

### **1. Neophytadiene (16%)**

Neophytadiene belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sesquiterpenoids. Neophytadiene is possibly neutral. It has a role as an anti-inflammatory agent, an antimicrobial agent, a plant metabolite and an algal metabolite. It is an alkene and a diterpene.

Meenakshi Bhardwaj, Veeresh Kumar Sali, Sugumar Mani and Hannah R. Vasanthi (2020). *Inflammation*. 43, (937–950), Neophytadiene from *Turbinaria ornata* Suppresses LPS-Induced Inflammatory Response in RAW 264.7 Macrophages and Sprague Dawley Rats

### **2. Palmitic Acid, TMS derivative (8%)**

Palmitic acid is found naturally in palm oil and palm kernel oil, as well as in butter, cheese, milk and meat. Palmitic acid is a fatty acid which is important in the diets of mammals, birds and invertebrates. It occurs everywhere in nature and is found in many plants and trees. USE: Palmitic acid is an important commercial chemical. It is used to make soaps, lubricating oils, waterproofing materials, food additives and to make other chemicals.

### **3. Linoleic acid, = 9, 12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-, TMS derivative (10%)**

CLA linoleic acid responsible for fat in milk and it increases in this grass feeder cow which is both linked to health benefits.

### **4. Vitamin E (6%)**

However, a recent study from the Netherlands suggested that vitamin E supplementation at the 3000 IU/cow per day level during the dry period when combined with high levels of plasma vitamin E at dry-off (>14.5  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ) increases the incidence of mastitis.

**I Politis, Animal. 2012 Sep; 6(9):1427-34. Reevaluation of vitamin E supplementation of dairy cows: bioavailability, animal health and milk quality doi: 10.1017/S1751731112000225.**