

Changes in net hepatic flux of nutrients by deacetylation of p-aminohippuric acid in dairy cows.

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Work associated to the REDNEX European project



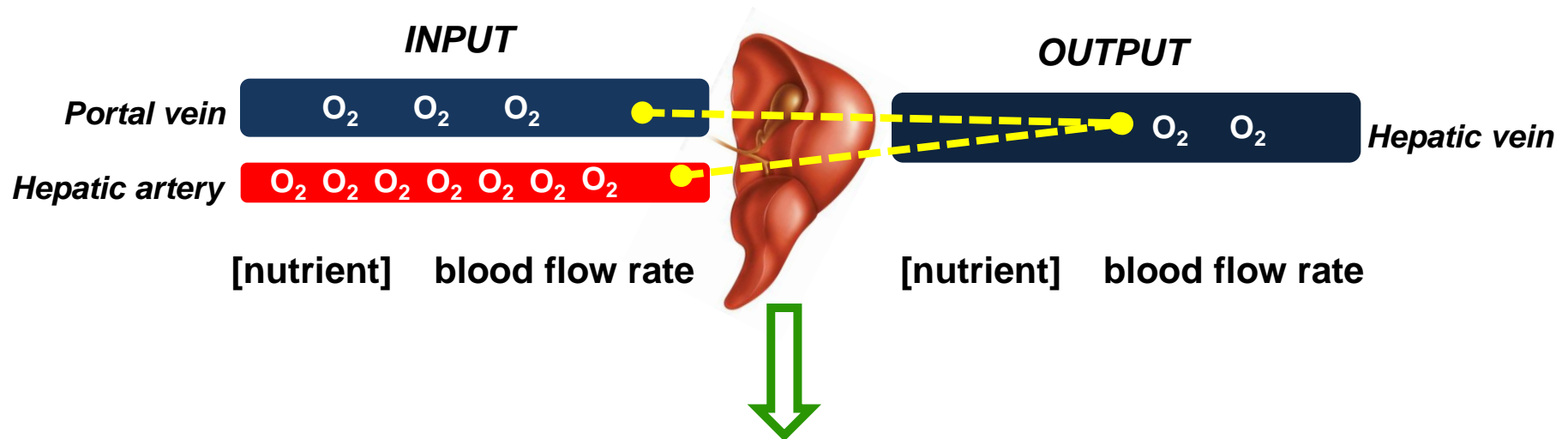
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Introduction

