



**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy  
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**

*'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'*

[www.ijbpas.com](http://www.ijbpas.com)

---

---

**EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF EXCESS METHIONINE AND LYSINE ON  
SOME ORGANS OF BROILER**

**EBRAHIM DELDAR, ALIREZA SEIDAVI\*, MEHRDAD BOUYEH**

Department of Animal Science, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran

\*Corresponding Author: E Mail: [alirezaseidavi@iaurasht.ac.ir](mailto:alirezaseidavi@iaurasht.ac.ir)

**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to investigate the effect of different levels of lysine and methionine on head, brain, lungs, testes, kidneys, notarium, crop, proventriculus and pancreas in male Ross 308 broilers. The experiments included 9 treatments and 3 replications/treatment based on completely randomized design as a  $3 \times 3$  factorial arrangement. All management process, vaccination, ventilation and other environmental conditions, was quite similar for all treatments. Methionine in this experiment consisted of 0, 10 and 20% more than the recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308, and lysine levels in this experiment consisted of 0, 10 and 20% more than the recommended level of guide catalogue of Ross 308. The obtained results of statistical analysis showed that the inclusion of lysine and also methionine as much as 10 and 20% more than the guide catalogue of Ross 308 had not significant effect on weights of head, brain, lungs, testes, kidneys, notarium, crop, proventriculus and pancreas. Nine studied treatments had significant difference for lungs weight and also pancreas weight ( $P \leq 0.05$ ), so both lysine and methionine as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest lungs weight significantly (16.057 and 6.043 g respectively). Meanwhile, nine studied treatments had significant difference for notarium weight ( $P \leq 0.05$ ), so lysine as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 and methionine as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest notarium weight significantly (40.090 g).

**Key words: Lysine, Methionine, Crop, Chick**

## INTRODUCTION

Methionine and lysine are important amino acids in broiler nutrition. There are several experiments on methionine role on broiler productivity [(1, 2, 3, 4)]. Meanwhile there are some reports about role of lysine on broiler productivity [5, 6, 7, 8]. However little research exists evaluating body organs of commercial broilers fed diets differing in excess methionine and lysine. The objective of this study was to determine the effect of different excess dietary levels of methionine (0, 10 and 20% more than Ross 308 guide catalogue) and lysine (0, 10 and 20% more than Ross 308 guide catalogue). Broiler head, brain, lungs, testes, kidneys, notarium, crop, proventriculus and pancreas was investigated after feeding during a 6-wk period from hatch to 6 wk of age.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This experiment was conducted in August-September 2014 in the commercial poultry facility. Two hundred and seven male Ross 308 (Aviagen, Newbridge, Scotland, UK 35805) chicks were assigned to one of nine following dietary treatments (each treatment included three replications):

**Treatment 1:** Increased lysine amount (0%)  
-Increased methionine amount (0%)

**Treatment 2:** Increased lysine amount (0%)  
-Increased methionine amount (10%)

**Treatment 3:** Increased lysine amount (0%)  
-Increased methionine amount (20%)

**Treatment 4:** Increased lysine amount (10%)  
-Increased methionine amount (0%)

**Treatment 5:** Increased lysine amount (10%)  
-Increased methionine amount (10%)

**Treatment 6:** Increased lysine amount (10%)  
-Increased methionine amount (20%)

**Treatment 7:** Increased lysine amount (20%)  
-Increased methionine amount (0%)

**Treatment 8:** Increased lysine amount (20%)  
-Increased methionine amount (10%)

**Treatment 9:** Increased lysine amount (20%)  
-Increased methionine amount (20%)

Treatments were randomly assigned and each group (replication) of 10 birds was raised in a 1 m x 1.5 m wire mesh pens within the hall. Facility and equipment were disinfected prior to bird placement.

Composition of used diets and nutrient composition of diets used in this study are shown in the **Tables 1-3** and **Tables 4-6** respectively. Diets were developed to be iso-energetic and iso-nitrogenous. The diets met or exceeded Ross 308 catalogue recommendations [9].

All birds were given 4 different vaccinations (Avian Influenza: AI; infectious bronchitis virus: IBV; Newcastle disease virus: NDV; Gumboro virus: GV) on varying time intervals. Avian Influenza was provided at d

1. Infectious bronchitis virus (IBV) strain H120 was provided at d 1, and d 16. Newcastle disease virus NDV strain Viscerotropic velogenic was provided at d 8, and d 20. Gumboro virus: GV was provided at d 14, and d 23. Vaccines were prepared per vendor recommendation and were supplied via drinking water after a period of water removal for three hours. On the final day of the experiment, one bird from each replication was slaughtered. Some body organs were removed and weighed. Data were analyzed by analysis of variance using a  $3 \times 3$  factorial arrangement with three methionine levels (0, 10 and 20% more than Ross 308 guide catalogue), and three lysine levels (0, 10 and 20% more than Ross 308 guide catalogue), using a two-way ANOVA procedure [10] and based on  $Y_{ijk} = \mu + A_i + B_j + AB_{ij} + e_{ijk}$  formula. The Duncan post hoc test was used if the initial test result was significant at  $P \leq 0.05$ . Statements of significance were based on  $P \leq 0.05$ .

