Impacts of low protein formulation on mucosal health and growth of pigs

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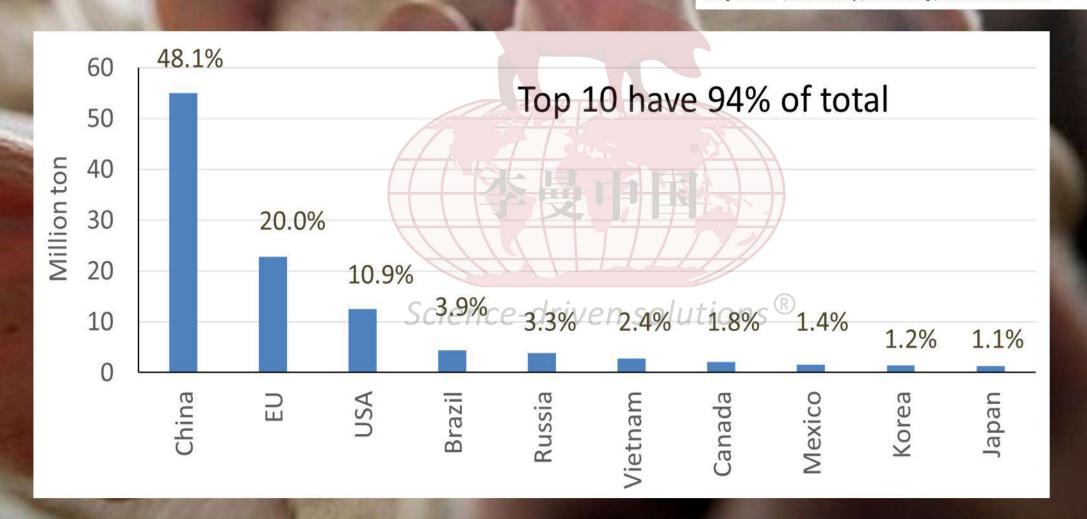
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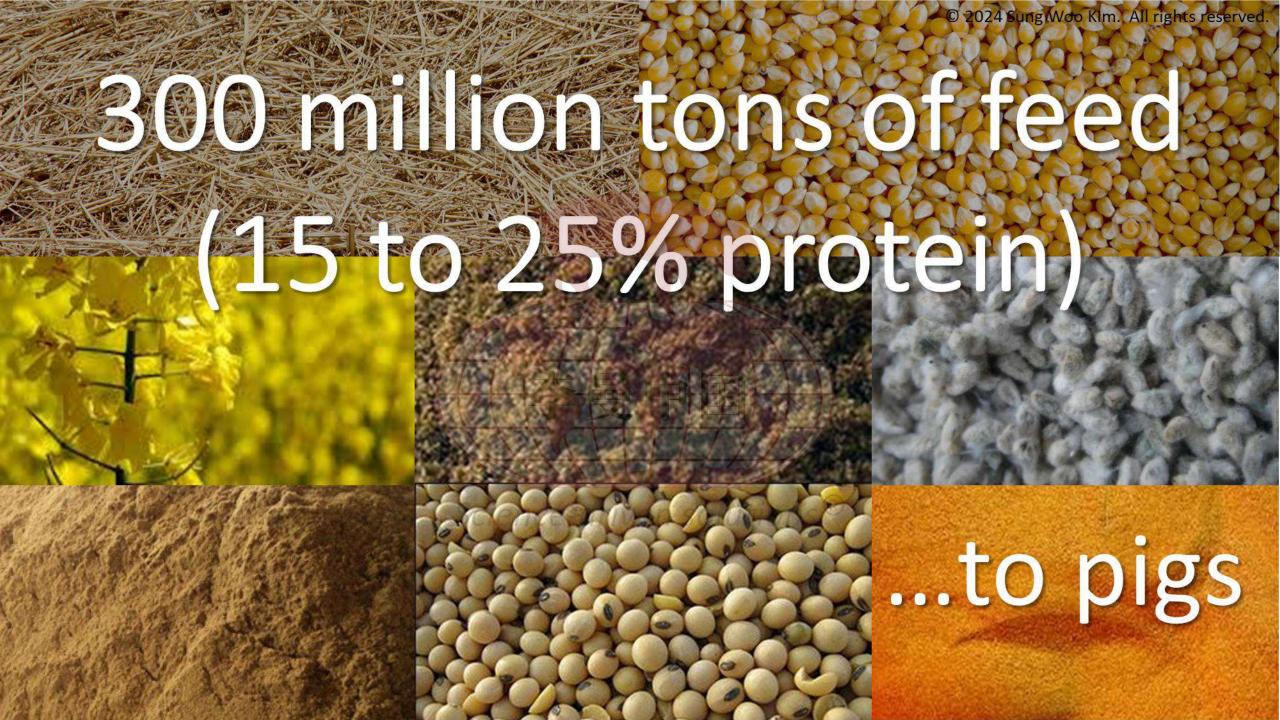


Top 10 countries: pork production

Invited Review –
 Current status of global pig production:
 an overview and research trends

