

Optimizing Amino Acid Metabolism for More Sustainable Dairy Production

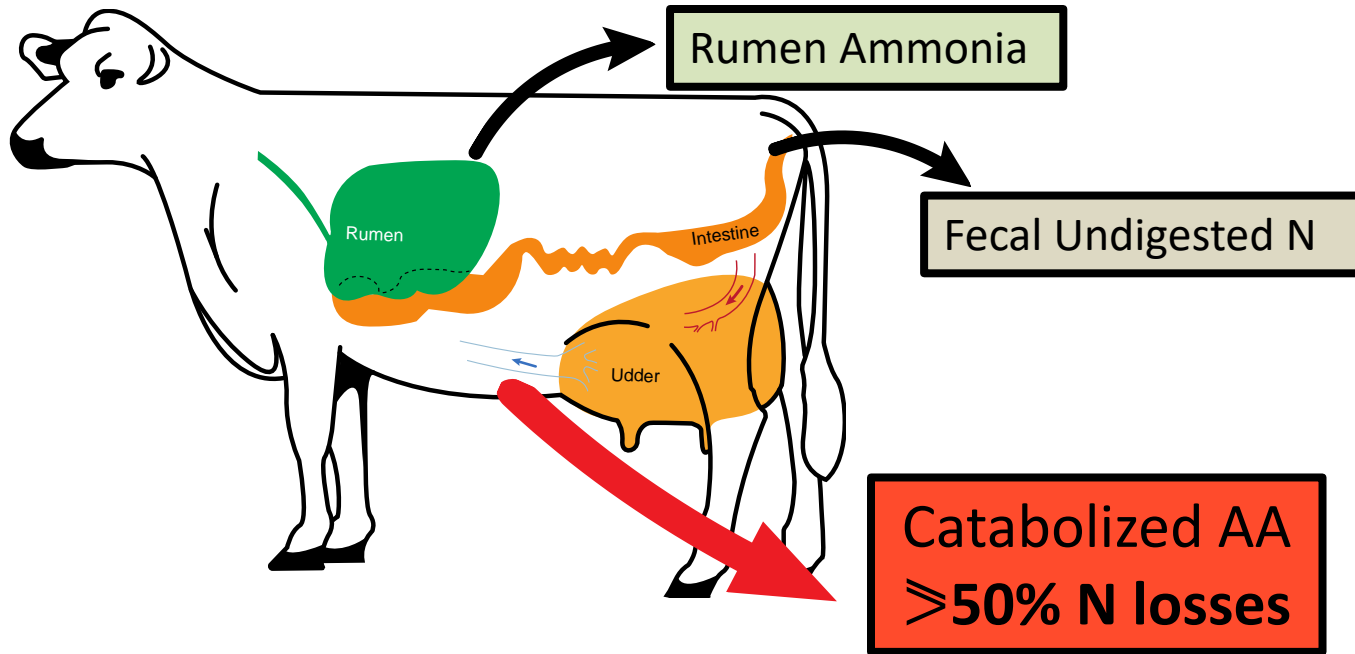


Sebastian I Arriola Apelo – arriolaapelo@wisc.edu
Kathryn E. Ruh – kruh@wisc.edu

Arriola
Apelo Lab

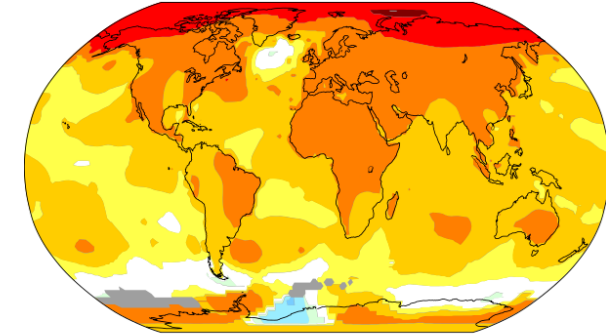


Importance of N efficiency



Global Warming

Temperature change in the last 50 years



2011-2021 average vs 1956-1976 baseline

-1.0 -0.5 -0.2 +0.2 +0.5 +1.0 +2.0 +4.0 °C

-1.8 -0.9 -0.4 +0.4 +0.9 +1.8 +3.6 +7.2 °F

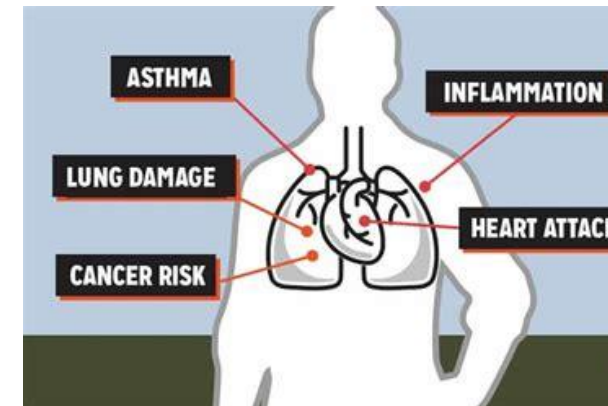
Wikipedia.org

Water pollution & Eutrophication



