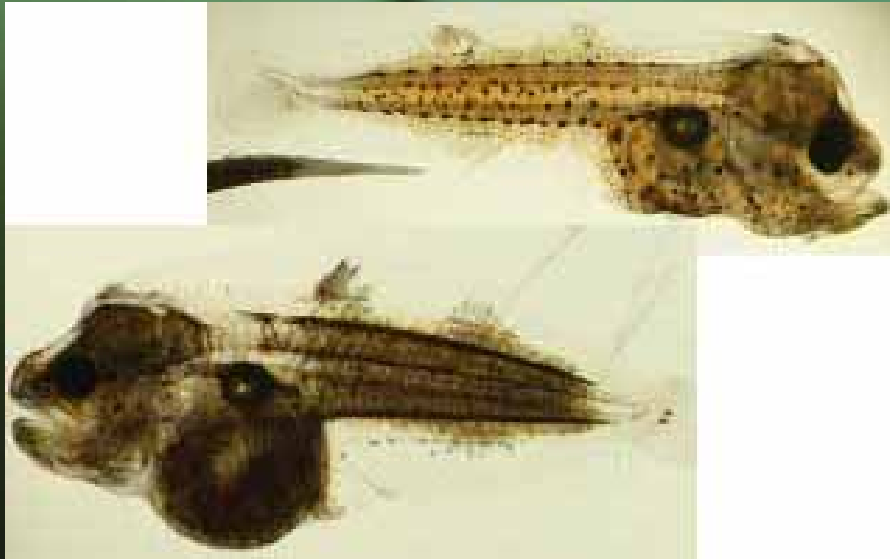


# APPLICATION OF NATURAL STABLE ISOTOPES IN LARVAL NUTRITION STUDIES

Lewis Le Vay & Julian Gamboa-Delgado

School of Ocean Sciences,  
College of Natural Sciences  
Bangor University



## Stable isotopes applications in larval nutrition

**Ratios of  $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$  &  $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$  :**  
proxies for organic matter assimilation

**Safe:** alternative to radiolabels

**Enriched:** short term tracer studies  
*or*

**Natural:** longer studies under normal feeding

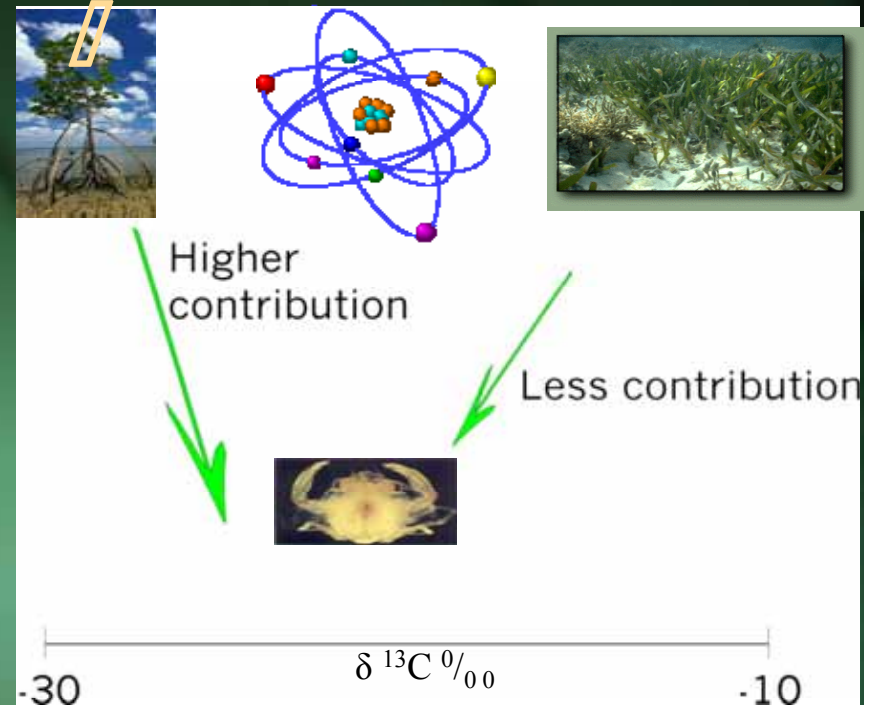
**Tissue changes with time:**  
ingestion & turnover rates

**Mixing models:** contribution to growth from mixed food sources.

**Compound specific analysis:**  
amino acid utilisation

## You are what you eat

*Widely used in ecological studies:*

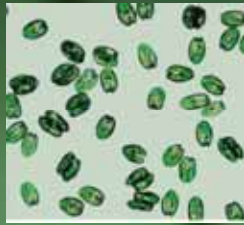


## Hatcheries as mesocosms:



# Ingestion and protein turnover using enriched feeds

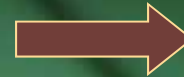
eg **Short term** studies with **enriched** foods using flooding dose models developed for radiolabelled single amino acids\*



