Did you ever wonder what's in...?

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Breastmilk
Carbohydrates (energy source)
    Oligosaccharides (see below)
Carboxylic acid
    Alpha hydroxy acid
       Lactic acid
Proteins (building muscles and bones)
    Whey protein
       Alpha-lactalbumin
           HAMLET (Human Alpha-lactalbumin Made Lethal to Tumour cells)
       Many antimicrobial factors (see below)
    Casein
    Serum albumin
Non-protein nitrogens
    Creatine
    Creatinine
    Urea
    Uric acid
    Peptides (see below)
    Amino Acids (the building blocks of proteins)
       Alanine
       Arginine
       Aspartate
       Clycine
       Cystine
       Glutamate
       Histidine
       Isoleucine
       Leucine
       Lycine
       Methionine
       Phenylalanine
       Proline
       Serine
       Taurine
       Theronine
       Tryptophan
       Tyrosine
       Valine
       Carnitine (amino acid compound necessary to make use of fatty acids as an energy source)
    Nucleotides (chemical compounds that are the structural units of RNA and DNA)
       5'-Adenosine monophosphate (5"-AMP)
       3':5'-Cyclic adenosine monophosphate (3':5'-cyclic AMP)
       5'-Cytidine monophosphate (5'-CMP)
       Cytidine diphosphate choline (CDP choline)
       Guanosine diphosphate (UDP)
       Guanosine diphosphate - mannose
       3'- Uridine monophosphate (3'-UMP)
       5'-Uridine monophosphate (5'-UMP)
       Uridine diphosphate (UDP)
       Uridine diphosphate hexose (UDPH)
       Uridine diphosphate-N-acetyl-hexosamine (UDPAH)
       Uridine diphosphoglucuronic acid (UDPGA)
        Several more novel nucleotides of the UDP type
Fats
    Triglycerides
       Long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids
           Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) (important for brain development)
           Arachidonic acid (AHA) (important for brain development)
           Linoleic acid
           Alpha-linolenic acid (ALA)
           Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)
           Conjugated linoleic acid (Rumenic acid)
       Free Fatty Acids
       Monounsaturated fatty acids
           Oleic acid
           Palmitoleic acid
           Heptadecenoic acid
       Saturated fatty acids
           Stearic
           Palmitic acid
           Lauric acid
           Myristic acid
    Phospholipids
       Phosphatidylcholine
       Phosphatidylethanolamine
       Phosphatidylinositol
       Lysophosphatidylcholine
       Lysophosphatidylethanolamine
       Plasmalogens
    Sphingolipids
       Sphingomyelin
       Gangliosides
           GM1
           GM2
           GM3
       Glucosylceramide
       Glycosphingolipids
       Galactosylceramide
       Lactosylceramide
       Globotriaosylceramide (GB3)
       Globoside (GB4)
    Sterols
       Squalene
       Lanosterol
       Dimethylsterol
       Methosterol
       Lathosterol
       Desmosterol
       Triacylglycerol
       Cholesterol
       7-dehydrocholesterol
       Stigma-and campesterol
       7-ketocholesterol
       Sitosterol
       β-lathosterol
       Vitamin D metabolites
       Steroid hormones
Vitamins
    Vitamin A
    Beta carotene
    Vitamin B6
   Vitamin B8 (Inositol)
   Vitamin B12
    Vitamin C
    Vitamin D
   Vitamin E
       a-Tocopherol
    Vitamin K
    Thiamine
    Riboflavin
    Niacin
    Folic acid
    Biotin
Minerals
    Calcium
    Sodium
    Potassium
    Iron
    Zinc
    Chloride
    Phosphorus
    Magnesium
    Copper
    Manganese
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Iodine Selenium Choline Sulpher Chromium Cobalt Fluorine Nickel

Metal

Cytokines

IL-2 IL-4 IL-6 IL-8 IL-10

HGF-β

TGF β1 TGF-β2

Interferon-γ

Erythropoietin

β-endorphins

β-defensin-1 Calcitonin Gastrin

Neurotensin Somatostatin

Cortisol

Prolactin Oxytocin Insulin

via the blood)

Triiodothyronine (T3)

