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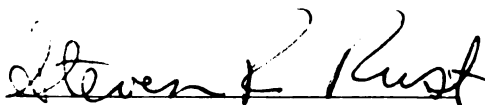
INFLUENCE OF BOVINE SOMATOTROPIN ADMINISTRATION TO
HOLSTEIN STEERS ON GROWTH, LIPID METABOLISM, AND
CARCASS CHARACTERISTICS

presented by

Michael L. Schlegel

has been accepted towards fulfillment
of the requirements for

Ph.D. degree in Animal Science


Major professor

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**INFLUENCE OF BOVINE SOMATOTROPIN ADMINISTRATION TO HOLSTEIN
STEERS ON GROWTH, LIPID METABOLISM AND CARCASS
CHARACTERISTICS**

By

Michael Lynn Schlegel

A DISSERTATION

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ABSTRACT

INFLUENCE OF BOVINE SOMATOTROPIN ADMINISTRATION TO HOLSTEIN STEERS ON GROWTH, LIPID METABOLISM AND CARCASS CHARACTERISTICS

By

Michael Lynn Schlegel

Two experiments were conducted to study the effectiveness of bovine somatotropin (bST) to alter the growth, carcass characteristics and lipid metabolism of Holstein steers. The first evaluated the effectiveness of long-term (354 d) bST administration to growing-finishing Holstein steers at the beginning, end or during the entire feeding period on lean, skeletal, and carcass measurements. One hundred and sixty-eight Holstein steer calves (185 kg) were blocked into four body weight (BW) groups and randomly allocated to initial harvest (8 steers) or four treatments (10 steers/treatment) within a block. Treatments were control, no bST; bST d 0 to 182; bST d 183 to harvest; and bST d 0 to harvest. Doses were 320 mg bST/14-d injection from d 0 to 112 and 640 mg bST/14-d injection from d 113 to harvest. Two steers from each block were harvested on d 199 with the remaining steers harvested when block BW averaged 615 kg. The last treatment was administered 31 d before harvest. Administering bST to young, light-weight Holstein steers increased skeletal growth and reduced carcass fat content producing a leaner product. Somatotropin increased noncarcass components without increasing carcass weight. Steers receiving bST during the entire study showed the greatest effects with the majority of lipid reduction occurring during the latter part of the study. Somatotropin increased protein accretion and therefore red

meat yield.

The second study evaluated the effect of bST administration to Holstein steers on measures of lipogenesis and lipolysis during the latter half of the feeding period when fat deposition was the greatest. Twenty-eight Holstein steers (460 kg) were blocked by weight and randomly assigned to an initial harvest group (8 steers), or to 116 daily treatments of control (no bST, 10 steers) or bST (100 µg bST/kg BW, 10 steers). Three perirectal adipose tissue (AT) biopsies were collected from each steer (5 to 16 d before treatment and 40 to 49, and 103 to 112 d after treatment). Lipogenesis was measured in triplicate in vitro as tritium incorporation into fatty acids, fatty acid synthase activity, and NADP-isocitrate dehydrogenase activity. Lipolysis was measured in triplicate in vitro by glycerol release from AT and in vivo by a seven-dose epinephrine challenge administered intravenously beginning on d -24, 32 and 95. It was clear that somatotropin improved the efficiency of carcass protein accretion and content, while drastically reducing carcass lipid accretion and content. The decrease in lipid accretion was a result of depressed lipogenesis through inhibiting lipogenic enzymes and enhancing lipolysis in the adipocyte.

Bovine somatotropin was effective in reducing carcass fat and increasing edible lean in both experiments. Administering bST to young, light-weight steers increased skeletal growth and noncarcass weight, but did not increase the total carcass weight and reduced the quality grade of the carcass. Somatotropin decreased lipogenesis and increased lipolysis in AT of finishing-Holstein steers in positive energy balance.

**Dedicated to my parents,
Kay and G. Sidni Schlegel**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	acetyl CoA carboxylase
ACS	acetyl CoA synthase
ADG	average daily gain
AT	adipose tissue
AUF	Animal Use Form
BW	body weight
β AR	beta-adrenergic receptor
bST	bovine somatotropin
BRSV	Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus
BVD	Bovine Viral Diarrhea
C	control
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	degree Celsius
cc	cubic centimeters
cDNA	chromosomal deoxyribonucleic acid
cm	centimeter
cm^2	square centimeters
CoA	Coenzyme A
CP	crude protein
CPM	counts per minute
d	day(s)
DES	diethyl stilbestrol
DM	dry matter
DMI	daily dry matter intake
DP	dressing percent
DPM	disintegrations per minute
E	efficiency of detection
ED_{50}	one half of maximum response
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EEL	ether-extractable lipid
FA	fatty acids
FAS	fatty acid synthase
g	gram
G_i	inhibitory G protein
G_s	stimulatory G protein
GDP	guanosine diphosphate
GLM	general linear models
GHRF	growth hormone releasing factor
GDP	guanosine diphosphate
GTP	guanosine triphosphate
h	hour
^3H	tritium
HCW	hot carcass weight

HSL	hormone-sensitive lipase
IBR	Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis
ICD	NADP - isocitrate dehydrogenase
IGF-I	insulin-like growth factor- I
i.m.	intramuscular(ly)
INAD	Investigational New Animal Drug
IU	International Units
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
KPH	kidney-pelvic-heart fat
KRBB	Krebs-Ringer-bicarbonate buffer
L	liter
lb	pound(s)
m	meter
m ²	square meters
M	molar
MCA	marrow cavity area of metacarpal bone
μCi	microcurie
ME	metabolizable energy
mEq	milliequivalent
μg	microgram
mg	milligram
min	minute
MJ	millijoules
μl	microliter
ml	milliliter
μM	micromolar
mm	millimeter
mM	millimolar
mRNA	messenger ribonucleic acid
NADPH	nicotinamide dinucleotide-phosphate
NEFA	nonesterified fatty acid
NCW	non-carcass weight
ng	nanogram
nm	nanometer
oST	ovine somatotropin
P	probability
pg	picogram
pH	the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion activity
PI ₃	Parainfluenza 3-Virus
PIA	N ⁶ -phenylisoproyladenosine
PI-PLC	phosphotidylinositol phospholipase C
PM	Psoas major
pST	porcine somatotropin
rbST	recombinant bovine somatotropin
REA	ribeye area

RF	Rectus femoris
RIA	radioimmunoassay
$R_{\max}$	maximum response
RNA	ribonucleic acid
s	second
SA	specific activity
s.c.	subcutaneous(ly)
SE	standard error
SED	standard error of the difference
SEM	standard error of the means
SRIF	somatostatin (somatotropin releasing inhibitory factor)
SS	Supraspinatus
ST	somatotropin (a.k.a. growth hormone)
STMUS	Semitendinosus muscle
t	time
TB	Triceps brachii
TBA	trenbolone acetate
TCA	total cross-sectional area of metacarpal bone
wt	weight

INTRODUCTION

After nearly 25 years (1974 to 1995) of selecting for lean, growth-type cattle, carcass characteristics have changed (NCBA, 1995). Carcass weight (HCW) and ribeye area (REA) have increased 10 and 8.5%, respectively, with backfat and kidney-pelvic heart (KPH) fat decreasing 24 and 30%, respectively (NCBA, 1995). With these changes, yield grades have improved but marbling score and the number of carcasses grading USDA choice or higher have decreased. It has been estimated that it costs the beef industry \$2.4 billion per year to put excess fat on cattle and another \$2 billion per year for the retail food industry to trim the excess fat from beef (H.D. Ritchie, personal communication). Carcass backfat has decreased from 1.6 cm (.62 in) to 1.2 cm (.47 in; NCBA, 1995). To meet consumer preference most packers and retailers trim carcasses to a fat trim of .64 cm (.25 in) or less (H.D. Ritchie, personal communication). Therefore, there is a need for leaner carcasses.

Second generation growth promotants (e.g., zeranol, and estradiol) have been shown to increase ($P < .05$) ADG (9.8%), HCW (7.5%), and REA (6.8%) over non-implanted Holstein steers (Apple et al., 1991). Trenbolone acetate (TBA), a synthetic androgen with 50 times the potency of testosterone (Preston, 1987), does not increase ADG to the same extent as the estrogenic-growth promotants. The benefit of TBA is in combination with the estrogenic implants and increases ($P < .05$) the ADG of Holstein steers up to 14.8%, HCW by 9.6% and REA by 16.5% over non-implanted steers (Apple et al., 1991).

Reducing the waste fat of beef carcasses is a major industry goal.

Estrogenic implants or the combination of estrogen and TBA have increased growth of Holstein steers, but the study by Apple et al. (1991) demonstrated no significant effect on carcass fat thickness, KPH fat, or marbling score (Apple et al., 1991). Although in crossbred beef steers which received an estradiol benzoate-progesterone implant, KPH fat, marbling score and the number of steers grading choice or higher decreased compared to non-implanted control steers (Preston et al., 1995).

Recently, interest in another growth promotant, somatotropin (ST), to alter growth and carcass composition has increased. The primary goal has been to increase circulating serum levels of ST to increase milk production, increase muscle mass or increase the protein:fat ratio of the final product (Etherton and Kensinger, 1984; Etherton and Smith, 1991). When exogenous ST was administered to pigs, ADG increased 10 to 20%, feed efficiency improved 15 to 30%, lipid accretion decreased 20 to 80% with a 20 to 50% increase in protein deposition (Etherton and Smith, 1991). Responses varied in cattle administered ST.

In cattle, ADG may increase 6 to 24% (McBride and Moseley, 1991). The most pronounced effect of ST treatment is the decrease in carcass fat (McBride and Moseley, 1991). Moseley et al. (1992) showed a linear decrease in carcass fat of steers given increasing levels of ST administration (0, 33, 100 300 µg/kg BW per day). The most dramatic decrease in carcass fat (55% less than control steers) was from steers treated daily with 300 µg ST/kg BW. Early et al. (1990a) did not observe a decrease in backfat thickness but the lean to fat ratio was increased.

Even though bST increases growth and decreases carcass fat in cattle, Early

et al. (1990a) found that bST had no effect on HCW, but observed an increase ($P < .05$) in non-carcass weight and lower ($P < .05$) dressing percent (DP) as compared to control steers. The bST steers had 19.9% greater ($P < .10$) digesta weight. Furthermore, 75% of the non-carcass weight was due to greater gut fill which accounted for 64% of the greater live weight. Early et al. (1990a) hypothesized that by giving younger cattle ST over a longer period might increase not only non-carcass tissue, but the more economically important, carcass tissue.

A review article by Etherton et al. (1993), proposed that the decrease in adipose tissue growth from pST-treated pigs was the result of a decrease in lipogenesis rather than an increase in lipolysis. The review further stated that "metabolic effects of ST in adipose tissue of cattle and pigs are a function of energy balance . . . (and when) . . . animals are in positive energy balance, ST decreases lipid synthesis whereas the effects of lipolysis are modest at best."

Both Mikel et al. (1993) and Dunshea et al. (1992a) demonstrated increased non-esterified fatty acid (NEFA) concentrations in plasma of growing pigs administered ST. Evidence exists that plasma NEFA concentrations are elevated in ST treated animals, thus indicating an increase in lipolytic capacity (Eisemann et al., 1986). In a 266 d study, beef heifers treated with ST had plasma NEFA concentrations 26 to 46% greater than control heifers (Schwarz et al., 1993). A greater increase in lipolytic capacity of adipose tissue of bST-treated steers was shown by Boisclair et al. (1989) and Peters (1986), who demonstrated a 43 and 86% increase in NEFA response to an epinephrine challenge following 15 and 28 d of ST treatment, respectively. Few studies have been completed investigating

the effect of long-term bST administration on lipolysis in finishing steers.

With the increased use of biotechnology, researchers are able to elucidate and define the mechanisms of cell action. With an understanding of the basic mechanisms of cellular lipid metabolism, new methods of modulating this system can be evaluated. Somatotropin modulates lipid metabolism by decreasing carcass fat and lipid accretion. Evidence suggests that ST uncouples insulin from its secondary messengers (Roupas, et al., 1991), producing insulin resistance (Walton et al., 1987), therefore, reducing lipogenesis and enhancing lipolysis.

The first series of objectives were to test a hypothesis by Early et al. (1990a), that administering ST to younger animals for a longer period might increase growth of carcass as well as noncarcass tissue. The second set of objectives were to further elucidate the role of ST in modulating lipid metabolism of the growing-finishing Holstein steer.

Therefore, the objectives of this dissertation were:

- 1) To evaluate the effectiveness of long-term ST administration to growing-finishing Holstein steers at the beginning, end or during the entire feeding period on:
 - a) feedlot performance
 - b) skeletal growth
 - c) lean and adipose tissue accretion and body composition
 - d) carcass trait characteristics
 - e) internal organ growth
 - f) serum IGF-1 concentration
 - g) and, liver IGF-1 mRNA abundance

- 2) To determine the effect of long-term ST administration to finishing Holstein steers on:
 - a) lipogenesis as measured by in vitro tritium incorporation into fatty acids, fatty acid synthase activity and isocitrate dehydrogenase activity
 - b) lipolysis as measured by in vitro basal and epinephrine stimulated glycerol release into the media, and by in vivo NEFA and glycerol dose response to epinephrine challenges
 - c) and, changes in lipogenesis and lipolysis during the finishing period

Chapter one will review the current literature regarding the use of bovine somatotropin to improve growth, reduce carcass lipid content and modulate lipid metabolism. Chapter two will outline the methodology, results and discussion of the experiment which addresses objective one. Objective two will be discussed in chapter 3, and both experiments will be reviewed in the conclusion. Raw data, detailed methodology, and animal use approval letters are contained in the appendices.

Chapter 1

LITERATURE REVIEW

Regulation of endogenous somatotropin secretion

Somatotropin (ST) is a single polypeptide chain of 191 amino acids (Kopchick and Cioffi, 1991) stored and secreted by acidophile cells of the anterior pituitary gland (Bennet and Whitehead, 1983). Regulation of ST is under both positive and negative control as well as feedback inhibition. The hypothalamus produces a ST releasing factor (growth hormone releasing factor, GHRF) and an inhibitor of ST release (somatostatin, SRIF). Growth hormone releasing factor and SRIF are neurally regulated by serotonin, dopamine and catecholamines. The hypothalamus is under negative feedback control by ST and other factors of this system. Plouzek and Trenkle (1991a) determined that overall plasma ST decreases with age (5 - 15 months) in beef cattle. This was due to a decrease in ST baseline, amplitude of secretory periods, the number of ST spikes, and the amplitude of ST spikes. They further determined that the reason ST decreases with age may be due to decreased responsiveness to GHRF. Additionally, Plouzek and Trenkle (1991a) found that bulls have greater overall plasma ST concentrations, greater baseline concentrations, greater amplitude of secretory periods, and greater amplitude of ST spikes than steers. The number of secretory periods and spikes in a 12-h period were similar between bulls and steers (Plouzek and Trenkle, 1991a). This may explain, in part, why bulls gain faster and are leaner than steers. Unlike humans, plasma ST concentrations do not increase during puberty in bulls, but decreases from birth to maturity (Plouzek and Trenkle, 1991a; McAndrews et

al., 1993).

Somatotropin acts directly through binding receptors on precursor bone, muscle, and adipose cells causing their proliferation, or indirectly by binding hepatocytes causing production and release of insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) which acts on peripheral tissue to stimulate growth (Kopchick and Cioffi, 1991)

Although ST plays a major role in partitioning nutrients for support of physiological and developmental processes (Bauman et al., 1982), many functions are indirect and are mediated by IGF-I (Campion and Novakofski, 1990). Even though Plouzek and Trenkle (1991a) demonstrated a decrease in plasma ST concentration with age in beef cattle, plasma IGF-I concentrations increased more than three-fold in bulls and steers from 5 to 12 mo of age (Plouzek and Trenkle, 1991b). Additionally, bulls had greater plasma IGF-I concentrations than steers after 5 mo of age. Plouzek and Trenkle (1991b) suggest that IGF-I in cattle appears to be controlled by many regulator hormones including ST along with the sex hormones, insulin and thyroid hormones.

Effect of exogenous somatotropin on plasma hormones and metabolites.

Somatotropin. Boisclair et al. (1994) demonstrated that within 1 h after exogenous bovine ST (bST) administration (29.2 IU bST/d), plasma bST increased to its peak above the control and then decreased in the remaining 12 h. Eisemann et al. (1986a) and Enright et al. (1990) saw plasma bST increase to its peak within 2 h after exogenous administration with 40 µg bST/kg BW and 120 µg bST/kg BW, respectively.

Although, mean and baseline plasma bST concentrations increased with bST administration, Enright et al. (1990) determined that the number and amplitude of endogenous bST pulses decreased. Roeder et al. (1994) observed over a two-fold increase in serum bST baseline with administering 160 mg bST/wk, and observed a decrease in peak amplitude and a trend towards a decrease in the frequency of bST spikes. The decrease in frequency of bST spikes and amplitudes observed by Roeder et al. (1994) were not evident in steers receiving bST in a study by Moseley et al. (1982). Moseley et al. (1982) did observe an increase in baseline serum bST concentration and an increase in the number of bST spikes, but amplitude of the spikes was not changed. One reason for the discrepancy maybe in the mode of administration. Moseley et al. (1982) evaluated three patterns of administration; infusion, pulse (six pulses per day), or a combination. When all bST patterns were compared to the control, the number of spikes were increased (7.5 vs. 11.2 for the control and bST treatment, respectively), but only the pulse method increased the number of spikes per day as compared with infusion (13.3 vs. 9.8 spikes per 24 h, respectively) and the combination was intermediate (10.4 spikes per 24 h).

Preston et al. (1995) demonstrated a quadratic response in serum bST concentration with exogenous bST administration of 0, 80, and 160 mg bST/wk. But bST concentrations were lower for steers receiving bST than control steers. This could be explained by differences in the procedures utilized. Blood samples were collected prior to the weekly bST implant, therefore, blood was collected when the implant was depleted and combined with the fact that exogenous bST reduces

endogenous secretions, could explain why bST-treated animals had reduced serum bST concentrations.

Insulin-like growth factor-I. Previous research (Enright et al., 1990; Dalke et al., 1992; Moseley et al., 1992; Boisclair et al., 1994; Roeder et al., 1994; Preston et al., 1995) has demonstrated that bST administration increased blood IGF-I concentrations 13 to 150% in cattle. In growing lambs, plasma IGF-I concentration increased after one week of treatment and increased three-fold after ten weeks of ST administration (Pell et al., 1990). Both Dalke et al. (1992) and Moseley et al. (1992) observed linear increases in serum IGF-I concentration with increasing doses of bST (0 to 160 mg bST/wk and 0 to 300 µg bST/kg BW, respectively).

The increase in serum IGF-I concentrations occurs rapidly after bST administration. Roeder et al. (1994) observed a 7.8% increase in serum IGF-I concentration 8 h after a 160 mg/wk dose was administered to steers and the IGF-I concentration continued to increase to 35.8% over controls at 32 h post-administration, with the elevated concentrations maintained for 88 h after the initial implantation of bST.

The liver is the main source of IGF-I in the blood (Pell, 1997). Grant et al. (1991), Coleman et al. (1994) and Ramsay et al. (1995) demonstrated a 100 to 300% increase in liver IGF-I mRNA with ST administration to pigs. Mathews et al. (1986) demonstrated an increase in liver mRNA within 2.5 h after mice were injected intraperitoneally with human ST. The increase in IGF-I mRNA abundance is transient. In both the liver (Mathews et al., 1986) and gastrocnemius muscle (Isgaard et al., 1989), IGF-I mRNA abundance decreased after reaching its peak

within 12 h after a single ST injection in mice. Ramsay et al. (1995) demonstrated in pST-treated pigs, that IGF-I mRNA quantity increased 4 h after a single injection of pST, remained elevated for 12 h and began to decrease by 20 h after treatment. Grant et al. (1991) showed a 270 to 300% increase in liver IGF-I mRNA in pigs 24 h following the last pST injection of a 24-d treatment period.

Insulin. Somatotropin induced increase in plasma insulin has been observed in cattle (60 and 114%; Eisemann et al., 1986a; Boisclair et al., 1994, respectively), sheep (81 and 150%; Johnsson et al., 1985; Pell et al., 1990; respectively), and pigs (502 and 514%; Dunshea et al., 1992a; Hansen et al., 1997b; respectively).

Schwarz et al. (1993) demonstrated a ST-dose-dependent increase in plasma insulin concentration of 15 to 84% and 37 to 118% in heifers with doses of 62 and 126 µg ST/kg BW, respectively. The drastic increase observed in pigs, described above, occurred 7 (Dunshea et al., 1992a) and 28 d (Hansen et al., 1997b) following the start of pST treatment. There is evidence that ST decreased insulin sensitivity. Hart et al. (1984) observed a reduction in the insulin-induced decrease of plasma glucose during an insulin tolerance test and Roupas et al. (1991) suggested that insulin uncouples from its second messengers.

Nonesterified fatty acids and glycerol. Eisemann et al. (1986a) observed a chronic elevation in plasma nonesterified fatty acids (NEFA) in growing beef heifers with bST administration, but Enright et al. (1990) and Peters (1986) observed no increase in plasma NEFA of growing steers. Pell et al. (1986) demonstrated plasma NEFA levels were unaffected by ST administration to growing lambs. Dunshea et al. (1992a) demonstrated an increase in plasma NEFA of barrows within 7 h of the

first pST injection and the response increased on the second and seventh day of treatment.

It has been suggested by Boisclair et al. (1997) that the increase in plasma NEFA concentration with bST treatment of animals in positive energy balance is a result of mild disturbances or stress during blood collection. This was suggested because bST causes an increase in β -adrenergic receptor (β AR) number in rat adipocyte membranes (Watt et al., 1990), therefore, these animals respond to catecholamines to a greater extent than non-treated animals. Houseknecht et al. (1995) determined that bST increased the maximum binding of a β AR agonist to the β AR without a change in the binding affinity. Boisclair et al. (1997) cautions that proper protocol is required to prevent inadvertent responses which may suggest lipolytic activity. Eisemann et al. (1986a) demonstrated both an increase in irreversible loss and oxidation of NEFA with bST treatment in heifers. Their data further suggested that NEFA are used as an energy source and perhaps this spares oxidation of other metabolites (e.g. amino acids) during bST treatment.

Plasma glycerol concentrations were increased 31% in sheep (Doris et al., 1996) and 79% in barrows (Dunshea et al., 1992a) after receiving ST. This may be the result of triacylglycerol breakdown as suggested by Pell et al. (1990). Sechen et al. (1990) stated that because adipose tissue has very low glycerol kinase activity, alteration in plasma glycerol concentration relates to lipolysis whereas changes in NEFA concentration reflects mobilization (i.e., the difference between lipolysis and NEFA re-esterification). A consistent increase in blood NEFA and glycerol concentrations has been shown to occur in animals that are in

negative energy balance. Plasma NEFA and glycerol concentrations increased 743% and 46%, respectively, in steers under a prolonged fast (Rule et al., 1985). Sechen et al. (1990) saw a 372% increase in plasma NEFA and 119% increase in plasma glycerol concentration in bST-treated lactating dairy cattle. Additionally, Peters et al. (1986) observed a 63% increase in basal-plasma NEFA with feed restriction.

Glucose. Plasma glucose was increased 5 and 11%, respectively, in bST-treated growing cattle (Boisclair et al., 1994) and in ST-treated lambs (Pell et al., 1990). Dunshea et al. (1992a) observed an increase in plasma glucose within 2 h after an initial injection of porcine ST (pST) to barrows. Early et al. (1990a) and Enright et al. (1990) in steers and Sechen et al. (1990) in lactating dairy cattle, did not observe an increase in plasma glucose with ST administration. Pell et al. (1990) stated that the increase in plasma glucose could be due to an increase rate of gluconeogenesis, or a decrease in peripheral glucose utilization. Boisclair et al. (1994) demonstrated a decrease in hindlimb glucose uptake in growing steers administered bST. Additionally, Hart et al. (1984) demonstrated that bST had diabetogenic activity and reduced insulin's depression of plasma glucose during an insulin tolerance test and suggested that bST decreased glucose uptake by body tissues as seen by Dunshea et al. (1992c) in pST-treated pigs. Pell et al. (1990) suggests they have unpublished data which demonstrates an increase in gluconeogenic potential by hepatocytes isolated from ST-treated lambs and therefore, glucose production may be increased, but would require an adequate supply of gluconeogenic precursors, glycerol being one.

Effect of somatotropin on feedlot performance

Growth. Additional evidence since the study by Evans and Simpson (1931) has shown a growth response in rats due to chronic ST administration. Administering ST to farm animals is of interest because as animals grow older, the proportion of fat in weight gain increases and there is a need to produce meat with less fat (Etherton and Smith, 1991). When administered exogenously, ST increased ADG 10 to 20% in pigs (Etherton and Smith, 1991) and 19 to 24% in sheep (Wise et al., 1988; and Beermann et al., 1990a, respectively). Excellent tabular summaries of the effect of ST on beef cattle feedlot performance can be found in McBride and Moseley (1991) and Moseley et al. (1992) which summarize data from heifers, steers, and bulls from 1959 to 1990. The following review will primarily focus on the effects ST has on steers. A summary of recent research on the affects of ST on beef cattle feedlot performance is presented in Table 1-1. The range in growth (ADG, kg) response to ST as compared to controls varies from -6.3 to +26%. Three studies have looked at ST dose response on feedlot performance (Dalke et al., 1992; Moseley et al, 1992; and Preston et al., 1995). Moseley et al. (1992) demonstrated ST increased ADG in crossbred steers up to a daily dose of 33 µg ST/kg BW, and decreased ADG with doses of 66 to 300 µg ST/kg BW with the 300 µg dose having the greatest reduction in gain. Observations by Dalke et al. (1992) and Preston et al. (1995) showed similar results in bST-treated cattle. In sheep, ovine ST (oST) increase lamb weight gain 19 to 24% (Beermann et al., 1990b; Wise et al., 1988), although early work by Muir et al. (1983) did not show

Table 1-1. Summary of recent studies on the effect of somatotropin on beef cattle feedlot performance

Reference (animals used)	Initial wt., kg	Daily ST dose, µg/kg BW	Duration of treatment, d	ADG, kg ^a	DMI, kg ^a	Feed efficiency, g/kg ^a
Dalke et al., 1992 ^b (steers)	378	0	28	1.70	10.5 ^c	161 ^c
	-.10	12	28	-1.2	-5.7	+4.9
	0	24	28	+1.1	-4.0	+6.0
	0	49	28	+5.3	-7.0	+13.8
Moseley et al., 1992, Exp. 1 (steers)	392	0	131	1.14	6.9 ^c	165 ^d
	0	33	121	+7.9 [¶]	-5.8	+13.7 [¶]
	0	100	131	-7.0 [¶]	-13.0 [¶]	+7.3
	+0.01 [¶]	300	151 [¶]	-37.7 [¶]	-17.4 [¶]	-26.2 [¶]
Moseley et al., 1992, Exp. 2 (steers)	417	0	132	1.10 ^d	8.7 ^c	126 ^d
	-.01	8.25	133	-.01	-6.9 [†]	+5.9
	0	16.5	121	+9.0	-3.4	+14.4 [†]
	0	33	121	+10.8 [†]	-5.7 [†]	+17.8 [†]
	0	66	135	-3.6	-12.6 [†]	+10.7 [†]
Preston et al., 1995 ^e (steers)	379	0	84/119 ^f	1.44 ^c	8.1 ^c	177 ^c
	-.01	25	84/119	+3.5	-3.7	+6.8
	0	51	84/119	+4.9	-4.9	+10.2
Rathmacher et al., 1996 ^g (steers)	357	0	140	1.44	8.26	171
	+1.4	49.6	140	-.6	+2.7	-2.9
Rumsey et al., 1996 (steers)	182	0	56	1.37	5.40	249
	+0.01	100	56	+24.4 ^{**}	+2.3 [†]	+23.2 ^{**}
Schwarz et al., 1993 (heifers)	286	0	257	.91	7.40	122.8 ^h
	0	62	239	+8.5 [†]	-3.9	+12.9
	+7.3	124	232	10.6 [†]	+5	+10.0

Table 1-1. (cont'd)

^aControl values are given in actual units, bST doses are percent change from controls; a difference does not indicate a statistical significance.

^bbST dose was given as 40, 80, and 160 mg/wk.

^cSignificant linear response ($P < .10$) with increasing bST dose.

^dSignificant quadratic response ($P < .10$) with increasing bST dose.

^eA 2 x 3 factorial experiment was conducted; with or without an estradiol benzoate progesterone-trenbolone acetate and bST doses of 0, 80, 160 mg/wk.

^fDuration of treatment was determined by initial body-weight block.

^gA 2 x 2 factorial experiment was conducted; with or without 120 mg trenbolone acetate and 24 mg estradiol-17 β and with or without 160 mg bST/wk.

^hEnergy consumption, MJ of ME/kg of gain was decreased ($P < .05$) 11.7% with treatment of 62 μ g ST/kg BW .

ⁱDifferent from control ($P < .20$).

[†]Different from control ($P < .10$).

^{**}Different from control ($P < .01$).

an improvement in ADG of oST-treated lambs.

Dry matter intake. In the reviews by McBride and Moseley (1991) and Moseley et al. (1992), the effect of ST on dry matter intake (DMI) varies greatly. Swine treated with ST show a marked depression in DMI (Bonneau, 1991). Based on the review by McBride and Moseley (1991) and Table 1-1, when ST is given to cattle with initial weights less than 260 kg, DMI is increased and when BW is over 260 kg, DMI is decreased. There are exceptions, for example, Fabry et al. (1987) and Rathmacher et al. (1996) demonstrated a 1.5% and 2.7% increase in DMI in 439 kg heifers and 357 kg steers, respectively. Schwarz et al. (1993) did not observe an effect on DMI of heifers administered ST with a beginning weight of 286 kg. Groenewegen et al. (1990) observed a 24% increase in DMI of ST-treated bull calves and also noted an increase in digestive tract volume. The reticulo-rumen, small intestine and large intestine weights were 24, 28 and 19% greater, respectively, in ST-treated bull calves (45 kg BW, Groenewegen et al., 1990). This is also supported by Early et al. (1990b) who observed a 2% increase in DMI with ST treatment in steers (231 kg BW) and an increase in gut fill.

In the three dose response studies summarized in Table 1-1, DMI decreased linearly with increasing daily doses of bST from 3.4 to 17.4%. Cattle in those studies weighed greater than 370 kg. One plausible reason for the discrepancy in ruminants is suggested by the quote from McBride and Moseley (1991).

“A hypothesis to explain this depression in DMI, might be that the abundance of nutrients from mobilized fat stores cannot be utilized by growing tissues at a rate fast enough to reduce circulating nutrient concentrations, therefore that animal responds by reducing DMI and bringing body to homeorhesis. On the other hand, in young growing cattle and sheep treated with somatotropin, it would be expected that the protein and energy requirement

cannot be met by mobilization of energy reserves, therefore DMI may be increased to help support the stimulated metabolic response to somatotropin.”

Feed Efficiency (gain/feed). In cattle and sheep, the most consistent ST response is improved feed efficiency (McBride and Moseley, 1991). Studies by Enright et al. (1990) demonstrated a 4% increase in feed efficiency over controls, although in the same study steers receiving an estradiol implant exhibited a 8% increase in feed efficiency. Moseley et al. (1992) reported an improvement in feed efficiency of 14 and 7.3% when daily treatments of 33 and 100 µg bST/kg BW were administered to steers, respectively. When the daily bST dosage was increased to 300 µg bST/kg BW, feed efficiency was reduced 26.2% as compared to control steers (Table 1-1). The other two dose response studies, Dalke et al. (1992) and Preston et al. (1996) demonstrated similar results. The effect of ST treatment on feed efficiency in sheep is consistent with that of cattle. Feed efficiency was shown to increase 8 to 24% in oST-treated lambs (Muir et al., 1983; Wise et al., 1988; Beermann et al., 1990b).

The above findings are supported by studies by Early et al. (1990a) in which ST-treated steers exhibited a 12.2% increase in the efficiency of metabolizable energy (ME) intake used for gain as compared to control steers. Early et al. (1990a) showed that 75% of the noncarcass weight (NCW) of bST-treated steers was due to greater gut fill, while rumen and intestine weights were numerically 4.8% greater, than control steers. From this data, one can infer that bST-treated animals may have a greater capacity to digest and absorb nutrients. This concept is supported by a study by Moseley et al. (1982) which showed a 5% increase in dry

matter digestibility and a 7% increase in nitrogen digestibility in bST-treated steers. These findings are corroborated by Lapierre et al. (1992) which demonstrated a 2% increase in dry matter (DM), energy, nitrogen, and organic matter digestibility with GHRF administration. Wray-Cohen et al. (1991) found a 3 to 4% increase in apparent nitrogen digestibility in pST-treated pigs. These researchers (Wray-Cohen et al., 1991) hypothesized that the increase was due to decreased feed intake. In other studies DM digestibility of bST-treated steers (Eisemann et al., 1986b) and N digestibility of ST-treated lambs (Pell et al., 1990) were similar to control animals.

Effect of somatotropin on skeletal growth

Somatotropin is considered to be the main regulator of long-bone growth (Scheven and Hamilton, 1991) and has direct effects on cartilage and indirect effects on cartilage through IGF-I (Slootweg, 1993). Both ST and IGF-I increased fetal and neonatal longitudinal metatarsal bone growth in vitro, with the response arrested with the addition of IGF-I monoclonal antibody (Scheven and Hamilton, 1991). Because anti-IGF-I antibody decreased bone growth, this suggests that ST may work through locally produced IGF-I (Scheven and Hamilton, 1991). Martinez et al. (1991) demonstrated that systemic injection of ST caused an increase in bone-protein synthesis in the tibia of normal female rats without an increase in IGF-I concentrations, again, suggesting that the actions of ST have a direct effect on bone or mediated by autocrine or paracrine mechanism, independently.

Early et al. (1990b) demonstrated that ST administration to steers increased

humerus length 4.5% and rate of growth in length 45%, and femur circumference growth by 18.7%. In steers which were treated with bST from 231 to 384 kg, the increase in bone growth with bST is possible because the proximal epiphysis of cattle ossifies when cattle are 18 to 24 months of age (Emara, 1937, Sisson, 1953). Johnsson et al. (1985) observed an increase in bone circumference of the femur and humerus of ST-treated lambs, and Butler-Hogg and Johnsson (1987) demonstrated an increase in bone weight in ST-treated lambs.

Although ST stimulates growth when given exogenously, research by Greiner (1993) showed that endogenous bST and IGF-I concentrations may not reflect differences in height. For example, unselected Hereford steers had an average frame score of 1.6 which was significantly lower than the average frame score of 5.3 for Herefords selected for growth. Although frame scores were different, plasma bST and IGF-I concentrations were greater in the unselected Herefords (3.70 and 880.5 ng/ml, respectively) than in Herefords selected for growth (3.31 and 795.3 ng/ml, respectively).

In human medicine, the focus of ST treatment is to prevent osteoporosis in the elderly (Slootweg, 1993). Johnsson et al. (1985) did not find a change in bone density of ST-treated lambs. Hardt et al. (1995) in a study evaluating the relationship between estrogenic implants, ST, IGF-I and skeletal characteristics did observe an increase in circulating ST concentrations with implantation of estradiol-benzoate progesterone and tended to see an increase in the breaking load of metacarpals of implanted steers which suggest an increase bone density. Hardt et al. (1995) also observed a decrease in metacarpal length with the estrogenic

implant due to the fact the estrogens inhibit long bone growth.

Effect of somatotropin on the carcass

Carcass Characteristics. A review of recent studies on the effect of ST administration on beef cattle carcass characteristics is summarized in Table 1-2. In the two studies by Moseley et al. (1992), hot carcass weight (HCW) decreased with increasing ST doses. This effect was evident in studies by Dalke et al. (1992) and Preston et al. (1995). Conversely, HCW increased in the study by Rumsey et al. (1996). Carcass weight was increased 7.4% in prepubertal heifers given ST for 15 wk in a study by Vestergaard et al. (1995), but not in an earlier study (Vestergaard et al., 1993). The difference in the response may be due to dose, Moseley et al. (1992) used the highest doses and Rumsey et al. (1995) used the lightest-weight cattle. In the summary by McBride and Moseley (1991), research demonstrated there was a positive response in carcass tissue accretion with ST administration, although, not necessarily statistically significant. There was also an increase in weights of non-carcass tissues (McBride and Moseley, 1991). Early et al. (1990a) and Johnsson et al. (1985) observed significant increases in non-carcass weight (NCW) in ST-treated steers and lambs, respectively.

Early et al. (1990b) attributed 75% of the increase in NCW to an increase weight of the gastro-intestinal tract. Early et al. (1990a) theorized that by administering bST to younger, light-weight cattle, the carcass component could be increased to a greater extent than the non-carcass components. If final weight does not change, but HCW decreases and NCW increases, changes in dressing

Table 1-2. Summary of recent studies on the effect of somatotropin on beef cattle carcass characteristics ^a

Reference	Daily ST dose, µg/kg BW	HCW, kg ^b	Dressing percent ^b	Back fat, mm ^b	Ribeye area, cm ^{2,b}	Marbling score ^{b,c}	Yield grade ^b
Dalke, et al., 1992 ^d	0	331	60.1	14.0 ^e	80.6	510 ^e	3.2 ^e
	12	0	+1.2	-2.1	+3.6	-3.9	-9.4
	24	+1.5	+2	-1.4	+2.5	-9.8	-6.3
	49	+1.8	+2	-19.3	+4.1	-13.7	-15.6
Moseley et al., 1992, Exp. 1	0	334 ^e	62.7 ^e	19.4 ^{e,f}	52.7 ^f	NG ^g	NG
	33	-2.1 ^f	-2.2 ^f	-9.3 ^f	+7.4 ^f	NG	NG
	100	-2.7 ^f	-2.2 ^f	-28.4 ^f	+7.2 ^f	NG	NG
	300	-9.0 ^f	-6.4 ^f	-62.4 ^f	+6.6 ^f	NG	NG
Moseley et al., 1992, Exp. 2	0	356 ^e	63.2 ^e	23.2 ^e	71.8 ^{e,f}	NG	NG
	8.25	-1.1 [†]	-.9 [†]	-6.0 [†]	+4.1 [†]	NG	NG
	16.5	-1.4 [†]	-1.1 [†]	-6.5 [†]	+7.8 [†]	NG	NG
	33	-.8 [†]	-.9 [†]	-4.7 [†]	+8.8 [†]	NG	NG
	66	-3.1 [†]	-2.1 [†]	-22.8 [†]	+7.0 [†]	NG	NG
Preston et al., 1995 ^h	0	329	63.1	11.2 ^e	86.1	490 ^e	2.4 ^e
	25	+9	+3.2	-8.0	+2.7	-4.1	-8.3
	51	+6	-.5	-15.2	+1.7	-6.1	-12.5
Rathmacher et al., 1996 ⁱ	0	353	62.5	6.6	83.5	NG	2.5
	49.5	-.4	0	-17.3	-1.9	NG	-4.0
Rumsey et al., 1996	0	147	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
	100	+5.5 [†]	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Schwarz et al., 1993	0	287	57.7	NG	NG	NG	NG
	62	+1.8	+1.2	NG	NG	NG	NG
	124	+.7	+.7	NG	NG	NG	NG

Table 1-2. (cont'd)

^aDuration of dose and initial body weight is presented in Table 1-1.

^bControl values are given in actual units, bST doses are percent. change from controls; a difference does not indicate a statistical significance.

^c400 = slight, 500 = small, 600 = modest.

^dbST dose was given as 40, 80, and 160 mg/wk.

^e Significant linear response ($P < .10$) with increasing bST dose.

^f Significant quadratic response ($P < .10$) with increasing bST dose.

^gNot given in tabular form or not determined.

^hA 2 x 3 factorial experiment was conducted, with or without an estradiol benzoate progesterone-trenbolone acetate and bST doses of 0, 80, 160 mg/wk.

ⁱA 2 x 2 factorial experiment was conducted; with or without 120 mg trenbolone acetate and 24 mg estradiol-17 β and with or without 160 mg bST/wk.

^jDifferent from control ($P < .20$).

^kDifferent from control ($P < .10$).

percent (DP) would occur. Although, Dalke et al. (1992) and Preston et al. (1995) did not see a change in DP with increasing ST doses, both Moseley et al. (1992) and Early et al. (1990a) observed a decrease when an increasing ST dose was administered.

The greatest effect of ST treatment on carcass characteristics is the decrease in carcass fat (McBride and Moseley, 1991; Table 1-2). Dalke et al. (1992), Moseley et al. (1992), and Preston et al. (1995) showed a linear decrease in carcass backfat of steers with increasing doses of ST administration. The most dramatic was a 62.4% decrease in backfat with a daily ST dose of 300 µg/kg BW. Peters (1986) observed a 24% reduction in backfat with bST administration following 29 d of treatment, but Early et al. (1990a) did not see a difference in backfat of steers administered ST for 112 d. Additionally, Enright et al. (1990) and Preston et al. (1995) demonstrated a decrease in kidney-pelvic-heart (KPH) fat with bST administration.

In regards to marbling score, intramuscular fat content, Preston et al. (1995), Dalke et al. (1992), and Schwarz et al. (1993) observed a dose-dependent decrease in marbling score with increasing concentrations of ST (see Table 1-2 for data from Preston et al., 1995 and Dalke et al., 1992). The study by Schwarz et al. (1993) determined a 13 to 28% reduction in marbling with 62 and 124 µg ST/kg BW, respectively, with controls having a marbling score of 3.83 on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is poor fat and 5 is extremely fat. In conjunction with the decrease in marbling observed by Schwarz et al. (1993), they also determined that the percentage of intramuscular fat was reduced ($P < .05$) 46.6% with a daily dose of

124 µg ST/kg BW. The decrease in marbling score was translated into a decrease number of animals achieving the USDA choice quality grade (Dalke et al., 1992; Moseley et al., 1992; Preston et al., 1995), although, Early et al. (1990a) did not see a change in Canadian carcass grade with bST administration.

There was a trend towards increased ribeye area (REA) with ST administration (Table 1-2). A significant linear or quadratic response in REA due to ST was only evident in the studies by Moseley et al. (1992). The greatest response in REA was observed with a daily ST dose of 33 µg/kg BW (Table 1-2). With a decrease in carcass backfat and KPH fat, and an increase in REA, there were improvements in carcass yield grade (Dalke et al, 1992; and Preston et al, 1995; Table 1-2). Moseley et al. (1992) did not demonstrate an effect on carcass yield grade with increasing dose of ST, but as mentioned previously, did observe an decrease in backfat and an increase in REA.

Individual muscles and internal organs. Butler-Hogg and Johnsson (1982) observed greater muscle weight throughout the carcasses of ewe lambs treated with bST. In regards to muscle groups (primal cuts of the carcass), Early et al. (1990b) observed an increase in the flank and shank primals, and hypothesized that the flank increased to accommodate the larger gastro-intestinal tract in bST animals. Elsasser et al. (1998) observed an increase in the Rectus femoris (RF), Triceps brachii (TB), and Supraspinatus (SS) muscles with bST or in combination with 20 mg 17-β estradiol benzoate plus 200 mg progesterone. The Semitendinosus (STMUS) and Psoas major (PM) were less responsive to the hormonal modifiers which may be related to the functions of the muscle. Elsasser

et al., (1998) theorized the differences in response of muscles to ST treatment may be due to 1) the muscles are already increasing in size to their maximum potential given the nutrients available and 2) in relation to function, e.g. the RF , TB and SS are involved in locomotion and therefore may respond in conjunction with long bone growth as compared to the STMUS and PM which are involved with hindlimb flexor and vertebral posture, respectively.

Early et al. (1990b) did not see a significant affect of bST on the STMUS, but the Vastus lateralis muscle exhibited a 42% increase in growth. Also, Eisemann et al. (1989) did not observe an increase in STMUS weight with bST, but did observe a 11% increase in Longissimus weight but not relative to empty BW. Brameld et al. (1996) observed an increase in IGF-I mRNA in STMUS of pigs but not the Longissimus muscle after 7 d of bST administration, but neither muscle increased in weight. Beermann et al. (1990a) did show an increase in STMUS with pST administration up to 120 µg pST/kg BW which was due to individual muscle fiber hypertrophy.

As discussed previously, NCW was increased with long-term bST administration. Part of this increase would be increases in internal organs. Moseley et al. (1992), Early et al. (1990b) and Rumsey et al. (1996), reported increases in liver and kidney weights in bST-treated steers and Schwarz et al. (1993) in bST-treated heifers. Rumsey et al. (1996) observed an increase in spleen and heart weight, but Early et al. (1990b) did not. Early et al. (1990b) did however observe an increase in lung and trachea weight with bST treatment.

Carcass composition and accretion rates. A consistent effect of ST administration to growing animals is increased nitrogen retention (Eisemann et al., 1986b). In the study by Eisemann et al. (1986b), they reported a 500% increase in nitrogen retained by ST-treated heifers. The increase was due to a 11% decrease in urinary nitrogen loss. These findings are supported by a 16% increase in nitrogen retention in steers (Moseley et al., 1982), and a 19% increase in nitrogen retention in lambs (Pell et al., 1990) receiving ST. Wallace and Bassett (1966) believed that the increase in nitrogen retention shown with ST administration is dependent on the associated increase in plasma insulin. The increase in plasma insulin would drive more nutrients (e.g. amino acids and glucose) into cells fueling the anabolic effects.

Early et al. (1990c) observed a greater whole-body protein accretion with bST administration, but this was due to greater noncarcass protein accretion rather than in the carcass. Protein accretion was increased 22% with bST administration in Angus-Hereford crossbred steers (Rumsey et al., 1996). Rumsey et al. (1996) demonstrated a 23.5% decrease in lipid accretion after 56 d of bST administration in light-weight cattle (182 kg initial weight, and 266 kg average final weight.) and 100 µg bST/kg BW dose. Boisclair et al. (1994) demonstrated a greater protein accretion in the hindlimb of bST-treated steers.

In conjunction with the decrease in fat, the percent protein and water increased linearly with increasing levels of bST administration (Moseley et al., 1992). Early et al. (1990b) did not see a significant decrease in total steer carcass fat, but the total lean to fat ratio was increased with ST administration. A similar

response was exhibited in lambs treated with ST (Pell et al., 1990). Treated lambs had carcasses with lower fat content, increased protein, and an increased lean to fat ratio (Pell et al., 1990).

Product quality. Growth modifiers may increase ADG, improve feed efficiency, increase protein and decrease fat, but if the product produced is not acceptable to the public, the point is mute. Moseley et al. (1992) saw a 17 to 95% reduction in the percent of carcasses grading choice. The 95% reduction was seen in steers receiving 300 µg bST/kg BW and they did not reach market weight. At 100 µg bST/kg BW, 70% fewer carcasses graded choice. Preston et al. (1995) documented a linear decrease in marbling score (6%), and percent carcasses grading USDA choice (58%) with increased bST dosages.

Few studies have evaluated the effect of ST in cattle on the resulting tenderness of the product. In young, light-weight (223 kg at harvest) prepubertal-Friesian heifers, treated with bST for 15 weeks, lean and fat color was improved and closer to the Danish ideal (Vestergaard et al., 1995). Additionally, there was a tendency for decreased intramuscular fat percentages with bST treatment, but bST did not affect tenderness (Vestergaard et al., 1995). Vestergaard et al. (1993) observed no effect of bST treatment on Longissimus dorsi muscle pigmentation, meat color, shear force or cooking loss. They did observe a decrease in intramuscular fat. Additionally, a trained-taste panel found no differences between loins prepared as steaks from control or bST-treated heifers (Vestergaard et al., 1993).

Allen and Enright (1989), as reported by Vestergaard et al., (1993), reported

taste-panel scores for tenderness and overall acceptability to be slightly lower for bST-treated animals as compared to controls. An absence of difference in panel acceptability is consistent in the lack of affect of bST-treatment on collagen content and solubility (Vestergaard et al., 1993), and glycogen content of the meat (Vestergaard et al., 1995). Bovine ST administered for eight weeks to East Friesland, Oxford, and Texel sheep did not affect meat quality in regards to ultimate pH, lightness, hue, or saturation in the loin joint (Sinnott-Smith et al., 1989). In barrows, pST administered for 18 wk reduced sensory-panel scores for juiciness of loin chops and overall tenderness (Klindt et al., 1995). There was a linear decrease in juiciness of loin chops from boars as length of pST treatment increased. Loin chops from boars receiving pST for 18 weeks had lower boar taint intensity than control boars.

Somatotropin does not always show an affect on tenderness, but when there is an effect, it is negative (Klindt, 1995). Goodband et al. (1990), Solomon et al. (1988), and Beermann et al. (1990a) observed an increase in shear force values of pork chops with pST treatment. Hagen et al. (1991) and Goodband et al. (1990) demonstrated a decrease in tenderness scores assigned by a sensory panel to meat from pST-treated pigs. A consumer study demonstrated that consumers showed no difference in preference for loin roasts from control or pST-treated pigs, but consumers did prefer ham roasts from control versus pST-treated pigs (Prusca et al., 1993).

Combination of ST and other anabolic agents. When ST is combined with another anabolic agents such as estradiol (Enright et al., 1990), TBA plus estradiol

(Preston et al., 1992; Rathmacher et al., 1996), or a β -agonist (Maltin et al., 1990; Hansen et al., 1997b); the combined affect is additive for specific traits. The use of estradiol and ST in feedlot steers increased ADG 12.8% and 19.3% over only ST-treatment and control steers, respectively. Also, the addition of estradiol to ST-treated steers improved feed efficiency 10% and 14.5% over only ST-treated and control steers, respectively (Enright et al., 1990).

Combining ST and TBA plus estradiol did not increase feedlot performance or alter carcass characteristics as compared to these compounds given separately (Rathmacher et al., 1996). In the study by Rathmacher et al. (1996), implanting cattle with TBA plus estradiol improved feedlot performance (ADG and feed efficiency), HCW, and REA more than administration of bST. Administering bST did alter carcass composition by increasing the weight of muscle and decreasing the fat when combined with TBA plus estradiol. Preston et al. (1995) demonstrated an additive response between ST and TBA plus estradiol on ADG and feed efficiency. Although alone, the steroid implant increased ADG and feed efficiency to a greater extent than ST alone.

In veal calves, the use of the β -agonist, clenbuterol, and ST improved feed efficiency over clenbuterol-treated calves, but only tended to improve feed efficiency over ST-treated calves. Average daily gain was not significantly different between the clenbuterol, ST plus clenbuterol, and ST treatments; although, clenbuterol plus ST tended to increase ADG 6.6% over the growth promotants individually (Maltin et al., 1990). Hansen et al. (1997b) showed additive effects of pST and the β -agonist, salbutamol, given to pigs as evidenced by increased feed

efficiency, carcass protein and water accretion, longissimus muscle area, and STMUS weight.

Lipogenesis

Adipose tissue is responsible for more than 90% of the fatty acid (FA) synthesis in the ruminant and the majority of FA synthesis in the pig and guinea-pig (Vernon, 1980). This differs from man and birds where the liver is the main site of FA synthesis and the rat, mouse, and rabbit in which both the liver and AT synthesize substantial amounts of FA (Vernon, 1980). Acetate is the primary carbon source for FA synthesis in ruminants unlike rats, where glucose is the primary precursor. In mature ruminants, most glucose is derived from gluconeogenesis rather than derived from carbohydrate digestion and absorption in the small intestine as in monogastric animals (Vernon, 1980; Fahey, 1988). Therefore, glucose is needed to be spared for basal metabolism (Vernon, 1980). Lactate, pyruvate, propionate, methylmalonate, butyrate, and β -hydroxybutyrate are used to some extent for FA synthesis (Vernon, 1980). The use of propionate leads to odd-chained fatty acids and methylmalonate produces branched-chain FA (Vernon, 1980).

The three critical (or control) enzymes in the pathway of FA synthesis are acetyl CoA synthase (ACS), acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACC) and fatty acid synthase (FAS; Vernon, 1980). The process of FA synthesis (palmitic acid, 16 carbons) requires 8 acetyl CoA and 14 molecules of nicotinamide dinucleotide-phosphate (NADPH; Vernon, 1980). The primary source of NADPH is from the pentose-

phosphate pathway. NADP-isocitrate dehydrogenase (ICD) provides the additional NADPH needed for FA synthesis above what can be produced from the pentose-phosphate pathway (Vernon, 1980).

Regulation of lipogenesis. Lipogenesis is regulated by both plasma metabolites and hormones (Vernon, 1980). Increased plasma acetate and glucose will increase FA synthesis. Increased plasma glucose is rarely observed in ruminants (Vernon, 1980). The increase in dietary FA reduces FA synthesis in the adipocyte of the ruminant (Vernon, 1980).

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase is regulated by both phosphorylation/dephosphorylation and by changes in enzyme concentration (Wolf, 1996). Fatty acid synthase is only regulated by a change in enzyme concentration (Wolf, 1996). The change in enzyme concentration was found to occur via the action on the rate of mRNA transcription. Although in a summary by Girard et al. (1994), they suggest that the increase in FAS mRNA may be due to post-translational stabilization rather than only an increase in transcription. Vernon (1980) states that changes in NADPH production is determined by the rate of FA synthesis.

Total fat content of steers increases as the age at harvest increases (Koch et al., 1979; Cianzio et al., 1985; Loy et al., 1988). Associated with the increase in quantity of adipose tissue is the decrease in the number of adipocytes per gram of tissue (Cianzio et al., 1985). Pothoven et al. (1975) observed a 62% decrease in in vitro lipogenesis as crossbred steers increased in BW from 363 to 505 kg. The decrease in lipogenesis as BW increases is associated with an increase in adipocyte size and fewer cells per unit weight of tissue (Hood and Allen, 1973).

Effect of somatotropin on lipogenesis.

Somatotropin has been found to decrease FA synthesis in adipose tissue (AT) treated in vitro (Vernon, 1982; Sinnett-Smith and Woolliams, 1989) and Walton and Etherton (1986) demonstrated that ST can antagonize insulin's stimulation of lipogenesis in cultured porcine AT. Kramer et al. (1993) observed a 35% decrease in FA synthesis, as measured by tritium incorporation into FA, and a 56% decrease in malic enzyme activity in pigs treated with pST for 24 d. Just as with ICD, malic enzyme generates NADPH to be used in FA synthesis (Zubay, 1988).

Glucose transport. Harris et al. (1993) observed an 86% reduction in glucose incorporated in FA after barrows were treated 11 d with pST and reduced FAS and ICD activity (67 and 31%, respectively). Because AT biopsies are in a net degradative state as soon as they are collected, in vitro measurements of lipogenesis may be underestimates (Kramer et al., 1993). Dunshea et al. (1992c) utilized an in vivo method to determine glucose utilization rates for lipogenesis and the effect which pST had on them. Rates of glucose incorporated into lipids were reduced 76%. Specifically, glucose incorporated into triglyceride-FA was reduced 78% as compared to glucose incorporated into triglyceride-glycerol which was reduced 66%. Donkin et al. (1996) found the mRNA abundance of GLUT 4, the major insulin regulated glucose transporter in adipocytes, was not decreased with pST administration, but Kilgour et al. (1995) determined that altering plasma ST concentration in the rat caused the GLUT 4 protein to translocate from the intracellular pool to the plasma membrane when ST was decreased.

Insulin and insulin resistance. Blood insulin concentrations increase in ruminants that are treated with ST (Davis et al., 1969; Wagner and Veenhuizen, 1978; Hart et al., 1984; Eisemann et al., 1986a). If insulin stimulates lipid accretion, ST must be blocking insulin's affect by making the adipocytes insulin resistant. Insulin resistance is the subnormal biologic response to a specific insulin level (Moller and Flier, 1991). Insulin resistance is observed in genetically obese mice following ST administration (Roupas et al., 1991).

Studies by Walton et al. (1987) support the results of Roupas et al. (1991). Walton et al. (1987) used dose response curves to demonstrate that pST decreases the sensitivity of AT explants to insulin. Both the basal and maximally-stimulated conversion of glucose to lipid were reduced 50% and the insulin concentration which produced the half-maximum response was increased 10 fold. In addition, Walton et al. (1987) demonstrated that not only had the adipose tissue from ST-treated animals become insulin resistant, but IGF-I resistant as well. An experiment by Vernon et al. (1991a) can in part explain how lipogenesis is decreased in insulin-resistant AT.

Vernon et al. (1991a) determined the effect of insulin, dexamethasone (a synthetic glucocorticoid) and ST on FA synthesis and ACC activity of AT from wethers. Insulin and dexamethasone acted synergistically to increase FA synthesis, but this affect was blocked by ST. Although ST clearly decreased insulin's effect of FA synthesis, the total activity of ACC was unchanged. The proportion of ACC in the active state correlated to the effects seen in FA synthesis. Insulin increased activation of ACC whereas the addition of dexamethasone did not.

Somatotropin did not inhibit ACC activation after 24 h of incubation, but completely blocked the effect of insulin and dexamethasone following a 48 h incubation. The mechanism for ST blockage of insulin's action is unclear, but it is not due to a decrease in insulin binding or insulin receptor kinase activity as determined by Magri et al. (1990) in pig adipocytes. These findings suggest that a post-receptor mediator of insulin action may be affected (Roupas et al., 1991; Vernon et al., 1991; Magri et al., 1990).

GTP-binding proteins. One way ST may induce insulin resistance is to uncouple the insulin receptor from its signal transduction GTP-binding protein (G protein). The G proteins are heterotrimeric proteins comprised of α , β , γ subunits (Simon et al., 1991). The action of ligand binding to a receptor activates the G protein which induces the exchange of guanosine diphosphate (GDP) bound to the α subunit for guanosine triphosphate (GTP). The binding of GTP causes the α subunit to dissociate from the $\beta\gamma$ heterodimer. The α subunit-GTP complex and $\beta\gamma$ heterodimer can interact with effector proteins that are second messengers. Examples of second messengers are phosphodiesterase, phospholipase C, adenylate cyclase, phospholipase A2, and ion channels. Each second messenger is stimulated by a stimulatory G_s protein and inhibited by an inhibitory G_i protein (Simon et al., 1991). Work done by Roupas et al. (1991) demonstrated that ST antagonized the phosphatidylinositol phospholipase C (PI-PLC) stimulation by insulin. Although PI-PLC activity was unchanged, the results suggested ST interfered with the mechanism of signaling. As stated above, G proteins require GTP to become activated. Roupas et al. (1991) demonstrated the activation of PI-

PLC by the addition of GTP[γ S], a hydrolyzable GTP analog, to the membranes from saline-treated mice. When GTP[γ S] was incubated with membranes of adipocytes from ST-treated mice, PI-PLC was not stimulated. This finding suggests ST interferes with G_i protein activation of PI-PLC by insulin. What happens to the G_s protein of the PI-PLC pathway is unknown. In addition, ST effects on the G proteins of the adenylate cyclase pathway are unclear.

Change in hormone activity and amount. Vernon et al. (1991a) determined in culture, ST decreased the activation of ACC of AT from wethers. Magri et al. (1990) demonstrated a decrease in the lipogenic enzyme activities of FAS, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase, and malic enzyme in AT of barrows treated for 7 d with pST. Additionally, Magri et al. (1990) determined that glucose transport into adipocytes was reduced 62% with pST administration, but insulin binding to the adipocyte nor the insulin receptor's tyrosine kinase activity were affected. Roupas et al. (1991) discovered that ST interferes with the signal transmission of a G protein between the insulin receptor and PI-PLC, thereby, even though insulin binding is not inhibited (Magri et al., 1990) its signal is being interrupted. Borland et al. (1994) determined that a short-lived protein may also be needed for ST to inhibit lipogenesis in sheep AT. This was determined after actinomycin D, an inhibitor of protein synthesis, blocked ST depression of lipogenesis in vitro. Ornithine carboxylase activity was shown to increase during ST treatment and coincided with the decrease in lipogenesis (Borland et al., 1994). Additionally, a polyamine may be needed for the full ST affect (Borland et al., 1994).

In addition to decreasing enzyme activation and interfering with signal transduction, ST alters ACC (Liu et al, 1994) and FAS (Mildner and Clarke, 1991; Harris et al., 1993; Donkin et al., 1996) synthesis. Liu et al. (1994) observed a 40% decrease in ACC mRNA in pST-treated barrows. Similarly, Harris et al (1993) demonstrated a 74% decrease in FAS mRNA with pST treatment for 11 d and Donkin et al. (1996) determined that FAS mRNA decreased in a linear fashion in porcine adipocytes with increased dosage of pST.