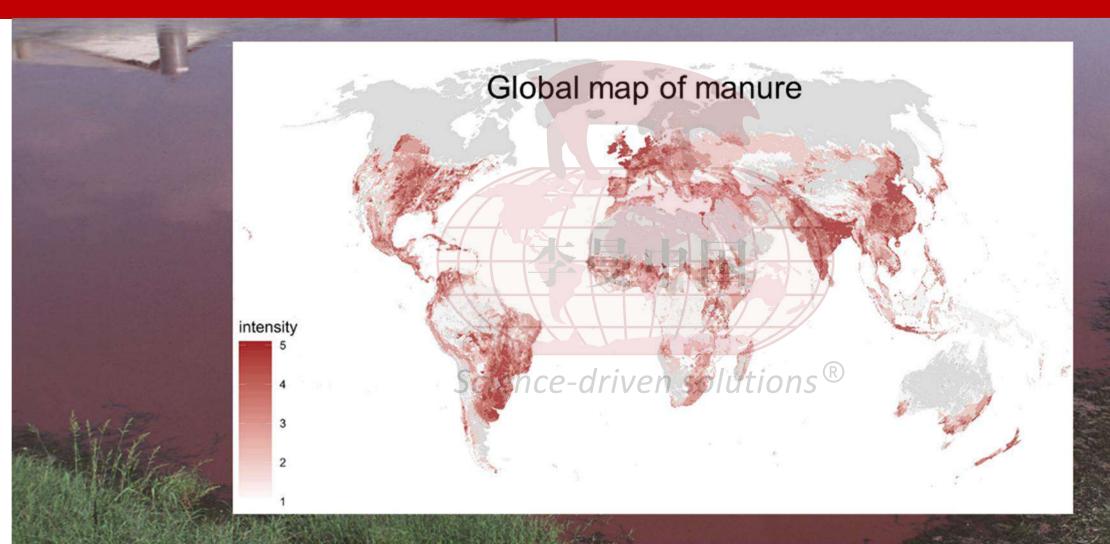
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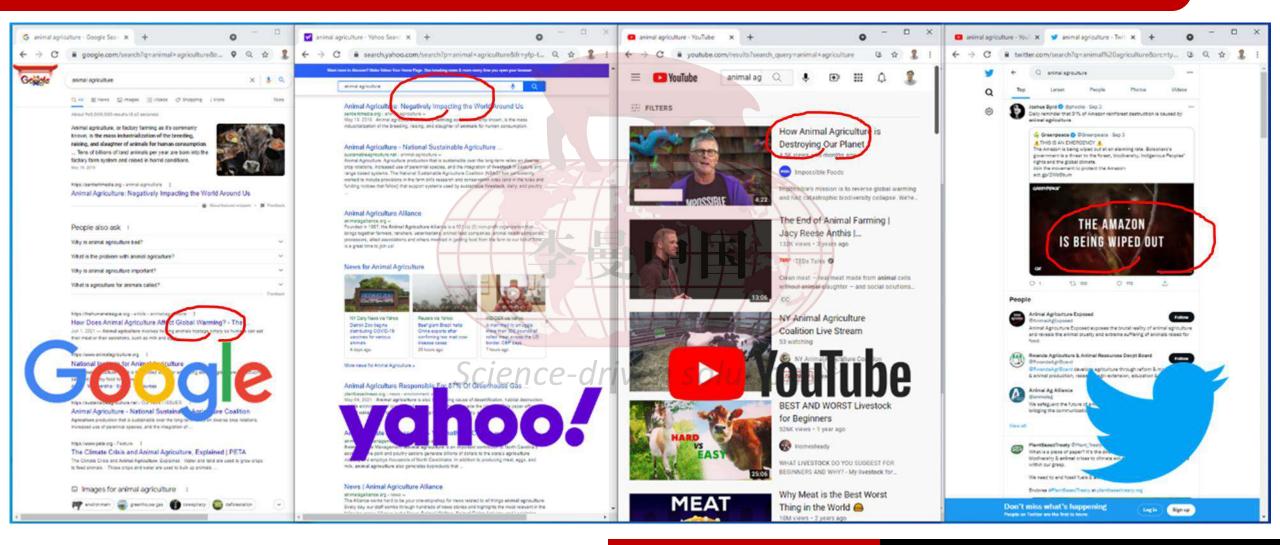




Consolidated animal agriculture: 'manure map'

