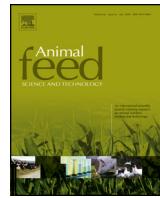




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## Animal Feed Science and Technology

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**Table 1**

在本研究中，我们发现，与年龄相关的视觉功能障碍（如视力下降、色觉异常等）与抑郁症状之间存在显著的正相关。

Final result:  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

figure 10. The (1) indicates the first point of contact (a) at the top of the first column of the first row. The (2) indicates the second point of contact (b) at the bottom of the first column of the first row. The (3) indicates the third point of contact (c) at the top of the second column of the first row. The (4) indicates the fourth point of contact (d) at the bottom of the second column of the first row. The (5) indicates the fifth point of contact (e) at the top of the third column of the first row. The (6) indicates the sixth point of contact (f) at the bottom of the third column of the first row. The (7) indicates the seventh point of contact (g) at the top of the fourth column of the first row. The (8) indicates the eighth point of contact (h) at the bottom of the fourth column of the first row. The (9) indicates the ninth point of contact (i) at the top of the fifth column of the first row. The (10) indicates the tenth point of contact (j) at the bottom of the fifth column of the first row. The (11) indicates the eleventh point of contact (k) at the top of the sixth column of the first row. The (12) indicates the twelfth point of contact (l) at the bottom of the sixth column of the first row. The (13) indicates the thirteenth point of contact (m) at the top of the seventh column of the first row. The (14) indicates the fourteenth point of contact (n) at the bottom of the seventh column of the first row. The (15) indicates the fifteenth point of contact (o) at the top of the eighth column of the first row. The (16) indicates the sixteenth point of contact (p) at the bottom of the eighth column of the first row. The (17) indicates the seventeenth point of contact (q) at the top of the ninth column of the first row. The (18) indicates the eighteenth point of contact (r) at the bottom of the ninth column of the first row. The (19) indicates the nineteenth point of contact (s) at the top of the tenth column of the first row. The (20) indicates the twentieth point of contact (t) at the bottom of the tenth column of the first row. The (21) indicates the twenty-first point of contact (u) at the top of the eleventh column of the first row. The (22) indicates the twenty-second point of contact (v) at the bottom of the eleventh column of the first row. The (23) indicates the twenty-third point of contact (w) at the top of the twelfth column of the first row. The (24) indicates the twenty-fourth point of contact (x) at the bottom of the twelfth column of the first row. The (25) indicates the twenty-fifth point of contact (y) at the top of the thirteenth column of the first row. The (26) indicates the twenty-sixth point of contact (z) at the bottom of the thirteenth column of the first row. The (27) indicates the twenty-seventh point of contact (aa) at the top of the fourteenth column of the first row. The (28) indicates the twenty-eighth point of contact (bb) at the bottom of the fourteenth column of the first row. The (29) indicates the twenty-ninth point of contact (cc) at the top of the fifteenth column of the first row. The (30) indicates the thirtieth point of contact (dd) at the bottom of the fifteenth column of the first row. The (31) indicates the thirty-first point of contact (ee) at the top of the sixteenth column of the first row. The (32) indicates the thirty-second point of contact (ff) at the bottom of the sixteenth column of the first row. The (33) indicates the thirty-third point of contact (gg) at the top of the seventeenth column of the first row. The (34) indicates the thirty-fourth point of contact (hh) at the bottom of the seventeenth column of the first row. The (35) indicates the thirty-fifth point of contact (ii) at the top of the eighteenth column of the first row. The (36) indicates the thirty-sixth point of contact (jj) at the bottom of the eighteenth column of the first row. The (37) indicates the thirty-seventh point of contact (kk) at the top of the nineteenth column of the first row. The (38) indicates the thirty-eighth point of contact (ll) at the bottom of the nineteenth column of the first row. The (39) indicates the thirty-ninth point of contact (mm) at the top of the twentieth column of the first row. The (40) indicates the forty point of contact (nn) at the bottom of the twentieth column of the first row.

## 2. Materials and methods

## *2.1. Animals and experimental design*

At the same time, the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  molecule is also adsorbed on the surface of the catalyst ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ).

## 2.2. Sampling, measurements, and analyses

Sampling was conducted at the same time each day during the experiment. At least 10% of the total amount of feed was sampled from each diet treatment. The samples were collected from the top layer of the feed bin ( $0\text{--}10\text{ cm}$ ) and mixed well. The samples were then divided into two parts. One part was used to determine the nutrient content (DM, CP, TDN, ADF, NDF, and starch), and the other part was used to determine the particle size distribution (PSD). The PSD was determined by the sieving method (ISO 13916, 2006) and the test temperature was set at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ . The test temperature was set at  $20^\circ\text{C}$  because the temperature of the feed bin was approximately  $20^\circ\text{C}$  (the temperature of the feed bin was measured at the same time as the PSD test).

