

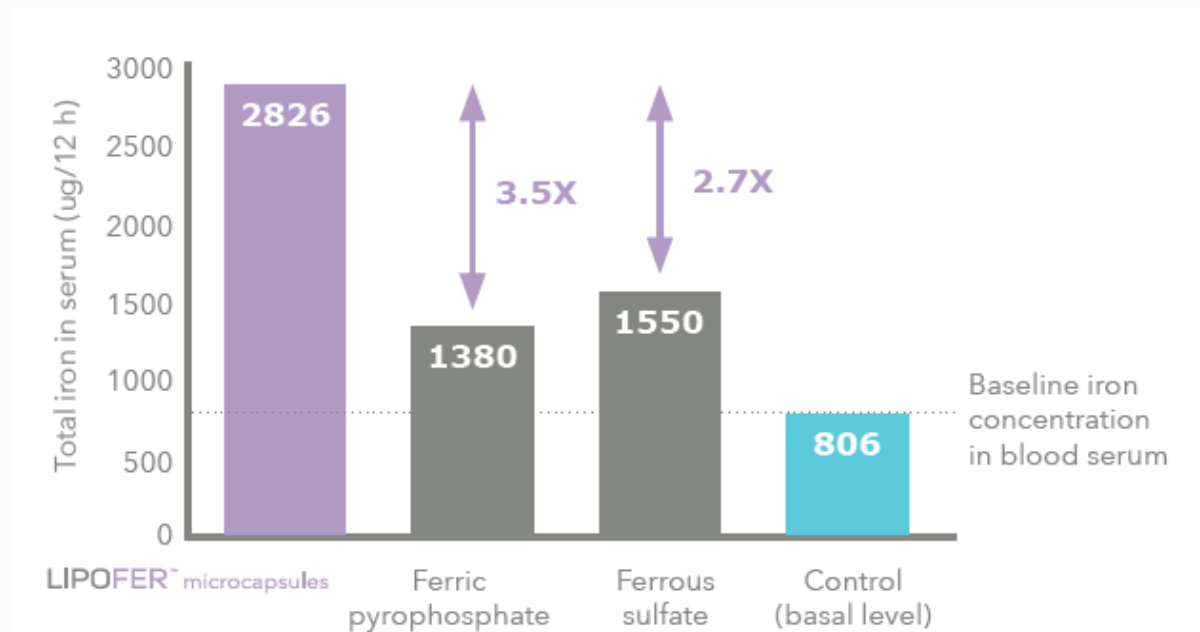
Technical Details & Test Data

Absorption vs ferric pyrophosphate and ferrous sulfate in rats

In order to study the efficiency of LIPOFER[®] microcapsules on iron absorption vs non-encapsulated ferric pyrophosphate and ferrous sulfate, laboratory trials were carried out on four groups of rats. Three sources of iron (Ferric pyrophosphate, LIPOFER[®] microcapsules and Ferrous sulfate) at a dose of 10 mg iron/kg were administered orally and concentration of iron was quantified through Atomic Absorption after 12h.

LIPOFER[®] microcapsules is a highly bioavailable source of iron

Results showed that LIPOFER[®] microcapsules is 3.5X more bioavailable than Ferric pyrophosphate and 2.7X than Ferrous sulfate.

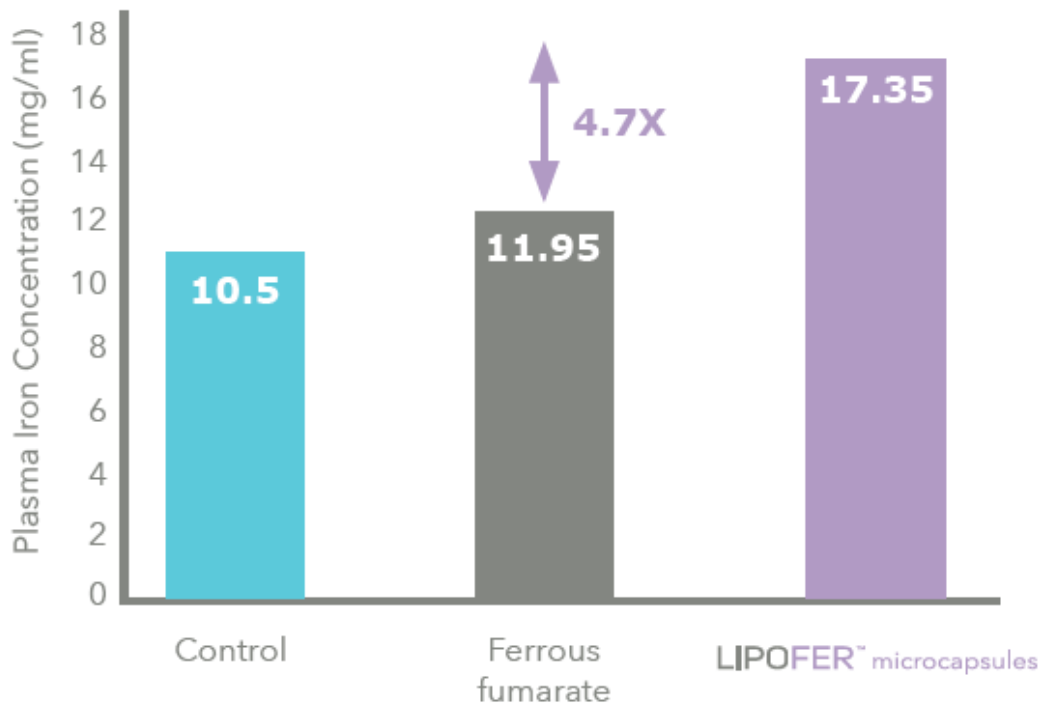


Absorption vs iron fumarate in rats

A study on three groups of mice was performed to monitor the comparative absorption of iron from iron fumarate and LIPOFER microcapsules. Two hours after administration, the blood was collected and its iron content was further analyzed. The iron content of the salts administered was equivalent in all cases (10 mg/kg of animal weight).

With LIPOFER[®] microcapsules a higher increase in the iron absorption is observed

Iron absorption via LIPOFER[®] microcapsules is 5X higher than with traditional iron salts.



Iron status improvement in fortified juice vs placebo in women

The influence of LIPOFER[™] microcapsules on iron status was determined in a 16 week double blind study in 130 menstruating women with low iron stores, aged 18 to 35 years. One group consumed, as a supplement to their usual diet, 500 ml/d of the LIPOFER[™] microcapsules fortified fruit juice (F group, n 64), whereas the other consumed 500 ml/d of the placebo fruit juice (P group, n 66). Serum ferritin was determined at baseline and monthly.

LIPOFER[™] microcapsules fortified fruit juice consumption significantly improved the iron status. Ferritin was higher in the fortified group after 4 weeks and became about 80% higher after 16 weeks.