No change in ICD activity was observed in lactating ewes (Vernon et al., 1991a) and lactating cows (Lanna et al., 1995), although FAS activity decreased. In a similar fashion, Ingle et al. (1973) observed a decrease in in vitro lipogenesis, as measured by acetate incorporation into FA, with significant reduction in ACS and ACC with fasting; but did not show a significant decrease in ICD although, numerically activity decreased 15 to 30%. Additionally, Ingle et al. (1972) observed a tendency in ruminant AT for the dehydrogenase to have greater activity when rates of FA synthesis were greater.

Lipolysis

Lipolysis is the mobilization of AT lipids for use by other tissues of the body and requires the hydrolytic cleavage of triacylglycerols to glycerol and free FA (Vernon, 1980). Hormone-sensitive lipase (HSL) catalyzes the rate limiting step of lipolysis in adipocytes (Cordle et al., 1986), and hydrolyzes triacylglycerol to diacylglycerol and free fatty acids. The last step is the conversion of 2-monoacylglycerol to free fatty acids and glycerol and is catalyzed by

monoacylglycerol lipase (Belfrage, 1985).

Reversible phosphorylation controls the activity of HSL. Activation of HSL results from phosphorylation catalyzed by cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (Cordle et al., 1986) and deactivated by dephosphorylation with protein phosphatase 2C (Sztalryd and Kraemer, 1994). Egan et al. (1992) demonstrated that the lipolytic stimulation of adipocytes caused the translocation of HSL from the cytosol to the lipid droplet resulting in an increase in lipolysis.

Catecholamines such as epinephrine and norepinephrine result in an almost immediate increase in plasma NEFA with a corresponding increase in plasma glycerol concentration. These compounds interact with the adipocytes β AR to increase the rate of lipolysis. Catecholamine stimulation of lipolysis can be decreased with both α - and β -adrenergic blocking agents (Vernon, 1980). Norepinephrine can be increased by stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system due to handling, injecting experimental animals, cold exposure, or hypoxia, and therefore, increase lipolysis.

Insulin is the primary antilipolytic hormone in ruminants and causes a reduction in plasma NEFA and glycerol concentration within minutes after being administered (Vernon, 1980). Insulin not only decreases the rate of lipolysis, but also decreases the rate of FA release from AT by stimulating glucose uptake and FA re-esterification. The actions of insulin on lipolysis may act through a low- K_m phosphodiesterase or by inhibiting adenylate cyclase activity (Vernon, 1980). Glucose decreases plasma glycerol concentration and glycerol entry rates in sheep when administered intravenously. This effect is primarily due to an increase in

insulin (Vernon, 1980). Unlike insulin and glucose, glucagon is a mild lipolytic stimulator (Vernon, 1980).

Pothoven et al. (1975) found no correlation between basal and stimulated lipolysis. Rule et al, (1992) observed a 134% increase in basal glycerol release per mg protein with increased BW of Holstein steers, from 277 to 528 kg. Because the main control of HSL activity is by phosphorylation/dephosphorylation (Vernon, 1980), an increase in basal glycerol release without an increase in epinephrine-stimulated lipolysis suggests a change in enzyme activity without a change in enzyme concentration. The same quantity of enzyme when maximally stimulated would have similar glycerol release rates. Greater lipolytic rates with changes in BW were observed in AT from perirenal (309%), omental (200%), and intermuscular (111%) depots than inner or outer backfat (Rule et al., 1992) without a change in stimulated lipolysis. Pothoven et al. (1975) observed an increase in basal glycerol release as crossbred steers increased in weight from 363 to 505 kg, but a decrease in epinephrine-stimulated lipolysis.

Effect of somatotropin on lipolysis

Hart et al. (1984) did not find an increased lipolytic activity in AT incubated with bST as measured by glycerol release per 4 h/g of tissue. Doris et al. (1996) found that basal glycerol release in AT was increased 59% in vitro with in vivo ST administration to sheep for 7 d. The AT from ST-treated sheep also responded to a greater extent to the β -agonist, isoproterenol, than AT from control sheep. Additionally, AT from ST-treated sheep responded less to the antilipolytic agent, N⁶-

phenylisoproyladenosine (PIA), an adenosine analog, than control AT (Doris et al., 1996). Doris et al. (1996) did not find an increase in glycerol response to a catecholamine with ST administration. An increase in glycerol release was not observed when sheep (Vernon, 1982; Hart et al., 1984) and swine (Walton and Etherton, 1986) AT were treated in vitro with ST. Additionally, Kramer et al. (1993) and Sinnott-Smith and Woolliams (1989) did not observe an increase in glycerol release from AT of pigs and sheep treated with ST in vivo.

Dunshea et al. (1992a) suggested that the increase in lipolytic activity may in part be related to decreased insulin sensitivity, which would decrease the inhibition of lipolysis. Increased lipolytic activity may also be the result of a heightened sensitivity or responsiveness to lipolytic stimuli as suggested by Boisclair et al. (1997) and discussed previously. Through calculating grams of triglyceride mobilized per day, Dunshea et al. (1992b) determined a nearly 50% increase in lipid mobilization with pST (56 to 109 g of triglyceride mobilized per day). Although when compared to the reduction in lipid accretion (> 200 g/d), enhanced lipolysis would constitute approximately 25% of the reduction in daily lipid accretion, the balance being reduced lipogenesis.

Peters (1986) observed an increase in plasma NEFA response area to a single epinephrine challenge with ST administration, although Peters (1986) saw a greater response with feed restriction than with ST treatment. Likewise, Sechen et al. (1990) found that lactating cows receiving bST had greater response in circulating levels of NEFA at all doses of epinephrine, and an increase in the maximum response of plasma glycerol from epinephrine challenges. As discussed

earlier, glycerol response relates to lipolysis, whereas, NEFA alterations reflect mobilization (Sechen et al., 1990). Lanna et al. (1995) did not observe an increase in basal glycerol release in vitro, but an increase in HSL activity of AT was observed with bST administration to lactating cows (Lanna et al., 1995 and Liesman et al., 1995).

Beta and alpha-2 adrenergic system. The second possible mechanism ST enhances lipolysis of AT is to increase the number of β -receptors as compared to α_2 receptors. Beta receptors are mediated through G_s proteins and stimulate cyclic AMP through the adenylate cyclase pathway (Levitzki, 1988) and would stimulate lipolysis. Alpha-2 receptors inhibit cyclic AMP and therefore inhibit lipolysis (Levitzki, 1988). Watt et al. (1991) showed that the binding of β -receptors increased as compared to α_2 receptors when sheep AT was incubated with ST.

Roupas et al. (1991) suggests that if ST inhibits the G_i protein, then the G_s protein axis would allow greater activation and subsequent stimulation of lipolysis. Doris et al. (1994) demonstrated in rats that ST alters the amount of G_{i2} proteins in rat AT, which inhibits the cyclic AMP signaling systems and inhibits HSL. Decreased suppression of HSL allows greater stimulation of the enzyme producing increased lipolysis. Doris et al. (1996) did not find altered quantities of the G_i protein, but found that ST alters the cyclic AMP-based signaling systems of AT by several mechanisms. The first, by increasing the maximum rate of β -adrenergic-stimulated lipolysis, due to an increase in the number of β AR; and the second by decreasing the inhibition of antilipolytic agents.

Inhibition of antilipolytic agents. Lipolysis might be enhanced by decreasing the response of AT to antilipolytic agents such as adenosine and prostaglandin E₁, or the local production of the antilipolytic agent, prostaglandin E₂ by the adipocyte (Doris et al., 1996). Adenosine's actions on AT mimic those of insulin and include increased glucose uptake, inhibition of lipolysis and enhanced lipoprotein lipase activity (Carey, 1995). Extracellular adenosine in AT could originate as adenine nucleotides from purinergic neurons, as adenosine transported out of endothelial cells and adipocytes, or adenine nucleotides transported out of adipocytes (Carey, 1995). Doris et al. (1996) demonstrated that AT from bST-treated sheep responded less (a higher rate of lipolysis) to the adenosine analog PIA than control sheep.

As with PIA, lipolysis in AT from bST-treated sheep was inhibited by prostaglandin E₁ (PGE) to a lesser extent than AT from control sheep. (Doris et al., 1996). Additionally, PGE₂ concentrations were lower in bST-treated sheep (Doris et al., 1996). Adipocytes release arachidonic acid when stimulated with catecholamines which can be used to synthesize PGE₂ by the stromal-vascular cells of AT (Richelsen, 1992). Although there was an associated increase in plasma glycerol with the decrease in PGE₂, the cause and effect is not clear (Doris et al., 1996).

It is clear that ST is a potent modifier of growth when given to feedlot cattle. In some circumstances ST increases ADG, decreases DMI and improves feed efficiency. Research has shown that ST can alter the composition of the carcass by decreasing the lipid content and increasing protein. Early et al., (1990a) suggested that ST should be given early in the feeding period and for a longer

period of time to observe its full potential and to reap the benefits of increased red meat yield. Previous research has demonstrated the effect ST has on lipid metabolism. The majority of the decrease is through a decrease in lipogenesis but enhancement of lipolysis is possible. The question remains, what portion of the reduced lipid accretion can be attributed to lipolysis and at what point does it occur. The two studies which follow will try to answer these questions.

Chapter 2

USE OF GROWTH PROMOTING SUBSTANCES FOR INCREASED SKELETAL AND LEAN TISSUE GROWTH OF HOLSTEIN STEERS¹

Abstract

A study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of long-term bovine somatotropin (bST) administration to growing-finishing Holstein steers at the beginning, end or during the entire feeding period on lean, skeletal, and carcass measurements. One hundred-sixty Holstein steer calves (185 kg) were blocked into four weight groups to determine the long-term (354 d) effect. Steers were randomly allocated to four treatments (10 steers/treatment) within a block. Treatments were control, no bST (C-C); bST d 0 to 182 (bST-C); bST d 183 to harvest (C-bST); and bST d 0 to harvest (bST-bST). Steers received a s.c. injection of bST or placebo at 14-d intervals. Doses were 320 mg bST/injection from d 0 to 112 and 640 mg bST/injection from d 113 to harvest. The last treatment was administered 31 d before harvest. Steers received a 14% CP diet from d 0 to 182 and 11.5% CP from d 183 to harvest consisting of dry, whole-shelled corn and a pelleted protein-mineral supplement. Steers were harvested when BW per block averaged 615 kg. During the first 182 d, bST-C and bST-bST steers were heavier, with greater ($P < .05$) ADG, feed efficiency, hip height and hip height gain as compared with C-C and C-bST steers. Steers receiving bST during the first part of the study had lower ($P < .10$) carcass fat measurements but similar protein composition than control steers. From d 183 to harvest, cattle on all treatments had similar ADG, but C-bST steers

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had reduced ($P < .05$) daily DMI and greater feed efficiency than bST-C steers. Steers receiving bST (C-bST, bST-C, and bST-bST) had greater ($P < .05$) hip height and skeletal growth than C-C steers. Noncarcass weight was increased and dressing percent reduced ($P < .05$) in C-bST and bST-bST steers as compared with C-C and bST-C steers. Measurements of carcass fatness including quality grade was reduced ($P < .05$) the greatest in bST-bST steers as compared to C-C while bST-C and C-bST carcasses were intermediate. Steers receiving bST had greater ($P < .05$) carcass bone, protein and water composition and greater ($P < .05$) protein accretion than C-C steers. Bovine somatotropin was effective in reducing carcass fat and increasing edible lean. Administering bST to young, light-weight steers increased skeletal growth and noncarcass weight, but did not increase the total carcass weight and reduced the quality of the carcass.

Key words: Somatotropin, Steers, Lean, Skeletal growth, Carcass measurements

Introduction

A greater awareness and demands by the consumer for healthier beef products has prompted the beef industry to wage a "war on fat". Emphasis on producing lean beef which maintains consumer acceptance is a key objective. Identification of production strategies which accomplish this goal has led researchers to investigate exogenous growth promotants such as somatotropin (ST).

Research has documented ST ability to stimulate growth and reduce carcass lipid content in pigs (Krick et al. 1993), lambs (Butler-Hogg and Johnsson, 1987),

and cattle (Early et al., 1990a; Moseley et al., 1992; Preston et al., 1995; Rumsey et al., 1996). Previous results in beef cattle administered bovine ST (bST) have demonstrated greater increases in noncarcass weight than lean and skeletal tissue (Early et al., 1990a). Additionally, as cattle on high-concentrate diets increase in weight and age, carcass lipid mass increases at a greater rate than carcass protein (Owens et al., 1995). To alter carcass lipid and protein content, administration of bST to younger animals during peak periods of lean and skeletal tissue growth may increase the effectiveness of the exogenous hormone on economically important tissues. Therefore, a study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of long-term bST administration to growing-finishing Holstein steers at the beginning, end or during the entire feeding period on lean, skeletal and organ growth; carcass characteristics and composition; serum IGF-I concentrations; and liver IGF-I mRNA abundance.

Materials and Methods

Animal Management. This study was completed under the approval of the Michigan State University All University Committee on Animal Use and Care (AUF # 10/90-308-02) and under an INAD (6673-C004 - Bovine Somatotropin) issued to Michigan State University. Sixty-four to 71 d prior to the start of the study, 243 Holstein steers (116 kg) were received from Indiana and Wisconsin at the Beef Cattle Teaching and Research Center at East Lansing, MI. Upon arrival, steers were placed in partially-covered pens (4.3 m x 11.9 m, 10 to 12 steers/pen) and fed 1.36 kg of dry, whole-shelled corn, .91 kg medicated-pelleted supplement (Table

**Table 2-1 - Guaranteed analysis and ingredients of medicated-supplement
starter pellet^{a,b,c}**

Nutrient	Guaranteed analysis
Crude protein, minimum	25.0%
Crude fat, minimum	1.0%
Crude fiber, maximum	9.0%
Calcium, minimum	1.5%
Calcium, maximum	2.5%
Phosphorus, minimum	1.0%
Salt (NaCl), minimum	2.0%
Salt (NaCl), maximum	3.0%
Vitamin A, minimum	110,000 IU/kg
Vitamin D ₃ , minimum	55,000 IU/kg
Vitamin E, minimum	220 IU/kg

^aIngredients: Processed grain by-products, soybean meal, meat and bone meal, linseed meal, sunflower meal, dehydrated alfalfa meal, ethoxyquin (a preservative), molasses products, monocalcium phosphate, dicalcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, salt, vitamin A acetate, D-activated animal sterol (source of vitamin D₃), vitamin E supplement, riboflavin supplement, calcium pantothenate, niacin supplement, choline chloride, vitamin B₁₂ supplement, ethylenediamine dihydriodide, menadione dimethylpyrimidinol bisulfite (source of vitamin K activity), manganous oxide, iron sulfate, copper sulfate, cobalt carbonate, magnesium oxide, zinc oxide, potassium chloride, and sodium selenite.

^bContains 2.2 g oxytetracycline/ kg of supplement.

^cRebound® supplement, Kent Feeds, Inc., Muscatine, IA.

2-1), and had ad libitum access to second cutting alfalfa hay and water. Steers were ear-tagged, vaccinated against IBR, PI₃, BVD, BRSV, and were mass medicated with 10 cc of an antibiotic mixture (225 ml long-acting penicillin, 225 ml of spectinomycin, and 50 ml of vitamin B complex). Animals with rectal temperatures of 40 °C or higher were treated for two additional days with the described antibiotic mixture.

Two weeks after arrival, steers received a booster vaccination against IBR, PI₃, BVD, BRSV, and initial vaccinations against *Hemophilus somnus* and *Clostridial* organisms. Steers were mass medicated with oxytetracycline (10 cc/steer, 100 mg/ml oxytetracycline), checked for growth promotant implants, dehorned and castrated as needed .

Thirty-four days prior to the initiation of the study, the medicated supplement was removed from the diet, and replaced by a 50% CP pellet (Table 2-2), and steers were given a 2 ml injection of Vitamin E and Selenium (Mu-SE®, Schering-Plough Animal Health, Kenilworth, NJ). The steers were fed a 14% CP diet consisting of 86% dry, whole-shelled corn and 14% pelleted supplement until the initiation of the study.

One hundred and sixty eight steers (185 kg) were selected from the initial 243 animals based on breed characteristics, ADG, and health history. Eight steers were used as an initial harvest group to determine initial tissue weights (Table A-1a) and body composition (Table A-1b). The remaining 160 steers were divided into four weight blocks and randomly assigned to one of four treatments (10 steers•treatment⁻¹•block⁻¹). The four treatments were:

Table 2-2. Guaranteed analysis and ingredients of pelleted supplement^a

Nutrient	Guaranteed analysis
Crude protein, minimum ^b	50.0%
Crude fat, minimum	.4%
Crude fiber, maximum	4.0%
Active drug ingredient	Content
Monensin sodium	330 mg/kg
Tylosin phosphate	132 mg/kg

^aIngredients: soybean meal, calcium carbonate, urea, flash dried blood meal, corn distillers dried grains with solubles, salt, vitamin A acetate, D-activated animal sterol (source of vitamin D₃), vitamin E supplement, ethylenediamine dihydriodide, manganous oxide, ferrous sulfate, copper sulfate, cobalt carbonate, zinc oxide, and sodium selenite.

^bIncludes no more than 10.0% equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen.

1)	Control: no bST, d 0 to harvest	C-C
2)	Control: d 0 to 182, bST: d 183 to harvest	C-bST
3)	bST: d 0 to 182, Control: d 183 to harvest	bST-C
4)	bST: d 0 to harvest	bST-bST

Steers were housed in partially covered pens (4.3 m x 11.9 m) with ad libitum access to feed and water. The diet consisted of dry, whole-shelled corn and a pelleted supplement (Table 2-2); and formulated to meet or exceed NRC (1984) requirements. During the first 182 d, steers received a 14% CP diet and a 11.5% CP diet from d 183 to harvest, based on component analyses.

Two steers from each pen (32 steers total, 16 control, 16 bST treated) were randomly selected for harvest when treatments were changed (intermediate harvest). These steers received their last treatment injection on d 168 and remained with their treatment group until d 199 when steers were transported to a commercial-harvest facility for processing. In order to address the objective of strategic timing of bST administration, 64 steers remained on their initial treatment after d 182, or were switched to the opposite treatment to provide the four different treatment groups as previously described. Steers were harvested when weight blocks were predicted to reach 615 kg and a 31 d withdrawal period from last treatment was observed. Blocks were harvested on d 322, 350, 364, and 377, with final weights of 611, 609, 602, and 619 kg, respectively. The INAD required a 31 d withdrawal period from the last bST dose before cattle went to harvest.

If a steer gained (ADG) less than 50% of its pen-mates for two consecutive weight periods (28 d), the steer was removed from the study. Thirty steers were removed from the study. These included: 22 for gaining 50 % less than their pen

mates, 3 for respiratory problems, 2 died, 1 was lame, 1 was not completely castrated, and 1 was incorrectly treated prior to harvest (see Appendix A-2).

Preparation and administration of treatments. Bovine somatotropin (Lilly Research Laboratories, Greenfield, IN) and control treatments were preloaded in 10 cc syringes and frozen till used. The carrier agent was white wax. One hour before administration, the required number of bST and control treatments were thawed at room temperature. Steers received a s.c. bST or control (placebo) injection (16 gauge needle) at 14-d intervals beginning on d 0. From d 1 to 42, injections were administered in the mid-thoracic region just caudal to the shoulder, on alternating sides. From d 43 to harvest, treatments were given s.c. in the perirectal area. Dosages of bST administered were 320 mg bST/injection (22.9 mg/d, lot # 48631) from d 0 to 112 and 640 mg bST/injection (45.7 mg/d, lot # 48632) from d 113 to harvest. The change in dosage after 112 d were as directed by the sponsor and helped maintain the bST dose relative to BW. Control steers received a similar volume of carrier agent as the bST treatment steers. Treatments were administered between 0730 and 1100.

Feedlot performance. Initial, intermediate (d 182), and final weights were calculated as the average of weights taken on two consecutive days. Interval weights were determined every 14 d. Orts were weighed weekly to determine daily DMI. Feed efficiency was calculated as ADG (g) divided by daily DMI (kg/d) for a specific time period.

Skeletal growth. Skeletal growth was assessed through hip-height measurements (Altitude Stick, NASCO, Fort Atkinson, WI) on d 0, and 1 (averaged

for initial hip height), 181, 183 (averaged for d 182 hip height), and on two consecutive days prior to harvest (averaged for final hip height). Skeletal growth (cm/d) was calculated for each period (d 0 to 182, d 183 to harvest, and d 0 to harvest) of the study.

At harvest, the right front limb was separated from the carcass proximal to the carpo-metacarpal joint (knee), placed in a labeled-plastic bag and returned to the Michigan State University Meat Laboratory for dissection. The hide, tendons, ligaments, muscle, and fat were removed from the bones, and the metacarpal bone was separated from the carpus and phalanges. The metacarpus was frozen for future analyses. Third metacarpal bone length was determined and the bones were sectioned at their midpoint and measurements obtained according to Coble et al. (1971). Medial and lateral width and depth (Figure 2-1), and circumference of the bone section were determined. Total cross-sectional area (TCA) and marrow cavity area (MCA) were determined using a compensating polar planimeter (Keuffel and Esser Co., Germany). Bone area was determined by difference (TCA - MCA). Bone volume was determined by water displacement and used to calculate bone density (g/cc).

Carcass measurements. At harvest, hot carcass (HCW), lungs, liver, spleen, heart, kidney, and semitendinosus muscle (STMUS) were weighed. Samples of the liver were collected from the last weight block (Block 1, lowest initial BW) to be harvested, frozen in liquid N for mRNA analysis and stored at -80 °C until analysis. After a 24-h, post-harvest chill; ribeye area (REA), 12th-rib backfat, kidney-pelvic-heart fat (KPH), marbling score, and USDA quality grade were determined.

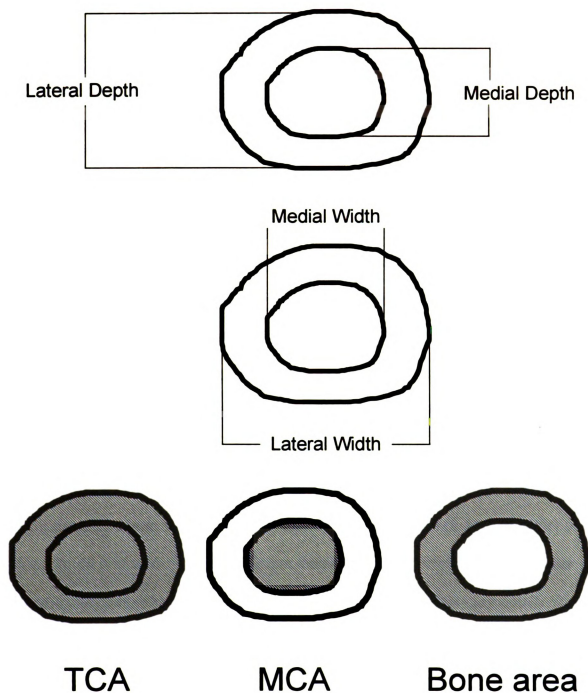


Figure 2-1. Lateral and medial measurements of sectioned metacarpals, and total cross sectional area (TCA), marrow cavity area (MCA) and bone area.

Noncarcass weight (NCW), dressing percent (DP) and yield grade were calculated. Noncarcass weight was calculated as the difference between the final harvest weight and HCW. The 9th through 13th rib sections were removed from the left side of the carcass for compositional determination and transported to the Michigan State University Meats Laboratory. The 9-10-11 rib sections were separated from the larger rib portion (Hankins and Howe, 1946), weighed and the soft tissue was separated from bone. The bones and soft tissue from each rib were weighed. The soft tissue was ground three times (once coarsely, and twice finely) with mixing in between each grind to ensure uniformity. Approximately 500 g of sample was collected and placed into a Whirlpak bag (NASCO, Fort Atkinson, WI) and stored at -30 °C. The frozen sample was homogenized with liquid N in an industrial Waring blender. Tissue samples were analyzed for DM, CP and ether-extractable lipid (EEL).

Tissue sample DM was determined in triplicate by placing 2 g of homogenized tissue in a desiccated-labeled aluminum pan (5 cm diameter) and dried for 48 h in a 55 °C oven. Tissue moisture was determined by difference. Ether-extractable lipid was determined in triplicate using samples previously dried. A cotton ball was placed in the center of each aluminum pan and the sides folded inward to prevent loss of sample and the cotton ball. The dried samples were placed in a Soxhlet apparatus and extracted with petroleum ether for 24 h. Ether-extractable lipid was calculated as the loss of weight during ether extraction.

Crude protein was analyzed in duplicate for total-Kjeldahl N ($CP = N * 6.25$, AOAC, 1984) using a Technicon auto-analyzer system (Bran + Luebbe Inc.,

Tarrytown, NY). Percent carcass bone, lipid, protein and moisture were calculated based on equations by Hankins and Howe (1946, Table A-10). Accretion rates of lipid and protein were determined from equations developed by Anderson et al. (1988) using initial harvest data and average treatment intermediate harvest data.

Blood collection and Serum IGF-I assay. Blood samples were collected on d 0, 7, 14, 21, 28, and 35 at the beginning of the study and prior to final harvest 7, 14, 21, and 28 d following the last treatment. To reduce influence of ST spikes on IGF-I concentrations, the evening prior to blood collection, steers were removed from feed for 16 h, and the following morning, fed .5 h prior to having blood collected by jugular venipuncture. Blocks (4 pens) were staggered every 1 h with feeding started at 0700. Blood was collected in a 10 ml, sterile blood-collection tube (Vacutainer Brand, Becton Dickinson and Co., Rutherford, NJ). Blood samples were allowed to coagulate at room temperature for .5 h and then stored at 4 °C overnight. Serum was harvested after centrifugation (959 x g, Beckman J2-21 refrigerated centrifuge, Beckman Instruments Inc. Palo Alto, CA) for 15 min at 5 °C and stored in 12 x 75 mm polypropylene tubes (Sarstedt, Newton, NC) at -20 °C until analyzed. Serum IGF-I concentrations were measured on 2 steers from each pen by radioimmunoassay (Sharma et al., 1994) after removal of insulin-like growth factor binding proteins by formic acid-ethanol extraction (Bruce et al., 1991; Sharma et al., 1994).

Liver IGF-I mRNA abundance. Liver IGF-I mRNA abundance was determined by Northern-blot hybridization as described by Sharma et al. (1994). Total liver RNA was isolated from 1 g of tissue using the RNA STAT-60™ reagents

and procedure (Tel-Test "B", Inc. Friendswood, TX). Concentration of single-stranded RNA was determined spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 260 nm. Samples of total RNA (20 µg) were electrophoresed on agarose-formaldehyde gels, and the separated RNA bands were electrophoretically transferred to nylon membranes. Membranes containing liver RNA were hybridized with a ³²P-labeled human IGF-I cDNA (Bell et al., 1984), and the abundance of mRNA for IGF-I was quantified by densitometric scanning of the resulting band. Liver mRNA abundance was expressed as arbitrary densitometric units.

Statistical analysis. The study was designed as a completely randomized block. Feedlot performance (BW, ADG, DMI, and feed efficiency) was analyzed with the GLM procedure of SAS (1994) with block and treatment in the model and the pen as the experimental unit. Means for traits evaluating performance from d 0 to 182 were separated using a contrast statement to determine the difference between control (C-C and C-bST) and bST (bST-C and bST-bST) treatments during the first part of the study. Performance trait means from d 183 to harvest, were separated using a Tukey's test for all pair-wise comparisons and a contrast statement to determine the difference between control (C-C and bST-C) and bST (C-bST and bST-bST) treatments during the last part of the study.

Hip height, hip-height gain, metacarpal bone characteristics, carcass characteristics, carcass composition and tissue weights were analyzed with the GLM procedure of SAS (1994) with block and treatment in the model and the animal as the experimental unit. Least square treatment means were calculated and separated using the probability of difference function. Differences between control

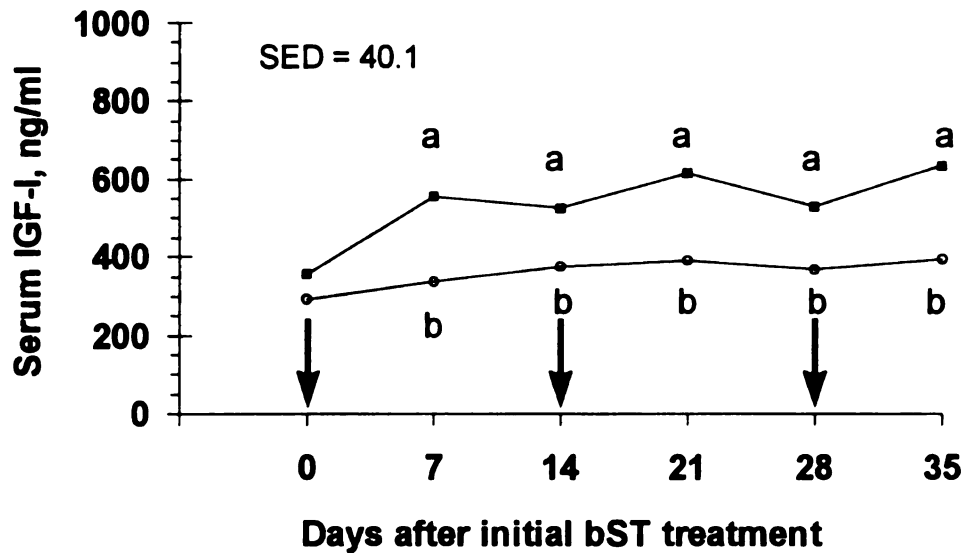
and bST treatments for each part of the study were evaluated with contrast statements as before.

Serum IGF-I concentrations were analyzed using the univariate repeated-measures analysis of SAS (1994) with block and treatment in the model and using the animal as the experimental unit. Treatment means within a day were separated by procedure outlined in Gill (1987). In the case of serum IGF-I concentrations from the last weight block to be harvested, concentrations were analyzed with only treatment in the model. Liver IGF-I mRNA abundance was analyzed with the GLM procedure of SAS (1994) with treatment in the model and least square means separated with the probability of difference function.

One control steer, from the intermediate harvest group, was removed from the study because it received an incorrect treatment three days prior to harvest. All individual data was omitted. As discussed previously, an additional 30 steers were removed from the study and individual data omitted (see Table A-2). Raw data is provided in Tables A-3 to A-11.

Results

Serum IGF-I Concentrations. Steers receiving bST had 151% greater ($P < .01$) serum IGF-I concentrations from d 7 through d 35 of the study as compared to control steers (Figure 2-2). Following the final treatment injection, 31 d prior to harvest, C-bST and bST-bST steers had 298 and 223 % greater ($P < .05$) serum IGF-I concentrations 7 and 14 d following the last treatment, respectively, than C-C



and bST-C steers (Figure 2-3). Twenty-one days following the last treatment, bST-
Figure 2-2. Effect of treatment, control (○) or bST (■), on serum IGF-I
concentrations after initial treatment on d 0 and subsequent treatments as
indicated by arrows. ^{a,b}Means with unlike letters differ ($P < .01$).

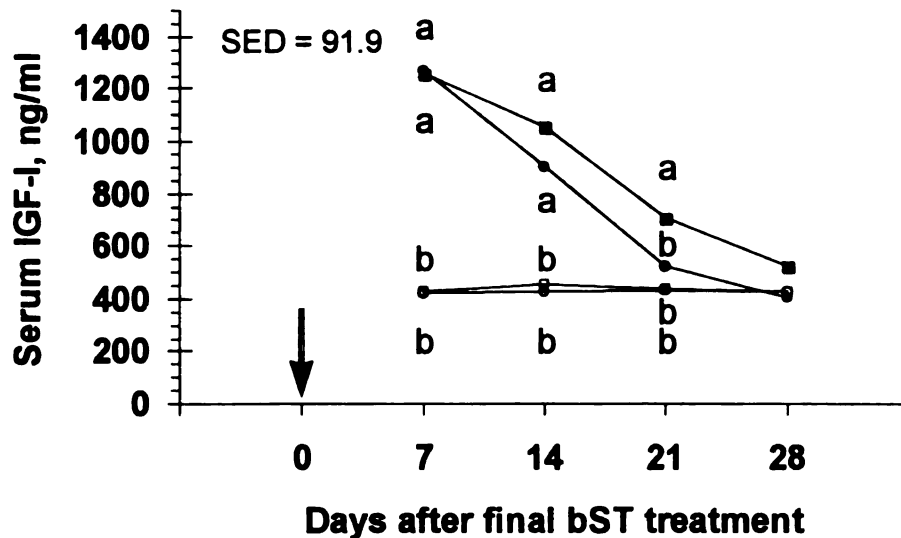


Figure 2-3. Effect of treatment, C-C (○), C-bST (●), bST-C (□), or bST-bST (■),
on serum IGF-I concentrations after final treatment 31 d prior to harvest as
indicated by the arrow. ^{a,b}Means with unlike letters differ ($P < .05$).

bST steers had 163 % greater ($P < .05$) serum IGF-I concentrations than C-C, bST-C, and C-bST steers. All steers had similar serum IGF-I concentrations 28 d following the last treatment injection.

Feedlot performance. Steers receiving bST during the first 182 d of the study (bST-C and bST-bST) had 5% greater BW ($P < .01$) than control steers (C-C and C-bST, Table 2-3). However, at the end of the experiment, steers had similar BW. Average daily gain during the first 182 d was 8.9% greater ($P < .01$) in steers receiving bST (bST-C and bST-bST) than control steers (C-C and C-bST). Treatment had no effect on ADG during the latter part of the study or overall.

Dry matter intake was similar among treatments for the first 182 d of the study. During the latter part of the study, C-bST steers had 9.4, 11.6, and 9.7% lower ($P < .05$) DMI compared with C-C, bST-C and bST-bST steers, respectively. Overall, C-bST steers had 7% lower ($P < .01$) DMI than C-C and bST-C steers. Steers receiving bST during the latter part of the study (C-bST and bST-bST) had lower DMI ($P < .05$) during that same period and over the entire study.

Feed efficiency was 9% greater ($P < .01$) in bST treated steers (bST-C and bST-bST) during the first 182 d as compared to control steers (C-C and C-bST). Steers receiving bST only during the latter part of the study (C-bST) had 25.6% greater ($P < .05$) feed efficiency during the latter part of the study and 6.8 % greater feed efficiency overall than bST-C steers. Steers receiving bST during the latter phase (C-bST and bST-bST) of the study had greater ($P < .01$) feed efficiency during the latter part of the study and over the entire study than C-C and bST-C steers.

Table 2-3. Effect of bovine somatotropin on body weight, average daily gain, daily dry matter intake and feed efficiency

Trait	Treatments					Probability	
	C-C	C-bST	bST-C	bST-bST	SEM	Model	Contrast
No. of pens	4	4	4	4			
Body weight, kg							
Initial	185	185	185	185	1.5	.0001	.81 ^a
d 183	419	419	440	439	4.8	.0002	.002 ^a
Final	599	608	611	622	6.3	.21	.13 ^b
Average daily gain, kg							
d 0 to d 182	1.29	1.29	1.41	1.40	.03	.08	.004 ^a
d 183 to Final	1.06	1.10	1.00	1.06	.03	.07	.11 ^b
d 0 to Final	1.17	1.20	1.21	1.24	.02	.14	.21 ^b
Daily dry matter intake, kg							
d 0 to d 182	6.79	6.52	6.61	6.68	.09	.0005	.93 ^a
d 183 to Final	8.29 ^w	7.51 ^x	8.50 ^w	8.32 ^w	.15	.01	.01 ^b
d 0 to Final	7.54 ^w	7.02 ^x	7.56 ^w	7.50 ^{wx}	.11	.01	.03 ^b
Feed efficiency, g gain/kg DMI							
d 0 to d 182	190	198	214	209	3.4	.0006	.001 ^a
d 183 to Final	128 ^{wx}	147 ^w	117 ^x	128 ^{wx}	4.6	.01	.009 ^b
d 0 to Final	156 ^w	171 ^y	160 ^{wx}	165 ^{xy}	3.0	.01	.007 ^b

^aC-C and C-bST versus bST-C and bST-bST.

^bC-C and bST-C versus C-bST and bST-bST.

^{w,x,y}Means with unlike superscript letters differ ($P < .05$).

Skeletal growth. On d 182, hip height was increased 1.2% ($P < .01$) in steers receiving bST during the first part of the study (bST-C and bST-bST) as compared to control steers (C-C and C-bST, Table 2-4). Steers receiving bST during the entire study (bST-bST) had 3.3, 1.4, and 2.2% greater ($P < .05$) hip heights at harvest than C-C, C-bST, and bST-C, respectively. Steers receiving bST during only one part of the study, C-bST and bST-C, had 1.8 and 1.1% greater ($P < .05$) hip heights at harvest than C-C steers, respectively. At harvest, steers receiving bST during the latter part of the study (C-bST and bST-bST) had 8.8% greater ($P < .01$) hip heights than control steers (C-C and bST-C). Daily hip height gain was increased ($P < .01$) 8% in steers receiving bST during the first 182 d (bST-C and bST-bST) than control steers (C-C and C-bST). Steers receiving bST during the latter part of the study (C-bST and bST-bST) had 66% greater ($P < .01$) daily hip height gain from d 182 to harvest than C-C and bST-C steers. Overall (d 0 to harvest), bST-bST steers had 15, 7, and 10% greater ($P < .05$) daily hip height gain than C-C, C-bST and bST-C steers, respectively. Steers receiving bST during one part of the study (C-bST and bST-C) had 8 and 5% greater ($P < .05$) daily hip height gain than C-C steers.

Intermediate-harvest metacarpal bone characteristics were similar for all treatments (Table 2-5). Steers receiving bST throughout the entire experiment had greater ($P < .05$) lateral bone depth than bST-C steers at harvest. Bone area tended to be 4% greater ($P < .10$) in bST-bST steers than C-C steers. Bones of C-C steers were 3% denser ($P < .05$) than C-bST steers. (Table 2-6). At harvest, steers receiving bST during the latter part of the study (C-bST and bST-bST)

Table 2-4. Effect of bovine somatotropin on hip height and daily hip-height gain^a

Trait	Treatments						Probability			
	C-C	SE	C-bST	SE	bST-C	SE	bST-bST	SE	Model	Contrast
	Hip height, cm									
d 0	109.4	.4	109.7	.4	109.3	.4	109.3	.4	.0001	.47 ^b
d 182	132.4	.5	132.2	.5	133.6	.5	134.1	.5	.001	.001 ^c
Final	136.7 ^y	.6	139.2 ^x	.6	138.2 ^x	.6	141.2 ^w	.7	.002	.0001 ^c
Daily hip height gain, mm										
d 0 -182	1.26	.02	1.24	.02	1.34	.02	1.36	.02	.0001	.0001 ^b
d 183 - Final	.24 ^x	.02	.42 ^w	.02	.26 ^x	.02	.41 ^w	.02	.0001	.0001 ^c
d 0 - Final	.78 ^y	.01	.84 ^x	.01	.82 ^x	.01	.90 ^w	.01	.0001	.0001 ^c

^aLeast square means.

^bC-C and C-bST versus bST-C and bST-bST.

^cC-C and bST-C versus C-bST and bST-bST.

^{w,x,y}Means with unlike superscript letters differ ($P < .05$).

Table 2-5. Effect of bovine somatotropin on intermediate-harvest metacarpal bone characteristics ^a

Trait	Treatments				Probability	
	Control (C-C, C-bST)	SE	bST (bST-C, bST-bST)	SE	Model	Contrast ^b
Length, cm	21.8	.1	21.8	.14	.28	.89
Medial width, mm	18.6	.6	18.9	.6	.63	.77
Lateral width, mm	35.1	.6	36.0	.6	.28	.30
Medial depth, mm	14.0	.4	13.7	.4	.54	.67
Lateral depth, mm	26.1	.5	25.7	.4	.59	.55
Circumference, mm	108.5	1.5	110.1	1.5	.22	.45
TCA, cm ^{2, c}	8.3	.3	8.3	.3	.63	.94
MCA, cm ^{2, d}	2.9	.2	2.9	.2	.90	.90
Bone area, cm ²	5.4	.1	5.4	.1	.32	.75
TCAMCA	2.9	.1	2.9	.1	.98	.99
Density, g/cc	2.0	.02	2.0	.02	.98	.58

^aLeast square means.

^bProbability of difference: control versus bST.

^cTotal cross-sectional area of metacarpal bone.

^dMarrow cavity area.

Table 2-6. Effect of bovine somatotropin on final-harvest metacarpal bone characteristics^a

Trait	Treatments						Probability			
	C-C	SE	C-bST	SE	bST-C	SE	bST-bST	SE	Model	Contrast ^b
Length, cm	22.44	.11	22.55	.11	22.59	.12	22.51	.12	.08	.85
Medial width, mm	19.3	.4	19.4	.4	18.9	.4	19.7	.4	.66	.58
Lateral width, mm	38.6	.4	39.2	.4	38.5	.4	39.4	.4	.48	.29
Medial depth, mm	13.8	.3	14.1	.3	13.9	.3	14.4	.3	.21	.45
Lateral depth, mm	27.5 ^{wx}	.3	28.0 ^{wx}	.3	27.3 ^x	.3	28.3 ^w	.3	.20	.06
Circumference, mm	116.6	1.0	118.2	1.0	116.2	1.0	118.6	1.1	.56	.06
TCA, cm ^{2,c}	9.3	.2	9.6	.2	9.3	.2	9.6	.2	.66	.08
MCA, cm ^{2,d}	2.9	.1	3.1	.1	2.9	.1	3.0	.1	.66	.26
Bone area, cm ²	6.4 ^k	.1	6.5 ^{jk}	.1	6.4 ^{jk}	.1	6.6 ^j	.1	.68	.12
TCAMCA	3.3	.1	3.2	.1	3.3	.1	3.3	.1	.64	.61
Density, g/cc	1.98 ^w	.02	1.92 ^x	.02	1.94 ^{wx}	.02	1.93 ^{wx}	.02	.0001	.22

Table 2-6. (cont'd)

-
- ^aLeast square means.
 - ^bProbability of difference: C-C and bST-C versus C-bST and bST-bST.
 - ^cTotal cross-sectional area of metacarpal bone.
 - ^dMarrow cavity area.
 - ^{j,k}Means with unlike superscript letters differ ($P < .10$).
 - ^{w,x}Means with unlike superscript letters differ ($P < .05$).

tended to have greater lateral bone width ($P < .10$) lateral bone depth ($P < .10$), bone circumference ($P < .01$), and TCA ($P < .10$) than control steers (C-C and bST-C).

Carcass characteristics, composition and organ weights. After 182 d, harvest weight, HCW, NCW, DP, measures of REA or backfat were similar among treatments as determined in the intermediate harvest group (d 199, Table 2-7). Steers receiving bST for 182 d had 30% lower ($P < .05$) KPH, 10% lower ($P < .10$) marbling score, 6% lower ($P < .05$) USDA quality grade, and 12% lower ($P < .05$) calculated yield grade than control steers.

At final harvest, C-bST and bST-bST had 5.5% greater ($P < .01$) NCW, and 3% lower ($P < .01$) DP (Table 2-8). Steers receiving bST only during the latter part of the study (C-bST) tended to have greater carcass ($P < .10$) REA expressed as cm^2/kg HCW than bST-C steers at the final harvest. Backfat thickness at final harvest was 24% lower ($P < .05$) in bST-bST carcass than C-C and bST-C carcasses. Steers receiving bST during the latter part of the study (C-bST and bST-bST) had 40% less KPH than C-C and bST-C carcasses. Marbling score decreased ($P < .05$) 21, 19, and 31% in C-bST, bST-C, and bST-bST carcasses, respectively, as compared to C-C carcasses. Steers receiving bST throughout the study (bST-bST) had 13% lower ($P < .05$) marbling scores than steers receiving bST during only one part of the study (C-bST and bST-C). Quality grade was decreased ($P < .05$) 7, 7 and 12% in C-bST, bST-C, and bST-bST carcasses, respectively, as compared to C-C carcasses. Steers receiving bST throughout the study (bST-bST) had 5% lower ($P < .05$) quality grade than C-bST and bST-C.

Table 2-7. Effect of bovine somatotropin on intermediate-harvest carcass characteristics ^{a,b}

Trait	Treatments				Probability	
	Control (C-C, C-bST)	SE	bST (bST-C, bST-bST)	SE	Model	Contrast ^c
Number of steers	15		16			
Harvest wt., kg	439	5	448	5	.0001	.20
HCW, kg	247	4	251	3	.0006	.45
NCW, kg	192	3	197	3	.001	.15
DP, %	56.3	.4	55.9	.4	.57	.50
Ribeye area, cm ²	64.9	1.3	66.4	1.2	.84	.41
Ribeye area, cm ² /kg HCW	.263	.005	.266	.004	.03	.73
Backfat, mm	3.4	.3	3.0	.3	.3	.37
KPH, %	3.4	.16	2.4	.15	.004	.001
Marbling score ^d	461	18	413	17	.26	.06
Quality grade ^e	16.9	.3	15.9	.3	.21	.04
% Choice	26.7		12.5			
% Select	60.0		43.8			
% Standard	13.3		43.8			
Calculated yield grade	2.4	.08	2.1	.08	.04	.02

^aLeast square means.

^bd 199 of study, steers received last treatment on d 168.

^cProbability of C-C and C-bST versus bST-C and bST-bST.

^d400 = slight, 500 = small.

^e15 = high standard, 16 = low select, 17 = high select.

Table 2-8. Effect of treatment on final-harvest carcass characteristics ^a

Trait	Treatments							Probability	
	C-C	SE	C-bST	SE	bST-C	SE	bST-bST	SE	Model Contrast ^b
No. of steers	25		25		26		24		
HCW, kg	358	4.4	355	4.3	362	4.4	360	4.5	.95 .75
NCW, kg	240 ^x	3.5	253 ^w	3.5	248 ^x	3.5	262 ^w	3.6	.0003 .001
DP, %	60.0 ^w	.31	58.4 ^x	.30	59.4 ^w	.31	57.9 ^x	.31	.0001 .001
REA, cm ²	78.2	1.5	80.3	1.5	77.9	1.5	79.0	1.6	.54 .67
REA, cm ² /kg HCW	.219 ^{jk}	.004	.226 ^j	.004	.216 ^k	.004	.219 ^{jk}	.004	.15 .26
Backfat, mm	6.80 ^w	.51	5.64 ^{wx}	.50	6.59 ^w	.51	5.09 ^x	.52	.03 .07
KPH, %	3.3 ^w	.1	2.0 ^x	.1	3.1 ^w	.1	1.8 ^x	.1	.0001 .001
Marbling score	657 ^w	17	517 ^x	17	533 ^x	17	456 ^y	18	.0001 .001
Quality grade ^d	19.1 ^w	.2	17.7 ^x	.2	17.8 ^x	.2	16.8 ^y	.2	.0001 .001
% Prime	16.0		0		0		0		
% Choice	80.0		65.4		72.0		25.0		
% Select	4.0		30.8		28.0		66.7		
% Standard	0		3.8		0		8.3		
Calculated yield grade	3.0 ^w	.1	2.5 ^x	.1	3.0 ^w	.1	2.5 ^x	.1	.0001 .001

Table 2-8. (cont'd)

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- ^aLeast square means.
 - ^bProbability of contrast: C-C and bST-C vs. C-bST and bST-bST.
 - ^c400 = slight, 500 = small, 600 = modest, 700 = moderate.
 - ^d16 = low select, 17 = high select, 18 = low choice, 19 = average choice.
 - ^{j,k}Means with unlike superscript letters differ ($P < .10$).
 - ^{w,x,y}Means with unlike superscript letters differ ($P < .05$).

Calculated yield grade of C-bST and bST-bST carcasses were 16.7% lower ($P < .05$) than C-C and bST-C carcasses.

Semitendinosus muscle, liver, lung, and spleen weights did not differ between treatments of the intermediate-harvest group (Table 2-9). Steers receiving bST during the first part of the study had smaller hearts relative to BW than control steers, but bST steers tended to have larger ($P < .10$) kidney weights on an absolute (9.2%) and relative (7.1%) basis than control steers.

At the conclusion of the study, C-bST and bST-bST steers had 6.9% greater ($P < .05$) STMUS than C-C steers (Table 2-10). Relative to BW, C-bST steers had 5.2 % greater ($P < .05$) STMUS than C-C steers. Relative to HCW, bST-C and bST-bST steers had 7.8 and 6.3% greater ($P < .05$) STMUS than C-C steers. Liver weights of bST-bST steers were 7.5% greater ($P < .05$) than C-C steers. Steers receiving bST throughout the entire study (bST-bST) had 16.3, 12.5, and 11.1% greater ($P < .05$) spleen weight than C-C, C-bST, and bST-C steers, respectively. When expressed on a carcass weight basis, bST-bST steers had 11.4 and 9.6% greater spleen weights than C-C and C-bST steers. The bST-bST steers had 23, 10.4, and 12.6% greater ($P < .05$) kidney weight than C-C and C-bST and bST-C steers. Absolute kidney weights of C-bST steers were 11.3% greater ($P < .05$) than C-C steers. Relative to BW, bST-bST steers had 18.9 and 9.6% greater ($P < .05$) kidney weight than C-C and bST-C steers.

Carcass bone content of the intermediate-harvest group was similar among treatments (Table 2-11). Lipid content of bST carcasses were 11% less

Table 2-9. Effect of bovine somatotropin on intermediate-harvest semitendinosus muscle and internal organ weights^{a,b}

Basis	Treatments				Probability	
	Control (C-C, C-bST)	SE	bST (bST-C, bST-bST)	SE	Model	Contrast ^c
Semitendinosus muscle wt.						
g	1610	44	1626	42	.16	.79
g/kg BW	3.66	.08	3.63	.08	.28	.75
g/kg HCW	6.51	.13	6.48	.12	.31	.89
Liver wt.						
g	5918	189	6034	182	.86	.66
g/kg BW	13.54	.45	13.49	.44	.28	.94
Lung wt.						
g	6000	179	5775	173	.80	.37
g/kg BW	13.73	.40	12.92	.39	.08	.16
Spleen wt.						
g	929	45	1011	43	.36	.20
g/kg BW	2.11	.10	2.26	.09	.64	.31
Heart wt.						
g	1653	.03	1550	45	.12	.13
g/kg BW	3.78	.10	3.46	.10	.08	.03
Kidney wt.						
g	1172	35	1280	35	.28	.04
g/kg BW	2.67	.08	2.86	.08	.16	.08

^a Least square means.

^b d 199 of study, steers received last treatment on d 168.

^c for contrast Control versus bST.

Table 2-10. Effect of treatment on final-harvest semitendinosus muscle and internal organ weights^a

Basis	Treatments							Probability		
	C-C	SE	C-bST	SE	bST-C	SE	bST-bST	SE	Model	Contrast ^b
Semitendinosus muscle, wt.										
g	2289 ^x	51	2447 ^w	51	2393 ^{wx}	51	2446 ^w	52	.18	.04
g/kg BW	3.83 ^x	.07	4.03 ^w	.07	3.92 ^{wx}	.07	3.93 ^{wx}	.07	.17	.14
g/kg HCW	6.39 ^x	.12	6.89 ^w	.12	6.61 ^{wx}	.12	6.79 ^w	.12	.03	.005
Liver, wt.										
g	6935 ^x	161	7130 ^{wx}	159	7159 ^{wx}	161	7453 ^w	164	.23	.13
g/kg BW	11.61	.24	11.74	.24	11.76	.24	11.97	.25	.21	.50
Lung, wt.										
g	7098	174	7308	172	7320	175	7360	182	.07	.48
g/kg BW	11.90	.29	12.04	.29	12.01	.29	11.87	.30	.27	.99
Spleen, wt.										
g	1098 ^x	39	1135 ^x	39	1149 ^x	40	1278 ^w	40	.03	.04
g/kg BW	1.84 ^x	.06	1.87 ^x	.06	1.89 ^{wx}	.07	2.05 ^w	.07	.11	.14

Table 2-10. (cont'd)

Basis	Treatments						Probability			
	C-C	SE	C-bST	SE	bST-C	SE	bST-bST	SE	Model	Contrast ^b
Heart, wt.										
g	2005	50	2076	49	2104	50	2122	51	.09	.38
g/kg BW	3.36	.08	3.43	.08	3.46	.08	3.41	.09	.09	.92
Kidney, wt.										
g	1210	42	1347 ^x	41	1322 ^{xy}	41	1488 ^w	42	.0001	.001
g/kg BW	2.01 ^x	.07	2.21 ^{wx}	.06	2.18 ^x	.06	2.39 ^w	.07	.0002	.002

^aLeast square means.

^bProbability of contrast C-C and bST-C versus C-bST and bST-bST.

^{w,x,y}Means with unlike superscript letters differ ($P < .05$).

Table 2-11. Effect of bovine somatotropin on intermediate-harvest carcass composition and tissue accretion rates^{a,b}

Trait	Treatments				Probability	
	Control (C-C, C-bST)	SE	bST (bST-C, bST-bST)	SE	Model	Contrast ^c
Carcass composition, %						
Bone	16.7	.3	17.4	.3	.41	.12
Protein	14.2	.2	14.3	.2	.71	.69
Lipid	21.2	.8	18.7	.8	.20	.03
Water	48.8	.5	50.1	.5	.14	.07
Protein accretion rates, g/d						
d 0 to 199	85.7	3.7	90.6	3.5	.65	.34
Lipid accretion rates, g/d						
d 0 to 199	220.9	10.3	193.8	9.9	.17	.07

^aLeast square means.

^bd 199 of study, steers received last treatment on d 168.

^cProbability of contrast Control versus bST.

($P < .05$) and water content 4% greater ($P < .10$) than control carcasses. Carcass protein accretion rates were similar among treatments, but lipid accretion of bST carcasses from d 0 to 199 tended to be 11% lower ($P < .10$) than in control steers.

Steers receiving bST throughout the entire experiment had the greatest increase ($P < .05$) in carcass bone, protein, and water composition and the greatest decrease ($P < .05$) in carcass lipid relative to C-C carcasses (Table 2-12). Steers which received bST during only one part of the study (C-bST and bST-C) had greater ($P < .05$) carcass bone, protein, and water; and lower ($P < .05$) lipid content than C-C steers, but not to the extent of the bST-bST treatment. Steers receiving bST only during the latter part of the study had greater bone and less lipid than bST-C steers.

Steers receiving bST during the latter part of the study (C-bST and bST-bST) had 18.6 and 14.3% greater ($P < .05$) protein accretion from d 199 to harvest than C-C steers. Overall, bST-bST had the greatest protein accretion, followed by bST-C steers, C-bST steers and C-C steers. Lipid accretion was reduced ($P < .05$) 39.8% for steers receiving bST during the latter portion of the study as compared to C-C and bST-C steers from d 199 to harvest. Overall, bST-bST had the lowest lipid accretion ($P < .05$) followed by C-bST, bST-C, and C-C steers.

Abundance of IGF-I mRNA in the liver was similar for all treatments following final harvest of Block 1 steers (Figure 2-4, top panel). Serum IGF-I concentrations were 310% greater ($P < .05$) in C-bST and bST-bST steers 7 d after final treatment as compare to C-C and bST-C steers (Figure 2-4, bottom panel). Fourteen days following final treatment, bST-bST and C-bST steers had 268% and

Table 2-12. Effect of treatment on final-harvest carcass composition and tissue accretion rates^a

Trait	Treatments						Probability			
	C-C	SE	C-bST	SE	bST-C	SE	bST-bST	SE	Model	Contrast ^b
Carcass composition, %										
Bone	14.9 ^z	.2	16.1 ^x	.2	15.4 ^y	.2	16.8 ^w	.2	.0001	.001
Protein	13.6 ^y	.1	14.3 ^x	.1	14.2 ^x	.1	14.7 ^w	.1	.0001	.001
Lipid	27.5 ^w	.5	22.6 ^y	.5	24.5 ^x	.5	20.1 ^z	.5	.0001	.001
Water	45.9 ^y	.4	48.5 ^x	.4	47.4 ^x	.4	49.5 ^w	.4	.0001	.001
Protein accretion rates, g/d										
d 199 to harvest ^c	88.7 ^x	4.1	101.4 ^w	4.0	94.3 ^{wx}	4.1	105.2 ^w	4.2	.007	.005
d 0 to harvest	86.0 ^y	2.1	92.6 ^x	2.1	93.6 ^{wx}	2.1	99.0 ^w	2.1	.0005	.005
Lipid accretion rates, g/d										
d 199 to harvest ^c	302.0 ^w	14.4	183.3 ^x	14.2	267.8 ^w	14.4	159.4 ^x	14.7	.0001	.001
d 0 to harvest	253.6 ^w	6.8	203.4 ^y	6.7	226.3 ^x	6.8	180.8 ^z	6.9	.0001	.001

Table 2-12. (con'd)

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- ^aLeast square means.
 - ^bProbability of contrast C-C and bST-C versus C-bST and bST-bST.
 - ^cAverage intermediate harvest treatment values were used to calculate d 199 composition.
 - ^{w,x,y,z}Means with unlike superscript letters differ ($P < .05$).

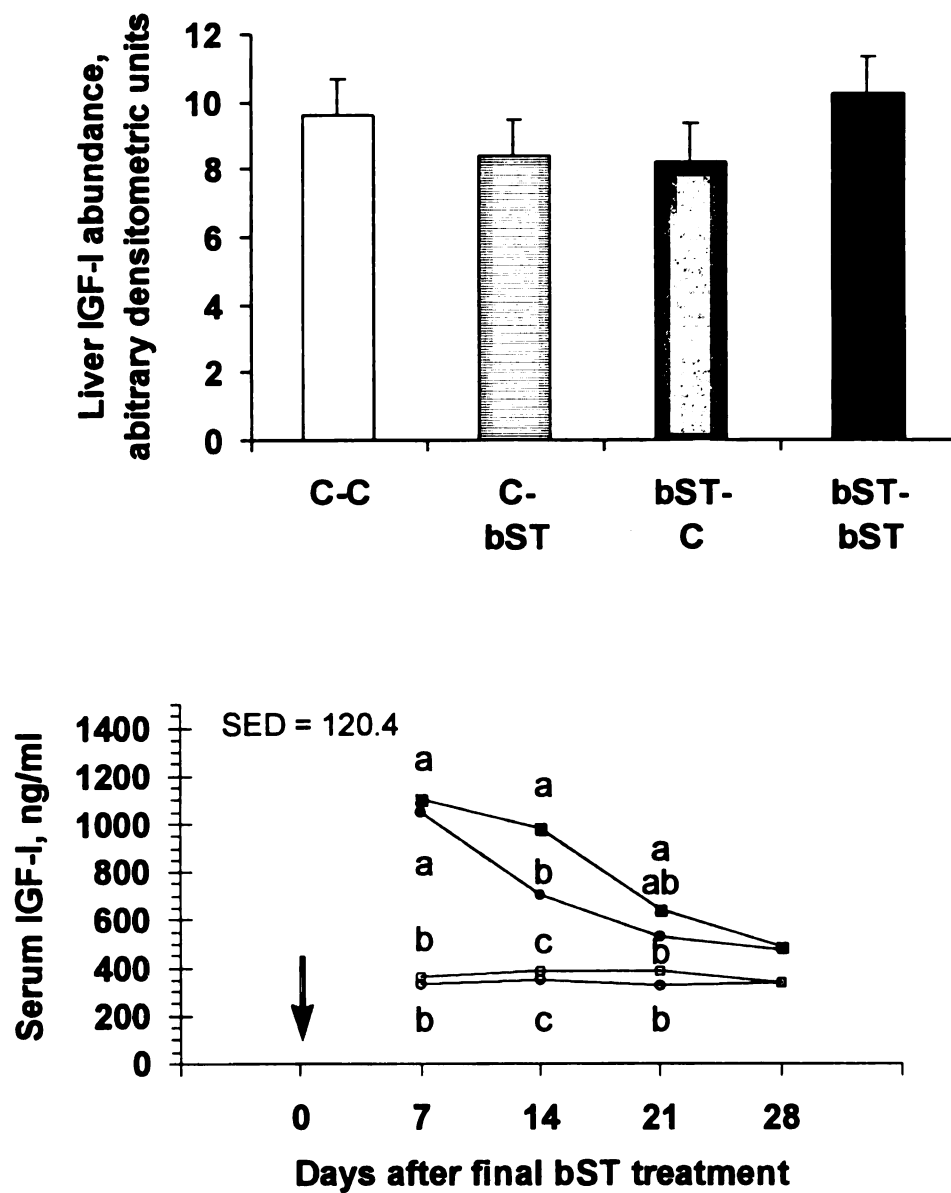


Figure 2-4- Top panel -Effect of treatment on liver IGF-I mRNA abundance from Block 1 final harvest steers. Bottom panel - Serum IGF-I concentrations 7 to 28 d following the last treatment in C-C (○), C-bST (●), bST-C (□), or bST-bST (■) Block 1 steers. ^{a,b,c}Means with unlike superscripts differ ($P < .05$).