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Obtained results are summarized in **Tables 7-9**. From obtained results, it is showed that lysine level had not significant effect on head weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), although lysine supplementation as much as 10% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest head weight

numerically (62.113 g). Also, methionine level had not significant effect on head weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), however methionine supplementation as much as 10% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest head weight numerically (62.984 g). Nine studied treatments had not significant difference for head weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), however lysine and methionine as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest head weight numerically (67.573 g). It is showed that lysine level had not significant effect on brain weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), although lysine supplementation as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest brain weight numerically (2.552 g). Also, methionine level had not significant effect on brain weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), however methionine supplementation as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest brain weight numerically (2.528 g). Nine studied treatments had not significant difference for brain weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), however lysine and methionine as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest brain weight numerically (2.690 g). Lysine level had not significant effect on lungs weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), although lysine

supplementation as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest lungs weight numerically (13.532 g). Also, methionine level had not significant effect on lungs weight ( $P>0.05$ ), however methionine supplementation as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest lungs weight numerically (13.040 g). Nine studied treatments had significant difference for lungs weight ( $P\leq 0.05$ ), so both lysine and methionine as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest lungs weight significantly (16.057 g).

From obtained results, it is showed that lysine level had not significant effect on testes weight ( $P>0.05$ ), although lysine supplementation as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest testes weight numerically (0.942 g). Also, methionine level had not significant effect on testes weight ( $P>0.05$ ), however methionine supplementation as much as 10% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest testes weight numerically (0.849 g). Nine studied treatments had not significant difference for testes weight ( $P>0.05$ ), however lysine and methionine as much as recommended level

by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest testes weight numerically (1.083 g). It is showed that lysine level had not significant effect on kidneys weight ( $P>0.05$ ), although lysine supplementation as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest kidneys weight numerically (17.208 g). Also, methionine level had not significant effect on kidneys weight ( $P>0.05$ ), however methionine supplementation as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest kidneys weight numerically (17.231 g). Nine studied treatments had not significant difference for kidneys weight ( $P>0.05$ ), however lysine as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 and methionine as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest kidneys weight numerically (17.830 g).

Lysine level had not significant effect on notarium weight ( $P>0.05$ ), although lysine supplementation as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest notarium weight numerically (38.232 g).

Also, methionine level had not significant effect on notarium weight ( $P>0.05$ ), however methionine supplementation as

much as 10% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest notarium weight numerically (36.128 g). Nine studied treatments had significant difference for notarium weight ( $P \leq 0.05$ ), so lysine as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 and methionine as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest notarium weight significantly (40.090 g).

Lysine level had not significant effect on crop weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), although lysine supplementation as much as 10% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest crop weight numerically (17.296 g). Also, methionine level had not significant effect on crop weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), however methionine supplementation as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest crop weight numerically (17.097 g). Nine studied treatments had not significant difference for crop weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), however lysine as much as 10% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 and methionine as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest crop weight numerically (35.447 g).

It is showed that lysine level had not significant effect on proventriculus weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), although lysine supplementation as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest proventriculus weight numerically (11.120 g). Also, methionine level had not significant effect on proventriculus weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), however methionine supplementation as much as 10% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest proventriculus weight numerically (10.168 g). Nine studied treatments had not significant difference for proventriculus weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), however lysine as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 and methionine as much as 10% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest proventriculus weight numerically (11.567 g). From obtained results, it is showed that lysine level had not significant effect on pancreas weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), although lysine supplementation as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest pancreas weight numerically (5.440 g). Also, methionine level had not significant effect on pancreas weight ( $P > 0.05$ ), however methionine supplementation as much as 20% more than recommended level by guide catalogue of

Ross 308 had the highest pancreas weight numerically (5.449 g). Nine studied treatments had significant difference for pancreas weight ( $P \leq 0.05$ ), so lysine and methionine as much as recommended level by guide catalogue of Ross 308 had the highest pancreas weight significantly (6.043 g). Our findings confirmed legible effects of lysine and methionine on some body organs in broilers, however more experiments need to clarifying careful effects of these amino acids on broiler organs. There are little similar experiments about role of amino acids on body organs in broilers [11, 12], other birds and other animals.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This manuscript is prepared based on MSc thesis of first author at Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran. We are grateful to the Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran for support.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Wen C, Wu P, Chen Y, Wang T, and Zhou Y, Methionine improves the performance and breast muscle growth of broilers with lower hatching weight by altering the expression of genes associated with the insulin-like growth factor-I signalling pathway. *Br. J. Nutr.*, 111(02), 2014, 201-206. doi: [10.1017/S0007114513002419](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007114513002419).
- [2] Ogunbode SM, Iyayi EA, Owoade AA, and Okanlawon AA, Effect of low protein methionine and lysine supplemented diets on performance, immune response and carcass characteristics in broilers. *Bull. Anim. Health Prod. Afr.*, 61(3), 2014, 369-382.
- [3] Hashemi SM, Loh TC, Foo HL, Zulkifli I, and Bejo MH, Effects of putrescine supplementation on growth performance, blood lipids and immune response in broiler chickens fed methionine deficient diet. *Anim. Feed Sci. Technol.*, 194, 2014, 151-156. doi: [10.1016/j.anifeedsci.2014.05.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anifeedsci.2014.05.008).
- [4] Del Vesco AP, Gasparino E, Oliveira Grieser D, Zancanela V, Marques Voltolini D, Souza Khatlab A, Guimarães SE, Soares MA, and Neto AR, Effects of methionine supplementation on the expression of protein deposition-related genes in acute heat stress-exposed broilers. *PloS One.*, 10(2), 2015, 1-11. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0115821](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0115821).
- [5] Liu GQ, Yang XJ, Zong K, and Xu J, Dietary lysine affect carcass characteristics and myostatin gene exon 1 region methylation in muscle tissue of broilers. *Appl. Mech. Mater.*, 195, 2012, 334-341. doi: [10.1016/j.apm.2012.05.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apm.2012.05.008).

