



INFLUENCE OF DIETARY THREONINE AND TRYPTOPHAN SUPPLEMENTATIONS ON BROILER PRODUCTIVITY TRAITS UNDER EGYPTIAN SUMMER CONDITIONS

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Helal^{1*} A.A., Abdel-Azeem¹ F., Thabet¹ H.A. and ELBaz² A.M.

1-Poultry Production Dept., Fac. of Agric., Ain Shams Univ., P.O. Box 68, Hadayek Shoubra 11241, Cairo, Egypt.

2- Nutrition poultry Dept., Desert Research Center, Mataria, Cairo, Egypt.

*Corresponding author: amradel2200@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to investigate the effects of feeding different levels of threonine and tryptophan on growth performance, some serum parameters and carcass traits of broiler chicks under Egyptian summer conditions. Three hundred and sixty Ross 308, one-day-old broiler chicks were randomly allocated into nine treatments with 4 replicates of 10 chicks each. Three levels of threonine (100, 150 or 200 %) and three levels of tryptophan (100, 150 or 200%) according to dietary requirements for Ross 308 chick's guidebook were used in a factorial design arrangement to obtain nine experimental treatments. Two periodical diets were used (starter phase 1-21 days and grower phase 22-35 days). Growth performance traits including live body weight (LBW), Body weight gain (BWG), feed consumption (FC) and feed conversion ratio (FCR) were recorded at the end of each week. Carcasses were manually eviscerated and weighed. Components of total protein, albumin, cholesterol, and triglycerides were analyzed by using commercial kits. The results showed that chicks fed diet containing 200 % threonine had an improvement in live body weight, body weight gain and feed conversion ratio. The performance index increased with the addition of threonine and tryptophan in the broiler diets. Serum total protein and globulin concentrations were affected by supplemental threonine and tryptophan. Dietary threonine, tryptophan did not affect serum albumin and triglycerides. Total cholesterol was increased with supplementation of threonine, tryptophan and interaction between them. Chicks fed 100% dietary threonine had the significantly better results in terms of the relative weights of carcass,

edible parts and bursa compared to the chicks fed other dietary threonine levels, although tryptophan amino acid had not any significant effect on the above-mentioned traits. GIBLETS, liver, and heart weights percentage increase with increasing tryptophan level in the broiler diets. The relative weight of gizzard reduced with increasing level of both amino acids in the diets.

In this study, it concluded that supplementation of threonine and tryptophan improves productive performance and health status of broiler chicks without imposing any toxicity as all blood components were in normal range.

Keywords: Broilers, Performance, Threonine, Tryptophan, Blood, Carcass

INTRODUCTION

High ambient temperature constitutes a significant hindrance for poultry production in the tropical world. Thermal stress exerts its deleterious effects on feed intake and body weight gain (Tabiri et al 2002). Protein is consists of a group of amino acids that play an important role in the biological processes such as intervention in the composition of antibodies that are essential in the immune system and regulators of metabolism pathways within organisms (Wu, 2009). In recent studies, using synthesized amino acids to meet the requirements of broiler chicks to enhance productive performance is more adapted. Tryptophan and threonine are the most critical amino acids for broiler chicks after methionine and lysine to maintain the balance of the diet and meet the requirements of the broilers. Threonine (Thr) is vital for protein synthesis and maintenance across the bird body moreover it contains

about 11.7% nitrogen (Kidd and Kerr, 1996). Age of birds, crude protein % and diet ingredients are the most essential factors that affecting threonine requirements (Barkley and Wallis, 2001). The recommended levels of NRC (1994) for total threonine were 0.80% in the starter phase, 0.74% in the grower phase, and 0.68% in the finisher phase. Lately, Najafi et al (2017) study the effects of feeding different levels of threonine on growth performance in broilers during starter phase (0.89, 0.93 and 0.97%) with 0.65% as a control diet, they found that the broilers fed 0.97% of threonine showed feed intake higher by 5.1%, body weight gain higher by 6.4% and FCR better by 1.4% than control birds. Carlstedt et al (1993) and Corzo et al (2007) reported that threonine is an important fraction of mucus in the GIT, where the protein of mucus glycoproteins is about 40% threonine along with threonine plays an important role in the regulation of fat metabolism, promoting the function of the immune response system and bone formation (Qaisrani et al 2018). Threonine is a precursor of glycine and serine (Lemme, 2003). Elevating the concentration of dietary threonine might enhance the growth of immune organs, motivate antibody synthesis, and reduce the immune stress caused by *E. coli* challenge or (ND) virus (Azzam et al 2012; Trevisi et al 2015).