192%, respectively, greater serum IGF-I concentrations than C-C and bST-C steers. Serum IGF-I concentrations of bST-bST steers was 181% greater 21 d after final treatment than C-C and bST-C steers. All treatments had similar serum IGF-I concentrations 28 d after final harvest.

Discussion

IGF-I Concentration. An increase in serum IGF-I concentration in bST-treated steers is consistent with previous research (Enright et al., 1990; Moseley et al., 1992; Roeder et al. 1994; Preston et al., 1995). Roeder et al. (1994) observed elevated IGF-I concentrations with peak concentrations (30% above pretreatment values) being reached 40 h after an initial 160 mg bST/kg BW treatment. Preston et al. (1995) saw a 20% increase in serum IGF-I concentration after 14 d of administration. This increase is considerably less than the present study's 151% increase. In Roeder et al. (1994), serum bST concentrations peaked one day after a single bST treatment and were back to pretreatment values after three days, but serum IGF-I concentrations did not drop as rapidly. After 22 wk of bST administration to steers, Enright et al. (1990) demonstrated that IGF-I concentrations returned to control concentrations five days after the last treatment of 40 µg/kg BW. In the present study, IGF-I concentration returned to base line 14 to 28 d after the last bST treatment, with the difference due to an increased dosage.

Feedlot performance. Preston et al. (1995) did not find a difference in final BW after 84 or 119 d of bST treatment. Moseley et al. (1992) found a decrease in final BW with bST concentrations above 33 µg/kg BW, because ADG was significantly

reduced, and at a dose of 300 µg/kg BW, the severe reduction in ADG prevented harvest at a similar weight endpoint.

Previous research has shown a 4 to 24% increase in ADG of feedlot cattle with bST administration (Early et al., 1990, Moseley et al., 1992, Preston et al., 1995, Rumsey et al., 1996). Moseley et al. (1992) found that ADG increased in cattle receiving up to 33 µg bST/kg BW but no further increase was observed with 66, 100, or 300 µg bST/kg BW. Rumsey et al. (1996) observed the greatest increase in ADG with 100 µg bST/kg BW, whereas, Preston et al. (1995) saw a modest 4% increase in ADG with 12.5 and 25 µg bST/kg BW daily.

The present study only observed an increase in ADG within the first 182 d of the study. This is consistent with Early et al. (1990a) which reported an increase in ADG during the first 8 d of a 112 d study. Both Rumsey et al. (1996) and Preston et al. (1995) used short-study periods (56 and 84 to 119 d, respectively). Therefore, it appears that bST may increase in ADG in the short term, but may not show improvement in longer-term studies (> 300 d).

The lack of response in ADG during the latter part of the study may be a function of dietary CP content. Rumsey et al. (1996), Early et al. (1990a), Moseley et al. (1992), and Preston et al. (1995) used diets containing 21, 16.7, 16.5 and 13.9% CP, respectively. These values are considerably higher than the 11.5% used by the author during the latter part of this study. The CP content used by the author was sufficient to allow .85 to 1.37 kg of ADG based on the low and high treatment DMI, respectively (NRC, 1984). The compounding effect of reduced intakes associated with bST is discussed later.

The effect of bST on DMI is not consistent among previous studies. Rumsey et al. (1996) observed an increase in DMI with bST administration, Preston et al. (1995) and Moseley et al. (1992) reported a decrease with increasing levels of bST, and Early et al. (1990a) saw no effect. McBride and Moseley (1991) suggest that in animals which may have deposited fat, the administration of bST increases the amount of circulating nutrients which can not be fully utilized by the animal, therefore, the animal reduces its DMI to compensate. Conversely, animals which are growing rapidly and have little body fat may need to increase intake to satisfy nutrient demand as a result of bST administration. Rumsey et al. (1996) started with light-weight cattle (182 kg), whereas, Preston et al. (1995) and Moseley et al. (1992) used cattle that were heavier (378 kg and 393 kg, respectively), and Early et al. (1990a) used cattle which were intermediate (229 kg) in size. In the present study, DMI intake was not affected by bST treatment during the initial 182 d of the study. The largest decrease in intake was observed in C-bST steers which only received bST during the latter part of the study. These steers had greater body fat than the bST-bST and bST-C steers after 182 d of bST administration, and therefore, would fit the theory suggested by McBride and Moseley (1991).

As discussed previously, the lower CP concentration of the diet and reduced DMI associated with bST treatment may have prevented expression of increased gain with bST administration. Research in pigs have shown that the supplementation of additional lysine and CP allows greater bST-mediated gains (Krick et al., 1993). Additionally, there is evidence that cattle implanted with anabolics have greater potential for growth if fed diets higher in CP content (Bartle

and Preston, 1994).

Either by increasing ADG, decreasing DMI, or both, feed efficiency increases with bST administration. The present study demonstrated an increase in efficiency during the latter part of the study which is in agreement with Preston et al. (1995), Rumsey et al. (1996), and Early et al. (1990a). Moseley et al. (1991) saw an increase in feed efficiency with increasing bST concentration up to 100 µg bST/kg BW. At 300 µg bST/kg BW, ADG was reduced so drastically in relation to DMI, that efficiency decreased.

Skeletal and bone growth. Although hip height increased 5 cm (3.3%) from C-C to bST-bST steers, increased length of the metacarpal (front limb bone) was not apparent. Loy et al. (1988) also observed an increase in hip height in estrogenic-implanted steers over controls steers without a corresponding increase in metacarpal length. Early et al. (1990b) observed a 1.3 cm increase in humerus length in steers administered bST, but not in the length of the femur, tibia or radius. The question then arises whether there was differential bone growth rates between the front and rear limbs; do non-significant increases in length occur in multiple bones with an additive effect; or do changes in the angle of joints occur to increase hip height?

Bovine ST administration increased lateral width, lateral depth, circumference, and bone surface area of the metacarpal bone; and the percent bone in the carcass. This is in agreement with research in ewe lambs receiving bST (Johnsson et al., 1985). In contrast to the present study, Johnsson et al. (1985) did not see a change in bone density. Johnsson et al. (1985) observed an

increase in bone circumference of the femur and humerus. Daily growth in circumference was also observed in the femur of bST-treated steers (Early et al., 1990b). In the current study, increased skeletal growth was evident after 182 d of bST administration by greater hip height, although no other measure were affected at that time.

The proximal epiphysis of cattle ossifies when cattle are 18-24 months of age (Emara, 1937 and Sisson, 1953 as referenced by Grant et al., 1972). Therefore, bST should have been able to stimulate long-bone growth throughout the study. This is supported by the fact that the bST-bST steers had the greatest hip height for the entire experiment, bST-C and C-bST steers were intermediate, and C-C has the shortest hip height. There was no difference in daily hip height gain between C-bST and bST-bST during the latter part of the study, suggesting that bST continued to have the ability to stimulate long-bone growth. It is obvious that long-bone growth decreased by two-thirds from the first part of the study to the second, which is in agreement with the sigmoidal growth curve of meat animals in which bone matures first (Boggs and Merkel, 1993).

Using data from both the intermediate and final harvest groups, hip height was positively correlated with metacarpal length ($r = .53$, $P < .01$), lateral width ($r = .50$, $P < .01$), lateral depth ($r = .51$, $P < .01$), TCA ($r = .53$, $P < .01$), and MCA ($r = .23$, $P < .01$). Metacarpal length was negatively correlated with bone density ($r = -.28$, $P < .002$), positively correlated with lateral width ($r = .28$, $P < .002$) lateral depth ($r = .32$, $P < .001$), bone circumference ($r = .32$, $P < .001$), TCA ($r = .36$, $P < .001$), and bone area ($r = .38$, $P < .001$).

Carcass measurements. Moseley et al. (1992) observed a significant linear decrease in HCW with increasing amount of bST administration (0 to 300 µg bST/kg BW). Preston et al. (1995) found no affect of bST on HCW, but Rumsey et al. (1996) found an increase in HCW with bST treatment. Moseley et al. (1992) and Early et al. (1990a) found a decrease in DP with bST administration. The present study did not see an affect on HCW but did see a decrease in DP. The cause for the decrease in DP was a result of an increase in NCW at final harvest. Early et al. (1990b) attributed 75% of the increase in NCW to an increased weight of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT), but this was not evident in Rumsey et al. (1996) data and was not measured in the present study. Therefore most of the weight gained as a result of bST treatment would end up in the offal bin and not on the rail.

Early et al. (1990a) theorized that by administering bST to younger, light-weight cattle, the carcass component could be increased to a greater extent than the noncarcass components. The present study started with cattle that were 45 kg lighter and used a higher dose of bST throughout the study than Early et al. (1990a). Not only did the present study not see an increase in the carcass component as compared to NCW, but NCW was increased to a greater extent than that observed by Early et al. (1990a) which may be the result of harvesting Holstein steers 226 kg heavier than the Herefords used by Early et al. (1990a).

Ribeye area was only greater in C-bST steers as compared with bST-C steers, and there was not difference between control and bST-treated steers. Preston et al (1995) and Peters (1986) did not see an increase in REA with bST administration, but Moseley et al (1996) observed a 4 to 8% increase with bST

doses of 8.25 to 300 μg bST/kg BW.

As discussed, bST was a potent modifier of carcass fat. After 182 d of treatment, bST reduced KPH fat percent, marbling score, USDA quality grade, and the number of carcasses grading USDA choice. At the conclusion of the study, backfat was also reduced. Peters (1986) observed a 24% reduction in backfat with bST administration following 29 d of treatment. Moseley et al. (1992) saw a 9 to 62% reduction in backfat and a 17 to 95% reduction in the percent of carcasses grading USDA choice. The 95% reduction was in steers receiving 300 μg bST/kg BW which failed to reach market weight. At 100 μg bST/kg BW, 70% fewer carcasses graded USDA choice. Preston et al. (1995) documented a linear decrease in backfat (15%), KPH fat (28%), marbling score (6%), and percent USDA choice (58%) with daily treatments of 0, 25 and 51 μg bST/kg BW. However, Early et al. (1990a) did not see a difference in backfat or Canadian carcass grade in bST-treated cattle. As fat decreased, red meat yield increased in the present study as evidenced by a reduction in yield grade. This agrees with Preston et al. (1995) in which bST reduced yield grade scores by 12.5%.

In this experiment, long-term bST administration increased the weight of STMUS both in absolute and relative terms, but did not increase REA, as discussed. Early et al. (1990b) and Eisemann et al. (1989) did not see a significant effect of bST on the STMUS. Early et al. (1990b) demonstrated that bST increased vastus lateralis daily muscle growth 42%. Eisemann et al. (1989) observe an 11% increase in longissimus weight but not relative to empty BW. In regards to muscle groups (primal cuts of the carcass), Early et al. (1990b) observed an increase in the

flank and shank primals, and hypothesized that the flank increased to accommodate the larger GIT in bST animals. Additionally, Butler-Hogg and Johnsson (1982) observed greater muscle weight in ewe lambs treated with bST. Beermann et al. (1990) showed an increase in STMUS with porcine ST administration up to 120 µg pST/kg BW which was due to individual muscle fiber hypertrophy.

Noncarcass weight was increased with long-term bST administration. A portion of this increase occurred in the internal organs. In this study, the liver, spleen, and kidney were increased in absolute values and the spleen and kidney increased in relative value with bST administration. This agrees with Moseley et al. (1992), Early et al. (1990b) and Rumsey et al. (1996), who reported increased liver and kidney weights with bST treatment. Rumsey et al. (1996) observed an increase in spleen and heart weight, but Early et al. (1990b) did not. Early et al. (1990b), however, observed an increase in lung and trachea weight with bST administration.

Early et al. (1990c) observed a greater whole-body protein accretion with bST administration, but this was due to greater noncarcass protein accretion and not that of the carcass. In another study, protein accretion was increased 22% with bST administration in Angus-Hereford crossbred steers (Rumsey et al., 1996). The lower dietary CP in the present study may not have allowed the greatest nutrient repartitioning to take place and limited protein gain and total ADG as discussed.

Somatotropin decreased lipid accretion to a greater extent when lipid accumulation was the greatest (12.5% from d 0 to 199 and 43% from d 199 to harvest). Rumsey et al. (1996) demonstrated a 23.5% decrease in lipid accretion

after 56 d of bST administration in light-weight cattle (182 kg initial weight, and 266 kg average final weight.) with a 100 µg bST/kg BW dose. Even though bST does decrease lipid accretion, it does not prevent it entirely.

Liver IGF-I mRNA concentration. No differences were found in liver IGF-I mRNA at harvest. Insulin-like growth factor-I mRNA abundance has been shown to increase in the porcine liver (Grant et al. 1991; Coleman et al., 1994; Ramsay et al., 1995), adipose tissue (Coleman et al., 1994; Ramsay et al., 1995), and to a smaller extent in the vastus lateralis muscle (Ramsay et al., 1995) of pigs following pST treatment. Brameld et al. (1996) observed an increase in IGF-I mRNA in STMUS of pST-treated pigs, whereas Ramsay et al., (1995) found no response. Both Coleman et al. (1994) and Ramsay et al. (1995) observed no increase in IGF-I mRNA in the longissimus muscle of pST-treated pigs. Additionally, Johnson et al. (1998) demonstrated a 150% increase in liver IGF-I mRNA in wether lambs 24 days after implantation of a combined trenbolone acetate-estradiol implant with a concomitant increase in blood IGF-I concentrations. In the present study, serum IGF-I concentrations were similar to control steers 28 d post-administration of bST and would explain the lack of difference in mRNA abundance. The abundance of IGF-I mRNA decreases rapidly after reaching its peak stimulation by ST. Matthews et al. (1986) and Isgaard et al. (1989) demonstrated the rise to peak quantities and a return to pretreatment values of IGF-I mRNA abundance in the liver and gastrocnemius muscle, respectively, within 12 h after a single ST injection in mice.

Carcass Value. On an economic basis, the goal of using bST is to produce greater quantities of red meat without sacrificing the quality of the product which

would make it unacceptable to the consumer. Using an average grid pricing system (USDA, 1998) based on quality grade, yield grade and HCW; Table 2-13 demonstrates the premiums and discounts using average treatment values. All carcasses fell within the acceptable HCW range (250 to 431 kg, 550 to 950 lb). Although C-bST and bST-bST carcasses had lower yield grades and therefore greater cutability, the added value of the increased lean did not compensate for the reduced quality grade, and would be valued at \$41.64 less than C-C carcasses. Carcasses from bST-C steers are not only discounted for quality grade, but also are discounted for yield grade and, therefore, had \$50.26 lower carcass value than C-C carcasses.

Some of the loss in carcass value could be offset by the lowered DMI and reduced feed cost, but handling charges (every two weeks) or cost of the product would need to be accounted for as well. A leaner carcass that contains an acceptable quality is difficult to produce especially when marbling is the last fat to be deposited and its during this period that bST has its greatest negative influence on fat accretion. Before the use of bST is looked at seriously, the premium between yield grades 2 and 3 needs to be increased to be adequately rewarded for production of lean meat.

Implications

Administering bovine somatotropin to young, light-weight Holstein steers did increase skeletal growth and reduce carcass fat content, thereby producing a leaner product. Somatotropin increased weight of noncarcass components

Table 2-13. Effect of treatment on carcass premium, discounts, and value ^{a,b}

Criteria	Treatments			
	C-C	C-bST	bST-C	bST-bST
Carcass Value Adjustments, \$/kg				
Quality grade ^c	0	-.14	-.14	-.14
Yield grade ^d	-.002	.022	-.002	.022
Total	-.002	-.118	-.142	-.118
Carcass Value, \$				
Deviation from base ^e	-.72	-42.36	-50.98	-42.36

^aBased on the National carcass premiums and discounts for harvest steers and heifers (USDA Market News, June 29, 1998).

^bUSDA choice base.

^cAdjustments for quality grade: Select (\$-.14/kg).

^dAdjustments for yield grade: 2.5 - 3.0 (\$+ .022/kg), 3.0 - 3.5 (\$-.002/kg).

^eBased on total carcass value adjustments x 359 kg average carcass weight and represents the deviation from the value of a USDA choice carcass.

without increasing carcass weight. Steers receiving somatotropin during the entire study showed the greatest effects with the majority of lipid reduction occurring during the latter part of the study. Somatotropin did increase protein accretion and therefore red meat yield, but not to the extent that would compensate, economically, for the loss in carcass quality. Additionally, the use of bovine somatotropin would not be practical until a longer delivery mechanism is developed.

Chapter 3

LONG-TERM BOVINE SOMATOTROPIN ADMINISTRATION TO GROWING-FINISHING HOLSTEIN STEERS DECREASED LIPOGENESIS AND INCREASED LIPOLYSIS^{1,2}

Abstract

The objective of this study was to determine whether long-term bovine somatotropin (bST) administration to Holstein steers would alter measures of lipogenesis and lipolysis in growing-finishing Holstein steers. Twenty-eight Holstein steers (460 kg) were blocked by weight (2 replicates /block) and randomly assigned to initial harvest (8 steers), control (no bST, C; 10 steers) or bST (100 µg/kg BW, 10 steers) treatment. Treatments were administered daily via s.c. injection during the 115 d study. Steers were individually penned indoors (3.9 m²) with ad libitum access to water and a diet containing whole-shelled corn, soybean meal, and a pelleted supplement. Blood was collected via jugular venipuncture on d 0, 3, 17, 30, 52, and 87 and analyzed for plasma IGF-I, insulin, glucose, glycerol and NEFA. Three perirectal adipose tissue (AT) biopsies were collected from each steer, one during each of the periods 5 to 16 d prior to treatment, 40 to 49 d, and 103 to 112 d of the trial. Lipogenesis was measured in triplicate in vitro as tritium incorporation into fatty acids, fatty acid synthase activity, and NADP-isocitrate dehydrogenase activity. Lipolysis was measured in triplicate in vitro by glycerol release into the

¹ The author would like to acknowledge the contribution of bovine somatotropin to the study by Lilly Research Laboratories, Greenfield, IN.

² The author would like to thank Patty Weber, Sharon Debar, and Michelle Mater for their laboratory assistance and expertise.

medium with and without epinephrine stimulation. In vivo lipolytic potential was determined by dose response-epinephrine challenges administered intravenously beginning on d -24, 32 and 95, with a single epinephrine concentration (0, .1, .2, .4, .8, 1.2, and 1.6 µg/kg BW) administered each day for seven consecutive days. Plasma NEFA responses were measured over a 20 min period after the epinephrine challenge. Bovine ST chronically increased ($P < .05$) plasma glucose, glycerol, IGF-I, insulin, and NEFA concentrations. Lipogenesis, measured as tritium incorporation and fatty acid synthase activity in AT, was reduced ($P < .10$) after 40 d of treatment in the bST group. Basal glycerol release was increased ($P < .05$) after 103 d of bST treatment. Maximum response to the epinephrine challenge was increased in bST steers during challenges after 6 and 15 weeks of treatment. Based on this study, bST treatment decreased lipogenesis and increased lipolysis in AT of growing-finishing Holstein steers in positive energy balance.

Key Words: Steers, Somatotropin, Lipogenesis, Lipolysis

Introduction

The initial experiment conducted by this author (Chapter 2) demonstrated a decrease in carcass lipid, backfat, kidney-pelvic-heart (KPH) fat, marbling score, USDA quality grade, and calculated yield grade of bovine somatotropin (bST)-treated steers. Treatment with bST reduced daily lipid accretion 12% during the first 182 d of treatment, and 20 to 29% the last 172 d of the study as compared to controls. Fat accretion increased 37% in control steers as time on feed increased whereas fat accretion decreased 18% for steers receiving bST. Clearly, bST had

a significant effect on the lipid deposition of steers, especially during the period when fat accretion was accelerated.

The decrease in carcass lipid can be accomplished through decreased lipogenesis or increased lipolysis. Somatotropin treatment has been shown to reduce fatty acid synthesis (Vernon, 1982; Walton and Etherton, 1986; Sinnott-Smith and Woolliams, 1989), fatty acid synthase activity (FAS, Harris et al., 1993; Kramer et al., 1993), and fatty acid synthase mRNA protein (Harris et al., 1993). In more recent studies, ST has been shown to increase lipolysis through increased number of β -adrenergic receptors (Watt et al., 1990) and the reduced inhibitory effects of adenosine and prostaglandin E_1 and E_2 (Doris et al., 1996). While most studies have concentrated on the ruminant at maintenance or lactation, this study will evaluate the influence of bST on growing animals in positive energy balance. Specifically, the objective of this experiment was to determine the effects of long-term bST administration to Holstein steers on lipogenesis and lipolysis throughout the growing-finishing period.

Materials and Methods

Animal management. This project was approved by the Michigan State University All-University Committee on Animal Use and Care (AUF# 06/94-141-01) and conducted under an INAD (6673-C004 - Bovine somatotropin) issued to Michigan State University. Twenty-eight Holstein steers (460 kg) were individually identified; vaccinated against IBR, PI₃, and *Clostridial* organisms; and implanted with estradiol benzoate-progesterone (Implus, The Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, MI).

Steers were selected from a larger group of 40 steers to provide experimental units that were uniform in BW, frame size and body condition. The steers were blocked by weight and randomly assigned to 1 of 3 groups; initial harvest (8 steers); placebo-treated (control, 10 steers), or bST-treated (10 steers). The initial harvest group was used to determine initial carcass characteristics and composition. The remaining 20 steers were housed in an environmentally controlled room (12 h light: 12 h dark) in individual slotted-floor pens (2.0 m x 1.8 m, 3.6 m²) with ad libitum access to feed and water.

Steers were adapted to the environment and fed a whole-shelled corn and pellet diet for 10 d prior to initiation of the study (Figure 3-1). On a DM basis, the diet contained 86.3% dry, whole-shelled corn; 12.4% protein-mineral pellet (Table 3-1); and 1.3% soybean meal. The diet was formulated to contain 14% CP (13.4% actual CP) and met NRC (1984) requirements for minerals and vitamins. Steers were fed twice daily, 60% at 0800 and 40% at 1500. Sufficient feed was offered to allow 5% to remain. Orts were weighed daily. Steers were removed from their pens weekly, weighed, had blood collected, and turned into a common outdoor dirt exercise lot for two hours.

To assess in vivo lipolysis, epinephrine challenges were conducted on d -24 to -18, d 32 to 38, and d 95 to 101 (Figure 3-1). In vitro measures of lipogenesis and lipolysis were performed on adipose tissue (AT) from biopsies collected between d -16 to -5, d 40 to 49, and d 103 to 112 of the study. Details of the epinephrine challenge and AT biopsies are discussed later. One control steer was

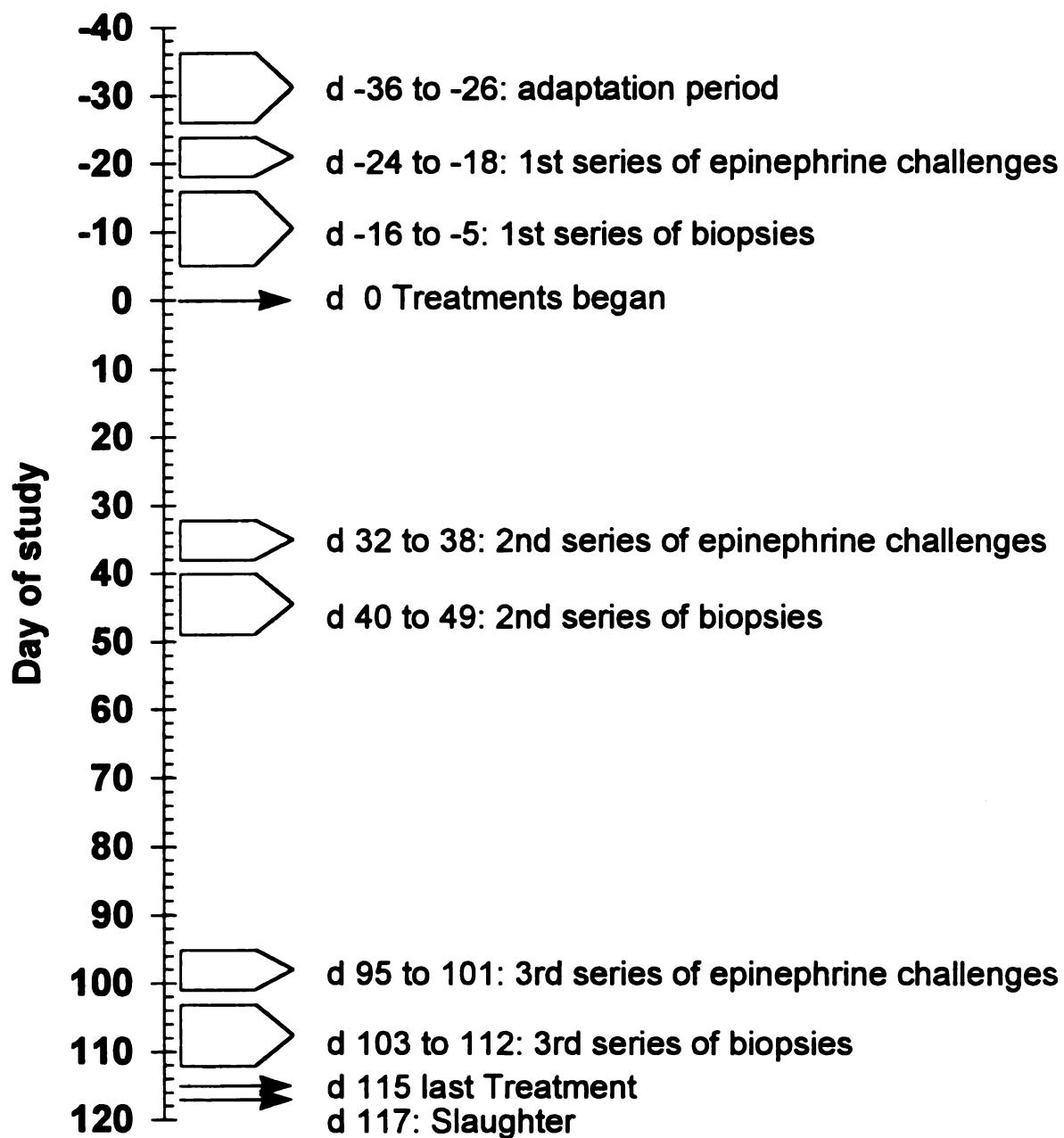


Figure 3-1 - Schedule of epinephrine challenges and adipose tissue biopsies.

Table 3-1. Guaranteed analysis and ingredient content of the pelleted supplement ^a

Nutrient	Guaranteed analysis
Crude protein, minimum ^b	50.0%
Crude fat, minimum	.4%
Calcium, minimum	5.0%
Calcium, maximum	6.0%
Phosphorus, minimum	1.0%
Salt (NaCl), minimum	2.0%
Salt (NaCl), maximum	2.5%
Potassium, minimum	2.0%
Vitamin A, minimum	22000 IU/kg
Active Drug Ingredient	Content
Monensin Sodium	220 mg/kg
Tylosin phosphate	66 mg/kg

^aIngredients: soybean meal, calcium carbonate, urea, flash dried blood meal, corn distillers dried grains with solubles, salt, vitamin A acetate, D-activated animal sterol (source of vitamin D₃), vitamin E supplement, calcium iodate, manganous oxide, ferrous sulfate, copper sulfate, cobalt carbonate, zinc oxide, sodium selenite.

^bDoes not included more than 18.5% equivalent CP from non-protein nitrogen.

removed from the study on d 17 due to lameness.

Treatments. A daily placebo or bST injection (100 µg/kg BW, Lilly Research Laboratories, Greenfield, IN) were administered subcutaneously in the mid-thoracic region just caudal to the shoulder between 0800 and 0900. The treatment was divided between two injection sites each day and alternated daily between the left and right side of the animal. Every two days, crystalline bST (Somidobove, Elanco Products Co., Indianapolis, IN, 92% potent, Lot # 014BM3) was dissolved in .01 M sodium phosphate buffer and adjusted to pH 7 at a concentration of 1 mg bST/ml. Control steers received .1 cc of .01 M sodium phosphate buffer /kg BW. Dosages of treatments were adjusted weekly based on BW and continued through d 115 (116 treatments). Treatment concentration remained constant and volume of treatment varied to deliver the required dose.

Bovine somatotropin absorption time course. Prior to the third series of epinephrine challenges (d 94), the rate at which bST was absorbed from a s.c. injection into the peripheral circulation was determined. The animals were fitted with an indwelling jugular catheter on the previous day. Blood samples were collected every 30 min beginning at 0630 and continued to 1800 for a total of 24 samples. Steers received treatments between 0730 and 0800 and were fed at 0930 and 1500. The blood was collected in a 10 cc syringe and dispensed into a 7 ml, sterile blood-collection tubes containing 10.5 mg EDTA and .014 mg potassium sorbate (Vacutainer Brand, Becton Dickinson and Co., Rutherford, NJ) to prevent coagulation. The filled tube was inverted several times and chilled in an ice water bath until centrifugation. Plasma was separated by centrifugation at 959 x g

(Beckman J2-21 refrigerated centrifuge, Beckman Instruments Inc. Palo Alto, CA) for 20 min at 4 °C and stored in 12 x 75 mm polypropylene tubes (Sarstedt, Newton, NC) at -20 °C until analyzed. Plasma bST concentration was determined with a double antibody radioimmunoassay (RIA, Gaynor et al., 1995).

Plasma metabolite and hormone analyses. Blood samples were collected on d 0, 3, 10, 17, 24, 30, 52, 59, 73, and 87 by jugular venipuncture into 7 ml, sterile blood-collection tubes containing 10.5 mg EDTA and .014 mg potassium sorbate (Vacutainer Brand, Becton Dickinson and Co., Rutherford, NJ); and processed and stored as described earlier.

Plasma insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) was measured by RIA (Sharma et al., 1994) after removal of insulin-like growth factor binding proteins by formic acid-ethanol extraction (Bruce et al., 1991; Sharma et al., 1994). Plasma nonesterified fatty acid (NEFA) concentrations were analyzed with an enzymatic kit (WAKO Chemicals, Dallas, TX) using a 96-well, micro-plate as described by Johnson and Peters (1993) and used the procedures of McCutcheon and Bauman (1986) to dilute reagents. Plasma glycerol concentrations were determined with an enzymatic kit (Procedure No. 337, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO) by placing 20 µl of sample into 1 ml of triglyceride (GPO-Trinder) blank reagent. Concentrations of plasma glucose were assayed by an enzymatic kit (Procedure 510, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO). Plasma insulin was analyzed using an ImmuChem™ Coated Tube ¹²⁵I RIA kit (ICN Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Costa Mesa, CA).

Animal performance. Animal performance was characterized by body weight (BW), average daily gain (ADG), daily dry matter intake (DMI) and feed efficiency.

Initial and final weights were determined from the average of weights taken on two consecutive days (d -1 and 0, and d 115 and 116). Feed intake was determined daily and averaged across the periods d 0 to 30 and d 31 to 115. Samples of all feed ingredients were collected daily, composited weekly, and analyzed for dry matter (DM, 48 h in a 55 °C oven) and crude protein (CP, total-Kjeldahl N, $CP = N \times 6.25$, Technicon auto-analyzer system, Bran + Luebbe Inc., Tarrytown, NY). Feed efficiency was calculated as grams of gain divided by kilograms of DMI over the same intervals as daily DMI.

Carcass characteristics, composition, and accretion rates. The initial harvest group and the 20 treated steers were harvested at a commercial packing plant. At the time of harvest, liver weight and hot carcass weight (HCW) were determined. After a 24-h, post-harvest chill; ribeye area (REA), 12th-rib backfat, KPH fat, marbling score, and USDA quality grade were determined. Non-carcass weight (NCW), dressing percent (DP) and yield grade (Boggs and Merkel, 1984) were calculated. Non-carcass weight was calculated as the difference between final weight and HCW.

The 9th through 13th ribs section was removed from the left side of each carcass for compositional determination and transported to the Michigan State University Meats Laboratory. The 9-10-11 rib portion was separated from the larger rib section (Hankins and Howe, 1946), weighed and the soft tissue was separated from bone. The bones and soft tissue from each rib were weighed. The soft tissue was ground three times (once coarsely, and twice finely) with mixing in between each grind to ensure uniformity. Approximately 500 g of sample was collected and

placed into a Whirlpak bag (NASCO, Fort Atkinson, WI) and stored at -30 °C. The frozen sample was homogenized with liquid N in an industrial Waring blender. The samples were analyzed for DM, CP and ether-extractable lipid (EEL).

Tissue sample DM was determined in duplicate by placing 2 g of homogenized tissue in a desiccated-labeled aluminum pan and dried for 48 h in a 55 °C oven. Tissue moisture was determined by difference. Crude protein was analyzed in duplicate for total-Kjeldahl N ($CP = N * 6.25$, AOAC, 1984) using a Technicon auto-analyzer system (Bran + Luebbe Inc., Tarrytown, NY). Ether-extractable lipid was determined in triplicate by placing 2 g of sample in a desiccated-weighed and numbered #1 filter paper circle (Whatman Inc., Fairfield, NJ). The filter paper was folded to prevent loss of sample, secured with paper clips, and dried for 48 h in a 55 °C oven. The dried samples were placed in a Soxhlet apparatus and extracted with petroleum ether for 24 h. Ether-extractable lipid was calculated as the amount of dry weight lost after ether extraction. Percent carcass bone, lipid, protein and moisture were calculated based on equations by Hankins and Howe (1946). Accretion rates of lipid and protein were determined from equations developed by Anderson et al. (1988).

Adipose tissue biopsy procedure. Adipose tissue biopsies were collected from steers within a 10 d period with 4 steers (1 block) biopsied every second day. Steers were moved from their pens prior to the morning feeding and treatment, and placed in individual stalls. The left or right perirectal area was clipped and scrubbed clean. Under the direction of a veterinarian, the animal was given epidural anesthesia (2% Lidocaine hydrochloride, - without epinephrine) to effect.

Using sterile technique and instruments, an incision was made over the sacral-siatic ligament. Using forceps and blunt scissors, 3 to 5 g of AT was excised. The excised AT was divided between Krebs-Ringer-bicarbonate buffer (KRBB, pH 7.4), or .25 M sucrose solution (pH 7.4) each maintained at 37 °C for transport to the laboratory.

The subcutaneous tissues of the biopsy site were sutured with #2 chromic gut and the skin was closed with #3 monofilament suture. Steers received an i.m. injection of penicillin G procaine (22,000 units/ kg BW, Anthony Products Co., Arcadia CA) in the neck and were monitored closely to prevent complications. One bST steer (#184) developed an infected biopsy site after the second biopsy. The site was flushed with a warm Betadine® solution for three days (twice a day), then with warm water, six days, until the wound closed. The wound healed and the steer finished the study.

In vitro lipogenesis. In vitro lipogenesis was assessed as the amount of ^3H incorporated into fatty acids (FA, Mulvaney, 1984). Triplicate samples (100 mg) from each biopsy sample were sliced with a microtome and placed in 25 ml Erlenmeyer flasks containing oxygenated- KRBB with 100 μCi $^3\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{ml}$ and incubated for 2 h at 37 °C. Following incubation, the tissue slices were rinsed three times with saline solution and placed in 50 ml culture tubes containing 10 ml of a KOH:ethanol solution (3:7 vol/vol; 30% KOH: 95% ethanol) for digestion and saponification overnight in a 60 °C water bath. Lipids were extracted from each sample with 5 ml of petroleum ether and vortexed for 1 min. The petroleum ether which contained the nonsaponifiable lipids was aspirated and discarded. This

extraction procedure was repeated to ensure complete separation of the lipid fraction. The remaining soaps were converted to FA with 1.5 ml of 12 N HCl. Fatty acids were extracted three times with the addition of 5 ml petroleum ether followed by 1 min of vortexing. After each extraction, the petroleum ether, top layer, was aspirated off and transferred to a scintillation vial. The ether was evaporated under a hood overnight and 10 ml of a non-aqueous scintillation fluid (ScintiVerse®, Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, PA) was added. Radioactivity was determined in a liquid-scintillation counter (efficiency for counting ^3H = 65.6%).

Based on equations of Mulvaney (1984), the assumption that pure water in the incubation media has a molarity of 55, and the specific radioactivity (DPM/mol) of the media; the nanomoles of ^3H converted to FA per minute per gram of tissue could be calculated from:

$$\text{FA} = \text{CPM} \times (1/E) \times (1/t) \times (1000/\text{wt}) \times (1/\text{SA})$$

where CPM = the counts/minute of the samples
 E = the efficiency of the liquid scintillation counter counting tritium
 t = time of incubation in minutes
 wt = weight of the AT slice in milligrams
 SA = specific activity of the media

In vitro lipolysis. Glycerol release into the media in the absence and presence of epinephrine was used as a measure of in vitro lipolysis. Six AT slices (100 mg) cut as previously described were placed into 25 ml Erlenmeyer flasks containing 3 ml of KRBB media (prepared as before with the addition of 30 mg/ml of essentially fatty acid free bovine serum albumin; A-6003, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). Three of the flasks contained 25 μM epinephrine-HCl (E-4642, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). The slices were incubated for 2 h in a

shaking water bath at 37 °C. After incubation, the KRBB was removed by aspiration and transferred into glass test tubes (12 x 75 mm) and chilled on ice until assayed in triplicate for glycerol with the glycerol enzymatic food analysis kit (No. 148270, Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN). The reagents were diluted 1:3 with Milli-Q water (Dickerson, 1990) and the change in NADH was read at 340 nm (Varian® Cary 2200 UV-VIS spectrophotometer, Sugarland, TX).

Enzyme activity. Five hundred milligrams of AT were homogenized (Polytron, Brinkmann Instruments, Westbury, NY) in 5 ml of .25 M sucrose solution (37 °C) in a 15 ml Corex tube for 10 s bursts and centrifuged at 20,000 x g (Sorvall RC-5, DuPont Instruments, Newtown, CT) at 4 °C for 20 min. The supernatant was removed and placed in 12 x 75 mm glass test tubes for enzyme activity measurements. Triplicate analyses were performed for each AT sample.

Fatty acid synthase (EC 2.3.1.85) activity (Muesing and Porter, 1975) was measured as the conversion of acetyl CoA and malonyl CoA to palmitate utilizing NADPH. The disappearance of NADPH over time was measured as the change in absorbance over time at 340 nm and 30 °C (Varian® Cary 3 UV-VIS spectrophotometer, Sugarland, TX).

NADP-isocitrate dehydrogenase (ICD, EC 1.1.1.42) activity (Plaut, 1962) was measured as the conversion of isocitrate to α -ketoglutarate producing NADPH. The appearance of NADPH over time was measured as the change in absorbance over time measured at 340 nm and 30 °C. Following both enzyme assays, the tissue supernatant was frozen until soluble protein content was determined by folin-phenol procedure (Lowry et al., 1951). Enzyme activity was expressed as units/mg

protein.

Epinephrine challenges. Steers were fitted with an indwelling jugular cannula on the day before initiation of each series of epinephrine challenges. Epinephrine challenges (0, .1, .2, .4, .8, 1.2, and 1.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}$) were administered over seven days, with one dose concentration administered per day (Sechen et al., 1990). Epinephrine HCl (1 mg/ml, The Butler Co., Columbus OH) was diluted with sterile saline (.15 M NaCl) to a concentration of 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$. Epinephrine challenges (2-5 ml) were injected via the jugular catheter immediately followed by 4 ml of sterile saline. Epinephrine challenges were administered to nine steers at 0930 and the other ten at 1030. The latter group was treated and fed an hour later on days challenges were administered. Blood samples were withdrawn from cannulas at -30, -15, -10, -5, 0, 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 45, and 120, 125, and 130 min post-epinephrine infusion (starting at 1000 and 1100 for each group of 10 steers, respectively) into a 10 cc syringe. Collected whole blood was dispensed into a 7 ml, sterile blood-collection tube containing 10.5 mg EDTA and .014 mg potassium sorbate (Vacutainer Brand, Becton Dickinson and Co., Rutherford, NJ) to prevent coagulation. The filled tube was inverted several times and chilled in an ice-water bath until centrifugation. Plasma was separated by centrifugation at $959 \times g$ (Beckman J2-21 refrigerated centrifuge, Beckman Instruments Inc., Palo Alto, CA) for 20 min at 4°C and stored in 12 x 75 mm polypropylene tubes (Sarstedt, Newton, NC) at -20°C until analyzed for NEFA, glycerol and glucose concentrations. Plasma NEFA concentrations were assayed as previously outlined on all samples. Plasma glycerol and glucose concentrations were analyzed on samples from the

third series of challenges using the 1.6 µg epinephrine/ kg BW dose.

Non-esterified fatty acid and glycerol responses to the epinephrine challenge were calculated as area under the response curve from 0 to 20 min post-challenge (SAS program provided in Figure B-1). Response areas were corrected for differences in base-line concentration (the average of samples collected -30, -15, -10, -5, 0, 120, 125, and 130 min relative to the challenge). The NEFA response area for each dose was used to construct a dose-response curve for each animal utilizing the non-linear regression procedure of SAS (1994). A segmental curve was fitted to each set of challenges comprised of a quadratic curve to a plateau (maximum response, R_{max} , Figure B-1). When developing curves, the response of the 0 µg/kg BW was set at 0. If a plateau was not reached, within the range of epinephrine dosages, the responses for the 1.2 and 1.6 µg/kg BW dose (6 curves) or the .8 to 1.6 µg/kg BW doses (4 curves) were averaged and the curve recalculated. The epinephrine dose which gave half of R_{max} , the ED_{50} , was calculated using the quadratic portion of the curve. Of the 19 steers completing the study, one steer did not have the first two series of epinephrine challenges completed due to problems with the catheter.

Statistical analysis. This study was designed as a completely randomized block. Animal performance was analyzed using the GLM procedure of SAS (1994) with treatment and block in the model as class variables. Least square means were calculated and separated with probability of difference function. Plasma hormones and metabolites were analyzed using the univariate repeated-measures analysis of SAS (1994) with treatment and block in the model as class variables and least

square means, treatment and day within treatment, separated by a procedure outlined by Gill (1987). Tritium incorporation, enzyme activity, and glycerol release were analyzed using the mixed procedure of SAS (Littell et al., 1996) with the spatial power law covariance structure to account for the unequally spaced repeated measures. The epinephrine challenge maximum response, $R_{\max}$, and ED_{50} were analyzed using the mixed procedure of SAS (Littell et al., 1996) with an autoregressive covariance structure assuming equally spaced repeated measures. Measures of lipogenesis and lipolysis utilized treatment and block in the model as class variables, whereas $R_{\max}$ and ED_{50} utilized treatment and replicate in the model as class variables.

Results

Bovine somatotropin time course and blood metabolites. Plasma bST concentrations began to increase ($P < .05$) above baseline within .5 h after the s.c. injection of bST and remained elevated 10 h when blood collection stopped (Figure 3-2). Somatotropin concentrations peaked 1.5 h after bST administration. Prior to treatment, bST concentrations were similar between treatments for at least 1.5 h.

Prior to the start of treatment, bST steers had 34% greater ($P < .05$) plasma IGF-I concentration than control steers (Figure 3-3). Three days following initial bST treatment and continuing throughout the entire study, bST steers had 112 to 157% greater plasma IGF-I concentration than control steers. Steers receiving bST averaged 88% greater ($P < .01$) plasma NEFA concentration and 45% greater ($P < .01$) plasma glycerol concentration from d 3 to 87 than control steers (Figure 3-4

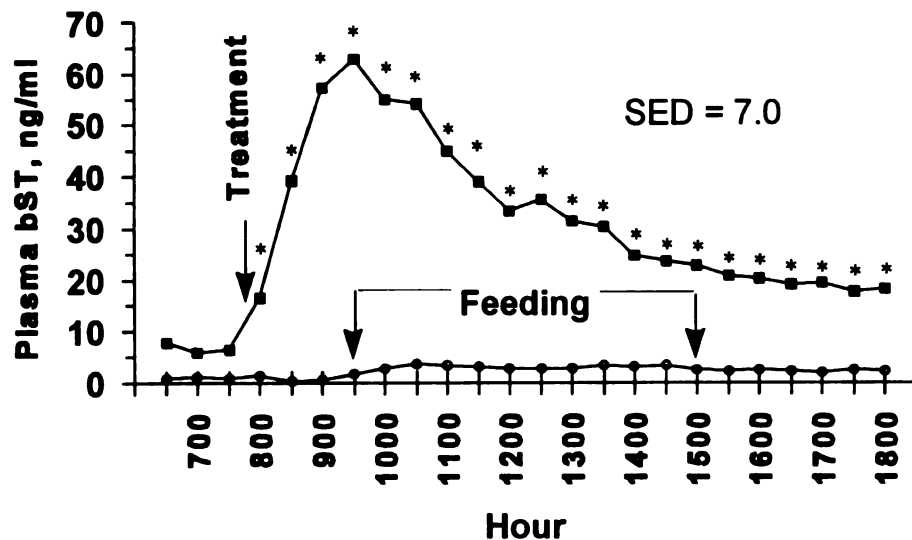


Figure 3-2 - Plasma bovine somatotropin concentrations over an 11.5-h period in Holstein steers treated with either a daily injection of sodium phosphate (○) or bovine somatotropin (■). *bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .05$).

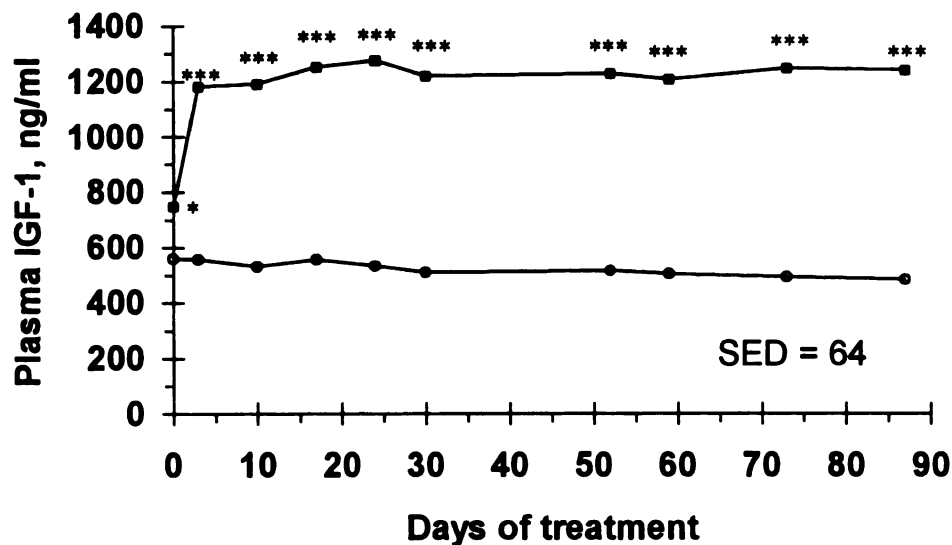


Figure 3-3 - Plasma IGF-I concentrations versus days of treatment in Holstein steers treated with either a daily injection of sodium phosphate (○) or bovine somatotropin (■). *bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .05$). ***bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .001$).

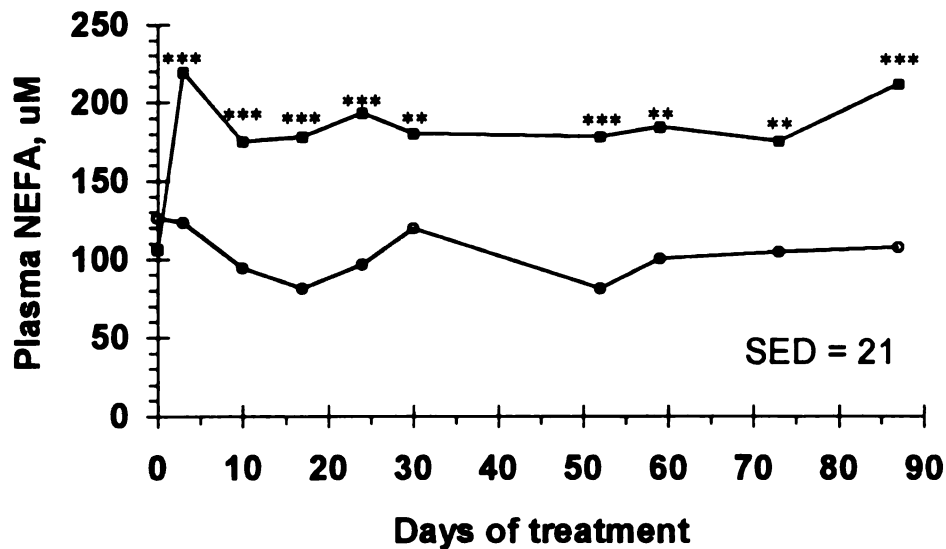


Figure 3-4 - Plasma NEFA concentrations versus days of treatment in Holstein steers treated with either a daily injection of sodium phosphate (○) or bovine somatotropin (■). **bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .01$). ***bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .001$).

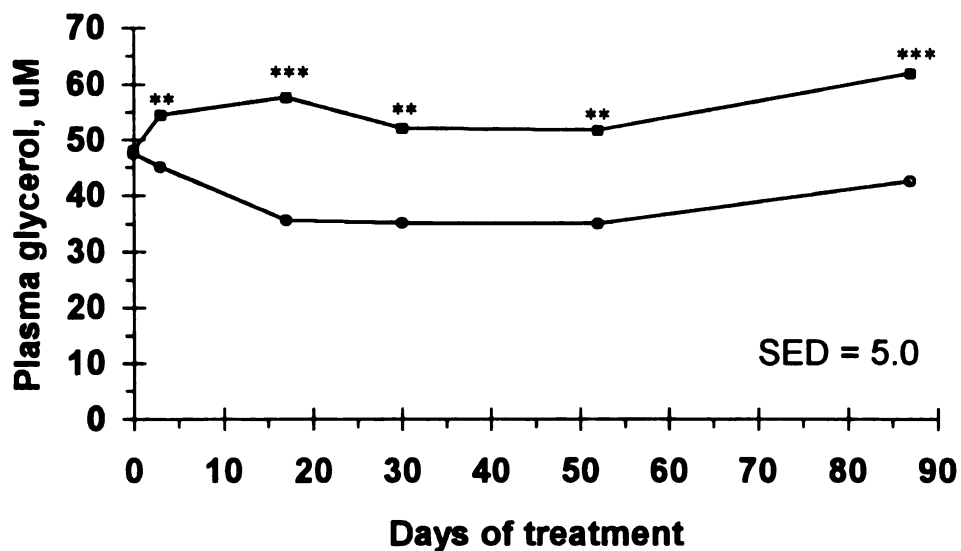


Figure 3-5 - Plasma glycerol concentrations versus days of treatment in Holstein steers treated with either a daily injection of sodium phosphate (○) or bovine somatotropin (■). **bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .01$). ***bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .001$).

and 3-5, respectively). On average, bST steers had 11% greater ($P < .05$) plasma glucose concentration from d 3 to 87 than control steers (Figure 3-6). From d 17 to 87, bST steers had 665% greater ($P < .05$) plasma insulin concentration than control steers (Figure 3-7).

Feedlot performance. Steers receiving bST tended to have 3% greater ($P < .10$) live weight than control steers after 30 d of treatment (Table 3-2). Any advantage gained in the first 30 d was not maintained throughout the entire study. The greater BW after 30 d of treatment was due to bST steers having 43% greater ($P < .05$) ADG during this period, but as with BW, no improvement in ADG was evident from d 31 to d 115.

Dry matter intake was similar for treatments during the first 30 d of the study, but during the remaining 85 d, DMI tended to be 9% lower ($P < .10$) in bST steers than controls. Over the entire study, treatments had similar daily DMI and protein intake. Feed efficiency of bST steers was 47% greater ($P < .01$) during the initial 30 d of the study and 19% greater ($P < .05$) over the entire study.

Carcass characteristics, composition and accretion. Steers had similar HCW, but steers receiving bST tended to have 6% greater ($P < .10$) NCW and 2% lower DP ($P < .10$) than control steers (Table 3-3). There was no difference between treatments in liver weight. Ribeye area, as expressed on a HCW basis was 9% larger ($P < .05$) in bST steers than control steers. Measures of carcass fatness were reduced with bST administration. Bovine somatotropin decreased backfat 28% ($P < .05$), KPH fat percentage 50% ($P < .001$), marbling score 21% ($P < .001$), and USDA quality grade 9% ($P < .001$). Administration of bST decreased

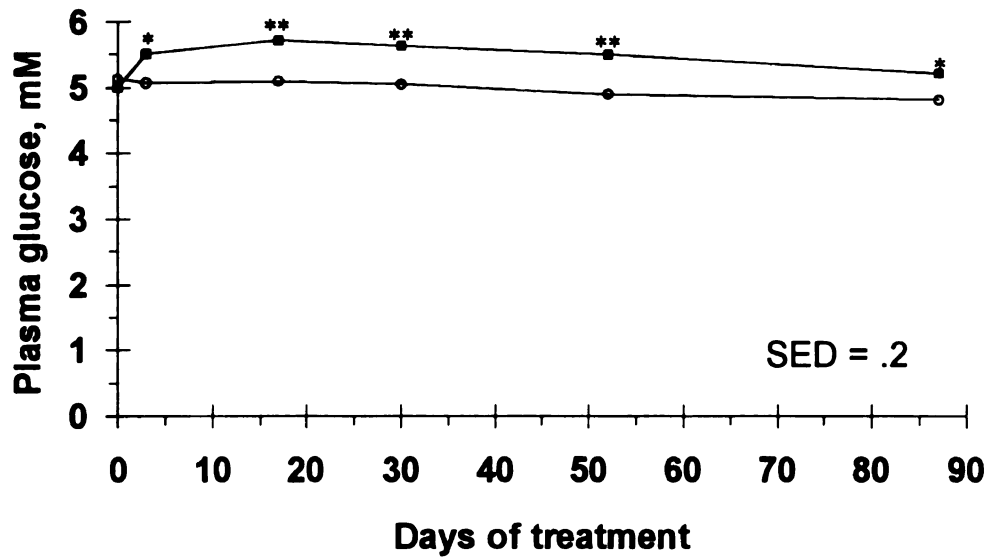


Figure 3-6 - Plasma glucose concentrations versus days of treatment in Holstein steers treated with either a daily injection of sodium phosphate (O) or bovine somatotropin (■). *bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .05$). **bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .01$).

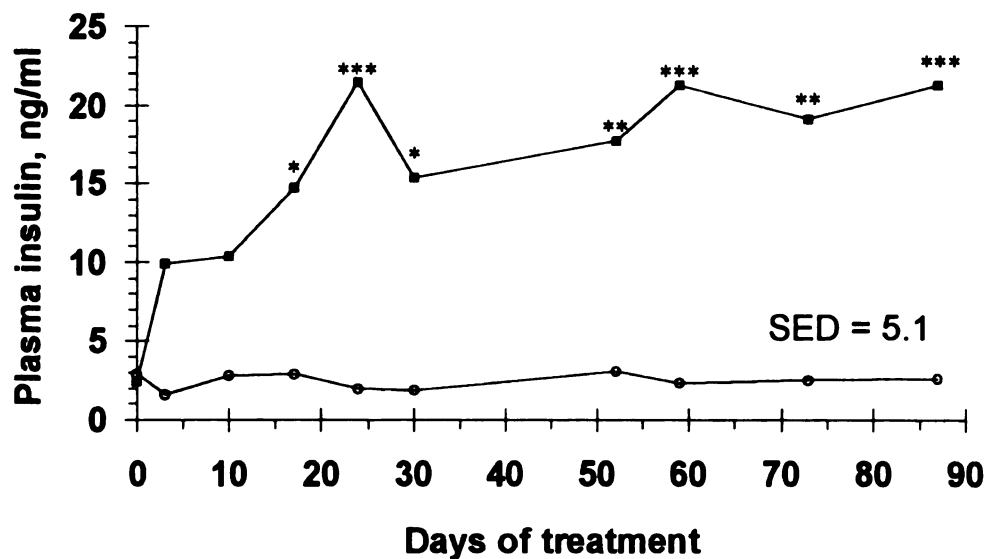


Figure 3-7 - Plasma insulin concentrations versus days of treatment in Holstein steers treated with either a daily injection of sodium phosphate (O) or bovine somatotropin (■). *bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .05$). **bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .01$). ***bST steers differ from control steers ($P < .001$).

Table 3-2. Effect of bovine somatotropin on feedlot performance ^a

Trait	Treatments				Probability	
	Control	SE	bST	SE	Model	Contrast ^b
No. of steers	9		10			
Body weight, kg						
Day 0	460	3.9	460	3.6	.91	.97
Day 30	502	6.6	519	6.2	.20	.08
Day 115	594	11.3	608	10.6	.38	.37
Average daily gain, kg						
Days 0 to 30	1.38	.17	1.97	.16	.15	.03
Days 31 to 115	1.09	.08	1.05	.07	.60	.74
Days 0 to 115	1.15	.08	1.28	.08	.35	.28
Dry matter intake, kg/d						
Days 0 to 30	9.81	.36	9.52	.34	.29	.57
Days 31 to 115	9.78	.34	8.88	.32	.19	.07
Days 0 to 115	9.79	.33	9.05	.31	.21	.12
Protein intake, g/d						
Days 0 to 115	1312	44	1214	41	.21	.12
Feed efficiency, g gain/kg DMI						
Days 0 to 30	140	15	206	14	.09	.007
Days 31 to 115	110	5	116	5	.35	.47
Days 0 to 115	118	5	140	5	.07	.01

^aLeast square means.

^bProbability of difference: Control versus bST.

Table 3-3. Effect of bovine somatotropin on carcass characteristics ^a

Characteristic	Treatments				Probability	
	Control	SE	bST	SE	Model	Contrast ^b
Hot carcass wt., kg	355	7.1	355	6.6	.45	.98
Noncarcass wt., kg	240	5.8	254	5.4	.36	.10
Dressing percent	59.7	.51	58.3	.48	.51	.07
Liver wt., g	8634	228	9029	213	.11	.22
% of BW	1.45	.03	1.48	.03	.32	.43
Ribeye area, cm ²	77.1	2.7	83.7	2.7	.66	.11
cm ² /kg HCW	.216	.006	.236	.006	.20	.03
Backfat, mm	6.1	.58	4.4	.54	.29	.04
KPH, %	2.2	.06	1.1	.06	.0001	.001
Marbling score ^c	560	12.3	445	11.5	.0003	.001
Quality grade ^d	18.1	.19	16.4	.18	.0008	.001
% Choice	78		0			
% Select	22		100			
Calculated yield grade	2.7	.14	2.0	.13	.03	.002

^aLeast square means.

^bProbability of difference for Control versus bST.

^c400 = slight, 500 = small.

^d19 = Choice⁺, 18 = Choice⁻, 17 = Select⁺, 16 = Select⁻.

($P < .01$) calculated yield grade 26% and therefore increased red meat yield.

Carcass composition was altered significantly with bST administration (Table 3-4). Steers administered bST had 11% greater ($P < .001$) bone, 9% greater ($P < .001$) protein, and 10% greater ($P < .001$) water composition of the carcass and 38% greater protein accretion than control steers. Lipid composition of the carcass was decreased 32% ($P < .001$) with 70% lower ($P < .001$) lipid accretion in bST steers than control steers. Efficiency of protein accretion was increased ($P < .001$) 50% with bST administration.

Lipogenesis. Measures of in vitro lipogenesis, tritium incorporation, and enzyme activity are presented in Table 3-5. Tritium incorporation into AT was decreased ($P < .05$) by 54 and 56% for control and bST steers, respectively, from pretreatment through 103 d of the study. Tritium incorporation was decreased 45% ($P < .05$) in AT from bST steers than control steers during the second biopsy period, 40 d of treatment, but treatments were similar during the last biopsy period. Similarly, FAS and ICD decreased ($P < .10$) throughout the study in AT from control and bST steers. Fatty acid synthase activity tended to be lower ($P < .10$) in AT of bST steers than controls during the second biopsy period. Isocitrate dehydrogenase activity was similar between treatments throughout the study, but activity in AT of bST steers decreased sooner than controls. The correlations between tritium incorporation and FAS and ICD activity were $r = .41$ ($P = .002$) and $r = .40$ ($P < .001$), respectively. The correlation between FAS and ICD was $r = .77$ ($P < .001$).

