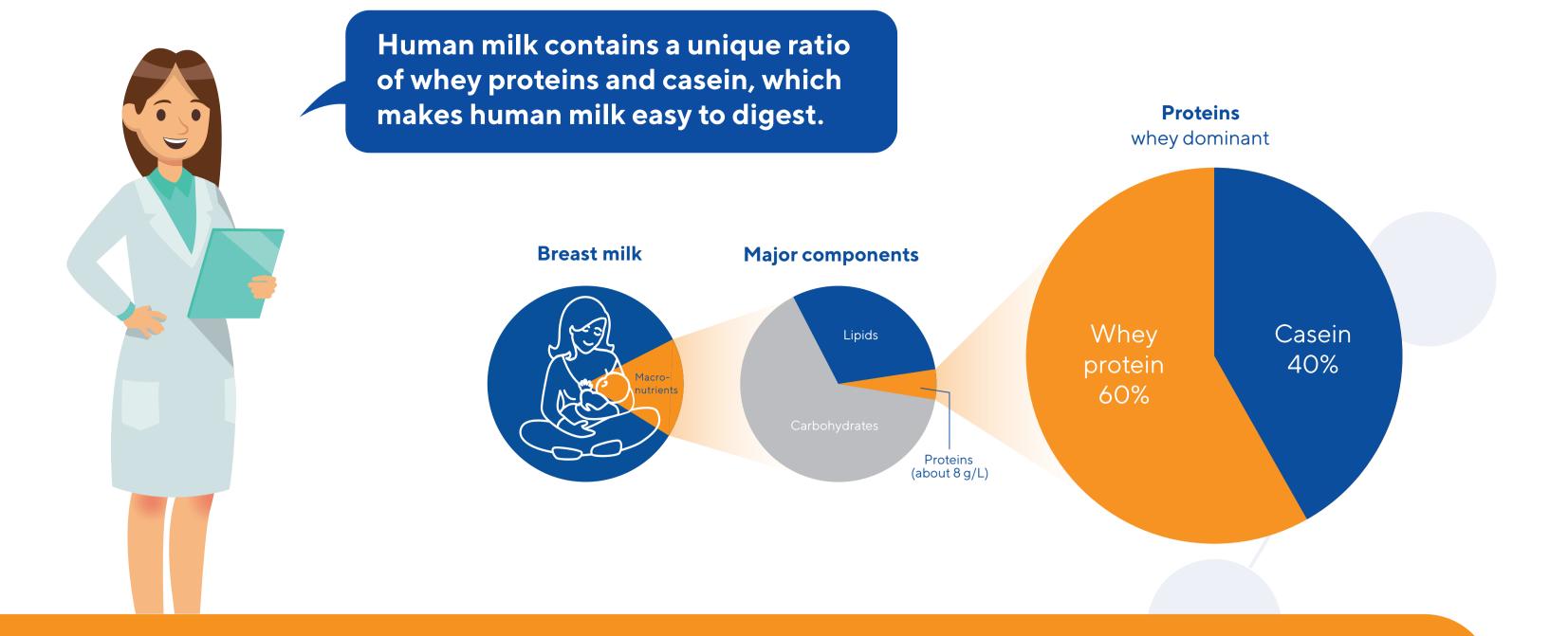
WHY KABRITA INFANT FORMULA IS WHEY DOMINANT



Kabrita, our goat milk infant formula is whey dominant with the following advantages:

Advantages



Similar whey:casein ratio as human milk

2

Unique benefits of whey supporting healthy development



Easier digestion

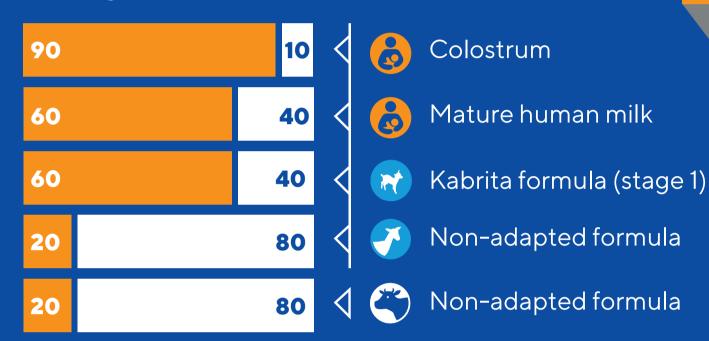


Would you like to learn why the proteins in Kabrita formula are easier to digest than proteins in cow's milk based formula?

