

269 Evaluation of a repartitioning agent on the performance and carcass traits of finishing pigs. R.L. Moser\*, R.H. Dalrymple, S.G. Cornelius, J.E. Pettigrew and C.E. Allen, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108, and American Cyanamid, Princeton, NJ 08540.

One hundred ninety-two crossbred pigs (61 kg) were allotted by weight to a randomized complete block design of four treatments (trt) with six blocks per trt and eight pigs per totally slotted, concrete pen. Corn-soybean meal based diets (.63% lys) with 0, 0.25, 0.50 and 1.0 mg/kg of a repartitioning agent (RA) from American Cyanamid (CL 263,780) were fed ad libitum to pigs that were slaughtered at an average pen weight of 105 kg. Average daily gain and feed conversion ratio were not affected ( $P > .05$ ) by trt. Daily feed intake decreased ( $P < .02$ ) in a linear manner with increasing levels of RA. Beginning, intermediate and final soundness scores of feet and legs were made by three independent evaluators, but scores were not affected ( $P > .05$ ) by trt. Some carcass data are summarized below:

Trait	Treatment (mg/kg)				Significance Level
	0	0.25	0.5	1.0	
Dressing percent	75.6	75.1	75.9	75.9	NS
Loineye area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	36.7	38.2	38.1	39.9	.04
Predicted kg muscle	39.0	39.9	40.5	40.5	.001
Avg. backfat (cm)	3.45	3.23	3.10	3.12	.001
Ham & loin fat (%)	7.04	6.66	6.26	6.34	.002

In summary, RA improved loineye area and fat measurements by about 10% but generally did not affect performance traits or feet and leg soundness scores.

**KEY WORDS:** Repartitioning agent, finishing pigs, carcass data performance, skeletal soundness

270 The Performance of Growing Rabbits Fed Three Different Levels of Added Salt. Mansour M. AlFuraiji\* and Seyoum Gelaye, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088

A study was conducted to evaluate the influence of added salt on performance of 30 New Zealand White rabbits. They were randomly divided into three groups equalizing the sexes and weights and were kept in individual cages and were fed a basal diet composed of 2634 Kcal/kg Digestible Energy and 16% crude protein ad libitum for a total of 86 days. There was no significant difference in initial average weight of the rabbits fed 0.0% added salt ( $1504.0 \pm 230.1g$ ) 0.25% added salt ( $1563.2 \pm 197.1g$ ) or 0.50% added salt ( $1538.2 \pm 163.8g$ ). The daily intake of the rabbits fed diets containing 0.00 (diet 1), .25% (diet 2) and .50% (diet 3) added salt was  $80.2 \pm 6.5g$ ,  $82.1 \pm 3g$  and  $88.6 \pm 1.6g$ , respectively. The daily intake of rabbits fed diet 3 was significantly higher ( $P < .05$ ) than those fed diets 1 or 2. However, there was no significant difference ( $P > .05$ ) in intake between those rabbits fed diets 1 or 2. The average daily gain of the rabbits fed diets 1, 2 and 3 was  $5.6 \pm 1.0g$ ,  $10.1 \pm 1.1g$  and  $11.0 \pm 1.3g$ , respectively. Daily gain of the rabbits fed diet 3 was significantly higher ( $P < .05$ ) than the daily gain of the rabbits fed diet 1, but there was no significant difference ( $P > .05$ ) between the daily gains of those fed diets 3 or 2. Final weight of the rabbits fed diet 1 ( $1986.7 \pm 233.8g$ ) was 19.2% smaller than the final weight of those fed either diet 2 ( $2428.9 \pm 166g$ ) or diet 3 ( $2486.9 \pm 66.1g$ ). The rabbits fed diets 1, 2 and 3 required  $22.1 \pm 5.3g$ ,  $9.5 \pm 1.5g$  and  $9.4 \pm 1.4g$  feed per g gain, respectively. The rabbits fed diets 2 and 3 had similar feed efficiency but these values were significantly different than the feed efficiency value for the rabbits fed diet 1.

**KEY WORDS:** Rabbits, Added Salt, Feed Efficiency, Gain, Intake and Performance

271 Autoimmunization against B-endorphin increases food intake and weight gain of Zucker rats: C.L. McLaughlin and C.A. Baile, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Opiates have been postulated to mediate the hunger component in the control of food intake and regulation of body weight. Thus, rats actively immunized against B-endorphin were predicted to have decreased free concentration of B-endorphin in plasma, decreased hunger drive and decreased weight gain. Adult Zucker obese ( $n=24$ ,  $568 \pm 13g$ ) and lean ( $n=24$ ,  $299 \pm 16g$ ) rats were immunized against bovine serum albumin conjugated (treated) or not (control) to B-endorphin, and food intakes and body weights were measured weekly for 12 wks. Capacity of serum to bind 125 I-B-endorphin was maximal at 8 wks and was present only in serum from treated obese ( $721$  vs.  $.3$  pmol/l,  $p < .004$ ) and lean ( $829$  vs.  $5$  pmol/l  $p < .001$ ) rats. During the 12-