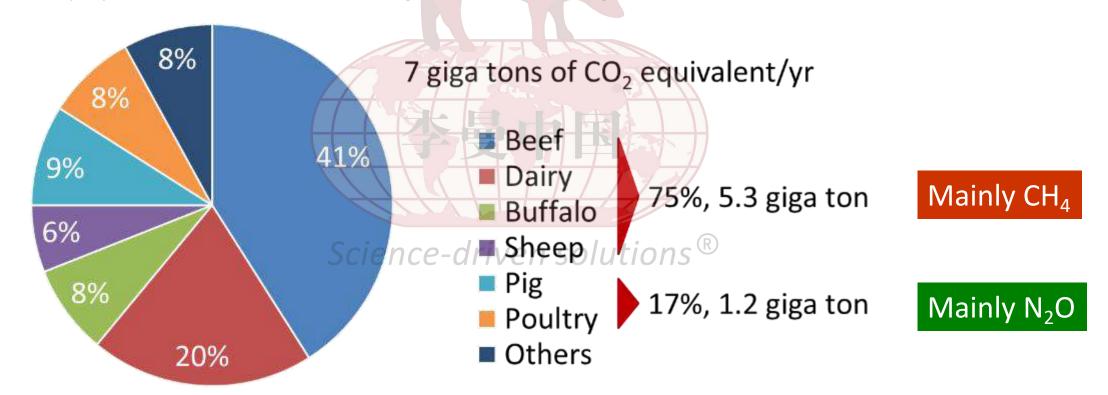


Society perspective of animal agriculture



Greenhouse gas emission and animal agriculture

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from global animal agriculture
 - By species (% of GHG from global animal agriculture)

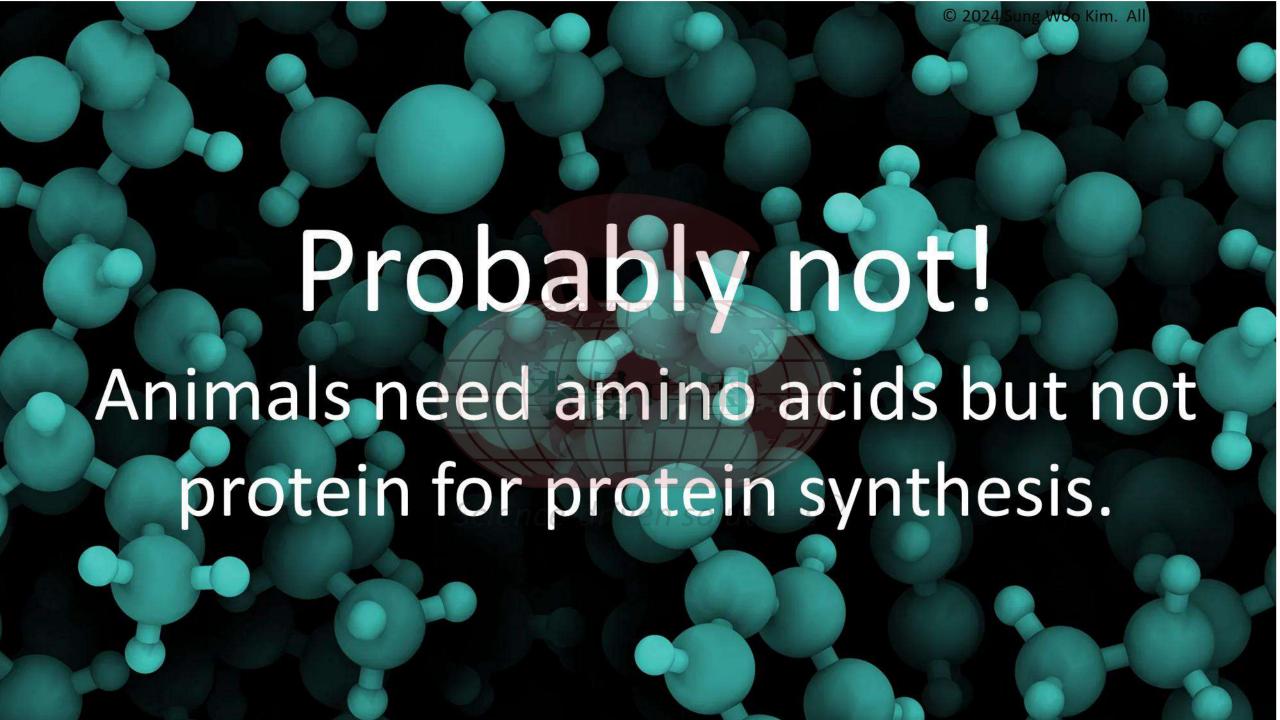


Nitrogen excretion from pig production

- 1% reduction of CP in swine and poultry feeds
 - Reduce NH₃ loss by 10% (Blair et al., 1995; Sutton et al., 1997)
 - Reduce N excretion by 8% (Ferguson et al., 1998)
- Use of feedstuffs with high protein digestibility
 - Reduce N excretion by 10-20% (Applegate, 2008)