Study of the *in vivo* metabolism of nutrients in the liver

Arterio-venous difference method



$$\text{Net uptake or release} = \text{output} - \text{input}$$

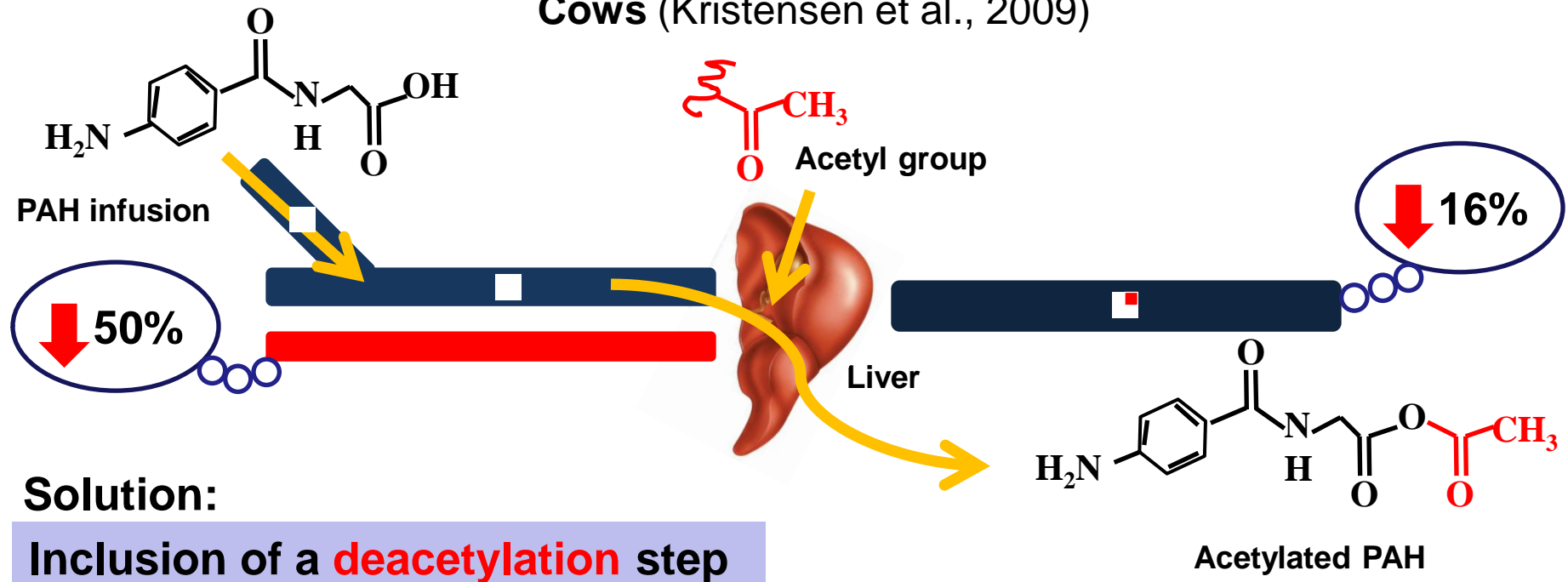
Introduction

Dilution method with *p*-aminohippuric acid (PAH)

Ideal marker: homogenization in blood, no loss and an easy determination.

PAH hepatic acetylation: Sheep (Katz and Bergman, 1969) (Eisemann et al., 1987)

Cows (Kristensen et al., 2009)



Material and methods

1st objective: PAH validation process

The accuracy profile (NF V03-110, 2010)

Accuracy		Closeness of agreement between the accepted reference value and each value measured
Trueness		Closeness of agreement between the accepted reference value and an average value from several repetitions
Precision:	Repeatability	Same analytical procedure, same operator and equipment during a short interval of time
	Intermediate precision	Same analytical procedure, different operator or equipment during a more prolonged interval of time

Material and methods

1st objective: PAH validation process

The accuracy profile (NF V03-110, 2010)

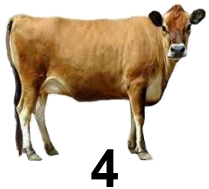
PAH concentration levels:
0, 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 mg/l

3 repetitions per level for 5 days

With and Without the
PAH deacetylation step

Material and methods

2nd objective: effect of the PAH deacetylation on the net hepatic flux



PAH infused into ruminal and mesenteric veins: **38 mmol/h, 6h**

Blood collected from portal and hepatic vein and mesenteric artery (hourly samples over the last 5 hours).

Plasma **PAH** was measured by spectrophotometer (Hamburger et al., 1948)

With
Without

the PAH deacetylation step



Heating cycle with HCl 5N at 90°C for 60 min (Isserty et al., 1998)

