

LOFOTSEMINARET 2020

«Høy overlevelse er bra, men ikke ensbetydende med god smolt»

Richard Torrissen

Takk for meg!

12 år i Nordly

ACD Pharmaceuticals, markedsansvarlig SuperSmolt 2008-2009

Europharma, Key Account Manager 2009-2014

Fishguard, Smoltekspert 2014-2016

Europharma, Key Account Manager 2016-2019

STIM, Key Account Manager 2019-2020

LOFOTSEMINARET 2020

1

OPPSUMMERING

Hva har vi bidrat med?
Hva har vi lært?

2

SMOLTIFISERING

Resultater
Videreutvikling
Optimalisering

3

VEIEN VIDERE

RAS
Dårlige snarveier
Tydelig stimuli

4

HVALDIMIR

Et par møter med den hvite
hvalen.
Hva bør en ikke gjøre!

VI HAR BLITT VELDIG MYE BEDRE!

En undersøkelse fra 2009 i Midt-Norge viste at opp mot 40 % av registrert dødelighet var knyttet til utsetting av smolt

Fiskehelsesrapporten 2012

MANGE BIDRAG

- QTL
- STØRRE SMOLT
- BRØNNBÅTER
- PRODUKSJONFASILITETER
- KUNNSKAPSLØFT
- NY TEKNOLOGI

HØY OVERLEVELSE ETTER UTSETT
ER TIPP TOPP
- MÅ OGSÅ SETTE TILVEKSTKRAV



Smolten skal prestere!

Sturing etter utsett

- Økende rapporter om stor smolt med dårlig appetitt
- Ofte relatert til
 - Dårlig eller ingen smoltstimuli i FW
 - Lengre opphold i brakkvann med lav salinitet < 13 promille
- Mindre smolt tar ofte igjen stor smolt mtp størrelse
- Resultater fra forskning støtter dette
 - CtrlAQUA
 - True Smolt - UiT

Det er mulig å produsere en stor settefisk i RAS uten å bruke lysstyring for å smoltifisere fisken,

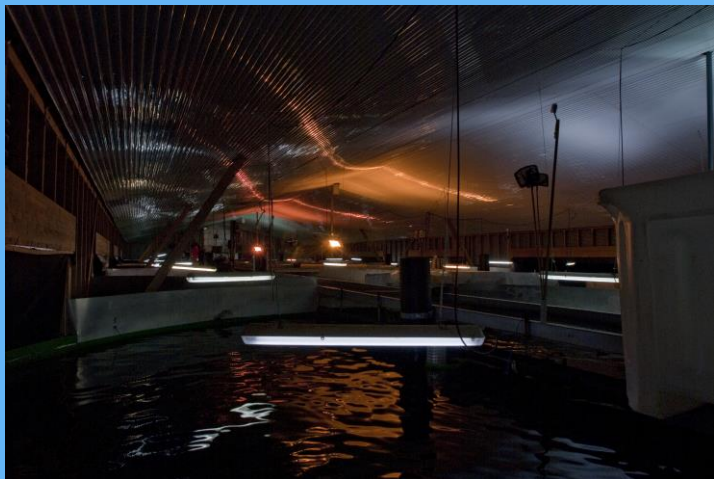
men det kan medføre redusert vekst i sjø, særlig den første tiden etter utsett

**Lakseunger holdt på
kontinuerlig lys kan
utvikle god
sjøvannstoleranse**

**men de vokser dårlig
etter sjøsetting.**

ER DET BARE Å PEISE PÅ?

- Er kvaliteten på smoltstimuli for dårlig :
 - Fysiologiske og anatomiske systemer vil være underutviklet
 - Takler ikke overgangen til sjøvann på en tilfredsstillende måte
 - Varierende overlevelse, gjennomgående lav vekst og helseproblemer
- Selv uten den preadapting som smoltifiseringen innebærer vil laks over en viss størrelse kunne overleve i saltvann under gunstige betingelser



Smoltifiseringshistorikk

SALTFØR I GJENNOMSTRØMNING

Testet og avskrevet på 70, 80 og 90-tallet

SALTVANNSTILVENNING I GJENNOMSTRØMNING

Testet og avskrevet

LYSSTYRING

Dominerende metode siden tidlig 2000

SuperSmolt

TEKNOLOGIEN

HISTORIEN

RESULTATER

OPPFØLGING

VIDEREUTVIKLING

KALSIUM SENSOR RESEPTORER (CaSR)

Harvard-forskere forsto betydningen STIM videreutviklet teknologien

THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY
© 1998 by The American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Inc.

