



Denamarin[®]

For Dogs and Cats

Raising liver support to a new level

nutramax[®]
LABORATORIES
VETERINARY SCIENCES, INC.



ADM[®]

Denamarin®

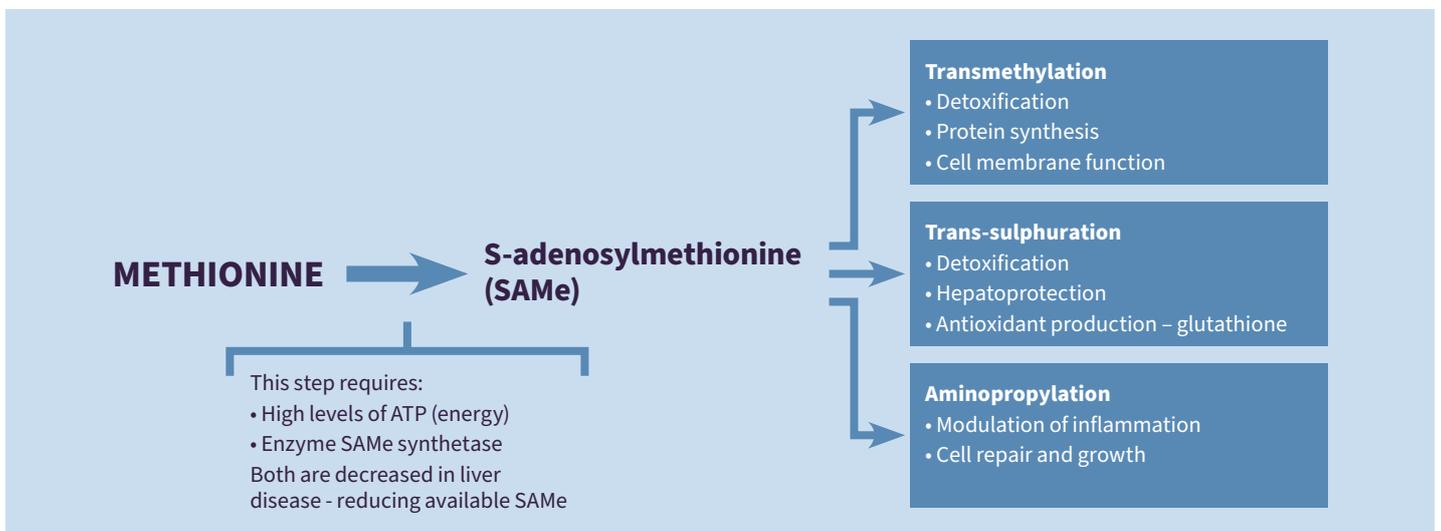


What is oxidative stress?

Reactive oxygen species (ROS), including free radicals, are a normal by-product of liver metabolism. The healthy liver utilises many different antioxidants, including glutathione, to minimise the damage that can be caused by ROS.

The redox state describes the summation of pro- and antioxidant molecules; oxidative stress occurs when an imbalance arises between levels of ROS and available antioxidants caused by:

- A depletion of antioxidants, and/or
- An increase in ROS, which occurs in nearly all diseases of the liver and biliary tract¹.



Glutathione and SAME

i Glutathione is the most important antioxidant used by the liver to protect against oxidative stress. The healthy liver converts the amino acid, methionine, into S-adenosylmethionine (SAME) and then into glutathione via the trans-sulphuration pathway. In liver disease this capability is compromised because the conversion of methionine into SAME is reduced¹.



Denamarin®



Proven liver support – supplementing with SAmE and silybin

SAmE

Supplementation allows the continued utilisation of SAmE without requiring prior conversion from methionine. SAmE has been shown to:

- Increase hepatic glutathione levels in cats and dogs^{2,3}
- Protect hepatocytes from toxins and death⁴
- Stimulate cell regeneration¹
- Improve bile flow in cats².

Silybin

Silybin is the most active flavanolignan isomer of the milk thistle extract silymarin⁵.

Studies show silybin:

- Protects against oxidative stress^{6,7}
- Enhances hepatocyte regeneration⁸
- Has an anti-inflammatory effect via the inhibition of leukotriene production⁹
- Stimulates biliary flow¹⁰
- Increases glutathione levels¹¹.



Low glutathione concentrations are common in dogs and cats with decreased hepatobiliary function¹².

