

Note

Electrophoretic serum protein fractions in dwarf and normal layer hens and their correlations with productive traits

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Summary

Normal and dwarf Fayoumi-cross layers aged 43 weeks, belonging to 7 sire families, were compared for serum protein profiles, using a Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis technique. Phenotypic correlations between serum protein percentages and productive traits were estimated. The results were as follows :

1. Albumin p. 100 for dwarf layers represented 91.8 p. 100 of that of the normal ones ($p < 0.05$).
2. Dwarf layers had significantly higher β_1 -globulin p. 100 ($p < 0.01$) than their normal counterparts.
3. Total globulin p. 100 was higher for dwarf layers than for the normal ones (65.53 vs 62.58, respectively, $p < 0.01$).
4. Sire family effect was only significant for γ_1 -globulin p. 100, while the sire family x genotype interaction did not show any significance for serum protein percentages.
5. Most of the phenotypic correlations of serum protein percentages with productive traits were insignificant. γ_2 -globulin p. 100 was negatively correlated with body weight at 8 weeks of age.

Key words : Fowl, dwarfism, serum protein, egg production.

Résumé

*Fractions électrophorétiques des protéines du sérum
chez des pondeuses naines et normales
et leurs corrélations avec des caractères économiques*

Des poules pondeuses normales et naines d'un croisement Fayoumi âgées de 43 semaines, appartenant à 7 familles de pères, ont été comparées pour la proportion des protéines sériques, en utilisant la technique d'électrophorèse en gel de polyacrylamide. Les corrélations phénotypiques entre les pourcentages des diverses classes de protéines du sérum et les caractères de production étaient estimés. Les résultats sont les suivants :

1. Le pourcentage d'albumine pour les pondeuses naines ne représentait que 91,8 p. 100 de celui trouvé chez les normales ($p < 0,05$).
2. Les pondeuses naines avaient un pourcentage de β_1 -globulines significativement plus élevé ($p < 0,01$) que celui de leurs homologues normales.
3. Le pourcentage total de globulines était supérieur chez les poules naines comparées aux normales (65,5 contre 62,6 respectivement ; $p < 0,01$).
4. L'effet de la famille de père n'était significatif que pour le taux de γ_1 -globulines, tandis que l'interaction famille de père x génotype n'était significative pour aucune des classes de protéines.
5. La plupart des corrélations phénotypiques des pourcentages de protéines du sérum avec les caractères de production n'étaient pas significatives. Le pourcentage de γ_2 -globulines était en corrélation négative avec le poids corporel à 8 semaines.

Mots clés : Poule, nanisme, protéines du sérum, ponte.

I. Introduction

Differences have been observed between the serum protein fractions of normal and dwarf layers in *White Leghorn* and *White Plymouth Rock* at three consecutive ages (GRANDHI *et al.*, 1975). In a paper concerning the possible differences in protein metabolism related to the dw gene it was suggested (WOOD *et al.*, 1971) that the protein tissues of dwarf chickens are of a different composition than those of non-dwarf chickens. GUILLAUME & LARBIER (cited by Guillaume, 1976) demonstrated that there was an association between the sex-linked dw gene and higher protein anabolism per gram of tissue. Concerning the plasma level of uric acid, BANERJEE *et al.* (1981) related the higher value found in dwarf chicks to two possibilities : impaired renal clearance or higher protein catabolism.

The purpose of the present study was to detect the differences due to the dw gene on electrophoretic serum protein fractions. Phenotypic correlations between chosen productive traits and each serum protein within each genotype were also considered.

II. Material and methods

A. Birds and experimental conditions

The parents of the experimental chickens used in this study were Fayoumi-Cross males heterozygous for the sex-linked dwarf gene (Dwdw) and dwarf females (dw-) from the same strain in which the dw gene had been incorporated over three generations by repeated backcrossing. Such a mating produced female chicks of which half carried the dw gene and half the normal allele Dw.

The chicks were raised in electrically heated batteries from day old to 4 weeks of age, and then in deep litter brooders. Water and feed were given *ad libitum* both at the brooding and laying stages.

The diet contained 18 p. 100 protein and 2800 Kcal. M.E./kg during brooding and rearing while that given during the laying stage contained 16 p. 100 protein and 2650 Kcal M.E./kg.

Trapnests were used to record the data related to sexual maturity and egg production. At 43 weeks of age, 35 dw and 26 Dw females belonging to 7 sire family groups were chosen for this experiment. Blood samples were collected from wing vein of non starved chickens. Samples were taken in the morning and serum samples for electrophoresis were obtained 24 hours later.

B. *Electrophoretic analysis of serum proteins*

Electrophoresis was performed on vertical PAGE slabs ($3 \times 126 \times 180$ mm) STEGMANN (1979), using Tris-borate buffer (0.125 M, pH 8.9). A serum sample of 20 μ l was mixed with sucrose and a trace of amido black added ; each sample was applied to a slot. The run was conducted at 135 volts for 3 hours. To visualize protein fractions 1 p. 100 Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250 was used. An ACD-15 automatic computing densitometer was used for quantitative measurements of bands at 550 m μ wave length, and then each individual serum fraction was calculated as a percentage of total serum protein.

