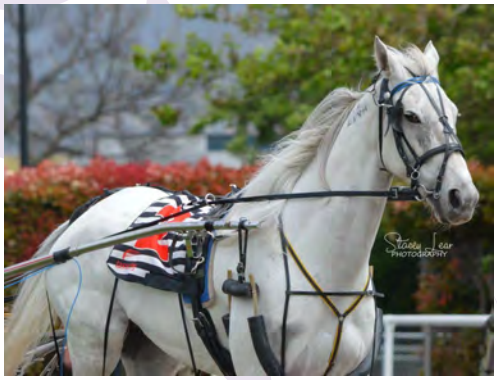
Feeding Instructions:
Mix well into slightly damp feed.
Tissue Salts re-establish balance
Don't get mineral tissue salts confused with crude minerals. Biochemical tissue salts, or cell salts, are mineral salts that exist in the cells and play a critical role in cellular metabolism. The salts are administered clinically in very small doses and are prepared in a way similar to homeopathic remedies. Hi Form Australia uses these mineral salts in most of their formulas, along with specific, organic herbs and herb extracts, amino acids, vitamins and trace elements.

Nutritional Analysis:

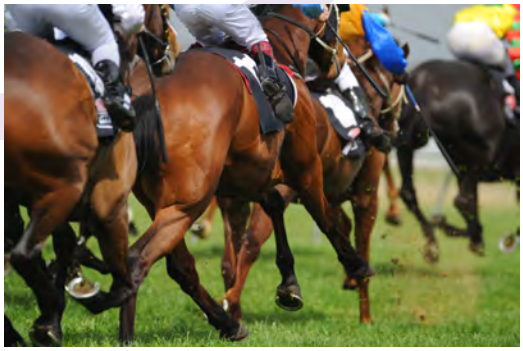
Key Ingredients:

EquiSoy, BioEquus, Saccharomyces cerevisiae (Brewer's Yeast), Rosa Canina (Rosehips Extract) 7:1

MINERAL TISSUE SALTS		
Tricalcium Phosphate	181000	mg/kg
Trimagnesium Phosphate	60000	mg/kg
Monopotassium Phosphate	12000	mg/kg
Potassium Chloride	12000	mg/kg
Sodium Sulphate	12000	mg/kg
Monosodium Phosphate	12000	mg/kg
Calcium Sulphate	4000	mg/kg
Ferrous Phospate	20000	mg/kg
Zinc Sulphate	40000	mg/kg
Silica	3000	mg/kg
MAJOR MINERALS		
Calcium	75.37713	g/kg
Phosphorus	58.69275	g/kg
Sodium	7.011632	g/kg
Chloride	10.00322	g/kg
Potassium	16.28754	g/kg
Magnesium	12.61483	g/kg
TRACE MINERALS		
Zinc	14417.36	mg/kg
Copper	4000	mg/kg
Selenium	100.019	mg/kg
Iodine	170	mg/kg
Manganese	2179.98	mg/kg
Iron	4636.627	mg/kg
Chromium	0.09459	mg/kg
Silica	2994	mg/kg
Folic Acid	320.375	mg/kg
VITAMINS		
Vitamin A	1428976	IU/kg
Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	6.533394	mg/kg
Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)	2.073457	mg/kg
Vitamin B3 (Niacin) Vitamin	26799.25	mg/kg
B5 (Pantothenic Acid)	23750.77	mg/kg
Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)	20155.94	mg/kg
Vitamin C	97111.58	mg/kg
Vitamin D	204562	IU/kg



AMINO ACIDS		
Lysine	7.465232	g/kg
Methoinine	1.878	g/kg
Leucine	8.725009	g/kg
Isoleucine	5.510656	g/kg
Cystine	1.8368	g/kg
Phenylalanine	5.969813	g/kg
Tyrosine	4.4772	g/kg
Threonine	4.70724	g/kg
Tryptophan	1.3776	g/kg
Valine	2.411183	g/kg
Arginine	8.841946	g/kg
Histidine	0.574	g/kg
Alanine	24.5	g/kg
FATTY ACIDS		
Linolenic Acid (Omega 3)	2.281472	%
Linoleic Acid (Omega 6)	15.77798	%
Oleic Acid (Omega 9)	5.684	%
Sacchromyces cerevisiae boulardii	0.384511	g/kg
Probiotic/Prebiotic	4.30766	g/kg



