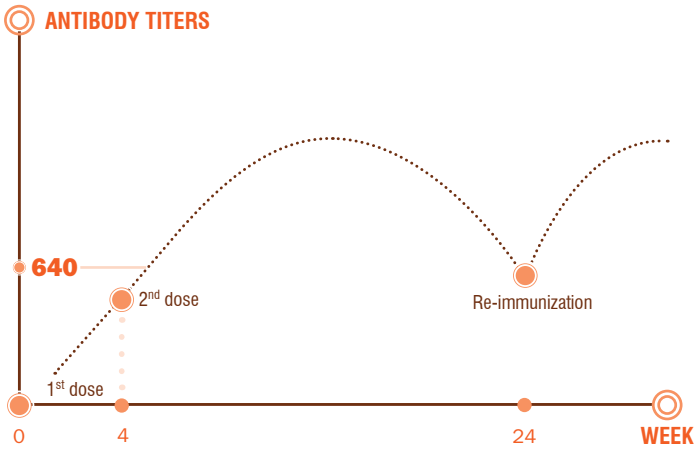
IMMUNIZATION SCHEMA

DOSE	WEEK	GAVAC® (mL)
1st	0	2
2nd	4	2
Re-immunization	24	2

Reinforcement Dose
Re-immunization every 6 months starting from the first application.

It is applicable in any age and reproductive status of the animal.

DYNAMICS OF THE SEROLOGICAL RESPONSE



Gavac® is:

- **PRACTICAL**

Reduces the frequency of tick-killing baths in livestock.

- **ECOLOGICAL**

Less environmental contamination from human activity, industrial derivates, and the background.

- **EFFICACY**

Gradually controls infestations of ticks resistant to chemical tick-filling agents.
It does not interfere with vaccines or drug actions.
No withdrawal or shortage periods.

- **COST-EFFECTIVE**

Reduces costs for tick control.
Reduces the incidence of sick and dead cattle by hemoparasites.
Increases production yields.

CIGB CENTRO DE INGENIERÍA GENÉTICA Y BIOTECNOLOGÍA

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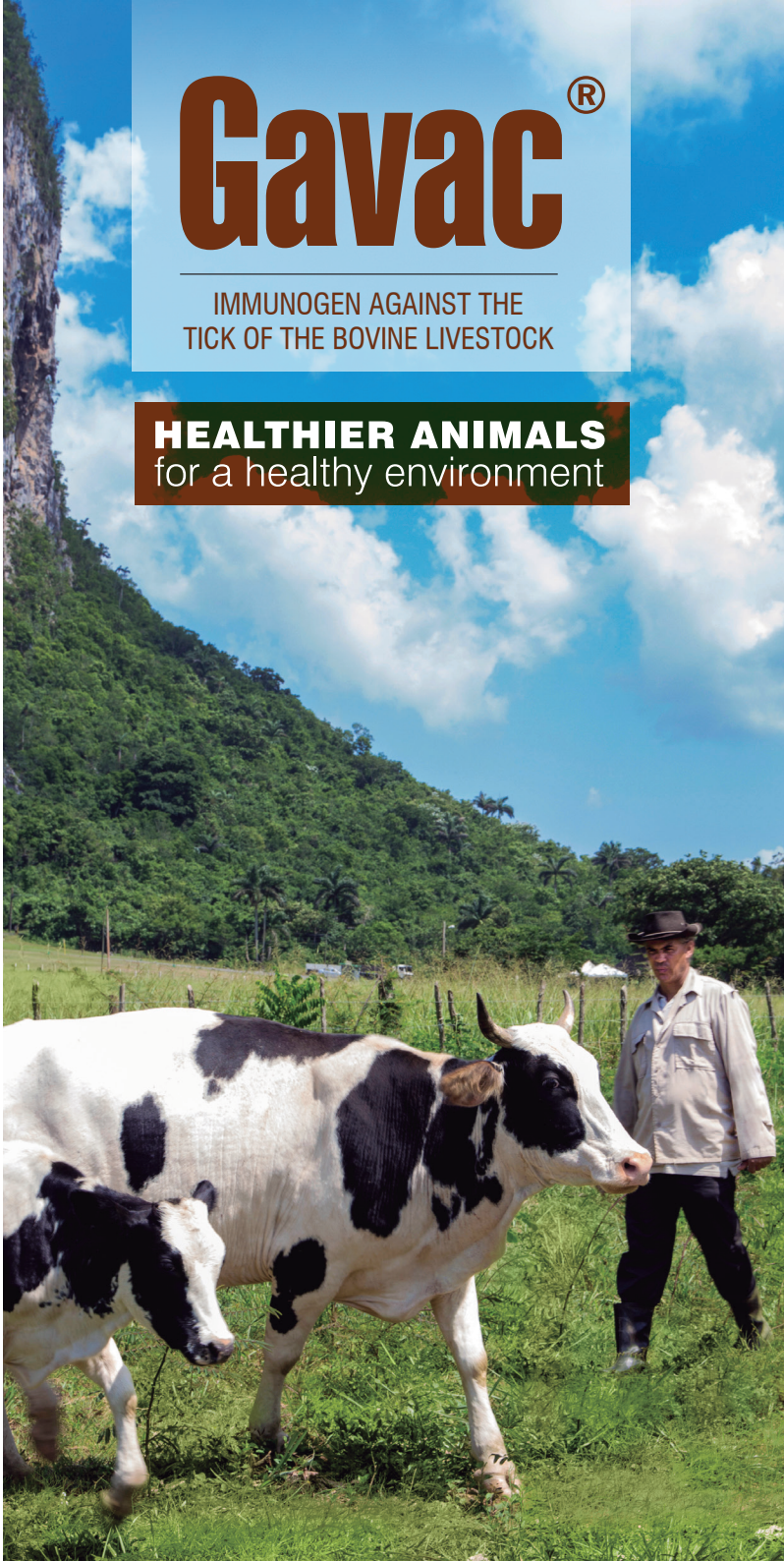
Gavac®

