ALL-NATURAL BOVINE COLOSTRUM VS BLOOD-BASED PRODUCTS

Bovine colostrum is the only ingredient in all of SCCL's products. However, some colostrum replacers or supplements in today's market contain little to no colostrum. These formulated products are actually derived from blood. Products made from colostrum provide additional significant immunological and nutritional advantages when compared to products made from blood.

Colostrum is not blood.

Colostrum is formed in the udder during the dry period, concentrating important immune factors and nutrients essential for the calf. At SCCL, all of our colostrum products are made from high-quality bovine colostrum and contain all the natural levels of immunoglobulins, growth factors, and important nutrients, especially colostral fat.

In contrast, blood-derived products are man-made formulas manufactured primarily from slaughterhouse blood. They contain only about 50% of the IgG1* found in colostrum and no colostral fat. Therefore, they provide newborn calves with less natural immunity and nutrition than colostrum. *IgG1 is the subclass of antibody that comprises 85-90% of total IgGs found in colostrum and protects newborns from diarrhea and respiratory disease, the two most common killers of neonates. Blood-derived products are equal parts IgG1 and IgG2 and contain other "globulin proteins." So, less than half the "claimed" levels of "globulin proteins" in blood-derived formulas are the type of protective antibody naturally found in colostrum.

Blood-based products are not USDA licensed.

Our USA products hold USDA Veterinary Biologics Regulatory permits for use as a replacement for maternal colostrum in calves as an aid in the treatment of failure of passive transfer. As such, our manufacturing processes and facilities are regularly inspected and approved, and each serial of product is tested in calves and is also submitted to the USDA laboratories for testing prior to release for sale. This ensures the safety, potency and efficacy of every batch.

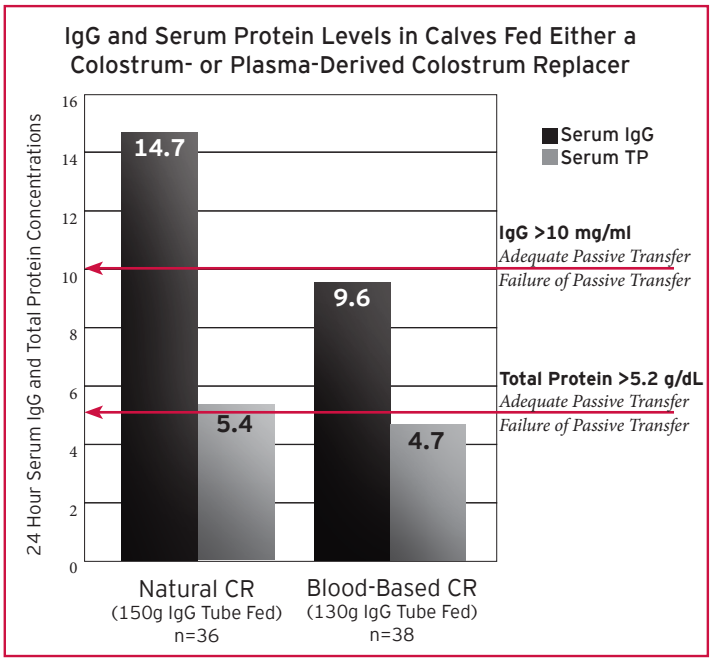
Blood-derived products are manufactured from blood collected from USDA inspected slaughterhouses, but this does not equate to USDA licensing of these products as colostrum replacers. The safety and effectiveness of blood-derived formulas are not monitored by the USDA, and any advertising to suggest this is false and misleading.

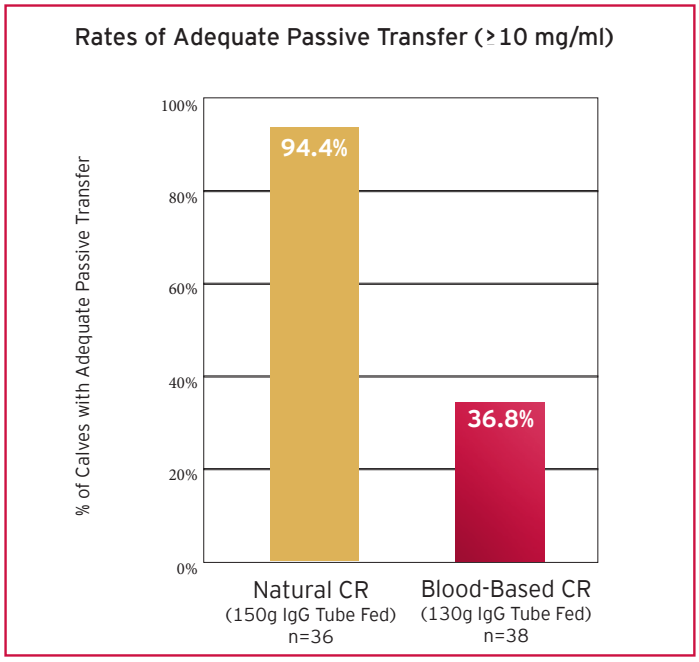
Blood-derived products lack colostral fat.

Colostral fat is a critical energy source required by newborns immediately after birth.

- Colostral fat is a unique fat that initiates brown fat metabolism for heat production in neonates, allowing them to defend their body temperature.
- The colostral fat membrane has antiviral and antimicrobial activity to help prevent the most common causes of diarrhea.
- It starts fat metabolism in the liver, which is important for long-term growth and productivity.

SCCL products contain colostral fat at naturally high levels found in maternal colostrum. Blood-derived formulas do not contain any colostral fat, and only contain added "animal and vegetable fat." There is no evidence that fat from sources other than colostrum have the unique benefits listed above.





IgG absorption is significantly higher from colostrum than blood-derived products.

A study conducted by researchers at The University of Minnesota showed that calves had an apparent efficiency of absorption of only 28.4% of the IgG from the blood-based product whereas calves fed the colostrum-based product had significantly higher apparent efficiency of absorption of 38.2% of the IgG fed. Consequently, colostrum product fed calves had significantly higher IgG levels and more than double the rates of successful passive transfer.

Calves fed natural bovine colostrum have:

- Higher serum IgG levels, and much higher IgG1 levels
- Higher apparent efficiency of absorption
- Higher rates of successful passive transfer

Place, N et al. Relationship between serum total protein and serum IgG in Holstein calves fed either a lacteal or plasma derived colostrum replacer. 2010. AABP conference proceedings, page 193 Albuquerque, NM. Aug 19-21, 2010

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