- [10.4028/www.scientific.net/AMM.195-196.334](http://10.4028/www.scientific.net/AMM.195-196.334).
- [6] Mejia L, McDaniel CD, Kidd MT, Lopez K, and Corzo A, Evaluation of carryover effects of dietary lysine intake by Cobb 500 broiler breeder hens. *Poult. Sci.*, 92(3), 2013, 709-718. doi: [10.3382/ps.2012-02517](https://doi.org/10.3382/ps.2012-02517).
- [7] Carlos TCF, Marino CT, da Silva NV P, Barbosa LCGS, Reis RN, Muramatsu K, CS da S, and Araújo LF, Evaluation of different digestible lysine levels for male broilers during the period of 18 to 40 days of age. *Rev. Bras. Cienc. Avic.*, 16(1), 2014, 83-87. doi: [10.1590/S1516-635X2014000100012](https://doi.org/10.1590/S1516-635X2014000100012).
- [8] Hosseintabar B, Dadashbeiki M, Bouyeh M, and Seidavi AR, Is the amount of L-carnitine and methionine-lysine affect on the microbial flora of broiler cecum?. *J. Pure. Appl. Microbiol.*, 8(1), 2014, 353-360.
- [9] Aviagen, Ross 308 BROILER: Nutrition Specification. Scotland, UK, 2007, P. 8.
- [10] SPSS, SPSS Base 7.5 for Windows. SPSS, Chicago, IL, 1997.
- [11] Plavnik I, and Hurwitz S, Organ weights and body composition in chickens as related to the energy and amino acid requirements: effects of strain, sex, and age. *Poult. Sci.*, 62(1), 1983, 152-163. doi: [10.3382/ps.0620152](https://doi.org/10.3382/ps.0620152).
- [12] Bunchasak C, and Silapasorn T, Effects of adding methionine in low-protein diet on production performance, reproductive organs and chemical liver composition of laying hens under tropical conditions. *Int. J. Poult. Sci.*, 4(5), 2005, 301-308. doi: [10.3923/ijps.2005.301.308](https://doi.org/10.3923/ijps.2005.301.308).

Table 1: Feed ingredients of used diets during the starter (1st-14th days of age) period

Ingredient (%)	Treatment 1	Treatment 2	Treatment 3	Treatment 4	Treatment 5	Treatment 6	Treatment 7	Treatment 8	Treatment 9
Corn	58.94	58.94	58.98	59.23	59.24	59.29	59.52	59.56	59.59
Soybean Meal	34.23	34.18	34.10	33.81	33.76	33.68	33.40	33.33	33.255
Soybean oil	2.33	2.33	2.31	2.26	2.25	2.23	2.19	2.17	2.16
Ca%22P%18	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
CaCO3	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Vitamin premix	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Mineral premix	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
NaCl	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO3)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
DL-Methionine	0.14	0.19	0.24	0.14	0.19	0.24	0.145	0.19	0.245
Lysine-Hydro-Chloride	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.515	0.52	0.52
Price (Rials/kg)	15079	15148	15218	15184	15251	15313	15293	15353	15425

Table 2: Feed ingredients of used diets during the grower (15th-28th days of age) period

Ingredient (%)	Treatment 1	Treatment 2	Treatment 3	Treatment 4	Treatment 5	Treatment 6	Treatment 7	Treatment 8	Treatment 9
Corn	59.87	59.87	59.885	60.10	60.14	60.16	60.38	60.40	60.425
Soybean Meal	32.32	32.28	32.22	31.97	31.90	31.85	31.59	31.54	31.49
Soybean oil	4	4	3.99	3.95	3.93	3.92	3.88	3.87	3.85
Ca%22P%18	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
CaCO3	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Vitamin premix	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Mineral premix	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
NaCl	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO3)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
DL-Methionine	0.10	0.14	0.185	0.10	0.145	0.185	0.105	0.145	0.19
Lysine-Hydro-Chloride	0	0	0	0.16	0.165	0.165	0.325	0.325	0.325
Price (Rials/kg)	15079	15134	15194	15170	15230	15282	15266	15318	15375

Table 3: Feed ingredients of used diets during the finisher (29th-42nd days of age) period

