

## Utilization of amino acid analogues in diets of young turkeys\*

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1. The relative potencies of three lysine, one tryptophan and six methionine analogues to their corresponding L-amino acids were determined.

2. Male poults, 9 d of age, were used in five 14 d experiments. Experimental diets were formed by adding increasing levels of an amino acid (L-isomer) or its analogues to a basal diet deficient in the test amino acid. Multiple-regression analyses of body-weight gain v. level of added or amount of consumed amino acid supplement were computed. Relative potencies of the analogues were calculated using the slope-ratio technique.

3. Type of independent variable used in the regression analyses did not significantly affect relative potency values.

4. From regression analyses with level of added amino acid supplement as the independent variable, relative potencies (with 95% confidence intervals) on a molar basis of each analogue as a percentage of the respective amino acid were: hydroxymethyl-L-tryptophan monohydrate 9 (–12, 22), DL-methionine sulphone 3 (–68, 36), DL-methionine hydantoin –10 (–63, 29), L-cystine 8 (–31, 40), DL-methionine sulphoxide 59 (24, 95) and 46 (18, 74), oleoyl-DL-methionine 77 (37, 138), methionine hydroxy analogue calcium 93 (65, 128), dicocoyl-L-lysine 23 (5, 41), bis-hydroxymethyl-L-lysine-calcium 69 (54, 82) and 41 (–1, 80), mono-hydroxymethyl-L-lysine-calcium 89 (77, 101) and 99 (65, 134).

5. The first four analogues appeared to have little or no amino acid activity. DL-methionine sulphoxide, dicocoyl-L-lysine, and bis-hydroxymethyl-L-lysine-calcium were partially active. Relative potencies of oleoyl-DL-methionine, methionine hydroxy analogue calcium, and mono-hydroxymethyl-L-lysine-calcium were not significantly different from those of their corresponding amino acids.

Methionine, lysine and tryptophan are generally considered to be the three most limiting amino acids in most commercial poultry and livestock rations. DL-methionine and methionine hydroxy analogue calcium (MHAC), and L-lysine hydrochloride have been used successfully as sources of methionine and lysine respectively in poultry rations. No economical substitute for tryptophan is available at present. Additional research is needed to obtain analogues of methionine, lysine and tryptophan that provide successful substitutes for these amino acids in animal rations.

Recent studies have indicated that amino acid analogues which are protected against rumen microbial degradation may offer potential for ruminant nutrition (Chalupa, 1975; Buttery *et al.* 1977). Postrumen administration of protein has increased performance of lactating dairy cows, whereas responses to postrumen administration of individual amino acids have been inconsistent (Clark, 1975). The relative potencies of several protected amino acid analogues were determined in this study as the young turkey provides a convenient and economical experimental animal for determining utilization of such analogues under comparable conditions postruminally.

In certain types of food processing, methionine present in food proteins may undergo oxidation to methionine sulphoxide or methionine sulphone (Anderson *et al.* 1976). Although methionine sulphone is reported to have no methionine activity in chicks and rats, results concerning methionine sulphoxide are inconsistent (Kuzmicky *et al.* 1977). The

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Table 1. *Composition (g/kg) of basal diets*

Ingredients	Expt no.			
	1	2	3	4-5
Ground yellow maize	467.6	465.5	485.4	329.7
Glucose monohydrate*	20.0	10.0	60.0	135.1
Hydrolyzed animal and vegetable fat	20.0	20.0	—	20.0
Maize-gluten meal (600 g protein/kg)	380.0	200.0	150.0	—
Dehulled soya-bean meal	—	200.0	150.0	373.0
Menhaden fish meal	50.0	50.0	20.0	30.0
Gelatin	—	—	80.0	70.0
Mono and dicalcium phosphate	25.0	25.0	—	—
Defluorinated phosphate	—	—	35.0	35.0
Ground limestone	20.0	20.0	—	—
Iodized salt	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Trace mineral mix†	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Vitamins and food additives‡	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
DL-methionine	—	0.4	2.1	—
L-arginine	8.0	2.2	—	—
L-histidine	—	—	0.5	0.5
L-isoleucine	—	—	1.2	—
L-lysine hydrochloride	—	—	7.3	0.2
L-threonine	2.0	0.2	1.7	0.1
L-tryptophan	1.0	0.3	—	—
L-valine	—	—	0.4	—
Calculated analysis (g/kg)§				
Energy (kJ ME/kg)	13,810.5	12,647.1	12,655.4	12,052.8
Protein	310.0	292.0	291.0	290.0
Lysine	7.4	11.9	—	—
Tryptophan	—	—	2.0	—
Methionine	—	—	—	4.4
Cystine	—	—	—	3.4

ME, Metabolizable energy.