2% CP in pig feeds = 1.8 million tons of N excretion





Protein vs. amino acid requirement

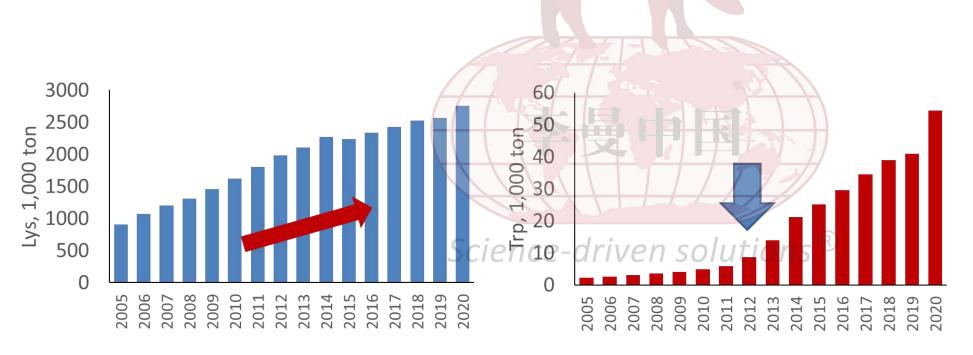
- Animals require amino acids but not nitrogen or crude protein.
- High protein is not necessary if amino acids meet the requirement.
 - There is no 'protein requirement' but 'amino acid requirement' for the growth, health, and body maintenance.
- Amino acid profiles and contents are key for feed quality.

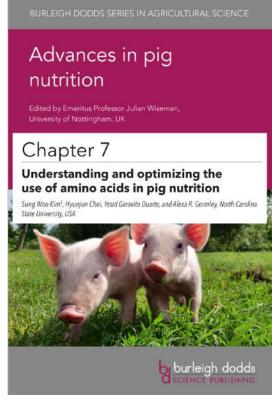
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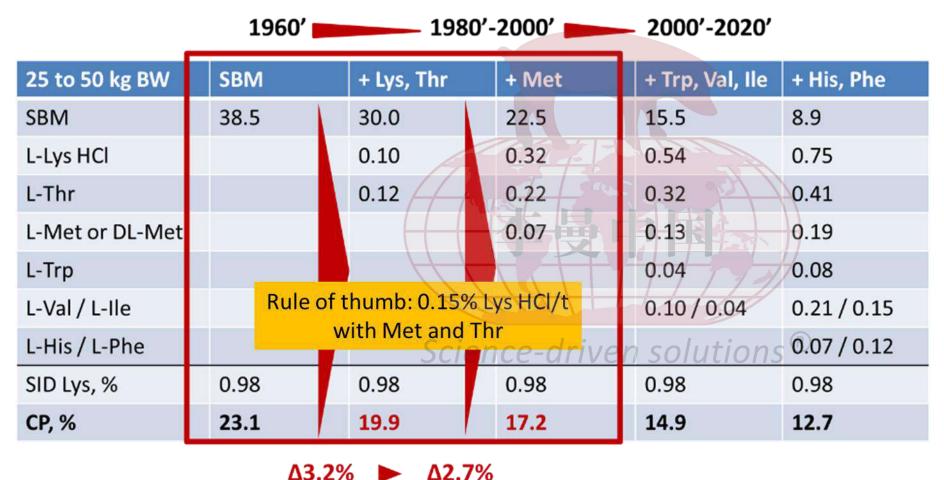
Low protein formulation: global trends

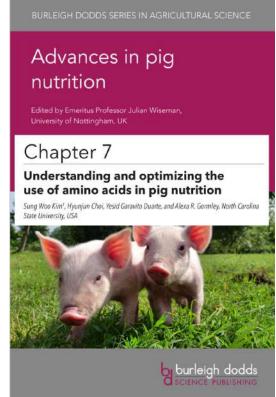
- Global use of supplemental AA has been increased dramatically.
 - Trends of low protein formulation (cost, gut health, and environment)





