

Breast milk is a complex combination of nutrients

Human breast milk is composed of carbohydrates, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, digestive enzymes, and hormones.¹ It also has immune cells, including macrophages, stem cells, and other bioactive agents such as human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs).¹ Evidence has demonstrated that breast milk is the best source of nutrition for infant growth and development.¹

Breast Milk Composition²⁻⁴

0.2% Vitamins & Minerals

Essential nutrients including:

Vitamin E • Vitamin C • Iron • Choline • Selenium • Inositol • Zinc

4% Fats

Long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids:

Omega-3 DHA • Omega-6 ARA

1% Protein

>2000 different proteins including:

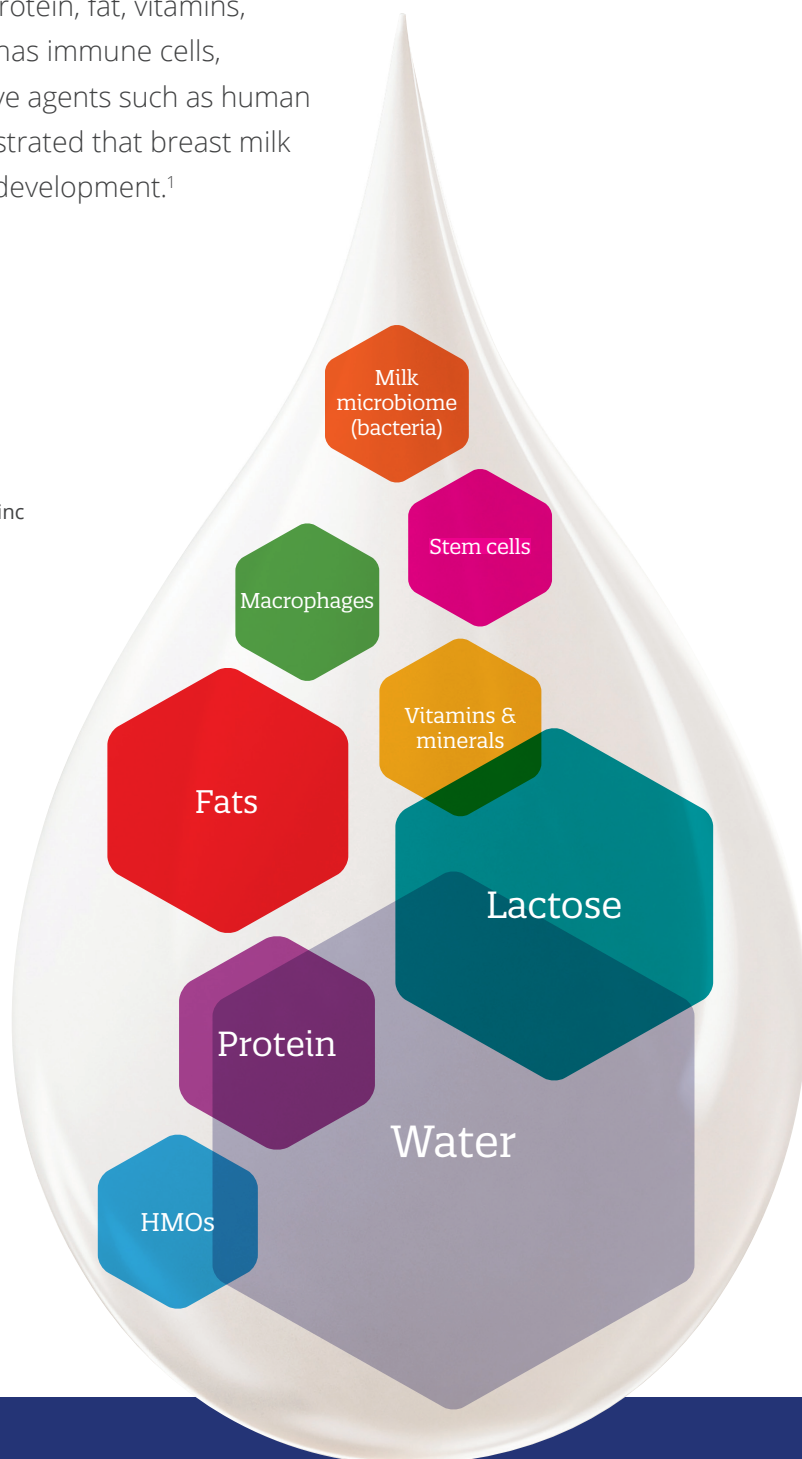
MFGM • Antimicrobials • Growth factors • Cytokines • Immunoglobulins • Hormones • Enzymes • Functional peptides