\* Cerelese obtained from Corn Products Company, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.

† Supplied (mg/kg diet): 185 manganese sulphate, 70 zinc oxide, 167 ferric citrate, 20 cupric sulphate, 1 cobalt acetate, 30 potassium iodate, 9 sodium molybdate, 0.438 sodium selenite.

‡ Supplied/kg diet: 3.78 mg retinol acetate, 82.5 µg cholecalciferol, 11 mg DL- $\alpha$ -tocopheryl acetate, 7 mg menadione sodium bisulphite complex, 1.1 mg thiamine hydrochloride, 4.4 mg riboflavin, 11.0 mg calcium D-pantothenate, 44 mg niacin, 500 mg choline chloride, 13.2 µg cyanocobalamin, 1.65 mg folic acid, 55 µg biotin, 1.1 mg pyridoxine hydrochloride, 125 mg ethoxyquin, 44 mg bacitracin.

§ From amino acid analysis, basal diets used in the experiments contained the following (g/kg): Expt 1, 6.4 lysine; Expt 2, 12.6 lysine; Expt 4, 4.6 methionine, 2.8 cystine; Expt 5, 5.0 methionine, 3.4 cystine. Sulphur amino acids determined using the performic acid procedure of Moore (1963).

availability of methionine sulphoxide and methionine sulphone for the young turkey may be important since most commercial diets contain proteins that have undergone processing which may have resulted in oxidation of methionine. Therefore, the relative potencies of methionine sulphoxide and methionine sulphone for the young turkey were determined in the present study.

It is apparent from the review of Harms *et al.* (1976) that much controversy still exists concerning the relative potencies of DL-methionine and MHAC for poultry. Thus, additional information concerning the biological availability of these methionine sources was obtained.

Recently, Behrends & Waibel (1980) reported that the L-cystine replacement value for



2. Elemental analysis of MHLC, BHLC and hydroxymethyl-L-tryptophan monohydrate (HTM) produced the following values:

MHLC:  $C_{14}H_{30}O_6N_4Ca$   
 Calculated: C 43.1, H 7.7, N 14.3, Ca 10.3  
 Found: C 39.9, H 6.5, N 12.4, Ca 12.9

BHLC:  $C_{16}H_{34}O_8N_4Ca$   
 Calculated: C 42.7, H 7.6, N 12.4, Ca 8.9  
 Found: C 42.6, H 7.0, N 12.9, Ca 9.9

HTM:  $C_{11}H_{16}O_4N_2$   
 Calculated: C 57.1, H 6.3, N 11.1  
 Found: C 60.2, H 6.0, N 10.9

Analytical values for MHLC indicated approximately 90% purity. Elemental analysis of BHLC and HTM were in accordance with theoretical composition. Nuclear magnetic resonance analyses of dicocoyl-L-lysine, DL-methionine sulphoxide, DL-methionine sulphone, DL-methionine hydantoin and oleoyl-DL-methionine were in accordance with theoretical composition.

Experimental diets were formed by substituting for glucose monohydrate in the basal diet with increasing levels of the test amino acid (L-isomer) or an analogue. A practical maize-soya-bean meal diet (Parsons *et al.* 1980) was also included as a positive control. Experimental diets were fed for a period of 14 d.

Poult were housed in thermostatically controlled Petersime batteries and food and water were supplied *ad lib*. Body-weight gains and food consumptions were measured at 7 d intervals.

Multiple regression analyses were calculated using average body-weight gains (9–23 d of age) as the dependent variable and level of dietary addition or amount of amino acid supplement consumed as the independent variable. Relative potencies of the amino acid analogues with 95% confidence limits were calculated using the slope-ratio technique of Finney (1971).

