ActiSaf Sc 47 HR+

Description

Actisaf® Sc 47 HR+ is a concentrate of live yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* processed in a micro-spherule form (Lesaffre proprietary strain). This unique patented **Actisaf® Sc 47** micro-spherule form has been developed to deliver unsurpassed intrinsic thermoresistance, without the need for any foreign material coating. **Actisaf® Sc 47 HR+** is designed to be incorporated in pelleted feed thanks to its stability at high temperature up to 92°C.

Typical profile

***Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Sc 47 cells 10^{10} CFU/g**

Nutritional

Dry matter (DM)	> 92.9 %
Proteins (nitrogen x 6.25)/DM	39 - 47 %

Microbiological

Total coliforms	< 100 CFU/g
Escherichia coli	< 10 CFU/g
Salmonella/25g	Absence

Physical characteristics

Color	Light beige
Odor	Typical yeast odor
Appearance	Micro-spherule

Recommendation

Ruminants (in g/head/day)

Dairy cow	1 - 5
Beef cattle	1 - 5
Rearing calf	0.5 - 2
Lamb for fattening	0.5 - 2
Dairy goat & dairy sheep	0.5 - 2

Swine (in kg/ton of feed)

Gestating sow	0.5 - 1
Lactating sow	0.5 - 1
Piglet (weaned)	1 - 1.5
Pig for fattening (starter)	0.5 - 1
Pig for fattening (grower-finisher)	0.15 - 0.5

Poultry (in kg/ton of feed)

Pullet	0.5 - 1
Laying hen	0.35 - 0.5
Broiler	0.5 - 1
Breeder	0.5 - 1

Other species

Horse	5 - 15 g/head/day
Rabbit	0.5 - 2 kg/ton

Packaging and Storage

Packaging: 25 kg polyethylene bag - 1000 kg polypropylene woven big bag with inside polyethylene liner.
Shelf life: 1 year from production date, in original packaging.
Storage: keep in a dry and cool place for optimum preservation.

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LESAFFRE ANIMAL CARE

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Benefits

Dairy cattle (cow, ewe, goat, buffalo)	Cattle for fattening (beef, lamb)
↘ ruminal acidosis	↘ ruminal acidosis
↗ milk yield	↗ average daily gain
↗ milk solids	↗ feed efficiency

Gestating and lactating	Fattening pig
↘ sow body weight loss during lactation	↗ average daily gain
↗ IgG content and nutritional quality of colostrum	↗ feed efficiency
↗ IgA content and nutritional quality of milk	↘ intestinal disorders
↘ risk of neonatal diarrhoea in suckling piglets	↗ carcass quality
↗ litter weight at weaning	

Gestating and lactating mare	Adult horse
↗ colostrum and milk immunological and nutritional properties	↗ digestive comfort and welfare
↗ immune acquisition by the foal at birth	↗ body condition
	↗ recovery

Fattening rabbit
↘ mortality
↗ average daily gain

Mode of action

Ruminant
- Strengthens the reducing power of rumen:
  - ↗ lactate-utilizing bacteria
  - ↗ cellulolytic bacteria
- Improves fiber digestion
- Increases rumen pH by avoiding the build up of lactic acid

Swine
- Improves and stabilises microflora balance
- Improves fiber digestibility
- Increases production of Volatile Fatty Acids
- Limits pathogen multiplication and adhesion on the enterocytes
- Reduces intestinal inflammation
- Decreases *E. coli* shedding

Horse
- Improves microflora balance in the caecum
- Enhances fiber digestibility
- Limits overproduction and accumulation of lactic acid in the caecum

Rabbit
- Improves microflora balance in the caecum
- Enhances fiber digestibility

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