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In Ovo Feeding of Poultry



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PREFACE

We are pleased to present our findings about in ovo feeding in poultry as a modern strategy related to early feeding issue. In our primary study, we found that in ovo feeding has some advantages in promoting the newly hatched chicks' health state. This book is the outcome of the authors' and some recent researches about in ovo feeding in poultry. Our approach was first to define all aspects of *in ovo feeding* as a modern precision feeding method in different poultry species. However, there are limited scientific technical books focusing on usage of in ovo feeding in poultry. Our second goal was introducing new early feeding strategy in poultry nutrition to compensate for the delay of accessing feed and water in poultry farms, especially when the newly hatched chicks transfer long distances to reach rearing farm. The present book has 11 chapters as follows: 1- modern early feeding strategies, 2- introduction of in ovo feeding, 3- in ovo feeding of amino acids, 4- in ovo feeding of carbohydrates, 5- in ovo feeding of fats, 6- in ovo feeding of minerals, 7- in ovo feeding of vitamins, 8- in ovo feeding of probiotics, 9- in ovo feeding of prebiotics, 10- in ovo feeding of synbiotics, 11- in ovo feeding of phytochemicals. This book may be useful for poultry nutritionists and veterinarians for improving the state of poultry health as well as meat and egg quality. We gratefully thank all of the researchers who cooperated with us in gathering information. In addition, we would like to show appreciation to our family members for their unwavering companionship. We feel that we have achieved our goal of producing an outstanding book. Although the field of poultry nutrition is progressing rapidly, we hope our discussion of these issues will be useful for a long time. The authors dedicate the book to those who are concerned about public health and welfare. Please feel free to contact us at h.hajati2010@gmail.com if you have any questions or recommendations.

KEY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMPs	Antimicrobial peptides
Arg	Arginine
BW	Body weight
BWG	Body weight gain
Ca	Calium
CLA	Conjugated linoleic acid
Co	Cobalt
Cr	Crumium
Cu	Copper
Cys	Cysteine
DHA	Docosa hexaenoic acid
EPA	Ecosa pentaenoic acid
EPEF	European production efficiency factor
FCR	Feed conversion ratio
Fe	Iron
GAE	Gallic acid equivalent
GALT	Gut associated lymphoid tissue
GIT	Gasterointestinal tract
Gly	Glycine
GOS	Galacto-oligosaccharide
GSH-Px	Glutathione peroxidase
HMB	Hydroxy methyl butyrate
HSP	Heat shock protein
IL	Interlukne
K	Potassium
Lys	Lysine
MCFAs	Medium chain fatty acids
MDV	Marek disease vaccine
Met	Methionine
MMTs	Million metric tons

Mn	Manganese
MOS	Mannan oligosaccharide
Na	Sodium
PDK	Pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase
PUFA	Poly unsaturated fatty acids
RFO	Raffinose family of oligosaccharides
SCFAs	Short chain fatty acids
Ser	Serine
SFRP	Secreted frizzled related protein
SOD	Super oxide dismutase
SP	<i>Spirulina platensis</i>
Thr	Threonine
TNF- α	Tumor necrosis factor- α
VE	Vitamin E
WHO	World health organization
Zn	Zinc

CONTENTS

Preface	5
Key of abbreviations.....	7
Chapter one.....	17
introduction of in ovo feeding in poultry	17
1-1-INTRODUCTION	17
1-2- GOALS OF IN-OVO FEEDING IN POULTRY.....	23
1-3-EQUIPMENTS FOR IN OVO INJECTION.....	23
1-4-SITE OF INJECTION.....	24
1-5- DEPTH, VOLUME, & TIME OF INJECTION.....	24
1-7-REFERENCES.....	26
Chapter two.....	33
modern early feeding strategies	33
2-1-INTRODUCTION	33
2-2- IN OVO FEEDING.....	35
2-3-HYDRATED FEED.....	36
2-4-HATCH ON FARM.....	37
2-5-REFERENCES.....	39
Chapter THREE.....	42
in ovo feeding of amino acids.....	43
3-1-INTRODUCTION	43
3-2-METHIONINE (Met)	46
3-3-LYSINE (Lys).....	47
3-4-THREONINE (Thr)	48
3-5-ARGININE (Arg)	49
3-6-BRANCHED CHAIN AMINO ACIDS.....	50
3-7-OTHER AMINO ACIDS.....	52
3-8-Peptides	53
3-9-REFERENCES.....	54
Chapter four.....	63
in ovo feeding of carbohydrates.....	63

