A COMBINATION OF OLIGOSACCHARIDES DESIGNED TO CLOSELY MIMIC HUMAN MILK OLIGOSACCHARIDES (HMOS) IN BREAST MILK

HMOS ARE A DIVERSE POOL OF PREBIOTIC OLIGOSACCHARIDES¹

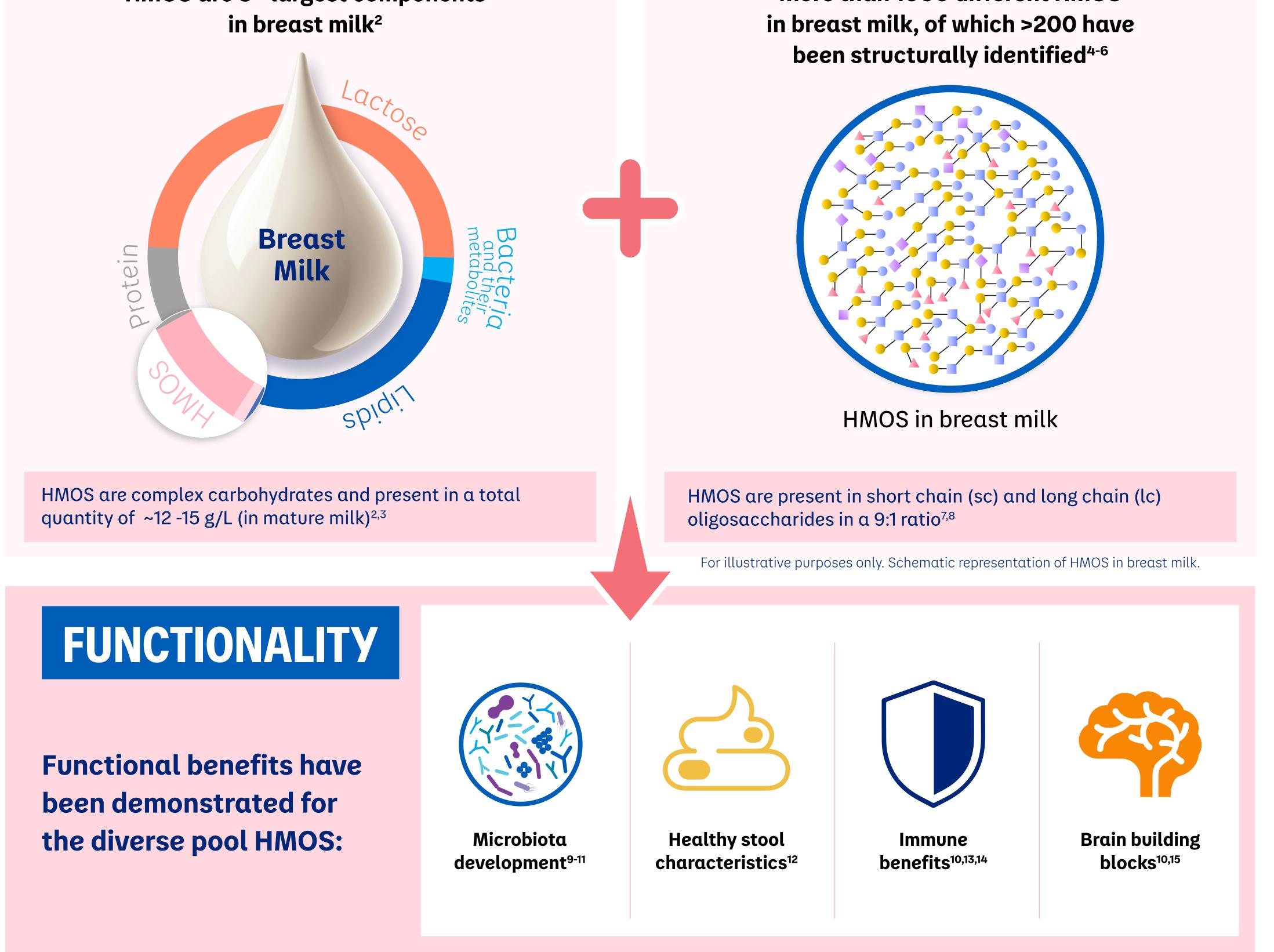
Prebiotics are non-digestible carbohydrate structures selectively utilized by host microorganisms conferring a health benefit to the host (ISAPP¹); also known as food for 'good bacteria'.



