

Nitrogen Balance

Dr. Amrutha Gopan Assistant Professor School of Fisheries Centurion University of Technology and Management Odisha



University and is the major end product of N-metabolism in almost all osteichthyes

- The largest source of ammonia is catabolism of dietary or structural protein
- Essential amino acids in fish are the same as those in mammals: arginine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan, and valine (Halver and Shanks, 1960)
- If the diet is deficient in lipid, then a greater proportion of dietary protein is metabolized for energy or deaminated for conversion fat and carbohydrate, more ammonia is excreted, and a lower percentage of dietary N is retained for growt h

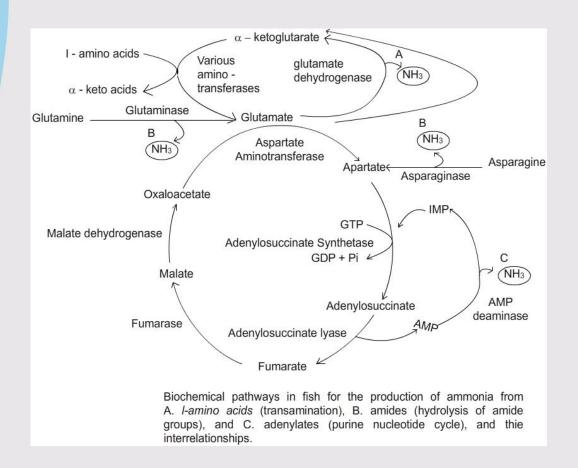
exhibit a marked ability to consume their UNION Structural protein during prolonged starvation

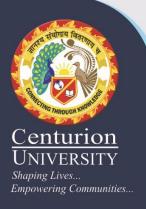
Glycogen reserves tend to be spared during starvation, probably because of their survival value as an anaerobic fuel during burst exercise and hypoxia

When fish are feeding and growing, absorbed amino acids in excess of those needed for protein synthesis are deaminated and then oxidized in the Kreb's cycle or converted to fat and carbohydrate

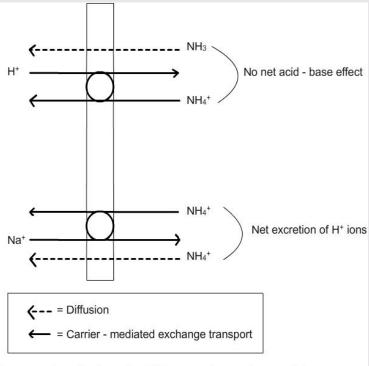


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Ammonia excretion



Summary of mechanisms by which ammonia may be excreted from blood to water across the mucosal surface of teh gill epithelium, and their consequences for the acid-base status of the fish.



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