

ENZIMAS

Tipo: hidrolasas

Interés: aumentar la digestibilidad (reducir la excreción fecal) de ciertos nutrientes

Características:

- Resistentes a la acidez gástrica
- Resistentes a las proteasas endógenas
- Resistentes a la granulación (o no)

Origen: microbiano (bacterias, levaduras), OMG o no

Actividad: monoenzimática o multienzimática (complejos enzimáticos)

Presentación: sólida o líquida

β-GLUCANASAS Y XILANASAS

Hidrolizar β-glucanos y arabinosilanos de cereales (trigo, triticale, cebada, centeno, avena)

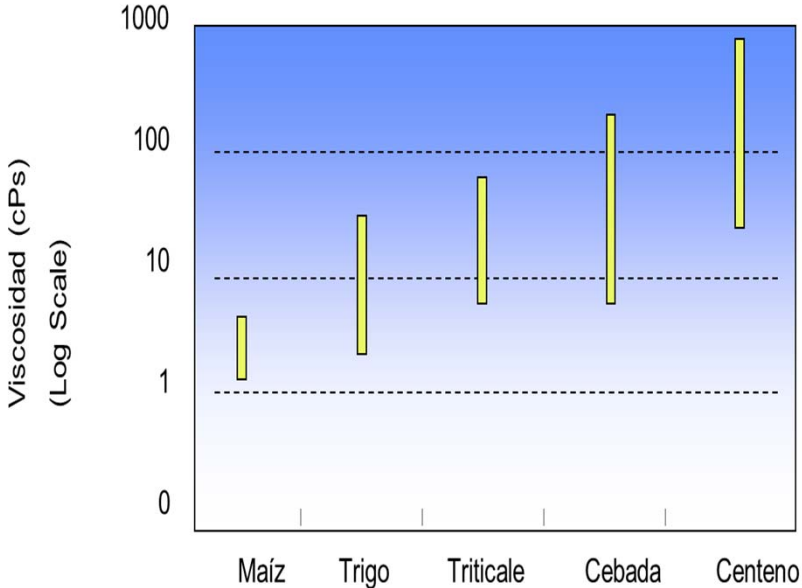


Reducir viscosidad intestinal (+ efecto “prebiótico”)

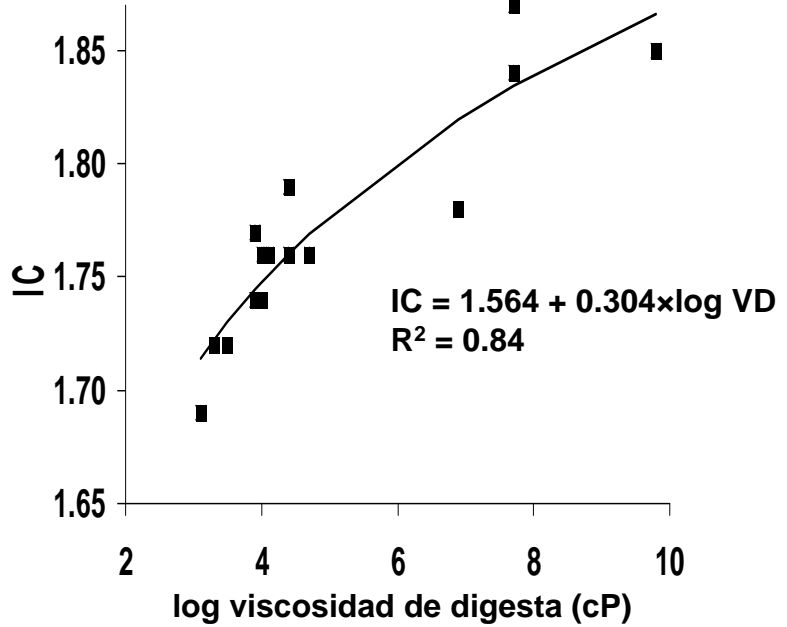


- Aumentar tránsito digestivo (ingestión)
- Aumentar absorción de nutrientes
- Mejorar calidad de cama
- Reducir huevos sucios

Variación en la viscosidad intestinal de aves con dietas con 60% de cereal



Relación entre viscosidad intestinal e IC en aves en dietas con 50% de trigo



Xilanasas en dietas a base de trigo

β -glucanasas en dietas con cebada descascarillada

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F. Gao et al. / Animal Feed Science and Technology 142 (2008) 173–184

