

# SUPER SHOT ATP

Reconstituent / vitamin, mineral, and energy supplement

**PHARMACEUTICAL FORM:**  
INJECTABLE EMULSION

**COMPOSITION:**


Each 100 ml contains:

Vitamin A palmitate	5,000,000 IU
Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>	2,500,000 IU
Vitamin E Acetate	5,000 mg
ATP(Adenosine Triphosphate)	1,000 mg
Sodium Selenite	160 mg
Ferrous Sulfate	140 mg
Magnesium Sulfate	22 mg
Cobalt Sulfate	11.94 mg
Zinc Sulfate	59.22 mg
Excipients q.s.	100 mL

**SPECIES:**

•Equine

**DOSAGE:**

DOSAGE	
SPECIE	PRACTICAL DOSE
 EQUINE	3 mL/ 100Kg
<p><b>Route of administration:</b> Intramuscular or subcutaneous Repeat the dose after 30–60 days, unless otherwise directed by the attending Veterinarian.</p>	

**INDICATIONS AND USE:**

SUPER SHOT ATP it is an injectable reconstitutive supplement that combines ATP, vitamins, and minerals. It is indicated as a metabolic activator and enhancer of essential biological functions to improve overall health status and optimize metabolic balance in animals presenting nutritional deficiencies, weakness, anemia, or undergoing physiological stages that require increased energy and nutritional support.

**ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:**

•Intramuscular or subcutaneous.

**PHARMACOKINETICS:**

**FAT-SOLUBLE VITAMINS**

Fat-soluble vitamins are absorbed at the intestinal level and always circulate bound to proteins such as RBP (vitamin A) or DBP (vitamin D), or bound to lipoproteins such as chylomicrons or LDL and VLDL (vitamin E). The storage capacity in the body is high for fat-soluble vitamins and low for water-soluble vitamins, which are readily eliminated by the kidneys; fat-soluble vitamins are excreted via the feces.

**ATP**

The pharmacokinetics of exogenous ATP are unknown.

**SELENIUM**

Selenium is distributed via the bloodstream to the liver and spleen, where it is reduced to elemental selenium by glucose, which carries it to all tissues except adipose tissue. Placental transfer of selenium is high. Loss occurs through the lungs, urine, and feces; elimination is considerable and occurs relatively rapidly.

**IRON**

Iron absorption depends on physiological need and is therefore influenced by factors such as the body's iron status and age. Iron absorption is higher in iron-deficient animals than in healthy animals. Absorbed iron is released as ferric iron at the basolateral surface, where it binds to transferrin. Transferrin not only participates in the transport of absorbed iron to tissues but also in the redistribution of stored iron and in the recycling of iron from mature erythrocytes to the reticuloendothelial system.

**MAGNESIUM**

Magnesium is closely associated with calcium and phosphorus in both distribution and metabolism. Approximately 70% of the magnesium in the body is found in the skeleton. The remaining amount is widely distributed in body fluids and soft tissues.

**COBALT**

Cobalt is absorbed more slowly and to a lesser extent in ruminants. The transport of cobalamins occurs via plasma proteins; mammals show marked differences in distribution and binding properties. Normally, plasma exhibits an excess capacity for vitamin B<sub>12</sub> binding, which increases further during infection or inflammation. Urinary excretion is characteristic of a water-soluble vitamin. During cobalt deficiency, urinary losses likely decrease to negligible levels.

**ZINC**

Zinc is transported through the portal circulation weakly bound to plasma albumin; it is also present in blood plasma as alpha-2 macroglobulin and as metallothionein residues. Induction of hepatic metallothionein (MT) synthesis in response to zinc delivered to the liver plays an important role in plasma zinc turnover and its distribution through different pathways. Zinc excretion occurs predominantly via pancreatic secretions and feces, with a small amount eliminated in urine.

**MECHANISM OF ACTION:**

**VITAMIN A**

Plays a role in proper growth of developing animals, protection and regeneration of mucous membranes and skin, as well as in vision, reproduction, and maintenance of skeletal and epithelial tissues. It is an important immunostimulant vitamin.

**VITAMIN D<sub>3</sub>**

Stimulates proper absorption of calcium and phosphorus, which is essential for skeletal system formation. Supplementation is necessary in pregnant females, lactating animals, and growing animals. It has effective immunomodulatory and reproductive activity.

**VITAMIN E**

A powerful antioxidant that participates in antibody formation and in the control of free radicals that cause cellular degeneration and destruction. It also plays a role in reproduction and in nervous and muscular activity. Together with vitamin A, it protects the lungs against harmful substances.

**SELENIUM**

Participates in functions such as growth, reproduction, disease prevention (immunostimulant), and comprehensive tissue protection in cellular metabolism. In veterinary medicine, it is often formulated together with vitamin E because the metabolic functions of selenium are closely linked to this vitamin; both protect against tissue degeneration and heavy metal toxicity.

**ATP**

Metabolic and biological function activator; growth promoter.

**IRON**

Acts mainly in red blood cell formation (the antianemic agent par excellence). Although iron

deficiency is not common in adult animals, increased supplementation is required when high copper levels are used to promote growth.

**MAGNESIUM**

Participates in lipid and carbohydrate metabolism. It has significant hormonal interactions, as it is involved in the production, storage, and secretion of hormones (testosterone, insulin, and adrenal corticosteroids), as well as in spermatogenesis and the development of sexual organs.

**COBALT**

Required by rumen microorganisms for the synthesis of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. Considered an antianemic factor; its deficiency may cause normocytic, normochromic anemia. Goats are the most prone to deficiencies, followed by sheep, mules, calves, and adult cattle.

**ZINC**

Involved in cellular replication and differentiation, especially in nucleic acid metabolism. Other physiological functions include hormone production, storage, and secretion, participation in the immune system, and maintenance of electrolyte balance.

**PRECAUTION, WARNINGS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

- Do not administer to animals that already receive adequate levels of vitamins and minerals through the diet or other supplements.
- Do not administer doses higher than those recommended.
- Do not administer by any route other than the indicated one.
- In pregnant females, it should be considered that vitamin A is embryotoxic when requirements are exceeded; exercise caution when supplementing, especially during the first third of gestation.
- Do not administer consecutive doses; respect the recommended dosing interval.
- Discontinue treatment in case of an anaphylactic reaction.
- In case of an anaphylactic reaction, treat with intravenous epinephrine, antihistamines, or corticosteroids.

**DRUG INTERACTIONS:**

Not reported.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Not reported.

**WITHDRAWAL:**

None.

**ANTIDOTE:**

None.

**STORAGE:**

Store in a cool and dry place, protected from light at a temperature between 15°C to 30°C. **Keep out of the reach of children and pets.**

**SALE:**

Veterinary prescription only.

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