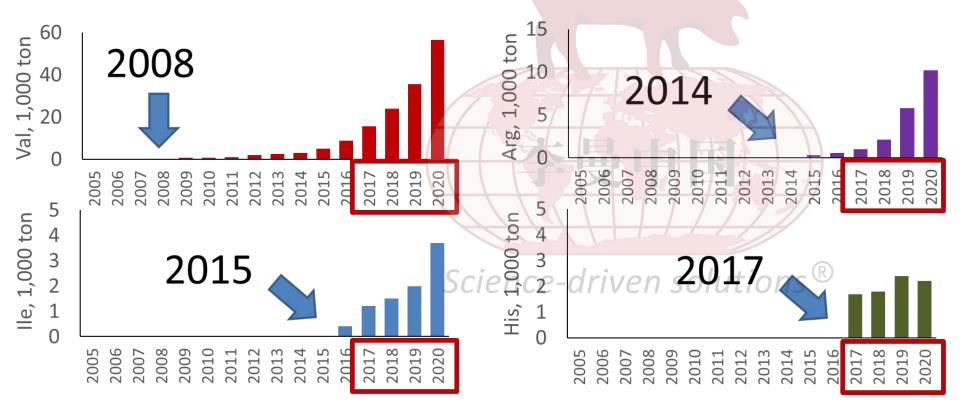
Low protein formulation: global trends

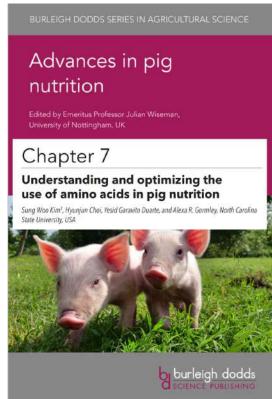




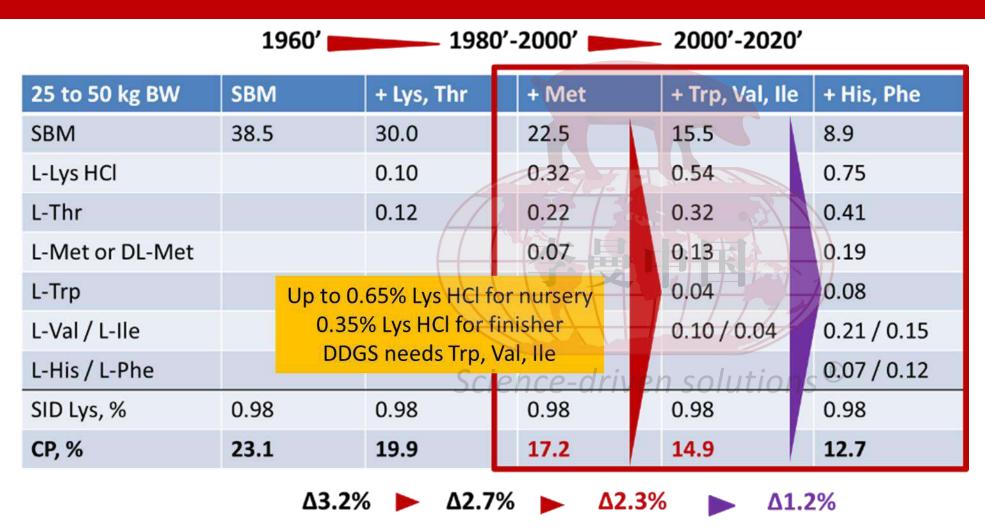
Low protein formulation: recent trends

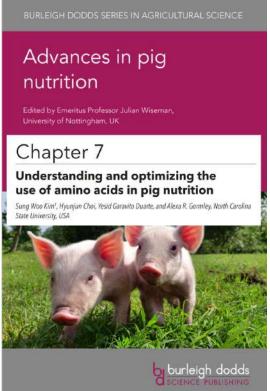
Major trend of low protein formulation since 2017 (w/ Val, Arg, Ile, His)





Low protein formulation: recent trends and future





Low protein formulation: supplemental AA

US Scenario

Lys Up to 0.65%

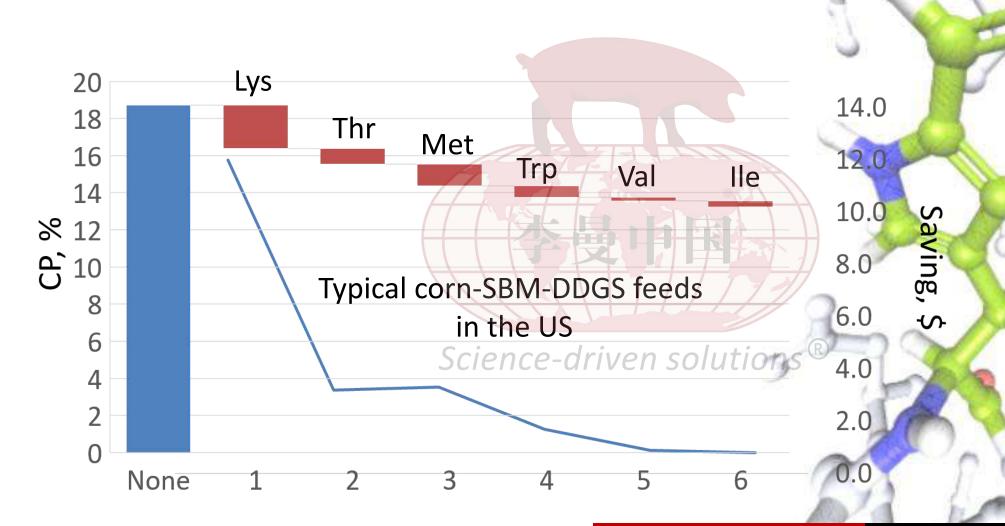
More usage with DDGS

Significant savings (\$10-15/t)

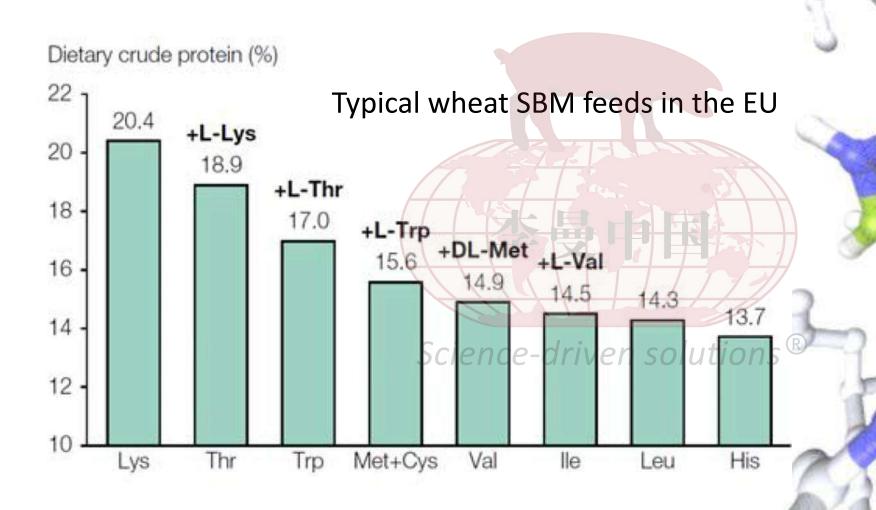
1-3/% CP reduction Met Thr With Lys With Lys and Thr and Met 2nd limiting Less usage AA in US with DDGS diet Savings Savings (\$1-2/t) (\$2-5/t) 0.5-1/% CP 0.5-1% CP reduction reduction

