

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.806.299>

DL - Methionine and Vitamin C Effects on Growth and Nutrient Metabolism of Guinea Pigs Supplemented with Dietary Lead

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Lead toxicity growth and metabolism, DL methionine, Vitamin C

Article Info

Accepted:
20 May 2019
Available Online:
10 June 2019

The ameliorative effects of DL- methionine and vitamin C against chronic lead toxicity in guinea pigs were studied and a comparison was done between the two ameliorating agents against adverse effects of 20 ppm lead. 32 weaned guinea pigs were divided into four groups of 8 animals under RBD and group G1 was fed on basal diet, G2 basal diet plus 20ppm lead, G3 basal diet plus 20 ppm lead plus 20 ppm DL-methionine and the G4 basal diet plus 20 ppm lead plus 500 ppm vitamin C for 90 days. Lead was given as aqueous solution of lead acetate; DL-methionine as aqueous solution of DL-methionine; and vitamin C as aqueous solution of L-ascorbic acid. A metabolism trial of four days duration was carried out after 45 days of experimental feeding selecting four animals from each group. Supplementation of 20 ppm lead (Pb) in the diet of guinea pigs had no significant effect on the dry matter intake, body weight gain and nutrient digestibility of guinea pigs. The intake and balance of calcium and lead were significantly different in all lead treated groups as compared to control group. No significant difference effect on growth and metabolism were obtained in DL methionine supplemented group with Vitamin C supplemented group.

Introduction

Among heavy metals lead (Pb) which is a ubiquitous metal commonly encountered as environmental contaminant. Natural and antropogenic activities contribute to the lead burden in the environment. The common sources of lead include combustion of coal and mineral oil, use paints, batteries, smelters, mining, alloy processing units, paint industries, etc. Lead adversely affects various systems in animal body which includes

nervous system, cardiovascular system along with different vital organs including liver, kidney and reproductive organs. Nutritional intervention using vitamins, amino acids and trace minerals are being proposed in modern therapeutic management of heavy metal intoxication in human and veterinary medicine. The present study was undertaken to assess the ameliorative effects of vitamin C and DL-methionine against lead toxicity in guinea pigs and to compare the ameliorative effects of vitamin C and DL-methionine

against lead toxicity. Twenty four healthy guinea pigs (*Cavia porcellus*) of about 60 days of age were procured from Small Animal Breeding Station, Mannuthy. Animals were maintained for 7 days on a standard diet comprised of concentrate mixture and green fodder (Australian Napier) before the start of the proper experiment for adaptation. Animals were then divided into four groups of six animals in each group on the basis of their body weight following randomized block design (RBD). Animals of different groups under experiment were kept in 4 separate trays, with wood shavings as the bedding material in small animal breeding station, Pookode, under strict management and hygienic practices. The bedding material was changed daily. Clean drinking water was provided *ad libitum*. Experimental feeding lasted for a period of 90 days.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in 32 weaned guinea pigs which were procured from Small Animal breeding station, Mannuthy, Kerala, India. They were divided into four groups of 8 animals each using Randomized Block Design (RBD) based on their body weight. Group G1 (control) received a basal diet as per (NRC, 2005) and group G2 received basal diet+ 20 ppm lead acetate; G3. basal diet + 20 ppm Pb + 20 ppm DL-methionine; G4 . basal diet + 20 ppm Pb + 500 ppm Vitamin C. Lead was given as aqueous solution of lead acetate; DL-methionine as aqueous solution of DL-methionine; and vitamin C as aqueous solution of L-ascorbic acid by dissolving known amount of distilled water. All the animals were maintained under strict hygienic environment for an experimental period of 90 days. Daily dry matter intake and weekly body weight gain were measured. A metabolism trial of four days duration was carried out after 45 days of experimental feeding to assess the nutrient digestibility and

balance of nitrogen (N), calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), lead (Pb).