Lake Erie, NOAA, farmanddairy.com

Air pollution (PM2.5)



optimainstitute.com



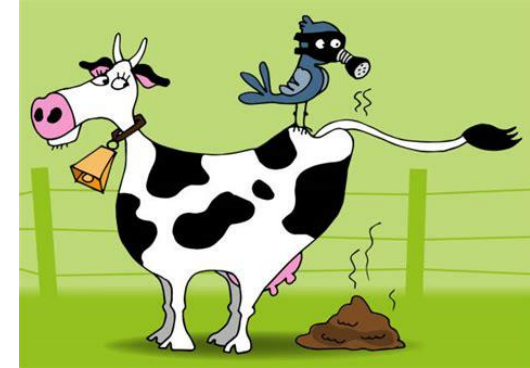


The Dairy Industry needs to reduce N emissions

Arriola Apelo et al., 2014
(from Hristov et al., 2004 & Colmenero et al., 2006) 25% NUE

Spek et al., 2013 27% NUE

Brito & Silva, 2020	Jersey - Organic	21% NUE
	Jersey - Conventional	25% NUE
	Non-Jersey - Organic	27% NUE

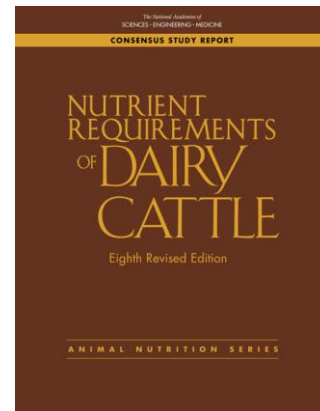
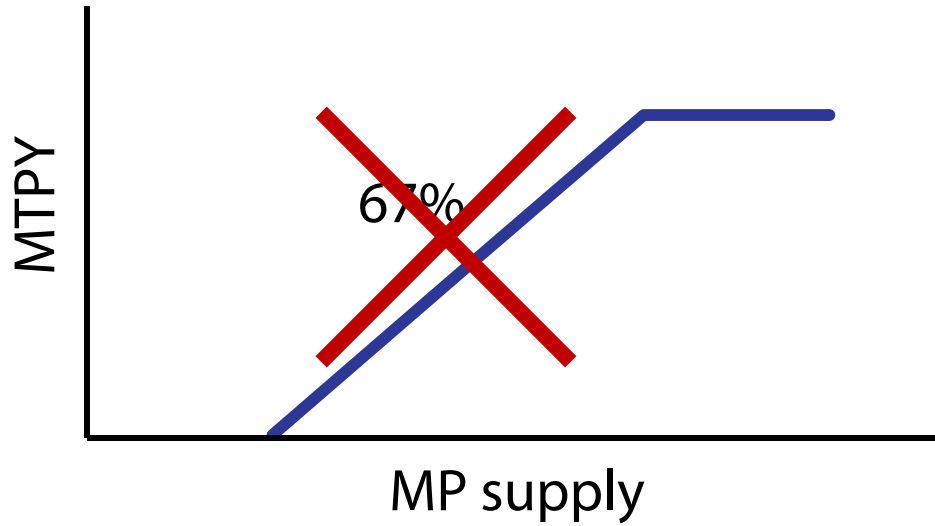
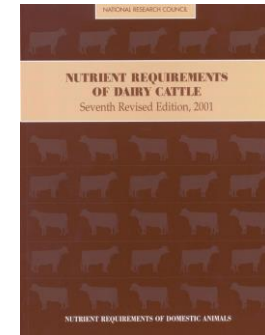


istockphoto.com

How do we reduce N emissions?