Tryptophan (Trp) is an important component for protein formation as well as a precursor for important hormones such as serotonin and melatonin that plays an essential role in sustaining normal physiological processes, such as, tissue protein synthesis, growth performance, feed efficiency and immune response in broiler chickens (Bai et al 2017). Also, Trp is promoting the production of niacin, which improves FCR and increase growth performance (Richard et al 2009; Hoseini et al 2019; Apolla et al 2017). Serotonin is a neurotransmitter that ameliorates the climatic adaptability and allays oxidative stress (Martin et al 2000). The deficiency of Trp causes a reduction in body weight gain, decreased feed intake and deteriorated feed conversion ratio (FCR) as well as compromised antibody status (Mozhdeh et al 2010). On the other hand, Gogary and Azzam (2014) reported that increasing dietary levels of L-Trp does not affect on BW, BWG and FCR. Conversely, feed intake decreased significantly. The present study was designed to investigate the effects of different dietary levels of tryptophan and threonine on growth performance, some serum components and carcass traits of broiler chicks under Egyptian summer conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The current study was carried out at the Poultry Nutrition Experimental Farm, Poultry Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, Shoubra El-kheima, Egypt. A total number of 360 Ross 308, one-day-old broiler chicks were randomly allocated into nine treatments with 4 replicates (10 birds each). Dietary treatments consisted of three levels of tryptophan (100, 150 and 200% of the dietary requirements) with three levels of threonine (100, 150 and 200% of the dietary requirements) to obtain nine treatments in factorial arrangement design. Periodical diets were formulated to ensure enough supply of nutrients suggested by the guidebook of Ross 308 broilers to be isocaloric and isonitrogenous and were offered in mash form (Table 1 and 2). The chicks reared in a temperature range from 25 to 36°C during the experimental period. All birds were vaccinated by drinking-water-based vaccination against Newcastle disease by Hitchner B1 at the age of 7 days and Lasota twice at 18 and 28 days, also vaccinated against Gumboro at 14 days. Live body weight (LBW) of the chicks was recorded weekly in grams; the average body weight gain (ABWG) was individually calculated. Average feed consumption (AFC) was recorded weekly and feed conversion ratio (FCR, g feed /g gain) was calculated. Performance index (live body weight (kg)/ feed conversion ratio x 100) was calculated according to North (1981). At five weeks of age, eight chicks from each experimental treatment group were randomly chosen, weighed and slaughtered by cutting the jugular vein, then scalded and defeathered. Carcasses were manually eviscerated and weighed. The liver, heart, gizzard, intestine and abdominal fat were weighed and calculated as a percentage of live weight. Blood samples were collected at slaughtering in heparinized glass tubes (8 samples per each treatment group). Blood plasma was separated by centrifugation at 3000 rpm for 15 minutes. The collected plasma was stored at -20°C until assay. The biochemical analyses of total protein, albumin, cholesterol, and triglycerides were performed at poultry department laboratories, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University by using commercial kits. The globulin values were obtained by subtracting the values of albumin from the corresponding values of total proteins. A: G ratio was calculated by dividing the value of albumin on the value of globulin. The values were analyzed statistically using a two-way analysis of variance method according to SAS (1998). Duncan's new Multiple Range procedure was followed

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to separate means (Duncan, 1955). The model applied was: $Y_{ijk} = \mu + T_i + P_j + (T \cdot P)_{ij} + E_{ijk}$ Where: Y_{ijk} = observation of the parameter measured, μ = overall mean, the T_i = effect of threonine supplementation,

P_j = effect of tryptophan supplementation, $(T \cdot P)_{ij}$ = the interaction between dietary threonine and tryptophan effect., E_{ijk} = random error effect.