3-1-INTRODUCTION	63
3-2-IN OVO FEEDING OF MONO-SACHARIDES	65
3-3- IN OVO FEEDING OF OLIGO-SACHARIDES	67
3-3- IN OVO FEEDING OF POLY-SACHARIDES	70
3-5-REFERENCES.....	72
Chapter FIVE.....	81
in ovo feeding of LIPIDS	81
5-1-INTRODUCTION	81
5-2-IN OVO FEEDING OF GLYCEROL	82
5-3- IN OVO FEEDING OF LYSO-PHOSPHOLIPID.....	83
5-4- IN OVO FEEDING OF SHORT AND MEDIUM CHIAN FATTY ACIDS	84
5-5- IN OVO FEEDING OF POLY-UNSATTURATED FATTY ACIDS	85
3-6-REFERENCES.....	88
Chapter SIX	93
in ovo feeding of minerals	93
6-1-INTRODUCTION	93
6-2-IN OVO FEEDING OF MINERALS	94
6-3- IN OVO FEEDING OF ORGANIC FORMS OF MINERALS.....	100
6-4- IN OVO FEEDING OF NANO FORMS OF MINERALS	103
3-6-REFERENCES.....	105
CHAPTER SEVEN	113
in ovo feeding of vitamins	113
7-1-INTRODUCTION: IMPORTANCE OF VITAMINS IN POULTRY NUTRITION	113
7-2-FAT-SOULBLE VITAMIS	113
7-2-1- VITAMIN D	113
7-2-2- VITAMIN E.....	115
7-2-3- VITAMIN A	117
7-2-4- VITAMIN K	118
7-3-WATER-SOULBLE VITAMIS.....	119
7-3-1- VITAMIN C	119
7-3-2- VITAMIN B GROUP	120
7-4-IN OVO FEEDING OF MULTI-VITAMINS	124

7-4-CONCURRENT IN OVO INJECTION VITAMINS AND OTHER NUTRIENTS	124
7-5-REFERENCES.....	126
Chapter eight.....	135
in ovo feeding of probiotic.....	135
8-1-INTRODUCTION	135
8-2- IN OVO FEEDING OF PROBIOTIC.....	138
8-3- REFERENCES.....	140
Chapter NINE	145
in ovo feeding of prebiotic.....	145
9-1-INTRODUCTION	145
9-2- IN OVO FEEDING OF PREBIOTIC	147
9-3- REFERENCES.....	151
Chapter TEN.....	155
in ovo feeding of synbiotic	155
10-1-INTRODUCTION	155
10-2- IN OVO FEEDING OF SYNBIOTIC.....	156
10-3- REFERENCES.....	160
Chapter ELEVEN	163
in ovo feeding of Phytochemicals and micro-algae	163
11-1-INTRODUCTION	163
11-2-PHYTOCHEMICALS IN POULTRY NUTRITION	163
11-2-MICROALGAE IN POULTRY NUTRITION	168
11-3- IN OVO FEEDING OF PHYTOCHEMICALS.....	171
11-4- IN OVO FEEDING OF MICRO-ALGAE	173
11-4- REFERENCES.....	177
Glossary.....	185

List of Figures

Figure 1-1- embrex inovoject device (https:// avicultura.poultry. Com/ productos/zoetis-spain/embrex-inovoject-m).....	18
Figure 1-4- Suggested day of in ovo injection for different bioactive substances. For in ovo stimulation, supplements like prebiotics, synbiotics, and betaine are inoculated on d 12. For in ovo feeding, the desired time of adding is d 14 (carbohydrates, hormones, and alike substances), or d 17.5 (for probiotics, vitamins, amino acids, and alike substances, Das et al., 2021).	26
Figure 2- 1- Hatch at farm system (https://www.canadianpoultrymag.com/ on-farm-hatching-31118/).....	34
Figure 2-2- Delivery of materials into the amnion (Oliveira et al., 2023).	36
Figure 2-3 - In ovo feeding of vitamin E (pre-test) in a commercial hatchery, North of Iran (Photo by Dr.Hajati).....	36
Figure 2-4 - Feeding hydrated gel to newly hatched chicks (Photo by Dr. Hajati).37	
Figure 2-4- Comparing common hatching process versus hatching on farm (created by BioRender.com, Lingens et al., 2021).	38
Figure 3-1- Chicken embryo on d 9 th of incubation (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allantois).....	44
Figure 3-2- Protein concentration of amniotic fluids in chicken eggs from 8 to 18 d of incubation (Zhu et al., 2022).....	44
Figure 3-3- Protein concentration of allantoic fluids in chicken eggs from 8 to 18 d of incubation (Zhu et al., 2022).....	45
Figure 3-4- Protein concentration of yolk in chicken eggs from 8 to 18 d of incubation (Zhu et al., 2022).	45
Figure 3-5- The chemical structure of methionine.	46
Figure 3-6- The chemical structure of L-lysine.	47
Figure 3-7- The chemical structure of threonine.	48
Figure 3-8 Chemical structure of Arginine (C ₆ H ₁₄ N ₄ O ₂).	49
Figure 3-9- Chemical structures of leucine, isoleucine, valine (Kim et al., 2022).50	
Figure 3-10- Functions of individual and mixed branched-chain amino acids on gut health functions, and schematic model of hypothesized mechanism of regulation of mTOR signal pathway. , increase or induction; ⊥ , decrease or inhibition. The dotted lines represent expected pathways. BCAA, branched chain amino acid; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin; AMPK, AMP-activated protein kinase; TSC, tuberous sclerosis complex; Rheb, ras homolog enriched in brain; FOXO, forkhead box transcription factors; PKB/AKT, protein kinase B; P70S6K, phosphoprotein 70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase; 4E-BP1, eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; eIF4B, eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4B (Kim et al., 2022).....	51
Figure 4-1- different categories of the carbohydrates.....	64
Figure 4-2- Chemical structure of the common mono-saccharides (Mantovani et al., 2018).....	66
Figure 4-3- Chemical structure of the common disaccharides (https://www.bocsci.com/blog/what-is-disaccharide/).....	67