$^{15}\text{N}$  labelled algae



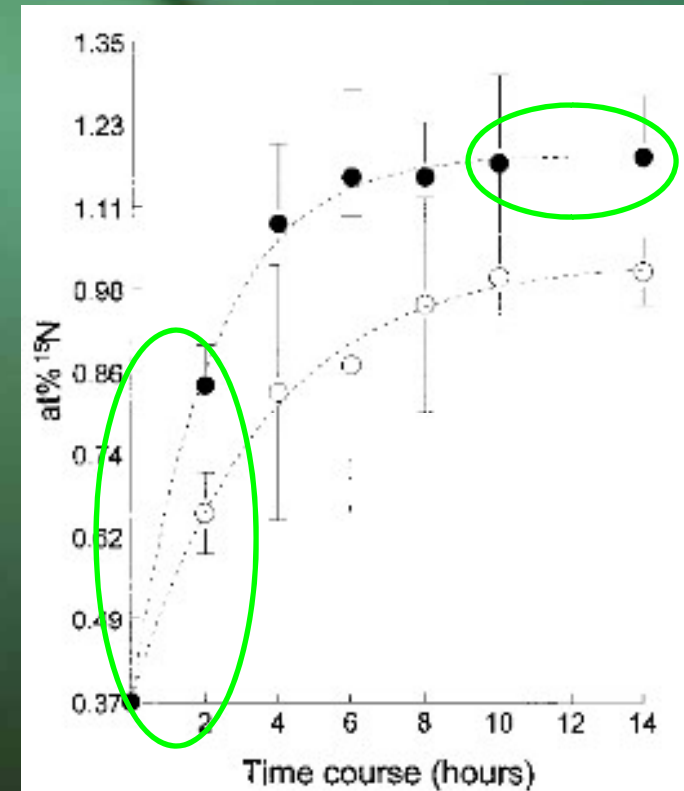
Rotifers fed 24h



Turbot larvae fed 14h

Allows estimation of  
(i) ingestion rate  
(ii) protein synthesis & degradation  
(iii) comparison of dietary treatments

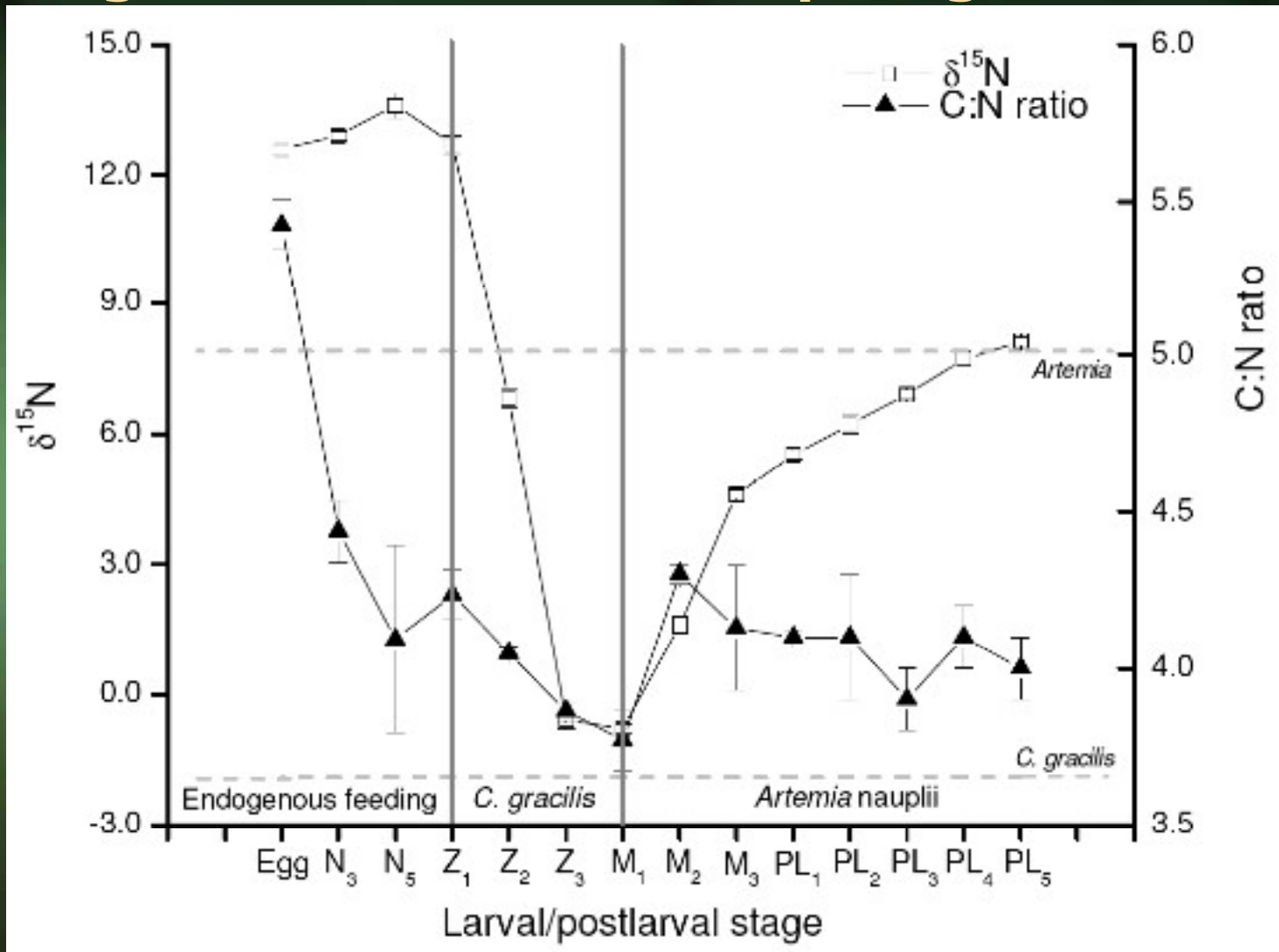
(Conceição *et al* 2001)



\*Garlick *et al* 1980, Houlihan *et al* 1988

See also Conceição *et al* (2007) for review

# Longer term natural isotope signature changes



$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  ‰ and C:N ratios in *Litopenaeus vannamei* during larval development. Larvae were fed only on *C. gracilis* (zoea stages) and *Artemia* (mysis stages). Horizontal dotted lines represent isotopic signatures of foods.