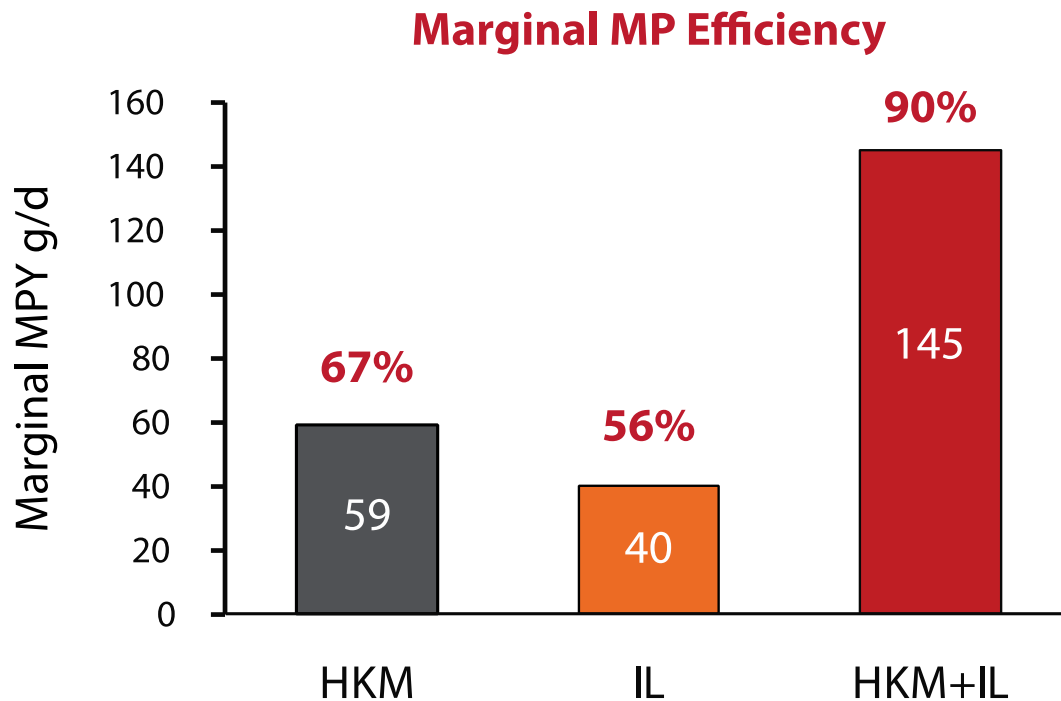
NRC 2001 Framework



NASEM 2021 Dairy 8



In vivo additive AA effects on MPY



Dairy 8 eq 6-6

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MPY (g/d)} = & \text{Int} \\ & + 1.68 \times \text{His} \\ & + 0.885 \times \text{Ile} \\ & + 0.466 \times \text{Leu} \\ & + 1.15 \text{ Lys} \\ & + 1.84 \times \text{Met} \\ & - 0.00215 \sum \text{EAA2} \dots \end{aligned}$$

n=8, 18 d periods, 4x4 LS

Daily jugular infusion:

- His (20g) + Lys (47.5 g) + Met (21g)

- Ile (22 g) + Leu (50 g)