Trp With Lys, Met, Thr Usage depends on feedstuffs Savings (\$0-5/t)1.5% CP reduction

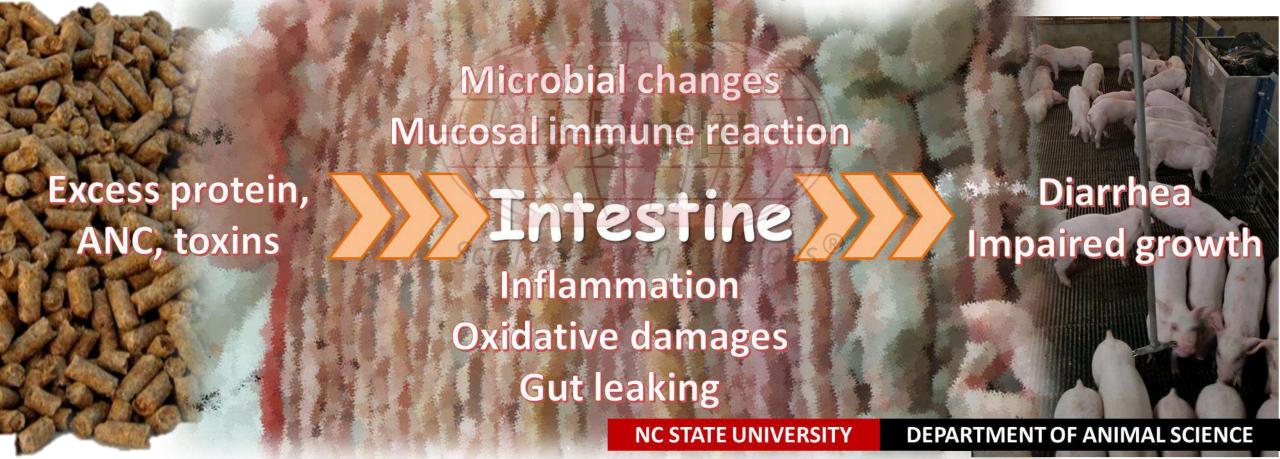
Low protein formulation: supplemental AA



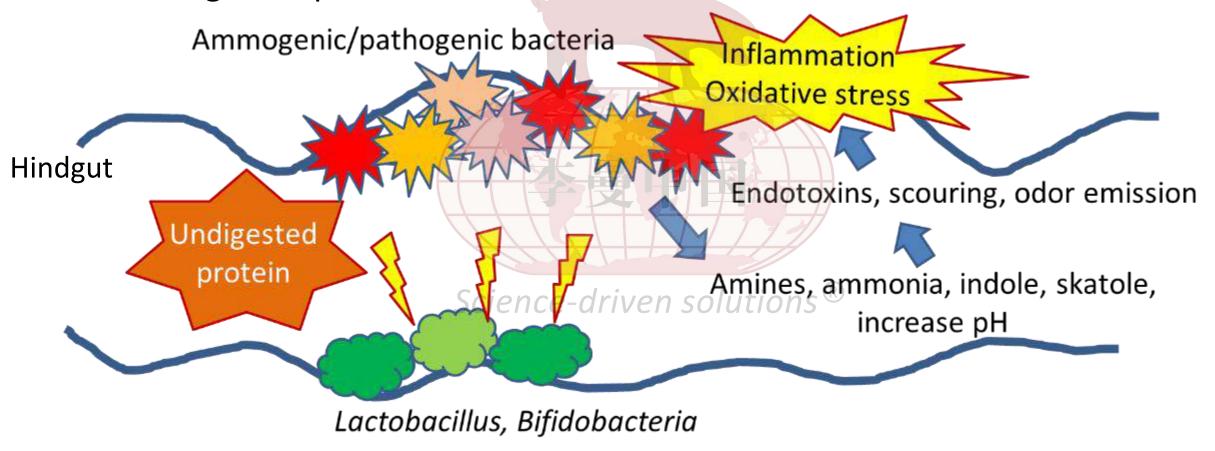
Low protein formulation: supplemental AA



