UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

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By

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Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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DEDICATION

To

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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of the University Putra Malaysia
in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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November 2005

Chairperson : **Professor Norhani Bt. Abdullah, PhD**

Institute : **Bioscience**

Microbial-N production in the rumen can be estimated by using urinary purine derivatives (PD) as an index. A series of experiments were conducted to establish the relationship between urinary PD (allantoin, uric acid, xanthine and hypoxanthine) and feed intake, endogenous PD excretion and recovery rate of plasma PD in sheep and goats. Studies on factors affecting PD excretion; xanthine oxidase and uricase activities of the plasma, liver and intestinal mucosa cells; uric acid kinetic; and purine-N:total-N ratio of rumen microbes were also conducted. Male Poll Dorset Cross sheep and male Ferral goats were used. The animals were fed a diet consisting of 40% oil palm frond and 60% concentrate (OPFC). Four sheep (40.2±2.8kg) and four goats (39.6±1.8 kg) were used to measure urinary PD excretion at 40%, 60%, 80% and 95% of voluntary intake (VI). The proportion of plasma PD excreted in the urine was determined by using [^{14}C]-uric acid as a marker at 40% and 80 % of VI. Endogenous PD excretion was determined by fasting in six sheep (55.4±5.1 kg) and six goats (40.2±4.6kg). The results showed that sheep excreted significantly (p<0.05) higher PD and creatinine than goats

when compared at the same level of feed intake. However, the coefficient of the relationship between PD and DOMI in goats (12.57 mmol/kg DOMI) was similar to that in sheep (12.49 mmol/kg DOMI). The proportion of allantoin to total PD in goats (86%) was higher than that in sheep (60%). The distribution pattern of enzymes (xanthine oxidase and uricase) activities in the plasma, liver and intestinal mucosal cells were similar in both animal species, but uricase activity of the intestinal mucosa cells in sheep was significantly higher ($p<0.05$) than in goats. The average daily urinary endogenous PD excretion obtained by the fasting trial for sheep (201±35 μmol/kg$W^{0.75}d^{-1}$) was similar to that for goats (202±17 μmol/kg $W^{0.75}d^{-1}$). The average percentage of total recovery of plasma PD excreted in the urine determined by using [^{14}C]-uric acid in sheep (77±2.8 %) was not significantly different from that in goats (83±2.0 %). In the uric acid kinetics study, total tracer recovered reached a peak value of about 74.2% at 12 h for goats, and 74.4% at 15 h for sheep. The conversion efficiency of [^{14}C]-uric acid to allantoin in the plasma pool was higher ($p<0.05$) in goats than in sheep, with a peak value of 40% recovery at 12 h post injection for goats and 33.5% at 15 h post injection for sheep. By 15 h, no [^{14}C]-uric acid was detected in the urine of both animal species. The rates of [^{14}C]-allantoin and [^{14}C]-uric acid excretions in the urine of sheep (31.0 and 88.0% h^{-1}, respectively) were significantly ($p<0.05$) faster than those of goats (19.0 and 64.7% h^{-1}, respectively), but the rates of total [^{14}C]-tracer were not significantly different between the two animal species (42.5% h^{-1} and 30.3% h^{-1} for sheep and goats, respectively). The primary compartment size in the plasma (V_1) was significantly ($p<0.05$) larger in sheep (24.4 ±3.01 mg C) than in goats (17.5±1.28 mg C) and the secondary compartment size in the tissue (V_2) of sheep was also larger (129±21.6 mg C) than that of goats (65.7±23.7 mg C). The