Table 3-4. Effect of bovine somatotropin on carcass composition and accretion rates ^a

Variable	Treatments				Probability	
	Control	SE	bST	SE	Model	Contrast ^b
Carcass composition, %						
Bone	15.0	.3	16.6	.2	.09	.001
Protein	13.2	.2	14.4	.2	.007	.001
Lipid	25.6	.7	17.3	.7	.0001	.001
Water	47.1	.5	52.0	.4	.0002	.001
Carcass accretion rates, g/d						
Protein	92	8	127	8	.09	.01
Lipid	355	29	106	27	.0009	.001
Efficiency of protein accretion						
Day 0 to 115 ^c	70	6	105	5	.02	.001

^aLeast square means.

^bProbability of difference for Control versus bST.

^cdaily g protein accretion/ kg daily dietary protein intake.

Table 3-5. Effect of bovine somatotropin on tritium incorporation into fatty acids, fatty acid synthase activity, and isocitrate dehydrogenase activity^a

Period	Control	bST
nmol ³ H converted to fatty acid•min ⁻¹ •100 mg ^{-1b}		
d -16 to -5	3.44 ^x	3.15 ^x
d 40 to 49	2.50 ^{xy}	1.37 ^{y*}
d 103 to 112	1.59 ^y	1.39 ^y
Fatty acid synthase activity, units•mg protein ^{-1c}		
d -16 to -5	10.96 ^j	13.29 ^x
d 40 to 49	6.83 ^k	3.12 ^{yt}
d 103 to 112	7.62 ^{jk}	4.57 ^y
NADP-Isocitrate dehydrogenase activity, units•mg protein ^{-1d}		
d -16 to -5	281.6 ^x	284.5 ^x
d 40 to 49	210.5 ^{xy}	153.8 ^y
d 103 to 112	160.9 ^y	135.8 ^y

^aLeast square means.

^bSED = .47.

^cSED = 2.25.

^dSED = 41.1.

^{j,k}Means within columns and response variable with unlike superscripts differ ($P < .10$).

^{x,y}Means within columns and response variable with unlike superscripts differ ($P < .05$).

[†]Differs from Control within period ($P < .10$).

^{*}Differs from Control within period ($P < .05$).

Lipolysis. Basal-glycerol release (Table 3-6) was increased ($P < .05$) 42% in AT from bST steers after 103 d of treatment as compared to AT from control steers. Epinephrine-stimulated glycerol release was similar between treatments at all biopsy periods. Nonesterified fatty acid response to an epinephrine challenge was used as an in vivo measure of lipolysis. Response curves for NEFA are presented in Figure 3-8 with descriptive statistics in Table 3-7. The maximum NEFA response ($R_{\max}$) to an epinephrine challenge was 84 and 40% greater ($P < .01$) in bST steers during the 6th and 15th week of treatments as compared to control steers. Within bST steers, the $R_{\max}$ ($P < .05$) was 76 and 65% greater than pretreatment values during the 6th and 15th week of treatment, respectively. The ED_{50} dose was higher ($P < .05$) in bST steers prior to the start of the study, but during treatment, the ED_{50} dose was similar between treatments at both series of challenges. The plasma glycerol response to a 1.6 μg epinephrine/kg BW response (Figure 3-9) was similar between treatments. The correlation between basal glycerol release and $R_{\max}$ was $r = .32$ ($P = .02$). There was not a significant correlation between basal glycerol release in vitro nor $R_{\max}$ with the area under the glycerol response curve.

Discussion

Bovine somatotropin time course and blood metabolites. Plasma ST concentrations were similar between controls and bST treatment for 1.5 h prior to each daily treatment. Peak plasma ST concentrations occurred within 2 h after the s.c. injection. This is a similar pattern to Eisemann et al. (1986a), Enright et al.

Table 3-6. Effect of somatotropin treatment on basal and epinephrine-stimulated glycerol release ^a

Period	Control	bST
———— Basal, nmol glycerol released• 2h ⁻¹ •100 mg tissue ^{-1b} ————		
d -16 to -5	73.5	93.6
d 40 to 49	95.4	106.5
d 103 to 112	83.4	118.5 *
———— Stimulated, nmol glycerol released• 2h ⁻¹ •100 mg tissue ^{-1c} ————		
d -16 to -5	261.4	284.1
d 40 to 49	261.1	274.9
d 103 to 112	265.2	282.2

^aLeast square means.

^bSED = 16.5.

^cSED = 29.6.

*Differs from Control within period ($P < .05$).

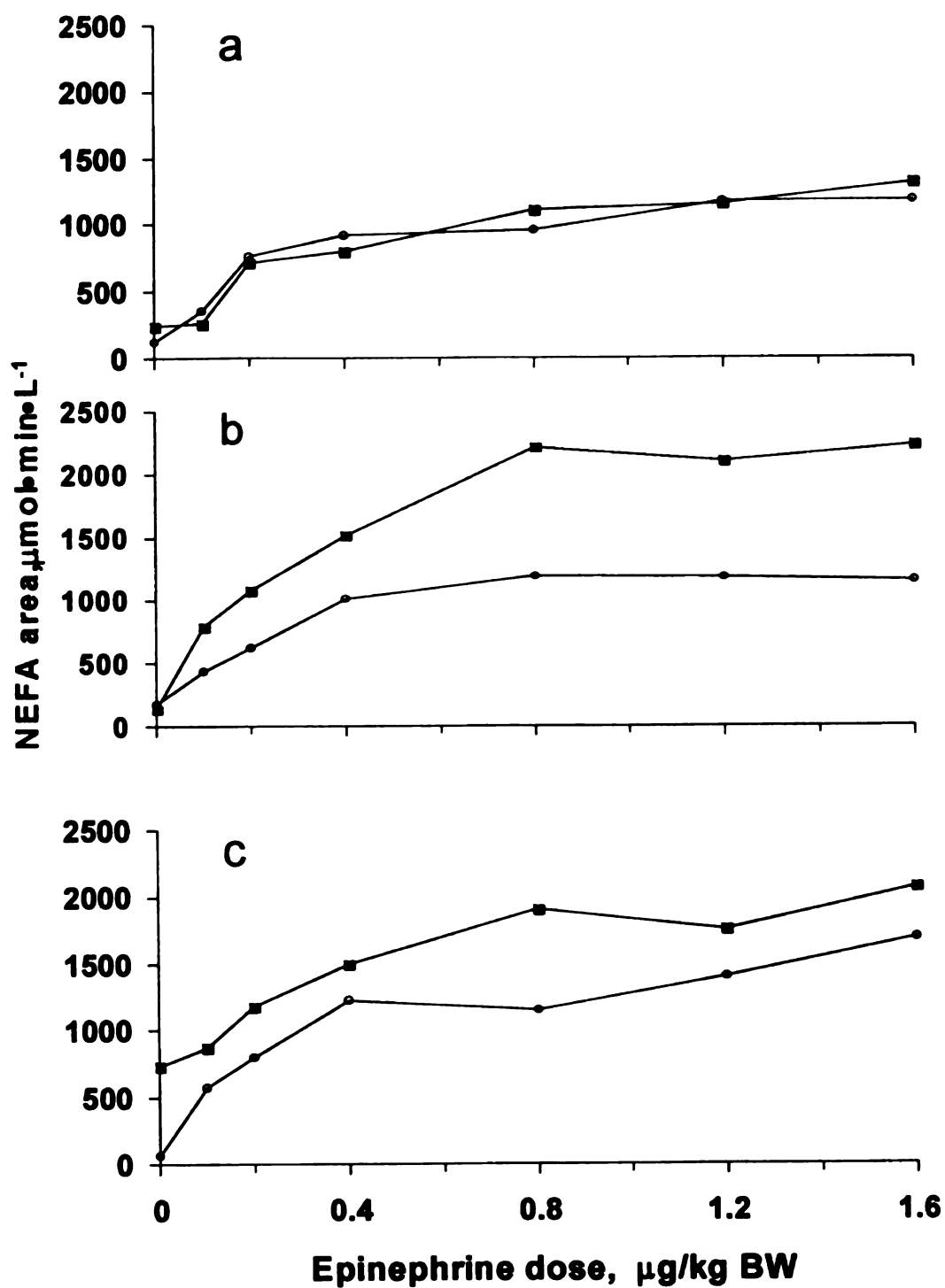


Figure 3-8 - Response in plasma concentrations of NEFA to varying doses of epinephrine during 3 weeks prior to treatment (panel a) and after 6 (panel b) and 15 weeks (panel c) of control (○) or bST (■) treatment. Analyses of individual animal curves are in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7. Estimates of $R_{\max}$ and ED_{50} of nonesterified fatty acids area epinephrine dose-response curves ^a

Week	Control	bST
$R_{\max}$, $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{min}\cdot\text{L}^{-1b}$		
-3	1094	1246 ^x
6	1192	2198 ^{y,***}
15	1465	2056 ^{y,**}
ED_{50} , $\mu\text{g epinephrine}\cdot\text{kg BW}^{-1c}$		
-3	.16	.27 [*]
6	.19	.24
15	.19	.22

^aLeast square means.

^bSED = 206.

^cSED = .05.

^{x,y,z}Means within columns and response variable with unlike superscripts differ ($P < .05$).

^{*}Differs from Control within week ($P < .05$).

^{**}Differs from Control within week ($P < .01$).

^{***}Differs from Control within week ($P < .001$).

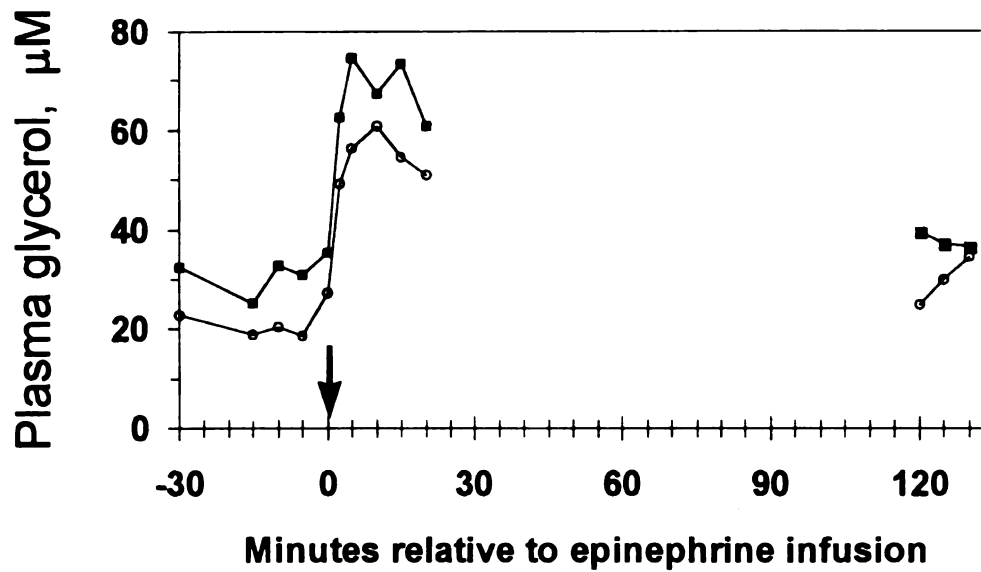


Figure 3-9 - Response in plasma glycerol concentrations to a 1.6 µg/kg BW epinephrine infusion (arrow) during the 15th week of treatment with either control (○) or bST (■). Area under the response curve (0 to 20 min. after infusion) was calculated using data points -30 to 0 and 120 to 130 min. relative to infusion as the base line. Control area under the curve = 604 ± 100 µM•min and bST area under the curve = 648 ± 94 µM•min.

(1990) and Boisclair et al. (1994) with 29.2 IU bST/d, 40 µg bST/kg BW and 120 µg bST/kg BW, respectively. Enright et al. (1990) and Boisclair et al. (1994) observed a peak in plasma ST concentrations 1 h after administration with a gradual decline to baseline by 12 h. In the present study, elevated plasma ST concentrations persisted for 11.5 h after injection.

Similar to the first study (Chapter 2), and consistent with previous research (Moseley et al., 1992; Roeder et al., 1994; Preston et al., 1995; and Enright et al., 1990) bST administration increased plasma IGF-I concentrations. In growing lambs, plasma IGF-I concentration increased after one week of treatment and increased three-fold after ten weeks of ST administration (Pell et al., 1990).

Both plasma NEFA and glycerol concentrations increased dramatically in the present study. This is in agreement with Eisemann et al. (1986) who observed a chronic elevation in plasma NEFA in growing beef heifers, but Enright et al. (1990) and Peters (1986) observed no plasma NEFA increase in growing steers, and Pell et al. (1990) demonstrated no effect in growing lambs treated with ST. Dunshea et al. (1992a) demonstrated an increase in plasma NEFA and glycerol of barrows within 7 and 10 to 12 h, respectively, of the first porcine ST (pST) injection and the response increased on the second and seventh day of treatment. In agreement with the present study, Doris et al. (1996) observed a 31% increase in plasma glycerol concentration growing sheep treated with ST for 7 d.

It is suggested by Boisclair et al. (1997) that the increase in plasma NEFA concentration with bST treatment of animals in positive energy balance is a result of mild disturbances or stress during blood collection. This is suggested because

bST causes an increase in β -adrenergic receptor (β AR) number in rat adipocyte membranes (Watt et al., 1990) and therefore respond to catecholamines to a greater extent than non-treated animals. Houseknecht et al. (1995) determined that bST increased the maximum binding of a β AR agonist to the β AR without a change in the binding affinity. Boisclair et al. (1997) cautions that proper protocol is required to prevent inadvertent responses which may suggest lipolytic activity. It is true that the animals in the current study were disturbed during blood collection. They were removed from their pens, taken outside, worked through a typical beef cattle-handling facility and placed into a squeeze chute for jugular venipuncture.

Eisemann et al. (1986) demonstrated both an increase in irreversible loss and oxidation of NEFA with bST treatment in heifers. The data further suggested that NEFA are used as an energy source and perhaps this spares oxidation of other metabolites (e.g. amino acids) during bST treatment. It could also be theorized that the adipocytes are stimulated continuously due to the increased adrenergic receptors causing elevated plasma NEFA concentrations. Without measures of stress (e.g. cortisol) one can not determine if the animal experienced a mild disturbance. Plasma cortisol was not different in the study by Peters (1986), but NEFA concentrations were not elevated either.

Plasma NEFA and glycerol concentrations increase 743 and 46%, respectively, in steers under a prolonged fast (Rule et al., 1985). This is significantly greater than the increase in plasma NEFA observed in the present study. These changes were in response to decreased plasma glucose, insulin, and ST concentrations and were used for homeostatic control of plasma glucose,

utilizing glycerol for gluconeogenesis (Rule et al., 1985). In the present study where plasma glucose concentrations were elevated, glycerol would not be needed for gluconeogenesis, but may be elevated due to increased lipolysis. This is in agreement with Sechen et al. (1990), where a 372% increase in plasma NEFA and 119% increased plasma glycerol concentration in bST-treated lactating dairy cattle were observed. Additionally, Peters et al. (1986) observed a 63% increase in basal plasma NEFA with feed restriction.

Plasma glucose was chronically increased from d 3 and thereafter in bST-treated steers. This increase in plasma glucose is supported by Boisclair et al. (1994) in bST-treated growing cattle and Pell et al. (1990) in ST-treated lambs where increases of 5 and 11% were observed, respectively. Dunshea et al. (1992a) observed an increase in plasma glucose and insulin within 2 and 4 h, respectively, after an initial injection of pST to barrows. Early et al. (1990a) and Enright et al. (1990) in steers, and Sechen et al. (1990) in lactating dairy cattle, did not observe an increase in plasma glucose with ST administration. Pell et al. (1990) stated, that the increase in plasma glucose could be due to an increased rate of gluconeogenesis, or a decrease in peripheral glucose utilization. Boisclair et al. (1994) demonstrated a decrease in hindlimb glucose uptake in growing steers administered bST. Additionally, Hart et al. (1984) demonstrated that bST had diabetogenic activity and decreased the insulin depression in plasma glucose during an insulin tolerance test and suggested that bST decreased glucose uptake by body tissues. Glucose uptake was decreased in pigs treated with pST (Dunshea et al., 1992c).

There is evidence that ST decreases insulin sensitivity. Hart et al. (1984) observed a reduction in the insulin-induced decrease of plasma glucose during an insulin tolerance test and Roupas et al. (1991) suggested that insulin is uncoupled from its second messengers in the presence of ST. If insulin sensitivity is reduced, that would explain the increase in plasma insulin observed in this study. Somatotropin induced increase in plasma insulin has been observed by Wallace and Bassett (1966), Johnsson et al. (1985), Eisemann et al. (1986), Pell et al. (1990) and Boisclair et al. (1994) in ruminants and by Hansen et al. (1997a) in pigs. Pell et al. (1990) suggests they have unpublished data which demonstrates an increase in gluconeogenic potential by hepatocytes isolated from ST-treated lambs and therefore, glucose production may be increased, but would require an adequate supply of gluconeogenic precursors, glycerol being one. Plasma glycerol concentrations were increased in the present study and Doris et al. (1996) in growing animals and may be the result of triacylglycerol breakdown as suggested by Pell et al. (1990). Wallace and Bassett (1966) believed that the increase in nitrogen retention with ST administration is dependent on the associated increase in plasma insulin. The increase in plasma insulin would drive more nutrients (AA, glucose) into cells and stimulate anabolism.

Feedlot performance. Just as in the previous study, bST increased ADG and BW early during treatment, but the increase was not maintained throughout the entire study. Early et al. (1990a) reported an increase in ADG during the first 8 d of a 112-d study, but Rumsey et al. (1996) and Preston et al. (1995) demonstrated increased ADG throughout their 56 and 84 to 119-d studies, respectively. In the

current study, the dietary CP concentration was increased to 13.4% as compared to the 11.5% in the previous study (Chapter 2). There was not a sustained increase in ADG of bST steers with the increased dietary CP. Daily gains exhibited by both treatments in this study are similar to the previous study (Chapter 2), although adequate undegraded intake protein (518 g/d and 482 g/d for the control and bST-steers, respectively) was available to achieve ADG of 2.02 and 1.73 kg, respectively (NRC, 1996). Based on the NRC (1996) diet evaluator, energy would limit ADG to 1.68 and 1.5 kg for the control and bST-steers, respectively.

Dry matter intake was reduced in bST-treated steers. This is in agreement with Dalke et al. (1992), Moseley et al. (1992) and Preston et al. (1995) who reported a decrease in DMI of steers with increasing levels of bST administration. Early et al. (1990a) observed no effect of bST on intake and Rumsey et al. (1996) demonstrated an increase in DMI with bST treatment. The decrease in DMI suggests that as an animal mobilizes lipids and energy due to bST, these nutrients are directed away from lipogenesis, the animal compensates for the extra circulating nutrients by reducing its intake (McBride and Moseley, 1991). The effect may be dependent on BW and lipid content of the animal. In light-weight cattle which have less body-fat reserves, such as those used by Rumsey et al. (1996), the increased growth observed may stimulate intakes to supply the increased energy needs. Animals that have been on feed for some time (Preston et al., 1995; Moseley et al., 1992) have added body-fat reserves and the action of bST to enhance lipolysis increases circulating blood nutrients thereby decreasing DMI.

Although, ADG did not increase significantly and DMI decreased marginally,

feed efficiency increased. This is supported Early et al. (1990a), Moseley et al. (1992), Preston et al. (1995), and Rumsey et al. (1996) who all observed increased feed efficiency with bST administration.

Carcass measurements. In the present study, HCW was not influenced by bST treatment. Hot carcass weight has been shown to decrease linearly with increasing bST doses from 0 to 300 μg bST/kg BW (Moseley et al., 1992), although Rumsey et al. (1996) observed a 5.5% increase in HCW with bST administration.

The increase in NCW and the decrease in DP observed in the present study is consistent with previous research. The increase in NCW is supported by Early et al. (1990a) and the decrease in DP by Early et al. (1990a) and Moseley et al. (1992), but Preston et al. (1995) did not observe an effect of bST on DP. Early et al., (1990a) estimated that the increase in NCW was primarily due to an increase in the GIT, but this was not observed in the study by Rumsey et al. (1996).

Ribeye area when expressed on a HCW basis did increase in the present study and was similar to the response observed in the previous experiment (Table 2-8) in steers receiving bST during the latter part of the study as compared to control steers. This increase in REA is supported by Moseley et al. (1992) which observed a 4 to 8.7% linear and quadratic increase in REA with increasing bST doses (8.25, 16.5, 33, and 66 μg bST/kg BW), and a 7.2 and 6.6% increase in REA at doses of 100 and 300 μg bST/kg BW. An increase in REA with bST administration was not observed by Peters (1986) or Preston et al. (1995). The increase in REA is consistent with the increased protein composition and accretion of bST-treated steers. Rumsey et al. (1996) demonstrated a 22% increase in

carcass protein accretion with bST administration in young steers and Early et al. (1990c) determined whole-body protein accretion was increased with bST administration by not of the carcass. Eisemann et al., (1989) demonstrated increased protein synthesis of the biceps femoris, longissimus dorsi, gastrocnemius and triceps brachii muscles. The increase in efficiency of protein accretion estimated in the present study is in agreement with Eisemann et al. (1986) who demonstrated a marked improvement in the efficiency of protein deposition (a decrease in the grams of protein synthesized / grams of protein deposited), and a 5.7% increase in whole-body protein synthesis. Additionally, these results would be consistent with the findings that ST reduces blood urea nitrogen suggesting reduced amino acid degradation and increased nitrogen retention and protein deposition (Wallace and Bassett, 1966; Eisemann et al., 1986b, and Sinnott-Smith et al., 1989)

All measures of carcass lipid content (backfat, KPH, marbling score, USDA quality grade, lipid composition and accretion rates) were decreased with bST administration. Peters (1986) observed a 24% reduction in backfat with bST administration following 29 d of treatment. Moseley et al. (1992) reported a 9 to 62% reduction in backfat and a 17 to 95% reduction in the percent of carcasses grading USDA Choice. The 95% reduction was in steers receiving 300 µg bST/kg BW, growth rate was reduced and these steers did not reach market weight. At 100 µg bST/kg BW, 70% fewer carcasses graded USDA Choice (Moseley et al., 1992). Preston et al. (1995) documented a linear decrease in backfat (15%), KPH fat (28%), marbling score (6%), and percent grading USDA choice (58%) with

increased bST dosage. Early et al. (1990a) did not see a difference in backfat or Canadian carcass grade. As fat decreased, the percentage of lean tissue increased in the present study as shown by reduced yield grade. This agrees with Preston et al. (1995) in which bST reduced yield grade by 12.5%.

In the present study, carcass lipid composition and accretion were decreased to a greater extent in bST-treated steers than in steers receiving bST only during the latter part of the previous experiment (Chapter 2, 18 vs. 32%, and 39 vs. 70% reductions, respectively). The average bST dose was different between the two studies and may explain these differences. In the current study, 100 µg bST/kg BW was administered, but in the previous study a set quantity per 14 d was given and averaged 89 µg bST / kg BW for steers only receiving bST during the latter part of the study. This finding would be consistent with bST dose-response studies (Dalke et al., 1992 and Moseley et al., 1992). Total carcass lipid was decreased in steers treated with bST (Peters, 1986) and Rumsey et al. (1996) demonstrated a 23.5% decrease in lipid accretion after 56 d of bST administration. Early et al. (1990b) did show a statistically-significant reduction in carcass fat or lipid accretion with bST treatment, although, numerically this values decreased 11.5% and 11%, respectively.

Lipogenesis. All three measures of lipogenesis demonstrated a decrease over the period of the study. Pothoven et al. (1975) observed a 62% decrease in in vitro lipogenesis as crossbred steers increased in BW from 363 to 505 kg. The decrease in lipogenesis as BW increases is associated with an increase in adipocyte size and fewer cells per unit weight of tissue (Hood and Allen, 1973).

In the present study, after 40 d of treatment, both tritium incorporation into FA and FAS activity were reduced in bST-treated steers as compared to control steers. Somatotropin has been found to decrease fatty acid synthesis in AT treated in vitro with ST (Vernon, 1982; Sinnott-Smith and Woolliams, 1989). Walton and Etherton (1986) demonstrated that ST can antagonize insulin's stimulation of lipogenesis in cultured porcine AT. Kramer et al. (1993) observed a 35% decrease in fatty acid synthesis, as measured by tritium incorporation into FA, and a 56% decrease in malic enzyme activity in pigs treated with pST for 24 d. Additionally, Harris et al. (1993) reported a correlation between FAS and lipogenesis was $r = .45$, which is similar to the correlation between FAS activity and measures of lipogenesis in the present study. Harris et al. (1993) observed an 86% reduction in glucose incorporated in FA after barrows were treated 11 d and reduced FAS and ICD activities of 67 and 31%, respectively. Because AT enters a net degradative state after biopsy, in vitro measurements of lipogenesis may be underestimates (Kramer et al., 1993). Dunshea et al. (1992c) utilized an in vivo method to determine glucose utilization rates for lipogenesis and the concurrent effects of pST. Rates of glucose incorporated into lipids was reduced 76%. Specifically, glucose incorporated into triglyceride-FA was reduced 78% as compared to glucose incorporated into triglyceride-glycerol which was reduced 66%.

Vernon et al. (1991a) determined that ST decreased the activation of acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) when AT from wethers was treated with ST in vitro. Magri et al. (1990) demonstrated a decrease in the lipogenic enzyme activities of FAS, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase, and

malic enzyme in AT of barrows treated for seven days with pST. Additionally, Magri et al. (1990) determined that glucose transport into adipocytes was reduced 62% with pST administration, but insulin binding to the adipocyte nor the insulin receptor's tyrosine kinase activity was affected. Donkin et al. (1996) found GLUT 4 mRNA abundance, the major insulin regulated glucose transporter in adipocytes, was not decreased with pST administration, but Kilgour et al. (1995) determined that a decreased in plasma ST concentration in the rat caused the GLUT 4 protein to translocate from the intracellular pool to the plasma membrane.

Roupas et al. (1991) discovered that ST interferes with the signal transmission of a G protein between the insulin receptor and phosphoinositol-phospholipase C, thereby, even though insulin binding is not inhibited (Magri et al., 1990) its signal is being interrupted. Borland et al. (1994) determined that a short-lived protein may also be needed for ST to inhibit lipogenesis in sheep AT. This was determined after actinomycin D, a protein synthesis inhibitor, blocked ST depression of lipogenesis in vitro. Ornithine carboxylase activity was shown to increase during ST treatment and coincided with the decrease in lipogenesis (Borland et al., 1994). Additionally, a polyamine may be needed for maximal ST expression (Borland et al., 1994). In addition to decreasing enzyme activation and interfering with signal transduction, Harris et al. (1993) and Donkin et al. (1996) have shown that ST can alter enzyme synthesis. Harris et al. (1993) demonstrated a 74% decrease in FAS mRNA with pST treatment for 11 d and Donkin et al. (1996) determined that FAS mRNA decreased in a linear fashion in porcine adipocytes with increased dosages of pST.

In the present study, ICD was numerically lower (16 to 26%) in AT of bST-treated steers as compared to control. In support of these findings, similar ICD activity was observed in lactating ewes (Vernon et al., 1991a) and lactating cows (Lanna et al., 1995). In a similar fashion, Ingle et al. (1973) observed a decreased in vitro lipogenesis, as measured by acetate incorporation into FA, and a significant reduction in acetyl CoA synthase (ACS) and ACC with fasting; but did not show a significant decrease in ICD (although, numerically activity decreased 15 to 30%). Additionally, Ingle et al. (1972) observed a tendency in ruminant AT for the dehydrogenase to have greater activity when rates of FA synthesis were greater.

Lipolysis. Basal-glycerol release was increased in AT from bST steers after 103 d of treatment. Stimulated-glycerol release was not affected by treatment or time on feed. This agrees with Jones and Marchello (1983) who demonstrated that basal and epinephrine-stimulated lipolysis did not change with the length of time on feed from 166 to 214 d. Pothoven et al. (1975) found no correlation between basal and stimulated lipolysis which appears to be the same as in the present study. Rule et al. (1992) observed a 134% increase in basal glycerol release per mg protein with increased BW of Holstein steers, from 277 to 528 kg. Greater lipolytic rates with changes in BW were observed in AT from perirenal (309%), omental (200%), and intermuscular (111%) depots than inner or outer backfat (Rule et al., 1992) without a change in stimulated lipolysis. Pothoven et al. (1975) observed an increase in basal-glycerol release as crossbred steers increased in weight from 363 to 505 kg, but a decrease in epinephrine-stimulated lipolysis. An increase in basal-glycerol release without an increase in epinephrine-stimulated lipolysis would

suggest a change in enzyme activity without a change in enzyme quantity (Vernon, 1980). Egan et al. (1992) demonstrated that the lipolytic stimulation of adipocytes caused the translocation of hormone-sensitive lipase (HSL) from the cytosol to the lipid droplet resulting in an increase in lipolysis.

Hart et al. (1984) found similar lipolytic activity of AT incubated with rbST as measured by glycerol release. Doris et al. (1996) found basal-glycerol release in AT was increased 59% in vitro in sheep given ST for seven days. The AT from ST-treated sheep also responded to a greater extent to the β -agonist, isoproterenol, than AT from control sheep. Additionally, AT from ST-treated sheep responded less to the anti-lipolytic agent, N⁶-phenylisoproyladenosine, an adenosine analog, than control AT (Doris et al., 1996). Like in the present study, Doris et al. (1996) did not find an increase in glycerol response to a catecholamine with ST administration. Vernon (1982), Hart et al. (1984), and Walton and Etherton (1986) did not observe an increase in glycerol release when sheep and swine AT, respectively, were treated in vitro with ST. Additionally, Kramer et al. (1993) and Sinnott-Smith and Woolliams (1989) observed similar glycerol release in AT from pigs and sheep treated with ST in vivo.

Dunshea et al. (1992a) suggested that the increase in lipolytic activity may in part be related to decreased insulin sensitivity, which would decrease the inhibition of lipolysis. Increased lipolytic activity may also be the result of a heightened sensitivity or responsiveness to lipolytic stimuli as suggested by Boisclair et al. (1997). Through calculations, grams of triglyceride mobilized per day, Dunshea et al. (1992b) determined a 50% increase in lipid mobilization with

pST (56 to 109 g of triglyceride mobilized per day). Although when compared to the reduction in lipid accretion (> 200 g/d), the increase in lipolysis would constitute approximately 25% of the reduction in daily lipid synthesis, the balance being reduced lipogenesis.

Measures of in vivo lipolytic activity were increased in bST steers after 40 d of treatment as seen by the increased response to the epinephrine challenge. This is in agreement with Peters (1986) who observed an increase in plasma NEFA response area to a single epinephrine challenge with ST administration. Although, Peters (1986) saw a greater response with feed restriction than with ST treatment. Likewise, Sechen et al. (1990), found that lactating cows receiving bST had greater response in circulating levels of NEFA at all doses of epinephrine. In the current study, plasma glycerol did not increase in response to the highest dose of epinephrine. In contrast, Sechen et al., (1990) observed an increased maximum response in plasma glycerol from epinephrine challenges. Adipose tissue has very low glycerol kinase activity, so alterations in glycerol response relates to lipolysis, whereas, NEFA alterations reflect mobilization (i.e. the difference between lipolysis and NEFA re-esterification, Sechen et al., 1990). The ED₅₀ for the NEFA response in the present study and in Sechen et al., (1990) was not altered by bST. Sechen et al. (1990) suggests that the absence of any changes in ED₅₀ make it unlikely that the elevated glycerol response was due to changes in epinephrine clearance rate or the number of epinephrine receptors, and further suggest that a change in a post-receptor mechanism enhanced lipolysis. Lanna et al. (1995) did not observe an increase in basal-glycerol release in vitro, but an increase in HSL activity of AT

was observed with bST administration to lactating cows (Lanna et al., 1995 and Liesman et al., 1995).

Roupas et al. (1991) suggested that if ST inhibits a G inhibitory protein (G_i), then the G stimulatory protein axis may allow greater activation and subsequent stimulation of lipolysis. Doris et al. (1994) demonstrated in rats that ST alters the amount of G_{i2} proteins in rat AT, which inhibit the cAMP-signaling systems which inhibit HSL. Less repression of HSL will allow greater stimulation of the enzymes involved in lipolysis. Although in a follow-up study in sheep, Doris et al. (1996) did not find altered quantities of the G_i protein. Based on work by Doris et al. (1996) it can be hypothesized that ST alters the cAMP-based signaling systems of AT by several mechanisms. The first, by increasing the maximum rate of β -adrenergic-stimulated lipolysis, due to an increase in the number of β AR. Secondly, decrease the response of AT to lipolytic agents such as adenosine and prostaglandin E_1 , and lastly, decreasing the production of the anti-lipolytic agent prostaglandin E_2 by the adipocyte. These factors would explain why Hansen et al. (1997b) observed an additive effect in the reduction of carcass lipid content when both pST and the β -agonist, salbutamol, were administered together.

Implications

Bovine somatotropin is a potent modifier of growth in cattle that alters the composition of beef. It is clear that somatotropin increases carcass protein accretion, and efficiency, while drastically reducing carcass lipid accretion and content. The majority of the reduction in lipid accretion is a result of depressed lipogenesis through decreased glucose utilization and decreased activity and

quantity of acetyl CoA carboxylase and fatty acid synthase. In conjunction, lipolysis is enhanced through suppression of antilipolytic factors such as adenosine, insulin, and prostaglandins. Although, the mechanism in which somatotropin stimulates lipolysis in growing animals is less clear.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results from the previous discussed studies, the following conclusions can be drawn. Both studies showed somatotropin (ST) decreased dry matter intake (DMI) later in the feeding program and improved feed efficiency. Both affects would be beneficial to the economic feasibility of using ST. Although, due to the decrease in DMI, increased nutrient density may be necessary to obtain the full growth potential of ST. The increase in dietary CP content from 11.5% in Chapter 2 to 13.5% in Chapter 3 did not increase daily gains of either the control or ST-treated steers. Estimates of undegradable intake protein supplied, would have allowed gains to be higher than observed. Houseknecht et al. (1992) suggest that due to limitations in amino acids supplied from microbial and ruminal escape protein in young-growing cattle, amino acid supply may limit nitrogen retention response to ST.

Before ST becomes commercially available, a better delivery system with a longer payout period needs to be developed to reduce the frequent injections used in this study. The author understands that a subdermal pump is in development that would allow longer treatment periods and the pump could be removed at harvest.

Contrary to the assumptions by Early et al. (1990a), giving ST to light-weight steers, for a longer period, did not increase the carcass components in relation to the noncarcass component of the animal. Noncarcass weight (NCW) was greater in ST-treated steers as compared to control steers in both studies, although, steers receiving ST only during the first part of the feeding program (bST-C, Chapter 2)

had similar NCW as control steers at harvest.

Red meat yield was improved in both studies with the administration of ST. Somatotropin increased ribeye area, carcass protein composition, protein accretion and improved yield grade. As expected, ST reduced measures of carcass lipid content (backfat, kidney-pelvic-heart fat, marbling score, carcass lipid composition, and lipid accretion). Unfortunately, on an economic basis, the reduction in carcass value due to the decreased USDA quality grade was greater than the premiums associated with increasing red meat yield and decreasing yield grade.

At the start of this research there was a drive to decrease the fat content of beef to compete with the healthy image of poultry. Additionally, there has been a drive to increase the economic efficiency of bringing beef to the table. As mentioned in the Introduction, it costs about \$2 billion to remove the fat from beef carcasses that producers spent \$2.4 billion to put on (H.D. Ritchie, personal communication). The reduction in external fat would be a clear example where ST would be beneficial to the beef industry.

The resurgence of steak houses in the U.S. has poised another problem. Although the need to reduce external fat is apparent, consumers still demand a quality steak which requires a carcass to grade USDA choice or higher. Therefore, a genetic or a pharmacological method needs to be developed to minimize external fat but maintain marbling in the muscle. It does not appear that ST is the answer for this production segment. Somatotropin would be useful to produce cattle that, overall, have a reduced amount of carcass fat with increased red meat yield.

Consistent with previous research, the decrease in lipid accretion was

primarily due to a decrease in lipogenesis with some added benefit from increased lipolysis. As discussed previously, ST administration decreases the activation state of lipogenic enzymes (Vernon et al., 1990a), decreases enzyme activity (Chapter 3), and reduces enzyme quantity (Harris et al., 1993; Donkin et al., 1996) contributing to the decrease in lipid accretion. Adipose tissue samples collected from the author's study are being used by another colleague to look at changes in lipogenic enzyme mRNA abundance.

In the author's study, there was a problem with limited adipose tissue during the third biopsy. Using the initial-harvest steers to get a baseline value would have been possible and would have eliminated one biopsy per animal. Consequently, the first and third biopsy would not have been taken from the same location. Although, using the initial-harvest steers to establish the base line would have eliminated the opportunity for each animal to serve as its own control

The present study did observe an increase in lipolysis with ST administration as measured by in vitro glycerol release and in vivo with a series of epinephrine challenges. Consistent with the understanding of the control of hormone-sensitive lipase (HSL), the quantity of the enzyme did not change as evidenced by the lack of response in the values for epinephrine-stimulated glycerol release. Therefore, the change in lipolysis would be due to change in HSL activity. A phosphorylation site on HSL has been identified for the β -adrenergic agonist, isoproterenol, and showed the associated increase in lipolysis (Anthonsen et al., 1998). No such site has yet to be demonstrated for ST, and would be an area for future research. Also, Egan et al. (1992) demonstrated that lipolytic stimulation of adipocytes caused HSL to

translocate from the cytosol to the lipid droplet increasing lipolysis. This has not been shown, to date, with ST. Further research must be aware of the problems associated with excitability of the animals and the possible rise in plasma NEFA and glycerol due to excitability as compared with the effects of ST. In the present study, the author may have been overly ambitious to conduct the epinephrine challenges on ten steers at one time. By reducing the number of animals, the human participants would not need to be as hurried in the collection and possibly reduce the potential excitability of the steers, and improve the results.

Regarding both lipogenesis and lipolysis, changes in the number of cells per gram of adipose tissue over time and with ST administration should have been documented. This would have allowed the in vitro measures of lipid metabolism to be expressed on a per cell and a per gram of tissue basis.

As with any new technology, its acceptance by the consumer is required. Researchers and producers must be aware of effects the new technology has on tenderness, palatability and shelf-life of the resulting product. For example, the introduction of the callipyge gene in sheep, although it adds significant quantities of red meat to the carcass, the carcass is less tender and is unacceptable to the consumer. Somatotropin can fit into a beef production system that produces lean red meat from decreased lipogenesis and increased lipolysis, but further evaluation of the end product must be completed.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:

**Raw data and procedures from Chapter 2
(Experiment BC9002)**

Table A-1a. Initial harvest carcass characteristics for Experiment BC9002

Steer No.	Harvest wt., kg	Hide wt., kg	Liver wt., g	Spleen wt., g	Heart wt., g	Kidney wt., g		Semitendinosus muscle wt., g	REA ₂ cm ²	Back fat, mm	Hot carcass wt., kg	
						Left	Right				Right side	Left side
6	216	14.9	3865	477	895	484	476	890	25.8	1.2	55.2	57.5
7	202	14.1	3750	420	102	340	342	793	36.8	1.2	55.8	57.7
67	191	13.2	3829	362	987	392	346	703	28.4	1.2	51.1	54.1
74	157	10.7	3044	349	809	323	309	581	25.8	1.2	41.0	43.4
92	225	15.5	3925	577	1063	406	394	904	28.4	1.2	60.9	64.1
150	193	13.2	3707	453	966	331	294	809	27.1	1.2	52.5	54.1
164	189	13.2	3420	441	976	314	327	805	25.8	1.2	49.4	53.0
202	184	14.1	3611	418	880	352	366	777	25.9	1.2	53.5	51.8

Table A-1b. Initial harvest carcass composition for Experiment BC9002

Steer No.	Right side			Soft tissue				Carcass			
	Total bone, kg	Total soft tissue, kg	% of Side	Water, %	Protein, %	Ether extractable lipid, %		Bone, %	Water, %	Protein, %	Ether extractable lipid, %
6	11.4	41.7	75.5	71.2	17.9	20.1		20.6	53.8	13.5	15.2
7	11.5	42.4	76.0	71.2	19.2	19.2		20.6	54.1	14.6	14.6
67	8.2	39.3	76.8	70.2	17.4	23.7		16.1	53.9	13.3	18.2
74	9.5	30.4	74.0	73.2	17.5	17.7		23.1	54.1	12.9	13.1
92	12.1	46.7	76.7	70.7	16.5	21.5		19.9	54.2	12.7	16.5
150	11.1	39.8	75.8	69.3	17.1	24.0		21.1	52.5	13.0	18.2
164	12.3	37.5	75.8	72.4	17.5	18.0		24.9	54.9	13.3	13.6
202	23.6	80.9	68.8	72.3	17.5	20.7		20.1	49.7	12.1	14.2

Table A-2. Record of removal of steers from Experiment BC9002 and disposal

Steer no.	Date removed	Reason	Disposal	Date
1	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
2	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
4	7/21/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	3/16/92
5	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
6	4/23/91	Initial Kill	Killed	4/23/91
7	4/30/91	Initial kill	Killed	4/30/91
8	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
9	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
10	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
11	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
12	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
13	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
14	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
16	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
17	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
18	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
19	8/31/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	11/11/91
20	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
21	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
25	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
27	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
29	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
31	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
32	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
34	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
37	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
38	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
39	11/9/91	Injected before harvest	Killed	3/16/92
40	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
42	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
43	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
44	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
45	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
46	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
47	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
49	5/25/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	11/11/91
50	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
54	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
55	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
56	10/26/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	4/13/92
57	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
58	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92

Table A-2. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Date removed	Reason	Disposal	Date
59	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
60	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
62	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
63	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
65	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
67	4/23/91	Initial kill	Killed	4/23/91
70	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
72	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
73	4/17/92	Below 50% ADG	Killed	4/27/92
74	4/23/91	Initial kill	Killed	4/23/91
75	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
76	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
77	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
78	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
79	10/21/91	Died	Necropsy/Incinerated	
80	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
83	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
84	10/21/91	Died	Necropsy/Incinerated	
85	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
86	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
87	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
88	10/26/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	3/16/92
89	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
90	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
91	3/29/92	Below 50% ADG	Killed	5/11/92
92	4/30/91	Initial kill	Killed	4/30/91
94	12/21/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	4/13/92
95	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
97	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
98	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
99	10/15/91	Respiratory problems	Killed	3/16/92
100	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
101	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
102	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
103	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
104	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
105	8/31/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	11/11/91
106	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
107	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
108	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
109	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
110	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91

Table A-2. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Date removed	Reason	Disposal	Date
111	10/14/91	Respiratory problems	Killed	4/13/92
112	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
114	6/22/91	Below 50% ADG	Died	7/1/91
115	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
116	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
117	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
118	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
119	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
120	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
121	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
122	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
123	2/17/92	Below 50% ADG	Killed	3/16/92
124	11/23/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	3/16/92
127	8/31/91	One testicle/Not castrated	Killed	11/11/91
128	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
129	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
130	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
133	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
135	8/31/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	11/11/91
136	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
137	7/5/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	11/11/91
139	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
140	8/3/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	11/11/91
141	11/9/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	3/16/92
142	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
143	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
144	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
147	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
148	4/26/91	Poor health	Killed	11/11/91
150	4/23/91	Initial Kill	Killed	4/23/91
151	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
153	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
155	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
157	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
157	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
158	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
159	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
161	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
163	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
164	4/30/91	Initial kill	Killed	4/30/91
165	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
166	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92

Table A-2. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Date removed	Reason	Disposal	Date
170	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
171	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
172	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
173	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
180	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
183	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
184	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
187	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
192	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
194	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
195	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
196	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
197	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
198	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
199	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
201	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
202	4/30/91	Initial kill	Killed	4/30/91
203	5/25/91	Below 50% ADG	Died	6/4/91
205	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
206	5/25/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	11/11/91
208	6/22/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	3/16/92
210	5/25/91	Below 50% ADG	Died	7/8/91
211	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
212	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
213	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
215	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
216	3/4/92	Severe Inflammation of R. foot	Killed	5/11/92
217	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
218	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
221	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
222	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
225	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
227	11/11/91	Intermediate Harvest	Killed	11/11/91
228	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92
231	11/9/91	Below 50% ADG	Killed	4/13/92
232	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
234	5/11/92	Harvest #4	Killed	5/11/92
236	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
237	1/18/92	Below 50% ADG	Killed	4/27/92
238	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92
239	4/27/92	Harvest #3	Killed	4/27/92
241	3/16/92	Harvest #1	Killed	3/16/92

Table A-2. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Date removed	Reason	Disposal	Date
243	4/13/92	Harvest #2	Killed	4/13/92

Table A-3. Steer weight for Experiment BC9002

Steer no.	Pen	Block	Treatment	2/23/91 Receiving wt., lb	3/22/91 wt., lb	4/19/91 Pre-trial wt., lb	4/25/91 On trial #1 wt., lb	4/27/91 On trial #2 wt., lb	Average Initial wt., lb	05/10/91 Day 14 wt., lb	05/24/91 Day 28 wt., lb	06/07/91 Day 42 wt., lb	06/21/91 Day 56 wt., lb	07/05/91 Day 70 wt., lb
1	13	4	1 C-C	260	370	450	465	475	470	505	580	620	655	705
2	1	3	1 C-C	235	335	415	440	445	443	460	525	555	610	640
4	2	3	4 bST-bST	310	350	420	430	410	420	440	475	510	540	545
5	13	4	1 C-C	290	390	430	460	465	463	520	555	605	670	705
8	8	2	3 C-bST	250	330	370	385	390	388	430	470	520	580	615
9	9	1	4 bST-bST	240	305	325	345	340	343	345	390	430	470	505
10	16	4	4 bST-bST	265	365	435	475	465	470	510	565	600	660	690
11	6	2	1 C-C	235	325	385	390	395	393	440	485	485	560	595
12	10	1	1 C-C	230	245	290	300	300	300	330	375	405	450	490
13	14	4	2 bST-C	275	365	465	500	485	493	580	605	660	760	810
14	7	2	2 bST-C	255	320	375	385	395	390	410	465	495	545	585
16	6	2	1 C-C	220	305	355	380	375	378	420	475	510	565	615
17	2	3	4 bST-bST	240	330	405	430	430	430	460	520	580	600	665
18	7	2	2 bST-C	260	310	390	405	416	411	435	505	545	595	645
19	12	1	3 C-bST	220	275	310	325	330	328	350	400	425	470	500
20	14	4	2 bST-C	280	375	455	470	475	473	515	570	610	680	710
21	14	4	2 bST-C	275	375	430	455	455	455	525	560	615	660	690
25	10	1	1 C-C	235	305	325	355	345	350	390	450	475	535	580
27	11	1	2 bST-C	220	305	325	345	350	348	370	430	480	550	590
29	6	2	1 C-C	225	320	355	380	380	380	405	440	505	555	595
31	7	2	2 bST-C	270	365	405	410	420	415	470	535	595	630	695
32	11	1	2 bST-C	225	300	370	310	385	348	400	460	500	550	600
34	3	3	3 C-bST	245	330	400	415	420	418	440	465	510	560	600
37	5	2	4 bST-bST	310	345	370	390	395	393	425	470	505	585	605

Table A-3. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Pen	Block	Treatment	2/23/91 Receiving wt., lb	3/22/91 wt., lb	4/19/91 Pre-trial wt., lb	4/25/91 On trial #1 wt., lb	4/27/91 On trial #2 wt., lb	Average Initial wt., lb	05/10/91 Day 14 wt., lb	05/24/91 Day 28 wt., lb	06/07/91 Day 42 wt., lb	06/21/91 Day 56 wt., lb	07/05/91 Day 70 wt., lb
38	3	3	3 C-bST	255	325	410	425	420	423	455	500	495	525	565
39	15	4	3 C-bST	260	355	430	465	470	468	505	525	585	645	675
40	5	2	4 bST-bST	260	305	350	375	380	378	405	455	495	575	625
42	13	4	1 C-C	265	355	445	460	465	463	505	545	600	650	685
43	6	2	1 C-C	245	300	375	400	400	400	410	445	480	540	585
44	4	3	2 bST-C	250	335	415	440	420	430	465	500	565	610	665
45	1	3	1 C-C	290	350	430	445	450	448	495	545	605	650	705
46	14	4	2 bST-C	270	340	430	450	445	448	495	530	600	620	700
47	5	2	4 bST-bST	280	290	380	400	400	400	445	485	540	590	635
49	6	2	1 C-C	260	320	360	385	390	388	390	340			
50	15	4	3 C-bST	280	345	440	465	465	465	505	550	605	680	725
54	14	4	2 bST-C	286	370	435	455	450	453	520	540	615	680	730
55	11	1	2 bST-C	220	255	295	315	315	315	365	415	465	520	560
56	4	3	2 bST-C	245	330	420	440	430	435	490	525	610	660	715
57	7	2	2 bST-C	225	285	365	385	400	393	410	480	530	570	625
58	7	2	2 bST-C	245	315	325	385	390	388	385	460	515	565	620
59	12	1	3 C-bST	215	280	310	340	340	340	385	435	460	520	565
60	5	2	4 bST-bST	265	330	370	375	390	383	405	450	475	540	595
62	1	3	1 C-C	255	340	395	420	420	420	460	490	550	595	630
63	12	1	3 C-bST	220	265	345	355	350	353	405	460	495	560	595
65	3	3	3 C-bST	235	330	385	410	405	408	405	475	520	575	620
70	1	3	1 C-C	250	335	410	430	425	428	470	505	570	630	650
72	10	1	1 C-C	210	260	320	350	345	348	375	455	490	560	605
73	10	1	1 C-C	225	290	330	355	355	355	375	420	455	505	540
75	5	2	4 bST-bST	235	305	375	400	395	398	435	470	505	575	630
76	8	2	3 C-bST	240	315	355	380	370	375	400	440	490	550	585

Table A-3. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Pen	Block	Treatment	2/23/91 Receiving wt., lb	3/22/91 wt., lb	4/19/91 Pre-trial wt., lb	4/25/91 On trial #1 wt., lb	4/27/91 On trial #2 wt., lb	Average Initial wt., lb	05/10/91 Day 14 wt., lb	05/24/91 Day 28 wt., lb	06/07/91 Day 42 wt., lb	06/21/91 Day 56 wt., lb	07/05/91 Day 70 wt., lb
77	16	4	4 bST-bST	265	360	435	450	460	455	495	540	600	660	695
78	12	1	3 C-bST	235	300	355	370	365	368	415	455	485	550	575
79	11	1	2 bST-C	240	280	310	325	320	323	345	400	430	485	510
80	16	4	4 bST-bST	270	370	400	450	445	448	475	515	575	635	690
83	16	4	4 bST-bST	275	390	460	475	470	473	535	580	630	690	695
84	5	2	4 bST-bST	260	345	370	385	395	390	415	465	475	540	585
85	1	3	1 C-C	250	345	420	445	440	443	475	520	550	615	645
86	10	1	1 C-C	245	300	335	355	365	360	375	420	465	515	565
87	2	3	4 bST-bST	240	330	415	440	430	435	475	555	590	655	725
88	11	1	2 bST-C	255	265	285	295	300	298	325	330	385	445	490
89	9	1	4 bST-bST	240	305	330	345	345	345	380	405	450	495	525
90	2	3	4 bST-bST	220	305	390	410	405	408	445	495	555	625	655
91	8	2	3 C-bST	245	345	390	405	415	410	445	500	540	595	645
94	12	1	3 C-bST	250	325	335	350	345	348	380	430	445	490	505
95	4	3	2 bST-C	230	325	400	425	425	425	450	490	530	595	655
97	7	2	2 bST-C	240	275	340	375	370	373	410	465	515	555	595
98	6	2	1 C-C	215	315	385	405	410	408	460	505	560	615	655
99	9	1	4 bST-bST	245	305	325	355	360	358	400	455	500	550	600
100	7	2	2 bST-C	230	310	375	405	400	403	440	510	565	610	655
101	3	3	3 C-bST	230	310	385	415	415	415	460	530	570	635	700
102	15	4	3 C-bST	305	405	505	515	525	520	575	615	670	740	770
103	11	1	2 bST-C	250	285	325	345	350	348	385	435	485	555	600
104	10	1	1 C-C	245	325	345	370	360	365	400	440	475	545	550
105	13	4	1 C-C	280	375	460	460	485	473	515	565	615	675	695
106	15	4	3 C-bST	290	390	445	460	470	465	510	535	590	655	690
107	8	2	3 C-bST	225	320	380	395	395	395	430	485	530	585	600

Table A-3. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Pen	Block	Treatment	2/23/91		3/22/91		4/19/91		4/25/91		4/27/91		Average		05/10/91		05/24/91		06/07/91		06/21/91		07/05/91	
				Receiving	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	Pre-trial	On trial #1	On trial #2	Initial	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb
108	5	2	4 bST-bST	240	325	325	400	400	410	420	415	465	520	550	625	665									
109	14	4	2 bST-C	285	370	370	465	465	470	460	465	535	575	630	695	735									
110	9	1	4 bST-bST	240	285	285	330	330	350	350	350	370	425	460	510	555									
111	9	1	4 bST-bST	225	270	270	290	290	315	315	315	350	380	435	490	555									
112	5	2	4 bST-bST	230	315	315	375	375	395	395	395	445	480	460	535	585									
114	11	1	2 bST-C	255	315	315	345	345	365	370	368	395	470	515	435										
115	3	3	3 C-bST	265	350	350	425	425	430	430	430	445	495	555	615	665									
116	3	3	3 C-bST	245	330	330	415	415	440	440	440	465	520	580	635	670									
117	16	4	4 bST-bST	260	345	345	440	440	470	465	468	505	535	595	645	685									
118	8	2	3 C-bST	255	300	300	365	365	395	400	398	435	485	530	600	620									
119	1	3	1 C-C	285	370	370	415	415	445	440	443	460	500	535	580	630									
120	13	4	1 C-C	295	375	375	450	450	470	475	473	535	560	625	685	715									
121	5	2	4 bST-bST	260	325	325	360	360	385	385	385	410	460	485	560	590									
122	13	4	1 C-C	280	370	370	455	455	485	485	485	525	585	635	665	690									
123	7	2	2 bST-C	235	310	310	345	345	375	370	373	420	465	505	560	605									
124	8	2	3 C-bST	255	315	315			380	390	385	420	485	525	545	600									
127	16	4	4 bST-bST	300	390	390	455	455	475	470	473	510	565	630	670	720									
128	3	3	3 C-bST	240	330	330	405	405	430	420	425	445	510	560	620	660									
129	16	4	4 bST-bST	235	350	350	430	430	455	455	455	505	545	600	665	725									
130	3	3	3 C-bST	265	330	330	415	415	430	430	430	465	510	555	605	650									
133	11	1	2 bST-C	280	260	260	305	305	315	315	315	345	415	465	520	570									
135	10	1	1 C-C	260	320	320	345	345	365	375	370	400	440	465	510	545									
136	6	2	1 C-C	235	290	290	355	355	375	375	375	415	485	515	590	635									
137	4	3	2 bST-C	250	330	330	400	400	425	415	420	455	500	570	545	530									
139	2	3	4 bST-bST	240	325	325	390	390	420	405	413	445	495	555	605	630									

Table A-3. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Pen	Block	Treatment	2/23/91 Receiving wt., lb	3/22/91 wt., lb	4/19/91 Pre-trial wt., lb	4/25/91 On trial #1 wt., lb	4/27/91 On trial #2 wt., lb	Average Initial wt., lb	05/10/91 Day 14 wt., lb	05/24/91 Day 28 wt., lb	06/07/91 Day 42 wt., lb	06/21/91 Day 56 wt., lb	07/05/91 Day 70 wt., lb
140	14	4	2 bST-C	285	365	475	475	465	470	515	550	580	615	685
141	6	2	1 C-C	230	330	375	380	380	380	415	445	490	530	570
142	12	1	3 C-bST	265	280	325	315	310	313	365	395	425	485	505
143	15	4	3 C-bST	285	390	470	475	475	475	535	570	610	680	705
144	3	3	3 C-bST	280	335	395	430	425	428	450	505	560	615	660
147	1	3	1 C-C	265	345	410	415	425	420	455	500	555	590	635
151	11	1	2 bST-C	235	250	330	355	365	360	390	460	510	565	585
153	3	3	3 C-bST	295	375	425	445	435	440	480	520	565	625	660
154	1	3	1 C-C	280	365	390	420	410	415	440	480	520	590	625
155	9	1	4 bST-bST	235	285	345	360	355	358	385	435	460	520	555
157	14	4	2 bST-C	270	360	445	460	445	453	505	540	600	655	695
158	12	1	3 C-bST	245	310	310	345	345	345	390	430	470	540	565
159	4	3	2 bST-C	255	345	430	445	440	443	475	535	565	635	670
161	6	2	1 C-C	220	280	365	385	385	385	430	500	535	585	630
163	8	2	3 C-bST	270	315	375	405	405	405	440	500	535	600	645
165	11	1	2 bST-C	225	295	360	370	370	370	390	460	500	555	590
166	8	2	3 C-bST	250	320	400	405	420	413	435	500	550	605	640
170	8	2	3 C-bST	245	300	410	405	410	408	445	495	550	620	640
171	12	1	3 C-bST	245	260	300	320	315	318	350	400	425	445	520
172	9	1	4 bST-bST	200	265	355	365	370	368	395	475	505	550	615
173	2	3	4 bST-bST	275	355	395	410	395	403	385	450	500	545	565
180	9	1	4 bST-bST	260	315	360	370	390	380	415	475	520	575	620
183	13	4	1 C-C	290	385	455	475	480	478	535	570	635	700	710
184	15	4	3 C-bST	285	370	440	470	470	470	500	545	590	660	695
187	14	4	2 bST-C	300	375	450	475	475	475	550	585	635	700	745
192	16	4	4 bST-bST	270	365	430	455	440	448	505	555	595	675	690

Table A-3. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Pen	Block	Treatment	2/23/91		3/22/91		4/19/91		4/25/91		4/27/91		Average 05/10/91		05/24/91		06/07/91		06/21/91		07/05/91	
				Receiving	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	Pre-trial	On trial #1	On trial #2	Initial	Day 14	Day 28	Day 42	Day 56	Day 70							
194	12	1	3 C-bST	260	305	315	340	325	333	370	415	445	505	540									
195	4	3	2 bST-C	280	340	415	435	425	430	470	520	580	640	670									
196	4	3	2 bST-C	275	345	395	430	405	418	460	515	575	600	655									
197	15	4	3 C-bST	275	335	430	460	460	460	525	560	610	670	705									
198	13	4	1 C-C	280	355	450	460	460	460	500	530	580	665	690									
199	10	1	1 C-C		275	340	355	360	358	385	450	505	565	610									
201	10	1	1 C-C	230	280	300	315	310	313	340	405	440	510	540									
203	1	3	1 C-C	265	280	400	425	430	428	435	415												
205	4	3	2 bST-C	260	340	395	425	415	420	455	515	575	625	630									
206	9	1	4 bST-bST	245	325	315	320	315	318	315	310												
208	5	2	4 bST-bST	220	325	365	380	390	385	430	465	455	475										
210	8	2	3 C-bST	270	340	380	385	385	385	390	365												
211	4	3	2 bST-C	265	355	390	415	410	413	445	505	595	655	710									
212	6	2	1 C-C	260	310	380	390	385	388	385	455	510	530	595									
213	2	3	4 bST-bST	270	345	410	445	435	440	455	530	580	645	675									
215	15	4	3 C-bST	290	365	460	450	460	455	505	535	580	630	680									
216	2	3	4 bST-bST	265	305	405	435	425	430	470	525	595	650	715									
217	16	4	4 bST-bST	315	385	450	470	470	470	505	560	610	650	675									
218	2	3	4 bST-bST	260	365	405	435	425	430	450	515	560	605	660									
221	10	1	1 C-C	295	325	335	345	350	348	385	435	485	545	605									
222	14	4	2 bST-C	290	355	445	465	450	458	495	525	600	640	670									
225	16	4	4 bST-bST	255	335	420	455	455	455	480	535	590	660	720									
227	13	4	1 C-C	290	370	440	470	465	468	460	490	560	615	645									
228	2	3	4 bST-bST	275	340	390	410	415	413	465	515	570	635	680									
231	1	3	1 C-C	275	325	415	445	445	445	485	525	575	630	665									
232	13	4	1 C-C	300	355	435	460	455	458	510	535	560	605	635									