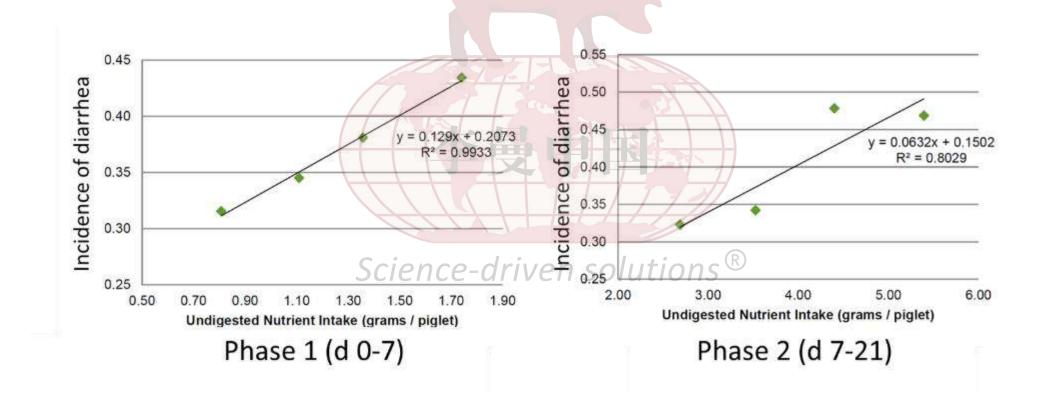
- Excess dietary protein increases undigested protein in the intestine.
 - Provides risks of increasing ammonia producing bacteria (Proteobacteria)



Undigested protein causes microbial imbalance



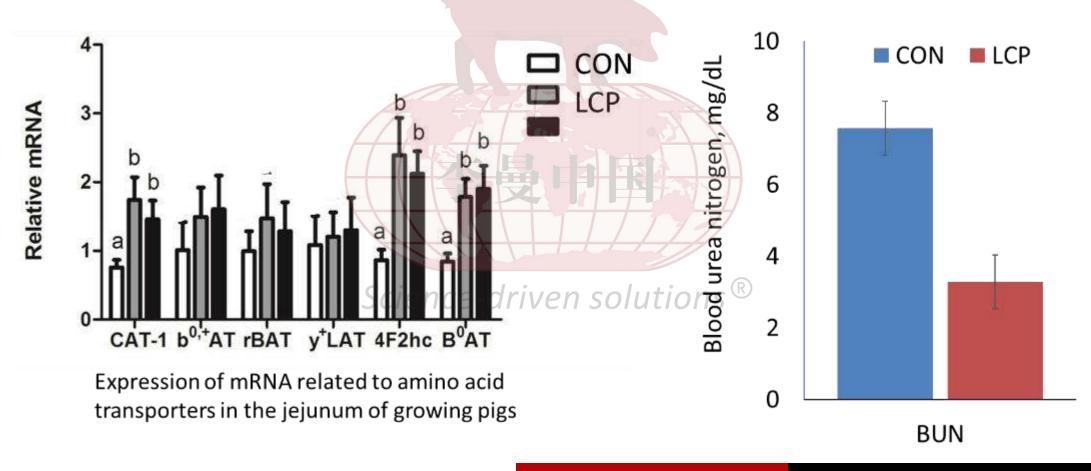
Undigested protein can cause diarrhea in nursery pigs.



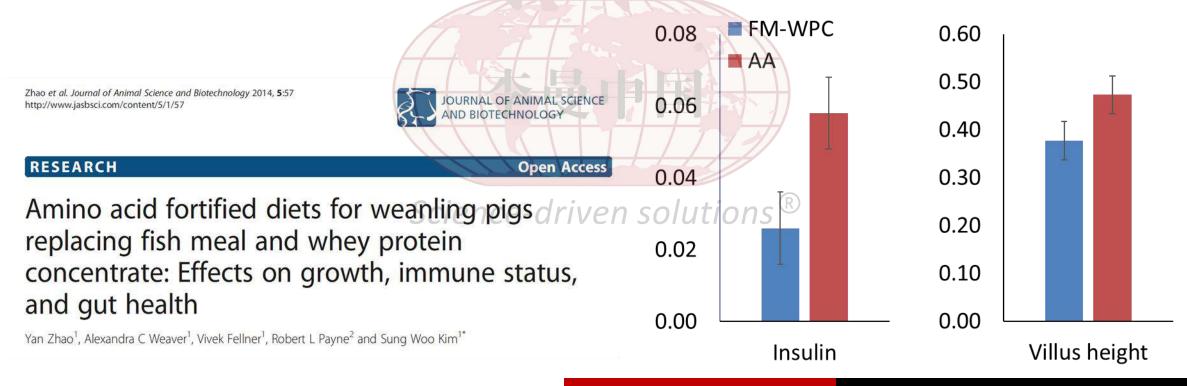
 Undigested protein increases abundance of ammnogenic bacteria associated to the jejunal mucosa causing gut mucosal inflammation.