Vol. 273, No. 31, Issue of July 31, pp. 19879-19886, 1998
Printed in U.S.A.

Sodium and Ionic Strength Sensing by the Calcium Receptor*

(Received for publication, January 29, 1998, and in revised form, May 12, 1998)

Stephen J. Quinn¹, Olga Kifor, Sunita Trivedi, Ruben Diaz, Peter Vassilev, and Edward Brown

From the Endocrine-Hypertension Division, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts 02115

The calcium-sensing receptor (CaR) is activated by small changes in extracellular calcium (Ca^{2+}_e) in the physiological range, allowing the parathyroid gland to regulate serum Ca^{2+}_e ; however, the CaR is also distributed in a number of other tissues where it may sense other endogenous agonists and modulators. CaR agonists are polycationic molecules, and charged residues in the extracellular domain of the CaR appear critical for receptor activation through electrostatic interactions, suggesting that ionic strength could modulate CaR activation by polycationic agonists. Changes in the concentration of external NaCl potentially altered the activation of the CaR by external Ca^{2+}_e and spermine. Ionic strength had an inverse effect on the sensitivity of CaR to its agonists, with lowering of ionic strength rendering the receptor more sensitive to activation by Ca^{2+}_e and raising of ionic strength producing the converse effect. Effects of osmolality could not account for the modulation seen with changes in NaCl. Other salts, which differed in the cationic or anionic species, showed shifts in the activation of the CaR by Ca^{2+}_e , similar to that elicited by NaCl. Parathyroid cells were potently modulated by ionic strength, with addition of 40 mM NaCl shifting the EC_{50} for Ca^{2+}_e inhibition of parathyroid hormone by at least 0.5 mM. Several CaR-expressing tissues, including regions of the brain such as the subfornical organ and hypothalamus, could potentially use the CaR as a sensor for ionic strength and NaCl. The Journal guidelines state that the summary should be no longer than 200 words.

A calcium-sensing receptor (CaR)¹ has been cloned that allows cells expressing this receptor to sense external Ca^{2+} within its physiological range of ~1.5 mM (1, 2). Initially cloned from bovine parathyroid cells, the CaR is highly expressed in the tissues involved in regulating Ca^{2+} , including the parathyroid (PTH), calcitonin-secreting cells of the thyroid (C cells), and several regions of the kidney (1, 3, 4). Interestingly, the CaR is also distributed in a number of other tissues which do not have established roles in Ca^{2+} control (1, 2). These

tissues may sense endogenous ligands other than Ca^{2+} , thus allowing the CaR to function in a number of capacities in different CaR-expressing tissues.

The CaR is activated by both polyvalent cations and ionic molecules that interact with the extracellular domain of the receptor (1, 9). This might take place through the charged side chains of acidic or basic amino acid residues rather than the more classical binding through hydrogen bond salt bridges. If its endogenous agonists act by charges on the CaR, then activation of the receptor ligands should be modulated by conditions such as ionic strength (10). With the addition of salts, the ionic strength will increase and the ability of the polycationic ligand to activate the CaR should be diminished. Likewise, the reverse salt and the resultant decrease in ionic strength should have the opposite effect. These effects of ionic strength explained by changes in the Debye length of the electric field surrounding the charged agonist. The Debye length is proportional to the square root of the ionic strength of the extracellular solution. For example, addition of NaCl to increase the ionic strength of the solution and should increase the concentration of Ca^{2+}_e required for half-maximal activation of the CaR. Interestingly, the *N*-methyl-D-aspartate receptor shares some regions of homology with the CaR, and receptors can be modulated by divalent cations, spermine, and polyamine molecules such as neomycin (11–14). For modulation of the *N*-methyl-D-aspartate receptor by pH and pH are susceptible to ionic strength, suggesting may also act through charge screening (10).

Ionic strength can have substantial effects on a number of different cell types, particularly those involved in the regulation of fluid volume, osmolality and extracellular osmolality. The subfornical organ and hypothalamus regulate the systemic vasopressin by sensing the systemic levels of vasopressin, including angiotensin II, and the level of NaCl in the brain suggested that there existed a sodium sensor, since NaCl injections were much more effective in the control of vasopressin and drinking behavior than a hyposmotic but nonionic

L-Amino acid sensing by the extracellular Ca^{2+} -sensing receptor

Arthur D. Conigrave¹*, Stephen J. Quinn¹, and Edward M. Brown²

¹Endocrine-Hypertension Division, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115; and ²Department of Biochemistry, University of Sydney, New South Wales 2006, Australia



responsible for amino acid sensing in the gut, as well as in endocrine and other tissues, remain largely unknown. The extracellular calcium (Ca^{2+})-sensing receptor (CaR; ref. 6) is homologous to metabotropic receptors for the amino acid

ligands (higher than the final concentration of the respective amino acid) were made up daily in a physiological saline solution described in the next section and diluted in amino acid-free physiological saline as required.