Thyroid releasing hormone (TRH)

Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH)

Leptin (aids in regulation of food intake) Ghrelin (aids in regulation of food intake)

Feedback inhibitor of lactation (FIL)

prevent allergic and anaphylactic reactions)

B lymphocytes (also known as B cells) T lymphocytes (also known as C cells)

Mucins (attaches to bacteria and viruses to prevent them from clinging to mucousal tissues)

Bifidus Factor (increases growth of Lactobacillus bifidus - which is a

B12 binding protein (deprives microorganisms of vitamin B12)

damage caused by inflammation)

Oligosaccharides (more than 200 different kinds!)

such as bacteria and viruses.

Leukocytes (white blood cells)

Thyroxine (T4)

Corticosterone Thrombopoietin

Adiponectin

Eicosanoids

Amylase Arysulfatase Catalase Histaminase

Lipase Lysozyme

PAF-acetylhydrolase

Phosphatase Xanthine oxidase

a-1-antitrypsin

a-1-antichymotrypsin

Phagocytes Basophils Neutrophils Eoisinophils

Macrophages Lymphocytes

IgA2 IgG

IgM

Complement C1 Complement C2 Complement C3 Complement C4 Complement C5 Complement C6 Complement C7 Complement C8 Complement C9 Glycoproteins

Lactadherin Alpha-lactoglobulin Alpha-2 macroglobulin

Haemagglutinin inhibitors

iron to grow) Lactoperoxidase

Lewis antigens Ribonuclease

PG-E2 PG-F2 Leukotrienes **Thromboxanes** Prostacyclins

Cholecystokinin (CCK)

Parathyroid hormone (PTH)

Parathyroid hormone-related peptide (PTHrP)

HMGF II HMGF III

interleukin-1β (IL-1β)

Molybdenum (essential element in many enzymes) Growth Factors (aid in the maturation of the intestinal lining)

> Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) Macrophage-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF)

Platelet derived growth factors (PDGF) Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)

Hepatocyte growth factor $-\alpha$ (HGF- α)

Transforming growth factor- α (TGF- α)

Insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) (also known as somatomedin C)

Bombesin (gastric releasing peptide, also known as neuromedin B)

Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) (also known as thyrotropin)

Prostaglandins (enzymatically derived from fatty acids)

Antiproteases (thought to bind themselves to macromolecules such as enzymes and as a result

Antimicrobial factors (are used by the immune system to identify and neutralize foreign objects,

Enzymes (catalysts that support chemical reactions in the body)

Hormones (chemical messengers that carry signals from one cell, or group of cells, to another

Tumor necrosis factor-α

Epithelial growth factor (EGF)

Insulin-like growth factor- II Nerve growth factor (NGF)

Peptides (combinations of amino acids) HMGF I (Human growth factor)

Formula

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Carbohydrates
   Lactose
   Corn maltodextrin
   Partially hydrolyzed reduced minerals whey protein concentrate (from cow's milk)
   Palm olein
   Soybean oil
   Coconut oil
   High oleic safflower oil (or sunflower oil)
   M. alpina oil (Fungal DHA)
   C.cohnii oil (Algal ARA)
Minerals
   Potassium citrate
   Potassium phosphate
   Calcium chloride
   Tricalcium phosphate
   Sodium citrate
   Magnesium chloride
   Ferrous sulphate
   Zinc sulphate
   Sodium chloride
   Copper sulphate
   Potassium iodide
   Manganese sulphate
   Sodium selenate
Vitamins
   Sodium ascorbate
   Inositol
   Choline bitartrate
   Alpha-Tocopheryl acetate
   Niacinamide
   Calcium pantothenate
   Riboflavin
   Vitamin A acetate
   Pyridoxine hydrochloride
   Thiamine mononitrate
   Folic acid
   Phylloquinone
   Biotin
   Vitamin D3
   Vitamin B12
Enzyme
   Trypsin
Amino acid
   Taurine
   L-Carnitine (a combination of two different amino acids)
Nucleotides
   Cytidine 5-monophosphate
   Disodium uridine 5-monophosphate
   Adenosine 5-monophosphate
   Disodium guanosine 5-monophosphate
Soy Lecithin
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