Table A-3. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Pen	Block	Treatment	2/23/91 Receiving wt., lb	3/22/91 wt., lb	4/19/91 Pre-trial wt., lb	4/25/91 On trial #1 wt., lb	4/27/91 On trial #2 wt., lb	Average Initial wt., lb	05/10/91 Day 14 wt., lb	05/24/91 Day 28 wt., lb	06/07/91 Day 42 wt., lb	06/21/91 Day 56 wt., lb	07/05/91 Day 70 wt., lb
234	9	1	4 bST-bST	285	315	340	350	350	350	395	425	470	520	540
236	7	2	2 bST-C	265	330	365	390	400	395	450	505	555	605	650
237	12	1	3 C-bST	280	340	360	375	370	373	390	450	490	555	590
238	15	4	3 C-bST	275	375	460	470	460	465	515	555	630	690	725
239	7	2	2 bST-C	290	340	380	395	405	400	430	465	530	565	620
241	15	4	3 C-bST	295	355	435	465	465	465	520	565	615	675	695
243	4	3	2 bST-C	260	340	405	410	400	405	425	470	520	580	635

Table A-3. (cont'd)

07/19/91 08/02/91 08/16/91 08/30/91 09/13/91 09/27/91 10/11/91 10/25/91 10/27/91 Average 11/08/91 Intermediate harvest 11/22/91																											
Steer Day 84		Day 98		Day 112		Day 126		Day 140		Day 154		Day 168		Day 181		Day 183		Day 182		Day 196		11/10/91		11/11/91		Day 210	
no.	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb
1	755	785	825	845	910	935	960	985	980	982.5	1015															1075	
2	675	705	760	795	845	875	915	945	940	942.5	980															1040	
4	560																										
5	720	810	835	855	920	965	1015	1025	995	1010	1030															1100	
8	675	700	730	765	800	830	880	905	895	900	935												945				
9	550	595	620	675	710	755	780	800	790	795	835															850	
10	735	770	815	860	930	955	1005	1040	1025	1032.5	1045												1055				
11	650	675	695	735	785	815	835	885	880	882.5	930												940				
12	525	560	605	630	665	680	725	765	760	762.5	785															805	
13	850	890	955	930	995	1030	1055	1110	1095	1102.5	1170															1190	
14	630	650	690	725	770	820	860	880	885	882.5	900												905				
16	645	655	710	745	795	835	800	900	905	902.5	925															970	
17	715	740	790	835	890	915	965	990	1000	995	1030															1075	
18	695	710	755	805	835	895	925	965	955	960	980															1045	
19	540	595	605	610																							
20	755	765	825	865	905	950	970	995	985	990	1015															1095	
21	745	760	765	825	880	900	935	955	950	952.5	970															1030	
25	620	655	695	730	775	840	855	900	885	892.5	945															970	
27	610	685	710	750	785	810	865	915	895	905	940												925	945			
29	660	690	705	740	790	845	875	890	890	890	920															945	
31	745	765	835	870	900	930	970	1010	980	995	985															1020	
32	625	645	685	730	780	815	880	910	900	905	890												910				
34	640	655	705	720	755	790	825	845	845	845	860															905	
37	650	700	725	775	835	895	925	950	960	955	970															1010	
38	610	640	675	715	745	790	825	855	845	850	890															935	

Table A-3. (cont'd)

07/19/91 08/02/91 08/16/91 08/30/91 09/13/91 09/27/91 10/11/91 10/25/91 10/27/91															Average 11/08/91				Intermediate harvest 11/22/91			
Steer		Day 84	Day 98	Day 112	Day 126	Day 140	Day 154	Day 168	Day 181	Day 183	Day 182	Day 196	11/10/91		11/11/91		Day 210					
no.	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb					
39	700	725	765	770	835	865	905	930	995	962.5	990	990										
40	665	705	755	785	820	875	905	955	940	947.5	940	950	960									
42	755	760	805	830	885	925	955	995	995	995	1030						1095					
43	615	670	700	730	760	830	850	895	885	890	910						965					
44	710	735	775	805	865	885	930	970	970	970	985						1045					
45	750	770	800	840	880	910	975	995	990	992.5	1000	1020	1010									
46	735	740	790	815	870	900	950	995	980	987.5	1020						1080					
47	680	720	765	820	870	910	920	970	955	962.5	1000						1045					
49																						
50	785	810	845	865	915	960	995	1035	1025	1030	1055						1145					
54	790	830	885	935	1010	1035	1095	1130	1110	1120	1179						1205					
55	605	670	705	745	795	825	870	920	905	912.5	945						975					
56	775	825	865	920	985	1010	1080	985	980	982.5												
57	665	705	730	775	810	860	900	935	925	930	965						1010					
58	645	690	740	775	810	860	900	940	920	930	975						1010					
59	620	660	685	725	770	775	840	885	865	875	930						990					
60	640	680	730	775	820	875	905	925	915	920	995	980	960									
62	670	695	730	770	795	830	885	885	875	880	940						945					
63	645	690	735	755	810	850	885	910	900	905	975						990					
65	660	690	705	730	785	810	825	855	845	850	875						915					
70	705	735	785	805	860	885	930	925	930	927.5	950						1015					
72	665	710	750	775	830	865	910	915	915	915	965	955	955									
73	590	620	660	685	740	770	815	840	820	830	860						885					
75	675	700	750	790	870	885	915	950	930	940	965						1005					
76	645	690	715	760	800	840	870	930	905	917.5	945						960					

Table A-3. (cont'd)

07/19/91 08/02/91 08/16/91 08/30/91 09/13/91 09/27/91 10/11/91 10/25/91 10/27/91 Average 11/08/91 Intermediate harvest 11/22/91		Steer Day 84		Day 98		Day 112		Day 126		Day 140		Day 154		Day 168		Day 181		Day 183		Day 182		Day 196		11/10/91 11/11/91		Day 210	
no.	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb
77	745	765	825	855	920	950	995	1035	1045	1040	1070																1130
78	640	670	695	730	755	780	830	860	860	860	885																880
79	535	575	620	660	725	750	765																				
80	735	765	805	850	930	975	1030	1085	1080	1082.5	1135																1150
83	770	795	835	875	935	975	1010	1055	1030	1042.5	1085																1110
84	600	640	665	705	710	735	765																				
85	695	720	765	790	840	865	920	950	940	945	980																1005
86	615	650	610	725	765	810	840	875	865	870	910																935
87	770	800	840	890	940	975	1005	1065	1050	1057.5	1100																1150
88	540	585	620	675	750	765	730	740	725	732.5																	
89	595	635	700	730	755	820	810	880	875	877.5	925																900
90	705	735	765	820	850	900	955	990	980	985	1015																1045
91	690	695	760	800	815	890	920	965	950	957.5	995																1055
94	560	585	600	620	675	710	745	780	770	775	815																855
95	695	735	770	825	865	915	955	990	970	980	990																990
97	645	685	740	780	790	855	890	940	915	927.5	945																1015
98	695	740	750	810	845	900	965	965	960	962.5	1005																1010
99	640	675	720	770	790	785	800																				
100	690	715	760	795	850	905	935	940	935	937.5	980																990
101	730	780	810	820	880	915	950	985	985	985	1030																1100
102	805	835	880	920	975	1020	1080	1105	1105	1105	1150																1195
103	670	715	745	800	870	905	955	1000	975	987.5	1030																1080
104	620	645	695	710	765	815	840	905	890	897.5	935																950
105	750	765	745	750																							
106	720	775	790	820	885	900	940	985	985	985	1010																1010

Table A-3. (cont'd)

07/19/91 08/02/91 08/16/91 08/30/91 09/13/91 09/27/91 10/11/91 10/25/91 10/27/91 Average 11/08/91 Intermediate harvest 11/22/91																							
Steer Day 84		Day 98		Day 112		Day 126		Day 140		Day 154		Day 168		Day 181		Day 183		Day 182		Day 196		Day 210	
no.	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	
107	655	690	725	770	805	835	875	905	905	905	905	905	905	905	905	905	905	905	905	945	945	960	
108	700	735	780	840	895	925	960	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	1015	1015	1045	
109	795	830	860	895	970	1005	1045	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1110	1110	1155	
110	610	645	680	705	740	805	810	845	845	845	845	845	845	845	845	845	845	845	845	890	880	875	
111	610	630	690	725	765	805	805	900	935	935	935	935	935	935	935	935	935	935	935	965	965	990	
112	620	660	715	770	805	855	900	900	935	935	935	935	935	935	935	935	935	935	935	965	965	990	
114																							
115	705	750	780	810	840	870	905	940	940	940	940	940	940	940	940	940	940	940	940	980	980	1045	
116	710	745	780	795	865	910	935	985	985	985	985	985	985	985	985	985	985	985	985	1020	1020	1075	
117	735	775	785	845	905	925	975	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1070	1070	1100	
118	675	715	745	770	830	865	900	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	975	970	980	
119	650	685	715	745	785	825	840	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	915	915	950	
120	775	815	860	870	920	985	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1095	1080	1075	
121	615	655	700	755	745	820	860	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	945	945	995	
122	745	760	775	795	835	865	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	940	940	965	
123	650	670	720	760	785	835	855	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	940	940	1005	
124	650	695	720	750	725	815	835	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	860	867.5	865	
127	780	800	850																				
128	715	735	770	775	835	850	880	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	935	945	935	
129	770	795	845	835	915	960	1010	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1125	1125	1120	
130	700	740	775	800	845	875	905	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	990	990	1025	
133	615	660	710	750	815	845	895	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	975	975	1025	
135	560	595	570	565																			
136	695	720	775	805	805	850	880	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	940	940	990	
137																							

Table A-3. (cont'd)

[illegible]

Table A-3. (cont'd)

07/19/91		08/02/91	08/16/91	08/30/91	09/13/91	09/27/91	10/11/91	10/25/91	10/27/91	Average	11/08/91	Intermediate harvest 11/22/91	
Steer Day 84		Day 98	Day 112	Day 126	Day 140	Day 154	Day 168	Day 181	Day 183	Day 182	Day 196	Day 210	Day 210
no.	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb
187	790	820	875	900	965	1000	1055	1105	1085	1095	1125	1120	1115
192	750	805	830	880	955	990	1055	1110	1105	1107.5	1135		1180
194	595	630	665	690	725	770	800	815	795	805	845		890
195	725	735	790	835	865	905	940	990	980	985	1000		1045
196	690	730	765	800	830	875	915	950	945	947.5	980		1020
197	735	770	800	845	865	945	995	1025	1030	1027.5	1075		1155
198	745	795	830	850	915	920	985	1015	1020	1017.5	1065		1120
199	660	720	715	765	815	835	860	900	895	897.5	925		960
201	600	620	680	715	755	785	815	865	860	862.5	895	900	895
203													
205	695	740	740	780	795	855	895	925	915	920	960		1010
206													
208													
210													
211	760	800	840	890	945	960	1040	1075	1045	1060	1075	1060	1055
212	630	660	690	710	750	775	805	845	835	840	865		890
213	715	750	785	830	870	910	955	985	980	982.5	1000	995	995
215	700	740	765	770	835	850	885	905	895	900	980		1025
216	755	785	825	865	910	905	965	1010	1000	1005	1015		1105
217	745	770	800	825	910	930	1005	1025	1030	1027.5	1060		1105
218	685	735	775	810	860	900	965	1020	1005	1012.5	1020		1060
221	660	690	765	795	845	875	905	945	940	942.5	990		1000
222	725	780	810	835	915	940	970	1015	995	1005	1050		1110
225	765	805	840	875	965	1010	1055	1095	1095	1095	1135		1210

Table A-3. (cont'd)

[illegible]

Table A-3. (cont'd)

12/06/91 12/20/91 01/03/92 01/17/92 01/31/92 02/14/92 02/28/92 03/13/92 03/27/92 04/10/92 04/24/92 Days																
Steer no.	Day 224	Day 238	Day 252	Day 266	Day 280	Day 294	Day 308	Day 322	Day 336	Day 350	Day 364	Days on Trial	#1	#2	Final wt., lb	
	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb				Avg.	
1	1085	1095	1120	1170	1190	1220	1215					322	1185	1175	1180	1180
2	1065	1090	1125	1170	1200	1260	1290	1315	1345			350	1400	1385	1392.5	1392.5
4																
5	1135	1140	1155	1230	1250	1315	1335					322	1325	1315	1320	1320
8																
9	895	930	980	1010	1055	1090	1120	1155	1200	1230	1235	377	1295	1265	1280	1280
10																
11																
12	850	895	925	955	985	1030	1050	1080	1085	1105	1105	377	1150	1150	1150	1150
13	1210	1245	1230	1310	1330	1370	1390					322	1450	1430	1440	1440
14																
16	990	1015	1030	1090	1125	1170	1200	1225	1260	1290		364	1315	1320	1320	1317.5
17	1120	1125	1150	1230	1260	1310	1355	1380	1385			350	1385	1380	1380	1382.5
18	1090	1090	1125	1150	1180	1195	1210	1245	1270	1280		364	1300	1290	1290	1295
19																
20	1085	1115	1130	1180	1215	1250	1305					322	1330	1300	1315	1315
21	1050	1080	1050	1130	1135	1190	1213					322	1250	1230	1240	1240
25	1005	1050	1075	1115	1125	1175	1220	1240	1270	1300	1320	377	1380	1365	1372.5	1372.5
27																
29	985	1045	1040	1110	1145	1175	1225	1245	1305	1275		364	1300	1295	1297.5	1297.5
31	1030	1085	1100	1120	1140	1165	1205	1250	1280	1285		364	1310	1290	1300	1300
32																
34	940	970	1000	1040	1070	1100	1115	1150	1155			350	1195	1185	1190	1190
37	1065	1100	1052	1140	1200	1225	1230	1280	1275	1305		364	1320	1325	1322.5	1322.5
38	975	1005	1040	1070	1130	1155	1195	1245	1250			350	1285	1265	1275	1275

Table A-3. (cont'd)

12/06/91 12/20/91 01/03/92 01/17/92 02/14/92 02/28/92 03/13/92 03/27/92 04/10/92 04/24/92																Days	
Steer no.	Day 224	Day 238	Day 252	Day 266	Day 280	Day 294	Day 308	Day 322	Day 336	Day 350	Day 364	on Trial	#1	#2	Avg.		
	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb						
39																	
40																	
42	1130	1135	1200	1255	1285	1325	1350					322	1360	1355	1357.5		
43	1010	1050	1060	1110	1155	1180	1240	1250	1280	1310		364	1325	1330	1327.5		
44	1085	1110	1165	1180	1240	1275	1315	1340	1335			350	1360	1345	1352.5		
45																	
46	1095	1115	1115	1150	1200	1205	1240					322	1265	1255	1260		
47	1090	1110	1130	1200	1240	1280	1320	1365	1400	1400		364	1425	1400	1412.5		
49																	
50	1145	1180	1220	1280	1320	1395	1430					322	1455	1410	1432.5		
54	1235	1265	1285	1350	1355	1395	1425					322	1475	1450	1462.5		
55	995	1045	1070	1125	1125	1185	1230	1265	1290	1305	1325	377	1390	1375	1382.5		
56																	
57	1040	1065	1095	1135	1150	1185	1200	1260	1265	1265		364	1290	1300	1295		
58	1025	1060	1100	1135	1160	1190	1205	1245	1265	1280		364	1295	1295	1295		
59	1010	1050	1105	1155	1210	1260	1300	1335	1380	1410	1425	377	1450	1435	1442.5		
60																	
62	1010	1015	1040	1080	1100	1140	1175	1220	1210			350	1240	1235	1237.5		
63	1035	1080	1095	1150	1155	1190	1235	1275	1305	1325	1355	377	1455	1415	1435		
65	955	990	1000	1050	1075	1115	1150	1185	1190			350	1235	1215	1225		
70	1055	1080	1130	1160	1200	1240	1290	1305	1325			350	1340	1340	1340		
72																	
73	920	950	985	1035	1060	1095	1125	1145	1100	1080							
75	1040	1060	1090	1135	1190	1215	1240	1280	1315	1315		364	1310	1315	1312.5		
76	1015	1055	1095	1140	1165	1215	1275	1290	1325	1360		364	1365	1360	1362.5		

Table A-3. (cont'd)

12/06/91 12/20/91 01/03/92 01/17/92 01/31/92 02/14/92 02/28/92 03/13/92 03/27/92 04/10/92 04/24/92																								
Steer no.	Day 224	Day 238	Day 252	Day 266	Day 280	Day 294	Day 308	Day 322	Day 336	Day 350	Day 364	Days on Trial									Final wt., lb			
	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb		#1	#2	Avg.									
77	1170	1180	1225	1270	1270	1290	1330	1350				322	1400	1365	1382.5									
78																								
79																								
80	1215	1225	1275	1320	1305	1380	1395					322	1440	1405	1422.5									
83	1195	1215	1235	1270	1295	1340	1370					322	1375	1345	1360									
84																								
85																								
86	970	1020	1050	1100	1105	1145	1190	1220	1240	1285	1305	377	1365	1345	1355									
87	1190	1190	1205	1230	1295	1360	1370	1400	1410			350	1410	1405	1407.5									
88																								
89	975	1015	1070	1100	1125	1170	1225	1250	1255	1290	1310	377	1340	1300	1320									
90	1080	1110	1135	1150	1200	1290	1315	1330	1360			350	1320	1310	1315									
91	1085	1110	1165	1240	1250	1310	1345	1340	1330															
94	860	860																						
95																								
97	1035	1070	1080	1090	1125	1130	1145	1200	1235	1250		364	1290	1265	1277.5									
98																								
99																								
100																								
101	1150	1195	1230	1270	1315	1355	1365	1415	1400			350	1400	1400	1400									
102	1240	1275	1310	1360	1432	1470	1480					322	1505	1475	1490									
103	1100	1110	1150	1215	1225	1265	1305	1350	1355	1390	1430	377	1495	1455	1475									
104	1000	1020	1065	1115	1145	1180	1220	1270	1280	1330	1325	377	1370	1345	1357.5									
105																								
106																								

Table A-3. (cont'd)

12/06/91 12/20/91 01/03/92 01/17/92 01/31/92 02/14/92 02/28/92 03/13/92 03/27/92 04/10/92 04/24/92																								Days on Trial		Final wt., lb	
Steer no.	Day 224	wt., lb	Day 238	wt., lb	Day 252	wt., lb	Day 266	wt., lb	Day 280	wt., lb	Day 294	wt., lb	Day 308	wt., lb	Day 322	wt., lb	Day 336	wt., lb	Day 350	wt., lb	Day 364	#1	#2	Avg.			
107	975	1005	1040	1065	1105	1160	1215	1250	1270	1285					364	1315	1295				1305						
108	1105	1115	1150	1180	1210	1220	1250	1320	1340	1375					364	1395	1370				1382.5						
109	1180	1205	1225	1270	1290	1315	1325								322	1380	1365				1372.5						
110																											
111																											
112	1045	1070	1110	1180	1225	1260	1290	1350	1355	1395					364	1395	1375				1385						
114																											
115	1070	1110	1135	1170	1225	1255	1295	1345	1320						350	1360	1350				1355						
116	1105	1155	1170	1225	1275	1320	1365	1395	1410						350	1460	1425				1442.5						
117	1145	1170	1220	1270	1290	1350	1350								322	1360	1340				1350						
118																											
119	970	1000	1035	1065	1110	1150	1175	1195	1220						350	1250	1240				1245						
120																											
121	1040	1020	1095	1160	1175	1215	1200	1270	1295	1295					364	1295	1295				1295						
122	995	1010	1040	1075	1100	1120	1115								322	1160	1160				1160						
123	1020	1035	1095	1145	1155	1125																					
124																											
127																											
128																											
129																											
130	1090	1120	1145	1230	1225	1265	1295	1335	1350						350	1395	1375				1385						
133	1015	1050	1055	1130	1145	1175	1240	1270	1310	1315	1310				377	1360	1355				1357.5						
135																											
136	1020	1095	1110	1160	1215	1245	1290	1300	1325	1350					364	1355	1370				1362.5						
137																											

Table A-3. (cont'd)

12/06/91 12/20/91 01/03/92 01/17/92 01/31/92 02/14/92 02/28/92 03/13/92 03/27/92 04/10/92 04/24/92																										
Steer no.	Day 224		Day 238		Day 252		Day 266		Day 280		Day 294		Day 308		Day 322		Day 336		Day 350		Day 364		Days on Trial	#1	#2	Avg.
	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb					
139	1100	1105	1150	1190	1245	1280	1280	1290	1340	1380												350	1380	1380	1380	
140																										
141																										
142	810	845	905	960	1030	1055	1120	1160	1170	1230	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265	377	1330	1330	1330	
143	1100	1105	1130	1210	1250	1310	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	322	1360	1330	1345	
144	1105	1135	1165	1210	1205	1240	1230	1290	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	350	1315	1300	1307.5	
147	1040	1055	1090	1085	1175	1205	1245	1265	1285	1360	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	350	1295	1300	1297.5	
151	1055	1075	1115	1180	1195	1255	1305	1340	1315	1360	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	1415	377	1435	1425	1430	
153																										
154	1030	1070	1105	1185	1205	1245	1280	1310	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	1335	350	1360	1360	1360	
155	970	1010	1045	1070	1105	1155	1195	1195	1225	1235	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	377	1310	1295	1302.5	
157																										
158	970	995	1025	1085	1125	1175	1200	1245	1245	1290	1320	1320	1320	1320	1320	1320	1320	1320	1320	1320	1320	377	1355	1345	1350	
159	1085	1120	1150	1195	1240	1275	1315	1350	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	350	1355	1350	1352.5	
161	1120	1170	1170	1260	1310	1360	1400	1430	1480	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470	364	1495	1500	1497.5	
163	1065	1085	1125	1190	1225	1245	1270	1310	1285	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	364	1295	1270	1282.5	
165	1000	1030	1075	1110	1120	1170	1225	1235	1220	1255	1280	1280	1280	1280	1280	1280	1280	1280	1280	1280	1280	377	1325	1315	1320	
166	1035	1080	1100	1155	1195	1250	1295	1330	1370	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	364	1400	1390	1395	
170	1070	1100	1150	1190	1220	1225	1260	1275	1265	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	364	1260	1270	1265	
171																										
172																										
173																										
180	1120	1180	1225	1290	1320	1365	1410	1450	1460	1490	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	377	1585	1535	1560	
183	1160	1170	1195	1260	1280	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	1340	322	1390	1380	1385	
184	1095	1115	1145	1185	1235	1265	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	322	1320	1280	1300	

Table A-3. (cont'd)

12/06/91 12/20/91 01/03/92 01/17/92 01/31/92 02/14/92 02/28/92 03/13/92 03/27/92 04/10/92 04/24/92																								Days			Final wt., lb		
Steer no.	Day 224	wt., lb	Day 238	wt., lb	Day 252	wt., lb	Day 266	wt., lb	Day 280	wt., lb	Day 294	wt., lb	Day 308	wt., lb	Day 322	wt., lb	Day 336	wt., lb	Day 350	wt., lb	Day 364	wt., lb	#1	#2	Avg.				
187																													
192	1245	1255	1300	1375	1390	1445	1450						1450				1100	1120	1150		1180		322	1430	1395	1412.5			
194	900	910	935	980	990	1020	1050	1100	1120	1150			1050				1340					377	1215	1195	1205				
195	1090	1120	1155	1195	1225	1270	1310	1345	1340				1310									350	1380	1370	1375				
196	1095	1075	1100	1130	1180	1205	1240	1265	1280				1240				1280					350	1310	1310	1310				
197	1165	1175	1190	1260	1265	1320	1350						1350									322	1365	1340	1352.5				
198	1155	1150	1210	1260	1280	1280	1345						1345									322	1385	1370	1377.5				
199	985	1030	1075	1120	1155	1195	1230	1277	1270	1305	1320											377	1365	1350	1357.5				
201																													
203																													
205	1035	1035	1095	1125	1155	1205	1215	1260	1270				1215				1270					350	1295	1300	1297.5				
206																													
208																													
210																													
211																													
212	920	960	970	1015	1060	1095	1120	1135	1160	1205			1120				1160					364	1215	1225	1220				
213																													
215	1040	1075	1100	1155	1180	1245	1255						1255									322	1285	1260	1272.5				
216	1105	1130	1200	1190	1225	1285	1300						1300																
217	1160	1175	1210	1250	1250	1330	1340						1340									322	1340	1315	1327.5				
218	1090	1075	1110	1160	1195	1235	1265	1270	1275				1265				1275					350	1275	1245	1260				
221	1030	1065	1110	1170	1200	1225	1290	1310	1335	1390	1400		1290									377	1470	1450	1460				
222	1110	1155	1130	1180	1185	1250	1265						1265									322	1295	1280	1287.5				
225	1280	1325	1350	1395	1410	1460	1505						1505									322	1515	1480	1497.5				
227																													

Table A-3. (cont'd)

12/06/91 12/20/91 01/03/92 01/17/92 01/31/92 02/14/92 02/28/92 03/13/92 03/27/92 04/10/92 04/24/92																								Days			Final wt., lb	
Steer no.	Day 224	Day 238	Day 252	Day 266	Day 280	Day 294	Day 308	Day 322	Day 336	Day 350	Day 364	on Trial	#1	#2	Avg.													
	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb	wt., lb																	
228	1150	1185	1230	1325	1355	1405	1435	1485	1490			350	1505	1500	1502.5													
231																												
232	1045	1045	1080	1125	1125	1180	1170					322	1215	1210	1212.5													
234	955	1005	1040	1075	1105	1160	1175	1230	1280	1315	1335	377	1370	1340	1355													
236	1075	1090	1120	1160	1200	1225	1270	1305	1305	1325		364	1370	1345	1357.5													
237	975	1020	1030	1050																								
238	1150	1195	1225	1280	1315	1360	1380					322	1405	1365	1385													
239	980	1030	1035	1100	1120	1160	1175	1210	1235	1230		364	1245	1230	1237.5													
241	1130	1130	1155	1215	1250	1285	1320					322	1345	1315	1330													
243	1135	1170	1215	1260	1325	1360	1410	1440	1445			350	1480	1470	1475													

Table A-4a. Weekly pen dry matter intake for pens 1 to 4 for Experiment BC9002

Period	Pen 1				Pen 2				Pen 3				Pen 4							
	No. of Corn,		WB,		Pellet,		WB,		Daily No. of Corn,		Pellet,		WB,		Daily No. of Corn,		Pellet,		WB,	
	steers	lb	lb ^a	DML, lb	steers	lb	lb	DML, lb	steers	lb	lb	DML, lb	steers	lb	lb	DML, lb	steers	lb	lb	DML, lb
day 1 to 7	10.0	684	104	80.0	9.78	10.0	685	105	81.4	9.80	10.0	685	105	83.2	9.80	10.0	739	113	60.7	10.62
day 8 to 14	10.0	749	114	NR ^b	ND ^c	10.0	685	105	NR	ND	10.0	673	103	NR	ND	10.0	738	113	NR	ND
day 15 to 21	10.0	717	110	109.4	10.22	10.0	803	123	131.8	11.42	10.0	803	123	128.7	11.43	10.0	760	117	157.3	10.76
day 22 to 28	10.0	803	123	101.5	11.48	10.0	901	139	94.6	12.92	10.0	857	132	72.4	12.32	10.0	802	123	50.5	11.55
day 29 to 35	9.1	856	111	123.6	13.10	10.0	834	110	58.5	11.78	10.0	834	109	154.9	11.63	10.0	922	110	135.9	12.79
day 36 to 42	9.0	945	109	28.0	14.68	10.0	990	113	0	13.87	10.0	924	105	0	12.94	10.0	1012	116	16	14.16
day 43 to 49	9.0	900	103	69.8	13.91	10.0	1004	122.2	62.6	14.07	10.0	1035	119	26.2	14.47	10.0	1136	117.2	21.3	15.73
day 50 to 56	9.0	901	102	1.0	14.01	10.0	967	111	1.5	13.55	10.0	944	108	15.4	13.21	10.0	862	98.8	15.9	12.06
day 57 to 63	9.0	897	101	5.0	13.93	10.0	1052	116	3.9	14.68	10.0	1031	113	19.4	14.36	10.0	964	108.5	3.1	13.48
day 64 to 70	9.0	1056	115	45.0	16.29	10.0	1191	128	41	16.53	10.0	1146	123	37	15.91	10.0	1124	121	62	15.57
day 71 to 77	9.0	921	101	32.1	14.23	10.0	1056	113	16.7	14.67	10.0	1056	113	2.3	14.69	9.0	921	99	49.7	14.18
day 78 to 84	9.0	1168	126	90.9	17.95	10.0	1260	133	79.1	17.41	10.0	1191	127	61.3	16.49	9.0	1214	129	41.4	18.70
day 85 to 91	9.0	933	86	24.7	14.20	9.3	1045	98	79.6	15.37	10.0	1052	97	23.9	14.41	9.0	999	94	8.5	15.25
day 92 to 98	9.0	1120	98	42.1	16.96	9.0	1166	102	44.3	17.65	10.0	1189	104	2.7	16.24	9.0	1166	102	23.1	17.68
day 99 to 105	9.0	1074	94	88.4	16.20	9.0	982	86	1.3	14.91	10.0	1166	102	0.9	15.93	9.0	1120	98	33.2	16.97
day 106 to 112	9.0	1212	106	165.3	18.21	9.0	1189	104	110.1	17.92	10.0	1281	112	140	17.36	9.0	1212	106	157.1	18.22
day 113 to 119	9.0	1182	98	214.6	17.63	9.0	1104	90	49.8	16.61	10.0	1159	96	121.4	15.65	9.0	1136	94	134.2	17.02
day 120 to 126	9.0	1093	84	181.6	16.24	9.0	1093	84	93.8	16.33	10.0	1093	84	82.1	14.71	9.0	1093	84	100.8	16.32
day 127 to 133	9.0	1217	97	52.0	18.29	9.0	1217	97	51	18.29	10.0	1256	98	69	16.94	9.0	932	75	0	14.05
day 134 to 140	9.0	1185	93	45.2	17.79	9.0	1162	92	25	17.48	10.0	1208	96	13.4	16.37	9.0	1208	96	84.8	18.11
day 141 to 147	9.0	1223	91	46.5	18.29	9.0	1157	87	62.5	17.30	10.0	1087	82	2	14.68	9.0	1064	80	74	15.89
day 148 to 154	9.0	1043	78	0.0	15.64	9.0	1043	78	0	15.64	10.0	1206	90	1	16.28	9.0	1041	77	0	15.60
day 155 to 161	9.0	1167	88	0.0	17.52	9.0	1321	99	6.5	19.81	10.0	1414	106	87.9	19.02	9.0	1191	90	93.3	17.78
day 162 to 168	9.0	1112	83	26.6	16.65	9.0	1111	82	4.9	16.64	10.0	1113	83	0	15.02	9.0	1160	89	13.8	17.42

Table A-4a -(cont'd)

Period	Pen 1				Pen 2				Pen 3				Pen 4			
	No. of Corn, steers lb	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers lb	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers lb	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers lb	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers lb	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers lb
day 169 to 175	9.0 1129	74	23.4 16.76	9.0 1129	74	10 16.78	10.0 1107	73	20.9 14.80	9.0 1106	72	49.6 16.39	72	49.6 16.39	72	49.6 16.39
day 176 to 182	9.0 1194	76	80.6 17.65	9.0 1285	82	93.2 18.99	10.0 1227	78	54.9 16.34	9.0 1071	68.2	74.2 15.83	68.2	74.2 15.83	68.2	74.2 15.83
day 183 to 189	9.0 1077	69	0.0 15.99	9.0 1147	73	2.4 17.02	10.0 1216	77.5	0 16.24	8.1 1029	66.5	12.3 16.88	66.5	12.3 16.88	66.5	12.3 16.88
day 190 to 196	9.0 1124	73	113.3 16.60	9.0 1112	69.5	61.5 16.43	10.0 1172	74	183.2 15.50	8.0 1041	65.5	83.3 17.29	65.5	83.3 17.29	65.5	83.3 17.29
day 197 to 203	7.3 1090	71	30.0 19.98	7.9 929	60	20 15.78	8.9 1029	66	13 15.51	6.9 913	59	97 17.68	59	97 17.68	59	97 17.68
day 204 to 210	6.0 821	50	46.5 18.16	7.0 1013	63	38.5 19.26	8.0 1013	63	46.5 16.84	6.0 989	61	34.5 21.93	61	34.5 21.93	61	34.5 21.93
day 211 to 217	6.0 924	55	61.5 20.41	7.0 1162	69	86.5 21.99	8.0 1030	61.5	75 17.06	6.0 841	49.5	0 18.63	49.5	0 18.63	49.5	0 18.63
day 218 to 224	6.0 912	55	15.5 20.21	7.0 1089	64	0 20.68	8.0 973	59	26 16.17	6.0 995	59	62.5 21.98	59	62.5 21.98	59	62.5 21.98
day 225 to 231	6.0 822	49	6.0 18.21	7.0 932	55.5	8.5 17.70	8.0 837	50.5	0 13.92	6.0 884	53.5	11 19.60	53.5	11 19.60	53.5	11 19.60
day 232 to 238	6.0 767	45.5	0.0 16.99	7.0 795	47	0.5 15.10	8.0 1100	65	32 18.25	6.0 889	52	0 19.69	52	0 19.69	52	0 19.69
day 239 to 245	6.0 790	47	60.0 17.44	7.0 920	54	0 17.47	8.0 965	58.5	4 16.06	6.0 814	49	0 18.05	49	0 18.05	49	0 18.05
day 246 to 252	6.0 883	53	0.0 19.58	7.0 962	57	16 18.26	8.0 1024	61	24 17.00	6.0 883	52	0 19.56	52	0 19.56	52	0 19.56
day 253 to 259	6.0 939	57	33.5 20.80	7.0 1019	61	9.5 19.36	8.0 1009	60	18.5 16.76	6.0 997	59	82 21.99	59	82 21.99	59	82 21.99
day 260 to 266	6.0 879	55	50.0 19.48	7.0 1022	61	0 19.42	8.0 1072	64	3.3 17.82	6.0 961	58	47.2 21.26	58	47.2 21.26	58	47.2 21.26
day 267 to 273	6.0 851	51	0.0 18.87	7.0 1044	63.5	2.5 19.86	8.0 1023	60	3.5 16.99	6.0 1000	61	2 22.20	61	2 22.20	61	2 22.20
day 274 to 280	6.0 997	60	117.5 21.97	7.0 1119	68	43 21.24	8.0 1119	68	66 18.57	6.0 997	60	28 22.08	60	28 22.08	60	28 22.08
day 281 to 287	6.0 768	48.5	3.5 17.08	7.0 1013	65.5	19.7 19.32	8.0 780	49.5	0 13.01	6.0 780	49.5	0 17.35	49.5	0 17.35	49.5	0 17.35
day 288 to 294	6.0 969	62.5	55.0 21.51	7.0 1111	71.5	47.5 21.16	8.0 1125	72	17.5 18.77	6.0 1029	66	10.5 22.90	66	10.5 22.90	66	10.5 22.90
day 295 to 301	6.0 814	49.5	0.0 18.06	7.0 1056	66.5	0 20.13	8.0 910	56.5	0 15.17	6.0 814	49.5	0 18.06	49.5	0 18.06	49.5	0 18.06
day 302 to 308	6.0 947	60.3	53.0 21.01	7.0 1043	57.5	7 19.73	8.0 1067	69.5	0 17.84	6.0 1113	72	111 24.65	72	111 24.65	72	111 24.65
day 309 to 315	6.0 823	51.8	44.3 18.24	6.7 998	63	49.5 19.78	8.0 998	63	6.5 16.64	6.0 870	55.5	10.5 19.35	55.5	10.5 19.35	55.5	10.5 19.35
day 316 to 322	6.0 971	63	47.5 21.57	6.0 949	60	1.5 21.11	8.0 1161	73	16 19.35	6.0 983	63	39 21.84	63	39 21.84	63	39 21.84
day 323 to 329	6.0 922	58	55.0 20.43	6.0 987	62	97 21.83	8.0 1086	69	92 18.04	6.0 865	54	0 19.23	54	0 19.23	54	0 19.23
day 330 to 336	6.0 901	57	103.7 19.91	6.0 942	60	74 20.87	8.0 1030	66	91.5 17.11	6.0 901	57	76.2 19.95	57	76.2 19.95	57	76.2 19.95
day 337 to 343	6.0 765	51	58.0 16.99	6.0 818	55	26 18.23	8.0 933	63	0 15.63	6.0 818	55	64 18.18	55	64 18.18	55	64 18.18

Table A-4a -(cont'd)

Period	Pen 1			Pen 2			Pen 3			Pen 4					
	No. of Corn, steers	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers	Pellet, lb	WB, lb			
day 344 to 350	6.0	745	52	0.0	16.67	6.0	745	52	0.16	67	6.0	739	53	0.16	57

^aWeigh-back.

^bNot recorded.

^cNot determined, missing weighback, the average of the two adjacent weeks was used as the DMI for this week.

Table A-4b. Weekly pen dry matter intake for pens 5 to 8 for Experiment BC9002

Period	Pen 5						Pen 6						Pen 7						Pen 8														
	No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb ^a		WB, Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		WB, Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		WB, Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		WB, Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		WB, Daily No. of Corn, steers		
	lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		
day 1 to 7	10.0	642	97	93.8	9.14	10.0	684	104	112.8	9.72	10.0	771	119	145.2	10.95	10.0	695	108	93.8	9.94													
day 8 to 14	10.0	716	110	NR ^b	ND ^c	10.0	705	107	NR	ND	10.0	673	106	NR	ND	10.0	704	106	NR	ND													
day 15 to 21	10.0	695	107	134.3	9.86	10.0	716	109	141.4	10.14	10.0	717	110	120.3	10.20	10.0	825	127	240.3	11.56													
day 22 to 28	10.0	706	108	4	10.23	10.0	683	108	33.3	9.89	10.0	705	111	0	10.27	10.0	641	97	0	9.28													
day 29 to 35	10.0	790	103	118.4	11.05	9.1	749	86	46.8	11.41	10.0	790	103	20	11.20	9.1	790	103	95.1	12.13													
day 36 to 42	10.0	721	83	0	10.11	9.0	766	88	23	11.89	10.0	924	107	8	12.95	9.0	878	101	0	13.67													
day 43 to 49	10.0	900	103	65.4	12.52	9.0	855	98	7.8	13.30	10.0	990	114	37.4	13.83	9.0	923	107	6.2	14.38													
day 50 to 56	10.0	944	108	12.1	13.21	9.0	832	95	38.7	12.89	10.0	856	98	0	11.99	9.0	856	97	15.2	13.29													
day 57 to 63	9.1	784	88	2.9	11.98	9.0	851	94	2.9	13.19	10.0	941	105	5.4	13.14	9.0	783	86	0	12.14													
day 64 to 70	9.0	1012	109	71	15.56	9.0	1034	111	59	15.91	10.0	1146	123	20	15.93	9.0	1033	112	38	15.94													
day 71 to 77	9.0	831	89	46.5	12.78	9.0	853	93	24.1	13.18	10.0	967	107	4.7	13.49	9.0	966	106	19.4	14.95													
day 78 to 84	9.0	989	107	6	15.30	9.0	1078	116	57.6	16.60	10.0	1146	123	60.7	15.88	9.0	1054	114	19.3	16.29													
day 85 to 91	9.0	899	83	33.8	13.67	9.0	955	89	25.8	14.54	10.0	1024	95	18.9	14.04	9.0	953	90	1.9	14.56													
day 92 to 98	9.0	1005	88	1.6	15.26	9.0	1097	96	3.1	16.65	10.0	1143	100	49.4	15.57	9.0	1051	92	3.3	15.95													
day 99 to 105	9.0	1051	92	38.1	15.91	9.0	1120	98	61.7	16.93	10.0	1143	100	28.2	15.59	9.0	1051	92	18.1	15.94													
day 106 to 112	9.0	1235	108	161.2	18.56	9.0	1189	104	229.4	17.79	10.0	1258	109	128.2	17.04	9.0	1166	102	111.6	17.57													
day 113 to 119	9.0	1159	96	32.5	17.48	9.0	1113	92	34	16.78	10.0	1159	96	27.5	15.74	9.0	1127	92	16	17.00													
day 120 to 126	9.0	955	74	118.6	14.24	9.0	1001	78	76.7	14.98	10.0	955	74	16.3	12.91	9.0	1001	78	37.9	15.02													
day 127 to 133	9.0	987	77	26	14.82	9.0	1139	90	77	17.07	10.0	1116	88	53	15.07	9.0	1033	81	97	15.45													
day 134 to 140	9.0	1024	81	21.2	15.40	9.0	1070	84	13.8	16.09	10.0	1024	81	2.1	13.88	9.0	909	72	0	13.69													
day 141 to 147	9.0	899	68	21	13.47	9.0	970	74	0.5	14.57	10.0	1131	85	21.5	15.25	9.0	1038	79	85	15.50													
day 148 to 154	9.0	1065	80	22.8	15.96	9.0	1135	85	34.8	16.99	10.0	1136	86	11.3	15.34	9.0	1136	86	23	17.03													
day 155 to 161	9.0	911	69	3.2	13.67	9.0	934	70	0	14.01	10.0	1122	85	17.2	15.14	9.0	1130	85	0	16.96													
day 162 to 168	9.0	971	73	2.2	14.57	9.0	1114	83	2.6	16.70	10.0	1068	81	5.6	14.43	9.0	1068	81	0	16.03													
day 169 to 175	9.0	990	64	3.1	14.70	9.0	1247	81	69.7	18.47	10.0	1014	66	2.2	13.56	9.0	1086	70.5	7	16.13													

Table A-4b. (cont'd)

Period	Pen 5				Pen 6				Pen 7				Pen 8			
	No. of Corn, steers lb	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers lb	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers lb	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers lb	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers lb	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers lb
day 176 to 182	8.0	983	63	60.7 16.36	9.0	1232	79.7 58.1 18.25	10.0	1006	65	87.6 13.38	9.0	1157	73	92	17.08
day 183 to 189	8.0	937	60	23.5 15.62	9.0	1120	72.25 15.5 16.62	10.0	1123	71.5	14.5 14.99	9.0	1054	67	20.4	15.62
day 190 to 196	8.0	892	56	48.4 14.83	9.0	1147	74.5 15.1 16.91	10.0	1215	79	118.2 16.16	9.0	986	64.5	67.4	14.60
day 197 to 203	6.9	913	59	121 17.66	7.3	960	62 62.5 17.54	8.9	1121	72	0 16.91	7.9	868	55	14.5	14.73
day 204 to 210	6.0	749	46	35 16.59	6.0	751	46 17.5 16.65	8.0	1174	70	66 19.46	6.9	810	49	101	15.61
day 211 to 217	6.0	686	42	0 15.23	6.0	841	50 26 18.61	8.0	984	60	0 16.38	6.0	634	37.5	66.5	13.96
day 218 to 224	6.0	782	47	42.5 17.29	6.0	758	45 0 16.80	8.0	1162	68	0 19.30	6.0	697	42	0	15.46
day 225 to 231	6.0	744	44.5	5.5 16.49	6.0	859	49.5 6 19.00	8.0	1100	65	1 18.28	6.0	730	43	6.5	16.16
day 232 to 238	6.0	747	44	0 16.54	6.0	889	52 5.5 19.68	8.0	1093	65	0 18.17	6.0	717	42	0	15.87
day 239 to 245	6.0	712	41	5 15.74	6.0	723	42 2 16.00	8.0	1016	60	0 16.88	6.0	587	33	0	12.96
day 246 to 252	6.0	714	41.5	0 15.80	6.0	714	41.5 6 15.79	8.0	993	59	7 16.50	6.0	750	44	2	16.60
day 253 to 259	6.0	765	47	8.5 16.97	6.0	916	56 58 20.26	8.0	1009	60	2 16.77	6.0	755	47	2	16.77
day 260 to 266	6.0	863	53	29 19.13	6.0	923	56 80 20.38	8.0	1118	66	4.2 18.58	6.0	863	53	57	19.09
day 267 to 273	6.0	805	49	0 17.86	6.0	873	53 16 19.35	8.0	1185	70	3 19.69	6.0	825	49.5	16.5	18.27
day 274 to 280	6.0	863	52.5	34.5 19.11	6.0	1001	61 63.5 22.14	8.0	1190	71	64.5 19.73	6.0	828	52	11	18.40
day 281 to 287	6.0	627	39.5	0 13.94	6.0	929	58.5 20.7 20.63	8.0	1001	64.5	0 16.72	6.0	815	52	0	18.14
day 288 to 294	6.0	826	53.5	0 18.40	6.0	909	59 0 20.25	8.0	1065	69	5 17.79	6.0	874	56.5	52	19.40
day 295 to 301	6.0	814	49.5	14.5 18.05	6.0	777	49.5 0 17.29	7.4	945	60.5	12.5 16.98	6.0	777	49.5	4.75	17.28
day 302 to 308	6.0	767	48.5	5 17.05	6.0	957	60.5 69 21.20	7.0	980	63	0 18.71	6.0	957	61.5	71	21.22
day 309 to 315	6.0	919	57.5	82 20.33	6.0	854	54.5 30 18.97	7.0	991	62	40.5 18.84	6.0	801	50.5	13.75	17.80
day 316 to 322	6.0	907	59	44.5 20.15	6.0	830	54 4 18.49	7.0	1103	69	83 20.93	6.0	889	58	44	19.76
day 323 to 329	6.0	821	52	1 18.26	6.0	862	55 7 19.18	7.0	943	60	35 17.95	6.0	904	57	76	20.01
day 330 to 336	6.0	813	51	0 18.07	6.0	899	57 7.2 19.99	7.0	1143	72	106 21.68	6.0	805	50	0	17.89
day 337 to 343	6.0	724	49	9.2 16.16	6.0	795	53 5.8 17.73	7.0	885	59	5.6 16.92	5.3	794	54	140.1	19.92
day 344 to 350	6.0	705	48	5.1 15.75	6.0	721	50 3 16.13	7.0	836	57	2 16.01	5.0	697	48	38.2	18.64

Table A-4b. (cont'd)

Period	Pen 5						Pen 6						Pen 7						Pen 8							
	No. of Corn,		Pellet,		WB,		Daily No. of Corn,		Pellet,		WB,		Daily No. of Corn,		Pellet,		WB,		Daily No. of Corn,		Pellet,		WB,		Daily	
	steers lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	DMI, steers	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	DMI, steers	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	DMI, lb
day 351 to 357	6.0	884	60	66	19.66	6.0	837	58	90	18.60	7.0	977	66	49	18.65	5.0	705	48	71	18.79						
day 358 to 364	6.0	822	55	0.94	18.35	6.0	822	55	8.6	18.34	7.0	885	60	4	16.94	5.0	729	50	38.6	19.49						

^aWeighback.

^bNot recorded.

^cNot determined, missing weighback, the average of the two adjacent weeks was used as the DMI for this week.

Table A-4c. Weekly pen dry matter intake for pens 9 to 12 for Experiment BC9002

Period	Pen 9						Pen 10						Pen 11						Pen 12														
	No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb ^a		Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers		
	lb		lb		DMI, lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		lb		
day 1 to 7	10.0	647	99.0	134.8	9.15	10.0	640	97.0	90.2	9.12	10.0	673	102.0	87.1	9.60	10.0	598	91.0	114.0	8.47													
day 8 to 14	10.0	674	102.0	15.1 ^b	ND ^c	10.0	640	97.0	NR ^d	ND	10.0	549.5	84.5	NR	ND	10.0	597	91.0	NR	ND													
day 15 to 21	10.0	587	90.0	96.3	8.35	10.0	673	103.0	133.7	9.53	10.0	630	97.0	96.7	8.98	10.0	651	100.0	82.8	9.30													
day 22 to 28	10.0	640	97.0	39.5	9.20	10.0	662	101.0	9.7	9.58	10.0	749	115.0	110.1	10.68	10.0	663	102.0	83.0	9.48													
day 29 to 35	9.1	724	95.0	102.3	11.10	10.0	790	103.0	73.0	11.12	10.0	790	103.0	86.7	11.10	10.0	790	103.0	140.2	11.02													
day 36 to 42	9.0	766	87.0	8.0	11.90	10.0	811	94.0	0.0	11.38	10.0	924	107.0	49.0	12.90	10.0	767	88.0	0.0	10.75													
day 43 to 49	9.0	811	93.0	14.3	12.60	10.0	923	105.0	27.2	12.89	9.4	788	89.0	3.8	11.69	10.0	878	101.0	45.6	12.25													
day 50 to 56	9.0	720	83.0	0.0	11.21	10.0	900	104.0	37.0	12.57	9.0	788	89.0	38.9	12.19	10.0	834	95.0	12.3	11.66													
day 57 to 63	9.0	738	81.0	51.2	11.36	10.0	919	103.0	27.1	12.81	9.0	739	82.0	0.0	11.46	10.0	940	103.0	51.9	13.04													
day 64 to 70	9.0	875	95.0	5.0	13.54	10.0	1011	111.0	13.0	14.09	9.0	898	98.0	44.0	13.85	10.0	875	95.0	0.5	12.19													
day 71 to 77	9.0	876	96.0	20.4	13.55	10.0	966	106.0	21.0	13.45	9.0	808	87.0	58.7	12.42	10.0	987	107.0	19.8	13.73													
day 78 to 84	9.0	988	106.0	40.0	15.22	10.0	1169	125.0	66.1	16.18	9.0	898	98.0	0.9	13.91	10.0	1033	111.0	4.0	14.38													
day 85 to 91	9.0	962	87.0	42.6	14.59	10.0	1001	94.0	34.2	13.72	9.0	942	89.0	27.6	14.36	10.0	955	89.0	28.8	13.09													
day 92 to 98	9.0	982	86.0	13.2	14.89	10.0	1051	92.0	2.6	14.36	9.0	936	82.0	1.9	14.21	10.0	1005	88.0	36.2	13.69													
day 99 to 105	9.0	1005	88.0	45.3	15.21	10.0	1212	106.0	52.1	16.51	9.0	913	80.0	31.4	13.82	10.0	959	84.0	30.8	13.07													
day 106 to 112	9.0	1143	100.0	105.4	17.23	10.0	1166	102.0	94.8	15.83	9.0	1074	94.0	125.6	16.16	10.0	1120	98.0	121.1	15.18													
day 113 to 119	9.0	1067	88.0	23.0	16.10	10.0	1113	92.0	37.0	15.10	9.0	975	80.0	23.0	14.70	10.0	1090	90.0	91.0	14.73													
day 120 to 126	9.0	863	70.0	35.3	12.98	10.0	1001	78.0	10.3	13.54	9.0	955	74.0	64.0	14.29	10.0	955	74.0	73.2	12.86													
day 127 to 133	9.0	978	78.0	32.0	14.70	9.1	1116	88.0	22.0	16.52	9.0	1001	78.0	9.0	15.05	9.1	978	77.0	27.0	14.47													
day 134 to 140	9.0	955	75.0	12.1	14.36	9.0	1162	90.0	50.9	17.42	9.0	1116	88.0	34.2	16.77	9.0	932	73.0	8.9	14.02													
day 141 to 147	9.0	938	71.0	25.3	14.05	9.0	923	70.0	2.8	13.85	9.0	1063	80.0	15.0	15.94	9.0	875	67.0	17.3	13.13													
day 148 to 154	9.0	1000	74.5	15.8	14.98	9.0	1042	78.0	17.1	15.61	9.0	935	70.0	9.1	14.01	9.0	948	71.0	0.0	14.22													
day 155 to 161	9.0	934	70.0	17.4	13.99	9.0	1098	83.0	80.1	16.40	9.0	1098	83.0	78.0	16.40	9.0	1004	75.0	104.3	14.95													
day 162 to 168	9.0	950	71.0	16.0	14.23	9.0	967	76.0	2.9	14.55	9.0	916	72.0	6.1	13.78	9.0	995	75.0	23.0	14.91													
day 169 to 175	8.0	693	44.0	0.0	11.56	9.0	897	58.0	0.0	13.32	9.0	897	58.0	11.2	13.31	9.0	886	57.0	7.3	13.15													

Table A-4c. (cont'd)

Period	Pen 9				Pen10				Pen 11				Pen 12							
	No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, lb		WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers	
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb
day 176 to 182	7.0	939	58.0	128.2	17.74	9.0	1181	75.0	79.3	17.46	8.0	948	59.5	20.5	15.79	9.0	1006	65.5	48.7	14.91
day 183 to 189	7.0	891	57.0	36.0	16.96	9.0	1216	77.5	17.6	18.03	7.1	891	57.0	7.9	16.65	9.0	983	63.5	43.4	14.56
day 190 to 196	7.0	841	53.3	40.7	15.99	9.0	1033	65.5	9.7	15.32	7.0	893	57.5	24.1	17.02	9.0	880	54.5	47.7	12.99
day 197 to 203	5.9	673	43.0	102.0	15.21	7.9	913	59.0	28.0	15.50	5.9	776	49.0	30.5	17.64	7.9	798	51.0	63.0	13.50
day 204 to 210	5.0	617	37.0	71.5	16.31	7.0	797	49.0	0.0	15.17	5.0	723	44.5	15.0	19.24	7.0	741	45.2	53.5	14.04
day 211 to 217	5.0	622	36.5	53.0	16.45	7.0	896	53.5	2.5	17.02	5.0	622	36.5	2.5	16.52	7.0	481	28.5	0.0	9.13
day 218 to 224	5.0	734	44.0	67.0	19.43	7.0	970	57.5	4.0	18.42	5.0	793	46.0	26.0	21.02	7.0	804	48.0	7.0	15.27
day 225 to 231	5.0	645	37.5	25.5	17.09	7.0	948	55.5	0.0	17.99	5.0	726	42.0	0.0	19.27	7.0	704	40.0	8.0	13.33
day 232 to 238	5.0	663	39.0	21.5	17.59	7.0	943	55.0	0.0	17.90	5.0	713	40.0	4.5	18.89	7.0	777	44.0	2.0	14.72
day 239 to 245	5.0	585	32.5	0.0	15.49	7.0	842	50.0	0.0	15.99	5.0	674	39.5	0.0	17.91	6.1	607	36.0	2.0	13.13
day 246 to 252	5.0	660	38.5	20.0	17.50	7.0	976	59.0	0.0	18.56	5.0	671	39.0	0.0	17.82	6.0	629	36.5	0.0	13.92
day 253 to 259	5.0	696	42.5	83.0	18.41	7.0	997	59.0	69.0	18.87	5.0	744	46.5	18.0	19.82	6.0	792	49.0	59.5	17.52
day 260 to 266	5.0	723	44.0	36.0	19.20	7.0	980	58.0	49.5	18.56	5.0	815	50.5	47.6	21.66	6.0	791	49.5	103.3	17.45
day 267 to 273	5.0	682	42.0	0.0	18.17	7.0	970	59.0	20.0	18.43	5.0	750	45.5	2.0	19.96	5.1	698	42.0	122.5	17.88
day 274 to 280	5.0	792	49.5	116.5	20.95	7.0	875	54.0	0.0	16.66	5.0	738	45.0	36.0	19.60	5.0	643	38.5	95.0	16.96
day 281 to 287	5.0	615	39.0	0.0	16.41	7.0	1001	64.5	6.9	19.10	5.0	687	43.5	0.0	18.34	5.0	583	36.5	7.5	15.53
day 288 to 294	5.0	886	57.5	114.5	23.51	7.0	1004	64.0	3.0	19.15	5.0	777	49.5	6.0	20.74	5.0	682	44.0	76.5	18.10
day 295 to 301	5.0	729	44.0	24.3	19.37	7.0	826	50.5	5.5	15.71	5.0	742	45.5	0.0	19.77	5.0	672	42.0	7.0	17.91
day 302 to 308	5.0	752	48.0	24.5	20.04	7.0	1042	67.0	46.0	19.84	5.0	787	50.0	29.0	20.97	5.0	648	41.0	9.5	17.28
day 309 to 315	5.0	676	44.5	43.5	18.02	7.0	896	56.5	21.0	17.06	5.0	724	46.5	20.0	19.31	5.0	653	42.5	19.0	17.43
day 316 to 322	5.0	760	49.0	65.0	20.21	7.0	1062	67.0	84.0	20.16	5.0	665	43.0	6.0	17.76	5.0	668	43.0	11.5	17.83
day 323 to 329	5.0	666	42.0	17.0	17.74	7.0	901	56.0	10.0	17.15	5.0	708	46.0	1.0	18.92	5.0	666	42.0	34.0	17.72
day 330 to 336	5.0	744	48.0	66.5	19.78	7.0	919	58.0	11.9	17.51	5.0	724	46.0	46.8	19.26	5.0	767	50.0	47.3	20.44
day 337 to 343	5.0	771	52.0	91.0	20.51	7.0	771	52.0	64.0	14.68	5.0	748	51.0	55.0	19.97	5.0	653	42.0	4.2	17.44
day 344 to 350	5.0	610	42.0	0.0	16.36	7.0	857	57.0	0.0	16.39	5.0	627	42.0	0.0	16.79	5.0	604	40.0	0.0	16.16

Table A-4c. (cont'd)

Period	Pen 9				Pen10				Pen 11				Pen 12							
	No. of Corn, steers	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers	Pellet, lb	WB, lb	Daily No. of Corn, steers	
day 351 to 357	5.0	674	45.0	127.8	17.84	7.0	1023	70.0	148.3	19.43	5.0	703	49.0	95.4	18.72	5.0	743	50.0	102.0	19.74
day 358 to 364	5.0	682	47.0	2.9	18.30	6.0	705	48.0	2.6	15.75	5.0	635	44.0	31.7	16.99	5.0	595	41.0	55.1	15.87
day 365 to 371	5.0	728	50.0	43.7	19.46	6.0	814	56.0	29.8	18.16	5.0	674	47.0	14.1	18.08	5.0	720	49.0	8.5	19.29
day 372 to 378	5.0	728	51.0	5.9	19.55	6.0	814	57.0	18.6	18.20	5.0	718	50.0	52.3	19.19	5.0	718	50.0	66.8	19.17

^aWeighback.

^bWeighback from sick pen.

^cNot determined, missing weighback, the average of the two adjacent weeks was used as the DMI for this week.

^dNot recorded.

