ABSTRACT

Esraa Mohamed Abd EL Megeed Ali: Effect of Omega-3 Fatty Acids on Growing Rabbits, Performance. Unpublished Master of Science Thesis, Department of Poultry Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 2014.

Eighty weaning rabbits (40 Baladi Black (BB) and 40 New Zealand White (NZW) rabbits) were investigated. They were maintained from weaning at 5 weeks to 13 weeks of age. Rabbits were randomly divided into five treatments (16 animals per treatment, four females and four males per treatment). Each treatment has an average weight of (685gm±10). Animals were assigned to five feeding groups The 1st group was fed the basal diet (control) while the 2nd,3rd, 4th and the 5th groups were fed the basal diet supplemented with 2% fish oil (FO), 2% linseed oil (LO), 1% fish oil and 1% linseed oil, 1% commercial Omega-3 (CO) respectively. All diets were supplemented with 200mg vitamin E/kg as α-tocopherol acetate to protect dietary fatty acid from oxidation.

The results showed that no significant differences between treatments in growth performance, dressing weight, percentages; carcass characteristics of meat, plasma biochemical analysis. Mortality rate, abdominal fat weight, moisture content of meat and lipid peroxidation, were significantly decreased in rabbits that fed different sources of Omega-3. The PUFAs concentration was significantly higher in the meat of treated groups compared with the control group. Dietary omega-3 addition to rabbits diet had a positive effect on humoral immunity response compared with control.

It was concluded that using diet enriched with different sources of Omega-3 PUFAs in growing rabbit's could improve meat quality; increase the omega-3 PUFAs content in meat and enhance the immune response in growing rabbits.

Key words: rabbit, fish oil, omega-3, vitamin E, mortality.

CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	IV
LIST OF FIGURES	VI
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	VIII
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	3
1. Fatty acids.	3
1.1. Definition and structure.	3
1.2. Types of fatty acids.	5
1.3. Source of PUFAs.	6
2. Effect of dietary n-3 PUFAs on growth performance.	8
2.1. Body weight.	8
2.2. Feed intake.	11
2.3. Feed conversion ratio (g feed / g gain).	12
2.4. Mortality rate.	12
3. Effect of n-3 PUFAs on carcass characteristics.	13
4. Effect of n-3 PUFAs on abdominal fat.	16
5. Effect of omega-3PUFAs on physical and chemical	18
characteristics of meat.	
6. Effect of omega-3 PUFAs on meat peroxidation (TBA-RS) and	21
vitamin E in meat.	
7. Effect of omega-3PUFAs on meat lipid profile.	25
8. Effect of dietary n-3 PUFAs on blood parametres.	30
9. Effect of omega-3PUFAs on immune response.	31
III. MATERIALS AND METHODS	33
1. Experimental Animals	33
2. Experimental diets	33
3. Housing and Management	34
4. Characteristics investigated	34

4.1. Performance traits	34
4.1.1. Body weight and body weight gain	34
4.1.2. Feed intake	34
4.1.3. Feed conversion	36
4.2. Mortality rate (%)	36
4.3. Carcass traits	37
4.4. Chemical composition of meat (meat analysis)	37
4.5. Physical Characteristics of Meat	38
4.5.1. Water Holding Capacity (WHC) and Tenderness of Meat	38
4.5.2 pH Value	38
4.5.3 Color Intensity	39
4.6 Fatty acids analysis	39
4.6.1.Extraction of the lipids	39
4.6.2.Fatty acids methyl esters	39
4.6.3.Analysis	39
4.7 Blood chemical analysis	40
4.8. Immune response measurements	41
4.8.1. Humoral immune response	41
4.8.1.1.Method of Sheep Red Blood Cells (SRBC's)preparation	41
4.8.1.2. Antibody titer determines method	41
5. Statistical analysis	41
IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	43
1.Productive performance	43
1.1. Live body weight (LBW)	43
1.2. Body weight gain (BWG)	47
1.3. Feed intake (FI)	50
1.4. Feed conversion (FCR)	53
1.5. Mortality rate	57
2. Carcass characteristics	58
2.1. Effect of different PUFAs sources on Pre-slaughter live body	58
weight and carcass traits	

2.2 Effect of different PUFAs sources on chemical composition	60
and physical characteristics of meat	
3. Effect of different dietary sources of omega-3 on fatty acids	65
profile of meat 4. Effect of different dietary sources of omega-3 on plasma biochemical analysis.	73
5. Effect of different dietary sources of omega-3 on humoral	74
immunity of New Zealand and Baladi Black rabbits.	
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	82
VI. REFERENCES	87
ARABIC SUMMARY	

VIII

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Arachidonic acid $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}$

ALA Alfa linolenic acid

Alanine aminotransferase **ALT**

Aspartate aminotransferase **AST**

BB Baladi Black

BWBody weight

Body weight gain **BWG** The degree Celsius °C

 \mathbf{C} Control

cm Centimeter

CLA Conjugated linoleic acid

d day

DE Digestive energy

Docosahexaenoic acid DHA Eicosapentaenoic acid **EPA**

FC Feed conversion

Feed conversion ratio **FCR**

FO Fish oil gram g h Hour

HDL

high density lipoproteins Ig Immuno globulin

IU International unit

Kcal Kilo calorie Kg Kilo gram LA Linoleic acid

LBW : Live body weight

low density lipoproteins LDL

LO Linseed oil **MDA** : malondialdehyde

M.E. : Metabolizable energy

mg : Milligrammin : Minutesml : Milliliter

mm³ : Cubic millimeter

μg : Micro gramμL : Microliterμm : Micron

MUFAs : Monounsaturated fatty acids

NZW: New Zealand White

P : Probability

PBS : Phosphate buffer solution

pH : Hydrogen ion concentration

ppm : Part per million

PUSFs : Polyunsaturated fatty acids

PTP : Plasma Total Proteins

Pxl : Pixel

RBCs : Red blood cells

r.p.m : Revolution per minuteSFAs : Saturated fatty acidsSRBC's : Sheep red blood cells

TBA-RS: Thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances

USFAs : Unsaturated fatty acids

VLDL : very low density lipoproteins

W : Weight

WHC : Water holding capacity

WOA : Week of age

% : Percent