

Product information
Leaflet

GLYCARE[®] DFL

Human Milk Oligosaccharides brought to you by
dsm-firmenich, at the forefront of HMO innovation

Early life nutrition innovation from dsm-firmenich

Providing the best infant nutrition is vital for all families. That's why dsm-firmenich is proud to offer GLYCARE[®] HMOs. These compounds are developed with science-backed quality and safety at their core. As a fully integrated manufacturer with one of the broadest HMO offerings, dsm-firmenich can reliably provide ease-of-scale no matter the size of your business. Partner with us to get your products one step closer to what nature intended.

Partner with dsm-firmenich for access to our broad portfolio of products, customized solutions, and expert services aimed at supporting your entire product life cycle, from concept to consumption.

Visit PartnerWithDSM.com.

dsm-firmenich 

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 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

Difucosyllactose (DFL): A fucosylated HMO that appears in breastmilk¹⁹

- Data suggest a possible role in helping support immunity²⁰⁻²²
- May offer gut health benefits by supporting a favorable microbiome^{23,24}

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

Potential functional benefits of GLYCARE® 2FL/DFL, as demonstrated primarily in pre-clinical studies



- May offer immune support and gut health benefits by supporting a favorable microbiome²⁰⁻²⁴



- In preclinical studies, DFL deflected undesirable microbes from adhering to cell walls²¹
- May help support a normal immune response²⁰⁻²²



- Stimulates the growth of beneficial bacteria, including Bifidobacterium and Lactobacillus²⁴



Breastmilk – the gold standard

Breastmilk provides nutrients that are vital for an infant's growth and development and sets the standard in infant feeding.^{27,28} 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.^{29,30} Differences in health outcomes between breastfed and formula-fed infants may partly be explained by these features.^{8,29,31,32}

Macronutrient composition in human milk

(g/l)	Human	Cow
Protein	8	32
Fat	41	37
Lactose	70	48
Oligosaccharides	5.15	0.05

Glycobiology. 2012 Sep 1;22(9):1147-62.

HMOs may support gut health

Emerging evidence suggests HMOs may support gut health through a variety of functions including **modifying the intestinal microbiota and positively impacting the gut barrier.**

HMOs are a type of prebiotic found in breastmilk.^{33,34} Prebiotics are types of carbohydrates the body cannot digest and serve as food for potentially helpful gut bacteria.³³

- In preclinical studies, HMOs have been found to increase the amount of helpful bacteria in the gut, like bifidobacteria.^{24,35,36}

Preclinical data suggests HMOs might also promote gut health by supporting the mucosal barrier by:

- Production of short-chain fatty acids, which lowers intestinal pH, an important element of gut barrier function.^{24,37,38}
- Aiding in tight junction protein expression, which strengthens the intestinal epithelium, a barrier that helps to support the immune system.^{37,39,40}

GLYCARE® DFL product information

- 5 years of shelf life from production date
- Purity levels for combined 2'FL and DFL range from 96–99%
- White to off-white, homogenous, amorphous powder with a neutral to slightly sweet to sweet taste
- Contains up to 10% 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



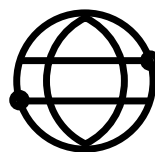
Broad product portfolio and a leading HMO innovator



Proven, reliable supply that scales with you



Highest safety and quality standards



Largest global market access: 160+ countries*

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

For more information, get in touch with your dsm-firmenich representative, or visit our website www.dsm.com/human-nutrition