References

Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2010 Jun;42(6):1162-73. doi: 10.1249/MSS.0b013e3181c74e38.
Role of beta-alanine supplementation on muscle carnosine and exercise performance.
Artioli GG, Gualano B, Smith A, Stout J, Lancha AH Jr.
Source
Laboratory of Applied Nutrition and Metabolism, School of Physical Education and Sports, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil. artioli@usp.br
Abstract
In this narrative review, we present and discuss the current knowledge available on carnosine and beta-alanine metabolism as well as the effects of beta-alanine supplementation on exercise performance. Intramuscular acidosis has been attributed to be one of the main causes of fatigue during intense exercise. Carnosine has been shown to play a significant role in muscle pH regulation. Carnosine is synthesized in skeletal muscle from the amino acids l-histidine and beta-alanine. The rate-limiting factor of carnosine synthesis is beta-alanine availability. Supplementation with beta-alanine has been shown to increase muscle carnosine content and therefore total muscle buffer capacity, with the potential to elicit improvements in physical performance during high-intensity exercise. Studies on beta-alanine supplementation and exercise performance have demonstrated improvements in performance during multiple bouts of high-intensity exercise and in single bouts of exercise lasting more than 60 s. Similarly, beta-alanine supplementation has been shown to delay the onset of neuromuscular fatigue. Although beta-alanine does not improve maximal strength or VO2max, some aspects of endurance performance, such as anaerobic threshold and time to exhaustion, can be enhanced. Symptoms of paresthesia may be observed if a single dose higher than 800 mg is ingested. The symptoms, however, are transient and related to the increase in plasma concentration. They can be prevented by using controlled release capsules and smaller dosing strategies. No important side effect was related to the use of this amino acid so far. In conclusion, beta-alanine supplementation seems to be a safe nutritional strategy capable of improving high-intensity anaerobic performance.
Equine Vet J Suppl. 1999 Jul;30:499-504.
Influence of oral beta-alanine and L-histidine supplementation on the carnosine content of the gluteus medius.
Dunnett M, Harris RC.
Source
Department of Veterinary Basic Sciences, Royal Veterinary College, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, UK.
Abstract
The aim of this work was to test the hypothesis that in vivo carnosine biosynthesis is dependent upon endogenous beta-alanine availability, by studying the effect of sustained dietary beta-alanine supplementation in the horse on the carnosine concentration in types I, IIA and IIB skeletal muscle fibres. The diets of 6 Thoroughbred horses were supplemented 3 times/day with beta-alanine (100 mg/kg bwt) and L-histidine (12.5 mg/kg bwt) for a period of 30 days. Percutaneous biopsies of the m. gluteus medius from a depth of 6 cm were taken on the days immediately before and after the supplementation period. Heparinised blood samples were collected at hourly intervals on the first and last days of supplementation, and on every sixth day during the supplementation period, 2 h after each ration. Individual muscle fibres were dissected from freeze-dried biopsies, weighed and characterised histochemically. beta-alanine, histidine and carnosine concentrations were measured in plasma. The areas under the plasma concentration-time curves (AUC) for beta-alanine and histidine were calculated as indicators of the doses absorbed. Carnosine concentrations were measured in types I, IIA and IIB muscle fibres. There was an adaptive response to sustained beta-alanine administration resulting in mean +/- s.d. beta-alanine AUC increasing significantly from 1130 +/- 612 mumol/l h (Day 1) to 2490 +/- 1416 mumol/l h (Day 30) ($P < 0.05$). This was probably due to increased beta-amino acid transport across the gastrointestinal lumen. There was no consistent increase in histidine AUC between Days 1 and 30, (mean +/- s.d. values being 757 +/- 447 mumol/l h Day 1[and 1162 +/- 1084 mumol/l h Day 30[$P > 0.05$[). Type IIA fibre carnosine concentrations increased from 59.9-102.6 to 76.2-112.2 mmol/kg dry weight (dw). Increases were statistically significant in 2 of the 6 horses ($P < 0.05$ in both instances). Type IIB fibre carnosine concentrations increased from 101.3-131.2 to 114.3-153.3 mmol/kg dw. Increases were statistically significant in 5 of the 6 horses ($P < 0.05$ in 3 horses, $P < 0.01$ in 1 horse, $P < 0.005$ in 1 horse). Changes in muscle carnosine concentration appeared to be influenced by beta-alanine bioavailability. Individual increases in muscle carnosine concentration were significantly correlated with individual changes in beta-alanine AUC ($r2 = 0.973$, $P < 0.005$). Increased muscle carnosine concentrations lead to increased intramuscular hydrogen ion (H+) buffering capacity.

Antiviral activity of an extract derived from roots of Eleutherococcus senticosus
Labor Dr. Glatthaar, Virologische Testsysteme, Gewebekulturen, Immundiagnostik, Biotechnologie Zentrum Tübingen/ Reutlingen, Aspenhaustraße 25, D-72770 Reutlingen, Germany
Pharmaton GmbH, D-88400 Biberach an der Riss, Germany
Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma KG, D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany
https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-3542(01)00143-7Get rights and content
Abstract
A liquid extract from Eleutherococcus senticosus roots inhibited the productive replication of human rhinovirus (HRV), respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) and influenza A virus in cell cultures infected with these viruses, all of which belong to the RNA type viruses. Analysis of virus production after treatment of the infected cells using plaque-reduction assays showed a strong antiviral activity of the Eleutherococcus extract. In contrast, no effect was detected using the same protocol for cells infected with the DNA viruses, adenovirus (Adeno 5) or herpes simplex type 1 virus (HSV 1). Pre-treatment of cells did not inhibit either virus adsorption or virus replication. The results of the study demonstrate that the Eleutherococcus extract inhibited the replication of all RNA viruses studied so far. This antiviral activity remained stable under the conditions used for drug preparation and storage.
Actoprotective effect of ginseng: improving mental and physical performance
Sergiy Oliynyk and Seikwan Oh*
Abstract
Actoprotectors are preparations that increase the mental performance and enhance body stability against physical loads without increasing oxygen consumption. Actoprotectors are regarded as a subclass of adaptogens that hold a significant capacity to increase physical performance. The focus of this article is studying adaptogen herbs of genus Panax (P. ginseng in particular) and their capabilities as actoprotectors. Some animal experiments and human studies about actoprotective properties of genus Panax attest that P. ginseng (administered as an extract) significantly increased the physical and intellectual work capacities, and the data provided suggests that ginseng is a natural source of actoprotectors. Preparations of ginseng can be regarded as potential actoprotectors which give way to further research of its influence on physical and mental work capacity, endurance and restoration after exhaustive physical loads while compared with reference actoprotectors.