The PSD test was conducted at the same time each day. The samples were taken from the top layer of the feed bin ( $0\text{--}10\text{ cm}$ ) and mixed well. The samples were then divided into two parts. One part was used to determine the PSD (ISO 13916, 2006), and the other part was used to determine the particle size distribution (PSD) of the feed (ISO 13916, 2006).

The PSD test was conducted at the same time each day. The samples were taken from the top layer of the feed bin ( $0\text{--}10\text{ cm}$ ) and mixed well. The samples were then divided into two parts. One part was used to determine the PSD (ISO 13916, 2006), and the other part was used to determine the particle size distribution (PSD) of the feed (ISO 13916, 2006). The PSD test was conducted at the same time each day. The samples were taken from the top layer of the feed bin ( $0\text{--}10\text{ cm}$ ) and mixed well. The samples were then divided into two parts. One part was used to determine the PSD (ISO 13916, 2006), and the other part was used to determine the particle size distribution (PSD) of the feed (ISO 13916, 2006).

The PSD test was conducted at the same time each day. The samples were taken from the top layer of the feed bin ( $0\text{--}10\text{ cm}$ ) and mixed well. The samples were then divided into two parts. One part was used to determine the PSD (ISO 13916, 2006), and the other part was used to determine the particle size distribution (PSD) of the feed (ISO 13916, 2006).

The PSD test was conducted at the same time each day. The samples were taken from the top layer of the feed bin ( $0\text{--}10\text{ cm}$ ) and mixed well.

**Table 2**

<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., *United States v. Ladd*, 10 F.3d 1322, 1327 (11th Cir. 1993) (“[A]nyone who has ever been to a library or a bookstore can attest that it is not unusual for a person to take a book home and read it.”).

$$V = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n\} \subset \text{dom}(P_{\text{out}}),$$

Thus,  $\tau_1 \leq \tau_2 \leq \dots \leq \tau_n$ , and  $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n$  are called the  $(P_{\infty}, \tau)$ -times.

Let  $t \in \mathbb{L}_k$  and  $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{L}_k \times \dots \times \mathbb{L}_k$ . Then  $t \in \mathbb{L}_k$  if and only if  $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{L}_k$ .

$$= \mu + \gamma + \epsilon + \epsilon,$$

For the first time, we have been able to show that the  $\mu$  state is a bound state of the  $\pi$  and  $\eta'$  mesons. The mass of the  $\mu$  state is found to be  $M_{\mu} = 1050 \pm 10$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup>. The width of the  $\mu$  state is  $\Gamma_{\mu} = 100 \pm 50$  MeV.

### 3. Results

### 3.1. Dietary amino acids composition, feed intake, and milk production performance

$\text{f}_1, \text{f}_2, \text{f}_3, \text{f}_4, \text{f}_5, \text{f}_6, \text{f}_7, \text{f}_8, \text{f}_9, \text{f}_{10}, \text{f}_{11}, \text{f}_{12}, \text{f}_{13}, \text{f}_{14}, \text{f}_{15}, \text{f}_{16}, \text{f}_{17}, \text{f}_{18}, \text{f}_{19}, \text{f}_{20}$

### 3.2. Estimated digestive flow of essential amino acids

$(P_{\text{left}}), (P_{\text{right}}), (P_{\text{left}}), (P_{\text{right}}), (P_{\text{left}}), (P_{\text{right}}), (P_{\text{left}}), (P_{\text{right}})$

**Table 3**

T <sub>0</sub> <sup>*</sup>	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , T <sub>3</sub>				P <sub>0,0</sub>
	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	AV	
100% flax, 0% h	18.2	17.0	18.0	17.2	0.87
100% flax, 20% h	21.3	17.7	17.7	18.2	0.21
100% flax, 40% h	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	0.21
100% flax, 60% h	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	0.21
100% flax, 80% h	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	0.21
100% flax, 100% h	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	0.21
100% flax, 120% h	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	0.21
100% flax, 140% h	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	0.21
100% flax, 160% h	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	0.21
100% flax, 180% h	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	0.21
100% flax, 200% h	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	0.21

\* T<sub>0</sub> = 100% flax, T<sub>1</sub> = 100% flax + 20% h, T<sub>2</sub> = 100% flax + 40% h, T<sub>3</sub> = 100% flax + 60% h.

flax (P<sub>0,0</sub>) = 100% flax + 100% h, T<sub>1</sub> = 100% flax + 120% h, T<sub>2</sub> = 100% flax + 140% h, T<sub>3</sub> = 100% flax + 160% h, T<sub>4</sub> = 100% flax + 180% h, T<sub>5</sub> = 100% flax + 200% h.