## RESULTS

### *Expt 1*

The relative potencies of MHLC, BHLC and dicocoyl-L-lysine to L-lysine were determined. Supplementation of the basal diet with increasing levels of L-lysine, MHLC or BHLC resulted in linear increases in average body-weight gains and food efficiencies (Table 3). The relative potency of MHLC was approximately 90% on a molar basis and not significantly different from that of L-lysine. BHLC was partially active but the relative potency of the analogue was significantly less than that of MHLC or L-lysine. The relative potency of dicocoyl-L-lysine was not significantly different from zero. Average body-weight gains of poult fed on the basal diet supplemented with the highest level of L-lysine were substantially less than those of poult fed on the practical-type diet (131 v. 364 g).

### *Expt 2*

Relative potencies of MHLC and BHLC were determined using a basal diet which contained less maize-gluten meal than the one used in Expt 1. A linear improvement in growth performance was obtained from adding increasing levels of L-lysine, MHLC and BHLC to the basal diet (Table 4). As observed in Expt 1, the relative potency of MHLC was not significantly different from L-lysine on a molar basis. BHLC was approximately 45% active on a molar basis. Average body-weight gain of poult fed on the basal diet supplemented with 5 g L-lysine/kg was 253 g as compared to 263 g for poult fed on the practical-type diet.

Table 3. *Expt 1. Growth performance from 9 to 23 d of age and relative potencies of lysine analogues*

(Values for diets containing supplemental lysine represent the average of two groups containing eight male poult each. All other values represent the average of one group containing eight male poult. Average body-weight gain and food efficiency of two groups of poult fed on the practical-type diet were 364 g and 0.699, respectively. Upper and lower 95% confidence limits given in parentheses)

Amino acid supplement	Dietary addition (g/kg)	Body-wt gain(g)	Food efficiency	Relative potency*			
				Wt basis		Molar basis	
				Addition	Consumption	Addition	Consumption
L-lysine	0.0	23.8	0.194	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.0	39.4	0.283				
	4.0	67.6	0.388				
	6.0	105.8	0.478				
	8.0	130.4	0.553				
Mono-hydroxy-methyl-L-lysine-calcium	2.0	42.7	0.308	66.1	80.2	88.7	107.4
	4.0	53.2	0.364	(57, 75)	(71, 90)	(77, 101)	(95, 120)
	6.0	74.8	0.435				
	8.0	89.4	0.488				
Bis-hydroxy-methyl-L-lysine-calcium	2.0	36.7	0.264	44.0	52.8	68.1	81.7
	4.0	36.2	0.268	(35, 53)	(43, 63)	(54, 82)	(66, 97)
	6.0	57.5	0.358				
	8.0	66.4	0.377				
Dicocoyl-L-lysine	6.0	18.3	0.156	4.1	2.9	22.8	16.0
	12.0	20.7	0.163	(1, 7)	(-2, 8)	(5, 41)	(-10, 42)
	18.0	27.5	0.266				
	24.0	35.2	0.277				

\* Relative potencies from the slope-ratio assay were calculated using level of dietary addition or amount of supplement consumed as the independent variable.

### Expt 3

The relative potency of HTM to L-tryptophan was determined. Supplementation of the basal diet with 0.2 and 0.4 g L-tryptophan/kg resulted in a linear increase in growth performance (Table 5). Little or no growth response was obtained from HTM, and the relative potency of this analogue was not significantly different from zero. Average body-weight gain of poult fed on the basal diet containing 0.4 g added L-tryptophan/kg was 269 as compared to 317 g for poult fed on a practical-type diet.

### Expt 4

The potencies of DL-methionine sulphoxide, DL-methionine sulphone, DL-methionine hydantoin and oleoyl-DL-methionine (OM) were compared to L-methionine. A linear improvement in growth performance was obtained from addition of increasing levels of L-methionine to the basal diet (Table 6). DL-methionine sulphoxide was approximately 50% active, and the relative potency of this analogue was significantly less than 100%. Little or no growth response was obtained from DL-methionine sulphone or DL-methionine hydantoin, and the relative potencies of these analogues were not significantly different from zero. Although a linear increase in growth performance was obtained from the first three added levels of OM, growth of poult at the 10 g/kg level was less than expected. The relative potency of OM on a molar basis was approximately 110% as calculated from the first three

Table 4. *Expt 2. Growth performance from 9 to 23 d of age and relative potencies of lysine analogues*

(Values represent the average of two groups containing eight male poult each. Average body-weight gain and food efficiency of two groups of poult fed on the practical-type diet were 262.6 g and 0.630, respectively. Upper and lower 95% confidence limits given in parentheses)