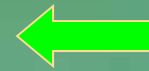
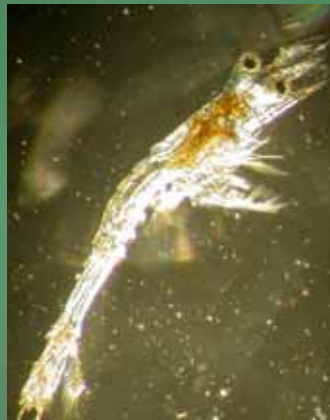
(Gamboa-Delgado & Le Vay, under review)

# *Hatcheries as simple controlled food webs*

Limited number of sources



Selected for isotopic composition

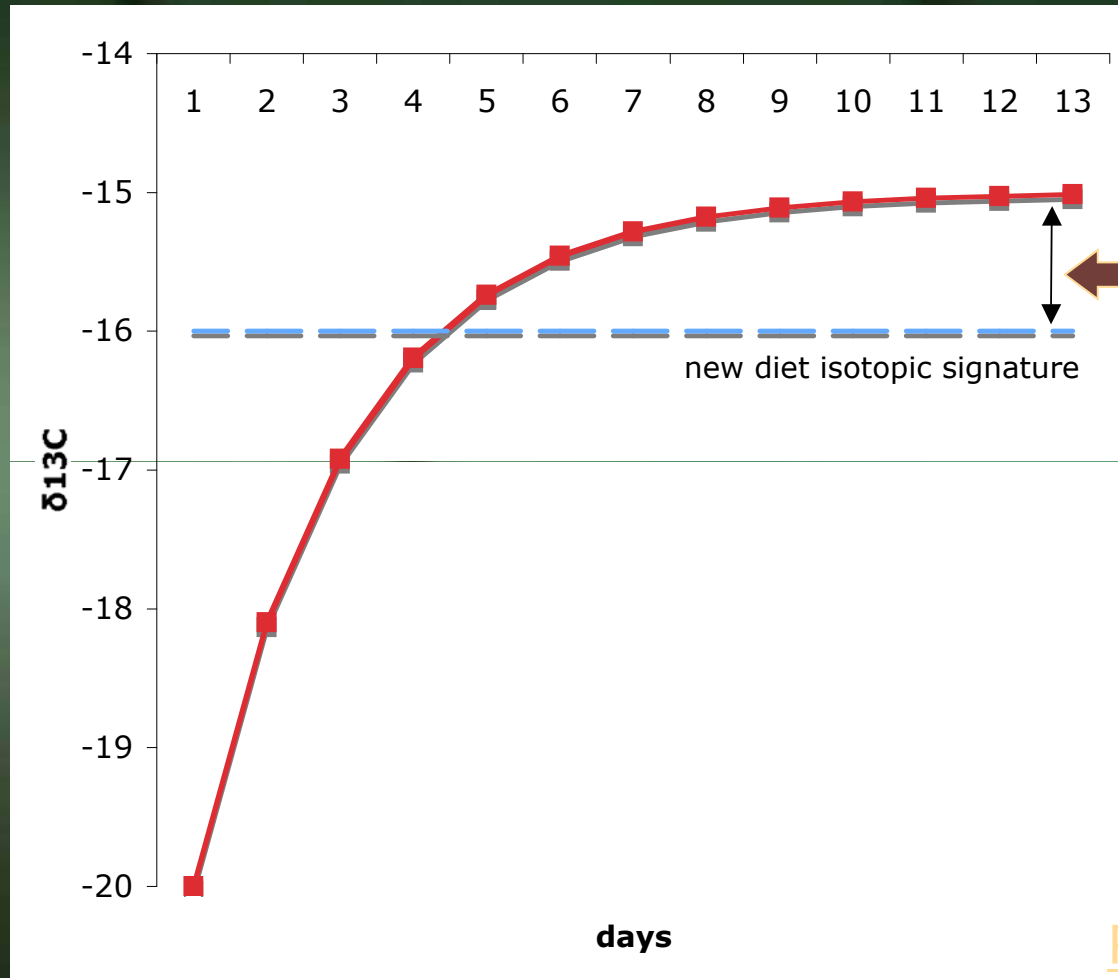


Typical feeds under normal rearing conditions



eg Shlechtreim et al (2004)  
Jomori et al (2008)

