## FUNCTIONS OF VITAMINS For animals



- Essential for calcium absorption and bone metabolism of the animal
  - Increases the performance of immune system
  - Increase egg production and eggshell quality
  - Improves growth and meat quality
- Maintains healthy skin, blood vessels, bones and cartilage and helps with wound healing

from free radicals

A powerful

antioxidant that can

protect cells against damage

- Supports the immune function by encouraging the production of white blood cells known as lymphocytes and phagocytes
  - Plays a role in the
- differentiation and maturation
   Contributes to blood clotting of neuron and keeps the healthy function of neuron of neuron and keeps the healthy function of nervous system
- Involved in the production of calcium transport protein osteocalcin for bone mineralization
- Acts as a coenzyme in metabolic process related to protein formation



- Component of the protein rhodopsin, which allows the eye to see in low-light conditions
- Known as an anti-inflammation vitamin because of its critical role in enhancing immune function
- Essential for the maintenance of the male genital tract and spermatogenesis
- Improves animal growth and stimulates epidermal turnover throughout the body
- Increases dry matter intake and milk yield/quality in lactating dairy cows
- Works as an

immune system

- stimulant which helps to maintain immune function and health
- Serves as a potent lipid-soluble antioxidant and also contributes to anti-inflammation
- Involved in the regulation of DNA synthesis and gene expression
- Aids in the development
  of reproductive organs
  - Works as a coenzyme which plays key roles in carbohydrate metabolism, especially in the breakdown of glucose
  - Necessary for proper cell function

    I havelyed in the synthesis of acetylchelin
  - Involved in the synthesis of acetylcholine, which is essential in the transmission of nervous impulses quality in lactating dairy cows





- Crucial for the vital growth as well as the development of reproductive system of animals
- Assists in the synthesis of steroids, red blood cells, and glycogen





- Plays an important role in fatty acid synthesis, gluconeogenesis, propionic acid metabolism and decomposition of leucine
- A coenzyme required for the synthesis of DNA and RNA
  - Necessary for the blood cells production and growth
  - A coenzyme required for the metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates
  - Involved in the metabolism of nucleic acids
  - Involved in the methylation
  - reactions which is necessary for metabolism of methionine
- Stimulates the hematopoietic system
- Works as a coenzyme which is involved in the synthesis of protein, DNA and RNA
- Converts homocysteine into methionine (along with vitamin B12)
- Essential for RNA and DNA synthesis as a component of the coenzyme
- Involved in amino acids, carbohydrate and fat metabolism
- Necessary for the synthesis of niacin from tryptophan

- Constituent of NAD and NADP that works in the body as a coenzyme, converting nutrients into energy
  - Maintains the health of the skin, hair and nervous system
    - Improves animal growth and prevent metabolic disorders
      - Increases egg production and hatchability in chicken
- Involved in the production of acetylcholine for the function of neural cells.

■ Constituent of two

enzymes, CoA and ACP,

which is involved in the

metabolism of protein,

carbohydrate and fat.

Plays a role in the function of skin and mucous membranes.









## Microvit®, Value for You