The synergistic effect of the two main active ingredients in Denamarin

SAmE

- Essential for three important biochemical pathways
- Maintains cell membrane function and fluidity
- Stimulates cell replication and repair
- Enhances detoxification

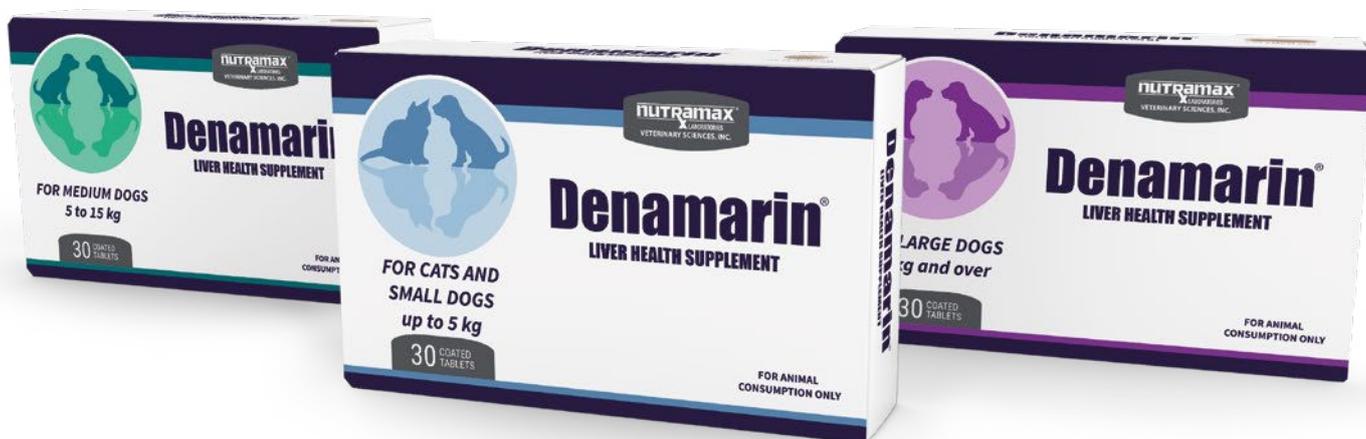
- Increases glutathione levels - the primary antioxidant
- Hepatoprotective
- Promotes protein synthesis
- Improves bile flow

SILYBIN

- Anti-fibrotic
- Anti-inflammatory (inhibits leukotriene production)
- Direct antioxidant
- Inhibits toxin membrane binding



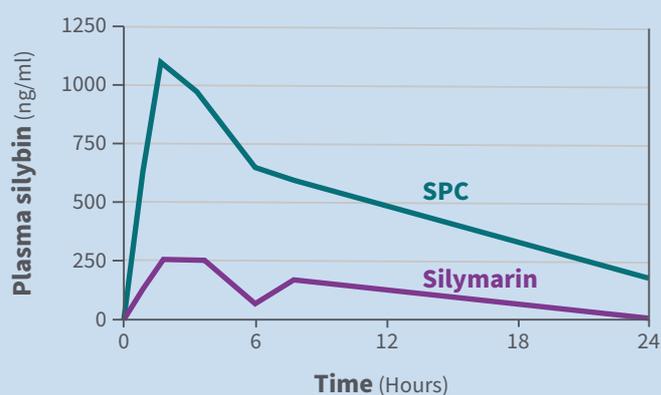
Raising liver support to a new level



Denamarin provides multifaceted support for the liver through its US-patented combination of S-AMe and silybin:

- Stabilised S,S-SAMe isomer, the biologically active form which is predominantly synthesised in cells¹³
- Silybin complexed with phosphatidylcholine which has been shown to increase bioavailability; studies show that peak plasma silybin levels are more than four times higher with a silybin/phosphatidylcholine complex (SPC) than silymarin alone^{14,15}.

Plasma levels of silybin in dogs after oral administration of a silybin/phosphatidylcholine complex (SPC) versus silymarin alone¹⁵



Each given as one oral dose equivalent to 16mg/kg body weight of silybin.

Raising liver support to a new level



Proven safety

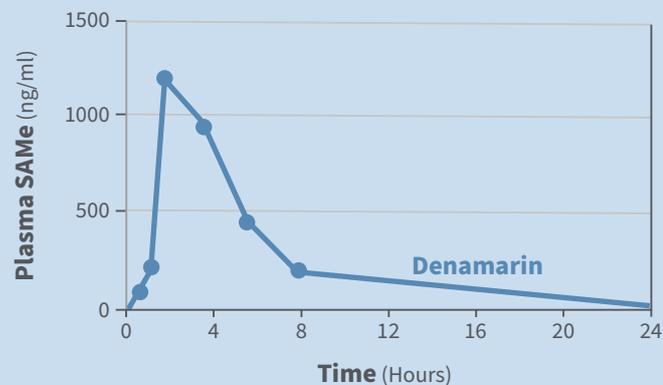
- Wide safety margin - the ingredients within Denamarin possess exceptionally wide margins of safety, supported by oral acute toxicity studies¹⁶
- High quality assurance, guaranteed to meet label claims.

Protective coating

A proprietary protective coating is crucial to:

- Protect SAmE from moisture and to increase SAmE bioavailability¹
- Prevent degradation of the S,S-SAmE isomer to the inactive R,S-SAmE isomer¹³.