Table A-4d. Weekly pen dry matter intake for pens 13 to 16 for Experiment BC9002

Period	Pen 13				Pen 14				Pen 15				Pen 16			
	No. of steers	Corn, lb	Pellet, lb ^a	WB, DMI, lb	No. of steers	Corn, lb	Pellet, lb	WB, DMI, lb	No. of steers	Corn, lb	Pellet, lb	WB, DMI, lb	No. of steers	Corn, lb	Pellet, lb	WB, DMI, lb
day 1 to 7	10.0	804	124	78.1 11.54	10.0	889	136 112.3	12.71	10.0	793	122	86.6 11.36	10.0	771	119	75 117
day 8 to 14	10.0	836	129	NR ^b ND ^c	10.0	878	134	NR	ND	10.0	900	138	NR	ND	10.0	858 132 NR ND
day 15 to 21	10.0	825	127	152.9 11.72	10.0	901	138	146.8 12.82	10.0	922	141	126.4 13.16	10.0	835	127	102.7 11.93
day 22 to 28	10.0	900	139	48.3 12.99	10.0	814	126	2.3 11.82	10.0	836	130	1.8 12.15	10.0	879	136	7.4 12.76
day 29 to 35	10.0	877	112	90.4 12.30	10.0	856	112	61.9 12.08	10.0	834	109	43.5 11.79	10.0	856	112	60.3 12.08
day 36 to 42	10.0	1079	125	40 15.08	10.0	1035	119	2.0 14.51	10.0	1035	119	3.0 14.51	10.0	1012	115	0 14.17
day 43 to 49	10.0	1056	122	26.4 14.78	10.0	1013	117	10.1 14.19	10.0	1102	128	0 15.47	10.0	1147	133	0 16.09
day 50 to 56	10.0	1057	123	13 14.82	10.0	1146	132	47.9 16.01	10.0	1057	122	35.5 14.78	10.0	967	111	3.8 13.55
day 57 to 63	10.0	1144	125	22.4 15.93	10.0	1053	115	10.7 14.67	10.0	1053	115	42.6 14.63	10.0	1053	115	28.5 14.65
day 64 to 70	10.0	1124	120	21 15.61	10.0	1146	124	8 15.96	10.0	1146	124	16 15.95	10.0	1190	128	0 16.57
day 71 to 77	10.0	1145	124	32.1 15.91	10.0	1057	115	22.1 14.71	10.0	1147	123	6.6 15.96	10.0	1190	128	4.5 16.56
day 78 to 84	10.0	1213	130	0 16.88	10.0	1260	133	33.5 17.47	10.0	1235	133	28.4 17.16	10.0	1326	143	23.2 18.44
day 85 to 91	10.0	1159	109	4.2 15.93	10.0	976	92	3.8 13.42	10.0	1069	100	11.2 14.68	10.0	1068	100	2.8 14.67
day 92 to 98	10.0	1281	112	75.4 17.43	10.0	1189	104	8.9 16.24	10.0	1120	98	7.7 15.30	10.0	1212	106	11.7 16.55
day 99 to 105	10.0	1304	114	8.7 17.81	9.1	1074	94	76.9 15.96	10.0	1074	94	9.6 14.66	10.0	1120	98	1.1 15.30
day 106 to 112	10.0	1363	120.2	97.3 18.54	9.0	1350	121	182.3 20.32	10.0	1258	110	129.6 17.05	10.0	1452	129	161.4 19.70
day 113 to 119	10.0	1265	107.2	41.5 17.20	8.4	1201	103	157.3 19.25	10.0	1274	106	27.5 17.31	10.0	1410	123	3 19.26
day 120 to 126	10.0	1062.8	86.4	11.9 14.42	8.0	1051.2	84.8	91.7 17.73	10.0	1070.0	84.0	53.8 14.44	10.0	1206.2	96.4	75.4 16.29
day 127 to 133	9.1	1116.0	88.0	22.0 16.52	9.0	1116.0	88.0	22.0 16.78	10.0	1047.0	82.0	2.0 14.18	9.1	1116.0	88.0	4.0 16.54
day 134 to 140	9.0	1208.0	96.0	17.6 18.18	9.0	1116.0	88.0	6.8 16.80	10.0	1208.0	96.0	22.1 16.36	9.0	1231.0	97.0	34.6 18.50
day 141 to 147	9.0	1087.0	82.0	31.0 16.28	9.0	923.0	70.0	20.3 13.84	10.0	1087.0	82.0	2.9 14.68	9.0	1134.0	85.0	2.0 17.01
day 148 to 154	9.0	1160.0	87.0	0.0 17.40	9.0	1090.0	82.0	0.0 16.36	10.0	1183.0	88.0	0.0 15.96	9.0	1183.0	88.0	0.0 17.74
day 155 to 161	9.0	1191.0	90.0	18.5 17.86	9.0	1144.0	86.0	20.8 17.14	10.0	1214.0	92.0	35.5 16.37	9.0	1238.0	94.0	21.8 18.57
day 162 to 168	9.0	1182.0	88.0	4.9 17.72	9.0	1134.0	84.0	0.0 17.00	10.0	1205.0	89.0	9.6 16.24	9.0	1182.0	88.0	0.3 17.72
day 169 to 175	9.0	1015.0	66.5	37.8 15.05	9.0	1129.0	74.0	14.9 16.77	10.0	1105.0	73.0	2.1 14.79	9.0	1200.0	78.0	0.0 17.83

Table A-4d. (cont'd)

Period	Pen 13				Pen14				Pen 15				Pen 16							
	No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers		Pellet, WB, lb		Daily No. of Corn, steers			
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb		
day 176 to 182	9.0	1100.0	70.0	34.9	16.29	9.0	1111.0	70.0	38.5	16.44	10.0	1227.0	78.0	63.2	16.34	9.0	1261.0	81.0	65.4	18.67
day 183 to 189	9.0	1204.0	77.0	1.7	17.87	9.0	1169.0	74.5	6.6	17.34	10.0	1214.0	77.0	12.5	16.20	9.0	1297.0	83.0	5.5	19.25
day 190 to 196	9.0	1124.0	73.0	47.3	16.66	9.0	1332.0	84.0	2.7	19.75	10.0	1125.0	71.0	27.2	15.00	9.0	1241.0	78.5	0.5	18.41
day 197 to 203	7.9	971.0	62.0	50.0	16.46	7.9	1030.0	66.0	89.0	17.43	8.9	936.0	60.0	22.5	14.10	7.9	1075.0	69.0	29.5	18.25
day 204 to 210	7.0	1033.0	62.0	30.0	19.61	7.0	1058.0	65.0	21.5	20.12	8.0	939.0	55.0	0.0	15.60	7.0	841.0	51.0	0.0	15.99
day 211 to 217	7.0	1113.0	66.0	175.5	20.96	7.0	1019.0	61.0	20.0	19.35	8.0	841.0	50.5	0.0	13.99	7.0	958.0	56.5	4.5	18.19
day 218 to 224	7.0	1099.0	65.0	4.5	20.87	7.0	1068.0	65.0	0.0	20.32	8.0	1090.0	65.0	38.0	18.09	7.0	1114.0	66.0	21.0	21.14
day 225 to 231	7.0	982.0	59.0	85.0	18.58	7.0	1076.0	65.0	18.5	20.44	8.0	807.0	47.0	0.0	13.40	7.0	807.0	47.0	1.0	15.31
day 232 to 238	7.0	887.0	51.0	1.5	16.82	7.0	1006.0	60.0	16.5	19.10	8.0	911.0	52.0	0.5	15.11	7.0	955.0	56.0	0.5	18.13
day 239 to 245	7.0	910.0	54.0	0.0	17.29	7.0	962.0	57.5	0.0	18.28	8.0	887.0	53.0	2.0	14.75	7.0	1023.0	62.0	0.0	19.46
day 246 to 252	7.0	943.0	56.0	5.0	17.91	7.0	793.0	47.5	0.0	15.07	8.0	873.0	51.0	0.0	14.50	7.0	908.0	54.0	0.0	17.25
day 253 to 259	7.0	1009.0	60.0	49.0	19.12	7.0	939.0	57.0	10.5	17.85	8.0	916.0	55.5	6.5	15.24	7.0	986.0	58.5	8.0	18.72
day 260 to 266	7.0	1071.0	64.0	70.5	20.28	7.0	1094.0	65.0	59.7	20.72	8.0	1112.0	66.0	24.8	18.46	7.0	1118.0	67.0	5.0	21.25
day 267 to 273	7.0	1068.0	65.0	30.5	20.29	7.0	946.0	57.0	8.5	17.98	8.0	999.0	60.0	3.0	16.61	7.0	1045.0	62.0	0.0	19.85
day 274 to 280	7.0	900.0	55.0	2.5	17.12	7.0	1064.0	64.0	0.0	20.23	8.0	1024.0	62.0	10.5	17.03	7.0	968.0	60.0	0.0	18.44
day 281 to 287	7.0	1001.0	64.5	22.0	19.09	7.0	791.0	50.0	0.0	15.08	8.0	1059.0	68.0	59.5	17.63	7.0	1119.0	71.5	35.5	21.31
day 288 to 294	7.0	1075.0	68.5	60.0	20.44	7.0	1054.0	67.5	6.0	20.11	8.0	1076.0	69.0	0.0	17.97	7.0	991.0	64.5	2.0	18.93
day 295 to 301	7.0	858.0	53.5	5.0	16.34	7.0	814.0	49.5	6.0	15.48	8.0	886.0	57.0	44.0	14.75	7.0	1125.0	72.0	89.0	21.37
day 302 to 308	7.0	993.0	64.5	121.7	18.83	7.0	1087.0	69.5	101.1	20.63	8.0	1079.0	70.5	80.5	17.96	7.0	1225.0	79.8	76.8	23.32
day 309 to 315	7.0	882.0	56.0	118.0	16.69	7.0	1038.0	65.5	93.0	19.69	8.0	959.0	60.0	16.0	15.98	7.0	829.0	52.5	0.0	15.81
day 316 to 322	7.0	968.0	62.0	82.6	18.38	7.0	1130.0	70.0	113.1	21.40	8.0	1270.0	80.0	182.3	21.02	7.0	1279.0	81.0	176.7	24.20
day 323 to 329	7.0	432.0	28.0	0.0	8.24	7.0	432.0	28.0	0.0	8.24	8.0	432.0	28.0	0.0	7.21	7.0	432.0	28.0	0.0	8.24

^aWeighback.^bNot recorded.^cNot determined, missing weighback, the average of the two adjacent weeks was used as the DMI for this week.

Table A-5. Carcass characteristics of steers from Experiment BC9002

Steer no.	Date harvested	Slaughter wt., kg	HCW, kg	REA, cm ²	Backfat, mm	KPH, %	Marbling score ^a	Quality grade ^b	Calculated yield grade ^c
1	03/16/92	535	313.1	62.6	2.45	2.0	690	19	2.67
2	04/13/92	632	367.8	78.4	8.58	3.0	540	18	3.17
5	03/16/92	599	336.0	71.0	6.13	2.5	630	19	2.92
8	11/11/91	424	246.7	58.1	3.68	3.5	460	17	2.75
9	05/11/92	581	336.9	74.2	3.68	1.5	480	17	2.32
10	11/11/91	479	269.0	71.0	2.45	2.5	430	16	1.97
11	11/11/91	426	234.6	67.1	2.45	2.5	430	16	1.88
12	05/11/92	522	316.3	74.8	9.80	3.5	950	22	3.14
13	03/16/92	653	375.4	81.3	14.70	2.5	540	18	3.61
14	11/11/91	411	226.4	63.2	2.45	2.0	310	14	1.90
16	04/27/92	598	361.0	85.8	4.90	3.0	510	18	2.37
17	04/13/92	627	353.7	81.6	3.06	2.0	380	15	2.13
18	04/27/92	587	357.3	80.6	2.45	2.5	460	17	2.24
20	03/16/92	596	347.3	83.5	7.96	3.0	540	18	2.68
21	03/16/92	562	309.1	67.1	6.13	3.0	570	18	2.99
25	05/11/92	623	371.8	69.7	6.74	3.5	880	21	3.55
27	11/11/91	424	235.4	67.7	2.45	3.0	460	17	1.95
29	04/27/92	589	352.5	80.6	4.90	2.0	480	17	2.35
31	04/27/92	590	352.5	64.5	4.90	3.0	500	18	3.35
32	11/11/91	413	232.0	60.6	2.45	2.0	420	16	2.07
34	04/13/92	540	324.6	74.8	9.80	2.5	520	18	3.01
37	04/27/92	600	353.6	76.1	2.45	1.5	440	16	2.24
38	04/13/92	578	335.2	95.5	3.68	1.5	390	15	1.25
40	11/11/91	433	245.8	69.0	2.45	2.5	340	15	1.87
42	03/16/92	616	381.9	91.6	3.68	2.5	770	20	2.03
43	04/27/92	602	358.0	77.4	4.90	3.5	530	18	2.86
44	04/13/92	613	364.9	83.5	4.90	3.5	550	18	2.61
45	11/11/91	460	254.7	60.6	3.68	3.5	500	18	2.69
46	03/16/92	572	349.3	78.0	6.13	3.0	440	16	2.78
47	04/27/92	641	387.3	89.0	4.90	2.0	440	16	2.23
50	03/16/92	650	377.4	79.7	8.58	2.0	490	17	2.98
54	03/16/92	663	389.0	79.0	10.41	2.5	530	18	3.40
55	05/11/92	627	374.8	80.6	3.68	3.0	550	18	2.62
57	04/27/92	587	357.0	79.7	7.35	3.5	620	19	2.99
58	04/27/92	587	360.9	68.4	5.39	3.0	460	17	3.28
59	05/11/92	654	382.8	86.4	7.96	2.0	510	18	2.63
60	11/11/91	440	234.9	56.8	3.68	2.0	350	15	2.42
62	04/13/92	561	328.0	82.6	9.80	3.5	550	18	2.85
63	05/11/92	651	367.2	77.4	7.35	2.5	510	18	2.99
65	04/13/92	556	316.9	82.6	2.45	2.0	520	18	1.71
70	04/13/92	608	356.0	78.0	4.90	3.5	610	19	2.81

Table A-5. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Date harvested	Harvest wt., kg	HCW, kg	REA, cm ²	Backfat, mm	KPH, %	Marbling score	Quality grade	Calculated yield grade
72	11/11/91	433	244.9	67.1	2.45	2.0	410	16	1.86
75	04/27/92	595	342.8	76.8	3.68	2.0	420	16	2.34
76	04/27/92	618	357.4	76.8	2.45	2.0	500	18	2.34
77	03/16/92	627	364.2	72.2	4.29	3.0	500	18	3.00
78	11/11/91	400	227.4	59.3	4.90	4.5	560	18	2.85
80	03/16/92	645	356.0	73.2	4.90	1.5	480	20	2.65
83	03/16/92	617	370.7	86.1	4.90	2.0	450	17	2.23
85	11/11/91	457	265.7	71.0	6.13	3.5	610	20	2.52
86	05/11/92	615	358.0	80.0	6.13	3.0	560	18	2.76
87	04/13/92	638	385.4	91.6	4.90	1.5	460	17	1.98
89	05/11/92	599	340.1	75.5	9.19	1.5	460	17	2.84
90	04/13/92	596	343.4	74.2	3.68	2.0	430	16	2.47
95	11/11/91	449	250.9	62.6	2.45	3.5	510	18	2.44
97	04/27/92	579	343.9	74.8	3.68	3.0	500	18	2.64
98	11/11/91	456	245.6	67.1	2.45	3.0	440	16	2.07
100	11/11/91	450	250.7	72.2	3.68	3.0	520	18	1.98
101	04/13/92	635	382.3	86.1	10.41	2.0	420	16	2.89
102	03/16/92	676	392.2	78.7	6.13	3.5	620	19	3.21
103	05/11/92	669	395.3	78.7	6.74	3.0	550	18	3.20
104	05/11/92	616	372.3	69.0	11.64	5.0	570	18	4.38
106	11/11/91	458	251.0	59.3	4.90	3.0	530	18	2.75
107	04/27/92	592	336.6	65.1	4.41	1.5	470	17	2.84
108	04/27/92	627	375.9	79.3	2.94	1.5	430	16	2.31
109	03/16/92	623	370.7	78.7	10.41	3.5	730	20	3.46
110	11/11/91	398	222.9	67.7	2.45	2.5	390	15	1.74
112	04/27/92	628	366.2	80.6	4.41	2.0	600	19	2.42
115	04/13/92	615	366.7	87.1	3.68	2.0	540	18	2.03
116	04/13/92	654	387.4	94.2	4.90	1.5	520	18	1.87
117	03/16/92	612	340.7	66.4	4.29	1.0	510	18	2.70
118	11/11/91	442	247.0	67.7	2.45	3.0	450	17	2.05
119	04/13/92	565	334.8	73.5	6.13	4.0	930	22	3.08
120	11/11/91	489	289.2	68.4	3.68	4.5	460	17	2.79
121	04/27/92	587	350.1	89.7	7.35	2.0	360	15	2.13
122	03/16/92	526	343.5	66.4	4.90	3.5	740	20	3.28
128	11/11/91	426	250.2	66.4	4.90	3.5	450	17	2.49
129	11/11/91	509	281.1	65.8	2.45	2.5	430	16	2.33
130	04/13/92	628	358.3	87.7	6.13	1.5	560	18	2.07
133	05/11/92	616	372.0	85.1	6.74	2.5	500	18	2.58
136	04/27/92	618	364.8	81.3	4.90	3.5	630	19	2.72
139	04/13/92	626	374.7	72.2	7.11	2.5	430	16	3.28
142	05/11/92	603	341.1	72.2	2.45	1.5	430	16	2.32
143	03/16/92	610	363.6	75.1	9.19	1.5	490	17	3.06
144	04/13/92	593	354.8	91.6	4.29	2.5	510	18	1.87

Table A-5. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Date harvested	Harvest wt., kg	HCW, kg	REA, cm ²	Backfat, mm	KPH, %	Marbling score	Quality grade	Calculated yield grade
147	04/13/92	589	357.3	74.5	6.74	3.5	760	20	3.18
151	05/11/92	649	391.9	84.5	7.96	3.0	440	16	3.00
153	11/11/91	448	243.1	67.1	2.94	3.0	360	15	2.09
154	04/13/92	617	370.1	80.6	6.74	3.0	550	18	2.89
155	05/11/92	591	332.5	82.6	5.51	2.0	450	17	2.15
157	11/11/91	466	260.8	66.4	4.90	2.0	460	17	2.27
158	05/11/92	612	357.3	68.4	7.35	1.5	450	17	3.15
159	04/13/92	613	372.2	80.6	5.51	4.0	560	18	2.98
161	04/27/92	679	415.0	90.3	11.52	4.0	640	19	3.47
163	04/27/92	582	337.8	77.4	3.68	2.0	480	17	2.26
165	05/11/92	599	351.0	74.2	6.74	2.5	510	18	2.95
166	04/27/92	633	387.7	89.7	6.86	2.5	630	19	2.50
170	04/27/92	574	330.1	76.8	5.39	1.5	520	18	2.31
171	11/11/91	401	225.2	66.4	1.23	3.0	450	17	1.80
172	11/11/91	443	254.7	74.8	3.68	2.5	440	16	1.78
173	11/11/91	420	232.3	57.4	3.68	2.0	340	15	2.36
180	05/11/92	708	403.2	82.6	13.48	1.5	430	16	3.46
183	03/16/92	628	367.6	79.0	7.35	4.5	730	20	3.31
184	03/16/92	590	344.4	81.3	7.35	1.5	550	18	2.40
187	11/11/91	507	278.5	69.7	2.45	1.5	390	15	1.91
192	03/16/92	641	375.5	62.6	6.74	1.5	640	19	3.53
194	05/11/92	547	316.7	67.7	3.06	2.0	610	19	2.51
195	04/13/92	624	376.1	71.0	9.19	3.5	490	17	3.77
196	04/13/92	594	359.6	85.8	4.90	4.5	570	18	2.66
197	03/16/92	613	354.8	78.7	3.06	2.5	730	20	2.38
198	03/16/92	625	382.9	77.4	9.19	3.0	680	19	3.41
199	05/11/92	616	359.5	81.9	2.45	2.5	520	18	2.20
201	11/11/91	407	221.8	58.1	2.45	3.5	310	14	2.42
205	04/13/92	589	346.5	73.9	7.35	3.0	500	18	3.09
211	11/11/91	480	283.1	69.0	4.90	2.5	390	15	2.43
212	04/27/92	553	341.1	76.8	7.35	3.5	580	18	3.00
213	11/11/91	451	254.7	68.4	1.84	2.0	440	16	1.82
215	03/16/92	577	342.4	82.6	4.29	2.5	570	18	2.21
217	03/16/92	602	352.9	81.3	4.90	1.0	420	16	2.12
218	04/13/92	572	333.8	80.3	4.29	2.0	410	16	2.15
221	05/11/92	662	405.6	87.1	4.90	4.0	820	21	2.88
222	03/16/92	584	344.8	77.4	4.90	3.0	770	20	2.65
225	03/16/92	679	388.1	108.0	4.90	1.5	510	18	1.19
227	11/11/91	422	241.4	68.4	2.45	4.0	480	17	2.17
228	04/13/92	682	374.7	71.3	2.45	2.5	440	16	2.85
232	03/16/92	550	337.8	83.9	14.09	3.0	640	19	3.21
234	05/11/92	615	339.7	68.4	4.29	2.0	420	16	2.79
236	04/27/92	616	362.6	83.9	2.45	3.5	450	17	2.33

Table A-5. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Date harvested	Harvest wt., kg	HCW, kg	REA, cm ²	Backfat, mm	KPH, %	Marbling score	Quality grade	Calculated yield grade
238	03/16/92	628	378.4	71.6	8.58	1.5	470	17	3.29
239	04/27/92	561	331.3	79.3	7.35	2.5	450	17	2.59
241	03/16/92	603	345.6	87.1	4.90	2.0	540	18	1.98
243	04/13/92	669	388.8	75.5	6.13	2.5	560	18	3.14

^aMarbling score: 300 = traces, 400 = slight, 500 = small, 600 = modest, 700 = moderate, 800 = slightly abundant, and 900 = moderately abundant.

^bUSDA quality grade: 14 = low standard, 15 = high standard, 16 = low select, 17 = high select, 18 = low choice, 19 = average choice, 20 = high choice, 21 = low prime, 22 = average prime.

^cCalculated yield grade equation: $YG = 2.5 + (2.5 * \text{backfat}) + (.0038 * \text{HCW}) + (.2 * \text{KPH}) - (.32 * \text{REA})$.

Table A-6. Ninth-tenth-eleventh rib composition from Experiment BC9002

Steer no.	9-10-11 rib wt., g	bone wt., g	Soft tissue, g	Bone in rib, %	Soft tissue		
					Water, %	EEL, %	CP, %
1	4515.1	762.3	3752.8	16.88	45.57	40.72	12.11
2	5231.4	764.8	4466.6	14.62	45.41	40.53	14.01
5	5150.3	967.3	4183.0	18.78	50.86	31.95	14.98
8	3846.5	687.8	3158.7	17.88	47.64	37.34	12.64
9	4816.6	1034.3	3782.3	21.47	55.42	25.62	16.46
10	3495.3	718.8	2776.5	20.56	56.43	26.25	15.84
11	3471.2	658.0	2813.2	18.96	52.22	30.83	15.85
12	4809.6	683.1	4126.5	14.20	45.70	39.56	13.89
13	5242.0	912.6	4329.4	17.41	49.73	34.14	14.61
14	3404.6	705.9	2698.7	20.73	58.70	20.98	17.93
16	5368.5	836.5	4532.0	15.58	50.52	32.78	16.05
17	5499.3	1195.6	4303.7	21.74	57.22	24.80	17.22
18	4905.4	878.3	4027.1	17.90	54.23	27.90	16.91
20	4941.5	940.5	4001.0	19.03	48.93	35.20	14.83
21	4120.3	818.7	3301.6	19.87	47.20	36.55	14.23
25	5450.8	782.3	4668.5	14.35	41.39	45.57	12.07
27	3314.7	696.3	2618.4	21.01	57.55	23.86	16.67
29	5108.2	977.7	4130.5	19.14	49.03	34.93	13.10
31	4698.9	913.1	3785.8	19.43	51.80	31.55	15.46
32	3288.5	658.4	2630.1	20.02	57.63	24.33	16.17
34	5357.0	1082.7	4274.3	20.21	48.91	37.12	13.12
37	4965.8	1035.7	3930.1	20.86	57.04	24.60	17.76
38	4774.8	807.2	3967.6	16.91	54.39	28.74	16.03
40	3560.8	696.6	2864.2	19.56	59.18	19.69	17.13
42	5195.8	894.0	4301.8	17.21	49.00	35.63	13.86
43	5354.8	916.5	4438.3	17.12	43.01	44.73	12.11
44	4979.1	805.0	4174.1	16.17	52.14	31.07	15.93
45	3625.1	702.9	2922.2	19.39	51.00	31.71	14.49
46	4808.5	846.6	3961.9	17.61	50.28	31.94	15.30
47	6135.5	1012.6	5122.9	16.50	56.36	24.42	17.49
50	5477.3	1025.2	4452.1	18.72	49.04	34.70	14.91
54	5484.9	1029.5	4455.4	18.77	45.21	40.54	13.68
55	5417.2	891.1	4526.1	16.45	50.09	31.93	14.90
57	5003.5	753.9	4249.6	15.07	46.73	38.26	14.15
58	5452.2	799.5	4652.7	14.66	45.30	39.66	14.46
59	5893.0	984.1	4908.9	16.70	50.06	34.55	14.82
60	3056.8	735.4	2321.4	24.06	49.58	35.09	13.85
62	5011.4	834.8	4176.6	16.66	49.34	34.63	14.01
63	5370.4	814.7	4555.7	15.17	52.91	30.71	15.63
65	5210.6	884.0	4326.6	16.97	52.15	32.23	14.70
70	5519.5	937.7	4581.8	16.99	45.71	40.22	14.11

Table A-6. (cont'd)

Steer no.	9-10-11 rib wt., g	bone wt., g	Soft tissue, g	Bone in rib, %	Soft tissue		
					Water, %	EEL, %	CP, %
72	3864.3	809.9	3054.4	20.96	60.79	20.11	17.28
75	5103.7	1068.6	4035.1	20.94	55.57	26.20	16.35
76	5002.8	1025.3	3977.5	20.49	54.99	28.42	15.10
77	5234.9	1115.7	4119.2	21.31	51.95	31.25	15.73
78	3308.5	572.2	2736.3	17.29	48.49	35.98	13.86
80	5018.1	1105.6	3912.5	22.03	52.70	28.64	15.76
83	5953.1	1224.8	4728.3	20.57	56.79	26.15	16.84
85	3911.4	652.3	3259.1	16.68	47.73	36.82	13.33
86	5063.6	696.5	4367.1	13.76	46.02	38.87	13.03
87	5153.1	996.4	4156.7	19.34	52.84	31.28	15.08
89	4981.1	984.5	3996.6	19.76	54.41	27.20	16.69
90	4893.6	879.0	4014.6	17.96	52.64	30.59	15.82
95	3403.8	702.6	2701.2	20.64	51.80	31.81	14.47
97	5031.1	936.9	4094.2	18.62	49.73	34.58	13.94
98	3595.0	751.4	2843.6	20.90	54.98	26.55	17.14
100	3673.4	663.8	3009.6	18.07	55.44	26.69	14.32
101	5789.4	1156.2	4633.2	19.97	51.30	32.52	16.00
102	5647.9	994.0	4653.9	17.60	44.33	41.64	13.05
103	5422.1	1044	4378.1	19.25	48.25	35.62	14.11
104	5551.5	917.1	4634.4	16.52	42.11	44.49	11.85
106	3381.7	712.0	2669.7	21.05	50.38	33.19	14.92
107	4757.8	1010.7	3747.1	21.24	56.63	24.38	18.67
108	5406.8	1017.1	4389.7	18.81	59.01	21.60	17.86
109	5929.4	1262.3	4667.1	21.29	40.75	45.68	12.13
110	3144.1	704.1	2440.0	22.39	55.19	28.01	15.03
112	5064.6	855.8	4208.8	16.90	52.91	30.41	16.36
115	5587.0	987.4	4599.6	17.67	52.36	29.38	15.43
116	5341.0	931.3	4409.7	17.44	51.01	33.17	15.69
117	4775.6	1022.5	3753.1	21.41	51.32	32.36	15.12
118	3685.8	683.5	3002.3	18.54	53.51	28.89	15.88
119	4221.6	818.3	3403.3	19.38	42.09	44.70	12.47
120	3781.0	743.1	3037.9	19.65	55.15	27.67	15.10
121	5444.3	1033.2	4411.1	18.98	55.37	25.77	17.62
122	4015.4	780.1	3235.3	19.43	50.46	34.14	14.09
128	3288.6	646.6	2642.0	19.66	48.80	35.19	16.32
129	3818.6	786.5	3032.1	20.60	55.42	28.00	14.44
130	5545.5	995.0	4550.5	17.94	54.05	29.18	16.20
133	5125.3	893.7	4231.6	17.44	50.12	32.43	15.31
136	4791.5	760.4	4031.1	15.87	50.45	32.69	15.65
139	5069.9	1108.9	3961.0	21.87	51.02	33.17	14.76
142	4624.8	989	3635.8	21.38	57.57	24.09	17.81
143	5301.3	1017.3	4284.0	19.19	50.52	33.57	15.15

Table A-6. (cont'd)

Steer no.	9-10-11 rib wt., g	bone wt., g	Soft tissue, g	Bone in rib, %	Soft tissue		
					Water, %	EEL, %	CP, %
144	5098.5	990.0	4108.5	19.42	47.17	38.60	16.21
147	5127.9	791.6	4336.3	15.44	46.56	38.70	13.81
151	5590.6	865.8	4724.8	15.49	52.74	29.20	16.60
153	3360.9	788.4	2572.5	23.46	57.67	22.95	17.44
154	5414.3	925.5	4488.8	17.09	43.21	43.59	12.41
155	5066.9	950.7	4116.2	18.76	57.53	23.59	17.57
157	3860.0	854.7	3005.3	22.14	55.43	26.96	14.49
158	4974.0	875.1	4098.9	17.59	50.68	32.86	14.30
159	5624.9	963.3	4661.6	17.13	47.93	37.22	14.71
161	6060.4	860.8	5199.6	14.20	45.43	40.18	13.94
163	4717.0	955.3	3761.7	20.25	53.01	28.85	16.82
165	5564.6	827.2	4737.4	14.87	49.00	33.51	16.56
166	5884.9	976.4	4908.5	16.59	50.53	32.71	15.27
170	5366.1	972.5	4393.6	18.12	50.72	31.44	15.32
171	3348.9	675.9	2673.0	20.18	58.38	21.92	16.92
172	3474.7	602.0	2872.7	17.33	54.05	28.44	15.44
173	3309.7	865.3	2444.4	26.14	57.31	24.55	15.87
180	6323.7	1119.1	5204.6	17.70	49.47	35.08	13.94
183	5250.9	774.9	4476.0	14.76	44.52	41.50	12.82
184	5203.0	1050.0	4153.0	20.18	50.62	33.65	14.03
187	3711.8	721.0	2990.8	19.42	58.41	22.87	16.93
192	5432.4	1064.6	4367.8	19.60	44.69	40.67	13.42
194	4429.7	777.1	3652.6	17.54	53.08	28.40	14.94
195	5492.4	872.3	4620.1	15.88	55.46	27.25	13.72
196	5349.7	820.6	4529.1	15.34	46.88	38.51	14.92
197	5191.5	1101.5	4090.0	21.22	54.04	28.12	16.32
198	5732.9	843.3	4889.6	14.71	41.94	44.87	11.70
199	5895.1	1026.8	4868.3	17.42	50.78	32.67	15.54
201	3087.2	600.1	2487.1	19.44	56.22	25.47	15.85
205	5471.1	1043.0	4428.1	19.06	48.00	36.42	14.21
211	4399.6	846.3	3553.3	19.24	56.51	24.71	16.88
212	4907.8	915.3	3992.5	18.65	46.92	37.68	13.39
213	3415.5	729.7	2685.8	21.36	57.22	23.89	16.41
215	4991.8	897.3	4094.5	17.98	48.77	35.62	13.51
217	5354.7	1254.8	4099.9	23.43	54.73	27.38	16.70
218	5101.1	946.6	4154.5	18.56	54.33	28.04	17.02
221	6024.4	984.9	5039.5	16.35	49.53	34.54	14.82
222	5472.4	945.3	4527.1	17.27	49.35	34.36	13.81
225	6098.0	1121.3	4976.7	18.39	59.09	21.79	18.10
227	3510.9	728.8	2782.1	20.76	53.10	30.57	13.67
228	5191.0	1071.2	4119.8	20.64	54.12	28.84	16.38
232	4706.9	731.4	3975.5	15.54	43.99	41.87	12.83

Table A-6. (cont'd)

Steer no.	9-10-11 rib wt., g	bone wt., g	Soft tissue, g	Bone in rib, %	Soft tissue		
					Water, %	EEL, %	CP, %
234	4404.2	880.3	3523.9	19.99	57.53	24.91	17.29
236	5277.0	921.1	4355.9	17.45	53.35	28.30	16.94
238	5930.3	1072.7	4857.6	18.09	49.74	33.97	14.23
239	4526.6	744.9	3781.7	16.46	54.16	28.01	16.51
241	5296.9	981.0	4315.9	18.52	51.80	32.83	14.75
243	5311.8	948.1	4363.7	17.85	46.01	40.10	14.04

Table A-7. Organ and muscle weights from Experiment BC9002

Steer no.	Liver wt., g	Spleen wt., g	Kidney wt., g	Heart wt., g	Lung wt., g	ST muscle wt., g
1	8377	1414	1264	2290	6282	1958
2	7041	1273	1032	1880	7930	2658
5	8186	1173	1214	2159	7473	2587
8	5492	818	1096	1703	5420	1327
9	6350	968	1723	2298	9142	2600
10	6247	978	ND ^a	1652	5293	1852
11	5832	863	1013	1604	6115	1427
12	6159	945	ND	1758	7322	1922
13	7991	1132	1514	1876	7866	2576
14	5218	1104	1100	1502	5075	1413
16	6914	1241	973	2108	6441	2615
17	8127	1223	1286	2160	7358	2183
18	7759	1250	1277	2144	7167	2566
20	6809	1364	1286	1834	6573	2620
21	5955	1136	1800	2053	7126	2037
25	6536	1132	1341	1515	4191	2602
27	5930	1100	1352	1423	5509	1755
29	6432	895	1068	1821	7502	2294
31	6477	1268	1605	2396	7645	2279
32	5528	710	1054	1403	5374	1557
34	5550	1300	918	1916	7394	2067
37	7750	1236	1555	2247	8528	2490
38	7559	1218	1177	1960	7055	2314
40	6519	986	1403	1684	5556	1725
42	7132	1150	1409	1757	7932	2745
43	5764	918	1077	2318	5698	2394
44	7305	1177	1209	2312	7089	2477
45	5929	978	1208	1605	5780	1621
46	6736	1036	1386	1790	6412	2308
47	9032	1036	1300	2032	7488	2616
50	7186	1414	1873	2085	7396	1839
54	7159	1286	1541	2315	7790	2567
55	6391	1241	1327	2100	6928	2442
57	6627	868	1005	2731	7313	2249
58	7232	ND ^a	1059	2025	6069	2527
59	7800	1173	1368	2032	8424	2694
60	5906	1052	1342	1782	7067	1261
62	5959	1073	895	1879	6160	1886
63	7150	991	1395	1963	7896	2470
65	6205	1277	1200	2056	6161	2123
70	7318	1050	1100	2015	7775	2176

Table A-7. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Liver wt., g	Spleen wt., g	Kidney wt., g	Heart wt., g	Lung wt., g	ST muscle wt., g
72	5764	1026	1184	1593	6186	1809
75	6873	1405	1350	1940	6121	2171
76	7032	955	1195	2030	7150	2259
77	7068	1336	1909	1960	7943	2236
78	8673	788	1354	1572	5525	1462
80	7468	1545	1564	1291	ND	2675
83	7159	1114	1545	2036	6950	2795
85	6075	850	1308	1527	5582	1719
86	5973	1009	1027	2184	8575	1934
87	7618	1668	1441	2105	7983	2132
89	7195	1023	1700	2002	7412	2143
90	7700	1405	1318	1897	6298	2278
95	5330	994	1040	1692	5948	1432
97	7605	927	1209	2235	7042	2362
98	5580	1170	1146	1544	5497	1617
100	6646	980	1219	1812	6902	1675
101	7586	832	1659	2042	6396	2610
102	6527	1164	1355	2130	8037	2572
103	7205	1182	1314	2144	8788	2534
104	6309	955	1227	1950	8140	2603
106	5318	748	1266	1621	6405	1540
107	6032	1341	1559	1937	7099	2753
108	7709	1286	1409	2177	7410	2557
109	6950	1077	1273	2158	7440	2430
110	5892	794	1309	1224	6567	1510
112	7600	1377	1377	2302	7492	2460
115	7055	955	1000	2035	6508	2475
116	7877	1705	1018	1731	6719	2756
117	7455	1041	1405	1946	6348	2366
118	5878	1028	1310	1720	6583	1644
119	6559	1164	1141	1812	7368	1850
120	6555	922	1240	1945	6117	2030
121	7173	1459	1232	1896	6683	2163
122	6486	932	1255	1728	5670	1971
128	5810	1146	1058	1904	5591	1630
129	7130	1094	1390	1549	5476	1716
130	8473	1241	1364	2166	6681	2681
133	6582	909	1241	2110	7380	2327
136	8218	1200	1495	2441	7367	2376
139	7086	1018	1405	1922	6196	2257
142	8682	864	1745	2040	9096	2709
143	6459	1277	1359	2184	7678	2570
144	7123	1141	1641	1990	6946	2315

Table A-7. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Liver wt., g	Spleen wt., g	Kidney wt., g	Heart wt., g	Lung wt., g	ST muscle wt., g
147	7245	914	1200	2103	6197	2103
151	6691	1477	1273	2150	7696	2757
153	5776	1154	1270	1489	6188	1782
154	6582	1027	1027	1663	7265	2258
155	5977	1377	1127	1900	6509	2330
157	5981	1151	1083	1834	5255	1753
158	8714	891	1536	1873	9712	2638
159	7741	1027	1205	1585	8307	2050
161	8673	1082	1309	2593	7470	2260
163	7973	1395	1405	2016	6020	2562
165	6991	1145	1095	1947	6732	2224
166	7459	1218	1395	2301	6600	2566
170	7809	686	1041	2544	7860	2571
171	5158	724	1040	1669	7008	1580
172	6143	932	1410	1438	4936	1605
173	6509	1214	1355	974	4306	1460
180	7473	1295	1618	2218	6622	2665
183	7368	1091	1386	2105	7043	2000
184	6550	1059	1209	2023	7200	2358
187	6530	1454	1348	1665	6831	1836
192	7518	1055	1618	2100	7130	2640
194	7068	836	1186	2428	7162	1908
195	7468	977	1509	2035	7293	2389
196	6500	1136	1086	2098	6741	2216
197	7745	1291	1395	1953	7400	2352
198	7327	995	1523	2036	7718	2350
199	5632	1455	1195	2191	7235	2495
201	5586	981	980	1706	6037	1402
205	7300	1205	1236	2201	7225	2266
211	5396	716	1372	1733	6769	1867
212	6077	868	1064	1931	7254	2307
213	5631	924	1410	1436	5538	1596
215	5923	1227	1109	1934	6762	2252
217	6882	909	1318	1830	6130	2734
218	7073	1345	1259	2190	6632	2213
221	9100	1164	1686	1836	7610	2784
222	7445	1141	1295	1935	7095	2345
225	8677	1709	1859	2368	7655	3018
227	5186	706	1092	1506	5941	1435
228	8618	1618	1995	2975	7526	2751
232	5891	1368	1191	1979	7729	2121
234	7305	1295	1455	3048	11193	2207
236	8509	1036	1541	2316	7641	2487

Table A-7. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Liver wt., g	Spleen wt., g	Kidney wt., g	Heart wt., g	Lung wt., g	ST muscle wt., g
238	5914	1295	1436	2135	6696	2787
239	7795	1391	1705	2080	6750	1956
241	5818	982	1486	2102	6944	2254
243	7945	1277	1082	2050	8052	2829

*Not determined.

Table A-8. Steer hip height for Experiment BC9002

Steer no.	04/25/91 Initial #1 hip ht., in	04/26/91 Initial #2 hip ht., in	Average Initial hip ht., in	08/30/91 Day 112 hip ht., in	10/25/91 Day 181 hip ht., in	10/27/91 Day 183 hip ht., in	Average Day 182 hip ht., in	Final hip ht., in		
								#1	#2	Avg.
1	44.13	44.00	44.06	50.25	52.13	52.88	52.50	55.00	55.69	55.35
2	44.31	43.75	44.03	50.13	52.88	53.25	53.06	57.13	56.44	56.79
4	44.00	42.69	43.34							
5	44.38	44.44	44.41	50.50	52.88	54.63	53.75	58.13	57.44	57.79
8	43.38	43.00	43.19	48.13	52.00	51.75	51.88			
9	42.25	43.25	42.75	48.94	52.38	52.75	52.56	57.25	56.38	56.82
10	46.31	47.00	46.66	52.50	55.00	56.06	55.53			
11	43.25	44.75	44.00	49.38	52.38	53.13	52.75			
12	41.88	42.19	42.03	48.56	49.88	50.69	50.28	54.88	54.81	54.85
13	44.19	43.19	43.69	50.13	52.81	53.56	53.19	55.38	55.00	55.19
14	42.63	42.13	42.38	47.50	50.38	50.25	50.31			
16	42.63	42.13	42.38	48.31	52.38	52.56	52.47	56.13	55.44	55.79
17	42.56	43.44	43.00	50.38	53.50	53.63	53.56	59.13	58.50	58.82
18	42.94	43.81	43.38	50.19	52.25	53.75	53.00	57.81	57.50	57.66
19	40.50	42.13	41.31	47.50						
20	44.19	43.94	44.06	49.50	52.50	53.31	52.91	56.69	55.81	56.25
21	43.25	43.50	43.38	48.63	50.38	51.38	50.88	53.50	53.63	53.57
25	43.13	43.13	43.13	49.69	51.81	52.63	52.22	56.06	56.06	56.06
27	41.31	38.88	40.09	47.69	50.06	50.38	50.22			
29	42.81	43.25	43.03	48.88	51.88	52.56	52.22	56.63	56.81	56.72
31	44.56	45.13	44.84	50.56	54.00	54.63	54.31	58.50	58.88	58.69
32	42.44	42.88	42.66	49.00	51.38	52.50	51.94			
34	43.88	45.06	44.47	50.06	53.75	52.69	53.22	57.75	57.13	57.44
37	42.88	43.06	42.97	48.44	51.50	52.13	51.81	57.06	56.94	57.00
38	42.56	43.81	43.19	48.13	51.06	52.88	51.97	56.81	56.75	56.78
39	43.00	43.81	43.41	49.00	52.00	51.63	51.81			
40	42.50	42.25	42.38	49.19	51.50	53.06	52.28			
42	44.88	44.19	44.53	51.50	52.75	53.44	53.09	56.75	56.94	56.85
43	43.13	43.13	43.13	48.56	51.75	52.50	52.13	55.44	56.00	55.72
44	43.50	42.63	43.06	49.19	51.38	52.63	52.00	56.88	56.06	56.47
45	43.94	43.88	43.91	49.56	51.19	51.75	51.47			
46	44.44	43.38	43.91	49.88	52.56	52.38	52.47	56.75	55.50	56.13
47	42.56	43.19	42.88	49.06	51.88	52.25	52.06	58.25	58.19	58.22
49	43.50	43.63	43.56							
50	44.50	43.69	44.09	51.13	53.25	53.25	53.25	56.81	57.00	56.91
54	43.38	44.44	43.91	50.44	53.00	54.00	53.50	56.81	56.19	56.50
55	41.25	42.19	41.72	48.50	52.00	53.88	52.94	57.81	57.38	57.60
56	42.75	42.56	42.66	49.13	52.38	52.25	52.31			
57	42.19	42.00	42.09	47.50	51.50	51.50	51.50	55.44	53.75	54.60
58	43.38	44.63	44.00	49.25	52.50	53.25	52.88	56.88	57.00	56.94

Table A-8. (cont'd)

	04/25/91	04/26/91	Average	08/30/91	10/25/91	10/27/91	Average	Final hip ht., in		
Steer	Initial #1	Initial #2	Initial	Day 112	Day 181	Day 183	Day 182	#1	#2	Avg.
no.	hip ht., in	hip ht., in	hip ht., in	hip ht., in	hip ht., in	hip ht., in	hip ht., in			
59	40.00	40.13	40.06	47.25	49.25	50.56	49.91	55.13	55.63	55.38
60	42.50	41.00	41.75	48.94	52.75	53.13	52.94			
62	41.94	40.94	41.44	47.75	51.00	49.19	50.09	53.25	53.50	53.38
63	41.38	40.81	41.09	47.56	50.88	50.56	50.72	54.06	54.50	54.28
65	42.25	41.69	41.97	46.94	49.75	49.38	49.56	53.75	52.88	53.32
70	45.00	44.25	44.63	50.19	53.13	53.25	53.19	56.56	57.88	57.22
72	41.00	40.50	40.75	50.00	52.88	52.00	52.44			
73	42.44	42.25	42.34	47.31	51.13	51.56	51.34			
75	43.88	42.25	43.06	49.06	52.75	53.88	53.31	57.50	57.75	57.63
76	42.75	42.13	42.44	47.56	50.50	51.00	50.75	56.75	56.75	56.75
77	43.31	43.13	43.22	49.50	52.88	52.50	52.69	54.38	55.50	54.94
78	41.25	41.94	41.59	49.75	51.38	51.63	51.50			
79	39.88	39.69	39.78	47.50						
80	44.75	44.44	44.59	51.50	54.81	55.69	55.25	58.88	59.44	59.16
83	43.44	44.00	43.72	50.25	53.38	52.94	53.16	56.31	57.31	56.81
84	45.25	43.94	44.59	50.00						
85	42.63	42.19	42.41	49.00	51.00	51.25	51.13			
86	42.00	42.56	42.28	49.00	51.00	52.00	51.50	55.81	56.25	56.03
87	42.75	43.00	42.88	50.63	53.25	53.88	53.56	58.75	59.25	59.00
88	42.50	40.63	41.56	47.00	49.88	50.13	50.00			
89	41.81	41.75	41.78	49.25	52.25	53.13	52.69	58.50	57.38	57.94
90	43.56	43.44	43.50	50.19	52.75	53.44	53.09	57.56	58.13	57.85
91	43.56	44.63	44.09	48.06	51.00	52.00	51.50			
94	42.38	42.56	42.47	48.63	52.50	52.25	52.38			
95	42.00	42.63	42.31	49.06	53.00	52.44	52.72			
97	41.50	41.06	41.28	47.38	51.38	53.13	52.25	55.06	55.50	55.28
98	43.88	43.38	43.63	48.06	52.00	52.50	52.25			
99	41.63	42.63	42.13	49.56						
100	43.88	43.88	43.88	49.69	52.00	52.38	52.19			
101	44.13	43.38	43.75	49.44	51.50	50.50	51.00	57.56	57.94	57.75
102	45.94	45.44	45.69	51.38	53.00	53.50	53.25	56.94	58.00	57.47
103	41.88	41.56	41.72	50.31	52.50	53.81	53.16	58.25	57.38	57.82
104	41.88	42.19	42.03	48.06	51.19	51.25	51.22	55.81	55.50	55.66
105	44.63	45.44	45.03	52.50						
106	44.63	43.81	44.22	50.00	52.50	52.94	52.72			
107	43.50	42.69	43.09	49.06	53.38	53.25	53.31	59.88	59.00	59.44
108	43.38	42.75	43.06	49.13	52.75	52.50	52.63	59.44	60.25	59.85
109	44.13	44.50	44.31	51.00	53.00	54.31	53.66	56.69	56.25	56.47
110	41.75	43.19	42.47	48.06	51.94	51.56	51.75			
111	40.50	41.13	40.81	49.00						

Table A-8. (cont'd)

Steer no.	04/25/91 Initial #1 hip ht., in	04/26/91 Initial #2 hip ht., in	Average Initial hip ht., in	08/30/91 Day 112 hip ht., in	10/25/91 Day 181 hip ht., in	10/27/91 Day 183 hip ht., in	Average Day 182 hip ht., in	Final hip ht., in		
								#1	#2	Avg.
112	42.81	42.94	42.88	48.69	52.00	52.94	52.47	58.06	57.81	57.94
114	41.44	40.94	41.19							
115	43.44	43.50	43.47	47.56	51.25	50.56	50.91	55.94	55.38	55.66
116	44.63	44.69	44.66	50.25	54.38	53.56	53.97	59.13	59.06	59.10
117	44.88	46.00	45.44	52.00	54.50	55.00	54.75	58.81	59.50	59.16
118	42.50	42.56	42.53	49.81	51.88	51.31	51.59			
119	43.75	43.44	43.59	49.50	53.44	52.81	53.13	56.06	56.50	56.28
120	44.50	44.75	44.63	52.75	53.00	54.56	53.78			
121	41.63	41.56	41.59	48.50	51.25	52.06	51.66	57.50	56.50	57.00
122	43.50	43.38	43.44	49.13	50.50	51.50	51.00	53.06	53.06	53.06
123	42.19	43.13	42.66	49.06	52.94	53.25	53.09			
124	43.00	42.19	42.59	48.13	52.88	51.50	52.19			
127	43.69	42.69	43.19	50.00						
128	44.63	44.00	44.31	50.00	52.75	53.25	53.00			
129	44.38	43.75	44.06	49.75	52.88	53.75	53.31			
130	43.94	43.81	43.88	48.50	50.50	51.06	50.78	55.50	56.75	56.13
133	42.50	42.13	42.31	49.75	52.56	52.69	52.63	56.19	56.75	56.47
135	42.44	43.00	42.72	47.63						
136	43.25	43.31	43.28	48.75	53.75	53.50	53.63	57.44	57.63	57.54
137	43.63	41.88	42.75							
139	42.50	44.31	43.41	49.88	52.50	52.25	52.38	57.19	56.94	57.07
140	44.94	46.88	45.91							
141	42.38	43.50	42.94	46.19	51.00	51.50	51.25			
142	42.63	40.44	41.53	47.25	49.50	49.81	49.66	56.00	56.50	56.25
143	46.25	45.19	45.72	51.00	53.25	54.44	53.84	59.25	58.38	58.82
144	41.63	41.44	41.53	47.88	50.50	52.13	51.31	56.25	55.88	56.07
147	43.94	45.00	44.47	51.38	53.75	53.50	53.63	57.06	57.75	57.41
151	42.00	41.69	41.84	50.19	51.19	53.50	52.34	58.00	57.38	57.69
153	44.25	44.63	44.44	48.69	52.06	52.69	52.38			
154	42.88	43.44	43.16	49.25	52.50	53.00	52.75	55.50	55.88	55.69
155	42.13	41.69	41.91	48.56	52.25	51.88	52.06	58.44	57.50	57.97
157	45.88	46.44	46.16	52.88	55.50	55.94	55.72			
158	41.38	40.38	40.88	49.00	52.75	52.25	52.50	57.50	53.25	55.38
159	43.63	43.13	43.38	49.19	52.50	52.50	52.50	56.38	55.88	56.13
161	42.44	41.00	41.63	48.19	52.38	52.88	52.63	55.63	55.63	55.63
163	43.25	43.13	43.19	48.13	53.25	53.06	53.16	58.38	58.44	58.41
165	42.94	42.31	42.63	48.19	51.75	52.56	52.16	55.31	55.00	55.16
166	44.50	43.94	44.22	49.75	52.88	53.13	53.00	59.00	59.00	59.00
170	43.00	43.38	43.19	49.56	52.50	52.50	52.50	57.00	56.63	56.82
171	41.94	42.31	42.13	48.19	52.00	52.06	52.03			

Table A-8. (cont'd)

Steer no.	04/25/91	04/26/91	Average	08/30/91	10/25/91	10/27/91	Average	Final hip ht., in		
	Initial #1 hip ht., in	Initial #2 hip ht., in	Initial hip ht., in	Day 112 hip ht., in	Day 181 hip ht., in	Day 183 hip ht., in	Day 182 hip ht., in	#1	#2	Avg.
172	40.50	41.00	40.75	45.00	50.25	50.06	50.16			
173	43.13	42.56	42.84	49.38	53.00	53.50	53.25			
180	41.38	42.63	42.00	48.69	51.94	52.88	52.41	58.19	57.63	57.91
183	43.38	43.88	43.63	49.25	51.00	52.50	51.75	54.56	54.81	54.69
184	45.13	43.63	44.38	49.94	52.00	52.38	52.19	56.25	56.63	56.44
187	42.63	43.19	42.91	49.75	52.81	53.50	53.16			
192	44.13	43.31	43.72	50.50	52.88	54.44	53.66	57.63	58.06	57.85
194	41.88	42.00	41.94	47.44	51.00	52.00	51.50	56.06	56.50	56.28
195	43.13	44.00	43.56	48.94	52.38	53.88	53.13	57.13	57.50	57.32
196	43.19	42.31	42.75	48.19	51.25	52.19	51.72	55.13	54.69	54.91
197	44.25	43.94	44.09	50.75	52.94	53.44	53.19	56.50	57.00	56.75
198	44.00	43.88	43.94	48.69	51.00	50.00	50.50	54.06	54.00	54.03
199	43.00	42.94	42.97	45.75	52.56	52.25	52.41	57.13	56.75	56.94
201	41.25	41.69	41.47	48.63	51.38	51.69	51.53			
203	42.00	43.06	42.53							
205	43.63	43.13	43.38	49.88	52.75	54.00	53.38	57.56	57.25	57.41
206	42.88	40.88	41.88							
208	43.06	42.69	42.88							
210	43.13	42.75	42.94							
211	43.81	44.00	43.91	50.13	53.50	55.00	54.25			
212	42.75	42.19	42.47	47.25	52.00	51.81	51.91	54.38	54.56	54.47
213	43.81	43.88	43.84	49.81	53.50	53.88	53.69			
215	44.94	43.00	43.97	50.81	52.00	52.31	52.16	56.56	56.75	56.66
216	43.44	42.38	42.91	50.50	53.00	53.75	53.38			
217	43.69	43.13	43.41	48.25	52.00	52.25	52.13	54.13	55.38	54.76
218	42.25	42.50	42.38	49.00	52.00	51.00	51.50	56.63	56.50	56.57
221	43.75	40.88	42.31	50.00	52.88	53.50	53.19	57.00	57.88	57.44
222	44.25	44.00	44.13	50.63	52.88	53.50	53.19	56.50	56.06	56.28
225	43.75	44.69	44.22	51.00	52.88	54.00	53.44	57.63	58.00	57.82
227	42.50	42.88	42.69	47.88	50.50	50.50	50.50			
228	42.50	43.50	43.00	49.44	52.50	51.63	52.06	57.31	57.31	57.31
231	43.75	44.13	43.94	51.50	53.60	53.38	53.49			
232	43.31	43.88	43.59	48.94	50.06	51.50	50.78	53.13	54.00	53.57
234	42.94	43.31	43.13	49.19	52.25	53.63	52.94	58.00	57.81	57.91
236	41.38	41.88	41.63	48.50	51.50	51.44	51.47	56.75	56.75	56.75
237	43.50	44.50	44.00	51.00	54.00	54.25	54.13			
238	44.44	44.06	44.25	50.00	51.75	53.13	52.44	56.00	56.88	56.44
239	41.94	42.69	42.31	47.31	51.38	51.25	51.31	54.50	54.63	54.57
241	45.00	44.38	44.69	51.63	53.38	53.75	53.56	57.69	56.63	57.16
243	44.75	43.75	44.25	49.44	53.00	54.88	53.94	59.13	58.25	58.69

Table A-9. Metacarpal bone characteristics for Experiment BC9002

Steer no.	Metacarpal length, cm	Section wt., g	Section length, in	Volume, cm ³	Density, g/cm ³	Medial		Lateral		Circum., mm	Total area, in ²			Marrow area, in ²		
						width, in	depth, in	width, in	depth, in		#1	#2	Avg.	#1	#2	Avg.
1	22.8	35.6993	1.165	18.91	1.89	0.725	0.530	1.456	1.100	110.0	1.32	1.37	1.35	0.40	0.43	0.42
2	22.0	38.3149	1.150	15.98	2.40	0.796	0.532	1.605	1.096	116.0	1.40	1.43	1.42	0.47	0.46	0.47
5	21.8	39.7904	1.184	19.51	2.04	0.782	0.573	1.600	1.175	121.0	1.55	1.55	1.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
6	19.4	19.1969	1.145	10.95	1.75	0.669	0.496	1.148	0.867	87.0	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.25	0.27	0.26
7	20.0	17.4251	1.121	10.45	1.67	0.755	0.560	1.155	0.886	87.5	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.30	0.34	0.32
8	21.9	28.6208	1.124	14.82	1.93	0.694	0.532	1.300	1.025	103.5	1.20	1.18	1.19	0.44	0.40	0.42
9	23.0	39.5085	1.113	22.28	1.77	0.721	0.575	1.506	1.172	115.5	1.44	1.43	1.44	0.40	0.41	0.41
10	Cut at harvest, not all characteristics measured															
11	21.4	29.1171	1.132	14.43	2.02	0.642	0.504	1.329	1.011	99.0	1.07	1.10	1.09	0.35	0.32	0.33
12	22.3	33.1034	1.096	18.68	1.77	0.666	0.498	1.425	1.068	105.0	1.18	1.20	1.19	0.32	0.32	0.32
13	21.5	33.1576	1.145	16.88	1.96	0.816	0.575	1.488	1.061	113.5	1.33	1.35	1.34	0.46	0.45	0.46
14	Cut at harvest, not all characteristics measured															
16	23.1	38.0108	1.150	18.13	2.10	0.766	0.575	1.539	1.125	117.5	1.40	1.43	1.42	0.47	0.46	0.47
17	22.8	45.1849	1.182	23.92	1.89	1.061	0.763	1.816	1.280	133.0	1.86	1.90	1.88	0.73	0.73	0.73
18	22.3	41.5082	1.175	21.80	1.90	0.795	0.550	1.649	1.195	123.0	1.56	1.60	1.58	0.49	0.49	0.49
20	22.0	34.8800	1.134	18.95	1.84	0.762	0.571	1.510	1.013	110.5	1.34	1.30	1.32	0.40	0.44	0.42
21	22.8	38.2327	1.125	19.08	2.00	0.855	0.660	1.685	1.161	122.0	1.58	1.57	1.58	0.60	0.64	0.62
25	23.1	39.3600	1.125	21.35	1.84	0.762	0.533	1.505	1.088	116.0	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.44	0.41	0.43
27	21.1	32.9288	1.132	16.38	2.01	0.909	0.643	1.563	1.075	115.0	1.38	1.39	1.39	0.56	0.56	0.56
29	22.9	38.4400	1.115	20.19	1.90	0.786	0.605	1.590	1.136	118.0	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.50	0.49	0.50
31	23.5	38.3126	1.200	19.50	1.96	0.686	0.525	1.430	1.118	109.0	1.29	1.34	1.32	0.35	0.39	0.37
32	21.8	31.4460	1.141	15.61	2.01	0.767	0.571	1.467	1.005	110.0	1.27	1.25	1.26	0.43	0.43	0.43
34	23.2	35.6522	1.134	18.16	1.96	0.791	0.612	1.530	1.115	115.5	1.34	1.37	1.36	0.52	0.54	0.53

Table A-9. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Metacarpal length, cm	Section wt., g	Section length, in	Volume, cm ³	Density, g/cm ³	Medial				Lateral		Circum., mm	Total area, in ²			Marrow area, in ²		
						width, in	depth, in	width, in	depth, in	#1	#2		Avg.	#1	#2	Avg.		
37	22.8	43.2300	1.194	22.42	1.93	0.885	0.655	1.694	1.210			123.0	1.56	1.57	1.57	0.55	0.50	0.53
38	23.4	38.3685	1.150	19.25	1.99	0.756	0.607	1.566	1.145			115.0	1.48	1.49	1.49	0.49	0.47	0.48
40	21.2	32.2135	1.206	15.75	2.05	0.746	0.579	1.445	1.004			107.0	1.24	1.25	1.25	0.46	0.43	0.45
42	Cut at harvest, not all characteristics measured																	
43	22.8	39.9482	1.125	19.89	2.01	0.819	0.597	1.665	1.107			122.0	1.54	1.54	1.54	0.50	0.50	0.50
44	21.8	33.2568	1.087	16.29	2.04	0.797	0.558	1.538	1.167			111.0	1.34	1.31	1.33	0.42	0.43	0.43
45	22.3	30.9168	1.187	14.86	2.08	0.732	0.512	1.430	1.006			104.0	1.15	1.16	1.16	0.37	0.38	0.38
46	23.1	36.4087	1.150	19.79	1.84	0.691	0.542	1.510	1.010			115.5	1.30	1.33	1.32	0.35	0.35	0.35
47	21.8	39.0431	1.067	20.39	1.91	0.922	0.610	1.695	1.161			125.0	1.69	1.64	1.67	0.59	0.56	0.58
50	22.4	40.1803	1.175	20.59	1.95	0.785	0.557	1.650	1.134			121.5	1.55	1.50	1.53	0.45	0.45	0.45
54	23.0	37.8483	1.181	18.91	2.00	0.842	0.650	1.600	1.150			119.0	1.50	1.52	1.51	0.48	0.49	0.49
55	22.7	37.3216	1.088	20.97	1.78	0.816	0.612	1.579	1.175			118.5	1.52	1.51	1.52	0.57	0.59	0.58
57	22.3	39.0081	1.187	19.97	1.95	0.718	0.508	1.496	1.122			112.0	1.37	1.34	1.36	0.47	0.41	0.44
58	22.3	36.7722	1.206	18.80	1.96	0.698	0.470	1.460	1.025			110.0	1.32	1.29	1.31	0.35	0.35	0.35
59	21.6	37.1815	1.061	19.33	1.92	0.750	0.492	1.537	1.110			114.5	1.42	1.44	1.43	0.40	0.39	0.40
60	21.8	30.1430	1.119	15.80	1.91	0.771	0.575	1.422	1.057			107.0	1.20	1.24	1.22	0.50	0.46	0.48
62	21.7	36.4187	1.118	17.68	2.06	0.800	0.579	1.550	1.084			115.5	1.38	1.37	1.38	0.43	0.44	0.44
63	22.1	36.9345	1.116	21.01	1.76	0.660	0.454	1.540	1.061			108.0	1.28	1.31	1.30	0.33	0.33	0.33
65	21.5	35.0553	1.175	19.17	1.83	0.771	0.583	1.511	1.110			113.0	1.41	1.35	1.38	0.42	0.44	0.43
67	19.2	18.3208	1.150	10.61	1.73	0.581	0.495	1.061	0.871			82.5	0.80	0.78	0.79	0.28	0.23	0.26
70	22.0	37.8362	1.212	18.81	2.01	0.741	0.538	1.575	1.100			115.8	1.34	1.35	1.35	0.40	0.40	0.40
72	21.7	34.8502	1.125	18.96	1.84	0.741	0.631	1.432	1.159			111.5	1.37	1.37	1.37	0.45	0.45	0.45
74	19.5	17.7565	1.150	9.87	1.80	0.645	0.485	1.075	0.840			83.0	0.77	0.75	0.76	0.27	0.23	0.25