volume of distribution (L) was 45% higher in sheep (0.898 L) than in goats (0.490 L). However, the net flux tended to be higher in goats (20.3±3.82 mg C) than in sheep (16.1±2.0 mg C). Hence, the results indicated that differences exist between sheep and goats in uric acid/allantoin kinetics. The equations established for sheep and goats based on the recovery of labeled PD [^{14}C]-uric acid and endogenous PD excretion to determine the absorption of purines (X mmol/d) estimated from PD excretion in the urine (Y mmol/d) for sheep was $Y=0.77X+0.201\times BW^{0.75}e^{-0.20X}$ and for goats $Y= 0.83X+0.202\times BW^{0.75}e^{-0.20X}$. The purine-N:total-N ratios of mixed rumen liquid-associated bacteria and solid-associated bacteria for sheep were 11.2 and 10.4, and those for goats were 8.5 and 10.0, respectively. The proposed equations to estimate rumen microbial-N production based on PD excretion was 0.753X for sheep and 0.992X for goats.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

DERIVATIF PURINA URIN SEBAGAI INDEKS UNTUK MENGANGGAR PENGHASILAN NITROGEN MIKROB RUMEN BEBIRI DAN KAMBING

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Pengasilan N-mikrob dalam rumen boleh di anggarkan menggunakan derivatif purina (DP) urin sebagai indeks. Satu siri eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk menghasilkan persamaan antara DP (alantoin, asid urik, xantin dan hipoxantin) dan pengambilan makanan, pengkumuhan DP endogen, dan kadar perolehan semula DP plasma untuk bebiri dan kambing. Kajian keatas faktor yang mempengaruhi pengkumuhan DP; aktiviti enzim xantin oksidase dan urikase plasma, hati dan sel mukosa usus; kinetik asid urik; nisbah purina-N:total-N mikrob rumen juga dilakukan. Bebiri jantan kacukan silang Poll Dorset dan kambing Ferral digunakan. Haiwan diberi diet terdiri dari 40% pelepah daun kelapa sawit dan 60% konsentrat (OPFC). Empat bebiri (40.2±2.8kg) dan empat kambing (39.6±1.8 kg) digunakan unutk mengukur pengkumuhan DP pada 40%, 60%, 80% and 95% pengambilan secara sukarela (IV). Bahagian DP plasma yang dikumuhkan dalam urin ditentukan menggunakan [^{14}C]-asid urik sebagai traser pada dua tahap VI (40% dan 80%). Derivatif purina endogen yang dikumuhkan dalam urin ditentukan dalam enam bebiri jantan (55.4±5.1kg) dan enam kambing jantan (40.2±4.6kg) semasa berpuasa. Hasil kajian menunjukan bebiri

mengumuhkan DP dan kreatinin dalam urin lebih banyak (p<0.05) daripada kambing apabila dibandingkan pada tahap pengambilan makanan yang sama. Koefisien hubungan diantara DOMI dan DP untuk kambing (12.49 mmol/kg DOMI) adalah serupa dengan bebiri (12.57 mmol/kg DOMI). Bahagian alantoin dalam DP total untuk kambing (86%) adalah lebih tinggi daripada bebiri (60%). Purata pengumuhan DP endogen urin semasa berpuasa untuk bebiri (201±35 μmol/kg $W^{0.75}$ h^{-1}) adalah sama dengan kambing (202±17 μmol/kg $W^{0.75}$ h^{-1}). Taburan aktiviti enzim (xantin oksidase dan urikase) untuk plasma, hati dan usus kecil adalah sama pada kedua-dua spesis haiwan, tetapi aktiviti urikase di sel mukosa usus adalah lebih (p<0.05) tinggi untuk bebiri daripada kambing. Purata peratus perolehan semula DP plasma dalam urin dengan menggunakan ^{14}C-asid urik untuk bebiri (77±2.8%) adalah sama seperti kambing (83±2.0%). Dalam kajian kinetik asid urik, jumlah traser yang diperolehi semula mencapai nilai puncak 74.2% pada 12 j untuk kambing dan 74.4% pada 15 j untuk bebiri. Efisiensi penukaran [^{14}C]-asid urik ke alantoin dalam gembeling plasma adalah lebih tinggi (p<0.05) untuk kambing dari bebiri dengan nilai 40% perolehan semula pada 12 j selepas suntikan untuk kambing dan 33.5% pada 15 j selepas suntikan untuk bebiri. Pada masa 15 j, tiada [^{14}C]-asid urik dikesani dalam urin kedua spesis haiwan. Kadar pengkumuhan [^{14}C]-alantoin dan [^{14}C]-asid urik dalam urin bebiri (31.0 dan 88.0% j^{-1}, masing masing) adalah lebih cepat ($p<0.05$) daripada kambing (19.0 and 64.7% h^{-1}, masing masing), tetapi kadar untuk total [^{14}C]-traser tidak berbeza antara kedua spesis haiwan (42.5% j^{-1} dan 30.3% j^{-1} untuk bebiri dan kambing, masing-masing). Saiz ruang primer dalam plasma (V1) adalah lebih besar ($p<0.05$) untuk bebiri (24.4±3.01mg C) daripada kambing (17.5±1.28mg C) dan saiz ruang sekunder dalam tisu (V2) pada bebiri juga adalah lebih besar (129±21.6mg C)