# Tissue isotopic signature changes with diet



Discrimination factor

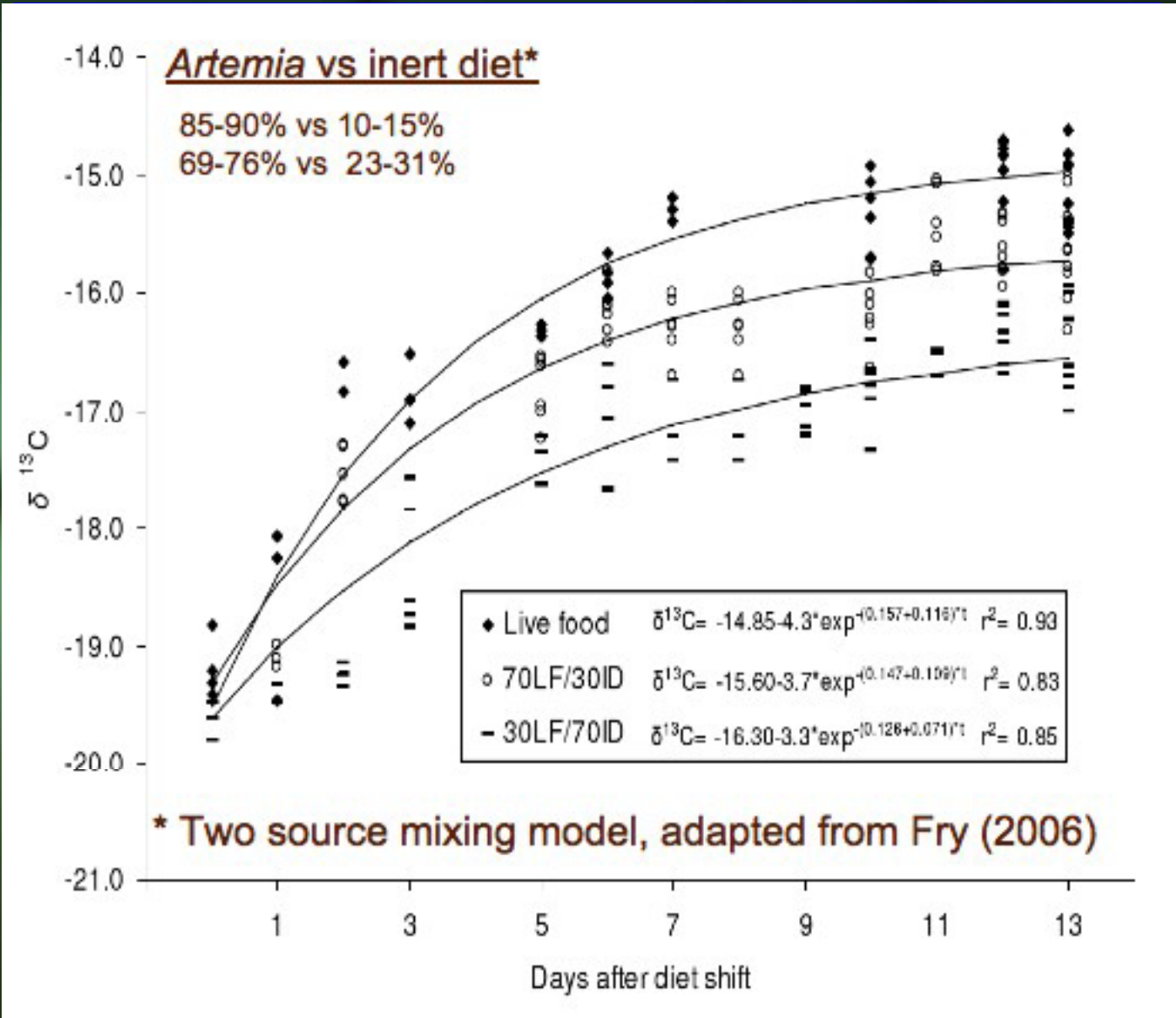
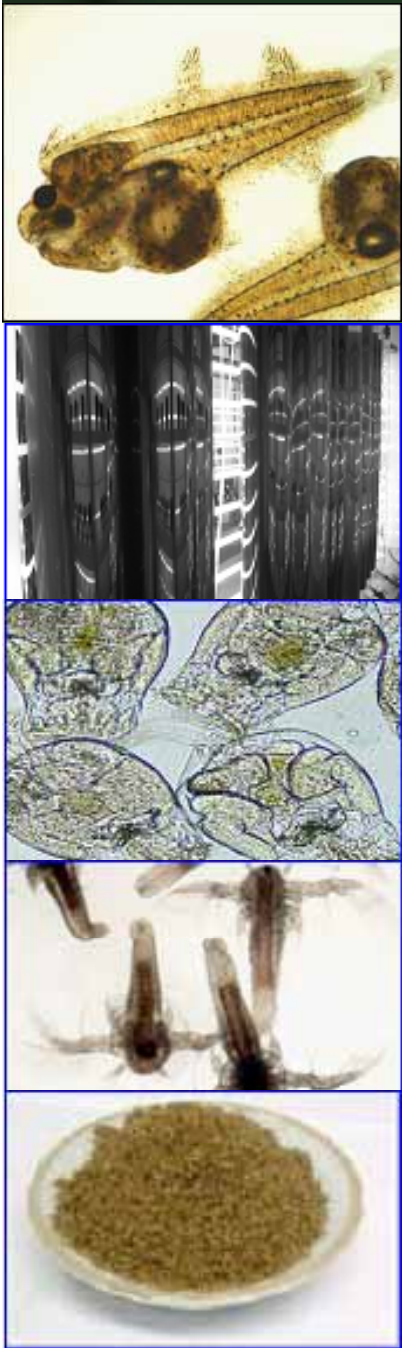
$$\Delta^{13}\text{C} = \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{consumer}} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{diet}}$$

Rate of change

$$\delta^{13}\text{C}_t = \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{ass}} + (\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{initial}} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{ass}}) e^{-(k+m)t}$$