Efficient utilization of amino acids and N

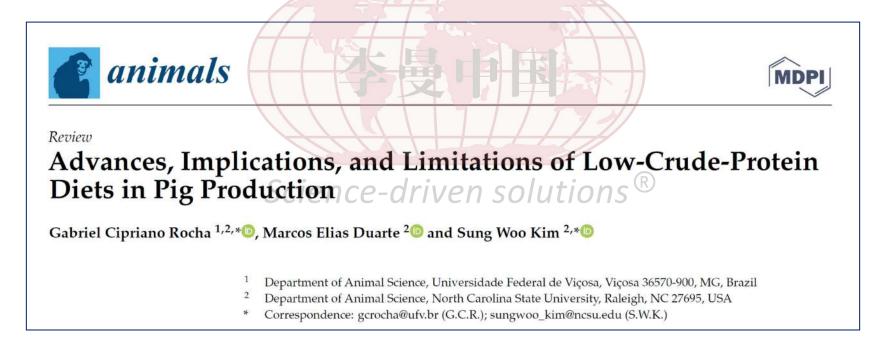


• Whey protein concentrate (9.35%) and fish meal (5.00%) were replaced by Lys, Met, Thr, Trp, Val, and Ile when CP was reduced from 22.6 to 18.5%.



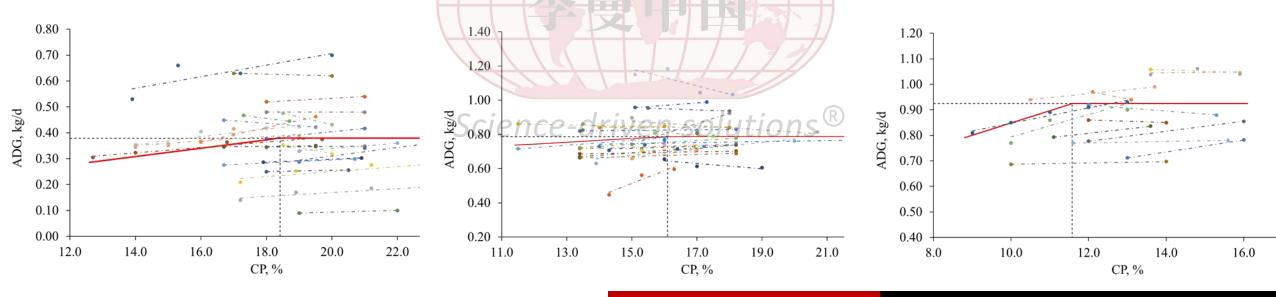
Low protein formulation: implication/limitation

- Meta-analysis, low CP formulation
 - Review of how much supplemental amino acids can be used without negative effects on growth efficiency



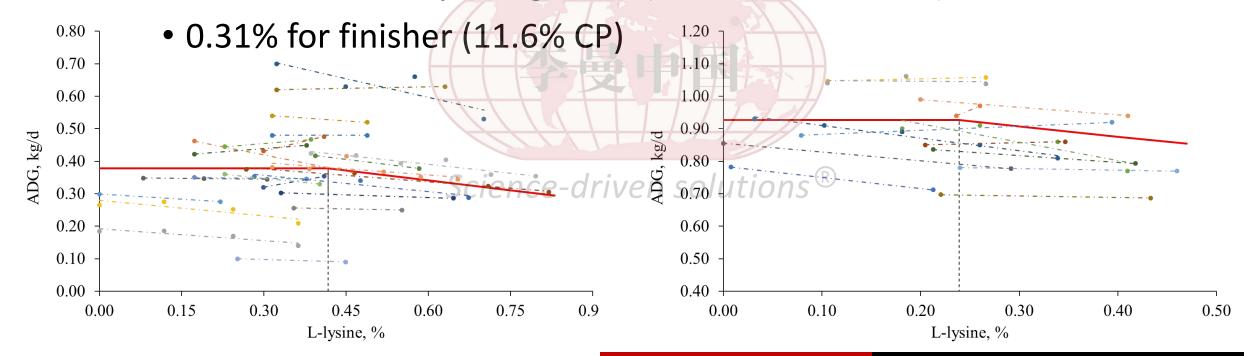
Low protein formulation: implication/limitation

- Meta-analysis, low CP formulation
 - Min CP levels with all EAA balanced without compromising ADG
 - 18.4% for nursery, 16.1% for grower, and 11.6% for finisher
 - Due to limited NEAA, bioactive compounds (?)



Low protein formulation: implication/limitation

- Meta-analysis, low CP formulation
 - Max levels of L-lysine HCl (78% purity) without compromising ADG
 - 0.54% for nursery and grower (18.4 and 16.1% CP)



Benefits of using amino acids instead of protein supplements

Almost 100% utilization (absorption)

Provide ideally balanced AA for needs

- ↑efficiency of protein synthesis
- **↓**amino acid oxidation
- ↑intestinal health
- ↓ nitrogen defecation
 Science-driven solutions®
- ↑feed density
- **↓** feed storage and transportation

↓use of plant proteins

↓land use

use of N fertilizer

Disadvantages / challenges of using amino acids instead of protein supplements

↓appetite

Potential deficiency of NEAA (nutritional requirements of NEAA)

Depletion of bioactive compounds derived from plant proteins

↑feed cost (currently only 8 AA available): but potentially ↓

Science-driven solutions®



Thank you!

Thoughts? Questions?



Invitation:







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