Recording of body weights and feed intake

Weekly body weights of all the animals were recorded using an electronic balance (AREVY) in the morning time before offering them any feed or water. Animals were daily offered weighed amount of basal diet and residue was weighed after 24 hours of offering. Samples of the respective basal diet offered as well as residue left after 24 hours were subjected to dry matter analysis in order to find out the daily feed (DM) intake of the animals.

Metabolism trial

A metabolism trial of 4 days duration was conducted after 45 days of experimental feeding, to assess the nutrient digestibility and balance of nitrogen (N), calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P) and lead (Pb). Four animals from each group were randomly selected and kept in individual cages. An adaptation period of 2 days was given before collection of faeces and urine. The animals were fed individually with weighed amount of feed. Residue left and total faeces voided by the individual animals were collected after 24h and weighed and representative sample of the residue and faeces was brought to the laboratory for further analysis. A suitable aliquot of faeces was daily transferred to a Kjeldahl digestion flask containing 25ml of commercial sulphuric acid for N estimation. A suitable aliquot of feed, faeces, fodder and residues were kept in hot air oven to estimate the DM content. Samples of 4 days were pooled together and stored in plastic sachets for individual animal for their further analysis. Weighed amount of feed was offered and residue was collected daily in the morning. Samples of four days were pooled together after grinding, and stored in plastic

sachets for individual animal for their further analysis. The total faeces voided by individual animal during 24 h period was separately collected and weighed at a fixed time (10.00 A.M.) daily. A suitable sample of faeces was taken for DM estimation in a petridish and kept in hot air oven overnight. Dried samples were pooled for 4 days in polythene bags. For the estimation of nitrogen, another suitable aliquot was collected daily into a glass bottle containing 20 per cent sulphuric acid and pooled for four days separately for each animal. Urine voided was also collected and half sample of the urine was daily transferred into a Kjeldahl flask containing 15ml conc. commercial sulphuric acid for nitrogen estimation. Another half part of urine was preserved daily by refrigeration for the analysis of minerals.

Feed, fodder, residue and faeces samples were analyzed for proximate principles and urine for nitrogen as per AOAC (2000). Feeds and faeces samples were analyzed for neutral detergent fibre (NDF), acid detergent fibre (ADF) and acid detergent lignin (ADL) as per the methods of Van Soest *et al.*, (1991). Calcium in feed, faeces and urine samples was estimated from the mineral extract following procedure of Talapatra *et al.*, (1940). The phosphorus content of feed, faeces and urine samples were estimated from the mineral extract as per AOAC (2000) using UV visible spectrophotometer (Systronics 2201). Lead was estimated by atomic absorbance spectrophotometer (AAS) using Perkin Elmer analyst 400.

Results and Discussion

Mean DM intake (g/d) by guinea pigs in different groups at weekly interval

The data pertaining to the daily dry matter intake (DMI) and overall dry matter intake is given in table 1. The overall dry matter intake

is 30.5, 30.4, 30.5 and 30.4 in groups G1, G2, G3 and G4 respectively. The mean dry matter intake in first week was 24.2, 24.1, 24.1, 24.1 and final week dry matter was 33.3, 33.2, 33.2 and 33.1 in G1, G2, G3 and G4 respectively. The DMI was similar ($P > 0.05$) in the four groups of guinea pigs. Thus the DMI was not affected by dietary lead supplementation.

Weekly body weight (g) gain in different group of guinea pigs

Weekly mean bodyweight gain in guinea pigs is represented in table 2. The overall mean body weight in G1, G2, G3 and G4 was 488.2, 486.5, 484.7, 475.83 and no statistical difference was observed between groups. The initial body weight (g) in different groups was 336.2, 346.3, 353.0, and 355.0 and the final body weight (g) in four groups was 561.7, 571.0, 579.5 and 578 in G1, G2, G3 and G4 respectively. There was no statistical significant difference among the groups in growth performance due to lead supplementation nor there was any effect due to addition of dietary ameliorating agents.