Ingredient (%)	Treatment 1	Treatment 2	Treatment 3	Treatment 4	Treatment 5	Treatment 6	Treatment 7	Treatment 8	Treatment 9
Corn	65.09	65.09	65.13	65.30	65.32	65.34	65.56	65.56	65.60
Soybean Meal	27.265	27.225	27.17	26.97	26.92	26.87	26.63	26.59	26.53
Soybean oil	3.99	3.99	3.97	3.94	3.93	3.92	3.87	3.87	3.85
Ca%22P%18	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57
CaCO3	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Vitamin premix	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Mineral premix	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
NaCl	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO3)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
DL-Methionine	0.085	0.125	0.16	0.085	0.125	0.165	0.09	0.13	0.165
Lysine-Hydro-Chloride	0	0	0	0.135	0.135	0.135	0.28	0.28	0.285
Price (Rials/kg)	14610	14664	14706	14682	14734	14786	14764	14820	14865

Table 4: Nutrient analysis of used diets during the starter (1st-14th days of age) period

Nutrient analysis	Treatment 1	Treatment 2	Treatment 3	Treatment 4	Treatment 5	Treatment 6	Treatment 7	Treatment 8	Treatment 9
Dry Matter (%)	86.334	86.339	86.332	86.144	86.148	86.150	85.968	85.965	85.970
Metabolizable energy (kcal/kg)	3.025	3.025	3.025	3.025	3.025	3.025	3.025	3.025	3.025
Crude protein (%)	22.001	22.005	22.008	22.002	22.008	22.002	22.006	22.006	22.004
Ether extract (%)	4.912	4.912	4.892	4.849	4.839	4.820	4.786	4.767	4.757
Linoleic Acid (%)	2.622	2.622	2.612	2.591	2.586	2.576	2.560	2.550	2.546
Crude fiber (%)	2.632	2.630	2.627	2.622	2.620	2.618	2.612	2.610	2.608
Calcium (%)	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.051	1.051	1.051	1.050	1.050	1.050
Total Phosphorus (%)	0.740	0.740	0.739	0.740	0.740	0.739	0.738	0.738	0.738
Available Phosphorus (%)	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.505	0.505	0.505	0.504	0.504	0.504
Potassium (%)	0.871	0.870	0.869	0.863	0.862	0.861	0.856	0.855	0.853
Chloride (%)	0.236	0.236	0.238	0.273	0.273	0.273	0.309	0.310	0.310
Mn (mg/kg)	402.686	402.664	402.632	402.550	402.529	402.497	402.388	402.360	402.329
Na (%)	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160
Zn (mg/kg)	323.238	323.215	323.183	323.088	323.066	323.035	322.932	322.905	322.874
Choline (g/kg)	1.520	1.519	1.517	1.511	1.509	1.507	1.501	1.500	1.498
Fulic acid (mg/kg)	2.018	2.016	2.014	2.004	2.002	2.000	1.990	1.988	1.986
Arg (%)	1.415	1.413	1.411	1.402	1.400	1.397	1.388	1.386	1.384
Gly (%)	0.896	0.895	0.894	0.889	0.888	0.886	0.881	0.880	0.878
Cer (%)	1.067	1.066	1.064	1.058	1.056	1.055	1.049	1.047	1.045
Glycine + Cerine (%)	2.305	2.303	2.299	2.284	2.282	2.278	2.264	2.260	2.256
Hys (%)	0.574	0.573	0.572	0.569	0.568	0.567	0.564	0.564	0.563
Iso-Leucine (%)	0.897	0.896	0.894	0.889	0.888	0.886	0.881	0.879	0.878
Leucine (SID) (%)	1.870	1.868	1.865	1.857	1.855	1.853	1.844	1.842	1.840
Lysine (%)	1.271	1.270	1.271	1.399	1.399	1.397	1.527	1.528	1.526
Methionine (%)	0.473	0.519	0.570	0.470	0.519	0.568	0.473	0.517	0.569
Cysteine (%)	0.353	0.352	0.352	0.350	0.350	0.349	0.348	0.347	0.347
Methionine + Cysteine (%)	0.825	0.873	0.922	0.820	0.869	0.917	0.821	0.864	0.917
Phe (%)	1.025	1.024	1.022	1.016	1.015	1.013	1.008	1.006	1.005
Tyr (%)	0.844	0.843	0.842	0.837	0.836	0.835	0.830	0.829	0.827
Phe + Tyr (%)	1.869	1.867	1.864	1.853	1.851	1.848	1.838	1.835	1.832
Threonine (%)	0.811	0.810	0.809	0.804	0.803	0.802	0.797	0.796	0.795
Tryptophan (%)	0.289	0.288	0.288	0.286	0.285	0.285	0.283	0.282	0.282

Table 5: Nutrient analysis of used diets during the grower (15th-28th days of age) period

