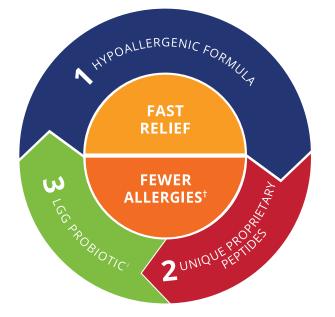
Nutramigen[®] Hypoallergenic EHCF with Enflora[™] LGG[®]* **Unique 3-in-1 MOA**

Efficacy with LGG®* Probiotic and **Proprietary Peptides**





1) HYPOALLERGENIC FORMULA

- Extensively hydrolyzed casein formula broken down into small, hypoallergenic peptides
- Reduced antigen exposure
- Less immune recognition

2) UNIQUE PROPRIETARY PEPTIDES

- Residual amounts of casein proteins (or peptides) hypothesized to be tolerogenic
- Thought to activate T regulatory cells, which expedite tolerance acquisition of CMP (enabling return to consuming CMP)¹
- Principle component analysis of peptide profile found EHCF has unique and distinctive peptide profile signature, which may explain unique benefits²

3) LGG PROBIOTIC

- Shown to increase butyrate-producing gut bacterial species, which may be important for balancing the immune response³
- Supports tight junction proteins to reduce intestinal permeability⁴, improve gut barrier function, and help avoid allergen exposure^{5,6}
- Stimulates Th1 responses involved in the development of tolerance to allergens⁶
- Supports gut microbiome balance, helping to train the immune system to overcome allergies³

LGG^{®*}-

The Most Researched **Probiotic Strain**⁷ Over 400 scientific studies

More than 100 clinical trials

LGG PROMOTES GUT **BARRIER FUNCTION**

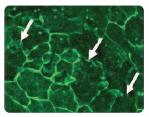
- The gut barrier includes a single layer of epithelial cells held together by tight junctions
- When these junctions are disrupted, integrity of the gut barrier is compromised

CMP=cow's milk protein EHCF=extensively hydrolyzed casein formula

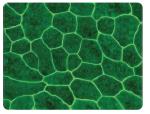
* LGG® is a registered trademark of Chr. Hansen A/S.

† When it refers to asthma, eczema, rhinoconjunctivitis, and urticaria at three years. ± In powder product formats

In vitro model demonstrates LGG supports intestinal barrier function



E coli O157:H74



LGG followed by E coli O157:H74

References: 1. Fiocchi A et al. Pediatr Allergy Immunol. 2010;21(suppl 21):1-125. 2. Lambers TT et al. Food Science and Nutrition. 2015;3:81-90. 3. Canani RB et al. ISME J. 2016;10:742-750. 4. Johnson-Henry KC et al. Infec Immun. 2008;76:1340-1348. 5. Isolauri E et al. Gastroenterology. 1993;105:1643-1650. 6. Segers ME et al. Microbial Cell Factories. 2014;13(Suppl 1):S7. 7. Vanderhoof J, Quigley EM. Probiotics: A Foundation for Gastrointestinal Health in Infants, Children, and Adults. Sherman Oaks, CA: Health Point Press; 2008:17.