Table A-9. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Metacarpal length, cm	Section wt., g	Section length, in	Volume, cm ³	Density, g/cm ³	Medial		Lateral		Circum., mm	Total area, in ²			Marrow area, in ²		
						width, in	depth, in	width, in	depth, in		#1	#2	Avg.	#1	#2	Avg.
75	22.1	40.2980	1.132	20.85	1.93	0.692	0.544	1.561	1.132	116.5	1.46	1.43	1.45	0.39	0.39	0.39
76	22.6	37.8068	1.175	19.21	1.97	0.689	0.491	1.487	1.075	112.0	1.32	1.33	1.33	0.40	0.40	0.40
77	Cut at harvest, not all characteristics measured															
78	21.6	30.1885	1.150	15.12	2.00	0.722	0.638	1.384	1.097	105.5	1.24	1.21	1.23	0.42	0.43	0.43
80	21.4	36.9410	1.093	18.05	2.05	0.750	0.556	1.578	1.100	116.0	1.43	1.39	1.41	0.49	0.50	0.50
83	22.3	40.6722	1.104	20.19	2.01	0.863	0.611	1.666	1.131	121.5	1.55	1.49	1.52	0.49	0.50	0.50
85	21.2	29.2530	1.100	14.59	2.01	0.808	0.565	1.409	1.025	107.0	1.24	1.27	1.26	0.40	0.42	0.41
86	22.8	36.8016	1.075	19.06	1.93	0.750	0.510	1.590	1.095	116.0	1.37	1.38	1.38	0.38	0.36	0.37
87	22.5	41.2220	1.165	20.53	2.01	0.895	0.640	1.725	1.165	120.5	1.53	1.55	1.54	0.45	0.48	0.47
89	Cut at harvest, not all characteristics measured															
90	22.5	40.7242	1.155	20.57	1.98	0.804	0.571	1.645	1.155	123.0	1.44	1.49	1.47	0.46	0.46	0.46
92	20.3	19.2481	1.115	11.40	1.69	0.749	0.610	1.219	0.915	93.0	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.39	0.41	0.40
95	20.8	32.8136	1.191	16.15	2.03	0.691	0.514	1.430	1.025	117.5	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.41	0.42	0.42
97	21.7	41.1365	1.198	20.73	1.98	0.890	0.691	1.675	1.175	121.0	1.49	1.54	1.52	0.55	0.58	0.57
98	22.3	31.6983	1.121	17.06	1.86	0.804	0.575	1.487	1.048	110.0	1.34	1.29	1.32	0.50	0.49	0.50
100	21.7	28.3737	1.100	14.07	2.02	0.709	0.471	1.385	0.970	101.0	1.05	1.07	1.06	0.29	0.32	0.31
101	22.9	38.5283	1.125	19.37	1.99	0.880	0.591	1.632	1.165	121.0	1.62	1.61	1.62	0.55	0.60	0.58
102	22.4	38.2163	1.106	19.19	1.99	0.800	0.594	1.634	1.156	119.5	1.50	1.52	1.51	0.51	0.55	0.53
103	23.7	43.6988	1.108	24.75	1.77	0.831	0.639	1.650	1.235	127.5	1.78	1.75	1.77	0.60	0.56	0.58
104	22.5	35.0886	1.100	18.66	1.88	0.889	0.563	1.572	1.104	114.5	1.37	1.41	1.39	0.51	0.48	0.50
106	21.6	30.9000	1.179	15.66	1.97	0.770	0.536	1.432	1.036	108.0	1.26	1.24	1.25	0.40	0.43	0.42
107	23.3	41.6452	1.175	21.66	1.92	0.975	0.690	1.695	1.208	129.0	1.79	1.79	1.79	0.76	0.76	0.76
108	23.0	37.4445	1.063	18.60	2.01	0.811	0.545	1.550	1.142	116.5	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.46	0.49	0.48

Table A-9. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Metacarpal length, cm	Section wt., g	Section length, in	Volume, cm ³	Density, g/cm ³	Medial		Lateral		Circum., mm	Total area, in ²		
						width, in	depth, in	width, in	depth, in		#1	#2	Avg.
109	22.6	38.1420	1.100	19.37	1.97	0.715	0.570	1.560	1.132	116.0	1.45	1.45	1.45
110	21.8	30.8418	1.138	16.21	1.90	0.740	0.540	1.415	1.035	105.0	1.18	1.19	1.19
112	22.4	43.5831	1.210	23.74	1.84	0.763	0.605	1.690	1.180	119.0	1.54	1.50	1.52
115	21.7	42.2911	1.150	21.41	1.98	0.850	0.679	1.683	1.187	124.0	1.69	1.67	1.68
116	23.3	43.9112	1.125	21.64	2.03	0.790	0.610	1.738	1.133	126.0	1.67	1.62	1.65
117	23.0	36.4704	1.050	19.76	1.85	0.700	0.581	1.568	1.132	116.5	1.44	1.40	1.42
118	21.4	30.7391	1.108	15.02	2.05	0.725	0.555	1.336	1.050	107.0	1.30	1.34	1.32
119	21.8	35.8718	1.115	19.33	1.86	0.846	0.616	1.580	1.111	116.5	1.47	1.50	1.49
120	22.4	33.1875	1.159	17.25	1.92	0.729	0.545	1.425	1.089	110.0	1.34	1.32	1.33
121	21.9	44.6694	1.175	22.50	1.99	0.865	0.608	1.675	1.209	124.0	1.60	1.64	1.62
122	21.9	37.3001	1.118	18.08	2.06	0.833	0.600	1.570	1.120	115.0	1.47	1.41	1.44
128	21.6	30.7115	1.106	16.64	1.85	0.840	0.602	1.441	1.059	110.0	1.32	1.32	1.32
129	21.9	34.5563	1.125	17.08	2.02	0.712	0.543	1.504	1.100	108.0	1.29	1.24	1.27
130	20.8	40.5349	1.075	20.21	2.01	0.667	0.518	1.644	1.162	117.0	1.41	1.40	1.41
133	23.7	38.5700	1.075	21.24	1.82	0.838	0.565	1.600	1.090	118.0	1.50	1.50	1.50
136	22.5	39.9231	1.203	19.36	2.06	0.766	0.525	1.615	1.100	118.0	1.40	1.38	1.39
139	21.9	44.3168	1.175	23.28	1.90	0.857	0.525	1.665	1.176	123.5	1.60	1.58	1.59
142	22.3	40.5339	1.084	22.32	1.82	0.754	0.575	1.581	1.211	119.0	1.45	1.49	1.47
143	22.3	39.9446	1.142	20.49	1.95	0.775	0.622	1.525	1.175	119.0	1.55	1.53	1.54
144	22.0	40.2143	1.170	21.00	1.91	0.793	0.580	1.612	1.110	119.5	1.53	1.53	1.53
147	22.6	39.2722	1.161	19.33	2.03	0.995	0.680	1.644	1.210	122.5	1.58	1.57	1.58
150	20.0	18.6659	1.100	11.12	1.68	0.745	0.542	1.190	0.875	89.5	0.90	0.87	0.89
151	23.2	43.1238	1.100	20.94	2.06	0.716	0.505	1.611	1.146	118.5	1.48	1.47	1.48

Table A-9. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Metacarpal length, cm	Section wt., g	Section length, in	Volume, cm ³	Density, g/cm ³	Medial		Lateral		Circum., mm	Total area, in ²			Marrow area, in ²		
						width, in	depth, in	width, in	depth, in		#1	#2	Avg.	#1	#2	Avg.
153	22.2	33.8741	1.143	16.52	2.05	0.755	0.575	1.467	1.085	110.0	1.27	1.27	1.27	0.40	0.43	0.42
154	22.4	36.3100	1.100	19.86	1.83	0.675	0.485	1.462	1.083	109.0	1.27	1.27	1.27	0.27	0.32	0.30
155	23.0	41.0699	1.070	20.10	2.04	0.716	0.563	1.575	1.191	119.0	1.53	1.52	1.53	0.44	0.44	0.44
157	23.7	33.8155	1.140	17.11	1.98	0.787	0.594	1.495	1.113	113.0	1.46	1.41	1.44	0.56	0.50	0.53
158	23.7	36.6295	1.100	20.35	1.80	0.906	0.634	1.615	1.192	119.5	1.60	1.55	1.58	0.60	0.61	0.61
159	22.4	40.9271	1.150	20.11	2.04	0.790	0.550	1.668	1.140	119.0	1.54	1.57	1.56	0.51	0.53	0.52
161	21.5	39.4287	1.086	18.37	2.15	0.763	0.525	1.575	1.150	117.0	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.44	0.41	0.43
163	23.3	38.7686	1.175	19.96	1.94	0.684	0.525	1.485	1.120	114.0	1.45	1.43	1.44	0.49	0.48	0.49
164	19.5	18.0092	1.135	9.41	1.91	0.867	0.645	1.255	0.959	95.0	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.46	0.45	0.46
165	22.8	38.4186	1.125	21.50	1.79	0.744	0.540	1.548	1.016	113.0	1.38	1.37	1.38	0.40	0.38	0.39
166	21.9	40.7556	1.199	20.67	1.97	0.786	0.585	1.635	1.121	119.0	1.45	1.42	1.44	0.45	0.43	0.44
170	22.7	44.4750	1.197	21.77	2.04	0.725	0.486	1.593	1.170	117.0	1.37	1.43	1.40	0.38	0.36	0.37
171	21.6	43.9622	1.125	22.22	1.98	1.008	0.711	1.766	1.300	126.5	1.78	1.78	1.78	0.67	0.65	0.66
172	20.7	29.9243	1.157	14.62	2.05	0.625	0.403	1.359	0.963	100.5	1.06	1.06	1.06	0.32	0.30	0.31
173	21.7	30.4343	1.130	15.97	1.91	0.746	0.545	1.410	1.060	107.0	1.27	1.28	1.28	0.43	0.43	0.43
180	22.5	39.7614	1.130	20.54	1.94	0.807	0.580	1.630	1.125	117.0	1.42	1.42	1.42	0.41	0.41	0.41
183	22.9	39.3711	1.125	20.72	1.90	0.900	0.669	1.680	1.195	122.0	1.56	1.57	1.57	0.60	0.60	0.60
184	22.9	41.0754	1.125	21.77	1.89	0.761	0.530	1.563	1.120	116.0	1.43	1.42	1.43	0.35	0.34	0.35
187	22.1	31.9673	1.094	15.77	2.03	0.861	0.603	1.525	1.079	112.5	1.34	1.36	1.35	0.50	0.49	0.50
192	21.8	40.6061	1.100	20.57	1.97	0.865	0.600	1.627	1.206	121.0	1.58	1.59	1.59	0.50	0.52	0.51
194	23.2	33.1214	1.125	18.84	1.76	0.812	0.611	1.581	1.080	113.0	1.30	1.35	1.33	0.49	0.50	0.50
195	21.9	38.0241	1.093	18.66	2.04	0.740	0.605	1.575	1.138	114.0	1.36	1.40	1.38	0.37	0.41	0.39
196	22.7	36.7521	1.150	18.50	1.99	0.761	0.516	1.515	1.010	113.0	1.37	1.38	1.38	0.46	0.46	0.46

Table A-9. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Metacarpal length, cm	Section wt., g	Section length, in	Volume, cm ³	Density, g/cm ³	Medial		Lateral		Circum., mm	Total area, in ²		Marrow area, in ²	
						width, in	depth, in	width, in	depth, in		#1	#2	Avg. #1	Avg. #2
197	22.1	38.2113	1.162	18.41	2.08	0.929	0.665	1.715	1.110	122.0	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.53
198	22.0	44.4113	1.075	22.87	1.94	0.836	0.625	1.746	1.212	126.0	1.69	1.69	1.69	0.55
199	23.0	41.5683	1.143	22.81	1.82	0.746	0.534	1.571	1.135	118.0	1.49	1.47	1.48	0.43
201	21.8	30.4226	1.167	15.29	1.99	0.785	0.609	1.400	0.989	109.5	1.28	1.29	1.29	0.47
202	19.9	17.2525	1.083	9.64	1.79	0.570	0.406	1.065	0.830	83.0	0.76	0.73	0.75	0.25
205	22.4	43.5791	1.217	22.90	1.90	0.695	0.506	1.557	1.133	117.0	1.50	1.51	1.51	0.40
211	22.2	34.1627	1.120	18.16	1.88	0.780	0.632	1.505	1.114	114.5	1.37	1.40	1.39	0.49
212	22.2	39.2383	1.175	19.22	2.04	0.714	0.513	1.540	1.144	113.0	1.42	1.40	1.41	0.43
213	21.8	35.5432	1.150	17.91	1.98	0.991	0.666	1.665	1.106	121.0	1.60	1.60	1.60	0.67
215	22.5	33.0452	1.075	18.28	1.81	0.814	0.595	1.520	1.090	116.5	1.45	1.47	1.46	0.56
217	22.3	38.0636	1.120	18.88	2.02	0.740	0.548	1.510	1.135	114.5	1.41	1.40	1.41	0.38
218	22.5	35.0276	1.100	17.87	1.96	0.838	0.619	1.569	1.082	115.0	1.40	1.42	1.41	0.48
221	23.2	44.5045	1.129	21.46	2.07	0.744	0.492	1.644	1.136	122.0	1.57	1.57	1.57	0.40
222	22.0	37.1723	1.144	18.92	1.96	0.675	0.497	1.542	1.050	111.0	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.30
225	22.3	35.6800	1.070	19.43	1.84	0.775	0.530	1.491	1.060	113.5	1.37	1.33	1.35	0.45
227	21.4	29.5905	1.118	14.90	1.99	0.666	0.481	1.406	0.975	104.5	1.09	1.12	1.11	0.35
228	23.6	31.4352	1.175	15.75	2.00	0.650	0.550	1.387	1.050	102.0	1.23	1.19	1.21	0.33
232	22.9	34.1800	1.121	18.79	1.82	0.844	0.570	1.509	1.055	112.0	1.34	1.33	1.34	0.45
234	23.1	38.9675	1.114	20.59	1.89	0.765	0.547	1.566	1.175	115.0	1.43	1.45	1.44	0.46
236	22.2	37.5453	1.104	18.26	2.06	0.867	0.585	1.587	1.131	119.0	1.51	1.55	1.53	0.54
238	22.5	41.3334	1.150	20.50	2.02	0.730	0.493	1.579	1.150	116.5	1.46	1.43	1.45	0.43

Table A-9. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Metacarpal length, cm	Section wt., g	Section length, in	Volume, cm ³	Density, g/cm ³	Medial		Lateral		Circum., mm	Total area, in ²			Marrow area, in ²		
						width, in	depth, in	width, in	depth, in		#1	#2	Avg.	#1	#2	Avg.
239	22.0	37.5944	1.158	18.44	2.04	0.800	0.573	1.557	1.105	115.0	1.42	1.40	1.41	0.45	0.46	0.46
241	22.7	44.2191	1.111	23.72	1.86	0.975	0.690	1.746	1.284	127.0	1.62	1.58	1.60	0.55	0.54	0.55
243	23.5	39.6444	1.069	19.92	1.99	0.793	0.600	1.659	1.175	120.5	1.59	1.60	1.60	0.46	0.48	0.47

Table A-10. Serum IGF-I concentrations (ng/ml) following initial and subsequent control or bST treatments, and following the last control or bST treatment for Experiment BC9002 ^a

Steer no.	Days after initial treatment						Days after last treatment			
	0	7	14	21	28	35	-7	-14	-21	-28
13	467	710	NC ^b	928	950	776	500	500	536	523
17	378	497	442	660	570	660	1244	1094	648	628
18	333	608	394	622	565	666	407	510	465	428
37	252	378	483	480	519	537	1091	922	698	478
42	452	426	284	444	368	422	509	499	559	544
44	325	496	441	442	491	568	439	450	395	398
46	351	687	515	478	443	652	421	394	455	463
62	318	350	450	375	380	428	496	523	486	447
77	404	575	447	958	479	670	1661	900	510	498
86	227	323	288	322	256	348	282	267	296	304
87	391	629	NC	663	729	523	1103	1103	729	676
89	235	360	328	370	296	447	1305	1295	817	462
97	369	579	488	424	420	576	457	539	440	426
101	291	395	424	417	430	325	1307	954	487	442
102	282	396	358	398	349	286	1263	712	260	250
103	158	319	301	503	489	551	205	265	278	233
121	303	394	406	557	347	605	1129	785	504	355
130	303	442	392	495	436	458	1426	1044	617	506
136	330	283	343	370	450	430	427	515	448	517
142	101	141	257	344	256	336	1184	512	360	397
154	292	263	419	425	358	384	462	475	467	484
158	252	226	326	275	341	337	1308	979	453	363
163	353	366	460	455	476	485	1052	999	508	321
165	360	782	819	738	492	863	452	485	402	421
166	293	398	273	286	344	277	1118	1062	651	474
180	284	388	340	460	306	430	1299	967	697	480
183	329	396	427	364	336	506	328	307	305	297
195	405	619	546	704	545	728	529	507	525	507
199	283	275	359	360	377	421	440	400	446	448
212	284	346	308	461	417	455	448	409	457	394
225	654	848	1002	816	802	865	1244	1367	1069	614
238	284	358	621	434	328	419	1503	994	849	491

^aTwo steers were sampled per pen. Steers were treatment on day 0, 14, and 28. Blood was collected prior to treatment.

^bNot collected.

Table A-11. Serum IGF-I concentrations following the final control or bST treatment, and liver IGF-I mRNA abundance for Experiment BC9002^a

Steer no.	Days following last treatment, IGF-I, ng/ml				Liver IGF-I mRNA abundance, densitometric units
	-7	-14	-21	-28	
9	593	753	819	617	111516
12	386	340	382	384	143915
25	251	383	298	314	88813
55	322	374	372	289	67567
59	987	1037	697	785	103413
63	475	396	710	457	62957
86	282	267	296	304	56249
89	1305	1295	817	462	96360
103	205	265	278	233	62135
104	225	312	183	224	104637
133	407	348	454	374	106711
142	1184	512	360	397	47797
151	424	450	434	383	70336
155	1086	848	423	499	98677
158	1308	979	453	363	100200
165	452	485	402	421	105150
180	1299	967	697	480	96664
194	1293	603	437	380	105541
199	440	400	446	448	111729
221	406	399	340	342	69999
234	1216	1058	462	373	107842

^aSteers from Block 1, the last group to be harvested.

Table A-12. Steer equations predicting carcass composition using the 9-10-11 rib section (Hankins and Howe, 1946)

Carcass moisture, % = $16.83 + .75 \times \text{Rib \% H}_2\text{O}$

Carcass fat, % = $3.49 + .74 \times \text{Rib \% EEL}$

Carcass protein, % = $6.19 + .65 \times \text{Rib \% CP}$

Carcass bone, % = $5.52 + .57 \times \text{\% Bone in rib}$

APPENDIX B:

**Raw data and procedures from Chapter 3
(Experiment BC9402)**

Table B-1. Time line of activities for Experiment BC9402

Day of study	Date	Activity	
	3-3-94 3-9-94 3-18-94	360 Holstein steers received from Wisconsin	
	4-21-94	Steers adapted to a forage diet	
	5-6-94	Steers implanted with Implus implant	
		Steers adapted to a concentrate diet	
-36	9-27-94	Steers weighed and sorted into metabolism room pens	Adaptation period d -36 to d -26
-25	10-8-94	Jugular catheterization	
-24	10-9-94	1 st day of 1 st series of epinephrine challenges	1st epinephrine challenge series d -24 to -18
-18	10-15-94	7 th day of 1 st series of epinephrine challenges	
-16	10-17-94	1 st day of adipose tissue biopsies	1st adipose tissue biopsy series d -16 to -5
-14	10-19-94	2 nd day of adipose tissue biopsies	
-9	10-24-94	3 rd day of adipose tissue biopsies	
-7	10-26-94	4 th day of adipose tissue biopsies	
-5	10-28-94	5 th day of adipose tissue biopsies	
-1	11-1-94	1 st weight taken for initial weight	Initial weight
0	11-2-94	1 st treatment injection and 2 nd weight taken for initial weight	
3	11-5-94	Steers weighed, blood collected	
10	11-12-94	Steers weighed, blood collected	
17	11-19-94	Steers weighed, blood collected	
24	11-26-94	Steers weighed, blood collected	

Table B-1. (cont'd)

Day of study	Date	Activity	
30	12-2-94	Steers weighed, blood collected	
31	12-3-94	Jugular catheterization	
32	12-4-94	1 st day of 2 nd series of epinephrine challenges	2nd epinephrine challenge series d 32 to 38
38	12-10-94	7 th day of 2 nd series of epinephrine challenges	
39	12-11-94	Steers weighed	
40	12-12-94	1 st day of adipose tissue biopsies	2nd adipose tissue biopsy series d 40 to 49
42	12-14-94	2 nd day of adipose tissue biopsies	
44	12-16-94	3 rd day of adipose tissue biopsies	
45	12-17-94	Steers weighed	
47	12-19-94	4 th day of adipose tissue biopsies	
49	12-21-94	5 th day of adipose tissue biopsies	
52	12-24-94	Steers weighed, blood collected	
59	12-31-94	Steers weighed, blood collected	
68	1-9-95	Steers weighed	
73	1-14-95	Steers weighed, blood collected	
80	1-21-95	Steers weighed	
87	1-28-95	Steers weighed, blood collected	
92	2-2-95	Steers weighed	
93	2-3-95	Jugular catheterization	
94	2-4-95	bST absorption time course	
95	2-5-95	1 st day of epinephrine challenges	3rd series of epinephrine challenges d 95 to 101
101	2-11-95	7 th day of epinephrine challenges	

Table B-1. (cont'd)

Day of study	Date	Activity	
102	2-12-95	Steers weighed	
103	2-13-95	1 st day of adipose tissue biopsies	3rd adipose tissue biopsy series d 103 to 112
105	2-15-95	2 nd day of adipose tissue biopsies	
107	2-17-95	3 rd day of adipose tissue biopsies	
110	2-20-95	4 th day of adipose tissue biopsies	
112	2-22-95	5 th day of adipose tissue biopsies	
115	2-25-95	Last treatment injection, 1 st weight taken for final weight	Final weight
116	2-26-95	2 nd weight taken for final weight	
117	2-27-95	Steers transported to Ada Beef for slaughter	

Table B-2. Steer weights for Experiment BC9402

Steer			Weight		Pen	Building		Treatment														
no.	block	no.	side	Day -37	Day -36	Average	Day -25	Day -1	Day +0	Average	Day +3	Day +10										
				09/13/94	09/27/94	pretreat.	10/08/94	11/01/94	11/02/94	on-trt	11/05/94	11/12/94										
				live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb										
15	3	54	S	bST	915	920	915	917.5	925	995	1030	1013	1055									
33	1	41	N	Control	870	895	880	887.5	880	965	1035	1000	1000									
53	4	47	S	bST	895	920	915	917.5	950	1020	985	1003	1070									
57	2	48	S	bST	845	890	890	890.0	920	1020	1030	1025	1075									
58	3	36	N	Control	915	915	920	917.5	920	960	1010	985	1000									
69	1	50	S	Control	875	895	890	892.5	945	1005	1095	1050	1050									
73	2	42	N	bST	890	910	910	910.0	925	1010	1010	1010	1065									
92	3	55	S	Control	920	920	900	910.0	915	1040	1040	1040	1075									
114	2	49	S	Control	865	910	915	912.5	950	1020	1000	1010	1045									
116	5	52	S	Control	910	945	930	937.5	945	1040	980	1010	1065									
118	3	37	N	bST	850	905	895	900.0	920	975	1030	1003	1020									
133	4	44	N	bST	875	920	910	915.0	950	1030	1050	1040	1075									
157	5	39	N	bST	905	935	960	947.5	970	1065	1050	1058	1150									
184	1	51	S	bST	855	900	905	902.5	945	1000	940	970	1060									
187	5	53	S	bST	910	925	915	920.0	960	1000	1010	1005	1050									
199	4	45	N	Control	870	910	905	907.5	950	940	1020	980	925									
202	2	43	N	Control	875	910	915	912.5	915	1020	1010	1015	1065									
217	4	46	S	Control	910	935	945	940.0	950	995	980	988	1035									
222	5	38	N	Control	920	935	930	932.5	945	1030	1035	1033	1080									
307	1	40	N	bST	850	885	905	895.0	920	1000	1020	1010	1085									

Table B-2. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Day +17	Day +24	Day +30	12/11/94	Day +45	Day +52	Day +59	Day +68	Day +73	Day +80	Day +87	Day +92	Day +103
	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb	live wt., lb
15	1070	1100	1120	1130	1160	1185	1205	1220	1215	1230	1235	1250	
33	1030	1045	1050	1075	1075	1120	1135	1150	1170	1180	1180	1180	1205
53	1100	1105	1130	1140	1165	1180	1180	1225	1225	1230	1235	1250	
57	1105	1125	1145	1145	1170	1200	1210	1230	1235	1250	1255	1260	1275
58	1030	1055	1045	1060	1100	1135	1145	1160	1170	1190	1220	1225	
69	1090	1100	1100	1150	1160	1190	1185	1215	1210	1235	1220	1240	1255
73	1110	1120	1145	1125	1145	1115	1210	1250	1250	1275	1265	1285	1295
92	1090	1120	1165	1175	1195	1220	1230	1260	1275	1310	1300	1325	1330
114	1075	1080	1110	1130	1135	1160	1185	1210	1230	1235	1230	1235	1250
116	1105	1120	1155	1185	1195	1220	1245	1280	1290	1310	1330	1345	1360
118	1070	1090	1105	1090	1130	1165	1175	1185	1190	1195	1215	1215	
133	1100	1125	1150	1150	1185	1220	1240	1275	1290	1295	1315	1350	1360
157	1200	1230	1260	1290	1315	1360	1360	1345	1390	1410	1400	1425	1440
184	1070	1100	1145	1135	1145	1175	1200	1205	1215	1265	1245	1255	1285
187	1055	1085	1100	1125	1115	1155	1175	1195	1200	1220	1205	1230	1270
199													
202	1095	1105	1120	1100	1115	1145	1170	1180	1190	1215	1225	1230	1245
217	1045	1065	1070	1095	1115	1115	1105	1150	1160	1165	1165	1200	1175
222	1110	1120	1150	1145	1175	1205	1220	1215	1235	1260	1250	1270	1260
307	1100	1120	1140	1145	1160	1155	1185	1195	1210	1235	1220	1230	

Table B-2. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Day +105 02/14/95 live wt., lb	Day +108 02/18/95 live wt., lb	Day +115 02/25/95 live wt., lb	Day +116 02/26/95 live wt., lb	Average off-trial live wt., lb
15	1260	1285	1290	1300	1295
33		1220	1260	1270	1265
53	1270	1290	1320	1335	1328
57		1275	1275	1285	1280
58	1205	1210	1235	1245	1240
69		1285	1330	1325	1328
73		1325	1360	1370	1365
92		1355	1380	1385	1383
114		1265	1300	1315	1308
116		1390	1415	1420	1418
118	1200	1220	1225	1220	1223
133		1390	1415	1420	1418
157		1480	1525	1535	1530
184		1310	1355	1360	1358
187		1285	1300	1310	1305
199					
202		1280	1300	1310	1305
217		1200	1220	1220	1220
222		1295	1320	1335	1328
307	1230	1260	1305	1315	1310

Table B-3. Daily dry matter intake of steers from Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	Total feed intake, lb DM			
	d -36 to -1	d 0 to 30	d 31 to 115	d 0 to 115
15	615.65	590.26	1614.80	2205.07
33	674.55	566.44	1708.57	2275.02
53	722.18	561.75	1576.85	2138.60
57	778.43	663.92	1584.80	2248.72
58	629.01	602.06	1783.32	2385.38
69	638.72	641.61	1874.90	2516.51
73	673.73	663.24	1768.96	2432.19
92	726.03	718.28	2119.77	2838.05
114	705.41	653.77	1808.31	2462.08
116	689.07	691.70	2062.96	2754.66
118	675.25	582.81	1501.87	2084.68
133	728.89	653.68	1923.33	2577.01
157	763.03	778.88	2023.52	2802.40
184	661.99	609.39	1696.45	2305.85
187	667.12	545.80	1576.99	2122.79
202	675.49	651.40	1824.33	2475.72
217	634.70	534.50	1466.81	2001.31
222	727.19	819.78	2102.30	2922.08
307	694.67	636.14	1530.93	2167.07

Table B-4. Carcass characteristics of steers from Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	Treatment	Slaughter wt., lb			Liver wt., lb	Liver score ^a	Marbling score ^b	REA in. ²	KHP, %	HCW, lb	Backfat in.	Quality grade ^c	Calc. yield grade ^d
		#1	#2	Avg.									
10	Initial	1000	1000	1000		0	480	10.0	1.5	564	0.10	17	1.99
25	Initial	1025	1030	1028		1	460	10.9	2.0	557	0.05	17	1.65
27	Initial	1000	1010	1005		0	450	11.1	2.0	568	0.20	17	2.01
47	Initial	985	975	980		0	490	9.8	2.0	551	0.10	17	2.11
60	Initial	1000	995	998		0	450	10.7	2.5	547	0.10	17	1.90
68	Initial	980	985	983		0	440	11.0	2.0	539	0.05	16	1.55
138	Initial	980	985	983		0	480	10.6	1.5	536	0.10	17	1.69
179	Initial	1000	1000	1000		0	390	12.5	2.0	595	0.10	15	1.41
15	bST	1290	1300	1295	18.09	0	425	13.40	1.0	779	0.18	16	1.81
33	Control	1260	1270	1265	18.53	0	590	11.70	2.0	782	0.25	18	2.75
53	bST	1320	1335	1328	19.07	0	475	11.20	1.3	758	0.20	17	2.55
57	bST	1275	1285	1280	20.64	0	420	11.15	1.3	757	0.18	16	2.50
58	Control	1235	1245	1240	16.53	1	580	12.25	2.3	733	0.13	18	2.13
69	Control	1330	1325	1328	18.99	2	645	12.30	2.3	781	0.30	19	2.73
73	bST	1360	1370	1365	19.81	1	470	14.45	1.3	821	0.15	17	1.62
92	Control	1380	1385	1383	19.48	1	560	11.65	2.0	817	0.28	18	2.96
114	Control	1300	1315	1308	17.06	0	525	11.60	2.3	768	0.20	18	2.66
116	Control	1415	1420	1418	20.67	1	520	13.70	2.6	866	0.15	18	2.30
118	bST	1225	1220	1223	16.93	1	425	12.55	0.9	678	0.15	16	1.61
133	bST	1415	1420	1418	21.75	0	490	15.30	1.3	835	0.20	17	1.53
157	bST	1525	1535	1530	22.6	1	450	12.60	1.0	872	0.20	17	2.48
184	bST	1355	1360	1358	20.64	1	410	12.60	1.0	781	0.13	16	1.95
187	bST	1300	1310	1305	19.69	2	440	12.25	1.0	763	0.18	16	2.12
199	Removed				12.28	0		10.15		635	0.15		
202	Control	1300	1310	1305	21.36	0	495	11.75	2.3	759	0.23	17	2.64
217	Control	1220	1220	1220	17.48	1	600	11.40	2.3	735	0.23	19	2.66

Table B-4 -(cont'd)

Steer no.	Treatment	Slaughter wt., lb		Liver wt., lb	Liver score ^a	Marbling score ^b	REA in. ²	KHP, %	HCW, lb	Backfat in.	Quality grade ^c	Calc. yield grade ^d
		#1	#2	Avg.								
222	Control	1320	1335	1328	20.99	0	485	11.25	2.0	793	0.43	17
307	bST	1305	1315	1310	19.41	0	445	14.15	1.3	771	0.17	16

^aLiver abscess score: 0 = no abscesses, 1 = only one or two very small abscesses or abscess scars are present, 2 = two to four small, well-organized abscesses.

^bMarbling score: 300 = traces, 400 = slight, 500 = small, 600 = modest.

^cUSDA quality grade: 15 = high standard, 16 = low select, 17 = high select, 18 = low choice, 19 = average choice.

^dCalculated yield grade equation: $YG = 2.5 + (2.5 * \text{backfat}) + .0038 * \text{HCW} + (.2 * \text{KPH}) - (.32 * \text{REA})$.

Table B-5. Ninth-tenth-eleventh rib composition from Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	9-10-11 rib wt., g	Bone wt., g	Soft tissue wt., g	Bone in rib, %	Soft Tissue		
					H ₂ O, %	EEL, %	CP, %
10	3750.0	750.5	2999.5	20.01	56.19	26.23	15.09
25	3809.6	646.7	3162.9	16.98	55.30	27.91	14.61
27	4081.7	781.0	3300.7	19.13	52.19	31.80	13.67
47	3531.2	664.8	2866.4	18.83	53.51	29.72	14.10
60	3933.8	690.6	3243.2	17.56	59.31	22.12	15.36
68	3719.4	716.6	3002.8	19.27	58.36	24.03	14.72
138	3587.9	700.2	2887.7	19.52	55.71	26.36	15.05
179	3972.8	718.9	3253.9	18.10	60.61	20.42	15.95
15	5384.7	1035.9	4338.1	19.24	58.72	21.73	16.80
33	5588.0	860.1	4719.8	15.39	48.83	36.10	12.70
53	5728.1	1093.3	4652.5	19.09	53.01	30.08	13.83
57	5136.6	1043.3	4085.9	20.31	58.20	22.94	16.37
58	5329.5	961.1	4356.9	18.03	45.89	40.02	11.53
69	6524.0	1073.6	5440.1	16.46	51.16	32.18	13.18
73	6029.7	1127.4	4940.6	18.70	57.34	25.09	15.20
92	6266.6	966.6	5279.6	15.42	46.39	38.79	12.51
114	5317.5	918.0	4385.4	17.26	49.78	33.80	13.35
116	6289.0	866.1	5374.9	13.77	47.38	37.24	13.35
118	4904.1	1019.6	3886.3	20.79	61.54	18.39	17.11
133	5985.1	1174.0	4805.7	19.62	58.56	22.76	15.55
157	5738.1	1161.3	4576.8	20.24	53.44	29.42	14.22
184	5351.1	1023.4	4301.2	19.13	62.35	18.13	16.64
187	5481.9	1062.8	4403.6	19.39	59.88	21.53	15.20
202	5332.0	1097.7	4257.0	20.59	51.65	31.68	14.68
217	5345.6	895.5	4456.7	16.75	48.77	35.85	12.97
222	5449.7	881.3	4587.8	16.17	48.37	35.41	13.06
307	5459.2	1006.3	4456.7	18.43	58.81	21.97	15.75

**Table B-6. Plasma glucose concentrations (mmol/L) of steers
for Experiment BC9402**

Steer no.	Days relative to first treatment					
	0	3	17	30	52	87
15	4.74	4.89	5.13	5.25	5.27	4.98
33	5.03	5.10	5.02	4.74	4.94	4.86
53	4.87	5.43	5.26	5.42	5.22	5.35
57	5.32	5.68	6.02	5.42	5.73	5.30
58	4.73	4.57	4.63	4.45	4.89	4.51
69	4.92	4.60	4.63	4.60	4.69	4.59
73	5.62	6.43	6.86	6.70	5.61	6.38
92	5.51	5.26	5.56	5.72	4.88	4.97
114	4.92	5.04	4.55	4.85	4.65	4.61
116	4.89	5.14	5.31	5.33	4.92	5.01
118	5.17	5.43	6.03	5.49	5.20	5.10
133	5.20	6.21	5.42	5.96	5.71	5.66
157	5.00	5.48	6.39	5.65	6.87	4.86
184	4.46	4.78	5.02	5.07	4.88	4.57
187	4.80	5.13	5.64	5.88	5.11	4.91
202	5.71	5.92	6.12	5.53	5.69	5.54
217	4.93	4.89	4.98	4.92	4.49	4.29
222	5.61	4.90	5.27	5.21	5.05	4.65
307	4.71	5.53	5.31	5.46	5.24	4.89

Table B-7. Plasma glycerol concentrations ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) of steers for Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	Days relative to first treatment					
	0	3	17	30	52	87
15	55.39	58.85	76.16	48.47	58.85	62.32
33	44.14	47.08	26.48	29.43	35.31	44.14
53	52.31	76.84	67.03	49.05	65.39	60.49
57	32.93	49.39	69.14	60.91	62.56	77.37
58	51.50	53.34	38.62	44.14	34.94	38.62
69	48.83	34.88	26.16	40.11	36.62	36.62
73	45.20	59.32	56.50	36.73	22.60	73.45
92	36.35	38.08	36.35	34.62	25.97	38.08
114	34.57	27.99	16.46	19.76	14.82	37.86
116	71.50	64.52	41.85	36.62	43.60	45.34
118	44.14	58.85	49.66	45.98	57.01	58.85
133	53.67	48.02	53.67	64.98	50.85	67.80
157	42.38	50.85	42.38	59.32	53.67	62.15
184	48.83	59.29	52.31	41.85	45.34	59.29
187	73.24	78.47	62.78	55.80	57.55	47.08
202	45.20	31.08	28.25	28.25	22.60	39.55
217	39.24	34.33	34.33	29.43	42.51	39.24
222	50.85	42.38	39.55	39.55	28.25	45.20
307	35.31	50.03	47.08	47.08	44.14	41.20

Table B-8. Plasma nonesterified fatty acid concentrations (mmol/L) of steers for Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	Days relative to first treatment									
	0	3	10	17	24	30	52	59	73	87
33	0.196	0.288	0.094	0.070	0.097	0.090	0.080	0.101	0.085	0.124
58	0.119	0.114	0.087	0.074	0.082	0.193	0.069	0.077	0.092	0.089
69	0.121	0.092	0.059	0.079	0.072	0.099	0.092	0.109	0.137	0.101
92	0.082	0.102	0.106	0.124	0.057	0.097	0.069	0.065	0.067	0.090
114	0.112	0.084	0.060	0.052	0.082	0.097	0.067	0.075	0.087	0.119
116	0.176	0.139	0.121	0.095	0.106	0.084	0.102	0.106	0.112	0.117
202	0.131	0.092	0.131	0.062	0.082	0.173	0.062	0.097	0.094	0.109
217	0.092	0.080	0.074	0.080	0.122	0.104	0.095	0.132	0.136	0.099
222	0.114	0.111	0.079	0.095	0.107	0.129	0.089	0.112	0.111	0.126
15	0.116	0.216	0.194	0.193	0.173	0.151	0.147	0.129	0.228	0.276
53	0.099	0.296	0.126	0.220	0.300	0.223	0.204	0.189	0.171	0.240
57	0.104	0.296	0.246	0.278	0.280	0.278	0.223	0.256	0.235	0.347
73	0.101	0.193	0.102	0.136	0.119	0.097	0.169	0.127	0.142	0.188
118	0.109	0.198	0.116	0.147	0.188	0.119	0.233	0.147	0.142	0.191
133	0.127	0.196	0.265	0.132	0.219	0.174	0.154	0.221	0.188	0.149
157	0.092	0.151	0.117	0.119	0.119	0.203	0.137	0.201	0.104	0.226
184	0.067	0.201	0.196	0.147	0.166	0.164	0.161	0.231	0.144	0.162
187	0.173	0.256	0.238	0.265	0.196	0.240	0.176	0.194	0.204	0.174
307	0.072	0.183	0.147	0.139	0.169	0.152	0.178	0.147	0.196	0.159

Table B-9. Plasma insulin concentrations (ng/ml) of steers for Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	Days relative to first treatment									
	0	3	10	17	24	30	52	59	73	87
15	1.708	3.622	4.281	4.807	4.424	5.453	9.702	9.222	8.477	11.482
33	2.150	1.747	1.807	5.216	2.223	1.051	2.779	2.503	4.674	2.402
53	2.818	8.697	18.285	9.503	8.991	6.447	16.095	11.365	11.182	14.035
57	3.531	23.901	16.513	39.435	73.469	23.551	37.635	ND ^a	36.059	66.853
58	1.317	1.210	2.008	1.902	2.197	1.320	2.395	4.568	3.084	3.603
69	2.21	1.70	3.44	2.55	2.86	1.52	2.74	1.74	2.00	1.80
73	1.651	6.854	6.246	15.482	14.706	14.188	3.680	10.513	10.238	19.451
92	3.315	1.265	2.384	1.764	4.238	2.525	2.109	2.214	3.178	2.480
114	1.968	0.820	1.777	1.303	1.008	1.015	1.338	0.762	1.292	1.125
116	2.683	1.193	2.204	2.817	2.980	4.538	3.876	3.481	4.879	8.743
118	2.685	11.046	10.628	15.472	36.529	48.331	29.607	ND	54.292	51.697
133	1.942	10.794	3.036	8.509	6.986	8.102	13.754	12.699	10.688	17.904
157	2.285	9.715	23.766	34.517	32.663	17.371	41.543	ND	36.838	12.669
184	2.64	5.93	6.51	3.67	5.35	11.20	7.34	8.68	7.11	4.39
187	2.007	4.535	4.490	4.669	7.877	10.157	7.053	11.422	7.456	6.076
202	2.444	3.000	3.041	3.876	2.957	1.535	4.423	3.054	3.193	2.840
217	2.135	1.129	2.193	1.870	1.925	1.468	1.655	1.957	1.471	1.411
222	7.673	2.404	6.520	9.270	5.917	6.992	8.496	6.586	4.396	2.709
307	2.568	14.008	9.550	11.669	23.089	9.019	10.468	11.905	9.274	8.069

^aNot determined

Table B-10. Plasma IGF-I concentrations (ng/ml) of steers for Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	Days relative to first treatment									
	0	3	10	17	24	30	52	59	73	87
15	580	1169	1220	1187	1205	1104	1206	1224	1227	1076
33	585	581	482	491	476	464	458	491	534	459
53	573	954	1108	1103	904	1075	1158	1198	1072	1083
57	779	1426	1258	1674	1615	1677	1550	1558	1551	1514
58	523	512	474	529	539	509	546	502	482	479
69	549	518	538	572	538	546	546	455	477	474
73	861	1368	1367	1568	1367	1468	1481	1458	1585	1598
92	543	471	400	462	435	480	388	394	390	366
114	522	589	543	541	519	413	506	529	459	433
116	529	487	581	550	522	576	532	541	516	514
118	758	1094	1137	1081	1293	1142	1218	1084	1087	1142
133	618	1337	1308	1354	1551	1459	1388	1380	1565	1673
157	802	1240	1141	1238	1276	1158	1078	1160	1050	1116
184	673	1034	1104	1116	1154	1317	1175	1035	1183	1184
187	1077	1103	1149	1092	1178	629	908	902	1136	988
202	803	809	684	750	746	669	669	697	595	631
217	519	542	499	520	450	433	421	366	416	395
222	555	524	564	601	608	498	572	529	533	524
307	758	1086	1103	1111	1193	1162	1104	1046	1015	1019

Table B-11. Plasma bovine somatotropin concentrations (ng/ml) for steers from day 94 of Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	Hour of day															
	630	700	730	800	830	900	930	1000	1030	1100	1130	1200	1230	1300	1330	1400
15	7.556	7.294	6.846	19.307	43.187	72.380	110.812	108.344	115.996	83.616	56.535	45.799	58.968	61.446	59.269	59.948
33	1.510	2.066	1.789	10.247	5.490	2.825	3.086	2.958	1.535	2.435	3.851	2.766	0.979	0.766	0.859	1.579
53	5.877	5.103	4.864	17.444	26.021	32.505	39.980	39.628	35.014	22.981	19.712	17.645	18.660	19.374	19.052	13.420
57	5.452	5.634	5.346	13.221	19.142	30.515	35.049	38.674	26.772	19.355	18.260	16.230	15.192	14.576	11.670	11.403
69	0.638	0.504	0.707	0.576	0.682	2.638	1.859	0.954	1.875	0.902	0.772	0.547	0.581	0.534	0.664	0.579
73	5.138	4.987	14.436	26.536	31.667	44.514	42.558	37.938	30.286	26.915	28.465	28.223	25.656	19.583	13.719	11.201
92	0.661	1.187	0.783	0.627	1.295	1.188	1.138	0.947	0.896	1.055	0.592	0.728	0.742	0.650	0.827	0.914
114	0.597	0.484	0.558	0.561	0.488	0.514	0.481	0.523	1.050	1.167	2.253	0.819	0.690	0.592	0.589	0.524
116	0.550	0.656	0.677	0.640	0.649	0.564	1.161	0.788	0.909	1.203	0.849	0.999	0.767	0.600	0.738	1.204
118	10.667	9.804	6.810	3.717	32.476	57.488	65.090	69.883	86.725	93.641	101.665	89.076	90.966	79.268	79.697	59.470
157	5.146	3.719	2.479	5.835	14.859	17.466	18.722	17.639	18.578	21.722	19.121	15.377	14.257	12.239	10.867	10.848
184	16.971	5.043	6.495	6.382	59.131	117.290	118.894	77.192	78.719	55.503	40.362	33.084	38.602	28.798	34.418	23.261
187	4.596	4.871	4.481	41.312	86.246	74.405	62.519	51.866	43.266	44.811	37.387	29.766	30.998	24.758	19.696	15.711
202	0.645	0.551	0.517	1.044	0.954	1.761	0.807	0.773	1.979	1.899	1.149	0.717	0.572	0.479	0.432	0.463
217	0.620	0.565	0.559	0.418	0.524	0.530	0.504	0.612	0.536	ND ^a	0.564	0.583	0.593	0.674	1.913	2.236
222	1.050	0.471	0.595	0.505	0.534	0.730	0.725	0.578	0.834	0.501	0.497	1.073	0.481	0.580	0.626	0.508

307 No samples collected due to catheter problems

Table B-11. (cont'd)

Steer no.	Hour of day							
	1430	1500	1530	1600	1630	1700	1730	1800
15	46.268	38.220	29.633	31.061	ND	28.461	30.768	28.983
33	2.113	1.657	0.910	1.015	2.780	1.610	1.531	0.822
53	11.689	12.920	14.000	14.630	10.540	10.546	8.723	11.245
57	9.837	13.967	14.183	13.944	15.223	11.678	11.816	11.967
69	1.197	0.457	0.414	0.514	ND	0.555	0.594	0.601
73	10.935	12.209	10.849	14.724	11.208	12.735	8.878	9.652
92	1.361	1.102	0.485	0.733	0.660	0.793	0.806	1.229
114	0.433	0.485	0.559	0.513	0.434	0.570	0.536	0.424
116	1.091	0.920	0.998	0.664	0.474	0.649	1.111	0.566
118	76.531	67.950	66.803	65.446	64.817	59.381	55.476	58.631
157	10.923	10.668	13.641	15.196	12.120	11.064	11.022	11.931
184	19.588	19.848	11.508	13.586	16.451	15.324	13.353	9.847
187	10.990	12.951	12.957	12.146	9.275	9.008	9.027	10.984
202	0.537	0.527	0.569	0.632	0.853	0.810	2.573	0.744
217	1.697	0.706	0.547	0.584	0.425	0.590	0.631	0.487
222	0.487	0.479	0.705	0.488	0.640	0.463	0.480	0.562
307	No samples collected due to catheter problems							

^aNot determined

Table B-12. Tritium incorporation into fatty acids, fatty acid synthase activity, NADP-isocitrate dehydrogenase activity, and enzyme assay soluble protein content for fat biopsies from Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	Tritium incorporation, nmol H ₂ O converted to FA •min ⁻¹ •100mg tissue ⁻¹		Fatty acid synthase activity, units/mg protein		NADP-isocitrate dehydrogenase activity units/mg protein			Soluble protein, mg/g tissue				
	Biopsy 1	Biopsy 2	Biopsy 3	Biopsy 1	Biopsy 2	Biopsy 3	Biopsy 1	Biopsy 2	Biopsy 3			
15	0.71	0.57	0.95	8.43	3.93	3.57	405.68	152.60	202.89	1.80	2.69	1.98
33	2.93	0.46	1.11	10.50	4.35	4.70	269.32	144.06	67.48	3.46	2.52	10.01
53	3.68	1.08	0.84	4.22	1.43	1.80	68.26	138.06	153.15	14.29	5.24	3.55
57	5.42	1.48	1.43	8.92	2.03	1.90	319.46	127.87	167.57	4.34	7.53	3.67
58	3.83	4.74	1.84	16.59	11.92	18.31	535.79	338.15	387.10	2.92	6.07	3.17
69	3.21	1.79	1.29	14.20	15.41	10.51	372.63	312.87	246.07	2.96	3.63	2.96
73	1.93	1.02	1.32	19.74	2.60	11.80	265.78	227.03	225.10	4.43	3.77	3.83
92	3.18	2.30	2.14	16.57	6.25	1.45	260.72	135.30	167.47	3.97	7.39	6.14
114	4.46	1.94	0.80	10.06	8.46	3.58	229.84	227.58	144.54	6.72	4.82	4.06
116	3.22	3.81	3.06	1.84	6.41	12.00	175.41	210.93	137.12	4.45	6.78	5.45
118	2.65	1.38	0.79	23.40	1.17	3.39	340.14	104.64	136.56	3.79	4.45	4.12
133	3.80	3.65	2.56	16.72	1.09	6.57	317.53	105.32	86.73	3.52	6.21	9.49
157	3.30	2.95	1.17	21.81	9.17	1.94	488.38	296.28	103.89	3.42	3.92	3.42
184	3.74	0.54	1.44	11.14	3.44	2.22	290.62	112.48	53.83	3.20	5.74	7.92
187	2.57	0.04	1.24	6.37	1.09	6.64	122.92	112.39	121.71	5.97	4.36	6.11
199	0.67	ND ^a	ND	6.82	ND	ND	163.20	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
202	3.12	1.72	1.20	6.66	4.15	4.78	223.40	178.85	95.18	4.54	5.02	7.55
217	3.99	3.99	1.58	7.12	2.73	9.80	158.54	148.65	139.30	8.61	8.31	3.69
222	2.40	1.08	0.63	16.85	3.55	5.26	363.96	253.14	118.41	3.24	5.06	6.87
307	3.73	0.95	2.11	12.15	5.23	5.89	266.40	161.21	106.05	4.55	3.27	5.39

^aNot Determined, steer removed from study.

Table B-13. Basal and epinephrine-stimulated glycerol release (nmol glycerol released $\cdot$ 2h $^{-1}$ $\cdot$ 100 mg tissue $^{-1}$) for fat biopsies from Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	Basal			Epinephrine stimulated		
	Biopsy 1	Biopsy 2	Biopsy 3	Biopsy 1	Biopsy 2	Biopsy 3
15	93.8	50.8	105.5	240.3	292.3	255.0
33	127.8	109.3	87.7	416.0	223.0	294.6
53	23.0	127.7	54.5	283.8	235.2	325.2
57	51.8	187.5	151.4	ND ^a	331.5	288.9
58	63.1	65.1	68.5	224.0	411.5	260.8
69	106.3	34.9	99.9	295.0	143.0	316.7
73	86.3	149.1	203.7	277.7	319.2	325.9
92	51.0	69.3	54.5	355.5	340.9	244.0
114	75.3	115.1	75.0	199.8	308.7	265.8
116	14.5	67.9	58.6	167.1	187.3	235.5
118	51.1	105.7	162.1	192.0	338.5	295.8
133	83.2	151.4	103.3	340.8	284.6	213.0
157	232.0	58.9	132.9	199.1	293.5	268.0
184	74.6	105.6	47.5	273.2	312.6	330.7
187	104.2	32.9	139.9	333.8	131.0	293.0
199	83.8	ND	ND	245.4	ND	ND
202	99.6	52.7	84.5	229.5	281.7	352.5
217	53.2	178.7	101.2	256.9	314.2	235.9
222	90.7	82.3	102.4	206.7	137.1	179.0
307	135.5	95.2	84.6	359.4	210.4	226.9

^aNot determined, steer no. 199 removed from study

Table B-14. Nonesterified fatty acid response (mmol/L) to seven epinephrine doses ($\mu\text{g/kg BW}$) during three different weeks for Experiment BC9402

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge														
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130		
-3	15	0	0.067	0.068	0.05	0.076	0.072	0.072	0.074	0.065	0.056	0.061	0.059	0.056	0.061		
-3	15	0.1	0.083	0.088	0.077	0.067	0.059	0.119	0.099	0.083	0.077	0.072	0.061	0.076	0.072		
-3	15	0.2	NC ^b	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC		
-3	15	0.4	0.076	0.103	0.041	0.079	0.083	0.076	0.159	0.168	0.119	0.124	0.058	0.050	0.052		
-3	15	0.8	0.094	0.097	0.095	0.088	0.07	0.177	0.234	0.220	0.200	0.146	0.088	0.108	0.077		
-3	15	1.2	0.058	0.061	0.056	0.074	0.063	0.059	0.126	0.092	0.090	0.079	0.062	0.141	0.065		
-3	15	1.6	0.077	0.054	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.110	0.193	0.200	0.123	0.095	0.063	0.054	0.049		
6	15	0	0.37	0.305	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.277	0.275	0.321	0.335	0.332	0.400	0.390	0.395		
6	15	0.1	0.231	0.194	0.189	0.196	0.162	0.205	0.233	0.210	0.178	0.145	0.206	0.212	0.213		
6	15	0.2	0.085	0.099	0.095	0.097	0.086	0.136	0.199	0.199	0.189	0.136	0.123	0.132	0.125		
6	15	0.4	0.159	0.102	0.095	0.097	0.078	0.242	0.291	NC	0.242	0.187	0.196	0.127	0.192		
6	15	0.8	0.187	0.12	0.099	0.108	0.086	0.116	0.210	0.295	0.280	0.226	0.143	0.159	0.213		
6	15	1.2	0.111	0.108	0.108	0.118	0.127	0.280	0.333	0.353	0.286	0.109	0.138	0.120	0.141		
6	15	1.6	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC		
15	15	0	0.052	NC	NC	NC	0.073	NC	NC	0.082	0.080	0.080	0.150	NC	NC		
15	15	0.1	0.093	0.089	0.062	0.073	0.073	0.155	0.162	0.130	0.119	0.102	0.155	0.109	0.130		
15	15	0.2	0.1	0.103	0.111	0.112	0.209	0.127	0.228	0.216	0.175	0.180	0.239	0.241	0.226		
15	15	0.4	0.07	0.067	0.053	0.061	0.052	0.144	0.194	0.155	0.115	0.080	0.110	0.089	0.105		
15	15	0.8	0.057	0.062	0.064	0.059	0.05	0.139	0.184	0.198	0.159	0.073	0.100	0.114	0.121		
15	15	1.2	0.08	0.068	0.082	0.096	0.064	0.164	0.232	0.234	0.175	0.107	0.102	0.096	0.118		
15	15	1.6	0.078	0.073	0.068	0.07	0.08	0.250	0.212	0.248	0.178	0.152	0.110	0.103	0.114		
-3	33	0	0.053	NC	0.037	0.033	0.047	0.053	0.051	0.076	0.068	0.062	0.035	0.053	0.051		
-3	33	0.1	0.070	0.056	0.034	0.039	0.051	0.064	0.072	0.078	0.062	0.043	0.047	0.058	0.066		
-3	33	0.2	0.053	0.049	0.053	0.062	NC	0.051	0.099	0.080	0.060	0.035	0.070	0.043	0.039		
-3	33	0.4	0.041	0.037	0.037	0.035	0.049	0.097	0.128	0.088	0.064	0.045	0.027	0.043	0.037		

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge														
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130		
-3	33	0.8	0.035	NC	0.019	0.033	0.053	0.074	0.111	0.097	0.165	0.045	0.043	0.045	0.041		
-3	33	1.2	0.039	NC	0.034	0.051	0.049	0.082	0.196	0.163	0.099	0.064	0.033	0.049	0.043		
-3	33	1.6	0.060	0.060	0.043	0.039	0.049	0.109	0.109	0.136	0.080	0.047	0.041	0.051	0.043		
6	33	0	0.037	0.035	0.035	0.032	0.028	0.048	0.030	0.042	0.046	0.035	0.032	0.037	0.030		
6	33	0.1	0.055	0.060	0.060	0.048	0.042	0.083	0.055	0.086	0.060	0.037	0.048	0.042	0.044		
6	33	0.2	0.046	0.030	0.048	0.048	0.043	0.046	0.053	0.055	0.042	0.039	0.042	0.032	0.045		
6	33	0.4	0.042	0.044	0.041	0.037	0.046	0.074	0.102	0.104	0.071	0.086	0.045	NC	0.034		
6	33	0.8	0.051	0.043	0.034	0.032	0.044	0.136	0.146	0.131	0.071	0.041	0.046	0.044	0.034		
6	33	1.2	0.037	NC	0.021	0.025	0.026	0.065	0.090	0.055	0.042	0.037	0.056	0.056	0.046		
6	33	1.6	0.039	0.039	0.030	0.055	0.032	0.079	0.173	0.122	0.076	0.046	0.028	0.032	0.044		
15	33	0	0.043	0.036	0.043	0.070	0.048	0.057	0.065	0.054	0.057	0.056	0.047	0.038	0.045		
15	33	0.1	0.054	0.057	0.065	0.059	0.045	0.091	0.084	0.066	0.063	0.047	0.049	0.036	0.041		
15	33	0.2	0.052	0.048	0.048	0.052	NC	0.077	0.066	0.093	0.079	0.036	0.049	0.029	0.025		
15	33	0.4	0.043	0.041	0.068	0.052	0.057	0.106	0.116	0.102	0.072	0.057	0.047	0.038	0.047		
15	33	0.8	0.057	0.039	0.054	0.057	0.043	0.152	0.145	0.129	0.077	0.063	0.057	0.047	0.065		
15	33	1.2	0.054	0.047	0.052	0.056	NC	NC	0.143	0.115	0.070	0.057	0.047	0.054	0.048		
15	33	1.6	0.054	0.038	0.039	0.050	0.041	0.086	0.140	0.152	0.124	0.099	0.047	0.039	0.032		
-3	53	0	0.038	0.050	0.029	0.033	0.026	0.144	0.059	0.069	0.038	0.055	0.062	0.028	0.028		
-3	53	0.1	0.013	0.043	0.035	0.060	0.064	0.092	0.071	0.067	0.067	0.052	0.041	0.040	0.045		
-3	53	0.2	0.033	0.033	0.038	0.040	0.024	0.079	0.117	0.074	0.074	0.048	0.060	0.047	0.036		
-3	53	0.4	0.035	0.040	0.041	0.043	0.034	0.079	0.126	0.088	0.074	0.057	0.044	0.029	0.040		
-3	53	0.8	0.040	0.034	0.033	0.064	0.033	0.104	0.147	0.119	0.066	0.047	0.041	0.039	0.035		
-3	53	1.2	0.028	0.034	0.026	0.028	0.029	0.078	0.142	0.116	0.071	0.039	0.036	0.028	0.021		
-3	53	1.6	0.058	0.051	0.043	0.050	0.033	0.136	0.121	0.111	0.107	0.064	0.040	0.035	0.047		
6	53	0	0.049	0.072	0.045	0.056	0.049	0.054	0.052	0.054	0.066	0.049	0.047	0.061	0.056		
6	53	0.1	0.061	0.055	0.042	0.059	0.092	0.044	0.105	NC	0.066	0.058	0.037	0.038	0.045		

