



Contains essential amino acids



Aquachok® Amino Premix

Premix of vitamins and amino acids in oral powder



Powerful combination of vitamins and amino acids

- ✓ With high concentration of vitamins
- ✓ Very palatable
- ✓ Perfect food supplement
- ✓ Facilitates ingestion

For periods of maximum production

- ✓ Demanding physiological stages: pregnancy and lactation
- ✓ Together with antiinfective treatments
- ✓ Together with preventive treatments
- ✓ During diet changes

Convenience of use

- ✓ Easy administration: mixed with feed
- ✓ For any farm size
- ✓ When adequate water installations are not available



always works

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The essential role of amino acids in the diet

In dairy **cows**, the limiting amino acids for milk production are usually methionine, lysine and histidine. Other amino acids relating to milk production are phenylalanine and tryptophan.

In **broiler chickens**, lysine and methionine are the amino acids that can most limit production in the event of deficiencies. Valine, isoleucine, arginine and tryptophan would be the following most important amino acids. Particularly in poultry fed with corn and soybean meal.

In **laying hens** supplementing with amino acids is recommended, especially in summer, to help to overcome heat stress. In addition, it must be taken into account that lysine and methionine have a direct effect on the size of the egg.

In **horses**, of the ten essential amino acids, there are three that are considered the most important for building proteins: lysine, methionine and threonine. Particularly in periods of reproduction, growth and in training.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AMINO ACIDS BY SPECIES



Methionine
Lysine
Histidine
Phenylalanine
Tryptophan



Methionine
Lysine
Valine
Isoleucine
Arginine
Tryptophan



Methionine
Lysine
Threonine

CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL AMINO ACIDS (those that the organism cannot synthesize):

Lysine
Threonine
Methionine
Tryptophan
Valine
Isoleucine
Leucine
Histidine
Phenylalanine
Tyrosine

COMPOSITION PER KG

Vitamins, provitamins and well-defined chemical substances having a similar effect:

Vitamin A (3a672a)	6,000,000 IU
Vitamin D3 (E-671).....	2,000,000 IU
Vitamin E / all-rac- α -tocopheryl acetate (3a700)	3,000 IU
Vitamin C / Ascorbic acid (3a300).....	25 g
Niacinamide (3a315)	15 g
D- calcium pantothenate (3a841)	8.7 g
Vitamin K3 / Menadione sodium bisulphite (3a710)	3 g
Vitamin B2 / Riboflavin.....	2.8 g
Vitamin B1 / Thiamine HCl (3a821)	1 g
Vitamin B6 / Pyridoxine HCl (3a831).....	0.4 g
Folic acid (3a316)	0.1 g
Vitamin B12 / Cyanocobalamin	10 mg

Carrier: Hydrolysed brewer's yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)

Analytical composition:

Glutamic acid	18.4 g	Threonine.....	6.3 g
Aspartic acid	10.6 g	Proline	6.0 g
Leucine.....	9.4 g	Phenylalanine.....	5.7 g
Lysine.....	9.3 g	Isoleucine	5.5 g
Valin.....	8.5 g	Tyrosine	3.6 g
Serine	7.9 g	Histidine	2.5 g
Alanine.....	7.8 g	Methionine.....	2.2 g
Glycine.....	6.7 g	Cystine.....	1.8 g
Arginine.....	6.4 g		

INDICATIONS

Amino acid and vitamin supplement for critical periods in the animal's life: periods of maximum production, reproduction, pregnancy, lactation and weaning, vaccines, treatment with anti-infectives or antiparasitic treatments, management changes.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION ROUTE

Oral, mixed in the food for at least 7 days.

Bovine, ovine and caprine: Adults: 0.2 g/kg of food.

Poultry: 0.5-1 g/kg of food.

Horses: Adults: 0.3 g/kg of food.

PRECAUTIONS AND ADVERSE REACTIONS

Do not administer with Vitamin D2.

If an accidental overdosage occurs, clinical symptoms of hypervitaminosis may emerge. Discontinue treatment and follow the veterinarian's instructions.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place, below 25 °C and protected from light.

Shelf life: 2 years stored in its original closed container.

PRESENTATIONS

100 g sachet.

1 and 20 kg bags.

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