Plasma flow **x** **Nutrient concentrations** = **Net hepatic flux of nutrient**

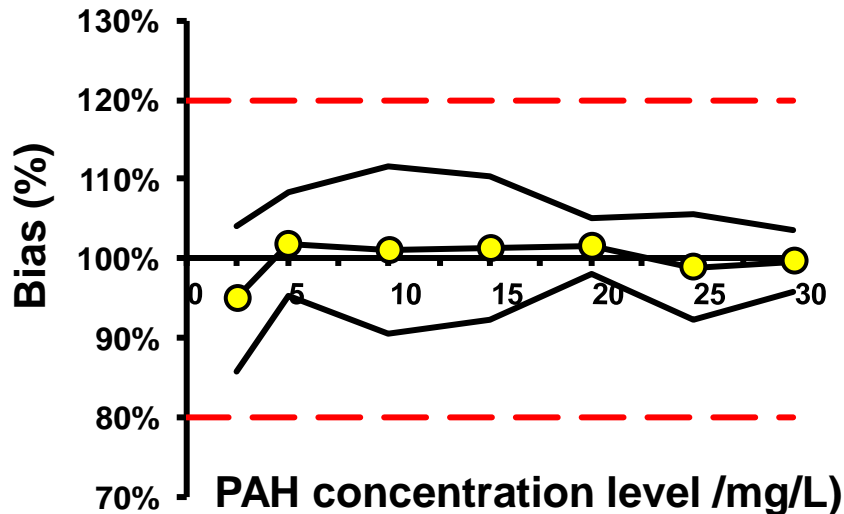
Statistical analyses

Paired-t test

Results

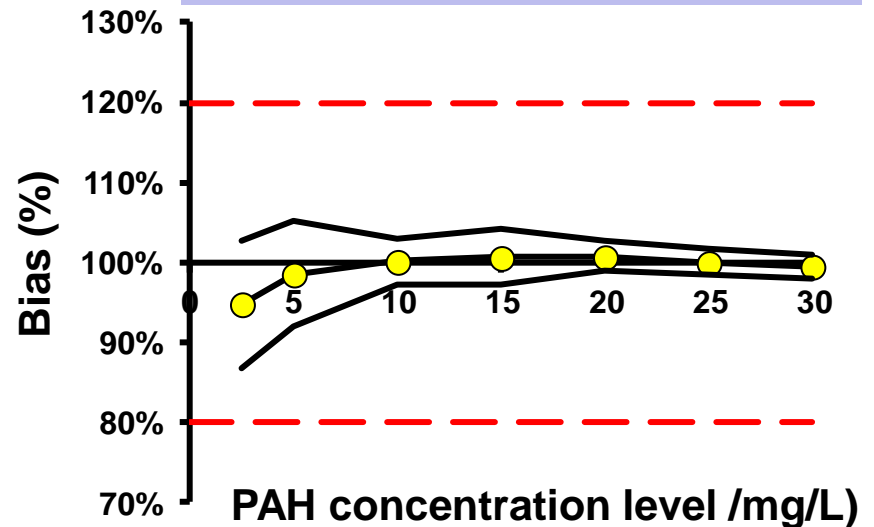
1st objective: PAH validation process

With PAH deacetylation



Trueness: 99.9%
SD Repeatability: 0.12
SD Intermediate precision: 0.33

Without PAH deacetylation

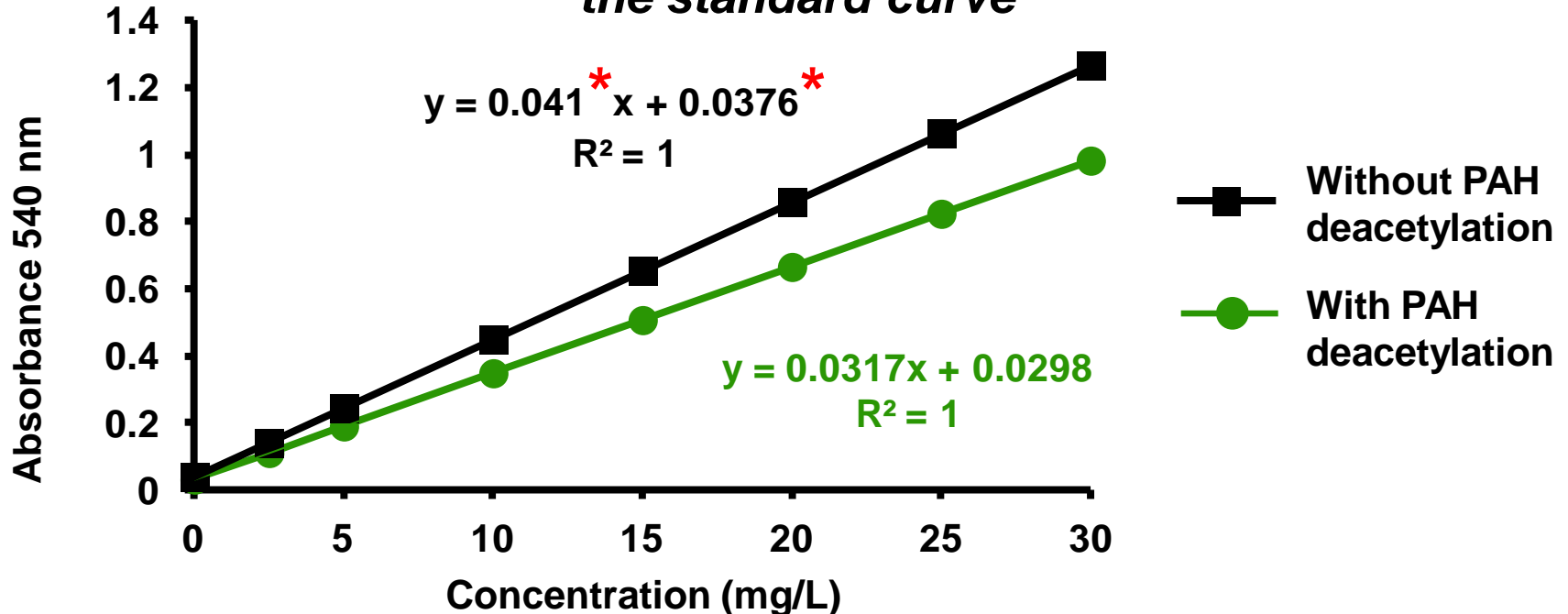


Trueness: 99.2%
SD Repeatability: 0.16
SD Intermediate precision: 0.16

Results

