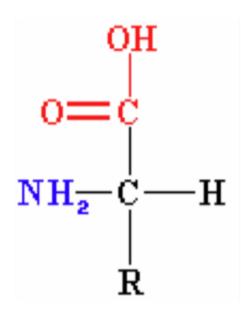


Technical information

Technical AMINO ACIDS

Properties & benefits





Amino acids are organic molecules formed by Carbone, Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen.

Those elements are grouped into three groups: a carboxylic acid (-COOH), an amino group (-NH2) and a lateral chain (-R).



We can find two different kinds of amino acids within a living being:

Proteic amino acids

Those amino acids perform their function by aggregating themselves, forming the molecules known as proteins.

Non-proteic amino acids

Those amino acids are not part of any protein. They perform their function by themselves.

Types of amino acids

- Aliphatics (non-cyclic lateral chain):
Alanine, glycine, isoleucine, leucine, proline, valine

- Amidics (with a NH2 group): Asparagine, glutamine.

- **Aromatics** (cyclic lateral chain): Phenylalanine, tryptophan and tyrosine

- Acids: Aspartic acid and glutamic acid

$$0$$
 NH_2
 OH

Benefits

- They activate plant growth and metabolism.
- ✓ They reinforce anti stress mechanisms.
- ✓ They help plants to absorb, transport and recycle nutrients.
- ✓ They favor hormones and metabolites synthesis.
- ✓ They regulate osmotic pressure in cells and tissues.
- ✓ They act as chelating elements on some micronutrients, like Zinc.

Aminotal Super

AMINOTAL SUPER is a bioactivator composed by free amino acids in a high concentration.

It acts as a physiology and hormonal processes.

It contains elements aimed on crops development stimulation.



Aminotal

AMINOTAL is a bioactivator composed by free amino acids.

It acts as a physiology and hormonal processes.

It contains elements aimed on crops development stimulation.



Vegeamino

VEGEAMINO is a bioactivator composed by free amino acids of vegetal origin obtained by hydrolysis.

It acts as an activator for the physiology and the hormonal processes of the plant.

It contains elements aimed at the stimulation of crops development.