Table 1. Feed ingredients and calculated chemical composition of experimental diets during starter phase

Ingredients	100T/ 100P	100T/ 150P	100T/ 200P	150T/ 100P	150T/ 150P	150T/ 200P	200T/ 100P	200T/ 150P	200T/ 200P
Yellow Corn	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38
Soybean meal 48%	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22
Corn Gluten 60%	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70
Vegetable Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ca Carbonate	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Di Ca Phosphate	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Sand	2.40	2.28	2.17	1.92	1.80	1.69	1.44	1.32	1.21
HCl- Lysine	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
DL-Methionine	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Salt (NaCl)	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Tryptophan	0.00	0.12	0.23	0.00	0.12	0.23	0.00	0.12	0.23
Threonine	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.02	1.02	1.02
Choline	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Premix#	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Calculated chemical composition									
Crude protein (CP %)	22.98	22.98	22.98	22.97	22.97	22.97	23.00	23.00	23.00
ME (Kcal/kg)	3007	3007	3007	3007	3007	3007	3020	3020	3020
Calcium (%)	0.954	0.954	0.954	0.954	0.954	0.954	0.962	0.962	0.962
A. phosphorous%	0.483	0.483	0.483	0.483	0.483	0.483	0.482	0.482	0.482
DL-Methionine	0.687	0.687	0.687	0.687	0.687	0.687	0.653	0.653	0.653
METH+CYS	1.079	1.079	1.079	1.079	1.079	1.079	1.047	1.047	1.047
Lysine	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.442	1.442	1.442
Threonine	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.455	1.455	1.455	1.93	1.93	1.93
Tryptophan	0.23	0.35	0.46	0.23	0.35	0.46	0.23	0.35	0.46

Each 3 Kg of the premix contain: Vitamins: A: 15000000 IU; Vit. D3 2000000 IU; E: 50 g; K₃: 3000 mg; B₁:3000 mg; B₂: 8000 mg; B₆:4000 mg; B₁₂: 20 mg; Biotin: 200 mg; Choline chloride: 700 mg; Pantothenic acid: 200000 mg; Nicotinic acid: 60000 mg; Folic acid: 1500 mg; Minerals: Mn: 80 g; Zn: 80 g; Fe: 60 g; Cu: 10 g; I: 1 g; and Se: 0.2 g, and CaCo₃ as a carrier up to 3 Kg. 100, 150, 200 T = Threonine supplementation, 100, 150, 200 P = Tryptophan supplementation

Table 2. Feed ingredients and chemical composition of experimental diets during grower phase

Ingredient	100T/ 100P	100T/ 150P	100T/ 200P	150T/ 100P	150T/ 150P	150T/ 200P	200T/ 100P	200T/ 150P	200T/ 200P
Yellow Corn	62.90	62.90	62.90	63.36	63.47	63.57	63.81	63.92	64.02
Soy 48%	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Corn Gluten 60%	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Vegetable Oil	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Ca Carbonate	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Di Ca Phosphate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Sand	2.07	1.98	1.88	1.63	1.52	1.42	1.18	1.07	0.97
HCl- Lysine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
DL-Methionine	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Salt (NaCl)	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Tryptophan	0.00	0.11	0.21	0.00	0.11	0.21	0.00	0.11	0.21
Threonine	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.91	0.91	0.91
Choline	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Premix	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Calculated chemical composition									
Crude protein (CP%)	21.55	21.55	21.55	21.53	21.53	21.53	21.56	21.56	21.56
ME (Kcal/kg)	3101	3101	3101	3094	3094	3094	3108	3108	3108
Calcium (%)	0.877	0.877	0.877	0.877	0.877	0.877	0.876	0.876	0.876
A. phosphorous%	0.431	0.431	0.431	0.431	0.431	0.431	0.432	0.432	0.432
DL-Methionine	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.628	0.628	0.628
METH+CYS	0.998	0.998	0.998	1.079	1.079	1.079	0.999	0.999	0.999
Lysine	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.312	1.312	1.312	1.306	1.306	1.306
Threonine	0.886	0.886	0.886	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.767	1.767	1.767
Tryptophan	0.214	0.32	0.42	0.214	0.32	0.42	0.214	0.32	0.42

Each 3 Kg of the vitamins and minerals premix contain: Vitamins: A: 15000000 IU; Vit. D3 2000000 IU; E: 50 g; K₃: 3000 mg; B₁:3000 mg; B₂: 8000 mg; B₆:4000 mg; B₁₂: 20 mg; Biotin: 200 mg; Choline chloride: 700 mg; Pantothenic acid: 200000 mg; Nicotinic acid: 60000 mg; Folic acid: 1500 mg; Minerals: Mn: 80 g; Zn: 80 g; Fe: 60 g; Cu: 10 g; I: 1 g; and Se: 0.2 g, and CaCO₃ as a carrier up to 3 Kg.