C. *Traits measured*

1. Body weight at 8 weeks of age, body weight and age at sexual maturity, egg number laid for 90 days after the onset of laying and the average egg weight during this period, were measured.

2. The percentages of the following serum protein fractions were estimated : albumin ; α_1 , α_2 , β_1 , β_2 , γ_1 , γ_2 globulins, total globulin and the albumin/globulin ratio.

D. *Statistical analysis*

Only the sire families including both dwarf and normal genotypes were chosen for statistical analysis. Analysis of variance of each trait was made considering the sire family and genotype as sources of variation. Phenotypic correlations were calculated for each percentage of serum protein fraction with different productive traits within each genotype separately. The homogeneity of the correlation coefficients was tested, then a mean value was estimated. Except correlations significantly different between dwarf and the normal genotype, only the mean correlation coefficients were tabulated.

III. Results and discussion

A. *Means and analysis of variance*

As the main purpose of this paper was to detect possible differences between dwarf and normal layers with regard to serum protein fractions and the association between the former and some selected productive traits, our discussion will be focused on the data concerning these fractions.

Means of the selected productive traits of the 2 genotypes, the per cent of dwarf relative to normal genotype for each trait and the analysis of variance are given in table 1.

TABLE 1

Means and analyses of variance of body weight at 8 weeks, sexual maturity and egg production traits.

Moyennes et analyses de variance pour le poids à 8 semaines, la maturité sexuelle et les variables relatives à la production d'œufs.

Traits	Mean value			Analysis of variance - F - value		
	Dwarf ♀♀ [35]	Normal ♀♀ [26]	dw- — % Dw-	Genotype (1)	Sire- Family (6)	Inter- action (6)
Body weight at 8 weeks (g)	305.1	434.4	70.23	36.81**	5.80**	1.83
Body weight at sexual maturity (g)	966.5	1 576.1	61.32	105.30**	0.78	0.82
Age at sexual maturity (days)	203.9	187.8	108.57	14.26**	1.33	1.12
Egg number (90 days after sexual maturity)	39.7	39.7	100.00	0.01	0.49	0.53
Average egg weight (g)	38.3	43.6	87.84	8.71**	0.09	0.36

Residual d.f. = 47.

[] = Number of hens per genotype.

() = d.f.

** = Significant at the 1 p. 100 level.

The percentage of each serum protein fraction of dwarf and normal hens, the ratio between the mean value of dwarf hens and that of normal hens and the analysis of variance of these traits, are shown in table 2.

Dwarf hens had a lower albumin percentage than their normal counterparts ($p < 0.05$). The reduction caused by the presence of the dw gene was about 8.1 p. 100. Our result is in good agreement with that reported by GRANDHI *et al.* (1975), but the albumin percentage was different from our value, perhaps due to different breeds and/or electrophoresis techniques used in the 2 studies. Among the functions which are known for albumin, BUTLER (1983) demonstrated that about 75 p. 100 of Thyroxine (T_4) in chicken plasma is attached to albumin and about 10 p. 100 to α -globulin and the remainder to pre albumin. It is premature to speculate whether our result has a significance for the thyroid activity in dwarf birds. GRANDHI *et al.* (1975) observed a significant reduction in the uptake of iodine-131 by the thyroid gland of dwarf layers, indicating that the thyroid activity in dwarf hens was significantly lower than in their normal counterparts. On the other hand, albumin plays an important role in plasma osmotic pressure regulation and therefore, the plasma volume and the tissue fluid balance (BUTLER, 1971).

TABLE 2

Means, standard deviations and analyses of variance of percentages of serum protein fraction of dwarf and normal hens. Moyennes, écarts-types et analyses de variance concernant le pourcentage des fractions de protéines sériques pour les poules naines et normales.

% Protein fraction	Dwarff ♀♀ [35]	Normal ♀♀ [26]	dw- Dw- %	Mean square according to source of variation			
				Genotype (1)	Sire-Family (6)	Interaction (6)	Residual (47)
Albumin	34.31 ± 7.5	37.35 ± 10.9	91.86	114.63*	36.93	16.93	20.30
α ₁ -Globulin	1.29 ± 2.0	1.74 ± 3.7	74.13	3.39	3.80	3.09	2.14
α ₂ -Globulin	1.16 ± 1.8	1.03 ± 1.81	112.62	2.49	0.74	1.23	0.82
β ₁ -Globulin	19.94 ± 6.5	18.24 ± 7.4	109.32	81.43**	19.55	22.62	11.06
β ₂ -Globulin	32.49 ± 5.9	31.13 ± 9.7	104.37	2.68	19.23	12.72	17.66
γ ₁ -Globulin	3.21 ± 2.5	3.38 ± 2.9	94.97	0.57	5.73**	0.60	1.71
γ ₂ -Globulin	7.48 ± 3.7	7.04 ± 3.4	106.25	6.69	5.03	5.90	3.05
Total Globulin	65.53 ± 7.5	62.58 ± 10.9	104.71	111.05**	35.49	16.85	16.48
Albumin/Globulin Ratio .	54.67 ± 21.4	66.97 ± 46.3	81.63	651.58	447.64	256.26	297.33

[] = Number of hens per genotype.