Nutrient analysis	Treatment 1	Treatment 2	Treatment 3	Treatment 4	Treatment 5	Treatment 6	Treatment 7	Treatment 8	Treatment 9
Dry Matter (%)	87.022	87.026	87.021	86.862	86.860	86.862	86.704	86.707	86.709
Metabolizable energy (kcal/kg)	3.150	3.150	3.150	3.150	3.150	3.150	3.150	3.150	3.150
Crude protein (%)	21.001	21.005	21.003	21.003	21.003	21.004	21.002	21.002	21.006
Ether extract (%)	6.598	6.598	6.588	6.554	6.534	6.525	6.490	6.481	6.461
Linoleic Acid (%)	3.486	3.486	3.481	3.465	3.455	3.450	3.434	3.429	3.419
Crude fiber (%)	2.578	2.576	2.574	2.569	2.567	2.566	2.560	2.559	2.557
Calcium (%)	0.901	0.900	0.902	0.902	0.902	0.901	0.901	0.901	0.901
Total Phosphorus (%)	0.680	0.680	0.682	0.681	0.680	0.680	0.679	0.679	0.679
Available Phosphorus (%)	0.450	0.450	0.451	0.451	0.451	0.451	0.450	0.450	0.450
Potassium (%)	0.835	0.834	0.833	0.828	0.827	0.826	0.822	0.821	0.820
Chloride (%)	0.232	0.232	0.232	0.263	0.264	0.264	0.295	0.295	0.295
Mn (mg/kg)	400.411	400.394	400.399	400.302	400.274	400.254	400.153	400.132	400.112
Na (%)	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161
Zn (mg/kg)	322.201	322.183	322.168	322.077	322.049	322.029	321.934	321.913	321.893
Choline (g/kg)	1.474	1.473	1.471	1.466	1.464	1.463	1.457	1.456	1.455
Fulic acid (mg/kg)	1.953	1.952	1.949	1.941	1.939	1.937	1.929	1.927	1.925
Arg (%)	1.352	1.351	1.349	1.341	1.339	1.337	1.329	1.327	1.325
Gly (%)	0.860	0.859	0.858	0.854	0.852	0.851	0.847	0.846	0.845
Cer (%)	1.023	1.022	1.021	1.015	1.014	1.012	1.007	1.006	1.005
Glycine + Cerine (%)	2.206	2.204	2.201	2.189	2.185	2.182	2.170	2.167	2.164
Hys (%)	0.551	0.551	0.550	0.547	0.547	0.546	0.543	0.543	0.542

Iso-Leucine (%)	0.859	0.858	0.857	0.852	0.851	0.850	0.845	0.844	0.843
Leucine (SID) (%)	1.807	1.806	1.804	1.797	1.794	1.793	1.785	1.784	1.782
Lysine (%)	1.112	1.111	1.109	1.222	1.223	1.222	1.334	1.332	1.331
Methionine (%)	0.422	0.462	0.505	0.420	0.464	0.503	0.423	0.462	0.506
Cysteine (%)	0.340	0.340	0.340	0.338	0.338	0.338	0.336	0.336	0.335
Methionine + Cysteine (%)	0.763	0.801	0.845	0.759	0.802	0.841	0.759	0.798	0.841
Phe (%)	0.984	0.983	0.982	0.976	0.975	0.974	0.969	0.968	0.966
Tyr (%)	0.810	0.809	0.808	0.804	0.802	0.802	0.797	0.796	0.795
Phe + Tyr (%)	1.794	1.792	1.789	1.780	1.777	1.775	1.766	1.764	1.762
Threonine (%)	0.778	0.777	0.776	0.772	0.771	0.770	0.766	0.765	0.764
Tryptophan (%)	0.275	0.275	0.274	0.273	0.272	0.272	0.270	0.270	0.269
Valine (%)	0.957	0.956	0.955	0.950	0.949	0.948	0.943	0.942	0.941

Table 6: Nutrient analysis of used diets during the finisher (29th-42nd days of age) period

Nutrient analysis	Treatment 1	Treatment 2	Treatment 3	Treatment 4	Treatment 5	Treatment 6	Treatment 7	Treatment 8	Treatment 9
Dry Matter (%)	87.094	87.098	87.099	86.965	86.968	86.971	86.825	86.829	86.826
Metabolizable energy (kcal/kg)	3.200	3.200	3.200	3.200	3.200	3.200	3.200	3.200	3.200
Crude protein (%)	19.000	19.004	19.001	19.003	19.004	19.004	19.001	19.005	19.004
Ether extract (%)	6.736	6.736	6.717	6.691	6.681	6.672	6.628	6.627	6.608
Linoleic Acid (%)	3.576	3.576	3.566	3.554	3.549	3.544	3.523	3.522	3.513
Crude fiber (%)	2.495	2.494	2.492	2.488	2.487	2.485	2.481	2.479	2.478
Calcium (%)	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.851	0.851	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850
Total Phosphorus (%)	0.647	0.647	0.646	0.644	0.643	0.643	0.642	0.642	0.642
Available Phosphorus (%)	0.426	0.426	0.426	0.424	0.424	0.423	0.423	0.423	0.423
Potassium (%)	0.748	0.747	0.746	0.743	0.742	0.741	0.737	0.736	0.735
Chloride (%)	0.232	0.232	0.232	0.258	0.258	0.258	0.286	0.286	0.287
Mn (mg/kg)	398.078	398.061	398.040	397.962	397.942	397.921	397.829	397.812	397.788
Na (%)	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161
Zn (mg/kg)	320.358	320.340	320.320	320.237	320.216	320.196	320.110	320.092	320.069
Choline (g/kg)	1.368	1.367	1.366	1.361	1.360	1.359	1.354	1.353	1.351
Folic acid (mg/kg)	1.792	1.790	1.789	1.782	1.780	1.779	1.771	1.769	1.767
Arg (%)	1.196	1.195	1.193	1.187	1.185	1.183	1.176	1.174	1.173
Gly (%)	0.774	0.773	0.772	0.768	0.767	0.766	0.762	0.761	0.760
Cer (%)	0.917	0.916	0.915	0.910	0.909	0.908	0.903	0.902	0.901
Glycine + Cerine (%)	1.963	1.961	1.958	1.949	1.946	1.943	1.932	1.929	1.926
Hys (%)	0.499	0.498	0.498	0.495	0.495	0.494	0.492	0.491	0.490
Iso-Leucine (%)	0.767	0.766	0.765	0.761	0.760	0.759	0.755	0.754	0.753
Leucine (SID) (%)	1.671	1.669	1.667	1.662	1.660	1.658	1.652	1.650	1.648
Lysine (%)	0.976	0.975	0.974	1.069	1.067	1.066	1.167	1.166	1.168
Methionine (%)	0.383	0.422	0.456	0.382	0.420	0.459	0.385	0.424	0.458
Cysteine (%)	0.313	0.313	0.313	0.312	0.311	0.311	0.310	0.309	0.309
Methionine + Cysteine (%)	0.697	0.735	0.769	0.693	0.732	0.770	0.694	0.733	0.767
Phe (%)	0.885	0.884	0.883	0.879	0.878	0.877	0.872	0.871	0.870
Tyr (%)	0.727	0.726	0.725	0.722	0.721	0.720	0.716	0.715	0.714
Phe + Tyr (%)	1.612	1.611	1.608	1.601	1.599	1.597	1.588	1.587	1.584
Threonine (%)	0.699	0.698	0.697	0.694	0.693	0.692	0.688	0.687	0.686
Tryptophan (%)	0.241	0.241	0.240	0.239	0.238	0.238	0.236	0.236	0.236
Valine (%)	0.866	0.865	0.864	0.860	0.859	0.858	0.853	0.853	0.851