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



ISO
9001:2015



FSSC
22000



SMETA



Halal



Kosher

References

1. T. Urashima, T. Saito, T. Nakamura, and M. Messer, "Oligosaccharides of milk and colostrum in non-human mammals," *Glycoconjugate Journal*, vol. 18, no. 5, Springer, pp. 357–371, 2001, doi: 10.1023/A:1014881913541.
2. D. S. Newburg et al., "Milk oligosaccharides across species," *Pediatr. Res.*, vol. 45, no. 5, pp. 745–745, May 1999, doi: 10.1203/00006450-199905010-00044.
3. S. Albrecht et al., "A comparative study of free oligosaccharides in the milk of domestic animals," *Br. J. Nutr.*, vol. 111, no. 7, pp. 1313–1328, Apr. 2014, doi: 10.1017/S0007114513003772.
4. N. Tao et al., "Evolutionary glycomics: Characterization of milk oligosaccharides in primates," *J. Proteome Res.*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 1548–1557, 2011, doi: 10.1021/pr1009367.
5. T. Urashima, S. Asakuma, F. Leo, K. Fukuda, M. Messer, and O. T. Oftedal, "The Predominance of Type I Oligosaccharides Is a Feature Specific to Human Breast Milk," *Am. Soc. Nutr. Adv. Nutr.*, vol. 3, pp. 473S–482S, 2012, doi: 10.3945/an.111.001412.
6. P. Gagneux et al., "Human-specific Regulation of 12-6-linked Sialic Acids," *J. Biol. Chem.*, vol. 278, no. 48, pp. 48245–48250, 2003, doi: 10.1074/jbc.M309813200.
7. Hegar, B., Wibowo, Y., Basrowi, R. W., Ranuh, R. G., Sudarmo, S. M., Munasir, Z., Atthiyah, A. F., Widodo, A. D., Supriatno, Kadim, M., Suryawan, A., Diana, N. R., Manoppo, C., & Vandenplas, Y. (2019). The Role of Two Human Milk Oligosaccharides, 2'-Fucosyllactose and Lacto-N-Neotetraose, in Infant Nutrition. *Pediatric gastroenterology, hepatology & nutrition*, 22(4), 330–340. <https://doi.org/10.5223/pghn.2019.22.4.330>
8. Vandenplas, Y., Berger, B., Carnielli, V. P., Ksiazyk, J., Lagström, H., Sanchez Luna, M., Migacheva, N., Mosselmans, J., Picaud, J., Possner, M., Singhal, A., & Wabitsch, M. (2018). Human Milk Oligosaccharides: 2'-Fucosyllactose (2'-FL) and Lacto-N-Neotetraose (LNnT) in Infant Formula. *Nutrients*, 10(9), 10.3390/nut1009161
9. Soyylmaz, Buket, et al. "The Mean of Milk: A Review of Human Milk Oligosaccharide Concentrations throughout Lactation." *Nutrients*, 2021, doi:10.3390/nut13082737
10. 10. Berger, Bernard, et al. "Linking Human Milk Oligosaccharides, Infant Fecal Community Types, and Later Risk to Require Antibiotics." *MBio*, vol. 11, no. 2, 2020, pp. 1–18, doi:10.1128/mBio.03196-19.
11. 11. Bezirtzoglou, Eugenia, et al. "Anaerobe Microbiota pro Fi Le in Feces of Breast- and Formula-Fed Newborns by Using FI Uorescence in Situ Hybridization (FISH)." *Anaerobe*, vol. 17, no. 6, Elsevier Ltd, 2011, pp. 478–82, doi:10.1016/j.anaerobe.2011.03.009.
12. Illiano P, Brambilla R, Parolini C. The mutual interplay of gut microbiota, diet and human disease. *Febs J*. 2020;287(5):833–855. 1
13. 3. Altuğ S, Yıldız HK, Vural HC. Interaction of the microbiota with the human body in health and diseases. *Biosci Microbiota Food Health*. 2020;39(2):23–32.
14. Zhang, Bin, et al. "Human Milk Oligosaccharides and Infant Gut Microbiota: Molecular Structures, Utilization Strategies and Immune Function." *Carbohydrate Polymers*, vol. 276, no. October 2021, Elsevier Ltd, 2022, p. 118738, doi:10.1016/j.carbpol.2021.118738.
15. Zuurveld, Marit, et al. "Immunomodulation by Human Milk Oligosaccharides: The Potential Role in Prevention of Allergic Diseases." *Frontiers in Immunology*, vol. 11, no. May, 2020, doi:10.3389/fimmu.2020.00801.
16. Derya, S. M., Spiegel, H., Hanisch, F. G., Morozov, V., Schrotten, H., Jennewein, S., & Parschat, K. (2020). Biotechnologically produced fucosylated oligosaccharides inhibit the binding of human noroviruses to their natural receptors. *Journal of Biotechnology*, 318(November 2019), 31–38. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbiotec.2020.05.001>
17. Koromyslova, A., Tripathi, S., Morozov, V., Schrotten, H., & Hansman, G. S. (2017). Human norovirus inhibition by a human milk oligosaccharide. *Virology*, 508(April), 81–89. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virol.2017.04.032>
18. Yang, B., Chuang, H., & Yang, K. D. (2009). Sialylated glycans as receptor and inhibitor of enterovirus 71 infection to DLD-1 intestinal cells. *Virology Journal*, 6, 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1743-422X-6-141>
19. Erney RM, Malone WT, Skelding MB, et al. Variability of human milk neutral oligosaccharides in a diverse population. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*. 2000;30(2):181–192.
20. Chambers SA, Townsend SD. Bioorthogonal human milk oligosaccharide probes for antimicrobial target identification within *Streptococcus agalactiae*. *Carbohydr Res*. 2020;488:107895.
21. Cravioto A, Tello A, Villafan H, Ruiz J, del Vedovo S, Neeser JR. Inhibition of localized adhesion of enteropathogenic *Escherichia coli* to HEp-2 cells by immunoglobulin and oligosaccharide fractions of human colostrum and breast milk. *J Infect Dis*. 1991;163(6):1247–1255.