1st objective: PAH validation process

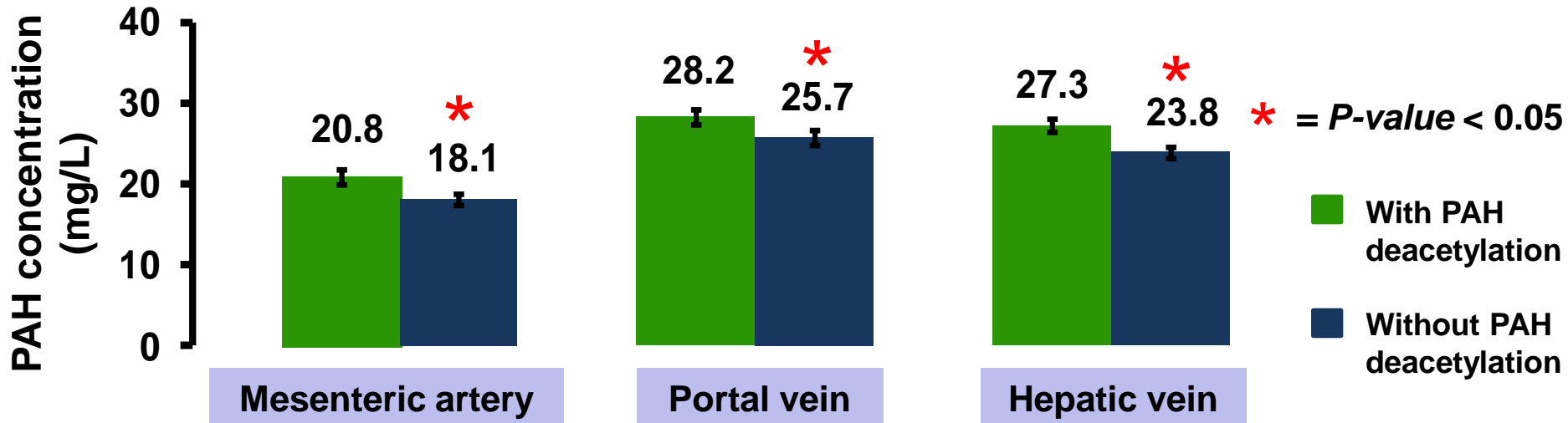
Effect of the inclusion of the PAH deacetylation step on the standard curve



Slopes and y-intercepts were significantly different between methods.

Results

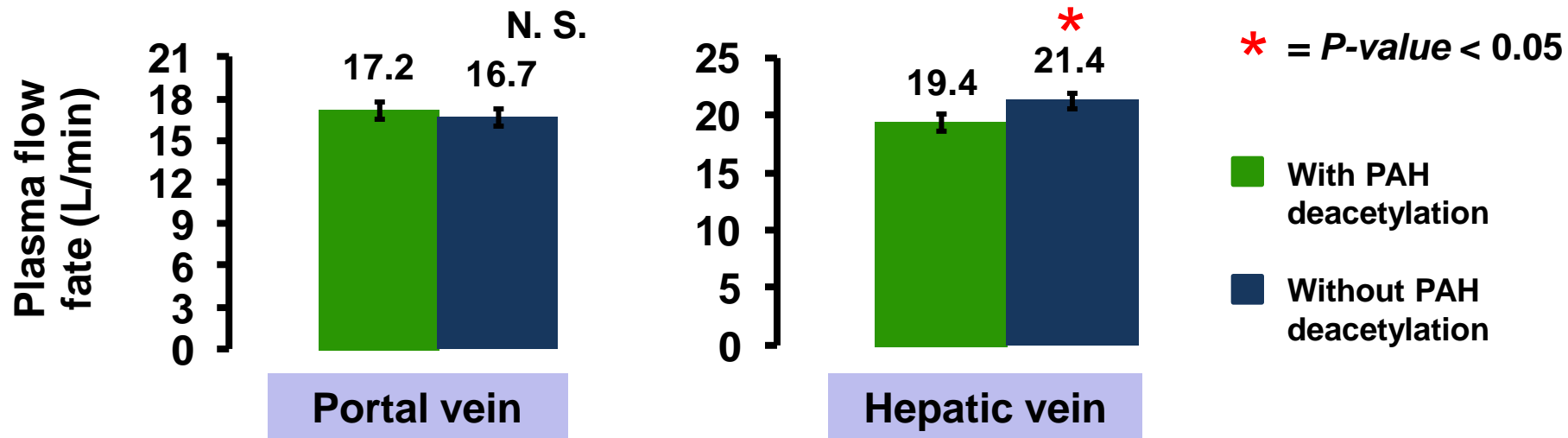
2nd objective: effect of the PAH deacetylation on the plasma PAH concentration



All PAH concentrations in plasma were significantly higher (10-15%) when the PAH deacetylation step was included in the analysis.

