

URINARY EXCRETION OF UREA, URIC ACID AND AMMONIA IN PYGOSCELLIDAE PENGUINS*

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ABSTRACT - In order to carry out further studies on the nitrogen metabolism in Antarctic birds, a study has been carried out on the levels of nitrogenous excretory products in the urine of 29 Pygoscellidae penguins: *Pygoscellis antarctica*, n = 2; *P. adeliae*, n = 16, and *P. papua*, n = 11. According to the results of the present experiment, it has been found that in spite of the fact that those birds excrete uric acid as the main final product of the nitrogen metabolism, the high levels of blood urea displayed by them as well as the fact that they possess an hepatic arginase of high affinity, comparable to the liver arginase from laboratory mammals, may be considered as evidences of the ureogenic activity displayed by them.

RESUMO - Foi conduzido um estudo sobre os níveis de excreção urinária de produtos finais do metabolismo nitrogenado em 29 pingüins Pygoscellidae: *Pygoscellis antarctica*, n = 2; *P. adeliae*, n = 16, e *P. papua*, n = 11. De acordo com os resultados obtidos, verificou-se que apesar dessas aves excretarem ácido úrico como principal produto final do seu metabolismo nitrogenado, os altos níveis de uréia sanguínea que exibem bem como o fato de possuírem uma arginase hepática de alta afinidade, comparável com aquela do fígado de mamíferos utilizados como animais de laboratório, podem ser considerados como evidências da atividade ureogênica exibida por elas.

Introduction

Since the now classical and historical work carried out by CLEMENTI (1946) on the nitrogen metabolism in vertebrates (for a review see RODRIGUES *et al.*, 1996) the assumption that birds are typical uricotelic animals became an important issue of discussion and research. In another historical contribution in regard to comparative aspects of birds metabolism, particularly in regard to the nitrogenous excretory products of chick embryos at different stages of development, NEEDHAM (1938) showed that at the very beginning of development, the chick produces ammonia like an aquatic animal but up to the 9th day of development the chick switches off in favour of urea, behaving, this way, for a time, as an amphibian animal. Finally, as BALDWIN (1947) states, the chick appears in its true colours as a truly terrestrial uricotelic organism developing inside a cleidoic egg.

In spite of being considered uricotelic in regard to the nitrogen excretion, birds display blood urea levels that change as a function of the feeding habits and of species. Values as high as 36 mg/dL of blood serum urea were found by FERRER *et al.* (1987) in birds of prey. In Antarctic birds, ROSA *et al.* (1993) found

still higher values for blood serum urea in the skua *Chataracta maccormicki* (54.8 mg/dL) and lower values for the penguins *Pygoscellis antarctica* (13.8 mg/dL) and *Pygoscellis papua* (6.3 mg/dL).

On the other hand, RODRIGUES *et al.* (1998) carried out studies on the nitrogen metabolism performed by Antarctic birds – penguins and skuas. Information has then being given on the values of blood serum urea, uric acid and creatinine in Pygoscellidae penguins. Furthermore, it has been found that besides displaying a high content of blood urea these birds also possess a liver arginase of high affinity towards its substrate, comparable to the one shown by typical ureotelic laboratory mammals. In order to further study this problem a research was undertaken aiming to analyze the levels of nitrogenous excretory products in the urine of Pygoscellidae penguins.

Materials and Methods

A total of 29 adult Pygoscellidae penguins (*Pygoscellis antarctica*, n=2; *P. adeliae*, n=16; and *P. papua*, n=11) were used in this experiment. Two chinstrap penguins were captured wondering in front of the Brazilian Antarctic Station, while the lot of 16 adielies and 11 gentoos were captured at the Arctowsky rookery. Upon the urine sampling, the birds were immediately set free. The urine was excreted by the bird as a reflex of the stressing situation underwent by them. The urine was then collected by means of an adequate glassware.

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Dilutions of urine samples has been carried out with a chilled 0.2 % sodium carbonate solution according to the methodology of McNABB and McNABB (1975). Urea was assayed by the urease splitting method followed by indophenol colorimetric assay of the released ammonia according to BERGMAYER (1985); uric acid was assayed by the method of CARAWAY (1955); and ammonia by the colorimetric indophenol method of CHANEY and MARBACH (1962).

Results and Discussion

Table 1 shows values of nitrogenous excretory compounds, as mM/L assayed in the urine of Pygoscellidae penguins *P. adeliae*, *P. antarctica* and *P. papua*. On the other hand, Fig. 1-3 show a comparative study carried out between the levels of

urea and uric acid found in the urine and in the blood of *P. antarctica*, *P. adeliae* and *P. papua*. The blood values were according to RODRIGUES *et al.* (1998).

The systematic study of uric acid and urea biogenesis as well as of the levels of enzymes of the urea biosynthesis allows to consider the phylogenetic aspects of the nitrogen metabolism in birds and mammals. KATUNUMA *et al.* (1970) found out that a hyperproteic diet induces the raise in the levels of glutamine synthase and of glutamine-PRPP-amidotransferase in domestic birds' liver, as well as the raise of the levels of glutaminase and the enzymes of the urea cycle in rat's liver. However, birds under hyperproteic diet showed a very neat raise in blood uric acid which was smaller in the case of urea. On the contrary, rats under the same diet experienced a significant raise in blood urea but not in uric acid which raise was smaller.

