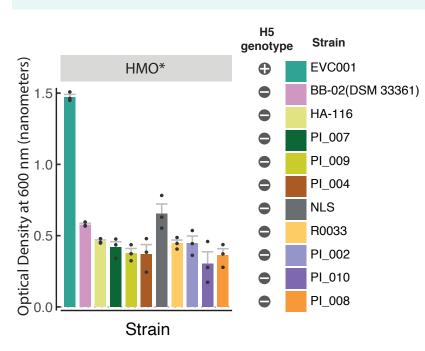
New Study¹ Published in *Nutrients*

ONLY *B. infantis* EVC001 FULLY METABOLIZES HMOs IN THE INFANT GUT

New research¹ on commercial infant probiotics confirms that only Evivo (activated *B. infantis* EVC001) contains the genes necessary to fully transport and metabolize Human Milk Oligosaccharides in the infant gut.

The findings document differences in *B. infantis* strains found in infant probiotic products:

- EVC001: H5-positive
- Other commercial strains: H5-negative



 Most babies born in the U.S. do not naturally acquire *B. infantis*, allowing potentially pathogenic bacteria to thrive, and causing gut dysbiosis.

 Only Evivo is clinically proven to reduce potentially pathogenic gut bacteria by 80%³.

Growth of *B. infantis* probiotic strains on representative HMOs (LNT, LNnT or 2'-FL). Data represents the mean ± SD of three independent measurements of optical densities (OD 600 nm) following 16 hours of growth. H5-genotype is indicated with a plus (H5-positive) or a minus sign (H5-negative)

*HMO: lacto-N-tetraose (LNT) is one of the major structural components of HMO in human milk

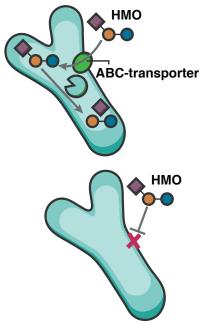




New Study¹ Published in *Nutrients*

ONLY *B. infantis* EVC001 IS SCIENTIFICALLY SHOWN TO CONTAIN THE H5 GENE CLUSTER

After an analysis of 12 different *B. infantis* probiotic strains, only Evivo (activated *B. infantis* EVC001) was found to contain a fully functional H5 gene cluster that encodes for the ABC transporter.



The H5 gene cluster encodes for a critically important ABC transporter² providing a mechanism that brings core HMOs into the bacterial cell.

Only *B. infantis* EVC001 contains the entire H5 gene cluster and ABC transporter, allowing it to transport and fully metabolize HMOs in the infant gut.

New research¹ shows that all other commercially available strains tested were H5-negative and were missing the key ABC transporter.

The right choice for infants.

Protect your patients with the patented power of Evivo.

References 1. Duar et. al. (2020) Comparative genome analysis of Bifidobacterium longum subsp. infantis reveals variation in human milk oligosaccharide utilization genes among commercial probiotics. Nutrients 2020, 12, 3247. 2. LoCascio, et al. (2010) Broad conservation of milk utilization genes in Bifidobacterium longum subsp. infantis as revealed by comparative genomic hybridization. Appl Environ Microbiol , 76, 7373-81. 3. Frese SA et al. mSphere. 2017; 2(6):e00501-17.

Contact us for more information about the use of Evivo for your patients **Sales@Evivo.com**.

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