100, 150, 200 T = Threonine supplementation, 100, 150, 200 P = Tryptophan supplementation

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Productive performance

Results indicated that threonine supplementation insignificantly improved LBW, ABWG, performance index and FCR in broilers fed diets supplemented with 200% threonine with different levels of tryptophan compared to other treatments (**Table 3**). **Moghaddam et al (2011)** reported that the addition of threonine in diets can improve performance for Ross (308) broilers, which is in harmony with our results. However, the results are in disagreement with **Rama Rao et al (2011)** who found that there was any difference in broiler performance fed diets supplemented with threonine. Many factors that may explain the different results obtained within re-

searchers, such as the protein content of experimental diets, digestibility of amino acids, or environmental temperature (**Zaghari et al 2011 and Shan et al 2003**). The improved FCR was significantly associated with an increase in LBW in chicks fed with diet containing 200% of threonine, regardless of the concentration of tryptophan in the diet.

The results showed that broiler performance and feed intake were not affected by tryptophan content in the diet; these results are compatible with for a report by **Hsia et al (2005)**. On the other hand, these results were in disagreement with those obtained by (**Rosa et al 2001; Fatufe et al 2005 and Campos et al 2010**). These authors reported that there was an improvement in broiler final body weight, which fed diets supplemented with high levels of tryptophan compared with the control group.

Nevertheless, our observations in this study disagree with those reported by **Waldroup et al (2005)**, who found that a balanced mixture of several amino acids may be more valuable compared with inclusion a single essential amino acid in the diet, the results may differ if dietary CP was reduced, the inclusion of the single amino acids might play an important role to support optimal growth performance. Tryptophan is the precursor for synthesis serotonin,

which is a neurotransmitter that plays an important role in the regulation of increasing appetite and therefore feed intake (**Harms and Russels 2000; Xi et al 2009**). Birds fed tryptophan deficient diets exhibited a declined level of serotonin in the body which is directly associated with the reduced availability of tryptophan for serotonin biosynthesis thus resulting in appetite depression and decreased feed intake **Emadi et al (2010)**.

Table 3. Effect of feeding different levels of Threonine and Tryptophan on productive performance of broiler chicks

Items	Threonine levels(T)	Tryptophan Levels (P)			Overall	SEM	Prob		
		100	150	200			T	P	T*P
LBW	100	1536.63	1547.33	1546.54	1543.50	108.9	NS	NS	NS
	150	1568.46	1533.83	1561.17	1554.49				
	200	1575.00	1593.46	1575.75	1581.40				
	Overall	1560.03	1558.21	1561.15					
ABWG	100	1501.06	1511.53	1510.48	1507.69	108.8	NS	NS	NS
	150	1533.39	1498.07	1525.00	1518.82				
	200	1540.17	1556.76	1539.82	1545.58				
	Overall	1524.87	1522.12	1525.10					
AFC	100	2526.3	2478.4	2438.5	2481.0	78.5	NS	NS	NS
	150	2642.5	2466.8	2446.9	2518.7				
	200	2495.9	2537.5	2471.4	2501.6				
	Overall	2554.9	2494.2	2452.2					
FCR	100	1.68	1.64	1.62	1.65	0.14	NS	NS	NS
	150	1.72	1.65	1.61	1.66				
	200	1.62	1.63	1.61	1.62				
	Overall	1.68	1.64	1.61					
Performance index	100	91.47	94.349	95.47	93.76	7.12	NS	NS	NS
	150	91.19	92.959	96.97	93.71				
	200	97.22	97.758	97.87	97.62				
	Overall	93.29	95.022	96.77					

Means within the same row or column with different superscripts are significantly different. NS = Non-Significant SEM: Standard error of means.