Table 1. Levels of urine excreting urea, uric acid and ammonia by native Pygoscellidae penguin.

Penguin	Urea (mMol/L)	Uric Acid (mMol/L)	Ammonia (mMol/L)
<i>P. papua</i>	165.7 ± 12.0	959,4 ± 63.4	350,4 ± 17.0
<i>P. adeliae</i>	110.5 ± 9.4	984,7 ± 93.8	260,6 ± 30.4
<i>P. antarctica</i>	351.8 ± 64.6	597,6 ± 52.2	383,8 ± 87.5

Values expressed as mean ± SE

Studies on the blood levels of urea and uric acid carried out by RODRIGUES *et al.* (1996) in Antarctic birds under 24 hours of fasting or in native conditions, found out higher levels of blood urea than

the ones displayed by uric acid (Fig. 1-3). It was also found out that the liver arginase from these birds possess a high affinity (low Km) for arginine very near to that one displayed by arginase from mammals.

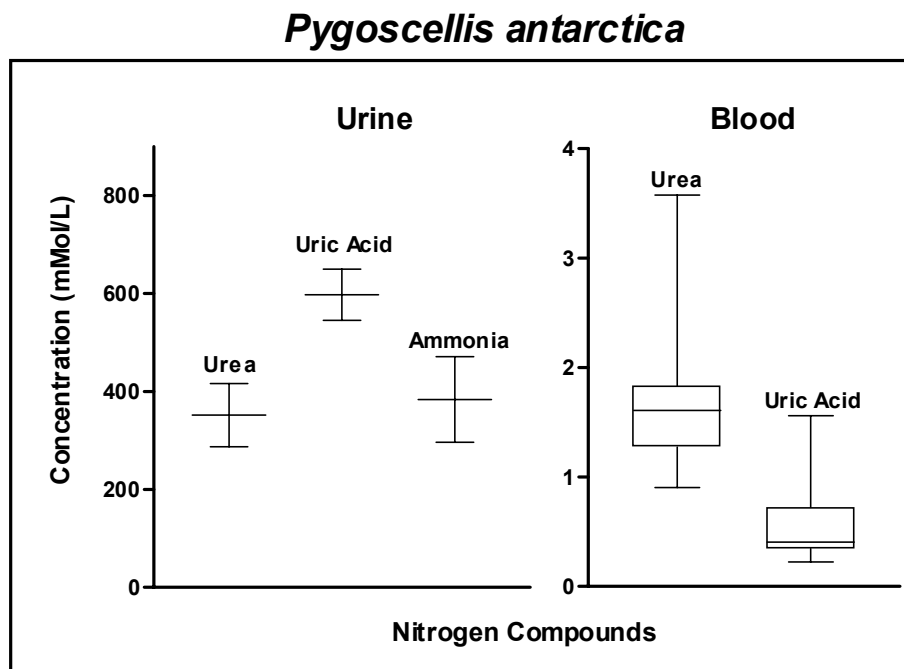


Fig. 1. Comparative levels of urine and blood urea and uric acid in native chinstrap penguin *Pygoscellis antarctica*.

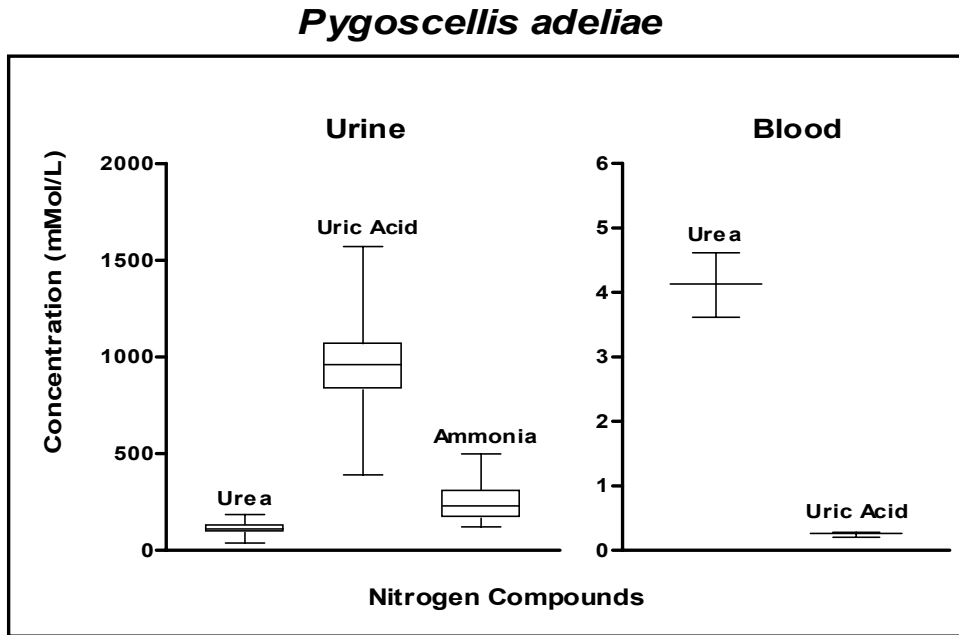


Fig. 2. Comparative levels of urine and blood urea and uric acid in native chinstrap penguin *Pygoscellis adeliae*.