Bioavailability of SAmE – The mean (fasted) plasma SAmE concentration time-course after administering Denamarin¹⁷





Directions for use

Denamarin tablets are coated to protect them from being oxidised. They must therefore be fed whole (do not split or crumble the tablets).

Tablets should be given on an empty stomach at least one hour before a meal for optimum absorption (an overnight fast is preferred). If necessary, the tablets can be disguised in a small amount of food for easier administration, however this may impact the product's bioavailability.

The number of tablets administered may be gradually reduced, or increased as necessary.

Weight of pet (kg)	Tablets per day		
	Cat and Small Dog (90mg SAME)	Medium Dog (225mg SAME)	Large Dog (425mg SAME)
Up to 5kg	1 tablet		
5-15kg		1 tablet	
15-30kg			1 tablet
30-55kg			2 tablets
Over 55kg			3 tablets

References

- Center SA. In: Proceedings, 18th Annual ACVIM Forum, 2000. 550-552.
- Center SA, Randolph JF, Warner KL *et al*. The effects of S-adenosylmethionine on clinical pathology and redox potential in the red blood cell, liver, and bile of clinically normal cats. *J Vet Intern Med* 2005; **19**: 303-314.
- Center SA, Warner KL, McCabe J, Fourman P, Hoffmann WE, Erb HN. Evaluation of the influence of S-adenosylmethionine on systemic and hepatic effects of prednisolone in dogs. *Am J Vet Res* 2005; **66**: 330-341.
- Webster CR, Boria P, Usechak P, Anwer MS. S-adenosylmethionine and cAMP confer differential cytoprotection against bile acid-induced apoptosis in canine renal tubular cells and primary rat hepatocytes. *Vet Ther* 2002; **3**: 474-484.
- Kvasnicka F, Bība B, Sevcík R, Voldrich M, Kratka J. Analysis of the active components of silymarin. *J Chromatogr A* 2003; **990**: 239-245.
- Comoglio A, Leonarduzzi G, Carini R *et al*. Studies on the antioxidant and free radical scavenging properties of IdB 1016 a new flavanolignan complex. *Free Radic Res Commun* 1990; **11**: 109-115.
- Bosisio E, Benelli C, Pirola O. Effect of the flavanolignans of Silybum marianum L. on lipid peroxidation in rat liver microsomes and freshly isolated hepatocytes. *Pharmacol Res* 1992; **25**: 147-154.
- Sonnebichler J, Zetl I. Mechanism of action of silybinin. V. Effect of silybinin on the synthesis of ribosomal RNA, mRNA and tRNA in rat liver *in vivo*. *Hoppe Seylers Z Physiol Chem* 1984; **365**: 555-566.
- Dehmlow C, Erhard J, de Groot H. Inhibition of Kupffer cell functions as an explanation for the hepatoprotective properties of silybinin. *Hepatology* 1996; **23**: 749-754.
- Crocenzi FA, Pellegrino JM, Sánchez Pozzi EJ, Mottino AD, Garay EA, Roma MG. Effect of silymarin on biliary bile salt secretion in the rat. *Biochem Pharmacol* 2000; **59**: 1015-1022.
- Valenzuela A, Aspillaga M, Vial S, Guerra R. Selectivity of silymarin on the increase of the glutathione content in different tissues of the rat. *Planta Med* 1989; **55**: 420-422.
- Center SA, Warner KL, Erb HN. Liver glutathione concentrations in dogs and cats with naturally occurring liver disease. *Am J Vet Res* 2002; **63**: 1187-1197.
- Center SA. Liver Disease in Dogs and Cats. In: Supplement to Veterinary Forum 2005; **22**.
- Filburn CR, Kettenacker R, Griffin DW. Safety and bioavailability in Beagles of zinc and vitamin E combined with silybin and phosphatidylcholine. *Intern J Appl Res Vet Med* 2006; **4**: 326-334.
- Filburn CR, Kettenacker R, Griffin DW. Bioavailability of a silybin-phosphatidylcholine complex in dogs. *J Vet Pharmacol Therap* 2007; **30**: 132-138.
- Nutramax Laboratories Inc, Edgewood, MD 21040, USA, data on file.
- Griffin DW, Whalen MO, Filburn CR. Bioavailability of a novel formulation of S-adenosylmethionine in Beagle dogs. Poster presented at the 27th Annual ACVIM Forum 2009.



Distributed by: ADM Australia Pty. Ltd.

Suite 1 Ground Floor, 10A Julius Ave, North Ryde, Sydney, NSW 2113, Australia

Telephone: **+61 2 8879 4888** Email: **anz@protexin.com**

protexinvet.com

Denamarin[®] is a registered trademark of Nutramax Laboratories, Inc.
Used with permission. All rights reserved.