Table 7: Mean ( $\pm$ SEM) of invaluable body parts at 42nd days of age in Ross 308 broilers affected by the three different amounts of lysine and methionine\*

Treatment	Trait	Head weight (gr)	Relative weight of head (%)	Brain weight (gr)	Relative weight of brain (%)	Lungs weight (gr)	Relative weight of lungs (%)
Lysine amount increasment relative standard requirements (%)	0	61.690 <sup>a</sup>	2.598 <sup>a</sup>	2.552 <sup>a</sup>	0.107 <sup>a</sup>	12.267 <sup>a</sup>	0.516 <sup>a</sup>
	10	62.113 <sup>a</sup>	2.697 <sup>a</sup>	2.429 <sup>a</sup>	0.105 <sup>a</sup>	11.761 <sup>a</sup>	0.510 <sup>a</sup>
	20	59.949 <sup>a</sup>	2.489 <sup>a</sup>	2.479 <sup>a</sup>	0.103 <sup>a</sup>	13.532 <sup>a</sup>	0.558 <sup>a</sup>
P		0.657	0.262	0.772	0.879	0.203	0.250
SEM (Standard Error of Mean)		1.713	0.087	0.093	0.004	0.692	0.022
Methionine amount increasment relative standard	0	58.393 <sup>a</sup>	2.494 <sup>a</sup>	2.430 <sup>a</sup>	0.102 <sup>a</sup>	12.253 <sup>a</sup>	0.520 <sup>a</sup>
	10	62.984 <sup>a</sup>	2.691 <sup>a</sup>	2.461 <sup>a</sup>	0.105 <sup>a</sup>	12.262 <sup>a</sup>	0.521 <sup>a</sup>

requirements (%)	20	61.276 <sup>a</sup>	2.564 <sup>a</sup>	2.528 <sup>a</sup>	0.106 <sup>a</sup>	13.040 <sup>a</sup>	0.543 <sup>a</sup>
P		0.271	0.337	0.852	0.922	0.630	0.647
SEM (Standard Error of Mean)		1.713	0.087	0.093	0.004	0.692	0.022
Increased lysine amount (0%) -Increased methionine amount (0%)		67.573 <sup>a</sup>	2.613 <sup>a</sup>	2.690 <sup>a</sup>	0.104 <sup>a</sup>	14.477 <sup>a</sup> <sub>b</sub>	0.559 <sup>ab</sup>
Increased lysine amount (0%) -Increased methionine amount (10%)		62.483 <sup>a</sup>	2.686 <sup>a</sup>	2.540 <sup>a</sup>	0.109 <sup>a</sup>	13.190 <sup>a</sup> <sub>b</sub>	0.564 <sup>ab</sup>
Increased lysine amount (0%) -Increased methionine amount (20%)		60.897 <sup>a</sup>	2.509 <sup>a</sup>	2.563 <sup>a</sup>	0.106 <sup>a</sup>	11.343 <sup>b</sup>	0.468 <sup>b</sup>
Increased lysine amount (10%) -Increased methionine amount (0%)		59.827 <sup>a</sup>	2.647 <sup>a</sup>	2.197 <sup>a</sup>	0.096 <sup>a</sup>	11.453 <sup>b</sup>	0.505 <sup>b</sup>
Increased lysine amount (10%) -Increased methionine amount (10%)		65.850 <sup>a</sup>	2.788 <sup>a</sup>	2.513 <sup>a</sup>	0.107 <sup>a</sup>	12.110 <sup>b</sup>	0.512 <sup>b</sup>
Increased lysine amount (10%) -Increased methionine amount (20%)		60.663 <sup>a</sup>	2.654 <sup>a</sup>	2.577 <sup>a</sup>	0.114 <sup>a</sup>	11.720 <sup>b</sup>	0.511 <sup>b</sup>
Increased lysine amount (20%) -Increased methionine amount (0%)		56.960 <sup>a</sup>	2.341 <sup>a</sup>	2.663 <sup>a</sup>	0.109 <sup>a</sup>	13.053 <sup>a</sup> <sub>b</sub>	0.534 <sup>ab</sup>
Increased lysine amount (20%) -Increased methionine amount (10%)		60.620 <sup>a</sup>	2.599 <sup>a</sup>	2.330 <sup>a</sup>	0.101 <sup>a</sup>	11.487 <sup>b</sup>	0.488 <sup>b</sup>
Increased lysine amount (20%) -Increased methionine amount (20%)		62.267 <sup>a</sup>	2.528 <sup>a</sup>	2.443 <sup>a</sup>	0.099 <sup>a</sup>	16.057 <sup>a</sup>	0.650 <sup>a</sup>
P		0.541	0.711	0.416	.782	0.140	0.081
SEM (Standard Error of Mean)		3.362	0.155	0.151	.007	1.188	0.036