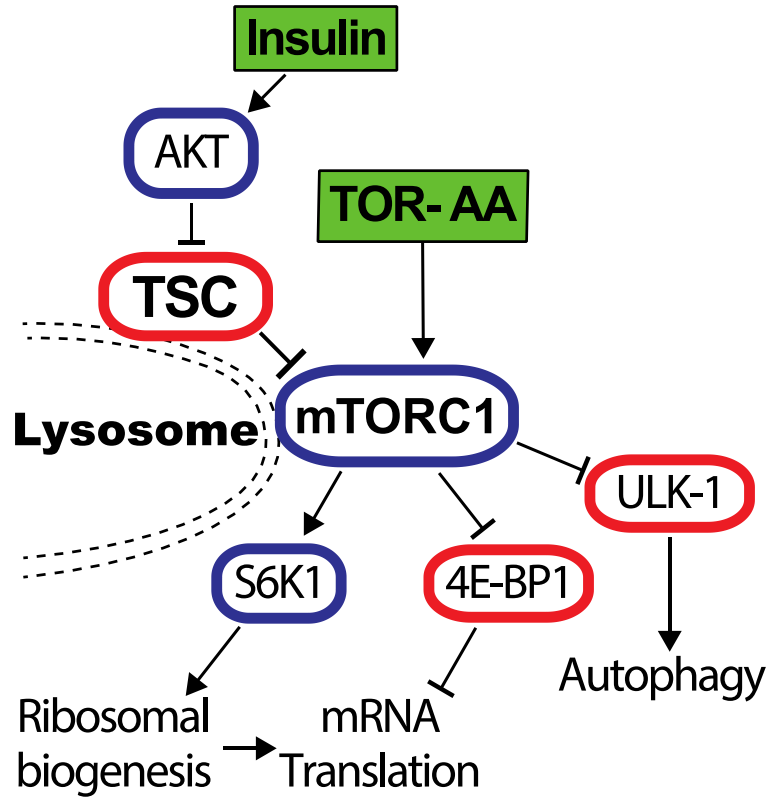
Modified from Yoder et al., 2020



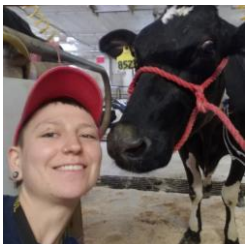
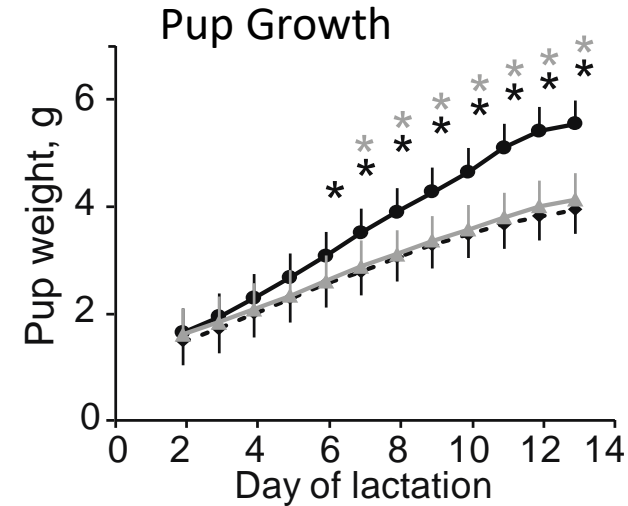
What are we still missing?



mTORC1 regulation of lactation



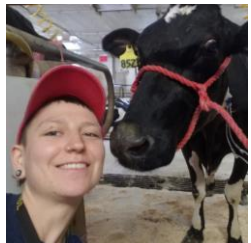
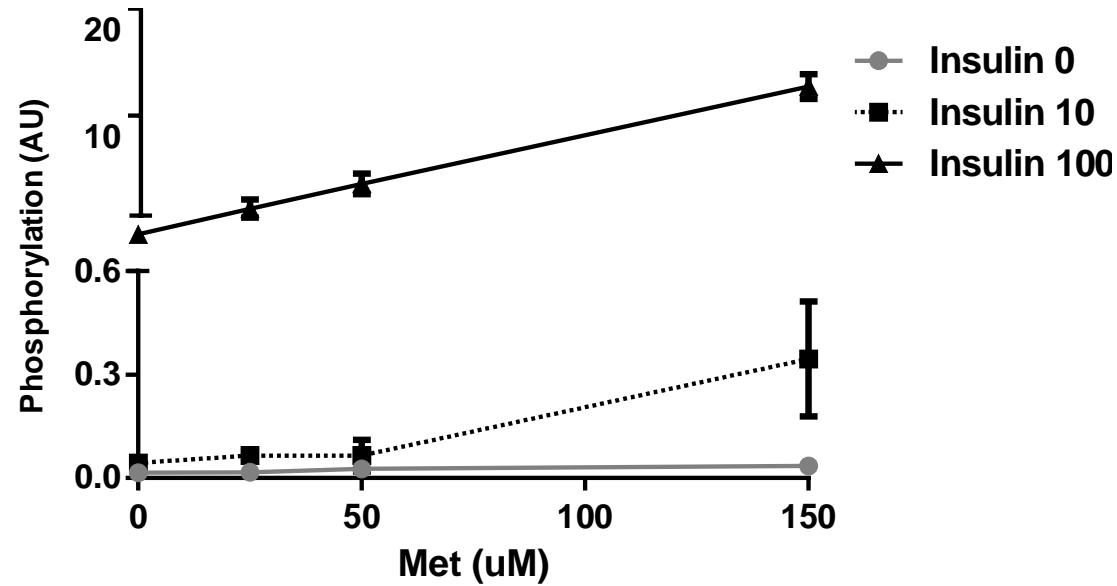
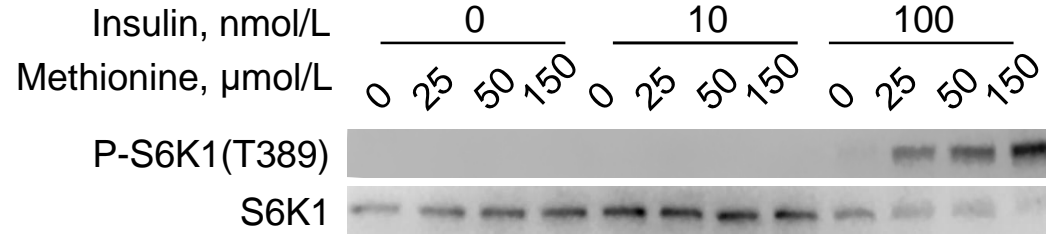
Adequate protein (AP, 18% CP from casein)
Protein restricted (PR, 9% CP from casein)
AP + rapamycin (4 mg/kg every other day)