Hesslein *et al* 1993, modified from Fry & Arnold (1982)

# Contribution of live & inert feeds to tissue growth in Sole larvae\*



\*Gamboa Delgado et al 2008



Atlantic Arc  
Aquaculture Group

# Nutrient assimilation and sources - application to compound feed components



Comparing 50% & 90%  
fishmeal replacement  
with soy protein

Soy-protein based diet:

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  -25.36 ‰

$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  3.15 ‰

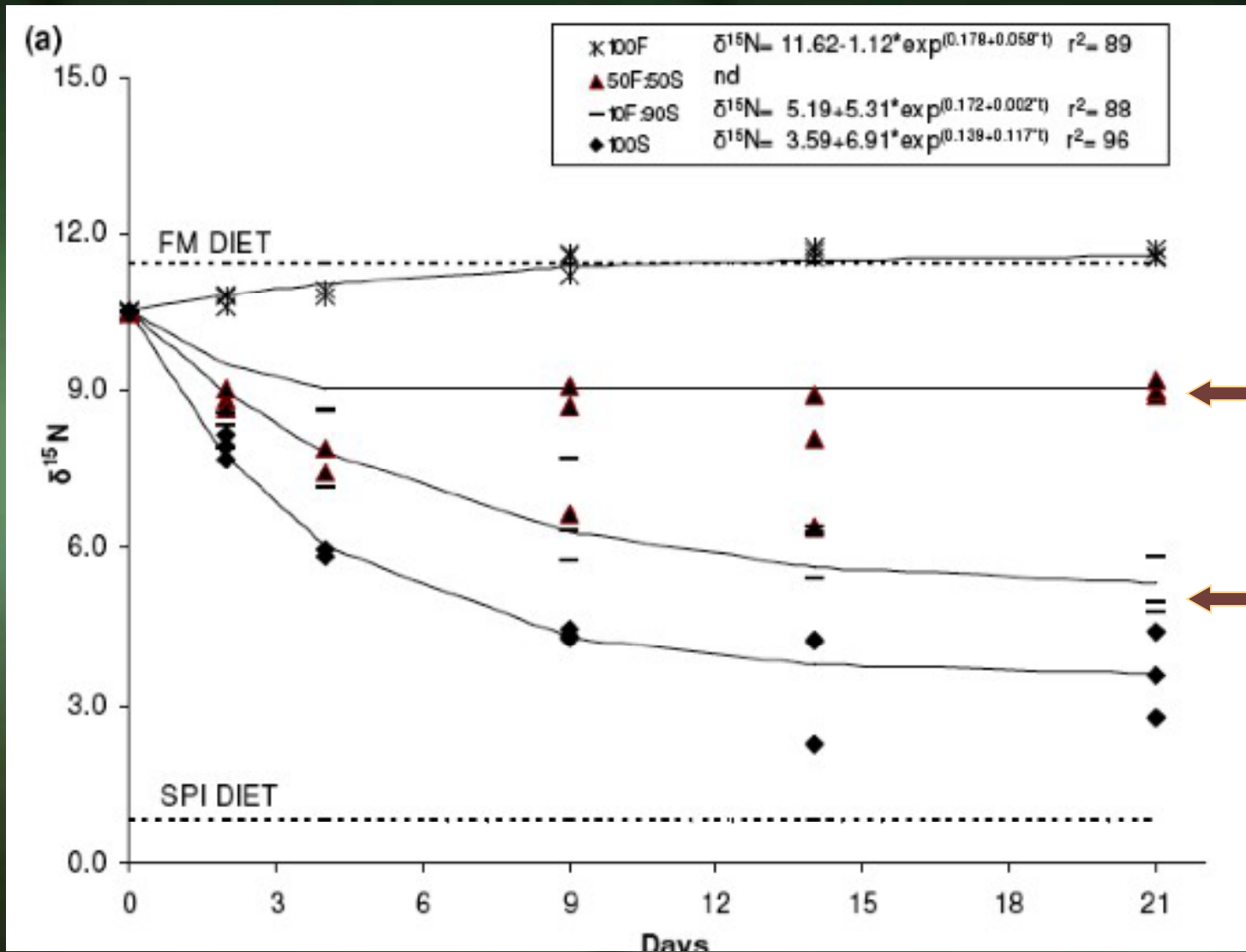
Fishmeal based diet :

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  -20.74 ‰

$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  9.26 ‰

Gamboa Delgado & Le Vay (2009)