**Table 4**

T <sub>0</sub> <sup>*</sup>	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , T <sub>3</sub>				P <sub>0,0</sub>
	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	AV	
100% flax, 0% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87
100% flax, 20% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87
100% flax, 40% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87
100% flax, 60% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87
100% flax, 80% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87
100% flax, 100% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87
100% flax, 120% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87
100% flax, 140% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87
100% flax, 160% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87
100% flax, 180% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87
100% flax, 200% h	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	0.87

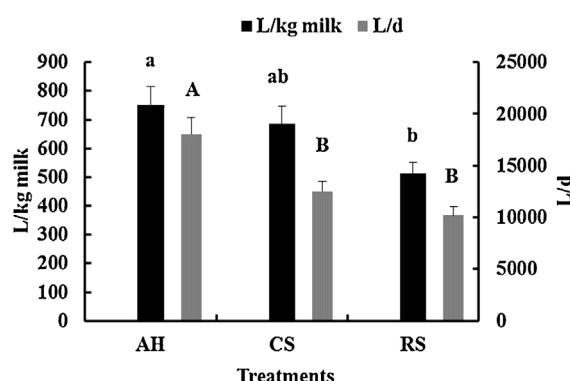
\* T<sub>0</sub> = 100% flax, T<sub>1</sub> = 100% flax + 20% h, T<sub>2</sub> = 100% flax + 40% h, T<sub>3</sub> = 100% flax + 60% h.

flax (P<sub>0,0</sub>) = 100% flax + 100% h, T<sub>1</sub> = 100% flax + 120% h, T<sub>2</sub> = 100% flax + 140% h, T<sub>3</sub> = 100% flax + 160% h, T<sub>4</sub> = 100% flax + 180% h, T<sub>5</sub> = 100% flax + 200% h.

**Table 5**

<sup>1</sup> See *Chilean Economic Policy Under Pinochet* (Pittman, 1989).

<sup>1</sup> See also the discussion of the relationship between the two in the section on the "Economic Crisis and the Decline of the Bourgeoisie."



**Fig. 1.** The effect of the flow field on the rate of the reaction between  $\text{H}_2$  and  $\text{NO}_2$ . The reaction was carried out at  $T = 298 \text{ K}$ ,  $P = 100 \text{ Torr}$ , and  $\text{H}_2/\text{NO}_2 = 1.0$ . The flow rates were  $1.0 \text{ ml}/\text{min}$  for  $\text{H}_2$  and  $0.5 \text{ ml}/\text{min}$  for  $\text{NO}_2$ .

<sup>1</sup> See also the discussion of the relationship between the two concepts in the section on "The Concept of the State."

### 3.4. Utilization of amino acids by the mammary gland

### 3.4.1. Mammary plasma flow

For example, if  $t = t_0$  and  $t = t_0 + \Delta t$  are two points on the time axis, then the corresponding points on the  $\tau$ -axis are  $(\tau_0, \tau_0 + \Delta \tau)$ , where  $\Delta \tau = \tau(t_0 + \Delta t) - \tau(t_0)$ . The interval  $\Delta \tau$  is called the *time increment*.

**Table 6**

Item*	Arterial venous difference (A-V)				Arterial venous ratio (A/V)			
	lys	lys	lys	lys	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	1*	2*	3*	4*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	2*	3*	4*	5*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	3*	4*	5*	6*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	4*	5*	6*	7*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	5*	6*	7*	8*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	6*	7*	8*	9*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	7*	8*	9*	10*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	8*	9*	10*	11*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	9*	10*	11*	12*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	10*	11*	12*	13*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	11*	12*	13*	14*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	12*	13*	14*	15*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	13*	14*	15*	16*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	14*	15*	16*	17*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	15*	16*	17*	18*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	16*	17*	18*	19*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	17*	18*	19*	20*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	18*	19*	20*	21*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	19*	20*	21*	22*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	20*	21*	22*	23*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	21*	22*	23*	24*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	22*	23*	24*	25*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	23*	24*	25*	26*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	24*	25*	26*	27*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	25*	26*	27*	28*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	26*	27*	28*	29*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	27*	28*	29*	30*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	28*	29*	30*	31*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	29*	30*	31*	32*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	30*	31*	32*	33*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	31*	32*	33*	34*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	32*	33*	34*	35*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	33*	34*	35*	36*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	34*	35*	36*	37*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	35*	36*	37*	38*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	36*	37*	38*	39*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	37*	38*	39*	40*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	38*	39*	40*	41*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	39*	40*	41*	42*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	40*	41*	42*	43*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	41*	42*	43*	44*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	42*	43*	44*	45*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	43*	44*	45*	46*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	44*	45*	46*	47*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	45*	46*	47*	48*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	46*	47*	48*	49*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	47*	48*	49*	50*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	48*	49*	50*	51*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	49*	50*	51*	52*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	50*	51*	52*	53*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	51*	52*	53*	54*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	52*	53*	54*	55*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	53*	54*	55*	56*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	54*	55*	56*	57*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	55*	56*	57*	58*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	56*	57*	58*	59*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	57*	58*	59*	60*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	58*	59*	60*	61*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	59*	60*	61*	62*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	60*	61*	62*	63*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	61*	62*	63*	64*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	62*	63*	64*	65*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	63*	64*	65*	66*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	64*	65*	66*	67*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	65*	66*	67*	68*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	66*	67*	68*	69*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	67*	68*	69*	70*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	68*	69*	70*	71*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	69*	70*	71*	72*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	70*	71*	72*	73*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	71*	72*	73*	74*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	72*	73*	74*	75*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	73*	74*	75*	76*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	74*	75*	76*	77*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	75*	76*	77*	78*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	76*	77*	78*	79*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	77*	78*	79*	80*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	78*	79*	80*	81*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	79*	80*	81*	82*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	80*	81*	82*	83*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	81*	82*	83*	84*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	82*	83*	84*	85*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	83*	84*	85*	86*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	84*	85*	86*	87*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	85*	86*	87*	88*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	86*	87*	88*	89*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	87*	88*	89*	90*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	88*	89*	90*	91*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	89*	90*	91*	92*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	90*	91*	92*	93*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	91*	92*	93*	94*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	92*	93*	94*	95*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	93*	94*	95*	96*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	94*	95*	96*	97*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	95*	96*	97*	98*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	96*	97*	98*	99*	lys	lys	lys	lys
lys	97*	98*	99*	100*	lys	lys	lys	lys