Amino acid supplement	Dietary addition (g/kg)	Body-wt gain (g)	Food efficiency	Relative potency*			
				Wt basis		Molar basis	
				Addition	Consumption	Addition	Consumption
L-lysine	0.0	182.2	0.584	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1.0	218.3	0.651				
	2.0	219.8	0.655				
	3.0	222.7	0.668				
	4.0	238.4	0.674				
	5.0	253.4	0.687				
Mono-hydroxy-methyl-L-lysine-calcium	1.0	175.2	0.601	73.9	77.8	99.2	103.4
	2.0	197.8	0.623	(48, 101)	(52, 105)	(65, 134)	(69, 141)
	3.0	213.3	0.629				
	4.0	232.2	0.664				
Bis-hydroxy-methyl-L-lysine-calcium	1.0	171.5	0.585	26.5	28.8	41.1	44.5
	2.0	188.6	0.607	(-4, 53)	(-1, 80)	(-1, 80)	(-7, 88)
	3.0	185.9	0.613				
	4.0	203.2	0.635				

\* Relative potencies from the slope-ratio assay were calculated using level of dietary addition or amount of supplement consumed as the independent variable.

Table 5. *Expt 3. Growth performance from 9 to 23 d of age and relative potency of a tryptophan analogue*

(Values represent the average of two groups containing eight male poult each. Average body-weight gain and food efficiency of two groups fed on the practical-type diet were 317.0 g and 0.658, respectively. Upper and lower 95% confidence limits given in parentheses)

Amino acid supplement	Dietary addition (g/kg)	Body-wt gain (g)	Food efficiency	Relative potency* on a molar basis	
				Addition	Consumption
L-tryptophan	0.00	174.2	0.565	100.0	100.0
	0.20	224.8	0.658		
	0.40	269.4	0.680		
Hydroxymethyl-L-tryptophan monohydrate	0.25	189.7	0.641	9.3	7.6
	0.49	183.8	0.599	(-12, 22)	(-14, 22)
	0.74	190.8	0.581		

\* Relative potencies from the slope-ratio assay were calculated using level of dietary addition or amount of supplement consumed as the independent variable.

Table 6. *Expt 4. Growth performance from 9 to 23 d of age and relative potencies of methionine analogues*

(Values for oleoyl-DL-methionine represent the average of one group containing eight male poult. All other values represent the average of two groups containing eight male poult each. Average body-weight gain and food efficiency of two groups fed on the practical-type diet were 247.1 g and 0.593, respectively. Upper and lower 95% confidence limits given in parentheses)

Amino acid supplement	Dietary addition (g/kg)	Body-wt gain (g)	Food efficiency	Relative potency*			
				Wt basis		Molar basis	
				Addition	Consumption	Addition	Consumption
L-methionine	0.0	165.1	0.531	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	0.5	193.8	0.550				
	1.0	197.8	0.561				
	1.5	228.3	0.592				
	2.0	233.6	0.609				
DL-methionine sulphoxide	0.5	196.2	0.572	53.3	62.0	59.0	68.8
	1.0	191.4	0.575	(22, 83)	(29, 98)	(24, 95)	(32, 108)
	1.5	196.7	0.576				
	2.0	206.1	0.597				
DL-methionine sulphone	0.5	178.2	0.547	2.8	8.8	3.4	10.7
	1.0	166.0	0.551	(-56, 46)	(-52, 56)	(-68, 36)	(-57, 61)
	1.5	181.4	0.545				
DL-methionine hydantoin	0.5	180.4	0.552	-8.8	-2.4	-10.4	-2.8
	1.0	160.3	0.525	(-55, 23)	(-49, 32)	(-63, 29)	(-60, 35)
	1.5	155.4	0.499				
	2.0	184.9	0.545				
Oleoyl-DL-methionine	2.5	185.3	0.546	15.4	16.5	76.8	82.5
	5.0	211.1	0.583	(8, 25)	(9, 26)	(37, 138)	(43, 130)
	7.5	227.5	0.600				
	10.0	202.9	0.584				

\* Relative potencies from the slope-ratio assay were calculated using level of dietary addition or amount of supplement consumed as the independent variable.

levels of addition only and approximately 80% when calculated from all four levels. These values were not significantly different from 100%. Growth performance obtained from the basal diet supplemented with 2 g L-methionine/kg was slightly less than that obtained from the practical-type diet (234 v 247 g).