22. Craft KM, Townsend SD. Mother Knows Best: Deciphering the Antibacterial Properties of Human Milk Oligosaccharides. *Acc Chem Res*. 2019;52(3):760–768.
23. Borewicz K, Gu F, Saccenti E, et al. Correlating Infant Faecal Microbiota Composition and Human Milk Oligosaccharide Consumption by Microbiota of One-Month Old Breastfed Infants. *Mol Nutr Food Res*. 2019;63(13):e180214.
24. Yu ZT, Chen C, Newburg DS. Utilization of major fucosylated and sialylated human milk oligosaccharides by isolated human gut microbes. *Glycobiology*. 2013;23(11):1281–1292.
25. Bode L, Jantscher-Krenn E. Structure–function relationships of human milk oligosaccharides. *Adv Nutr*. 2012b;3(3):383s–391s.
26. Jantscher-Krenn E, Bode L. Human milk oligosaccharides and their potential benefits for the breast-fed neonate. *Minerva Pediatr*. 2012;64(1):83–99.
27. Lessen R, Kavanagh K. Position of the academy of nutrition and dietetics: promoting and supporting breastfeeding. *J Acad Nutr Diet*. 2015;115(3):444–449.
28. Johnston M, Landers S, Noble L, Szucs K, L. V. Breastfeeding and the use of human milk. *Pediatrics*. 2012;129(3):e827–841.
29. Urashima T, Taufik E, Fukuda K, Asakuma S. Recent advances in studies on milk oligosaccharides of cows and other domestic farm animals. *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem*. 2013;77(3):455–466.
30. Bode L. Human milk oligosaccharides: every baby needs a sugar mama. *Glycobiology*. 2012a;22(9):1147–1162.
31. Chouraqui JP. Does the contribution of human milk oligosaccharides to the beneficial effects of breast milk allow us to hope for an improvement in infant formulas? *Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr*. 2020:1–12.
32. Cheng L, Akkerman R, Kong C, Walvoort MTC, de Vos P. More than sugar in the milk: human milk oligosaccharides as essential bioactive molecules in breast milk and current insight in beneficial effects. *Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr*. 2020:1–17.
33. Gibson GR, Hutkins R, Sanders ME, et al. Expert consensus document: The International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics (ISAPP) consensus statement on the definition and scope of prebiotics. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2017;14(8):491–502.
34. ISAPP. Prebiotics. <https://isappscience.org/for-scientists/resources/prebiotics/>. Accessed 2 July 2020.
35. Asakuma S, Hatakeyama E, Urashima T, et al. Physiology of consumption of human milk oligosaccharides by infant gut-associated bifidobacteria. *J Biol Chem*. 2011;286(40):34583–34592.
36. Sela DA, Garrido D, Lerno L, et al. Bifidobacterium longum subsp. infantis ATCC 15697 D-fucosidases are active on fucosylated human milk oligosaccharides. *Appl Environ Microbiol*. 2012;78(3):795–803.
37. Smilowitz JT, Lebrilla CB, Mills DA, German JB, Freeman SL. Breast milk oligosaccharides: structure-function relationships in the neonate. *Annu Rev Nutr*. 2014;34:143–169.
38. Triantis V, Bode L, van Neerven RJJ. Immunological Effects of Human Milk Oligosaccharides. *Front Pediatr*. 2018;6:190.
39. Chichlowski M, De Lartigue G, German JB, Raybould HE, Mills DA. Bifidobacteria isolated from infants and cultured on human milk oligosaccharides affect intestinal epithelial function. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*. 2012;55(3):321–327.
40. Okumura R, Takeda K. Roles of intestinal epithelial cells in the maintenance of gut homeostasis. *Exp Mol Med*. 2017;49(5):e338.

Disclaimer

Copyright © 2025 dsm-firmenich group.
www.dsm-firmenich.com. All rights reserved.

dsm-firmenich has used diligent care to ensure that the information provided herein is accurate and up-to-date to the best of its knowledge. However, dsm-firmenich makes no representation or warranty, either expressly or implied, of the accuracy, reliability, completeness, or suitability thereof. The information provided herein contains scientific and product information for business-to-business use and does not constitute or provide scientific or medical advice, diagnosis or recommendation for treatment options. Country or region-specific information should be considered when labelling or advertising to final consumer. In no event shall dsm-firmenich be liable for any direct or indirect damages arising from or reliance upon, or use of, any information provided herein. The content of this document is subject to change without further notice. Please contact your local dsm-firmenich representative for the latest information. All trademarks listed in this document are either (registered) trademarks of, or trademarks licensed by, the dsm-firmenich group of companies, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

The full GLYCARE® HMO portfolio

- GLYCARE® 2FL
- GLYCARE® 3SL
- GLYCARE® LNnT
- GLYCARE® LNT
- GLYCARE® 2FL/DFL
- GLYCARE® 3FL
- GLYCARE® 6SL
- GLYCARE® LNFP I

dsm-firmenich