Digestibility (%) in different group of guinea pigs

The digestibility of different nutrients in different groups of guinea pigs is given in table 3. The dry matter digestibility in groups G1, G2, G3 and G4 were 74.4, 74.3, 74.3, and 75.1 and there was no statistical ($p > 0.05$) difference between the four groups. The organic matter digestibility in groups G1, G2, G3 and G4 were 77.9, 76.9, 77.7 and 77.0 and were statistically non-significant ($p > 0.05$). The digestibility of crude protein were 82.1, 81.2, 80.9 and 81.63 in G1, G2, G3 and G4 groups and no statistical ($p > 0.05$) difference could be observed. The ether extract digestibility in the four groups were 73.9, 71.9, 73.10 and 72.64 respectively and were statistically ($p > 0.05$) non-significant. The

neutral detergent digestibility was 64.8, 65.4, 64.2 and 67.57 in the four groups and there was no statistical ($p > 0.05$) difference whereas the acid detergent digestibility was 58.2, 57.6, 57.6 and 57.9 and were statistically ($p > 0.05$) in significant. The hemicelluloses digestibility ($p > 0.05$) was 67.7, 67.4, 67.7, 67.7 and 67.7 in groups G1, G2, G3 and G4 respectively and the cellulose digestibility ($p > 0.05$) was noted as 63.3, 63.1, 63.4 and 63.1 among the four groups and was found to be statistically ($p > 0.05$) comparable.

Intake and balance (g/d) of nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus and lead in different groups of guinea pigs

The intake and balance of nitrogen, calcium, phosphorous and lead in different groups of guinea pigs are represented in table 4. The nitrogen intake in G1, G2, G3 and G4 groups were 1.10, 1.11, 1.11 and 1.12 respectively whereas the faecal outgo were 0.28, 0.29, 0.30 and 0.30, and outgo through urine were 0.14, 0.14, 0.15 and 0.15 respectively and the total nitrogen outgo were 0.42, 0.43, 0.45 and 0.45 respectively. There was no statistical significance in total nitrogen intake, faecal nitrogen outgo, urine nitrogen outgo and the total nitrogen outgo. The balance of nitrogen in different groups were statistically ($p > 0.05$) alike.

The calcium intake among the four groups were statistically ($p > 0.05$) alike and were 0.81, in all groups. The faecal outgo of calcium significantly ($p < 0.01$) increased in lead supplemented groups and was 0.36, 0.52, 0.52 and 0.52 respectively. The urine out go of calcium was 0.04 in all groups. The total out go of calcium in G1, G2, G3 and G4 groups were 0.40, 0.56, 0.56 and 0.56 respectively and was found to be significantly ($p < 0.01$) increased in lead treated groups. The balance of calcium was 0.41, 0.25, 0.25

and 0.25 respectively and statistically significant ($p < 0.01$) difference were observed in G2, G3 and G4 groups which were supplemented with lead

The phosphorous intake in G1, G2, G3 and G4 were 0.43, 0.42, 0.42 and 0.41 and faecal outgo of phosphorous was 0.17, 0.15, 0.16 and 0.15 respectively and no statistically significant difference were observed in phosphorous intake and faecal outgo between the different groups.

The urine outgo of phosphorous in four groups were 0.03 in all groups and total outgo of phosphorous was 0.20, 0.18, 0.19 and 0.18 respectively and showed no significant ($p > 0.01$) difference. The balance of phosphorous in G1, G2, G3 and G4 groups was 0.23, 0.24, 0.23 and 0.23. There was no statistical ($p > 0.01$) significance in phosphorous balance between the four groups.

The lead intake in G1, G2, G3 and G4 groups were 0.06, 0.65, 0.64 and 0.65 respectively and showed significantly increased lead intake in all the lead treated groups. No significant difference in lead intake were observed between DL Methionine treated group (G3) and L ascorbic acid treated group (G4). The faecal outgo of lead in four groups was 0.00, 0.33, 0.31 and 0.31 respectively and significant difference ($p < 0.01$) was observed between control group and all treatment groups. The urine outgo of lead in groups G1, G2, G3 and G4 were 0.01, 0.22, 0.24, and 0.29 respectively.