Blood Components

Results of blood parameters presented in **Table (4)**. Both tryptophan and threonine supplementation of experimental diets significantly differed, the concentration of total protein (TP), globulin (GOL) and A/G ratio, while the interaction between them no effects on serum concentration of total protein. Supplementation of tryptophan, threonine, and interaction effects of them did not affect had no effect on albumin. Total cholesterol increased significantly with the different levels of dietary threonine, tryptophan and interaction between them. Threonine sup-

plementation affected the blood serum concentrations of total cholesterol, whereas no effect on the concentrations of triglyceride. Tryptophan supplementation had no impact on the blood serum concentrations of total cholesterol and triglyceride.

These results are in harmony with those of **Min et al (2017) and Corzo et al (2005)**, who found that tryptophan or threonine levels were affected in total protein and globulin levels. The effect on serum total protein is related to the increase of globulin and the enhancement of immune system function on chickens (**Bovera et al 2016**). The increase in protein and globulin due to the supplementation amino

acids was reported to protect poultry against ammonia intoxication and oxidative stress (Tsiagbe et al 1987; Basiouni et al 2006; Bautista-Ortega et al 2013). However, serum triglyceride was not affected by tryptophan or threonine level, while serum cholesterol was significantly affected when threonine was supplemented. On the other hand, Attia et al (2001) reported that the supplementation of amino acids causes a reduction in serum total protein and

an increase in serum triglycerides and cholesterol. Badinga et al (2003) and Aletor et al (2003) reported that amino acids play an important role in the metabolism of fat and cholesterol in poultry. Also, Mozhdeh et al (2010) reported that tryptophan supplementation significantly increased the concentration of total protein, albumin and uric acid at 27 and 49 days.

Table 4. Effect of feeding different levels of Threonine and Tryptophan on some blood parameters of broiler chicks

Items	Threonine levels(T)	Tryptophan Levels (P)			Overall	SEM	Prob		
		100	150	200			T	P	T*P
Total protein g / dL	100	5.91	6.92	6.54	6.46^a	0.32	**	*	NS
	150	6.27	5.91	5.84	6.01^b				
	200	5.79	6.17	5.93	5.96^b				
	Overall	5.99	6.33	6.10					
Albumin g / dL	100	4.19	3.38	4.02	3.86	0.66	NS	NS	NS
	150	4.09	3.89	3.92	3.96				
	200	4.14	3.96	4.03	4.04				
	Overall	4.14	3.74	3.99					
Globulin g / dl	100	1.71	3.54	2.52	2.59^a	0.58	**	*	NS
	150	2.18	2.01	1.92	2.04^b				
	200	1.65	2.21	1.89	1.91^b				
	Overall	1.85^b	2.59^a	2.11^b					
A/G ratio	100	2.45	0.95	1.60	1.49^b	0.09	**	*	NS
	150	1.88	1.94	2.04	1.94^a				
	200	2.51	1.79	2.13	2.12^a				
	Overall	2.24^a	1.44^b	1.89^b					
Cholesterol mg/dl	100	155.32	151.16	150.13	152.20^b	8.27	**	NS	*
	150	158.44	164.15	174.54	165.71^a				
	200	158.44	158.44	157.40	158.09^b				
	Overall	157.40	157.92	160.69					
Triglycerides mg/dl	100	184.47	188.06	184.47	185.67	27.82	NS	NS	NS
	150	183.88	183.8	181.49	183.08				
	200	180.29	182.6	147.46	170.15				
	Overall	182.89	184.88	171.14					

Means within the same row or column with different superscripts are significantly different. NS = Non-Significant, SEM: Standard error of means.

