







For more than 25 years, Coxistac[®] 12% (Salinomycin sodium) is being used all over the world for the prevention and control of coccidiosis in broilers.

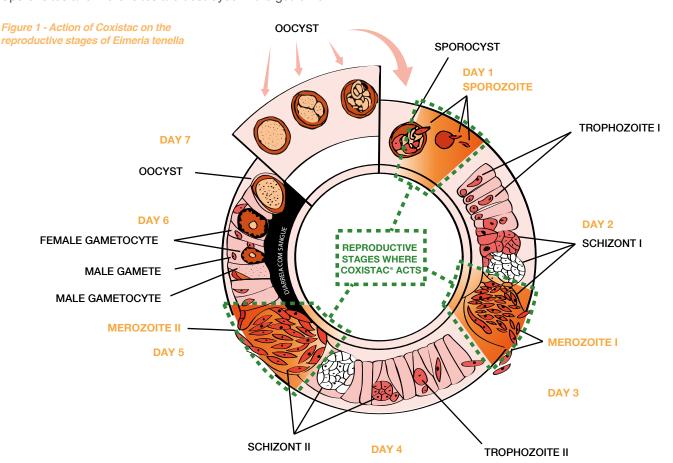
Coxistac contains salinomycin sodium, a polyether anticoccidial ionophore extremely effective for the control of coccidiosis, and very safe as to potential residues. Since its discovery, it has been used in global poultry production, in different poultry producing countries.

It is extremely important to know which salinomycin product the birds are being fed, as not all salinomycin-based products have the same quality, and consequently, may not result in the same benefits and returns. The aspects to be considered are:

- Quality assurance of the product, minimum and maximum concentration of salinomycin sodium. Phibro's quality control and laboratory team collects samples of *Coxistac* during the manufacturing process at the plant in Guarulhos (São Paulo, Brazil), measures the concentration and ensures the quality of the product in Phibro's own FDA-accredited laboratory.
- Coxistac is stable under pelleting temperatures.

COXISTAC - SITE OF ACTION IN THE EIMERIA LIFECYCLE

Coxistac is an anticoccidial and promotes lysis of Eimeria organisms at all stages of the lifecycle of the parasite. **Coxistac** has high affinity and binds to the cell membrane of Eimeria, allowing for cation transfer into the cell through the membrane, creating osmotic imbalance in the parasite cell. The excess of cations and water in the Eimeria cell activates the water and cation transport mechanisms, in an attempt of restoring the osmotic balance, with energy expenditure, and eventual lysis of Eimeria. Sporozoites and merozoites are destroyed in the gut lumen.



BENEFITS OF COXISTAC

- · Effective control of coccidiosis:
- Broad spectrum of action, effective against the most prevalent *Eimeria* spp. in poultry. Improves weight gain and FCR;
- As Coxistac is a granulated product, allows for a more stable and uniform mixing.

COXISTAC - MONITORING SALINOMYCIN RESIDUES IN BROILERS (2017)

Phibro has conducted a trial aiming at measuring the concentration of salinomycin residues (*Coxistac* 12% Granular) in broilers, and establishing the withdrawal period to meet de MRL requirements established by the European Union, one of the strictest, according to the following feeding protocol:

Starter Feed: Coxistac 12 Granular

Dose: 66ppm 1 - 21 days of aq Finishing Feed: *Coxistac* 12% Granular

Dose: 60ppm 38 - 42 days of age Grower Feed: Coxistac 12 Granular

Dose: 66ppm 22 - 37 days of age 0, 1, 3, and 5 days

Table 1 shows salinomycin MRLs established by some of the importing countries, Brazil, and Codex Alimentarius, as well as residue data measured in this trial.

	Coxistac*	European Union	Brazil (PNCRC – MAPA 2017)	Japan	Canada	USA
Muscle (ppb)	ND (0 to 5th day of withdrawal)	15ppb	100ppb	100ppb	200ppb	No tolerance level established / MRL
Skin + fat (ppb)	ND (5th day of withdrawal)	150ppb	NA	400ppb	200ppb	
Kidney (ppb)	Not evaluated	40ppb	NA	500ppb	200ppb	
Liver (ppb)	Not evaluated	150ppb	NA	500ppb	200ppb	

Table 1. Maximum Residue Limits (MRL) for Salinomycin in ppb (parts per billion), and results of trial measuring the residues of Coxistac.

*HPLC-MSMS, LOD (limit of detection) = 2 ppb and LOQ (limit of quantification) = 5 ppb; ND < LOQ. NA - not applicable. ND - not detected.

USE RECOMMENDATIONS

Coxistac 12% **Granular** - 500 grams/ton of finished feed or 60ppm of salinomycin sodium with zero withdrawal. MAPA approved.

Net weight: Bags of 25 kg