Figure 4-4- Chemical structure of different functional oligosaccharides. a Xylo-oligosaccharides, b Raffinose family oligosaccharide, c Galacto-oligosaccharide, d Malto-oligosaccharide, e Fructo-oligosaccharide, f Lactosucrose, g Iso-malto oligosaccharide, h Cyclodextrin, i Polydextrose, j Trehalose, k Arabino-oligosaccharide, l Alginate-oligosaccharide, m Chitosan-oligosaccharide (Sharma et al., 2024).....	68
Figure 5-1- classifying the various kinds of lipids. (https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Introductory_Chemistry/Fundamentals_of_General_Organic_and_Biological_Chemistry_(LibreTexts)/23%3A_Lipids/23.01%3A_Structure_and_Classification_of_Lipids).....	81
Figure 5-2- Glycerol structure	82
Figure 5-3- Chemical structure of phospholipid and lysophospholipid (Ailte et al., 2016).....	83
Figure 5-4- Chemical structure of acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, caprylic acid, capric acid, and lauric acid (Ameen et al., 2022).	84
Figure 5-5- The chemical structure of poly-unsaturated fatty acids and originated oils (Sakamoto et al., 2019).	86
Figure 5-6- The benefits of using dietary conjugated linoleic acid (Badawy et al., 2023).	88
Figure 6-1- The effect of trace mineral balance or in-balance on the animals' performance (https://www.trouwnutritionasiapacific.com/en-in/7.0-tn-In-news-and-events/highlighted-stories/2020/trace-mineral-forms-and-their-importance/).....	94
Figure 6-2- The uptake mechanisms of Cu (a), Fe (b), Mn (c) and Zn (d) at adequate levels of minerals (López-Alonso & Miranda, 2020).	99
Figure 6-3- Chemical structure of in organic form of minerals (https://www.trouwnutritionasiapacific.com/en-in/7.0-tn-In-news-and-events/highlighted-stories/2020/trace-mineral-forms-and-their-importance/).	100
Figure 6-4- Chemical structure of organic form of minerals (https://www.trouwnutritionasiapacific.com/en-in/7.0-tn-In-news-and-events/highlighted-stories/2020/trace-mineral-forms-and-their-importance/).	101
Figure 6-5- Effect of in ovo injection of Zn-Mn-Cu on hatching times in Japanese quails (Şentürk and Yıldız., 2020).	102
Figure 6-6- The size and shape of the copper oxide nanoparticles by the transmission electron microscope: (a) TEM with 200 nm; (b) TEM with 100 nm (Issa et al., 2024).	105
Figure 7-1- chemical structure of vitamin D ₂ and D ₃	114
Figure 7-2- Chemical structure of α -tocopherol (vitamin E).	115
Figure 7-3- Chemical structure of three forms of vitamin A and beta-carotene.....	117
Figure 7-4- Chemical structure of three forms of vitamin K	119
Figure 7-5- Chemical structure of main forms of vitamin C	120
Figure 7-6- Main chemical structures of B complex vitamins	122
Figure 7-7- Biological functions of choline and betaine	123