Table 2

Effects of enzyme preparations on body weight gain, feed intake and feed/gain in broiler chickens

| Items | Control | Treatment | Significance ^a |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Initial weight (g/bird) | 165 ± 1.1 | 162 ± 1.0 | NS |
| 7–21 days | | | |
| Weight gain (g/bird) | 461 ± 17.8 | 522 ± 22.0 | * |
| Feed intake (g/bird) | 797 ± 12.9 | 826 ± 13.6 | NS |
| Feed/gain (g/g) | 1.73 ± 0.065 | 1.58 ± 0.070 | NS |
| 22–49 days | | | |
| Weight gain (g/bird) | 1191 ± 17.9 | 1252 ± 20.4 | * |
| Feed intake (g/bird) | 3229 ± 18.4 | 3344 ± 19.6 | NS |
| Feed/gain (g/g) | 2.71 ± 0.040 | 2.67 ± 0.045 | NS |
| 7–49 days | | | |
| Weight gain (g/bird) | 1652 ± 18.4 | 1775 ± 3.6 | ** |
| Feed intake (g/bird) | 4026 ± 20.1 | 4169 ± 21.7 | NS |
| Feed/gain (g/g) | 2.43 ± 0.025 | 2.34 ± 0.035 | * |

Values are means of four replicate pens of eight (7–21 days) or five (22–49 days) birds each, presented as means ± S.E.M. (n = 4); NS: not significant.

^a The mean values were significantly different at the levels indicated.

* P<0.05.

** P<0.01.

Table 3

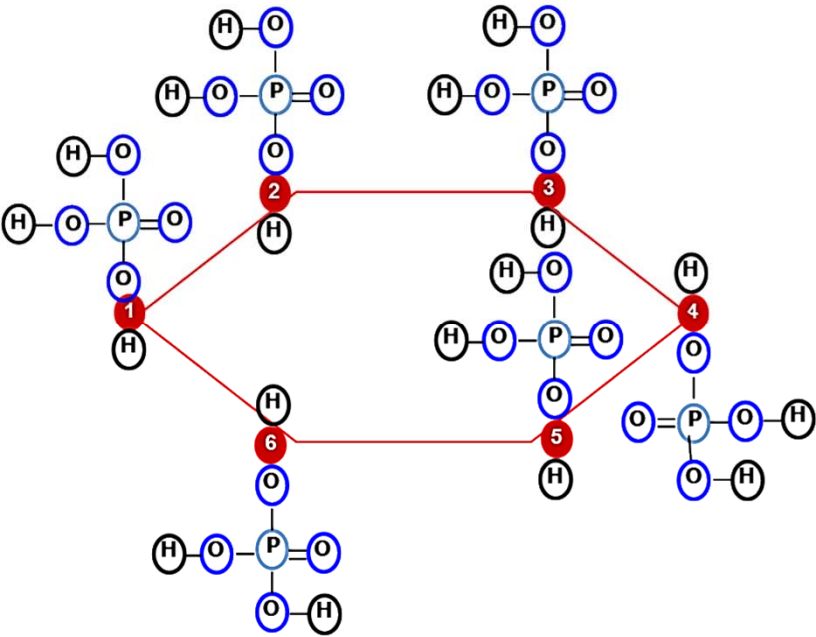
Effect of de-hulled barley and enzyme supplement on performance and digesta viscosity of growing and finishing broilers