HMOS are 3rd largest components

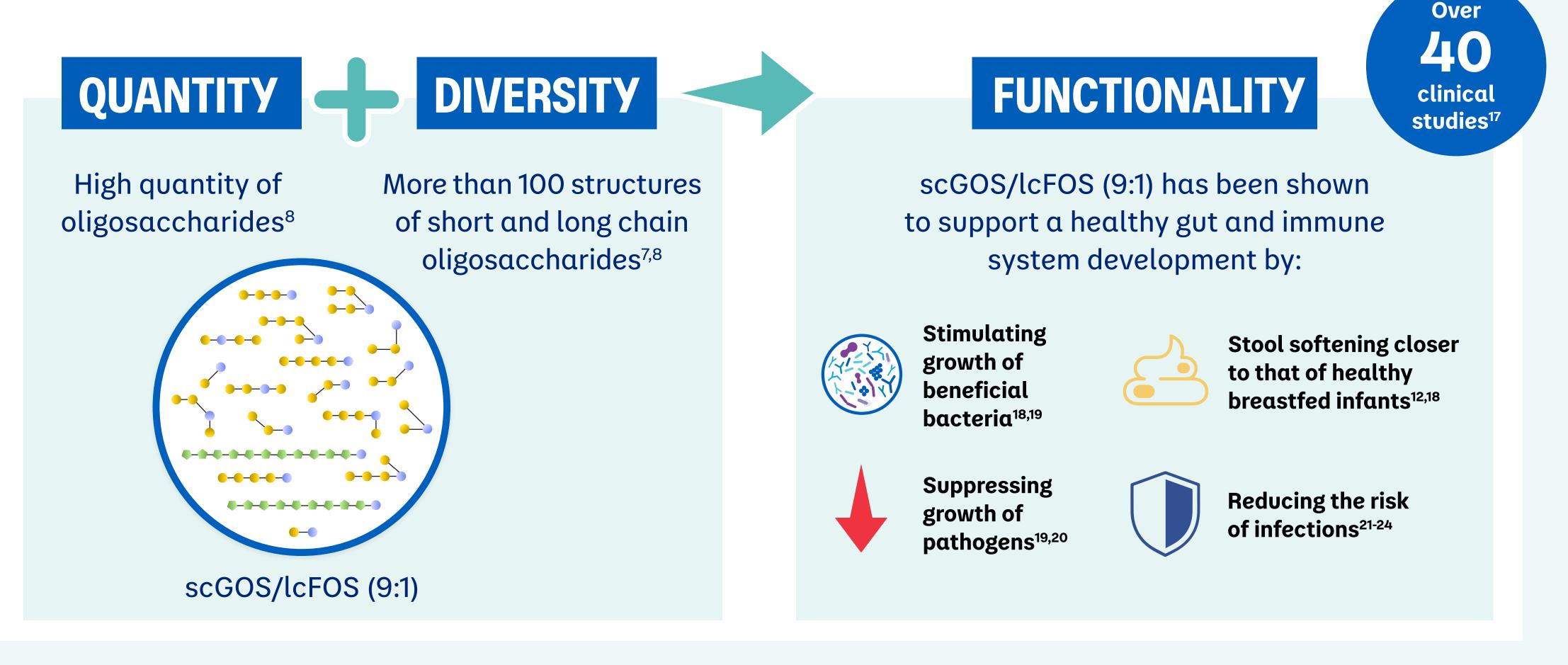


More than 1000 different HMOS



PREBIOTIC MIXTURE scG0S/lcF0S (9:1)* WAS INTRODUCED IN 2002

SCGOS/LCFOS (9:1) WAS CREATED TO HELP TO MIMIC THE QUANTITY, DIVERSITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF THE DIVERSE POOL OF HMOS IN BREAST MILK^{7,8,16}

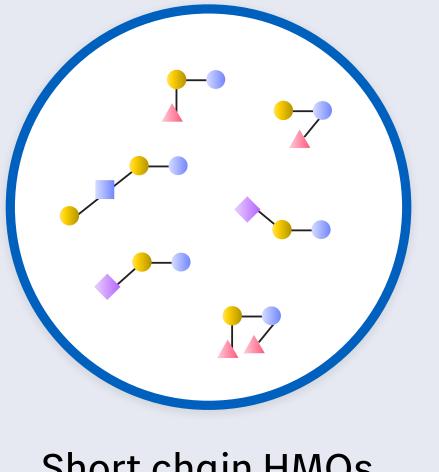


For illustrative purposes only. Schematic representation of scGOS/lcFOS (9:1).

*short-chain galacto-oligosaccharides (scGOS)/long-chain fructo-oligosaccharides (lcFOS) (9:1).

SINCE 2014, IDENTICAL HMO STRUCTURES HAVE BECOME AVAILABLE TO BE **SUPPLEMENTED TO INFANT FEED²⁵**

The number of commercially available HMO structures is increasing. However, it is not yet possible to mimic the diverse and complex pool of HMOS in breast milk²⁵.



Although HMOs have been demonstrated to be safe²⁶, further research on their functionality is needed.