Outgo of lead through urine was significantly increased ($p < 0.01$) in vitamin c treated group (G4) when compared to group (G3) where DL- Methionine was used as ameliorating agent. The total outgo of lead in four groups was 0.01, 0.55, 0.55 and 0.60 respectively. Significant difference ($p < 0.01$) existed between G3 and G4 with respect to total

outgo of lead. The balance of lead in G1, G2, G3 and G4 groups was 0.05, 0.10, 0.08, 0.05 and significant differences were observed between groups.

Dry matter intake in guinea pigs

The mean dry matter intake showed no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) between the four groups, indicating that lead in feed at a concentration of 20 ppm does not affect the feed intake. Similar results were obtained by Ibitoye *et al.*, (2011) and Erdogan *et al.*, (2005) in broilers fed with 200 mg dietary lead per kg of feed.

Shehata *et al.*, (2011) noticed an improvement in daily feed intake and daily body weight gain in rabbits fed with lead and methionine when compared with group fed with lead without any ameliorative agent. Results of the present study indicated that addition of lower levels of dietary lead does not directly affect the dry matter intake of guinea pigs.

Body weight gain in guinea pigs

Weekly body weight gain and overall mean bodyweight did not show any significant ($p > 0.05$) difference. Damron *et al.*, (1969) reported no change in body weight in broilers even at 2000mg/kg body weight in seventy two weanling male Sprague – Dawley rats supplemented with either 0, 50 or 100 mg lead/ litre in their drinking water. The results are in accordance with Edward and Beatson (1985) who reported no significant changes in body weight in guinea pigs due to lead poisoning.

Contrary to our results, Randa *et al.*, (2012) reported that guinea pigs receiving lead acetate at 5.5 mg lead/ kg body weight showed decrease in bodyweight in third and fourth weeks post exposure. Logner *et al.*, (1984) observed that feed intake and body weight gain were slightly decreased in lead supplemented calves and was more noticeable in higher dosed groups.

Table.1 Mean DM intake (g/d) by guinea pigs in different groups at weekly interval

Week	Group				SEM	P value
	G1	G2	G3	G4		
1	24.2	24.1	24.1	24.1	0.246	0.998
2	26.6	26.5	26.6	26.5	0.080	0.887
3	27.2	27.2	27.0	27.1	0.106	0.888
4	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.4	0.166	0.859
5	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.5	0.147	0.996
6	33.6	33.3	33.6	33.5	0.203	0.945
7	32.9	32.7	32.8	32.8	0.202	0.985
8	32.5	32.2	32.5	32.4	0.203	0.953
9	32.1	32.0	32.2	32.2	0.185	0.990
10	31.6	31.4	31.5	31.6	0.201	0.977
11	30.1	30.0	30.2	30.1	0.108	0.952
12	32.0	31.8	32.0	31.9	0.172	0.980
13	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	0.087	0.922
Mean DM intake	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.4		

Table.2 Weekly body weight (g) gain in different group of guinea pigs

Week	Group				SEM	P value
	G1	G2	G3	G4		
	Body weight					
1	336.2	346.3	353.0	355.0	14.23	0.971
2	353.2	355.3	375.5	352.2	14.05	0.937
3	387.5	380.2	400.2	379.2	14.66	0.961
4	412.5	417.5	407.5	381.3	13.31	0.801
5	475.7	460.7	467.7	438.0	13.40	0.801
6	483.5	499.2	490.7	481.5	12.53	0.972
7	538.8	527.5	502.3	499.3	14.41	0.746
8	547.7	543.2	528.5	515.7	14.83	0.884
9	552.3	538.3	517.7	537.2	16.53	0.729
10	568.1	566.7	544.7	547.7	17.33	0.708
11	575.2	554.5	563.2	555.3	17.23	0.307
12	554.0	564.3	570.3	565.5	16.47	0.244
13	561.7	571.0	579.5	578.0	16.74	0.319.
Overall mean body weight	488.2	486.5	484.7	475.8		