Carcass Characteristics

Table (5) shown significantly differed in relative weights of carcass and edible parts related to the threonine amino acid effect. These percentages reduced significantly with increasing threonine level in the broiler diets, but tryptophan amino acid had not any significant effect on the above mentioned traits. This result may be explained by the fact that threonine caused an imbalance in amino acids that use

in protein structure; also, the interaction between types and levels was not affected, this result agrees with Lisnahan and Nahak (2019). Percentages of giblets differed significantly related to tryptophan amino acids effect, where giblets weight percentage increases with increasing tryptophan, so the interaction between types and levels was affected. This result may be because the increase in amino acid caused an increasing in the muscular structure of gizzard and heart, but types of amino acids and

Table 5. Effect of feeding different levels of Threonine and Tryptophan on carcass characteristics of broiler chicks

Traits	Threonine levels(T)	Tryptophan Levels (P)			Overall	SEM	Prob		
		100	150	200			T	P	T*P
Carcass %	100	71.60	71.19	71.34	71.37^a	4.15	**	NS	NS
	150	70.38	71.52	69.32	70.40^b				
	200	69.95	69.77	70.29	70.01^b				
	Overall	70.64	70.83	70.32					
Giblets %	100	4.09	3.91	4.52	4.17	0.10	NS	*	*
	150	3.99	4.17	4.26	4.14				
	200	4.08	4.01	3.96	4.02				
	Overall	4.05^b	4.03^b	4.25^a					
Edible parts %	100	75.69	75.10	75.86	75.55^a	0.51	**	NS	NS
	150	74.37	75.70	73.58	74.55^b				
	200	74.04	73.78	74.26	74.03^b				
	Overall	74.70	74.86	74.57					
Liver %	100	2.03	1.96	2.30	2.10	0.07	NS	*	NS
	150	2.04	2.29	2.39	2.24				
	200	2.15	2.19	2.15	2.17				
	Overall	2.08^b	2.15^b	2.28^a					
Gizzard %	100	1.49	1.38	1.49	1.45^a	0.05	**	**	NS
	150	1.44	1.33	1.28	1.35^b				
	200	1.40	1.29	1.21	1.30^b				
	Overall	1.44^a	1.33^b	1.33^b					
Heart %	100	0.44	0.39	0.52	0.45	0.02	NS	**	NS
	150	0.44	0.44	0.49	0.46				
	200	0.42	0.44	0.47	0.44				
	Overall	0.43^b	0.42^b	0.49^a					
Spleen %	100	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.16^a	0.01	**	**	NS
	150	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.08^b				
	200	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.09^b				
	Overall	0.09^b	0.11^{ab}	0.13^a					
Bursa %	100	0.14	0.15	0.22	0.17^a	0.01	**	NS	**
	150	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09^b				
	200	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.10^b				
	Overall	0.12	0.11	0.14					

Means within the same row or column with different superscripts are significantly different. NS = Non-Significant SEM: Standard error of means.

threonine amino acid had not any significant effect on the percentage of giblets. Liver weight percentage differed significantly related to tryptophan amino acids effect, where it increased with increasing tryptophan levels in broiler diets, but threonine amino acid and the interaction between types and levels were not affected on the percentage of liver. The percentage of gizzard affected significantly related to both types of amino acids, where gizzard percentage reduced with increasing of both types of amino acids, but the interaction between types and levels was not affected. Percentage of heart differed

significantly related to tryptophan amino acids effect, where this percentage increased with increasing tryptophan, but threonine levels and the interaction between types and levels were not affected. Spleen percentage decreased significantly with increasing threonine amino acid, but adding tryptophan in the diets significantly increased this percentage, but the interaction between types and levels was not affected. Bursa percentage was affected significantly by threonine level in diets where chicks fed 100% recorded highest bursa percentage

(0.17%), so the interaction between types and levels was affected, but chicks fed diets with tryptophan had not affected. **David and Subalini (2015)** whose found that feeding Tryptophan at the level of extra dietary 0.2%, significantly increased dressing %, liver %, spleen %, breast %, thigh %, shoulder % and left filet %, while abdominal fat was significantly reduced with feeding Tryptophan. The improvement in carcass traits may be due to an increased amount of essential amino acids (Thr) in the diet (**Estalkhzir et al 2013**). **Al-Hayani (2017)** concluded that there was an increase in carcass weight by 3.7% and breast weight by 2.3% due to threonine supplementation, whereas there was a decrease in thigh weight by 1.1%. The improvement in carcass weight and quality may be related to the role of threonine on digestive enzymes function and intestinal mucosa development (**Qaisrani et al 2018**).

Conclusion: Results of the present study suggested that supplementation of threonine and tryptophan improve productive performance and carcass traits of broiler chicks without any adverse effects were found on blood components.