#### Expt 5

The potencies of DL-methionine, MHAC, DL-methionine sulphoxide and L-cystine were compared to L-methionine. The relative potencies of DL-methionine and MHAC were approximately 107 and 93%, respectively (Table 7). The differences between DL-methionine or MHAC and L-methionine were not significant. DL-methionine sulphoxide was approximately 45% active. The relative potency of L-cystine was not significantly different from zero. Growth performance of poult fed on the basal diet supplemented with 2 g L-methionine/kg was similar to that obtained from the practical-type diet (250 v. 246 g).

#### DISCUSSION

Of the amino acid analogues tested in this study, MHLC, BHLC, dicocoyl-L-lysine, HTM and OM are examples of protected amino acid analogues that may have a potential use in ruminant nutrition. The relative potency of MHLC was not significantly different from

Table 7. *Expt 5. Growth performance from 9 to 23 d of age and relative potencies of methionine analogues*

(Values for L-cystine represent the average of one group containing eight male poults. All other values represent the average of two groups containing eight male poults each. Average body-weight gain and food efficiency of two groups fed on the practical-type diet were 246.1 g and 0.694, respectively. Upper and lower 95% confidence limits given in parentheses)

Amino acid supplement	Dietary addition (g/kg)	Body-wt gain (g)	Food efficiency	Relative potency*			
				Wt basis		Molar basis	
				Addition	Consumption	Addition	Consumption
L-methionine	0.0	179.3	0.584	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	0.5	213.4	0.631				
	1.0	217.0	0.643				
	1.5	239.9	0.663				
	2.0	249.7	0.667				
DL-methionine	0.51	212.4	0.617	106.7	106.2	106.7	106.2
	1.01	225.5	0.640	(80, 143)	(82, 139)	(80, 143)	(82, 139)
	1.52	232.9	0.660				
	2.02	258.0	0.701				
Methionine hydroxy analogue calcium†	0.54	212.8	0.622	82.1	81.6	93.2	92.5
	1.08	215.2	0.626	(58, 112)	(59, 110)	(65, 128)	(67, 125)
	1.61	225.7	0.632				
	2.15	242.5	0.659				
DL-methionine sulphoxide	0.5	202.7	0.628	42.0	46.6	46.3	51.6
	1.0	220.5	0.633	(16, 67)	(21, 72)	(18, 74)	(24, 80)
	1.5	221.2	0.645				
	2.0	203.4	0.633				
L-cystine	0.5	192.7	0.617	7.7	9.3	7.7	9.3
	1.0	188.0	0.611	(-31, 40)	(-28, 42)	(-31, 40)	(-28, 42)
	1.5	206.4	0.609				
	2.0	197.2	0.609				

\* Relative potencies from the slope-ratio assay were calculated using level of dietary addition or amount of supplement consumed as the independent variable.

† DL-methionine (98%) pure, Degussa, Inc.; methionine hydroxy analogue calcium (93%) pure, Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Co.

that of L-lysine in both experiments in which it was tested. Parsons *et al.* (1980) also reported that MHLC had substantial lysine activity in diets of young turkeys. A weighted mean for the potency of MHLC from the present study and that of Parsons *et al.* (1980) was calculated by the method of Finney (1971) to be 82%. This extent of lysine activity indicates that MHLC is utilized efficiently as a source of lysine by the young turkey. BATTERY *et al.* (1977) found that a similar type of methionine derivative, *N*-hydroxymethyl-DL-methionine-calcium, could replace L-methionine in chick diets. The latter investigators also reported that *N*-hydroxymethyl-DL-methionine-calcium was resistant to rumen microbial degradation in sheep and concluded that this analogue fulfilled the criteria for a potential source of methionine in ruminant diets. The efficient utilization of MHLC by young turkeys suggests that this analogue may also be a potential source of lysine for ruminants. However, the extent of post rumen utilization of amino acid analogues in the ruminant may differ substantially from the extent of utilization in the turkey.

In contrast to MHLC, the relative potency of BHLC was significantly less than that of

L-lysine. Results of previous studies with  $\epsilon$ -N and  $\alpha$ -N acetyl (Neuberger & Sanger, 1943) and  $\epsilon$ -N and  $\alpha$ -N methyl (Gordon, 1939) derivatives of L-lysine indicated that  $\epsilon$ -N derivatives of L-lysine were available for growth of rats, but  $\alpha$ -N derivatives were not available. However, in the present study, the  $\epsilon$ -N hydroxymethyl group of BHLC appeared to be the reason for the lower relative potency of BHLC as compared to MHLC since both derivatives contained  $\alpha$ -N hydroxymethyl groups.