Pszczolkowski et al., 2020



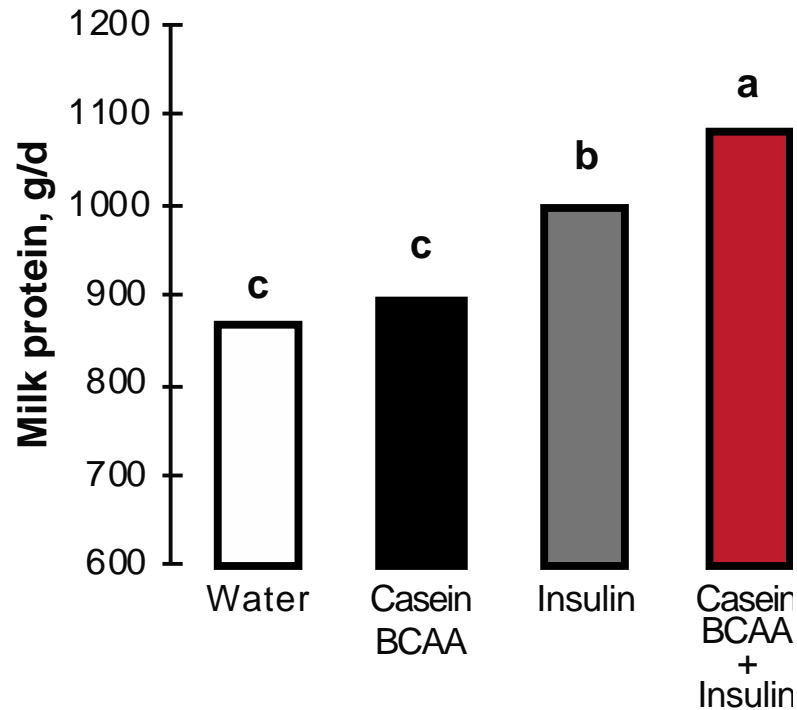
Insulin potentiates AA effects on mTORC1