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge														
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130		
6	53	0.2	0.045	0.065	0.051	0.052	0.042	0.124	0.099	0.098	0.092	0.113	0.056	0.037	0.038		
6	53	0.4	0.068	0.089	0.049	0.051	0.038	0.083	0.148	0.145	0.108	0.058	0.089	NC	0.037		
6	53	0.8	0.079	0.077	0.058	0.113	0.103	0.122	0.208	0.271	0.175	0.094	0.070	0.061	0.059		
6	53	1.2	NC	0.077	0.058	0.051	0.040	0.089	0.160	0.223	0.141	0.089	0.056	0.047	0.031		
6	53	1.6	0.056	0.058	0.045	0.058	0.033	0.070	0.098	0.143	0.094	0.096	0.028	0.053	0.049		
15	53	0	0.067	0.046	0.029	0.043	0.036	0.051	0.043	0.058	0.046	0.043	0.056	0.113	0.080		
15	53	0.1	0.036	0.055	0.041	0.038	0.041	0.108	0.108	0.096	0.072	0.077	0.096	0.077	0.077		
15	53	0.2	0.029	0.029	0.032	0.036	0.029	0.096	0.116	0.091	0.080	0.055	0.079	0.079	0.068		
15	53	0.4	0.036	0.031	0.029	0.041	0.050	0.121	0.115	0.121	0.048	0.051	0.039	0.041	0.038		
15	53	0.8	0.092	0.085	0.094	0.106	0.101	0.156	0.226	0.253	0.315	0.272	0.215	0.227	0.191		
15	53	1.2	0.085	0.084	0.096	0.072	0.067	0.157	0.186	0.217	0.168	0.138	0.087	0.082	0.103		
15	53	1.6	0.050	0.044	0.056	0.044	0.058	0.109	0.193	0.227	0.202	0.120	0.060	0.056	0.063		
-3	57	0	0.045	0.052	0.052	0.048	0.041	0.057	0.057	0.045	0.056	0.054	0.075	0.063	0.073		
-3	57	0.1	0.050	0.036	0.034	0.041	0.036	0.066	0.056	0.054	0.045	0.039	0.041	0.057	0.056		
-3	57	0.2	0.070	0.073	0.075	0.084	0.073	0.118	0.151	0.267	0.105	0.109	0.050	0.063	0.056		
-3	57	0.4	0.050	0.032	0.023	0.048	0.027	0.068	0.127	0.079	0.056	0.061	0.045	0.047	0.045		
-3	57	0.8	0.077	0.078	0.027	0.067	0.030	0.131	0.127	0.120	0.066	0.052	0.054	0.036	0.054		
-3	57	1.2	0.045	0.025	0.043	0.036	0.027	0.077	0.122	0.100	0.072	0.059	0.038	0.036	0.076		
-3	57	1.6	0.038	0.045	0.043	0.032	0.038	0.066	0.137	0.116	0.115	0.062	0.039	0.048	0.057		
6	57	0	0.076	0.069	0.059	0.073	0.057	0.076	0.051	0.051	0.074	0.051	0.119	0.080	0.048		
6	57	0.1	0.055	0.073	0.110	0.103	0.085	0.170	0.183	0.181	0.144	0.119	0.167	0.161	0.117		
6	57	0.2	0.057	0.062	0.060	0.060	0.064	0.140	0.183	0.139	0.093	0.115	0.064	0.101	0.098		
6	57	0.4	0.117	0.090	0.098	0.099	0.206	0.096	0.261	0.229	0.197	0.144	0.236	0.186	0.160		
6	57	0.8	0.184	0.204	0.234	0.225	0.218	0.309	0.415	0.395	0.300	0.252	0.238	0.204	0.257		
6	57	1.2	0.197	0.249	0.246	0.227	0.197	0.270	0.441	0.470	0.461	0.441	0.255	0.255	0.301		
6	57	1.6	0.122	0.080	0.076	0.099	0.088	0.106	0.152	0.199	0.152	0.133	0.174	0.164	0.128		

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge												
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130
15	57	0	0.094	0.074	0.079	0.090	0.088	0.108	0.097	0.132	0.139	0.121	0.299	0.362	0.317
15	57	0.1	0.171	0.150	0.175	0.157	0.162	0.247	0.250	0.236	0.223	0.220	0.395	0.402	0.416
15	57	0.2	0.074	0.056	0.065	0.058	0.050	0.108	0.173	0.169	0.128	0.085	0.175	0.178	0.189
15	57	0.4	0.058	0.059	0.063	0.068	0.054	0.193	0.205	0.173	0.148	0.085	0.099	0.106	0.112
15	57	0.8	0.034	0.035	0.022	0.032	0.027	0.198	0.209	0.187	0.086	0.059	0.072	0.077	0.076
15	57	1.2	0.103	0.058	0.043	0.065	0.056	0.105	0.252	0.274	0.204	0.166	0.450	0.436	0.362
15	57	1.6	0.105	0.047	0.049	0.050	0.088	0.175	0.337	0.305	0.220	0.135	0.097	0.097	0.108
-3	58	0	0.071	0.048	0.094	0.037	0.046	0.048	0.057	0.043	0.057	0.074	0.055	0.112	0.059
-3	58	0.1	0.055	0.039	0.098	0.032	0.044	0.078	0.08	0.067	0.05	0.046	0.037	0.078	0.037
-3	58	0.2	0.06	0.041	0.089	0.037	0.041	0.089	0.137	0.083	0.064	0.057	0.037	0.055	0.056
-3	58	0.4	0.059	0.066	0.087	0.037	0.05	0.078	0.147	0.133	0.069	0.059	0.059	0.085	0.083
-3	58	0.8	0.06	0.037	0.087	0.037	0.071	0.131	0.165	0.158	0.099	0.053	0.05	0.129	0.059
-3	58	1.2	0.071	0.067	0.105	0.05	0.059	0.066	0.176	0.16	0.105	0.082	0.117	0.106	0.128
-3	58	1.6	0.059	0.05	0.103	0.051	0.048	0.089	0.168	0.16	0.128	0.055	0.06	0.053	0.043
6	58	0	0.053	0.042	0.035	0.032	0.047	0.032	0.040	0.051	0.042	0.037	0.037	0.053	0.053
6	58	0.1	0.037	0.033	0.035	0.032	0.037	0.058	0.132	0.109	0.084	0.042	0.042	0.058	0.071
6	58	0.2	0.047	0.040	0.050	0.044	0.053	0.058	0.091	0.096	0.096	0.053	0.060	0.063	0.047
6	58	0.4	0.032	0.019	0.047	0.033	0.039	0.109	0.121	0.114	0.053	0.053	0.018	0.040	0.009
6	58	0.8	0.075	0.039	0.043	0.047	0.054	0.053	0.146	0.167	0.174	0.102	0.063	0.093	0.060
6	58	1.2	0.037	0.037	0.027	0.044	0.049	0.100	0.188	0.161	0.128	0.065	0.067	0.053	0.053
6	58	1.6	0.056	0.051	0.045	0.039	0.049	0.079	0.174	0.181	0.125	0.070	0.063	0.088	0.050
15	58	0	0.055	0.052	0.052	0.073	0.054	0.076	0.065	0.068	0.076	0.065	0.098	0.084	0.082
15	58	0.1	0.057	0.046	0.036	0.052	0.054	0.081	0.100	0.081	0.075	0.043	0.043	0.045	0.052
15	58	0.2	0.045	0.043	0.049	0.035	0.035	0.109	0.098	0.095	0.086	0.059	0.062	0.050	0.033
15	58	0.4	0.052	0.069	0.055	0.038	0.049	0.076	0.149	0.082	0.109	0.066	0.049	0.048	0.059
15	58	0.8	0.114	0.092	0.123	0.109	0.141	0.109	0.177	0.178	0.212	0.177	0.162	0.192	0.201

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge														
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130		
15	58	1.2	0.056	0.054	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.084	0.121	0.207	0.190	0.082	0.065	0.057	0.087		
15	58	1.6	0.052	0.045	0.033	0.035	0.041	0.143	0.173	0.141	0.106	0.088	0.043	0.057	0.043		
-3	69	0	0.058	NC	0.036	0.038	0.027	0.052	0.045	0.050	0.043	0.057	0.038	0.046	0.049		
-3	69	0.1	0.047	0.043	0.036	0.038	0.038	0.068	0.059	0.056	0.047	0.052	0.056	0.036	0.039		
-3	69	0.2	0.045	0.048	0.050	0.052	0.043	0.068	0.154	0.152	0.124	0.084	0.060	0.047	0.052		
-3	69	0.4	0.154	0.127	0.136	0.138	0.120	0.201	0.249	0.258	0.226	0.213	0.109	0.099	0.108		
-3	69	0.8	0.043	0.045	0.048	0.056	0.049	0.093	0.179	0.174	0.113	0.079	0.051	0.054	0.045		
-3	69	1.2	0.039	0.062	0.041	0.039	0.048	0.082	0.210	0.219	0.179	0.095	0.077	0.057	0.057		
-3	69	1.6	0.048	0.047	0.047	0.041	0.061	0.090	0.181	0.186	0.131	0.095	0.051	0.045	0.043		
6	69	0	0.058	NC	0.036	0.038	0.027	0.035	0.035	0.038	0.043	0.151	0.038	0.046	0.049		
6	69	0.1	0.047	0.049	0.050	0.047	0.034	0.068	0.059	0.038	0.068	0.061	0.046	0.061	0.061		
6	69	0.2	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC		
6	69	0.4	0.067	0.058	0.063	0.067	0.067	0.148	0.168	0.137	0.095	0.068	0.050	0.049	0.049		
6	69	0.8	0.050	0.036	0.045	0.049	0.040	0.092	0.148	0.133	0.103	0.065	0.049	0.040	0.035		
6	69	1.2	0.038	0.049	0.056	0.045	0.041	0.081	0.159	0.135	0.106	0.086	0.056	0.052	0.049		
6	69	1.6	0.041	0.052	0.041	0.043	0.086	0.115	0.182	0.148	0.114	0.046	0.036	0.029	0.038		
15	69	0	0.032	0.038	0.041	0.043	0.081	0.050	0.043	0.048	0.065	0.043	0.075	0.036	0.048		
15	69	0.1	0.047	0.048	0.059	0.048	0.047	0.084	0.091	0.095	0.088	0.073	0.057	0.079	0.059		
15	69	0.2	0.050	0.054	0.052	0.052	0.045	0.122	0.133	0.149	0.090	0.104	0.049	0.050	0.057		
15	69	0.4	0.059	0.065	0.038	0.041	NC	0.124	0.167	0.134	0.086	0.043	0.045	0.036	0.030		
15	69	0.8	0.041	0.043	0.045	0.041	0.045	0.188	0.210	0.181	0.132	0.068	0.049	0.045	0.041		
15	69	1.2	0.032	0.043	0.027	0.030	0.032	0.082	0.220	0.222	0.134	0.070	0.032	0.027	0.030		
15	69	1.6	0.048	0.048	0.039	0.036	0.029	0.093	0.168	0.177	0.136	0.095	0.036	0.030	0.048		
-3	73	0	0.103	0.100	0.100	0.082	0.102	0.123	0.121	0.142	0.153	0.128	0.063	0.069	0.079		
-3	73	0.1	0.065	0.052	0.038	0.042	0.040	0.086	0.086	0.071	0.077	0.065	0.073	0.100	0.105		
-3	73	0.2	0.071	0.044	0.040	0.033	0.040	0.105	0.092	0.094	0.083	0.073	0.034	0.063	0.086		

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge														
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130		
-3	73	0.4	0.056	0.042	0.048	0.044	0.040	0.102	0.115	0.084	0.067	0.048	0.056	0.046	0.052		
-3	73	0.8	0.067	0.059	0.050	0.063	0.050	0.096	0.169	0.201	0.128	0.103	0.054	0.061	0.057		
-3	73	1.2	0.086	0.069	0.073	0.067	0.056	0.140	0.199	0.224	0.178	0.121	0.059	0.077	0.082		
-3	73	1.6	0.090	0.079	0.069	0.067	0.065	0.128	0.190	0.213	0.195	0.117	0.066	0.069	0.063		
6	73	0	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC		
6	73	0.1	0.127	0.090	0.102	0.082	0.072	0.113	0.154	0.138	0.140	0.136	0.111	0.120	0.084		
6	73	0.2	0.095	0.090	0.100	0.116	0.131	0.222	0.204	0.197	0.147	0.142	0.090	0.084	0.075		
6	73	0.4	0.077	0.073	0.086	0.070	0.086	0.176	0.222	0.233	0.219	0.190	0.970	0.751	0.647		
6	73	0.8	NC	0.154	0.156	0.136	0.111	0.190	0.242	0.360	0.305	0.238	0.253	0.215	0.188		
6	73	1.2	0.115	0.143	0.244	0.278	0.319	0.360	0.392	0.391	0.303	0.253	0.201	0.167	0.147		
6	73	1.6	0.088	0.109	0.104	0.100	0.097	0.224	0.254	0.294	0.228	0.210	0.104	0.082	0.095		
15	73	0	0.094	0.094	0.084	0.093	0.075	0.326	0.403	0.460	0.390	0.242	0.089	0.057	0.055		
15	73	0.1	NC	0.107	0.098	0.096	0.107	0.162	0.152	0.153	0.130	0.118	0.123	0.139	0.111		
15	73	0.2	0.084	0.094	0.086	0.070	0.073	0.128	0.157	0.150	0.128	0.118	0.127	0.096	0.084		
15	73	0.4	0.098	0.118	0.121	0.109	0.087	0.198	0.219	0.205	0.155	0.118	0.084	0.066	0.064		
15	73	0.8	0.089	0.107	0.093	0.112	0.121	0.196	0.235	0.273	0.260	0.255	0.171	0.139	0.143		
15	73	1.2	0.081	0.091	0.077	0.062	0.043	0.169	0.214	0.189	0.160	0.096	0.091	0.084	0.048		
15	73	1.6	0.062	0.057	0.073	0.062	0.053	0.148	0.230	0.207	0.155	0.077	0.046	0.052	0.053		
-3	92	0	0.074	0.074	0.067	0.063	0.05	0.063	0.059	0.054	0.065	0.061	0.049	0.074	0.065		
-3	92	0.1	0.045	0.052	0.061	0.052	0.038	0.059	0.083	0.072	0.076	0.058	0.049	0.047	0.059		
-3	92	0.2	0.067	0.062	0.045	0.052	0.049	0.088	0.115	0.101	0.065	0.058	0.058	0.054	0.057		
-3	92	0.4	0.09	0.077	0.108	0.063	0.07	0.110	0.130	0.106	0.067	0.074	0.085	0.058	0.072		
-3	92	0.8	0.092	0.065	0.061	0.065	0.059	0.139	0.123	0.094	0.063	0.059	0.067	0.065	0.056		
-3	92	1.2	0.09	0.077	0.085	0.076	0.083	0.090	0.169	0.123	0.085	0.063	0.056	0.068	0.083		
-3	92	1.6	0.056	0.059	0.054	0.047	0.045	0.077	0.160	0.119	0.067	0.074	0.068	0.065	0.063		
6	92	0	0.083	0.078	0.072	0.069	0.065	0.079	0.072	0.079	0.078	0.085	0.076	0.078	0.071		

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge														
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130		
6	92	0.1	0.093	0.09	0.088	0.099	0.085	0.116	0.092	0.092	0.083	0.090	0.079	0.078	0.081		
6	92	0.2	0.092	0.085	0.088	0.095	0.078	0.171	0.153	NC	0.116	0.093	0.076	0.083	0.071		
6	92	0.4	0.086	0.076	0.072	0.078	0.063	0.085	0.122	0.131	0.116	0.078	0.083	0.098	0.076		
6	92	0.8	0.136	0.136	0.122	0.095	0.065	0.129	0.164	0.122	0.115	0.097	0.078	0.086	0.088		
6	92	1.2	0.106	0.104	0.104	0.088	0.074	0.162	0.213	0.155	0.129	0.108	0.086	0.101	0.102		
6	92	1.6	0.071	0.074	0.076	0.071	0.076	0.143	0.148	0.138	0.109	0.085	0.063	0.076	0.092		
15	92	0	0.043	0.078	0.07	0.064	0.045	0.064	0.078	0.070	0.071	0.062	0.059	0.077	0.077		
15	92	0.1	0.062	0.061	0.077	0.096	0.057	0.066	0.120	0.123	0.102	0.075	0.068	0.061	0.059		
15	92	0.2	0.071	0.089	0.08	0.078	NC	0.141	0.132	0.146	0.118	0.121	0.124	0.082	0.059		
15	92	0.4	0.071	0.07	0.075	0.059	0.061	0.139	0.150	0.150	0.103	0.082	0.087	0.082	0.073		
15	92	0.8	0.086	0.082	0.077	0.07	0.07	0.114	0.137	0.125	0.123	0.098	0.068	0.071	0.075		
15	92	1.2	0.082	0.089	0.096	0.093	0.091	0.109	0.148	0.178	0.148	0.096	0.064	0.086	0.073		
15	92	1.6	0.077	0.066	0.052	0.052	0.059	0.082	0.107	0.193	0.164	0.148	0.070	0.062	0.064		
-3	114	0	0.054	0.070	0.039	0.048	0.041	0.077	0.045	0.070	0.057	0.054	0.072	0.036	0.034		
-3	114	0.1	0.036	0.036	0.039	0.036	0.036	0.066	0.063	0.063	0.056	0.065	0.049	0.047	0.077		
-3	114	0.2	0.039	0.039	0.034	0.047	0.034	0.093	0.077	0.047	0.041	0.047	0.038	0.038	0.059		
-3	114	0.4	0.045	0.036	0.036	0.034	0.030	0.057	0.082	0.063	0.057	0.063	0.032	0.036	0.038		
-3	114	0.8	0.041	0.057	0.046	0.047	0.030	0.077	0.124	0.072	0.061	0.057	NC	0.045	0.045		
-3	114	1.2	0.038	0.050	0.045	0.045	0.034	0.065	0.113	0.088	0.081	0.054	0.054	0.047	0.045		
-3	114	1.6	0.050	0.040	0.013	0.030	0.022	0.030	0.089	0.091	0.072	0.030	0.036	0.038	0.030		
6	114	0	0.053	0.051	0.044	0.050	0.043	0.062	0.037	0.048	0.046	0.046	0.048	0.050	0.048		
6	114	0.1	0.041	0.041	0.048	0.050	0.044	0.073	0.082	0.062	0.080	0.062	0.044	0.048	0.046		
6	114	0.2	0.051	0.053	0.059	0.060	0.062	0.099	0.105	0.083	0.066	0.062	0.082	0.105	0.101		
6	114	0.4	0.037	0.043	0.025	0.030	0.028	0.039	0.101	0.094	0.087	0.041	0.035	0.025	0.041		
6	114	0.8	0.032	0.039	0.044	0.041	0.044	0.106	0.128	0.112	0.085	0.059	0.059	0.050	0.050		
6	114	1.2	0.035	0.043	0.050	0.037	0.035	0.071	0.094	0.126	0.087	0.066	0.037	0.032	0.035		

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose *	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge														
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130		
6	114	1.6	0.030	0.030	0.039	0.043	0.035	0.046	0.071	0.115	0.105	0.076	0.056	0.043	0.039		
15	114	0	0.067	0.059	0.056	0.068	0.058	0.059	0.092	0.067	0.050	0.052	0.059	0.041	0.043		
15	114	0.1	0.043	0.041	0.041	0.040	0.038	0.085	0.088	0.067	0.056	0.041	0.044	0.038	0.036		
15	114	0.2	0.049	0.038	0.040	0.038	0.034	0.076	0.085	0.083	0.059	0.047	0.030	0.034	0.047		
15	114	0.4	0.040	0.045	0.056	0.036	0.030	0.121	0.142	0.097	0.068	0.043	0.038	0.040	0.034		
15	114	0.8	0.040	0.043	0.029	0.036	0.054	0.117	0.139	0.144	0.106	0.065	0.029	0.025	0.032		
15	114	1.2	0.041	0.038	0.022	0.029	0.043	0.077	0.150	0.135	0.081	0.043	0.034	0.036	0.040		
15	114	1.6	0.070	0.058	0.067	0.063	0.056	0.094	0.126	0.216	0.213	0.168	0.060	0.058	0.061		
-3	116	0	0.044	0.051	0.075	0.056	0.040	0.051	0.053	0.068	0.068	0.054	0.047	0.061	0.081		
-3	116	0.1	0.044	0.045	0.032	0.035	0.028	0.082	0.049	0.047	0.039	0.035	0.033	0.033	0.050		
-3	116	0.2	0.029	0.039	0.040	0.030	0.032	0.056	0.089	0.054	0.056	0.047	0.045	0.033	0.047		
-3	116	0.4	0.040	0.042	0.049	0.040	0.033	0.067	0.128	0.123	0.070	0.058	0.033	0.032	0.044		
-3	116	0.8	0.046	0.058	0.028	0.033	0.033	0.072	0.123	0.091	0.073	0.077	0.046	0.053	0.071		
-3	116	1.2	0.060	0.050	0.082	0.046	0.033	0.128	0.133	0.129	0.075	0.074	0.032	0.054	0.039		
-3	116	1.6	0.070	0.063	0.056	0.056	0.042	0.089	0.128	0.153	0.082	0.068	0.039	0.037	0.037		
6	116	0	NC	0.046	0.055	0.046	0.037	0.118	0.111	0.094	0.061	0.043	0.038	0.032	0.036		
6	116	0.1	0.045	0.050	0.045	0.045	0.039	0.075	0.053	NC	0.068	0.046	0.046	0.032	0.059		
6	116	0.2	0.039	0.046	0.055	0.059	0.050	0.103	0.119	0.061	0.066	0.064	0.051	0.041	0.043		
6	116	0.4	0.045	0.056	0.035	0.046	0.043	0.107	0.093	0.086	0.061	0.043	0.043	0.105	0.059		
6	116	0.8	0.046	0.067	0.041	0.050	0.037	0.103	0.153	0.130	0.100	0.059	0.048	0.039	0.045		
6	116	1.2	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC		
6	116	1.6	0.068	0.062	0.046	0.053	0.041	0.166	0.182	0.128	0.082	0.073	0.053	0.078	0.048		
15	116	0	0.061	0.084	0.054	0.056	0.047	0.050	0.047	0.045	0.059	0.041	0.045	0.047	0.061		
15	116	0.1	0.097	0.108	0.077	0.099	0.084	0.156	0.137	0.142	0.131	0.106	0.088	NC	0.093		
15	116	0.2	0.047	0.041	0.043	0.041	0.039	0.070	0.070	0.066	0.075	0.065	0.059	0.079	0.099		
15	116	0.4	0.073	0.063	0.056	0.059	0.050	0.168	0.168	0.151	0.113	0.091	0.057	0.057	0.065		

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge												
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130
15	116	0.8	0.068	0.052	0.045	0.050	0.048	0.045	0.143	0.136	0.099	0.073	0.054	0.047	0.061
15	116	1.2	0.068	0.061	0.059	0.084	0.061	0.140	0.170	0.176	0.145	0.088	0.056	0.047	0.054
15	116	1.6	0.057	0.059	0.066	0.065	0.068	0.127	0.181	0.217	0.186	0.140	0.059	0.072	0.077
-3	118	0	0.082	0.076	0.103	0.08	0.073	0.053	0.094	0.08	0.126	0.115	0.126	0.09	0.069
-3	118	0.1	0.067	0.046	0.094	0.039	0.051	0.064	0.142	0.06	0.046	0.044	0.053	0.089	0.044
-3	118	0.2	0.087	0.064	0.089	0.051	0.074	0.103	0.174	0.117	0.087	0.059	0.059	0.055	0.051
-3	118	0.4	0.096	0.066	0.115	0.074	0.071	0.117	0.188	0.119	0.087	0.08	0.117	0.074	0.062
-3	118	0.8	0.089	0.078	0.110	0.06	0.06	0.087	0.158	0.138	0.101	0.062	0.057	0.066	0.077
-3	118	1.2	0.069	0.062	0.110	0.053	0.067	0.108	0.165	0.14	0.062	0.046	0.044	0.057	0.087
-3	118	1.6	0.066	0.057	0.101	0.044	0.057	0.074	0.181	0.165	0.119	0.078	0.05	0.053	0.071
6	118	0	0.109	0.121	0.145	0.133	0.175	0.167	0.179	0.156	0.137	0.123	0.093	0.105	0.114
6	118	0.1	0.077	0.051	0.050	0.046	0.072	0.128	0.160	0.133	0.150	0.089	0.123	0.063	0.074
6	118	0.2	0.065	0.086	0.071	0.068	0.067	0.132	0.191	0.182	0.151	0.074	0.102	0.118	0.107
6	118	0.4	0.072	0.074	0.063	0.084	0.103	0.144	0.223	0.211	0.114	0.135	0.184	0.163	0.189
6	118	0.8	0.084	0.068	0.076	0.058	0.074	0.102	0.209	0.246	0.218	0.144	0.104	0.093	0.093
6	118	1.2	0.074	0.050	0.048	0.079	0.063	0.125	0.230	0.219	0.174	0.118	0.091	0.100	0.084
6	118	1.6	0.119	0.123	0.121	0.135	0.158	0.253	0.363	0.286	0.244	0.193	0.119	0.130	0.107
15	118	0	0.117	0.126	0.090	0.101	0.122	0.128	0.147	0.154	0.149	0.158	0.168	0.149	0.117
15	118	0.1	0.095	0.064	0.065	0.078	0.084	0.133	0.177	0.141	0.149	0.092	0.109	0.109	0.098
15	118	0.2	0.073	0.054	0.051	0.068	0.082	0.174	0.201	0.165	0.144	0.114	0.166	0.193	0.228
15	118	0.4	0.090	0.071	0.071	0.079	0.095	0.166	0.198	0.198	0.164	0.144	0.264	0.190	0.142
15	118	0.8	0.128	0.109	0.126	0.130	0.188	0.225	0.291	0.307	0.302	0.201	0.179	0.147	0.160
15	118	1.2	0.122	0.084	0.092	0.117	0.111	0.139	0.198	0.234	0.236	0.171	0.457	0.272	0.196
15	118	1.6	0.188	0.217	0.190	0.234	0.231	0.220	0.337	0.086	0.321	0.295	0.315	0.278	0.253
-3	133	0	0.053	0.046	0.050	0.048	0.037	0.051	0.041	0.046	0.044	0.048	0.050	0.041	0.053
-3	133	0.1	0.055	0.059	0.048	0.043	0.037	0.066	0.071	0.069	0.069	0.046	0.037	0.050	0.050

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge														
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130		
-3	133	0.2	0.059	0.046	0.046	0.050	0.041	0.087	0.099	0.062	0.074	0.062	0.035	0.048	0.066		
-3	133	0.4	0.060	0.051	0.046	0.044	0.037	0.135	0.133	0.083	0.071	0.048	0.037	0.050	0.050		
-3	133	0.8	0.059	0.046	0.050	0.060	0.068	0.106	0.135	0.099	0.062	0.048	0.041	0.039	0.035		
-3	133	1.2	0.051	0.037	0.039	0.044	0.046	0.108	0.170	0.152	0.101	0.062	0.059	0.043	0.050		
-3	133	1.6	0.060	0.039	0.046	0.041	0.046	0.082	0.142	0.138	0.073	0.059	0.043	0.096	0.051		
6	133	0	0.106	0.101	0.112	0.112	0.138	0.138	0.131	0.133	0.131	0.124	0.183	0.179	0.188		
6	133	0.1	0.064	0.050	0.064	0.089	0.083	0.168	0.156	0.129	0.094	0.085	0.113	0.105	0.113		
6	133	0.2	0.055	0.050	0.051	0.046	0.043	0.057	0.103	0.110	0.085	0.059	0.073	0.067	0.083		
6	133	0.4	0.073	0.062	0.069	0.087	0.067	0.215	0.213	0.168	0.105	0.090	0.168	0.137	0.191		
6	133	0.8	0.067	0.067	0.073	0.067	0.096	0.232	0.270	0.268	0.209	0.147	0.160	0.165	0.183		
6	133	1.2	0.112	0.119	0.096	0.103	0.085	0.105	0.211	0.284	0.241	0.165	0.099	0.121	0.129		
6	133	1.6	0.071	0.069	0.076	0.060	0.055	0.223	0.284	0.262	0.200	0.094	0.106	0.080	0.131		
15	133	0	0.072	0.034	0.041	0.035	0.034	0.049	0.039	0.041	0.060	0.055	0.049	0.056	0.049		
15	133	0.1	NC	NC	NC	0.078	0.063	0.122	0.120	0.085	0.055	0.044	0.101	0.155	0.159		
15	133	0.2	0.037	0.037	0.044	0.048	0.035	0.141	0.131	0.115	0.081	0.048	0.190	0.157	0.141		
15	133	0.4	0.049	0.053	0.051	0.049	0.062	0.238	0.238	0.182	0.138	0.093	0.099	0.152	0.141		
15	133	0.8	0.035	0.023	0.032	0.032	0.035	0.138	0.194	0.213	0.131	0.067	0.120	0.113	0.122		
15	133	1.2	0.055	0.048	0.048	0.049	0.051	0.245	0.220	0.201	0.106	0.079	0.120	0.104	0.097		
15	133	1.6	0.037	0.039	0.044	0.034	0.034	0.113	0.236	0.183	0.153	0.065	0.037	0.035	0.046		
-3	157	0	0.030	0.030	0.020	0.051	0.047	0.047	0.040	0.056	0.043	0.035	0.034	0.035	0.045		
-3	157	0.1	0.031	0.021	0.024	0.021	0.023	0.054	0.059	0.045	0.033	0.038	0.045	0.089	0.092		
-3	157	0.2	0.035	0.033	0.035	0.038	0.050	0.063	NC	0.043	0.052	0.040	0.039	0.028	0.030		
-3	157	0.4	0.026	0.024	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.035	0.111	0.066	0.059	0.040	0.044	0.031	0.047		
-3	157	0.8	NC	0.047	0.033	0.024	0.031	0.057	0.090	0.087	0.062	0.036	0.034	0.038	0.026		
-3	157	1.2	0.035	0.016	0.028	0.040	0.060	0.097	0.149	0.135	0.056	0.036	0.030	0.043	0.030		
-3	157	1.6	0.045	0.042	0.045	0.043	0.035	0.116	0.148	0.106	0.078	0.052	0.052	0.036	0.042		

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Steer			Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge													
Week	no.	Epi. dose ^a	-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130	
6	157	0	0.055	0.040	0.036	0.037	0.039	0.050	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.037	0.050	0.043	0.048	
6	157	0.1	0.061	0.055	0.066	0.057	0.053	0.116	0.127	0.093	0.080	0.078	0.139	0.137	0.164	
6	157	0.2	0.057	0.048	0.041	0.066	0.135	0.196	0.191	0.130	0.089	0.057	0.041	0.037	0.037	
6	157	0.4	0.062	0.075	0.094	0.077	0.061	0.114	0.207	0.159	0.125	0.084	0.036	0.053	0.080	
6	157	0.8	0.052	0.030	0.032	0.037	0.039	0.148	0.194	0.123	0.078	0.071	0.114	0.112	0.102	
6	157	1.2	0.041	0.048	0.057	0.055	0.059	0.091	0.162	0.178	0.144	0.091	0.059	0.057	0.057	
6	157	1.6	0.071	0.064	0.064	0.061	0.059	0.075	0.173	0.241	0.235	0.175	0.173	0.225	0.155	
15	157	0	0.058	0.085	0.074	0.095	0.088	0.101	0.094	0.081	0.092	0.119	0.150	0.178	0.180	
15	157	0.1	0.085	0.076	0.092	0.065	0.128	0.169	0.254	0.193	0.209	0.191	0.088	0.106	0.123	
15	157	0.2	0.083	0.041	0.047	0.043	0.348	0.463	0.441	0.326	0.240	0.231	0.114	0.126	0.112	
15	157	0.4	0.058	0.045	0.041	0.047	0.141	0.249	0.254	0.213	0.126	0.105	0.092	0.074	0.067	
15	157	0.8	0.059	0.079	0.094	0.072	0.052	0.160	0.234	0.223	0.141	0.106	0.108	0.117	0.128	
15	157	1.2	0.041	0.052	0.054	0.050	0.041	0.099	0.216	0.247	0.173	0.070	0.103	0.086	0.095	
15	157	1.6	0.058	0.077	0.056	0.059	0.070	0.099	0.213	0.240	0.196	0.126	0.088	0.083	0.095	
-3	184	0	0.115	0.093	0.097	0.086	0.075	0.081	0.091	0.089	0.097	0.108	0.201	0.188	0.204	
-3	184	0.1	0.036	0.040	0.032	0.061	0.032	0.077	0.045	0.041	0.039	0.059	0.029	0.027	0.011	
-3	184	0.2	0.043	0.040	0.061	0.029	0.027	0.063	0.052	0.082	0.032	0.076	0.041	0.034	0.029	
-3	184	0.4	0.090	0.145	0.122	0.108	0.095	0.122	0.154	0.168	0.163	0.136	0.113	0.131	0.156	
-3	184	0.8	0.125	0.068	0.068	0.075	0.095	0.140	0.176	0.154	0.124	0.095	0.100	0.125	0.104	
-3	184	1.2	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.035	0.027	0.065	0.120	0.091	0.047	0.050	0.030	0.027	0.029	
-3	184	1.6	0.027	0.030	0.054	0.039	0.027	0.038	0.061	0.056	0.052	0.043	0.045	0.039	0.030	
6	184	0	0.070	0.088	0.043	0.034	0.049	0.058	0.049	0.054	0.052	0.050	0.061	0.063	0.081	
6	184	0.1	0.056	0.054	0.047	0.046	0.043	0.105	0.108	0.095	0.088	0.081	0.060	0.070	0.070	
6	184	0.2	0.168	0.135	0.200	0.142	0.072	0.137	0.135	0.130	0.126	0.092	0.128	0.063	0.135	
6	184	0.4	0.040	0.032	0.117	0.032	0.031	0.146	0.133	0.105	0.077	0.043	0.032	0.023	0.027	
6	184	0.8	0.090	0.105	0.108	0.099	0.123	0.202	0.241	0.243	0.196	0.198	0.166	0.214	0.173	

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge												
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130
6	184	1.2	0.045	0.045	0.047	0.040	NC	0.050	0.067	0.094	0.142	0.124	0.063	0.079	0.079
6	184	1.6	0.085	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.081	0.119	0.196	0.274	0.306	0.192	0.106	0.090	0.077
15	184	0	0.045	0.050	0.045	0.041	0.027	0.048	0.057	0.056	0.057	0.048	0.054	0.057	0.066
15	184	0.1	0.061	0.048	0.027	0.034	0.038	0.091	0.090	0.075	0.056	0.036	0.065	0.056	0.065
15	184	0.2	0.041	0.043	0.039	0.039	0.041	0.145	0.115	0.106	0.075	0.059	0.049	0.061	0.068
15	184	0.4	0.070	0.063	0.050	0.059	0.056	0.154	0.167	0.162	0.108	0.093	0.116	0.086	0.099
15	184	0.8	0.027	0.038	0.022	0.027	0.022	0.120	0.131	0.113	0.075	0.057	0.056	0.052	0.063
15	184	1.2	0.034	0.023	0.027	0.030	0.022	0.109	0.140	0.115	0.111	0.082	0.041	0.030	0.048
15	184	1.6	0.039	0.033	0.029	0.029	0.036	0.093	0.108	0.133	0.099	0.073	0.039	0.054	0.070
-3	187	0	0.030	0.030	0.042	0.039	0.044	0.056	0.055	0.051	0.046	0.068	0.050	0.056	0.049
-3	187	0.1	0.056	0.054	0.049	0.042	0.053	0.058	0.074	0.067	0.058	0.053	0.042	0.035	0.044
-3	187	0.2	0.072	0.063	0.049	0.088	0.049	0.114	0.109	0.108	0.075	0.049	0.044	0.054	0.049
-3	187	0.4	0.068	0.049	0.047	0.042	0.033	0.054	0.119	0.127	0.074	0.053	0.051	0.056	0.049
-3	187	0.8	0.056	0.061	0.051	0.044	0.037	0.075	0.135	0.137	0.091	0.070	0.037	0.046	0.035
-3	187	1.2	0.051	0.061	0.051	0.047	0.042	0.053	0.109	0.168	0.156	0.112	0.051	0.056	0.056
-3	187	1.6	0.070	0.060	0.046	0.054	0.035	0.082	0.179	0.177	0.142	0.068	0.035	0.040	0.039
6	187	0	0.048	0.053	0.057	0.066	0.055	0.071	0.075	0.075	0.082	0.080	0.176	0.134	0.157
6	187	0.1	0.073	0.065	0.061	0.055	0.073	0.152	0.144	0.127	0.094	0.055	0.066	0.059	0.064
6	187	0.2	0.057	0.051	0.032	0.043	0.037	0.153	0.166	NC	0.107	0.064	0.061	0.089	0.086
6	187	0.4	0.089	0.075	0.093	0.077	0.078	0.178	0.239	0.230	0.176	0.137	0.103	0.160	0.125
6	187	0.8	0.116	0.114	0.143	0.178	0.196	0.191	0.296	0.351	0.512	0.282	0.166	0.128	0.148
6	187	1.2	0.148	0.166	0.093	0.102	0.078	0.089	0.127	0.219	0.216	0.160	0.068	0.062	0.064
6	187	1.6	0.061	0.045	0.043	0.041	0.046	0.094	0.139	0.219	0.209	0.144	0.065	0.068	0.077
15	187	0	0.047	0.057	0.045	0.036	0.035	0.066	0.061	0.050	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.073	0.056
15	187	0.1	0.066	0.047	0.041	0.039	0.034	0.091	0.118	0.106	0.116	0.057	0.043	0.056	0.054
15	187	0.2	0.109	0.061	0.079	0.072	0.052	0.081	0.145	0.118	0.104	0.068	0.118	0.102	0.061

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Steer			Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge													
Week	no.	Epi. dose ^a	-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130	
15	187	0.4	0.054	0.057	0.047	0.054	0.038	0.115	0.134	0.147	0.118	0.084	0.059	0.054	0.050	
15	187	0.8	0.059	0.059	0.065	0.059	0.073	0.159	0.190	0.186	0.131	0.097	0.102	0.113	0.111	
15	187	1.2	0.102	0.081	0.097	0.070	0.072	0.158	0.158	0.179	0.113	0.082	0.094	0.076	0.081	
15	187	1.6	0.070	0.052	0.068	0.056	0.039	0.131	0.201	0.203	0.195	0.111	0.065	0.084	0.084	
-3	202	0	0.121	0.107	0.088	0.075	0.063	0.102	0.107	0.125	0.126	0.111	0.071	0.069	0.054	
-3	202	0.1	NC	NC	0.105	0.094	0.067	0.138	0.132	0.136	0.094	0.077	0.054	0.071	0.057	
-3	202	0.2	0.096	0.094	0.115	0.122	0.119	0.188	0.232	0.241	0.165	0.134	0.055	0.086	0.077	
-3	202	0.4	0.057	0.059	0.046	0.073	0.063	0.142	0.190	0.130	0.115	0.080	0.058	0.065	0.063	
-3	202	0.8	0.102	0.098	0.102	0.084	0.065	0.192	0.193	0.113	0.065	0.063	0.058	0.079	0.077	
-3	202	1.2	0.061	0.052	0.048	0.050	0.033	0.136	0.203	0.184	0.088	0.073	0.046	0.075	0.065	
-3	202	1.6	0.123	0.123	0.088	0.094	0.077	0.190	0.247	0.236	0.197	0.121	0.067	0.077	0.071	
6	202	0	0.127	0.066	0.061	0.059	0.048	0.059	0.047	0.050	0.050	0.045	0.057	0.059	0.048	
6	202	0.1	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	
6	202	0.2	0.156	0.109	0.113	0.104	0.105	0.219	0.213	0.197	0.165	0.143	0.086	0.091	0.095	
6	202	0.4	0.070	0.054	0.059	0.079	0.073	0.134	0.210	0.204	0.151	0.122	0.047	0.047	0.048	
6	202	0.8	0.111	0.073	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.124	0.195	0.201	0.147	0.097	0.065	0.082	0.091	
6	202	1.2	0.054	0.070	0.066	0.056	0.041	0.097	0.134	0.176	0.172	0.124	0.054	0.057	0.057	
6	202	1.6	0.095	0.045	0.045	0.203	0.068	0.158	0.057	0.188	0.147	0.109	0.052	0.050	0.041	
15	202	0	0.061	0.070	0.062	0.059	0.039	0.066	0.050	0.050	0.055	0.053	0.052	0.062	0.078	
15	202	0.1	0.048	0.070	0.066	0.071	0.048	0.119	0.114	0.103	0.071	0.105	0.061	0.053	0.082	
15	202	0.2	0.057	0.050	0.052	0.048	0.039	0.121	0.111	0.102	0.070	0.050	0.041	0.053	0.055	
15	202	0.4	0.071	0.059	0.039	0.039	0.030	0.109	0.143	0.119	0.089	0.046	0.041	0.066	0.045	
15	202	0.8	0.094	0.066	0.055	0.057	0.052	0.128	0.132	0.152	0.094	0.064	0.052	0.048	0.057	
15	202	1.2	0.062	0.077	0.070	0.061	0.053	0.144	0.160	0.146	0.132	0.077	0.043	0.055	0.061	
15	202	1.6	0.059	0.053	0.053	0.055	0.041	0.102	0.164	0.152	0.127	0.066	0.045	0.032	0.041	
-3	217	0	0.035	0.035	0.045	0.040	0.026	0.043	0.047	0.040	0.040	0.031	0.028	0.054	0.055	

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge														
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130		
-3	217	0.1	0.040	0.048	0.047	0.041	0.044	0.093	0.098	0.066	0.062	0.060	0.041	0.036	0.040		
-3	217	0.2	0.055	0.035	0.035	0.043	0.031	0.065	0.097	0.073	0.066	0.042	0.028	0.031	0.029		
-3	217	0.4	0.036	0.052	0.041	0.052	0.029	0.086	0.131	0.097	0.062	0.055	0.045	0.031	0.031		
-3	217	0.8	0.033	0.024	0.021	0.035	0.031	0.078	0.109	0.139	0.062	0.052	0.034	0.026	0.031		
-3	217	1.2	0.048	0.055	0.045	0.045	0.031	0.133	0.128	0.098	0.064	0.054	0.043	0.033	0.043		
-3	217	1.6	0.045	0.078	0.071	0.069	0.041	0.097	0.157	0.107	0.081	0.043	0.050	0.045	0.071		
6	217	0	0.026	0.042	0.024	0.026	0.029	0.031	0.047	0.052	0.061	0.042	0.040	0.045	0.030		
6	217	0.1	0.038	0.038	0.033	0.037	0.029	0.065	0.075	0.072	0.051	0.044	0.014	0.019	0.026		
6	217	0.2	0.042	0.055	0.029	0.044	0.026	0.077	0.092	0.059	0.056	0.045	0.044	0.035	0.040		
6	217	0.4	0.037	0.038	0.033	0.030	0.026	0.065	0.126	0.105	0.084	0.063	0.044	0.031	0.033		
6	217	0.8	0.037	0.034	0.038	0.037	0.037	0.099	0.112	0.112	0.075	0.110	0.045	0.052	0.037		
6	217	1.2	0.037	0.035	0.040	0.031	0.028	0.073	0.126	0.122	0.098	0.054	0.029	0.040	0.049		
6	217	1.6	0.026	0.021	0.024	0.026	0.059	0.034	0.147	NC	0.077	0.073	0.029	0.026	0.024		
15	217	0	0.036	0.044	0.027	0.043	0.046	0.039	0.039	0.038	0.058	0.050	0.039	0.043	0.034		
15	217	0.1	0.038	0.039	0.046	0.038	0.031	0.067	0.075	0.070	0.070	0.051	0.049	0.027	0.032		
15	217	0.2	0.038	0.036	0.043	0.039	0.041	0.091	0.116	0.113	0.099	0.074	0.051	0.043	0.050		
15	217	0.4	0.046	0.046	0.036	0.050	0.058	0.068	0.076	0.111	0.074	0.115	0.041	0.039	0.046		
15	217	0.8	0.048	0.039	0.031	0.046	0.041	0.053	0.074	0.115	0.087	0.077	0.055	0.058	0.053		
15	217	1.2	0.050	0.036	0.041	0.038	0.031	0.062	0.075	0.124	0.130	0.101	0.051	0.036	0.063		
15	217	1.6	0.038	0.031	0.039	0.032	0.015	0.074	0.121	0.140	0.104	0.079	0.044	0.044	0.051		
-3	222	0	0.061	0.038	0.040	0.040	0.036	0.052	0.047	0.049	0.045	0.054	0.042	0.059	0.045		
-3	222	0.1	0.094	0.049	0.056	0.057	0.050	0.094	0.085	0.087	0.064	0.059	0.064	0.050	0.043		
-3	222	0.2	0.085	0.060	0.083	0.082	0.062	0.113	0.130	0.112	0.111	0.083	0.057	0.075	0.059		
-3	222	0.4	0.061	0.040	0.063	0.064	0.045	0.089	0.044	0.116	0.080	0.050	0.036	0.056	0.040		
-3	222	0.8	0.081	0.071	0.079	0.049	0.049	0.073	0.113	0.116	0.068	0.068	0.050	0.056	0.036		
-3	222	1.2	0.102	0.085	0.189	0.085	0.097	0.101	0.207	0.104	0.104	0.083	0.037	0.068	0.075		

Table B-14. (cont'd)

Week	Steer no.	Epi. dose ^a	Minutes relative to the epinephrine challenge														
			-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130		
-3	222	1.6	0.087	0.057	0.047	0.056	0.061	0.094	0.161	0.179	0.132	0.094	0.082	0.087	0.094		
6	222	0	0.059	0.052	0.057	0.053	0.055	0.070	0.061	0.057	0.057	0.061	0.078	0.066	0.064		
6	222	0.1	0.066	0.070	0.068	0.057	0.048	0.094	0.107	0.084	0.089	0.073	0.040	0.061	0.055		
6	222	0.2	0.052	0.050	0.053	0.057	0.052	0.105	0.111	0.105	0.073	0.062	0.055	0.043	0.064		
6	222	0.4	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC		
6	222	0.8	0.062	0.066	0.064	0.070	0.024	0.068	0.143	0.146	0.123	0.103	0.066	0.064	0.062		
6	222	1.2	0.050	0.045	0.055	0.048	0.053	0.127	0.162	0.141	0.102	0.080	0.068	0.059	0.064		
6	222	1.6	0.070	0.059	0.061	0.055	0.045	0.078	0.134	0.125	0.137	0.078	0.052	0.059	0.062		
15	222	0	0.124	0.076	0.081	0.085	0.072	0.081	0.094	0.085	0.083	0.081	0.072	0.072	0.101		
15	222	0.1	0.094	0.085	0.083	0.079	0.056	0.086	0.112	0.105	0.115	0.081	0.052	0.063	0.076		
15	222	0.2	0.068	0.063	0.063	0.056	0.056	0.092	0.121	0.115	0.086	0.072	0.072	0.056	0.054		
15	222	0.4	0.054	0.054	0.076	0.058	0.054	0.099	0.142	0.441	0.108	0.076	0.051	0.061	0.050		
15	222	0.8	0.058	0.068	0.056	0.045	0.038	0.068	0.114	0.148	0.123	0.076	0.054	0.040	0.050		
15	222	1.2	0.090	0.056	0.061	0.068	0.063	0.067	0.106	0.169	0.146	0.119	0.054	0.072	0.058		
15	222	1.6	0.094	NC	0.088	0.097	0.065	0.110	0.157	0.193	0.157	0.146	0.061	0.074	0.067		
15	307	0	0.116	NC	NC	NC	0.088	0.102	0.095	0.108	0.100	0.118	0.199	NC	0.190		
15	307	0.1	0.170	0.154	0.104	0.109	0.120	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.149	0.129	0.142	0.127	0.138		
15	307	0.2	0.122	0.100	0.102	0.099	0.115	0.168	0.183	0.183	0.154	0.159	0.186	0.199	0.192		
15	307	0.4	0.070	0.099	0.072	0.059	0.048	0.086	0.138	0.129	0.102	0.065	0.045	0.050	0.052		
15	307	0.8	0.108	0.079	0.082	0.084	0.095	0.116	0.163	0.244	0.208	0.124	0.113	0.116	0.082		
15	307	1.2	0.061	0.034	0.062	0.048	0.046	0.131	0.185	0.142	0.111	0.099	0.056	0.036	0.077		
15	307	1.6	0.073	0.068	0.066	0.061	0.063	0.108	0.186	0.188	0.143	0.113	0.124	0.111	0.075		

^aEpinephrine dose, µg/kg BW.^bSample not collected.

Table B-15. Plasma glycerol response ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) to a 1.6 μg epinephrine/kg BW dose during the 15th week of treatment for Experiment BC9402

Steer no.	Minutes relative to epinephrine challenge														
	-30	-15	-10	-5	0	2.5	5	10	15	20	120	125	130	135	140
15	42.32	30.93	34.18	32.56	32.56	58.60	58.60	68.37	55.34	50.46	60.23	47.21	42.32		
33	24.24	19.39	17.77	19.39	17.77	40.40	56.56	58.17	56.56	54.94	33.93	25.85	24.24		
53	41.87	24.16	27.38	30.60	25.77	67.64	101.45	83.74	69.25	54.75	35.43	40.26	35.43		
57	22.82	11.41	14.67	21.19	24.45	53.79	60.31	63.57	45.64	37.49	26.08	22.82	27.71		
58	35.89	45.68	52.20	37.52	92.98	148.45	122.35	110.93	138.66	125.61	42.41	61.99	73.41		
69	21.88	15.15	15.15	18.51	15.15	47.13	67.32	55.54	48.81	37.03	20.20	15.15	23.56		
73	30.98	17.04	23.23	13.94	21.68	66.60	72.79	69.70	77.44	71.24	21.68	32.52	21.68		
92	29.30	21.16	27.67	21.16	34.18	40.69	58.60	65.11	45.58	40.69	21.16	24.42	27.67		
114	19.56	9.78	13.04	11.41	13.04	27.71	27.71	47.27	45.64	32.60	19.56	16.30	17.93		
116	17.01	17.01	13.61	10.21	20.42	22.12	17.01	18.71	17.01	17.01	23.82	52.74	25.52		
118	55.46	63.62	101.14	63.62	79.93	120.72	141.92	55.46	205.54	106.03	106.03	70.15	60.36		
133	24.19	27.41	25.80	29.02	24.19	62.89	70.95	58.05	49.99	41.92	37.09	22.57	61.27		
157	42.10	24.29	35.63	29.15	48.58	63.16	71.25	134.41	90.69	108.50	27.53	30.77	30.77		
184	15.15	11.78	20.20	20.20	20.20	40.39	48.81	55.54	47.13	45.44	25.25	28.61	28.61		
187	25.52	23.82	20.42	45.93	45.93	49.34	57.84	37.43	51.04	47.64	25.52	30.62	32.32		
202	17.04	4.65	10.84	13.94	9.29	35.62	41.82	37.17	46.46	49.56	12.39	7.74	37.17		
217	20.93	14.49	17.71	14.49	11.27	30.60	57.97	57.97	41.87	41.87	17.71	27.38	19.32		
222	19.43	NC ^a	14.57	19.43	32.39	50.20	56.68	95.54	50.20	58.30	34.01	37.25	61.54		
307	24.24	17.77	24.24	22.62	30.70	43.63	61.40	48.48	40.40	45.25	30.70	46.86	25.85		

^aSample not collected.

SAS program to calculate area under the curve of epinephrine challenge and to calculate a segmented curve to a plateau (Rmax response)

```

Data area;
title1 'Animal 114 weeks -3, 6, 15, area under curve';
input week anno dose t2a5 t5 t10 t15 t20 baseline;

baseline=baseline*1000;
TH = baseline;
t2a5=t2a5*1000;
t5=t5*1000;
t10=t10*1000;
t15=t15*1000;
t20=t20*1000;

cards;
-3 114 0 0.077 0.045 0.070 0.057 0.054 0.050
-3 114 0.1 0.066 0.063 0.063 0.056 0.065 0.037
-3 114 0.2 0.093 0.077 0.047 0.041 0.047 0.039
-3 114 0.4 0.057 0.082 0.063 0.057 0.063 0.036
-3 114 0.8 0.077 0.124 0.072 0.061 0.057 0.044
-3 114 1.2 0.065 0.113 0.088 0.081 0.054 0.042
-3 114 1.6 0.030 0.089 0.091 0.072 0.030 0.031
6 114 0 0.062 0.037 0.048 0.046 0.046 0.048
6 114 0.1 0.073 0.082 0.062 0.080 0.062 0.045
6 114 0.2 0.099 0.105 0.083 0.066 0.062 0.057
6 114 0.4 0.039 0.101 0.094 0.087 0.041 0.033
6 114 0.8 0.106 0.128 0.112 0.085 0.059 0.040
6 114 1.2 0.071 0.094 0.126 0.087 0.066 0.040
6 114 1.6 0.046 0.071 0.115 0.105 0.076 0.035
15 114 0 0.059 0.092 0.067 0.050 0.052 0.062
15 114 0.1 0.085 0.088 0.067 0.056 0.041 0.041
15 114 0.2 0.076 0.085 0.083 0.059 0.047 0.040
15 114 0.4 0.121 0.142 0.097 0.068 0.043 0.041
15 114 0.8 0.117 0.139 0.144 0.106 0.065 0.040
15 114 1.2 0.077 0.150 0.135 0.081 0.043 0.035
15 114 1.6 0.094 0.126 0.216 0.213 0.168 0.063

Proc print data = area;

Data auc; set area;

/* Calculation of Area 1 */
  If t2a5 <=th then a1=0;
  else a1=(2.5*(.5*(t2a5-th)));

/* Calculation of Area 2 */
  If t5 <=th and t2a5<=th then a2=0;
  If t5 <=th and t2a5>th then a2c=1;
  If t5>th and t2a5<th then a2=(((t5-th)/t5)*2.5)*(.5*(t5-th));
  If t5>th and t2a5<th then a2c=2;
  If t5>th and th<=t2a5<=t5 then a2=(2.5*(t2a5+ (.5*(t5-t2a5)))-(2.5*th)) ;
  If t5>th and th<=t2a5<=t5 then a2c=3;
  If t5>th and t2a5>t5 then a2=(2.5*(t5+ (.5*(t2a5-t5)))-(2.5*th)) ;
  If t5>th and t2a5>t5 then a2c=4;
  If t5<=th and t2a5>th then a2=(((t2a5-th)/t2a5)*2.5)*(.5*(t2a5-th));

```

```

    If t5<=th and t2a5>th then a2c=5;

/* Calculation of Area 3 */
    If t10 <=th and t5<=th then a3=0;
    If t10 <=th and t5<=th then a3c=1;
    If t10>th and t5<th then a3=(((t10-th)/t10)*5)*(.5*abs(t10-th));
    If t10>th and t5<th then a3c=2;
    If t10>th and th<=t5<=t10 then a3=(5*(t5+ (.5*(t10-t5)))-(5*th));
    If t10>th and th<=t5<=t10 then a3c=3;
    If t10>th and t5>t10 then a3=(5*(t10+ (.5*(t5-t10)))-(5*th));
    If t10>th and t5>t10 then a3c=4;
    If t10<=th and t5>th then a3=(((t5-th)/t5)*5)*(.5*(t5-th));
    If t10<=th and t5>th then a3c=5;

/* Calculation of Area 4 */
    If t15 <=th and t10<=th then a4=0;
    If t15 <=th and t10<=th then a4c=1;
    If t15>th and t10<th then a4=(((t15-th)/t15)*5)*(.5*abs(t15-th));
    If t15>th and t10<th then a4c=2;
    If t15>th and th<=t10<=t15 then a4=(5*(t10+ (.5*(t15-t10)))-(5*th));
    If t15>th and th<=t10<=t15 then a4c=3;
    If t15>th and t10>t15 then a4=(5*(t15+ (.5*(t10-t15)))-(5*th));
    If t15>th and t10>t15 then a4c=4;
    If t15<=th and t10>th then a4=(((t10-th)/t10)*5)*(.5*(t10-th));
    If t15<=th and t10>th then a4c=5;

/* Calculation of Area 5 */
    If t20 <=th and t15<=th then a5=0;
    If t20 <=th and t15<=th then a5c=1;
    If t20>th and t15<th then a5=(((t20-th)/t20)*5)*(.5*abs(t20-th));
    If t20>th and t15<th then a5c=2;
    If t20>th and th<=t15<=t20 then a5=(5*(t15+ (.5*(t20-t15)))-(5*th));
    If t20>th and th<=t15<=t20 then a5c=3;
    If t20>th and t15>t20 then a5=(5*(t20+ (.5*(t15-t20)))-(5*th));
    If t20>th and t15>t20 then a5c=4;
    If t20<=th and t15>th then a5=(((t15-th)/t15)*5)*(.5*(t15-th));
    If t20<=th and t15>th then a5c=5;

/* Summation of all areas */
    areauc=sum(a1, a2, a3, a4, a5);
    drop t2a5 t5 t10 t15 t20 bl1 bl2 th;

Proc print data = auc;
Proc plot data = auc;
by week;
plot areauc*dose;
run;

data curve; set auc;

/* Fitting a Segmented Model using NLIN */
if dose = 0 then areauc = 0;
proc nlin method=marquardt;
by week;
parms a= 437 b= 1603 c=-911;
file print;
dose0=-.5*b / c; /* Estimate Join Point */

```

```

db=-.5 / c; /* Deriv of dose0 wrt B */
dc=.5*b / c**2; /* Deriv of dose0 wrt C */

if dose<dose0 then /* Quadratic Part of Model */
  do;
    model areauc=a+b*dose+c*dose*dose;
    der.a=1;
    der.b=dose;
    der.c=dose*dose;
  end;

else /* Plateau Part of Model */
  do;
    model areauc=a+b*dose0+c*dose0*dose0;
    der.a=1;
    der.b=dose0+b*db+2*c*dose0*db;
    der.c=b*dc+dose0*dose0+2*c*dose0*dc;
  end;

if _obs_=1 & _model_=1 then /* Print out if 1st obs */
  do;
    plateau=a+b*dose0+c*dose0*dose0;
    put dose0=plateau=;
  end;
output out=b predicted=aucplat;
run;
proc plot;
by week;
plot areauc*dose aucplat*dose=" " / overlay;
run;

```

APPENDIX C

Approval letters from the All-University Committee on Animal Use and Care

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ALL-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL USE AND CARE
C BUILDING • CLINICAL CENTER
TELEPHONE (517) 353-1064

EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN • 48824-1313

MEMORANDUM

TO: RUST, S.
ANIMAL SCIENCE
113 ANTHONY

FROM: Richard J. Aulerich, Chairperson
All-University Committee on Animal Use and Care

DATE: 12/06/91

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF APPLICATION TO USE VERTEBRATE ANIMALS IN RESEARCH

R. J. Aulerich

This is to notify you that your recent application to use animals in research or teaching has been approved by the All-University Committee on Animal Use and Care. This approval is for a one-year period, beginning on the date of approval by the committee. *** For external funding agencies, if the Office of the Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies, or the Dean's Office notifies us of a funding date, your approval will be extended for one year following the funding date. ***

Should your project extend beyond one year, you should resubmit your request to the committee. For your convenience, the new Yearly Renewal Form is designed so that resubmissions may be accomplished by merely identifying the earlier proposal and assuring that the proposal is being resubmitted with revisions.

The title of your approved proposal, the date of approval and the tracking numbers assigned (both ORD and AUF numbers) are given below. You should retain this information for future use. Please note that, according to University policy, no significant changes may be made to your animal-use plan without prior approval from the AUCAUC. Requests for review of proposed revisions may be made by submitting a new Animal Use Form or by sending a letter to the AUCAUC, C103 Clinical Center.

Title USE OF GROWTH PROMOTING SUBSTANCES FOR INCREASED SKELETAL
AND TEAR TISSUE GROWTH OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE

AUF Number: 10/90-308-02

ORD Number:

Funded By: ELI LILLY LABORATORIES

Approved: 12/06/91

Expires: 12/06/92

RJA/cjf

CC: Maynard G. Hogberg, Chairperson
ANIMAL SCIENCE
102 ANTHONY HALL

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MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ALL-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL USE AND CARE
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TELEPHONE (517) 353-5064

EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN • 48824-1313

MEMORANDUM

TO: SCHLEGEL, MICHAEL L.
ANIMAL SCIENCE
233 ANTHONY HALL

FROM: A. Thomas Evans, Chairperson
All-University Committee on Animal Use and Care

DATE: 06/24/94

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF APPLICATION TO USE VERTEBRATE ANIMALS IN RESEARCH

A.T. Evans DUM

This is to notify you that your recent application to use animals in research or teaching has been approved by the All-University Committee on Animal Use and Care. This approval is for a one-year period, beginning on the date of approval by the committee. *** For external funding agencies, if the Office of the Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies, or the Dean's Office notifies us of a funding date, your approval will be extended for one year following the funding date. ***

Should your project extend beyond one year, you should resubmit your request to the committee. For your convenience, the new Yearly Renewal Form is designed so that resubmissions maybe accomplished by merely identifying the earlier proposal and assuring that the proposal is being resubmitted with revisions.

The title of your approved proposal, the date of approval and the tracking numbers assigned (both ORD and AUF numbers) are given below. You should retain this information for future use. Please note that, according to University policy, no significant changes may be made to your animal-use plan without prior approval from the AUCAUC. Requests for review of proposed revisions may be made by submitting a new Animal Use Form or by sending a letter to the AUCAUC, C103 Clinical Center.

Title UNDERSTANDING CHANGES IN LIPOGENESIS AND LIPOLYSIS IN
HOLSTEIN STEERS TREATED WITH BOVINE SOMATOTROPIN THROUGHOUT
THE FINISHING PERIOD

AUF Number: 06/94-141-01

ORD Number: N/A

Funded By: DEPARTMENT

Approved: 06/24/94

Expires: 06/24/95

ATE/cjf

CC: Dr. Maynard G. Hogberg, Chairperson
ANIMAL SCIENCE
102 ANTHONY HALL

MSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Institution

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LITERATURE CITED

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