

Human Milk Oligosaccharides (HMOs): delivering the benefits nature intended

Uniquely human

- HMOs are complex carbohydrates found in human breastmilk
- No other mammal has near the concentration and complexity of structures in their milk¹⁻⁶

Abundance and diversity in human milk

- 3rd largest component of human milk⁷
- >200 different HMOs identified in human milk, a diversity not seen in other animal milks⁴⁻⁶
- Variation in concentration and diversity occurs over lactation period, by maternal genetics, geographic region, and ethnicity^{8,9}

Complex structures with potential functional benefits

- Help establish a balanced early-life microbiota^{10,11}
- Growing evidence suggests a link between the gut microbiota and the immune system^{12,13}
- Contribute to immune system support¹⁴⁻¹⁸

3-fucosyllactose (3-FL): A fucosylated HMO detected in the milk of most mothers¹⁹

- 3-FL has been identified in amniotic fluid and cord blood, suggesting a critical role in early development²⁰⁻²¹
- Unlike many other HMOs, levels of 3-FL have been shown to increase during lactation^{19,22-24}

HMO functionality is structure-specific: not all HMOs serve the same purpose^{25,26}

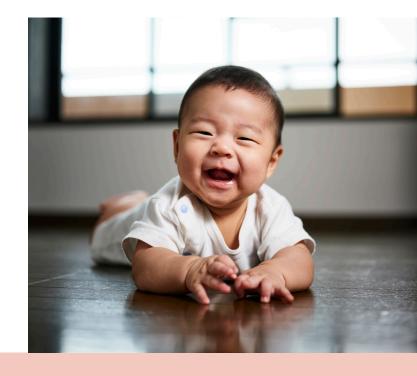
Potential functional benefits of GLYCARE® 3FL, as demonstrated primarily in pre-clinical studies



- Stimulates the growth of beneficial bacteria, including bifidobacteria²⁷⁻²⁹
- A potential role in regulating normal gut motility is being explored^{30,32}

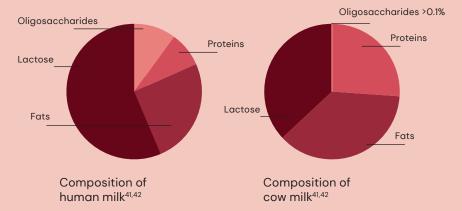


- Supports immune health. Emerging data suggest 3-FL may deflect undesirable microbes from adhering to cell walls³³
- Reported to support the gut wall and gut barrier function^{32,34}



Breastmilk – the gold standard

Breastmilk provides nutrients that are vital for an infant's growth and development and sets the standard in infant feeding. 35,36 Human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs) are the third largest solid component of human milk after lipids and lactose and a key differentiating feature between human milk and cow's milk. The unique structure, concentration, and variety of oligosaccharides in human milk sets them apart from those found in cow's milk. Differences in health outcomes between breastfed and formula-fed infants may partly be explained by these features. 8,37,39,40



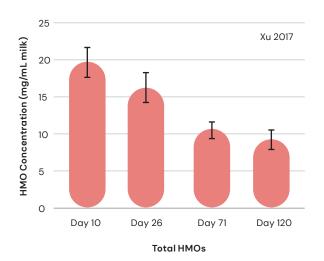
HMOs stimulate the growth of beneficial bacteria

- While the concentration of most HMOs declines over the course of lactation, levels of 3-FL have been shown to increase.^{19,22,23,43-46}
- In a study that tested the concentrations of 24 HMOs during lactation, only 3-FL levels increased from birth through approximately 5 months of lactation.²² Another study showed a 10-fold increase in 3-FL between 1 and 24 months of lactation.²³
- The unique pattern of 3-FL levels in human milk may correlate to a specific function, yet further study is needed.

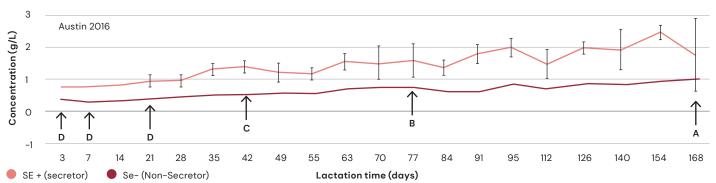
GLYCARE® 3FL product information

- 5 years of shelf life from production date
- · Purity levels from 87%
- White to off-white, homogenous, amorphous powder with a neutral to slightly sweet taste
- · Contains up to 5% lactose§
- Manufactured without contact to latex, bisphenol A, or phthalates
- This product is free from: Animal derived ingredients (ADI), Allergens (except milk),§ Genetically modified organisms (GMO)[¥]

according to EC regulation 1169/2011 annex II
 according to EC regulation 1829/2003 and 1830/2003









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^{*} We are continuously expanding our global approval footprint across application areas. For more details, please ask for our Regulatory Overview.

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dsm-firmenich GlyCare™ HMOs are produced to the highest quality of certifications, approvals, and procedures



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Kosher

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The full GLYCARE® HMO portfolio

GLYCARE® 2FL
 GLYCARE® 3SL

GLYCARE® LNnT • GLYCARE® LNT

GLYCARE® 2FL/DFL • GLYCARE® 3FL

GLYCARE® 6SL • GLYCARE® LNFP I

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