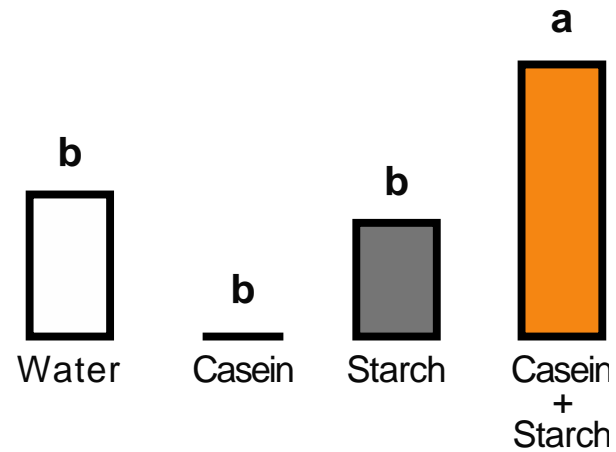
Pszczolkowski, Zhang et al., 2020



Insulin potentiates AA effects on mTORC1



Mackle et al., 2000, JDS, 83:93



Rius et al., 2010, JDS, 93:3114



Energy source alter the effect of AA in NUE



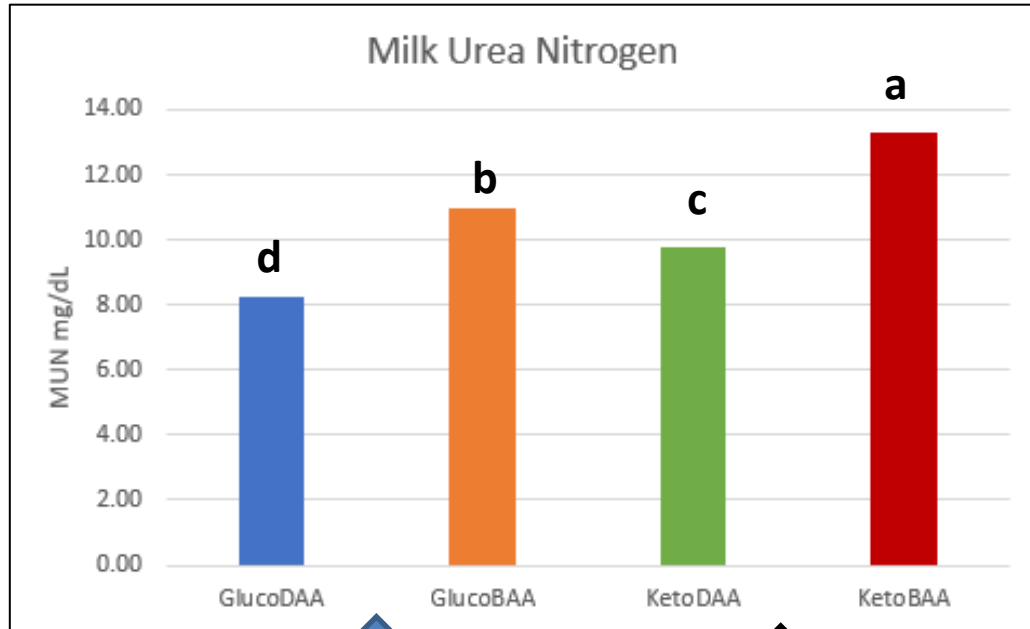
	GE-DAA	GE-BAA	KE-DAA	KE-BAA	Energy Source <i>P</i> value	Amino acids <i>P</i> value	Interactions <i>P</i> value
Milk yield, kg	41.77	45.21	44.01	46.71	<.0001	<.0001	0.36
ECM, kg	42.34	45.88	46.23	49.29	<.0001	<.0001	0.64
Fat, kg	1.57	1.67	1.79	1.88	<.0001	<0.001	0.70
Protein, kg	1.19	1.36	1.23	1.38	0.03	<.0001	0.49
Lactose, kg	1.92	2.06	2.03	2.13	<.0001	<.0001	0.43
Fat, %	3.79	3.77	4.12	4.07	<.0001	0.50	0.73
Protein, %	2.86	3.04	2.84	2.98	0.10	<.0001	0.49
Lactose, %	4.59	4.55	4.62	4.57	0.44	0.17	0.78