<sup>a</sup> Means ( $\pm$  standard error of means) within each column of dietary treatments with no common superscript differ significantly at P<0.05.

Table 8: Mean ( $\pm$ SEM) of other invaluable body parts at 42nd days of age in Ross 308 broilers affected by the three different amounts of lysine and methionine<sup>a</sup>

Treatment	Trait	Testes weight (gr)	Relative weight of testes (%)	Kidneys weight (gr)	Relative weight of kidneys (%)	Back thoracic vertebrae (notarium) weight (gr)	Relative weight of back thoracic vertebrae (notarium) (%)
Lysine amount increment relative standard requirements (%)	0	0.942 <sup>a</sup>	0.039 <sup>a</sup>	17.208 <sup>a</sup>	0.723 <sup>a</sup>	38.232 <sup>a</sup>	1.600 <sup>a</sup>
	10	0.714 <sup>a</sup>	0.031 <sup>a</sup>	16.628 <sup>a</sup>	0.716 <sup>a</sup>	33.799 <sup>a</sup>	1.461 <sup>a</sup>
	20	0.772 <sup>a</sup>	0.032 <sup>a</sup>	16.447 <sup>a</sup>	0.679 <sup>a</sup>	36.812 <sup>a</sup>	1.531 <sup>a</sup>
P		0.594	0.598	0.902	0.603	0.121	0.278
SEM (Standard Error of Mean)		0.143	0.007	1.013	0.032	1.353	0.054
Methionine amount increment relative standard requirements (%)	0	0.775 <sup>a</sup>	0.033 <sup>a</sup>	16.527 <sup>a</sup>	0.704 <sup>a</sup>	35.820 <sup>a</sup>	1.516 <sup>a</sup>
	10	0.849 <sup>a</sup>	0.036 <sup>a</sup>	16.298 <sup>a</sup>	0.692 <sup>a</sup>	36.128 <sup>a</sup>	1.544 <sup>a</sup>
	20	0.749 <sup>a</sup>	0.031 <sup>a</sup>	17.231 <sup>a</sup>	0.716 <sup>a</sup>	36.091 <sup>a</sup>	1.504 <sup>a</sup>
P		0.864	0.810	0.811	0.858	0.930	0.813
SEM (Standard Error of Mean)		0.143	0.006	1.013	0.032	1.353	0.054
Increased lysine amount (0%) -Increased methionine amount (0%)		1.083 <sup>a</sup>	0.042 <sup>a</sup>	16.210 <sup>a</sup>	0.626 <sup>a</sup>	37.837 <sup>ab</sup>	1.464 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (0%) -Increased methionine amount (10%)		1.030 <sup>a</sup>	0.044 <sup>a</sup>	16.587 <sup>a</sup>	0.711 <sup>a</sup>	36.373 <sup>ab</sup>	1.551 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (0%) -Increased methionine amount (20%)		0.853 <sup>a</sup>	0.035 <sup>a</sup>	17.830 <sup>a</sup>	0.736 <sup>a</sup>	40.090 <sup>a</sup>	1.648 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (10%) -Increased methionine amount (0%)		0.743 <sup>a</sup>	0.033 <sup>a</sup>	17.500 <sup>a</sup>	0.770 <sup>a</sup>	34.523 <sup>ab</sup>	1.513 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (10%) -Increased methionine amount (10%)		0.827 <sup>a</sup>	0.035 <sup>a</sup>	16.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.677 <sup>a</sup>	35.800 <sup>ab</sup>	1.518 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (10%) -Increased methionine amount (20%)		0.573 <sup>a</sup>	0.025 <sup>a</sup>	16.383 <sup>a</sup>	0.703 <sup>a</sup>	31.073 <sup>b</sup>	1.351 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (20%) -Increased methionine amount (0%)		0.807 <sup>a</sup>	0.032 <sup>a</sup>	15.553 <sup>a</sup>	0.638 <sup>a</sup>	37.117 <sup>ab</sup>	1.520 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (20%) -Increased methionine amount (10%)		0.690 <sup>a</sup>	0.029 <sup>a</sup>	16.307 <sup>a</sup>	0.689 <sup>a</sup>	36.210 <sup>ab</sup>	1.563 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (20%) -Increased methionine amount (20%)		0.820 <sup>a</sup>	0.033 <sup>a</sup>	17.480 <sup>a</sup>	0.709 <sup>a</sup>	37.110 <sup>ab</sup>	1.511 <sup>a</sup>
P		0.875	0.916	0.989	0.776	0.382	0.603
SEM (Standard Error of Mean)		0.236	0.010	1.789	0.059	2.298	0.088

<sup>a</sup> Means ( $\pm$  standard error of means) within each column of dietary treatments with no common superscript differ significantly at P<0.05.