| Item | Enzyme inclusion ^a | Level of de-hulled barley substitute for maize (g/kg) | | | Analysis of variance | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|------|------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|----|-------|--|
| | | 0 | 400 | 800 | S.E. | | | P-value | | | |
| | | | | | B ^b | E | B × E | B | E | B × E | |
| Three weeks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Body weight gain (g) | + | 542 | 554 | 591 | | | | | | | |
| | – | 560 | 555 | 593 | | | | | | | |
| | Mean | 551 | 555 | 592 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 7.1 | <0.001 (L) ^c | NS | NS | |
| Feed intake (g) | + | 722 | 739 | 792 | | | | | | | |
| | – | 736 | 749 | 792 | | | | | | | |
| | Mean | 729 | 744 | 792 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 0.005 (L) ^c | NS | NS | |
| Feed/gain | + | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.34 | | | | | | | |
| | – | 1.32 | 1.35 | 1.34 | | | | | | | |
| | Mean | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 0.009 | 0.008 | 0.014 | NS | NS | NS | |
| Viscosity (cps) | + | 3.17 | 3.00 | 3.49 | | | | | | | |
| | – | 2.88 | 3.12 | 3.85 | | | | | | | |
| | Mean | 3.02 | 3.07 | 3.63 | 0.374 | 0.306 | 0.530 | NS | NS | NS | |
| Six weeks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Body weight gain (g) | + | 1828 | 1883 | 1916 | | | | | | | |
| | – | 1787 | 1907 | 1880 | | | | | | | |
| | Mean | 1808 | 1895 | 1898 | 14.9 | 12.1 | 21.0 | <0.001 (L) ^c | NS | NS | |
| Body weight gain (g) | + | 1242 | 1283 | 1269 | | | | | | | |
| | – | 1246 | 1318 | 1324 | | | | | | | |
| | Mean | 1244 | 1300 | 1296 | | | | | | | |
| Feed intake (g) | + | 2258 | 2377 | 2340 | | | | | | | |
| | – | 2294 | 2371 | 2437 | | | | | | | |
| | Mean | 2276 | 2374 | 2388 | 15.2 | 12.4 | 21.5 | 0.065 | NS | NS | |
| Feed/gain | + | 1.82 | 1.77 | 1.82 | | | | | | | |
| | – | 1.81 | 1.80 | 1.84 | | | | | | | |
| | Mean | 1.82 | 1.78 | 1.83 | 0.025 | 0.020 | 0.040 | NS | NS | NS | |
| Viscosity (cps) | + | 3.02 | 3.01 | 3.13 | | | | | | | |
| | – | 3.36 | 2.78 | 3.59 | | | | | | | |
| | Mean | 3.17 | 2.91 | 3.32 | 0.250 | 0.208 | 0.360 | NS | NS | NS | |

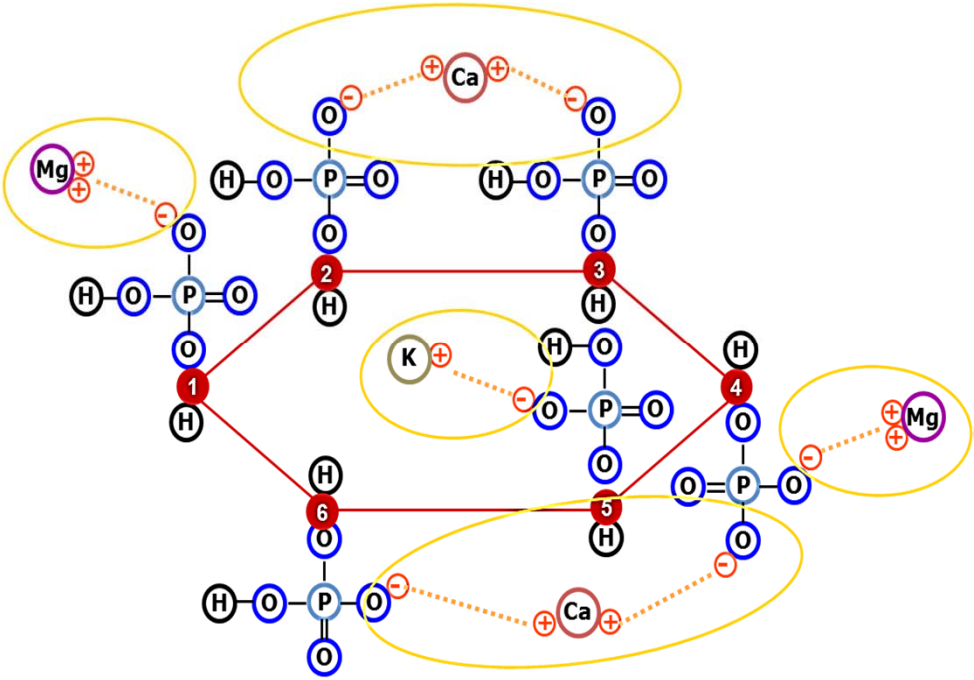
FITASAS

Los fitatos (sales de ácido fítico) son la forma principal de almacenamiento del fósforo en las semillas de vegetales

Ácido fítico



Fitato



Contenido de fitatos en algunas materias primas

| Ingrediente | P fítico | | Actividad fitasa endógena |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | % | % del P total | (U/kg) |
| Maíz | 0.24 | 72 | 15 |
| Trigo | 0.27 | 69 | 1193 |
| Sorgo | 0.24 | 66 | 24 |
| Cebada | 0.27 | 64 | 582 |
| Avena | 0.29 | 67 | 40 |
| Salvado | 0.92 | 71 | 2957 |
| Harina de soja | 0.39 | 60 | 8 |
| Harina de colza | 0.70 | 59 | 16 |
| Harina de girasol | 0.89 | 77 | 60 |
| Harina de algodón | 0.84 | 70 | - |