Energy source alter the effect of AA in NUE



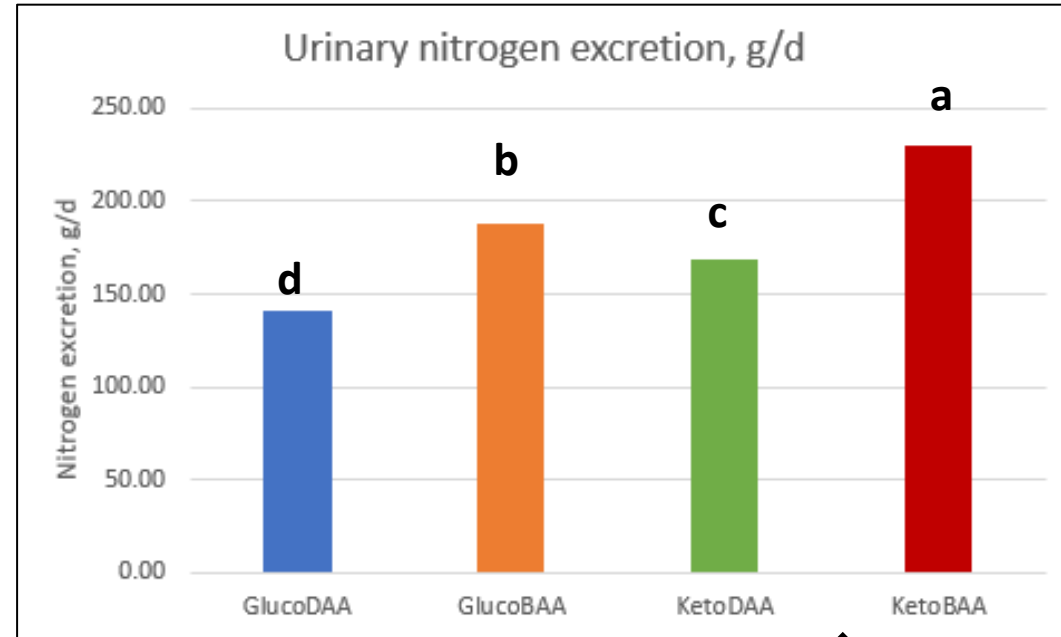
P value= 0.002



32% 36%

10.7 %

P value= 0.078



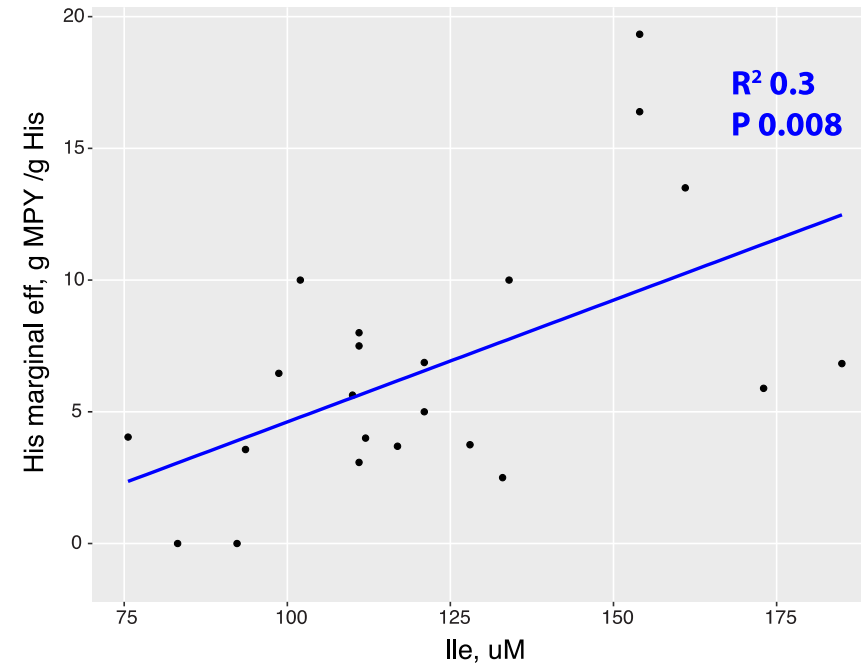
33% 36%

10.1 %



Metabolic flexibility of His efficiency

- 13 studies & 22 marginal efficiencies
- From 1999 - 2021
- Rumen protected, abomasal, duodenal, and jugular His supplementation
- Reported marginal digestible His supply
- Reported plasma AA concentration
- Calculated digestible His efficiency for MPY:
MPY / marginal dHis supply



Conclusions

- Dairy 8 has addressed major limitations of NRC 2001 (i.e. additive AA effects and diminishing responses)
- Implementation of current knowledge of AA metabolism and tools of ration formulation should reduce N emissions by the dairy industry
- mTORC1 is essential for lactation (at least in rodents)
- Glucogenic energy could potentiate the effect of TOR-AA
- Responses to non-TOR AA could be potentiated by mTORC1 activation
- **Digestible AA efficiencies (accurately predicted by Dairy 8) could be altered by mTORC1 activation status increasing N efficiency**

