The effects of palm kernel cake based diet on spermatogenesis in Malin X Santa-Ines rams

Abstract

Testes from nine male Malin × Santa-Ines rams with an average body weight of 43.1 ± 3.53 kg, were used to study the effects of palm kernel cake (PKC) based diet on spermatogenic cells and to assess copper (Cu) levels in liver, testis and plasma in sheep. Animals were divided into three groups and randomly assigned three dietary treatments using restricted randomization of body weight in completely randomized design. The dietary treatments were 60% palm kernel cake plus 40% oil palm frond (PKC), 60% palm kernel cake plus 40% oil palm frond supplemented with 23 mg/kg dry matter of molybdenum as ammonium molybdate [(NH4)6Mo7O24·4H2O] and 600 mg/kg dry matter of sulphate as sodium sulphate [Na2SO4] (PKC-MS) and 60% concentrate of corn-soybean mix + 40% oil palm frond (Control), the concentrate was mixed in a ratio of 79% corn, 20% soybean meal and 1% standard mineral mix. The results obtained showed that the number of spermatoagonia, spermatocytes, spermatids and Leydig cells were not significantly different among the three treatment groups. However, spermatozoa, Sertoli cells and degenerated cells showed significant changes, which, may be probably due to the Cu content in PKC. Liver and testis Cu levels in the rams under PKC diet was found to be significantly higher (P < 0.05) than rams in Control and PKC-MS diets. Plasma Cu levels showed a significant increase (P < 0.05) at the end of the experiment as compared to at the beginning of the experiment for PKC and Control. In conclusion, spermatogenesis is normal in rams fed the diet without PKC and PKC supplemented with Mo and S. However spermatogenesis was altered in the PKC based diet probably due to the toxic effects of Cu and the significant changes in organs and plasma. Thus, Mo and S play a major role in reducing the accumulation of Cu in organs.

Keyword: Ammonium molybdate, Copper toxicity, Palm kernel cake, Rams, Spermatogenesis