() = d.f.

*, ** = Significant at the 5 and 1 p. 100 levels, respectively.

No significant differences were observed between sire families or due to the genotype (Dw/dw) either for the percentage of α_1 - or α_2 -globulins. Our data may indicate that there is no significant difference between dwarf and normal hens for the concentration of ceruloplasmin, a copper binding serum protein associated with α_2 -globulin according to BUTLER (1971). In contrast, a lower proportion of total α -globulin was found in dwarf *White Leghorn* layers as compared with their normal sized equivalents (GRANDHI *et al.*, 1975).

β_1 -globulin p. 100 was significantly ($p < 0.01$) higher in dwarf than in normal layers. Such a serum protein fraction includes transferrin which is responsible for the absorption and transport of iron from the intestine, suggesting a higher plasma transferrin concentration associated with the dw gene. MARTIN & JANDI (1959) suggested that the iron binding protein makes iron unavailable for multiplication of either viruses or bacteria.

Concerning the γ_1 - and γ_2 -Globulins, the analysis of variance did not show any significant differences between dwarf and normal layers, while the percentage of these proteins was significantly affected by the sire family. When the 2 γ -globulin fractions were combined, the percentage in dwarfs was 10.69 vs 10.42 in normal layers.

In contrast, GRANDHI *et al.* (1975) demonstrated that dwarf layers exhibited a significantly higher γ -globulin percentage than that of the normal ones, suggesting that their antibody content was relatively higher than in normal layers.

According to our data, the dwarf layers had a higher total globulin p. 100 than the normal layers ($p < 0.01$). The increase of this protein fraction due to the dw gene was about 2.95 p. 100. No significant difference in the albumin/globulin ratio could be detected statistically between dwarf and non-dwarf females, although the Alb-Glob ratio was 54.67 and 66.97 p. 100 respectively for dwarf and normal hens.

B. Phenotypic correlations

The mean correlation coefficients between the productive traits and each serum protein fraction are given in table 3. Most of the correlation coefficients were homogenous except that concerning the body weight at sexual maturity and number of eggs produced with both β_1 - and γ_1 -globulin fractions. No interpretation was available for these differences between Dw and dw genotypes.

The correlations were small and non significant for all traits studied except one. A significant negative correlation was found between body weight at 8 weeks and γ_2 -globulin.

It is difficult at present to interpret the case where a correlation is found significant only in one genotype; owing to the limited numbers they should await further confirmation.

Body weight at sexual maturity was only positively correlated ($p < 0.05$) with β_2 -globulin p. 100 in dwarf hens, but the same correlation in normal hens was opposite and non-significant. The negative association between γ_1 -globulin and adult weight was only observed in dwarf hens ($p < 0.05$) while the contrary occurred in normal hens and was not significant.

TABLE 3

Mean correlation coefficients of serum protein fractions with each of the selected productive traits in dwarf and normal genotypes.
Coefficients de corrélation moyens entre les fractions de protéines sériques et les caractères de production pour les génotypes nain et normal.

Productive Traits	Serum Proteins									
	Alb.	α_1 -Glob.	α_2 -Glob.	β_1 -Glob.	β_2 -Glob.	γ_1 -Glob.	γ_2 -Glob.	Total Glob.		
Body weight at 8 weeks ..	-0.061	-0.127	0.141	0.149	0.139	-0.053	-0.260*	-0.061		
Age at sexual maturity ..	0.237	0.245	-0.232	-0.175	-0.192	.060	0.132	-0.234		
Body weight at sexual maturity	0.052	-0.098	0.014	0.015	0.404* -0.161	-0.386* 0.241	-0.225	-0.051		
Egg number	0.036	-0.214	-0.070	0.151	0.158 -0.434*	-0.082 0.449*	0.038	-0.032		
Average egg weight	0.207	0.160	-0.185	-0.110	0.063	-0.231	-0.229	-0.204		

d.f. = 58.

Where there was a significant heterogeneity of r between the 2 genotypes, the upper value was related to dwarfs and the lower one to normal hens. In such of case the d.f. for dwarf = 33 and normal hens = 24.

* = Significant at the 5 p. 100 level.

With respect to the relationship between the number of eggs produced for 90 days after sexual maturity and each serum protein percentage, a significant negative association was found only for the Dw genotype with β_2 -globulin while that related to dw- had a positive value and was non-significant. There is no obvious physiological explanation of the difference between the two genotypes.

It has been well established that phosvitin is involved in iron, calcium and phosphorus transport in yolk and shell formation. Since this protein migrates with γ -globulin molecules (BUTLER, 1971), the differences in the correlations between the egg number and γ_1 -globulin found in the 2 genotypes might suggest a difference between dw and Dw genotypes in the binding activity of γ -globulin molecules with phosvitin.

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