Short chain HMOs

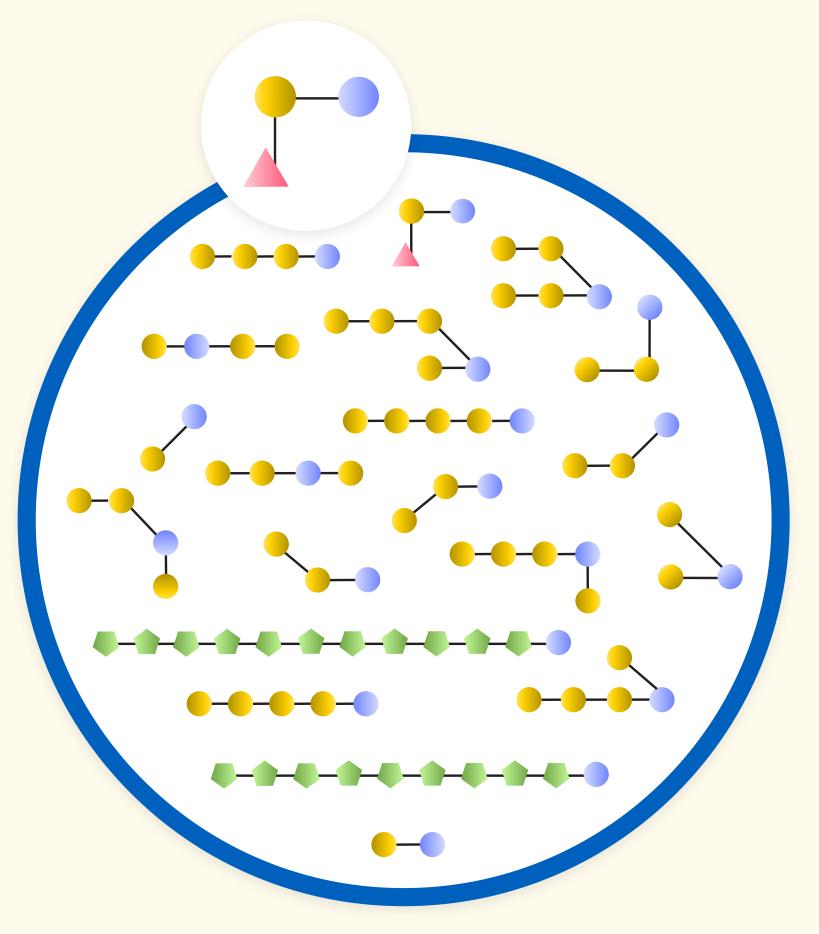


For illustrative purposes only. Schematic representation of commercially available HMOs.

The prebiotic mixture scGOS/lcFOS (9:1)

- **ADDED TO INFANT FEED SINCE 2002**
- **CLINICALLY PROVEN¹⁷**
- **RECOGNIZED BY EXPERTS^{2,25}**

THE DIVERSITY OF THE TOTAL POOL **OF OLIGOSACCHARIDES EXTENDS EVEN FURTHER BY COMBINING** HMOs & scGOS/lcFOS (9:1)



Combination of scGOS/lcFOS (9:1) & commercially available HMO

For illustrative purposes only. Schematic representation of scGOS/lcFOS (9:1) and commercially available HMO (2'-FL).

References:

- Gibson G et al. Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2017;14(8):491-502.
- Thurl S et al. Br J Nutr. 2010;104(9):1261-1271. 2.
- Thurl S et al. Nutr Rev. 2017;75(11):920-33. 3.
- Kunz C et al. Annu. Rev. Nutr. 2000;20:699-722 4.
- Urashima T et al. 2018;30(172):SE51-SE65. 5.
- Orczyk-Pawiłowicz P et al. Nutrients. 2020;12(4):1105. 6.
- Stahl B et al. Anal Biochem. 1994:223;218-26. 7.
- Boehm G et al. Acta Paediatr Suppl. 2003;91(441):64-67. 8.
- Wickramasinghe S et al. BMC Microbiol. 2015;15:172. 9.
- Bode L. Glycobiology. 2012;22(9):1147-62. 10.
- Walsh C et al. J Funct Foods. 2020;72:104074. 11.
- Scholtens PA et al. World J Gastroenterol. 2014;20(37):13446-13452. 12.
- Bode L et al. Thromb Haemost. 2004;92(6):1402-10. 13.
- Newburg DS et al. Glycobiology. 2004;14 (3) 253-63. 14.
- Wang S et al. Neurosci Biobehav Rev. 2018;95:191-201. 15.
- Siziba LP et al. Nutrients. 2021;13(6):1973. 16.
- Data on file 17.
- Moro G et al. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2002;34(3):291-295. 18.
- Knol J et al. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2005;40(1):36-42. 19.
- Scholtens PA et al. J Nutr. 2008;138(6):1141-1147. 20.
- Arslanoglu S et al. J Nutr. 2007;137(11):2420-2424. 21.
- 22. Arslanoglu S et al. J Nutr. 2008;138(6):1091-1095.
- 23. Bruzzese E et al. Clin Nutr. 2009;28(2):156-61.
- Chatchatee P et al. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2014;58(4):428-437. 24.
- Cool R & Vandenplas Y. Nutrients. 2023;15(8):1942. 25.
- 26. Parschat K et al. Nutrients. 2021;13(8):2871.