Table.3 Digestibility (%) in different group of guinea pigs

Attribute (%)	Group				SEM	P value
	G1	G2	G3	G4		
DM	74.4	74.3	74.3	75.1	0.22	0.973
OM	77.9	76.9	77.7	77.0	0.63	0.929
CP	82.1	81.2	80.9	81.6	0.30	0.595
EE	73.9	71.9	73.1	72.6	0.38	0.343
NDF	64.8	65.4	64.2	67.6	0.69	0.380
ADF	58.2	57.6	57.6	57.9	0.51	0.936
Hemicelluloses	67.7	67.4	67.7	67.7	0.16	0.923
Cellulose	63.3	63.1	63.4	63.1	0.13	0.770

Table.4 Intake and balance (g/d) of nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus and lead in different groups of guinea pigs						
Attribute	Group				SEM	P value
	G1	G2	G3	G4		
Nitrogen						
Intake	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12	0.01	0.960
Outgo through						
Faeces	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.386
Urine	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.386
Total outgo	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.380
Balance	0.68	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.01	0.952
Calcium						
Intake	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.958
Outgo through						
Faeces*	0.36 ^b	0.52 ^a	0.52 ^a	0.52 ^a	0.02	<0.001
Urine	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.550
Total outgo*	0.40 ^b	0.56 ^a	0.56 ^a	0.56 ^a	0.02	<0.001
Balance*	0.41 ^a	0.25 ^b	0.25 ^b	0.25 ^b	0.02	0.009
Phosphorus						
Intake	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.01	0.950
Outgo through						
Faeces	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.00	0.462
Urine	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.857
Total outgo	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.00	0.330
Balance	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.422
Lead (mg/day)						
Intake*	0.06 ^b	0.65 ^a	0.64 ^a	0.65 ^a	0.06	<0.001
Outgo through						
Faeces*	0.00 ^b	0.33 ^a	0.31 ^a	0.31 ^a	0.04	<0.001
Urine*	0.01 ^c	0.22 ^b	0.24 ^b	0.29 ^a	0.02	<0.001
Total outgo*	0.01 ^b	0.55 ^a	0.55 ^a	0.60 ^c	0.04	<0.001
Balance*	0.05 ^{ac}	0.10 ^b	0.08 ^b	0.05 ^{ac}	0.01	0.026

*Means bearing different superscripts in arrow differ significantly (p<0.05)

Shehata *et al.*, (2011) observed decrease in bodyweight gain in rabbits fed with 0.5 per cent lead acetate in their diets for seven weeks. Flora and Tandon (1986) conducted an experiment on 42 male albino rats and gave them lead acetate as gastric gavage for 56 days and observed a significant decrease in weight gain compared to control group animals. Nabil *et al.*, (2012) also reported significant decrease in the body weight gain

in albino rats fed orally with sub lethal doses of lead acetate for 12 weeks, but feed intake in all the groups remained unchanged statistically and feed conversion efficiency was also found to be decreased. Results of the present study indicated that the total lead intake during the whole experimental period was not enough to produce any significant body weight changes in guinea pigs of the experimental groups.

Digestibility percentage of nutrients

Statistically no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) were obtained between groups with respect to nutrient digestibility. The dry matter digestibility showed no significant difference between groups which was in accordance with Dinius *et al.*, (1973) who supplemented 10 and 100 ppm lead chromate to sixteen bull calves and reported no significant effect of lead on dry matter digestibility. Similar results were obtained by Kumar and Chopra (2003) in dairy calves supplemented with lead acetate in their diets.