Table 9: Mean ( $\pm$ SEM) of cranial gut segments at 42nd days of age in Ross 308 broilers affected by the three different amounts of lysine and methionine\*

Trait	Treatment	Crop weight (gr)	Relative weight of crop (%)	Proventriculus weight (gr)	Relative weight of proventriculus (%)	Pancreas weight (gr)	Relative weight of pancreas (%)
Lysine amount increasment relative standard requirements (%)	0	8.260 <sup>a</sup>	0.346 <sup>a</sup>	11.120 <sup>a</sup>	0.470 <sup>a</sup>	5.440 <sup>a</sup>	0.228 <sup>a</sup>
	10	17.296 <sup>a</sup>	0.760 <sup>a</sup>	9.818 <sup>a</sup>	0.426 <sup>a</sup>	4.909 <sup>a</sup>	0.212 <sup>a</sup>
	20	8.764 <sup>a</sup>	0.361 <sup>a</sup>	9.453 <sup>a</sup>	0.391 <sup>a</sup>	5.368 <sup>a</sup>	0.222 <sup>a</sup>
P		0.434	0.423	0.155	0.105	0.299	0.389
SEM (Standard Error of Mean)		5.711	0.259	0.577	0.024	0.218	0.006
Methionine amount increasment relative standard requirements (%)	0	8.658 <sup>a</sup>	0.361 <sup>a</sup>	10.157 <sup>a</sup>	0.434 <sup>a</sup>	4.960 <sup>a</sup>	0.209 <sup>a</sup>
	10	8.698 <sup>a</sup>	0.371 <sup>a</sup>	10.168 <sup>a</sup>	0.436 <sup>a</sup>	5.148 <sup>a</sup>	0.219 <sup>a</sup>
	20	17.097 <sup>a</sup>	0.738 <sup>a</sup>	9.746 <sup>a</sup>	0.405 <sup>a</sup>	5.449 <sup>a</sup>	0.227 <sup>a</sup>
P		0.455	0.471	0.593	0.403	0.465	0.369
SEM (Standard Error of Mean)		5.711	0.259	0.577	0.024	0.218	0.006
Increased lysine amount (0%) -Increased methionine amount (0%)		11.633 <sup>a</sup>	0.452 <sup>a</sup>	10.757 <sup>a</sup>	0.417 <sup>a</sup>	6.043 <sup>a</sup>	0.234 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (0%) -Increased methionine amount (10%)		9.417 <sup>a</sup>	0.406 <sup>a</sup>	11.567 <sup>a</sup>	0.500 <sup>a</sup>	5.247 <sup>ab</sup>	0.225 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (0%) -Increased methionine amount (20%)		7.103 <sup>a</sup>	0.286 <sup>a</sup>	10.673 <sup>a</sup>	0.439 <sup>a</sup>	5.633 <sup>ab</sup>	0.232 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (10%) -Increased methionine amount (0%)		7.190 <sup>a</sup>	0.312 <sup>a</sup>	10.497 <sup>a</sup>	0.466 <sup>a</sup>	4.663 <sup>b</sup>	0.203 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (10%) -Increased methionine amount (10%)		9.250 <sup>a</sup>	0.391 <sup>a</sup>	9.940 <sup>a</sup>	0.422 <sup>a</sup>	4.943 <sup>ab</sup>	0.209 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (10%) -Increased methionine amount (20%)		35.447 <sup>a</sup>	1.576 <sup>a</sup>	9.017 <sup>a</sup>	0.390 <sup>a</sup>	5.120 <sup>ab</sup>	0.222 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (20%) -Increased methionine amount (0%)		10.127 <sup>a</sup>	0.410 <sup>a</sup>	9.817 <sup>a</sup>	0.401 <sup>a</sup>	5.257 <sup>ab</sup>	0.216 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (20%) -Increased methionine amount (10%)		7.427 <sup>a</sup>	0.317 <sup>a</sup>	8.997 <sup>a</sup>	0.385 <sup>a</sup>	5.253 <sup>ab</sup>	0.224 <sup>a</sup>
Increased lysine amount (20%) -Increased methionine amount (20%)		8.740 <sup>a</sup>	0.354 <sup>a</sup>	9.547 <sup>a</sup>	0.388 <sup>a</sup>	5.593 <sup>ab</sup>	0.227 <sup>a</sup>
P		0.524	0.527	0.744	0.648	0.414	0.628
SEM (Standard Error of Mean)		9.360	0.425	1.082	0.045	0.388	0.011

\* Means ( $\pm$  standard error of means) within each column of dietary treatments with no common superscript differ significantly at  $P < 0.05$ .