87% Water

7% Lactose

0.5% HMOs

100 to 200 prebiotic and bioactive milk sugars



HMOs are important, but they're only one part of the story



Turn over to compare the composition of different leading formulas

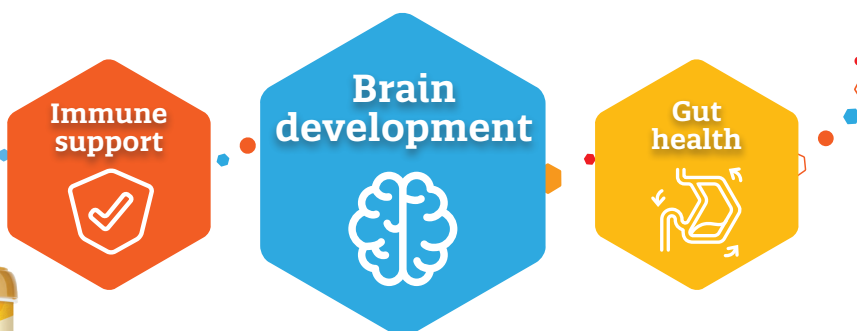


Enfamil NeuroPro™ Infant provides a complex composition of nutrients

	Enfamil NeuroPro™ Infant per 100 kcal	Similac® 360 Total Care® per 100 kcal
Brain-building DHA at an average amount found in breast milk worldwide ⁵	✓ 17 mg	✗ 8 mg
DHA amount with published, clinically shown cognitive outcomes through 5 years of age ⁶	✓	✗
GOS and 2'-FL HMO blend combination associated with reduced respiratory infections in an infant formula study ^{7*}	✓	✗ [†]
Proprietary PDX/GOS blend shown to increase beneficial gut bacteria and soften stools ^{8,9}	✓	✗

Enfamil NeuroPro™ has not been shown to be superior to Similac® in promoting cognitive outcomes, gut, and immune health in infants.

Our unique blend of nutrients works together to promote:



Recommend Enfamil NeuroPro™ Infant

*Based on a parental report, post-hoc analysis.

†Does not contain GOS.

Similac® is a registered trademark of an entity unrelated to Mead Johnson & Company, LLC

REFERENCES: 1. Martin CR, Ling PR, Blackburn GL. Review of infant feeding: key features of breast milk and infant formula. *Nutrients*. 2016;8(5):279. 2. Bode L. Human milk oligosaccharides: every baby needs a sugar mama. *Glycobiology*. 2012;22(9):1147-1162. 3. Lönnardal B. Nutritional and physiologic significance of human milk proteins. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2003;77(6):1537S-1543S. 4. Ballard O, Morrow AL. Human milk composition: nutrients and bioactive factors. *Pediatr Clin North Am*. 2013;60(1):49-74. 5. Brenna JT, Varamini B, Jensen RG, Diersen-Schade DA, Boettcher JA, Arterburn LM. Docosahexaenoic and arachidonic acid concentrations in human breast milk worldwide. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2007;85(6):1457-1464. 6. Colombo J, Carlson SE, Cheatham CL, et al. Long-term effects of LCPUFA supplementation on childhood cognitive outcomes. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2013;98(2):403-412. 7. Reverri EJ, Devitt AA, Kajzer JA, Baggs GE, Borschel MW. Review of the clinical experiences of feeding infants formula containing the human milk oligosaccharide 2'-fucosyllactose. *Nutrients*. 2018;10(10):1346. 8. Ziegler E, Vanderhoof JA, Petschow B, et al. Term infants fed formula supplemented with selected blends of prebiotics grow normally and have soft stools similar to those reported for breast-fed infants. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*. 2007;44(3):359-364. 9. Scalabrin DMF, Mitmesser SH, Welling GW, et al. New prebiotic blend of polydextrose and galacto-oligosaccharides has a bifidogenic effect in young infants. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*. 2012;54(3):343-352.

