

Vitamins

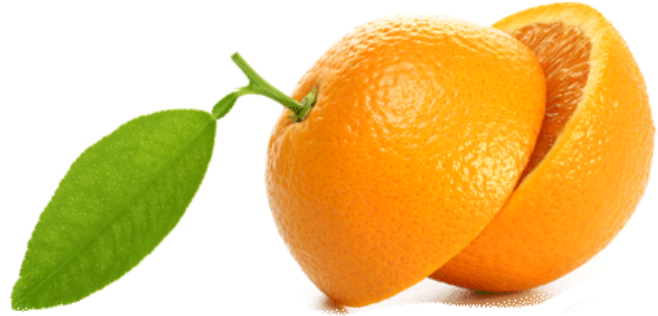


NUTRIENCE

No by-products. No fillers. No added glutens.
No bad anything.

Introduction

Vitamins are the final organic nutrient found in your pet's diet. They have no structural or energy based role and, in fact, are basically tied up in helping everything else work. They are involved in a multitude of the body's metabolic processes and are essential to your pet's nutritional health.



There are two basic types of vitamins:

- fat soluble and
- water soluble

Nutrien formulas contain a variety of carefully selected vitamins which are beneficial to your pet's general health.

Fat soluble vitamins include Vitamins A, D, E and K. These vitamins are absorbed similarly to dietary fat and are excreted in the feces in bile. Fat soluble vitamins are stored primarily in the liver and can accumulate. This accumulation means fat soluble vitamins can have a higher potential for toxicity than do the water soluble vitamins.

Vitamin A

Useful for reproduction functions and for well conditioned skin and a shiny coat. Helps keep the visual system in good condition and helps produce antibodies.

Vitamin D

Helps the absorption of calcium and phosphorus necessary for bones and teeth. It also prevents rickets (the softening of bone matter).

Vitamin E

Useful for the reproductive functions. Also a natural fat preservative.

Vitamin K

Useful for proper blood coagulation.

Water soluble vitamins are passively absorbed through the intestinal tract and mostly used or excreted in the urine. These include the B-complex vitamins in addition to Vitamin C. Only the B12 vitamin, Cobalamin, is stored to any extent.

Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)

Helps prevent common diseases, such as anemia and hemorrhaging.

Choline

Increases rate of growth and decreases fat content in the liver.

B Complex

Ensures proper growth and reproduction.

Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin)

Helps maintain normal concentration of hemoglobin in blood. Helps growth, especially during and after weaning period. Helps the formation of choline and methionine.

Vitamin B3 (Niacin)

Helps maintain proper growth - important for coenzymes, transformation of fat, carbohydrates and proteins.

Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)

May prevent certain neurological disorders and maintains weight. Can predispose formation of vitamin C in the intestine.

Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)

Important for the transformation of proteins. Helps to transform linoleic acid into arachidonic acid.

Vitamin B5 (Pantothenic Acid)

Increases the effectiveness of the transformation of carbohydrates into energy. Prevents certain neurological disorders. Important during growth period.

Biotin (complex B)

Maintains well-conditioned skin.

Folic acid (complex B)

Important for cellular reproduction and the formation of choline.

Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)

Prevents certain neurological disorders, opacity of the cornea and maintains well-conditioned skin and coat.

A special vitamin premix has been prepared for each **Nutrience** formula. Vitamins provide a better resistance to disease and help maintain optimal metabolic functions. Vitamins are also added to the diet to stabilize the food for a longer shelf life.