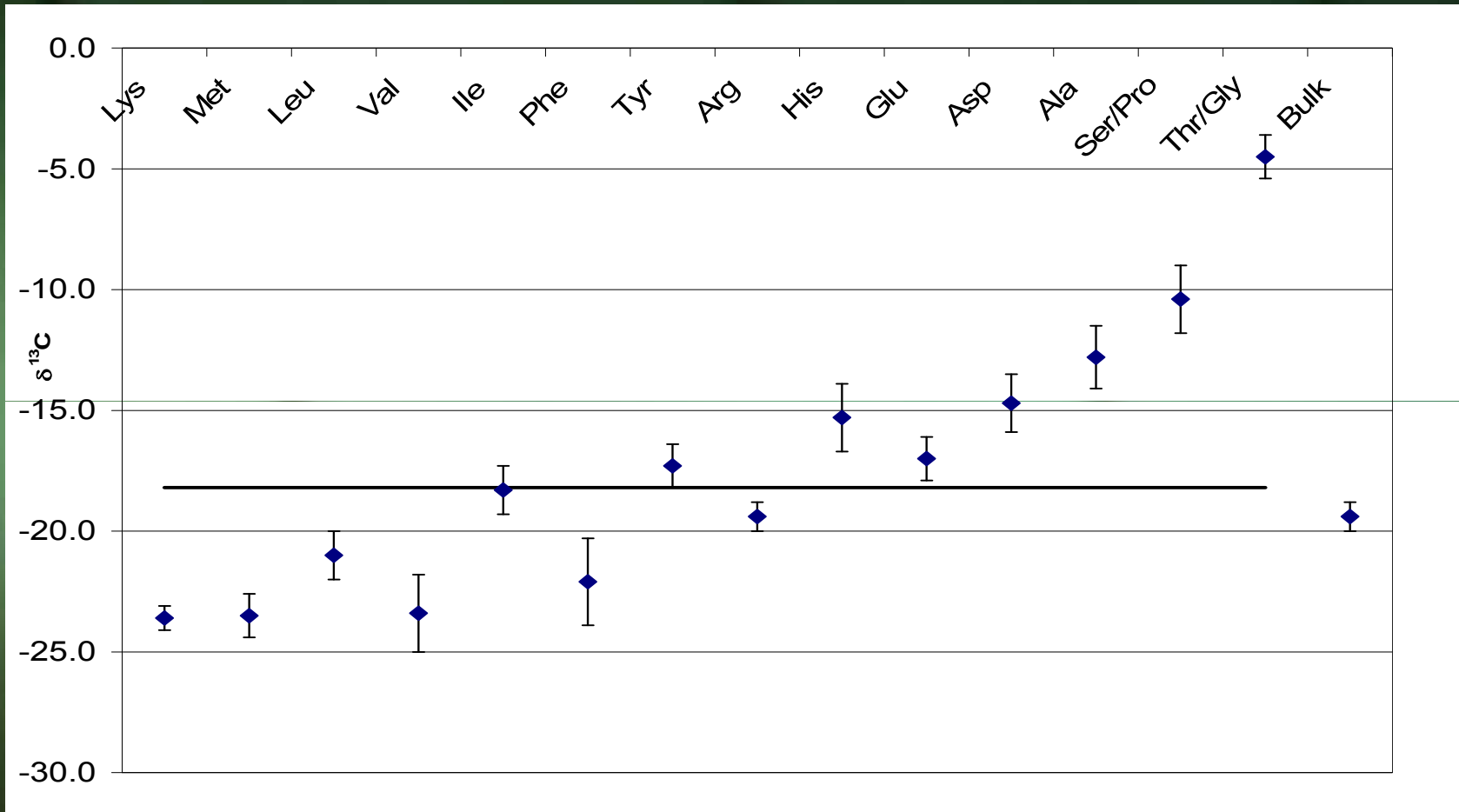
N sources:  
fish:soya

← Obs 69:31  
Exp 50:50

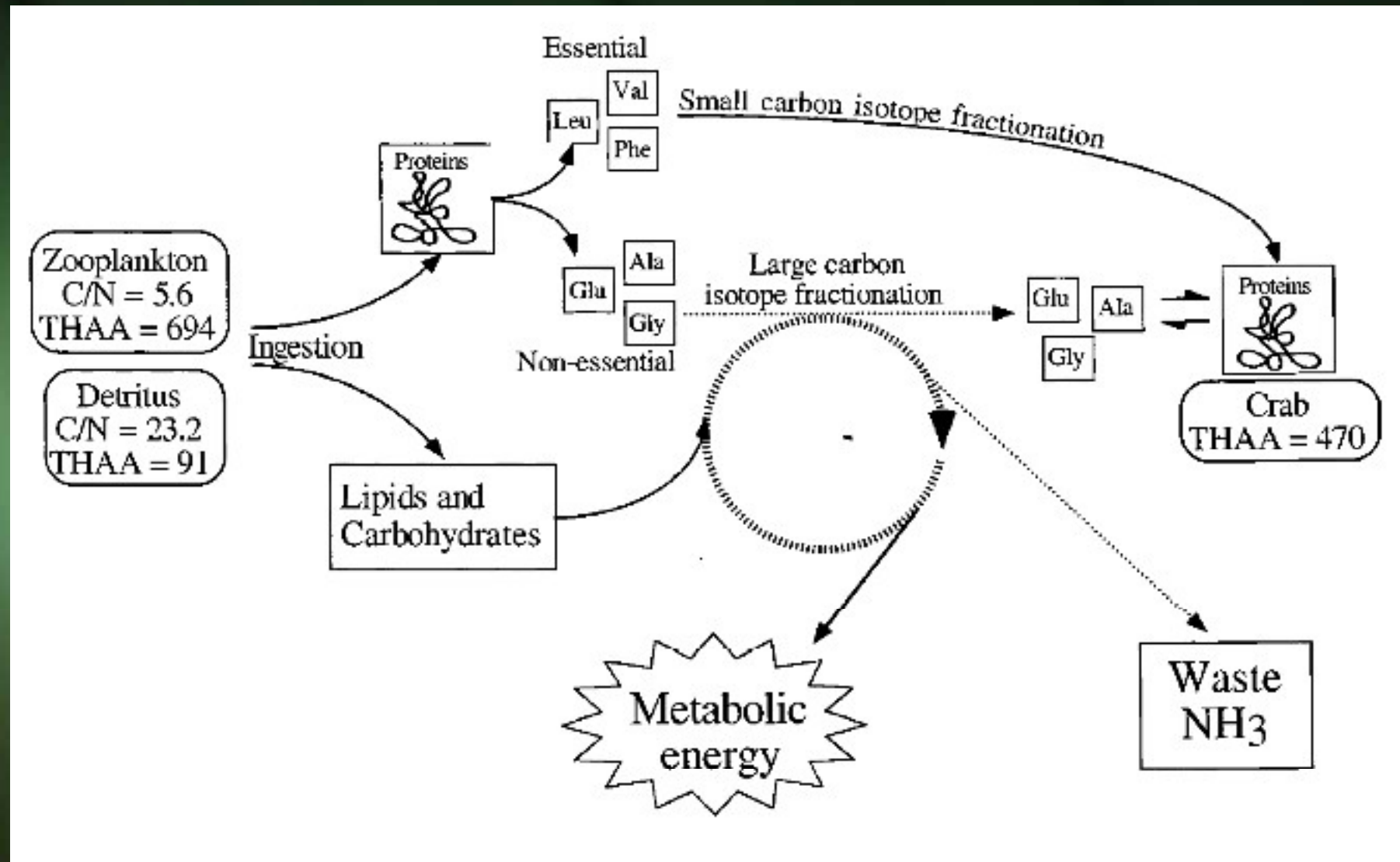
← Obs 32:68  
Exp 10:90

Nitrogen isotopic changes (‰) in muscle tissue of PL *L. vannamei* fed diets based on fish meal (FM) and soy protein isolate (SPI)

## But.. individual amino acids behave differently

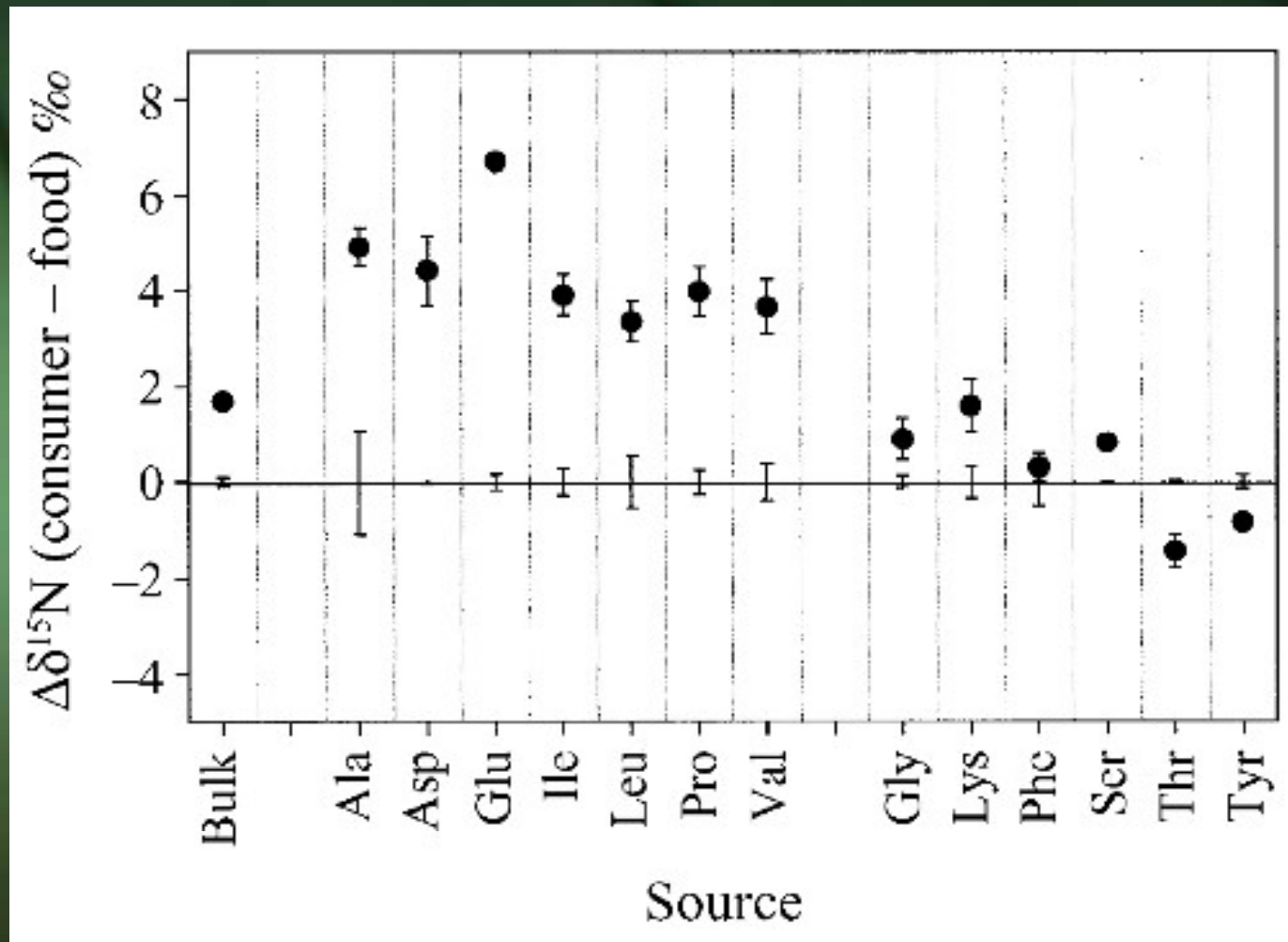


$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  of tissue amino acids following acid hydrolysis of marine shrimp tail muscle protein (750 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ) using a Dionex ICS3000 strong anion exchange chromatography system interfaced to a GVI Liqueface and Isoprime IRMS. (Preston, unpublished data)



Isotope fractionation of C associated with the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle and other metabolic processes.