IMMUNOGEN AGAINST THE TICK OF THE BOVINE LIVESTOCK

HEALTHIER ANIMALS
for a healthy environment



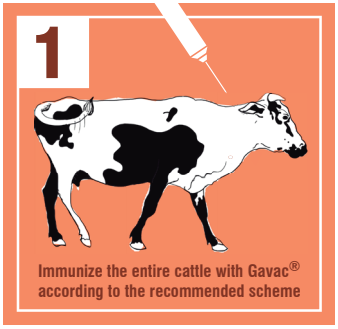
COMPOSITION
Bm86 immunogen against the thick Rhipicephalus microplus in oleaginous adjuvant (100μg/2mL).

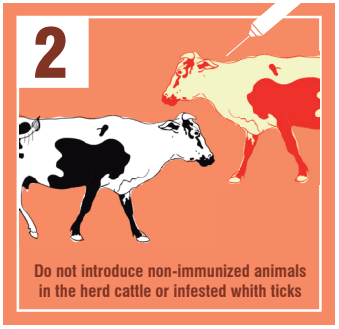
INDICATIONS
Active immunization of bovine livestock against the tick of the gender Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) spp. since a month born.

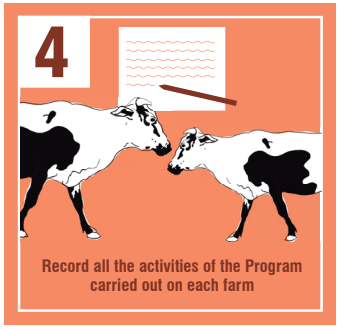
DOSAGE
Administer deeply and intramuscularly in the neck region next to the shoulder blades, or in the gluteal region in the area of the big muscular masses in 2ml- dose, using number 16 - 18 by 11/2 inch needles.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
No adverse reactions has been reported by using the drog.

IT IS APPLIED AS PART OF AN INTEGRAL CONTROL PLAN





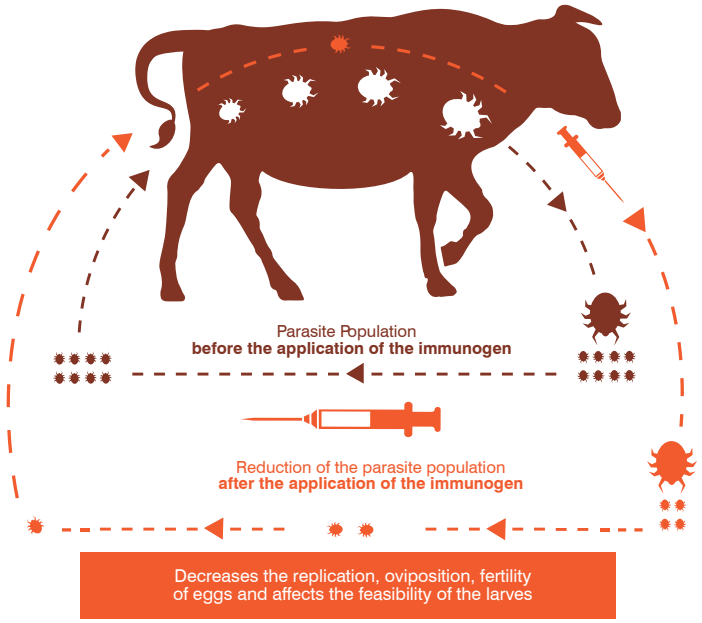


NACIONAL DISTRIBUTOR: LABIOFAM
(esp2.produccionup7@labiofam.cu)

PRESENTATION
30 mL vials *(15 doses)*
50 mL vials *(25 doses)*
100 mL vials *(50 doses)*

STORAGE CONDITIONS
Store between 2 - 8 °C.
Do not freeze.
Life-span: 2 years after the manufacturing date.

How does it work ?



When **GAVAC®** is administered to the bovine, the antigen that it contains is processed by the immune system of the animal generating an immune answer mediated by antibodies.

The antibodies against protein Bm86, present in the blood of the immunized bovine, they pass to the thick when this fixes to the animal and feeds of its blood. Such antibodies recognize the Bm86 protein, present in the cells of the intestine of the tick, and they join the same causing irreversible lesions that destroy the intestinal wall of mites and damages that manifest in the decrease of repletion, ovoposition and fertility.

As generations of ticks pass once and again on immunized animals, these damages with cumulative effect produce decreasing populations of the mites that there are in the grasses.