Beneficios de las fitasas

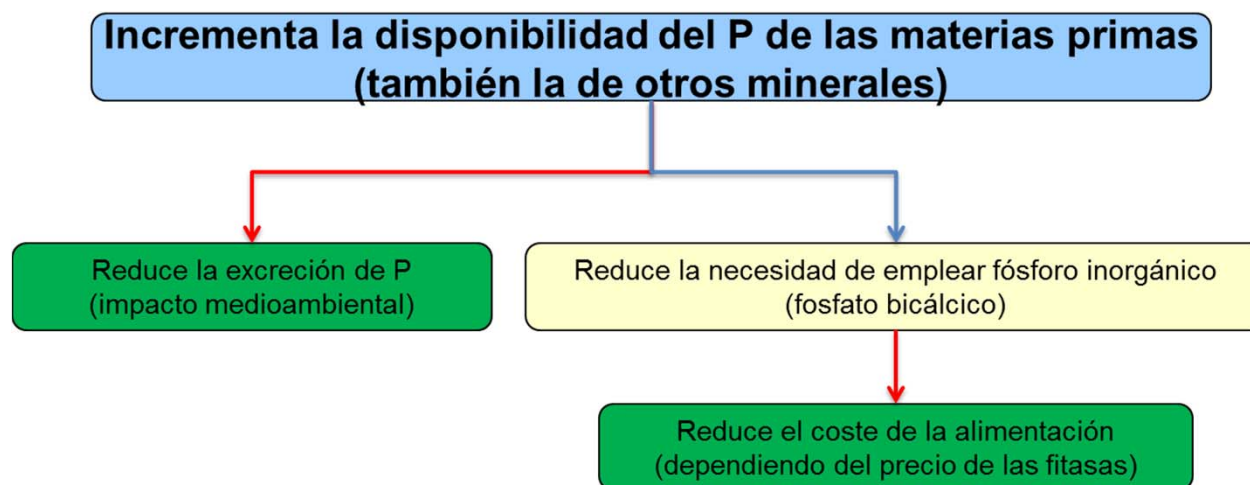


Table 3

The effect of phytase supplementation (0–12,000 FTU kg⁻¹) on growth performance, nutrient utilisation, bone mineralisation, energy utilisation and total tract phytate-P degradation in broilers (adapted from Shirley and Edwards, 2003)

| Phytase (FTU kg ⁻¹) | Growth performance | | | Coefficient of nutrient retention | | | Tibia ash (g) | AMEn (MJ kg ⁻¹) | Phytate-P disappearance (coefficient) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | Weight gain (g/bird) | Feed intake (g/bird) | FCR (g g ⁻¹) | Ca | P | N | | | |
| 0 | 287 | 381 | 1.32 | 0.456 | 0.510 | 0.584 | 26.0 | 13.46 | 0.403 |
| 375 | 399 | 490 | 1.23 | 0.423 | 0.538 | 0.689 | 28.9 | 13.97 | 0.495 |
| 750 | 424 | 505 | 1.19 | 0.441 | 0.608 | 0.721 | 29.7 | 14.13 | 0.584 |
| 1500 | 459 | 548 | 1.19 | 0.423 | 0.654 | 0.745 | 34.3 | 14.20 | 0.652 |
| 6000 | 494 | 580 | 1.17 | 0.495 | 0.777 | 0.769 | 38.6 | 14.28 | 0.849 |
| 12000 | 515 | 595 | 1.15 | 0.534 | 0.797 | 0.777 | 40.7 | 14.29 | 0.948 |

OTROS ENZIMAS

Galactosidasas y mananasas

Pectinasas

Celulasas

Proteasas (por ejemplo, reducen la mortalidad en conejos, al reducir el flujo ileal de proteína bruta según García et al. 2005)

Amilasas (por ejemplo, reducen la mortalidad en conejos, al reducir el flujo ileal de almidón según Gutiérrez et al. 2002 pero no según Remois et al. 1996)

ÁCIDOS ORGÁNICOS

(y sus sales)

Principales ácidos orgánicos y sus sales utilizados en alimentación animal

Acético
Benzoico
Benzoato potásico
Benzoato sódico
Cítrico
Citrato sódico
Fórmico
Formiato cálcico
Formiato potásico

