



SILIMET

METABOLIC AND LIVER FUNCTION ADJUVANT

Transmethylation is a process that transfers methyl groups (CH₃) from one molecule to another.

This process is essential for the life and regeneration of body cells. There are more than 41 transmethylation reactions for the formation of hormones, enzymes, neurotransmitters, nucleic acids, antibodies, and vitamins.

SILIMET brings the right amount of Betaine, thereby saving Choline, used to synthesise Acetylcholine, which increases muscle response. SILIMET helps your liver with its purifying and decongestant properties.

Excellent palatability and easy administration.



for the treatment of:

- Hepatic steatosis
- Hepatobiliary dysfunction
- Obesity
- Prolonged pharmacological treatments
- Adjuvant for food poisoning
- Convalescence
- Debilitating surgery



Dosage: dogs: 1 scoop every 10 kg/day. Cats: 1 scoop/day

Made in Italy



SILIMET



SILIMET POWDER



MILKTHISTLE: (tit. 80%) in silymarin Stabilises the hepatocyte membrane and reduces transaminases.

TURMERIC: (tit. 95%)

Choleretic activity - biliary cholagogue and spasmolytic properties. Protects the gastric mucosa.

METHIONINE:

Essential in transmethylation mechanisms to synthesise DNA, RNA, neurotransmitters, phospholipids, creatine, liver enzymes, and glutathione precursor.

BETAINES:

Essential in the metabolism of HOMOCYSTEINE (a highly toxic substance). This mechanism occurs only in the liver.

FOLIC ACID:

Essential for transmethylation.

VITAMIN E:

Antioxidant effect.

VITAMIN B6:

Essential for the production of cysteine and glutathione.

VITAMIN B12:

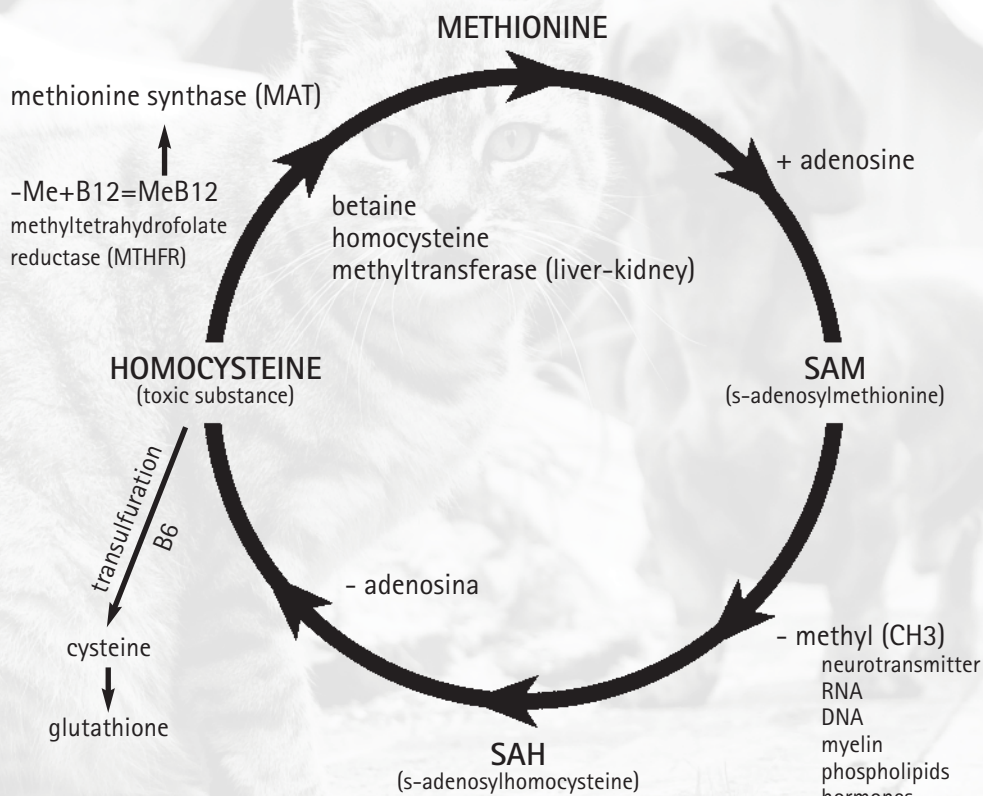
Essential to form methyl groups for transmethylation.

SELENIUM:

Antioxidant effect.

MAGNESIUM





HOMOCYSTEINE: toxic substance deriving from methionine metabolism, responsible for vasculitis and metabolic blocks. The body uses different mechanisms to eliminate it:

- reconversion into methionine using Folic acid and Vitamin B12
- reconversion into methionine using Betaine, especially in the liver
- conversion into cysteine and glutathione using Vitamin B6

The required betaine is produced by: **CHOLINE - BETAINE**
ALDEHYDE - BETAINE