daripada kambing (65.7±23.7mg C). Isipadu taburan (L) adalah 45% lebih tinggi untuk bebiri (0.898 L) daripada kambing (0.490 L). Walaupun demikian, fluks bersih adalah lebih tinggi untuk kambing (20.3±3.82mg C) daripada bebiri (16.1±2.0μg C). Oleh itu, keputusan menunjukkan perbezaan wujud di antara bebiri dan kambing dalam kinetik asid urik/allantoin. Persamaan berdasarkan perolehan semula DP [^{14}C]-asid urik dan pengkumuhan DP endogen untuk menentukan penyerapan purina (X mmol/h) dengan menggunakan nilai pengkumuhan DP dalam urin (Y mmol/h) untuk bebiri ialah $Y=0.77X+0.201\times BW^{0.75}e^{-0.20X}$ dan kambing $Y=0.83X+0.202\times BW^{0.75}e^{-0.20X}$. Nisbah purina-N:total-N bakteria campuran dalam cecair dan pepejal rumen untuk bebiri ialah 11.2 dan 10.4, dan untuk kambing ialah 8.5 dan 10.0, masing masing. Persamaan yang disyorkan untuk menganggar N-mikrob rumen berdasarkan pengkumuhan DP adalah 0.753X untuk bebiri dan 0.992X untuk kambing.

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To them, I dedicate this thesis.

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ADF	=	acid detergent fibre
AEP	=	aminoethyl-phosphnic acid
ARC	=	Agricultural Research Council
ATP	=	adenosine-5'-triphosphate
$BW^{0.75}$	=	metabolic body weight
Cal	=	calorie
CF	=	crude fibre
cm	=	centimetre
CMC	=	carboxymethy cellulose
CP	=	crude protein
d	=	day
DE	=	digestible energy
d.f.	=	degree of freedom
dl	=	decilitre
DM	=	dry matter
DMI	=	dry matter intake
DDMI	=	digestible dry matter intake
OM	=	organic matter
OMI	=	organic matter intake
DOMI	=	digestible organic matter intake
DOMR	=	digestible organic matter digested in the rumen
EE	=	ether extract (crude fat)
g	=	gram
GE	=	gross energy

GFR	=	glomerular filtration rate
GLM	=	General linear measurement
h	=	hour
ha	=	hectare
hd	=	head
HPLC	=	high performance liquid chromatography
IBC	=	isolated bacteria cells
i.e.	=	that is
i.d.	=	internal diameter
kg	=	kilogram
L	=	litre
LAB	=	liquid associated bacteria
m	=	metre
mM	=	millimoles of solute per litre of solution
ME	=	metabolisable energy
mg	=	milligram
min	=	minute
MJ	=	megajoule
ml	=	millilitre
mm	=	millimetre
N	=	nitrogen
NDF	=	neutral detergent fibre
ηm	=	nanometre
NRC	=	National Research Council (USA)
OPFC	=	oil palm frond plus concentrate