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تأثير إضافة الثريونين والتريبتوفان في العلائق على الصفات الإنتاجية لكتاكيت اللحم تحت ظروف الصيف المصري

[47]

عمرو عادل هلال^{1*} - فتحي عبد العظيم¹ - هاني على ثابت¹ - أحمد محمد الباز²

1- قسم إنتاج الدواجن - كلية الزراعة - جامعة عين شمس - ص.ب. 68 - حدائق شبرا 11241 - القاهرة - مصر

2- قسم تغذية دواجن - مركز بحوث الصحراء - المطرية - القاهرة - مصر

*Corresponding author: amradel2200@yahoo.com

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الموجز

عليقة تحتوي على 200% من الثريونين لديها تحسن في وزن الجسم الحي وزيادة وزن الجسم ومعدل التحويل الغذائي مع أي من مستويات التريبتوفان في علائق كتاكيت اللحم. زاد دليل الأداء بإضافة الثريونين والتريبتوفان في علائق بداري التسمين. تأثر تركيزات البروتين الكلي والجلوبيولين في سيرم الدم بإضافة الثريونين والتريبتوفان. ثريونين الغذائي، لم يكن للتريبتوفان أي تأثير على الألبومين والدهون الثلاثية. زاد تركيز الكوليسترول الكلي مع إضافة ثريونين، التريبتوفان. سجلت الطيور التي تم تغذيتها بنسبة 100% من الثريونين نتائج أفضل بشكل ملحوظ من حيث الأوزان النسبية لوزن الذبيحة والأجزاء الصالحة للأكل مقارنة بالطيور التي غذيت بمستويات أخرى من الثريونين. ولكن لم يكن للحمض الأميني التريبتوفان أي تأثير كبير على الصفات المذكورة أعلاه. زادت النسبة المئوية لأوزان الحوائج والكبد والقلب مع زيادة مستوى التريبتوفان في علائق بداري التسمين. إنخفض الوزن النسبي للقانصة مع زيادة مستوى كل من الأحماض الأمينية في العلائق. خلصت هذه الدراسة إلى أن إضافة الثريونين والتريبتوفان في علائق كتاكيت اللحم حسن الأداء الإنتاجي والحالة الصحية لدجاج التسمين دون أي سمية لأن جميع مكونات الدم التي تم قياسها كانت في المعدل الطبيعي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصفات، الأداء، الثريونين، التريبتوفان، الدم، الذبيحة

أجريت الدراسة الحالية لدراسة تأثير التغذية على المستويات المختلفة للثريونين والتريبتوفان على أداء النمو وبعض مقاييس الدم وصفات الذبيحة لكتاكيت اللحم. استخدم ثلاثمائة وستون كتكوت روس 308، تم توزيع كتاكيت عمر يوم واحد بشكل عشوائي إلى تسع معاملات مع 4 مكررات (10 كتاكيت لكل منها). تم استخدام ثلاثة مستويات من ثريونين والتريبتوفان (100 أو 150 أو 200%)، على الترتيب وفقاً للاحتياجات الغذائية لكتالوج كتاكيت روس 308 في تحليل تباين عاملي للحصول على تسع معاملات تجريبية. تم تغذية الكتاكيت على عليقة بادئ (من 1 إلى 21 يوماً) وعليقة نامي (من 22 إلى 35 يوماً). تم تسجيل صفات أداء النمو بما في ذلك وزن الجسم الحي (LBW)، وزيادة وزن الجسم (BWG)، واستهلاك العلف (FC) ومعدل التحويل الغذائي (FCR) في نهاية كل أسبوع. تم توفير الأعلاف والمياه طوال التجربة. تم تربية الكتاكيت في بطاريات سلكية مرتفعة وتعرضت لمدة 24 ساعة من الضوء المستمر. تم رعاية جميع الكتاكيت تحت نفس الظروف الصحية والبيئية. تم تحصين الكتاكيت ضد مرض نيوكاسل عند عمر 7 و 21 و 28 يوماً ومرض الجمبورو (14 يوماً من العمر). تم تحليل مكونات البروتين الكلي والألبومين والكوليسترول والدهون الثلاثية باستخدام كيت تجارية (Kits). أوضحت النتائج أن الكتاكيت التي غذيت على