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1. Similar to human milk

Whey:casein ratio



Whey proteins Casein

Our goat milk infant formula resembles human milk

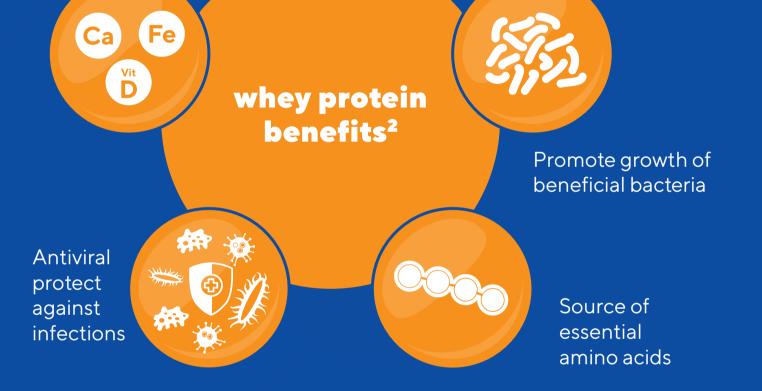
The whey:casein ratio in human milk changes from 90:10 in colostrum to 60:40 in mature human milk.¹

This indicates that infants have a **natural need** for whey-dominant nutrition during their first months of life.

Enhance utilization Promote system

2. Benefits of whey

Whey proteins naturally contain many unique components, such as

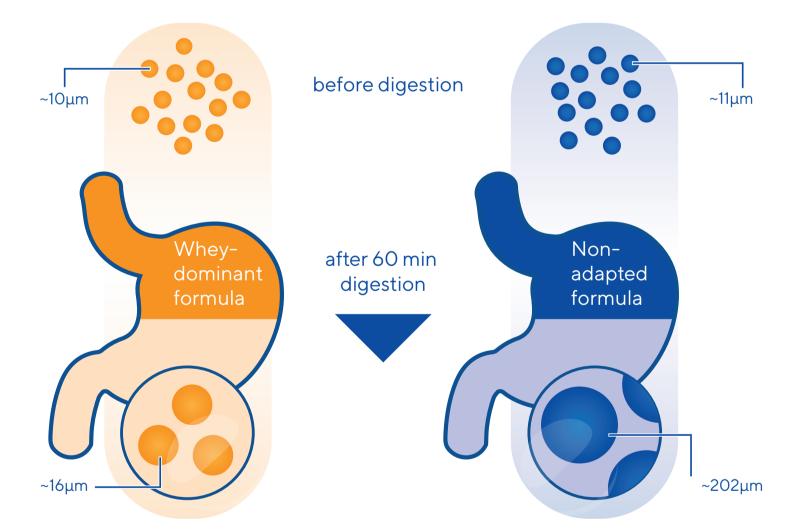


α-lactalbumin, osteopontin and lactoferrin. These components have multiple **functional benefits** for infants. Higher levels of whey proteins support healthy development of infants.²

3.1 Easier digestion

whey-dominant formula

Digestion of a whey-dominant formula (60:40) results in smaller particles than a non-adapted formula (20:80) in a gastric digestion model.³ Smaller particles may result in easier digestion, as the digestive enzymes have easier access.^{4,5}



Digestion of whey proteins after 1 hour

3.2 Easier digestion

goat milk whey

Our whey-dominant formula

contains extra goat milk whey. Goat milk whey is easier to digest than cow's milk whey.^{6,7}

Conclusion

Kabrita, our goat milk infant formula contains extra whey so it resembles the whey:casein ratio of human milk. In this way, Kabrita supports easy digestion, which stimulates healthy growth and development of infants.



Disclaimers: Ausnutria acknowledges that breastfeeding is the best way to feed infants aged 0-6 months and supports prolonging breastfeeding to 24 months (two years old). For health care professionals only.

References: 1. Kunz C et al. 1992. 2. Fenelon et al. 2019. 3. Phosanam et al. 2021. 4. Ye et al. 2019. 5. Wang et al. 2019. 6. Almaas et al. 2006. 7. Pintado et al. 2000