\* Arterial venous difference (A-V) = arterial - venous (P<sub>lys</sub>).

\* Arterial venous ratio (A/V) = arterial / venous (P<sub>lys</sub>) × 100.

### 3.4.2. Arterial-venous difference and arterial free amino acids supply

Arterial venous difference of lysine was significantly higher than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05), while the arterial venous ratio of lysine was significantly lower than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05).

Arterial venous difference of methionine was significantly higher than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05), while the arterial venous ratio of methionine was significantly lower than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05).

### 3.4.3. Clearance rate of amino acids

Clearance rate of lysine was significantly higher than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05), while the clearance rate of methionine was significantly lower than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05).

Clearance rate of methionine was significantly higher than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05), while the clearance rate of lysine was significantly lower than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05).

### 3.4.4. Mammary uptake of amino acids

Mammary uptake of lysine was significantly higher than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05), while the mammary uptake of methionine was significantly lower than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05).

Mammary uptake of methionine was significantly higher than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05), while the mammary uptake of lysine was significantly lower than that of other amino acids (P < 0.05).

## 4. Discussion

Arterial-venous differences of amino acids in the blood flow of the mammary gland were mainly influenced by the metabolic rate of amino acids in the mammary gland. The metabolic rate of amino acids in the mammary gland was mainly influenced by the supply of amino acids to the mammary gland. The supply of amino acids to the mammary gland was mainly influenced by the arterial-venous difference of amino acids in the blood flow of the mammary gland. The arterial-venous difference of amino acids in the blood flow of the mammary gland was mainly influenced by the clearance rate of amino acids in the blood flow of the mammary gland. The clearance rate of amino acids in the blood flow of the mammary gland was mainly influenced by the mammary uptake of amino acids. The mammary uptake of amino acids was mainly influenced by the arterial-venous ratio of amino acids in the blood flow of the mammary gland. The arterial-venous ratio of amino acids in the blood flow of the mammary gland was mainly influenced by the arterial-venous difference of amino acids in the blood flow of the mammary gland.



and  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$ ) and the highest protein digestibility was found in the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet. The  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the lowest protein digestibility, which was significantly lower than that of the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet ( $P < 0.05$ ). The  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the lowest protein digestibility, which was significantly lower than that of the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet ( $P < 0.05$ ). The  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the lowest protein digestibility, which was significantly lower than that of the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet ( $P < 0.05$ ).

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The  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the lowest protein digestibility, which was significantly lower than that of the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet ( $P < 0.05$ ). The  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the lowest protein digestibility, which was significantly lower than that of the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet ( $P < 0.05$ ). The  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the lowest protein digestibility, which was significantly lower than that of the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet ( $P < 0.05$ ). The  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the lowest protein digestibility, which was significantly lower than that of the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet ( $P < 0.05$ ).

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## 5. Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the highest protein digestibility, while the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the lowest protein digestibility. The  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the highest protein digestibility, while the  $\text{Lysine}_{(2,2)}$  diet had the lowest protein digestibility.

## Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

## Acknowledgements

## References

1. A large number of small, thin, filamentous fibers. The coarsest of the  
fibers are 2-3 mm. long.  
2. A few larger, coarser, more irregular fibers, 2-3 mm. long.  
3. A few very large, irregular, coarsely textured fibers, 2-3 mm. long.