Contrary to this, Shehata (2011) observed a decreased dry matter digestibility in rabbits fed with 0.5 per cent lead acetate in their feed. They also reported a decreased organic matter digestibility which was contrary to present result. Dinius *et al.*, (1973) in bull calves and Fick *et al.*, (1976) in wether lambs reported no significant change in organic matter digestibility due to supplementation of lead. Contrary to present results Dildeep *et al.*, (2013) reported a significant ($p < 0.05$) decrease in ether extract digestibility.

The crude protein digestibility did not show any significant difference between the four groups. This is in accordance with Dinius *et al.*, (1973), but was contrary to the results obtained by Bersenyi *et al.*, (1999) and Shehata *et al.*, (2011) in rabbits in which crude protein digestibility was significantly reduced.

There was no significant decrease in the digestibility of NDF, ADF, hemicellulose and cellulose. Kumar and Chopra (2003) obtained a similar result in cross bred calves supplemented with lead. Contrary results were obtained by Shehata *et al.*, (2011) who reported a reduced fiber digestibility in rabbits fed with 0.5 per cent lead acetate in their diet for a period of seven weeks.

The present results showed no significant difference between the DL-methionine and vitamin C supplemented groups and it can be concluded that addition of 20 ppm lead alone or along with 20 ppm methionine and 500 ppm vitamin C had no significant effect on digestibility of nutrients in guinea pigs

Intake and balance (g/d) of nitrogen, calcium, phosphorous and lead in different group of guinea pigs

No significant difference ($P > 0.05$) was obtained between the groups with regard to nitrogen intake, its outgo through feces and urine and nitrogen balance. Results obtained are in accordance with the results of Fick *et al.*, (1976) who supplemented 1000mg Pb/kg feed to wether lambs. Similar results were obtained by Kumar and Chopra (2003) in cross bred calves with 50 and 100 ppm lead acetate in feed and reported that intake, faecal and urinary nitrogen balance were not affected by lead intake.

The calcium intake showed no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) whereas all lead treated groups showed a higher ($p < 0.01$) fecal excretion of calcium. At the same time all the lead treated groups exhibited a statistically ($p < 0.01$) lower calcium balance. The results are in accordance with Pearl *et al.*, (1983) who reported lower calcium retention in sheep supplemented with lead through feed. The present results indicate the negative interaction between lead and calcium at the intestinal level.

There was no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) between groups in case of phosphorous intake outgo through faeces, urine, and balance. Similar results were obtained by Kumar and Chopra (2003) in cross bred calves.

All the lead supplemented groups showed a higher lead intake obviously due to

supplementation of lead in feed. Excretion of lead through faeces was significantly ($p < 0.01$) increased in all the lead supplemented groups. The excretion of lead was also significantly ($p < 0.01$) increased through urine in G2, G3 and G4. Comparatively higher ($p < 0.01$) excretion of lead through urine was noted in G4 where vitamin C was used as ameliorating agent indicating the ameliorative potential.

In conclusion, results of the present study indicated that addition of lower levels of dietary lead does not directly affect the dry matter intake of guinea pigs. Body weight changes in guinea pigs were not affected by dietary lead supplementation. Statistically no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) were obtained between groups with respect to nutrient digestibility. No significant difference ($P > 0.05$) was obtained between the groups with regard to nitrogen intake, its outgo through feces and urine and nitrogen balance. The calcium intake showed no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) whereas all lead treated groups showed a higher ($p < 0.01$) fecal excretion of calcium. At the same time all the lead treated groups exhibited a statistically ($p < 0.01$) lower calcium balance. All the lead supplemented groups showed a higher lead intake. Comparatively higher ($p < 0.01$) excretion of lead through urine was noted in G4 where vitamin C was used as ameliorating agent indicating the ameliorative potential.

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How to cite this article:

Bernard, J.K. and Dildeep, V. 2019. DL - Methionine and Vitamin C Effects on Growth and Nutrient Metabolism of Guinea Pigs Supplemented with Dietary Lead. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 8(06): 2496-2505. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.806.299>