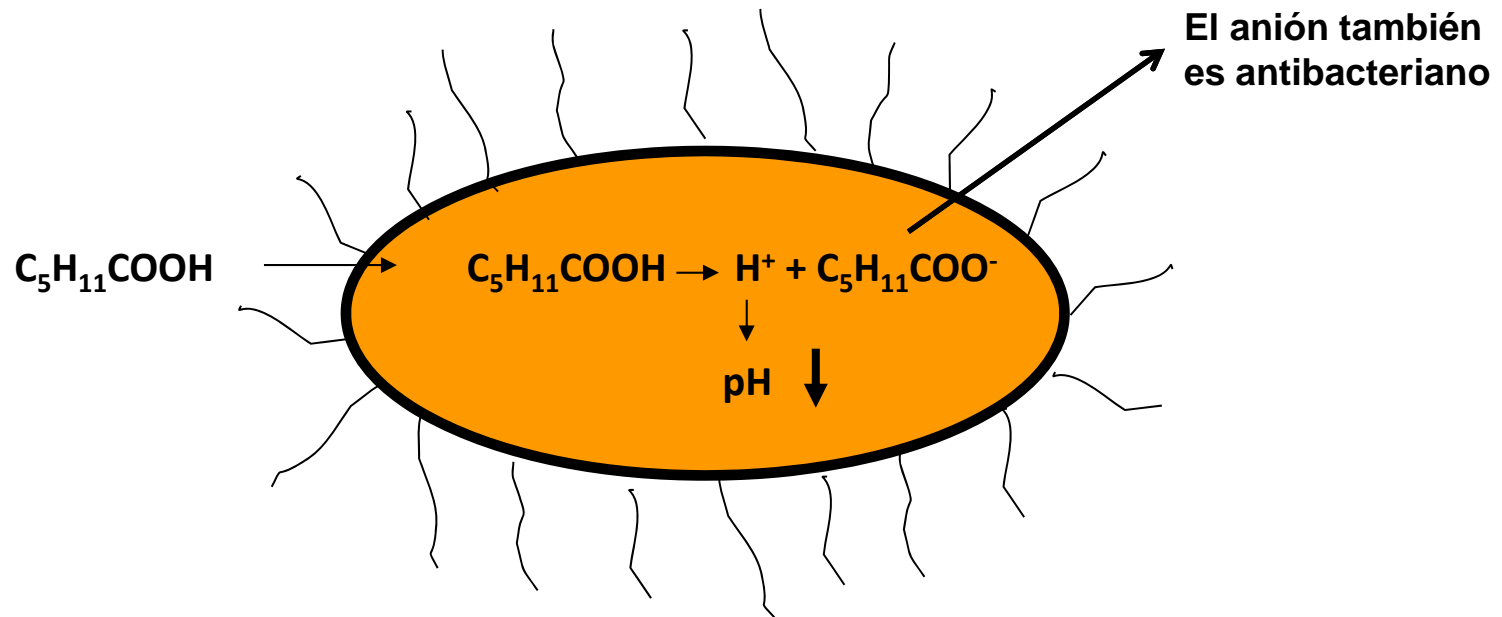
Fumárico
Láctico
Lactato cálcico
Propiónico
Propionato amónico
Propionato cálcico
Sórbico
Sorbato potásico
Tartárico

+ ácidos grasos de cadena media:

- Caproico (6:0)
- Caprílico (8:0)
- Cáprico (10:0)

Se utilizan:

- como conservantes (antifúngicos, bactericidas)
- para controlar los patógenos intestinales en monogástricos



Los ácidos orgánicos no disociados atraviesan fácilmente la membrana celular bacteriana y tienden a disociarse en el interior del citoplasma microbiano: los protones liberados pueden alterar el metabolismo microbiano, por la inhibición de enzimas y/o sistemas de transporte

Presentan algunos problemas en el proceso de fabricación:

- olor punzante
- corrosividad (especialmente en su forma líquida)
- higroscopicidad (apelmazamiento, general problemas de manejo)

ALTERNATIVAS A LOS ANTIBIÓTICOS EN CERDOS (BSAS, 2005)

| ADITIVOS ALTERNATIVOS | EFICACIA | POTENCIA DE DESARROLLO |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Antibióticos | +++++ | 0 |
| Oxido de cinc | ++++ | 0 |
| Sulfato de cobre | +++ | 0 |
| Ácidos orgánicos | + | 0 |
| Enzimas | +++ | +++ |
| Probióticos | + | + |
| Prebióticos | ++ | +++ |

| SISTEMAS Y MANEJO | EFICACIA | POTENCIA DE DESARROLLO |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Sistemas "todo dentro – todo fuera" | ++++ | ++++ |
| Higiene de la granja | ++++ | +++ |
| Inmunización | +++ | ++ |
| Calidad del agua | ++ | +++ |
| Educación del personal | ++++ | +++++ |