Dicocoyl-L-lysine had little biological activity for replacing L-lysine in diets of young turkeys. Stephens *et al.* (1977) also found that  $\epsilon$ -N and  $\alpha$ -N monopalmitoyl derivatives of L-lysine and  $\alpha$ -N,  $\epsilon$ -N dipalmitoyl-L-lysine had no lysine activity in rats. These results suggest that long-chain acyl derivatives of L-lysine are not utilized efficiently for growth in single stomach animals.

HTM had little or no tryptophan activity. Evidently, the  $\alpha$ -N hydroxymethyl group renders this compound unavailable for replacing L-tryptophan in diets of young turkeys.

The relative potency of OM was not significantly different from that of L-methionine. Buttery *et al.* (1977) also found that OM could replace methionine in chick diets and that this analogue was resistant to rumen microbial degradation in sheep. Substantial hydrolysis of OM was also obtained from *in vitro* incubation with kidney acylase (Damico, 1975). Results of the present study indicated that OM is utilized efficiently as a source of methionine by young turkeys and this analogue may have potential as a source of methionine for ruminants.

The negative potency value obtained for DL-methionine hydantoin indicates that this analogue cannot replace methionine in diets of young turkeys. Damico (1975) also concluded that DL-methionine hydantoin could not be used as a source of supplemental methionine for human foods.

DL-methionine sulphone had no methionine activity for young turkeys. This observation is in agreement with previous studies with rats and chicks (Kuzmicky *et al.* 1977). Therefore, oxidation of methionine to methionine sulphone in food proteins during processing would render the methionine unavailable for growth.

DL-methionine sulphoxide was approximately 50% active as compared to L-methionine. This observation is in general agreement with some studies and in contrast to higher potency values obtained in other studies as discussed by Kuzmicky *et al.* (1977) and GjØen & Njaa (1977). Kuzmicky *et al.* (1977) reported that L-methionine sulphoxide was more available in chick diets than D- and DL-methionine sulphoxide and suggested that differences in activity values among studies were due to the stereoisomeric form of methionine sulphoxide used. Njaa (1962) also found that D-, DL- and L-methionine sulphoxide were 50, 75 and 100% as active as DL-methionine, respectively, for rats. Further studies of the biological availability of methionine sulphoxide should primarily concern the L-form of the analogue since oxidation of methionine in food protein would result in formation of L-methionine sulphoxide.

The relative potency of MHAC was slightly less but not significantly different from that of L- or DL-methionine on a molar basis. These results are in agreement with most previous studies which have employed practical diets containing intact proteins (Harms *et al.* 1976). However, in general, these studies have not been sensitive enough to provide precise estimations of the relative potency of MHAC. Results of studies employing purified or semi-purified diets have consistently indicated that the biological activity of MHAC is less than that of L- or DL-methionine (Katz & Baker, 1975). More precise values for the biological activity of MHAC as compared to L- and DL-methionine in practical diets are needed.

Little or no linear growth response was obtained from adding L-cystine to a maize-soya-bean meal-gelatin diet. This diet contained 4.4 g methionine and 3.4 g cystine/kg from

calculation. Evidently, the basal diet was not sufficiently deficient in cystine to provide a significant linear increase in growth for the levels of added L-cystine.

The type of independent variable, either level of dietary addition or amount of amino acid supplement consumed, used in the regression analyses had no significant effect on relative potency values. Thus, both methods of calculation of relative potency values appear satisfactory.

Supplementation of the basal diets used in Expts 2–5 with the respective limiting amino acids resulted in growth performance approaching that obtained from the practical-type diet. Further supplementation of these diets with the respective test amino acids produced growth equal to that obtained from a practical-type diet (Parsons, 1978). In contrast, growth of poult fed on the high-maize–gluten-meal diet in Expt 1 supplemented with 8 g L-lysine/kg was much less than growth of poult fed on the practical-type diet. Parsons & Potter (1979) reported that supplementation of this high-maize–gluten-meal diet with isoleucine and valine or choline chloride or both in the presence of 0–20 g added L-lysine/kg failed to improve body-weight gains. The reason for the poor growth obtained from the high-maize–gluten-meal diet is unknown at present.

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