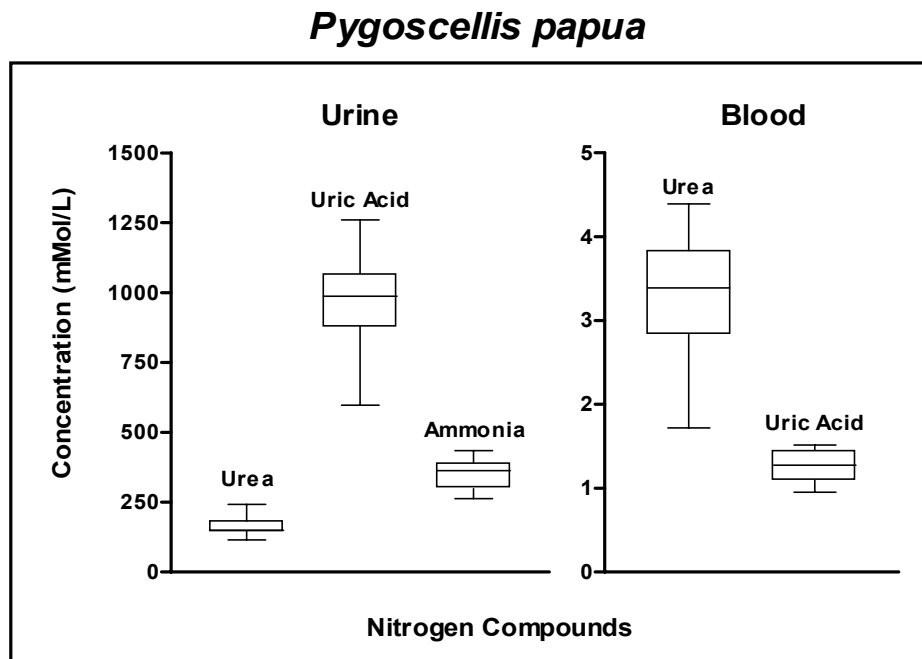


Fig. 3. Comparative levels of urine and blood urea and uric acid in native chinstrap penguin *Pygoscellis papua*.

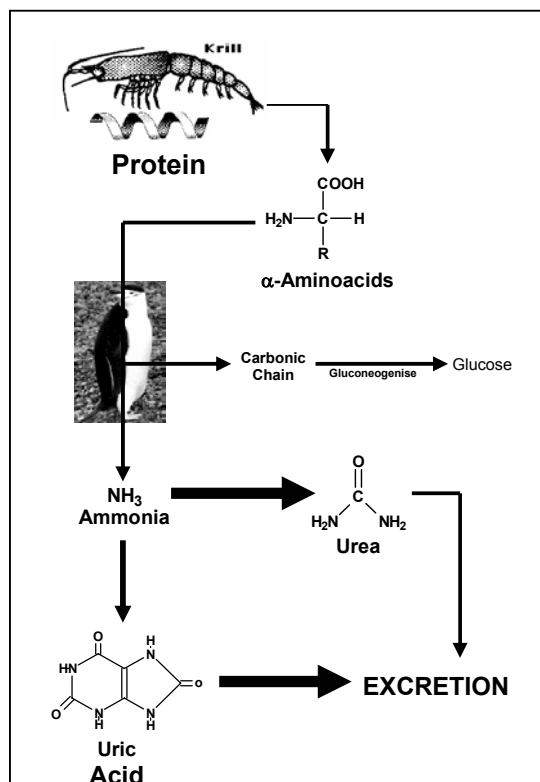


Fig. 4. Metabolic interrelations in ureogenesis and the nitrogenous excretory metabolism in penguins. Being fed in the native state by a hyperproteic diet mainly from the Krill, the high levels of blood glucose found in this animals might be a consequence of a gluconeogenesis activity starting by the oxidative deamination of aminoacids. Since the high levels of blood urea do not correspond to the urine excreted urea it is possible to suppose that part of the urea nitrogen might be recycled and used for the synthesis of uric acid.

The data on Table 1 are very clear in the sense that Pygoscellidae penguins (*P. antarctica*, *P. adeliae* and *P. papua*), as well as other birds studied, are uricotelic animals considering that they excrete uric acid as the main final product of the nitrogen metabolism. However, the high blood urea levels displayed by those birds (Fig. 1- 3) as well as the levels of hepatic arginase (RODRIGUES *et al.* (1998) and the high affinity of this enzyme for arginine are evidences for the ureogenic activity of these birds. Furthermore, the fact that these birds show a high ureogenic capacity together with an uricotelic excretory profile is not yet very clear. It is possible however that this might be the result of the metabolic need to desaminate aminoacids from the high protein diet provided by the Krill and the low solubility of uric acid in the aqueous medium, as depicted in Fig. 4.

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