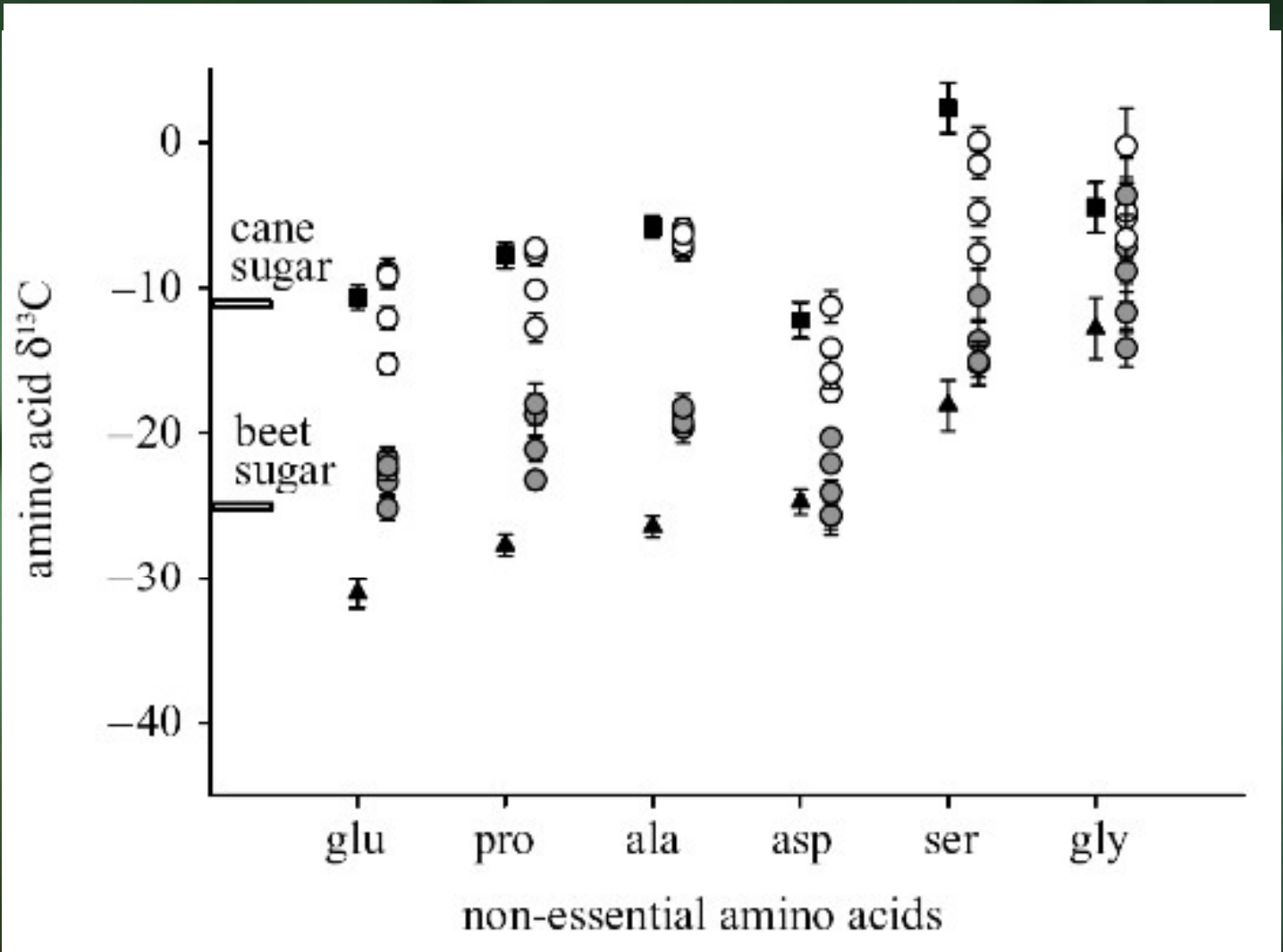
$\Delta^{15}\text{N}$  pattern less clear; also related to number of transamination steps



$\Delta^{15}\text{N}$  for bulk material and individual amino acids between *Brachionus plicatilis* and its food source (*Tetraselmis suecica*).

McLelland and Montoya (2002)

# Example from insects: pollen vs nectar as sources of carbon for amino acid synthesis sources of carbon in the butterfly *Heliconius*\*



Essential and non-essential amino acid  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  from pollen, larval host plant and eggs.

\*O'Brien et al (2003)

## Where next....

More on dietary sources and utilisation of inert feeds  
optimising co-feeding, inert feed ingestion and digestibility

Refinement of compound specific analysis using LC-IRMS  
*(eg McCullagh et al 2008)*

Amino-acid requirements with development/growth  
*(eg Berthold et al 1993)*

Bioavailability of individual amino acids  
*(eg Saavedra et al 2007)*

Utilisation of feed components  
*eg (Gamboa-Delgado & Le Vay 2009)*

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