Results

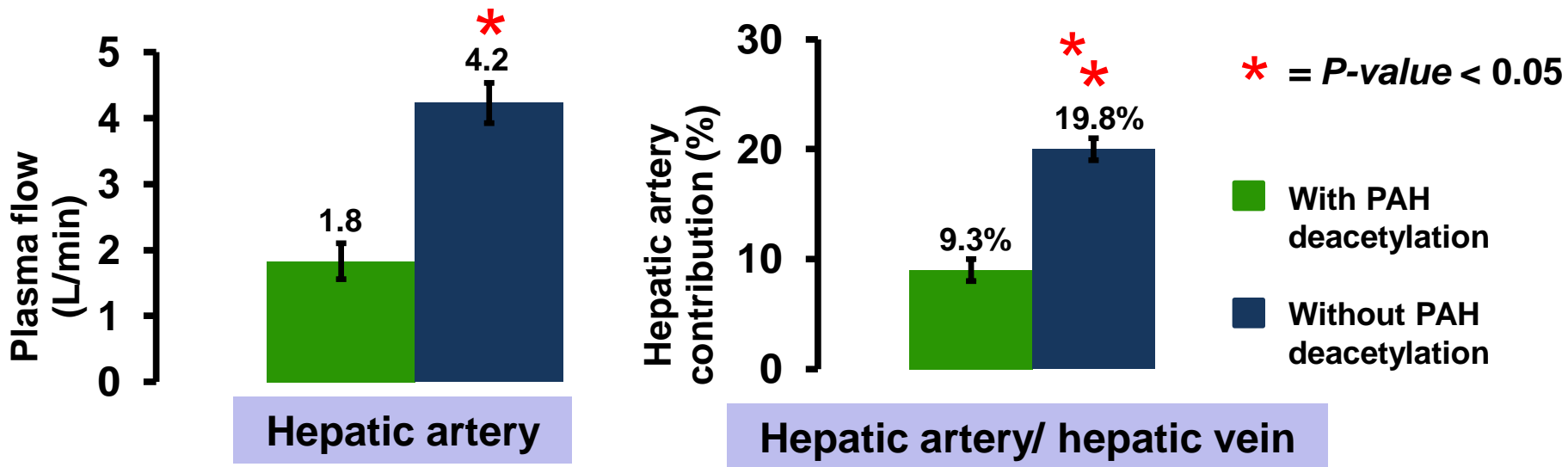
2nd objective: effect of the PAH deacetylation on the plasma flow



Method affected hepatic plasma flow rate (more than 10%) with no significant influence on portal vein plasma flow rate.

Results

2nd objective: effect of the PAH deacetylation on the plasma flow



Hepatic artery plasma flow rate and its contribution to total hepatic flow rate changed by more than 50% between methods.

Results

2nd objective: effect of the PAH deacetylation on the net hepatic flux

Change (%) *P*-value

Net hepatic flux (mmol/min)

Acetate	70.6	**
β-Hydroxybutyrate	20.0	**
Oxygen	21.3	**
Total amino acids	40.4	**
Butyrate	5.0	**
Glucose	8.9	*
Propionate	2.9	*
Ammonia	1.8	N.S.
Urea	7.3	N.S.
Lactate	0.7	N.S.

* = *P*-value < 0.05

 Modified 0-20%

 Modified >20%

The net hepatic flux of nutrients was affected by the PAH deacetylation.

The extent of this effect may be related to the A-V concentration differences

Conclusions

This work confirms the results obtained by Kristensen et al. (2009) that cattle liver acetylates PAH and quantifies the changes on the net hepatic nutrient fluxes when the laboratory procedure includes the PAH deacetylation step.

15% of PAH in hepatic vein is acetylated

With the PAH deacetylation step, portal blood flow was not modified, while hepatic venous and arterial blood flows were reduced by 10 and 57%, respectively.

The PAH analysis method affected the net hepatic flux of nutrients, with changes greater than 20%.

***Thank you very much
for your attention***



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