Figure 8-1- The main mechanisms that probiotics help to host health (Sanders et al., 2019).	136
Figure 8-2- The possible mechanisms of probiotic action. (1) Competitive exclusion of pathogenic micro-organisms. (2) Generation of antimicrobial compounds. (3) Competition for nutrients and growth factors. (4) Enhancement of adhesion to intestinal mucosa. (5) Improvement of epithelial barrier function. (6) Improvement of secretion of IgA (Abd El-Hack et al., 2020).	137
Figure 9-1- Different functions of prebiotics in poultry nutrition (Solis-Cruz et al., 2019).	146
Figure 9-2- Mechanisms of action of prebiotic in poultry. Bird microbiota metabolized prebiotics besides the positive effect of prebiotic on the birds' immunity, intestinal health, metabolic activity, and colonization of pathogens (Solis-Cruz et al., 2019).	147
Figure 9-3- In ovo injection of prebiotics or probiotics on day 12 of incubation, which impacts different embryonic factors such as the microbiome, the development and function of gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT), gene expression, and nutrient absorption. These factors are critical in future performance of broilers (Siwek et al., 2018).	149
Figure 10-1- Beneficial effects of using synbiotics on digestive physiology of poultry (Shehata et al., 2022a).	156
Figure 10-2- Molecular and phenotypic effects after in ovo administration on day 12 of egg incubation of prebiotics and synbiotics (Dunislawska et al., 2021).	158
Figure 10-3- Epigenetic regulation analysis in ovo injected birds (Dunislawska et al., 2021).	159
Figure 11-1- Phytochemical dietary additives main classifications and functions in animals (Wang et al., 2024).	165
Figure 11-2- Potential modes of action of phytogenic feed additives (Wang et al., 2024).	166
Figure 11-3- Agricultural by-products, characteristics and usage of their phytochemicals (Oleszek et al., 2023).	167
Figure 11-4- Production of the main genera of microalgae per year in the world (Saadaoui et al., 2021).	168
Figure 11-5- One of the Laboratories at animal science research institute of Iran involved in the production of <i>Spirulina platensis</i> as a poultry feed supplement (Photo by Dr. Hajati).	169
Figure 11-6- The metabolites produced by micro-algae during photosynthesis (Saadaoui et al., 2021).	170
Figure 11-7- Some advantages of adding microalgae in poultry diet (Esakkimuthu et al., 2024).	171
Figure 11-8- Effects of in ovo feeding of SP on HSP70, GPx, IFN- γ gene expression in liver of 1 d-old quails chicks (Hajati et al., 2021).	175
Figure 11-9 - Effects of in ovo feeding of SP (25, 35 mg/egg) on HSP70 gene expression in liver of 1 d-old broiler chicks (Hajati et al., 2021).	176

List of Tables

Table 1- 1 - Summarizes The Results Of Some Studies About In Ovo Feeding Of Different Materials In Different Breeds Of Poultry.....	19
Table 11- 1- Effects Of In Ovo Feeding Of <i>Spirulina Platensis</i> In Japanese Quails On Hatchability, Birth Weight, And Performance During The First Week Of Age (Hajati Et Al., 2021).....	174
Table 11- 2- Effects Of In Ovo Feeding Of Sp In Broiler Chicks On Birth Weight, Relative Heart And Liver Weight (%), And Yolk Sac Residue (%) On Day Of Hatch (Hajati Et Al., 2021).....	175
Table 11- 3- Effects Of In Ovo Feeding Of Sp In Broiler Chickens On The Performance Of The Broiler Chicks Up To Fourth Week Of Age....	176

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction Of In Ovo Feeding In Poultry

1-1-INTRODUCTION

The poultry industry plays a pivotal role in the economic development of nations, primarily due to its capacity to supply substantial quantities of meat and eggs required by human populations. Both poultry meat and eggs serve as significant sources of animal protein, offering a range of essential nutrients that are beneficial to human health (Afnan & Ulupi, 2023). Currently, poultry researchers regard the in-ovo technique as a promising method for enhancing embryonic health and subsequent post-hatch growth. According to Uni and Ferket (2003), in-ovo feeding can mitigate the nutritional limitations encountered by avian embryos during the embryonic period. This intervention not only improves embryonic development but also exerts a positive carryover effect on chick growth following hatching. The embryonic phase of broiler chickens, which serve as the primary source of poultry meat in numerous countries, constitutes approximately 35% of their total productive lifespan. Consequently, this developmental period represents a critical window that directly influences hatchability rates of fertile eggs, as well as the quality and subsequent performance of newly hatched chicks. During the embryonic period, the egg yolk which contains a substantial quantity of lipids but comparatively lower levels of carbohydrates and proteins-serves as the primary energy source for the developing embryo throughout incubation (Afnan & Ulupi, 2023). Research indicates that yolk lipids are transported directly into embryonic circulation via the endocytosis pathway (Noy & Sklan, 2001). However, following hatching, the chick's intestines assume responsibility for the digestion and absorption of residual yolk contents. Early access to feed and water immediately after hatch positively influences the development of the digestive system in newly hatched chicks (Roto et al., 2016), and various early feeding methods-including provision of hydrated feed (Hajati et al., 2024), feeding immediately post-hatch in the hatchery (Bigot et al., 2003), on-farm hatching (Jessen et al., 2021), and in ovo feeding (Hajati et al., 2014; Hajati et al., 2021; Arain et al., 2022) have been shown to enhance bird performance during this critical