THE EXTRACELLULAR CALCIUM-SENSING RECEPTOR: Its Role in Health and Disease

Edward M. Brown, MD and Martin Pollak, MD

Endocrine-Hypertension and Renal Divisions, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts 02115; e-mail: embrown@bcs.bwh.harvard.edu; e-mail: pollak@rics.bwh.harvard.edu

Steven C. Hebert, MD

Renal Division, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee 37235; e-mail: steven.hebert@mcmail.vanderbilt.edu

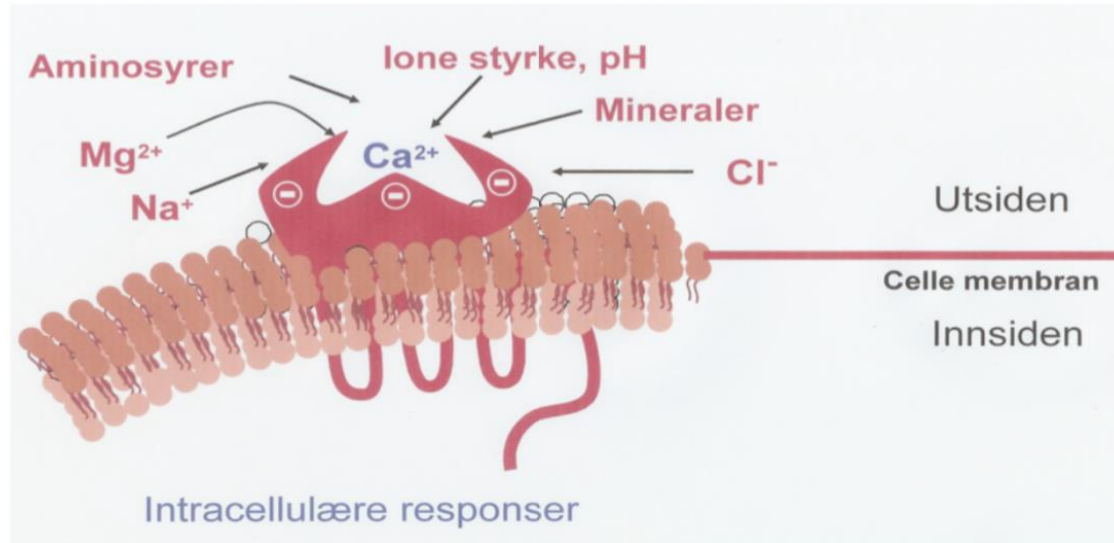
KEY WORDS: parathyroid, kidney, calcium homeostasis, familial hypocalcaemic hypercalcaemia, autosomal dominant hypocalcaemia

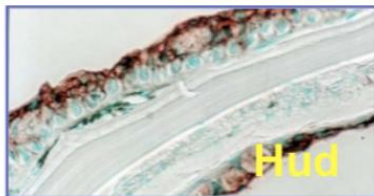
ABSTRACT

The recent cloning of an extracellular calcium (Ca^{2+}_e)-sensing receptor (CaR) from parathyroid, kidney and other cell types has clarified the mechanisms through which Ca^{2+}_e exerts its direct actions on various cells and tissues. In the parathyroid, the CaR mediates the inhibitory effects of Ca^{2+}_e on parathyroid hormone (PTH) secretion and likely on expression of the PTH gene and parathyroid cellular proliferation. In the kidney, the receptor mediates direct inhibition of the reabsorption of divalent cations in the cortical thick ascending limb, and it likely underlies the inhibitory actions of hypercalcaemia on the urinary-concentrating mechanism in the medullary thick ascending limb and inner medullary collecting duct. The identification of inherited diseases of Ca^{2+}_e -sensing that arise from mutations in the CaR gene has proven, by genetic means, the central role of the CaR in mineral ion homeostasis and the importance of the receptor in regulating the parathyroid and kidney. An allosteric CaR agonist ("calcimimetic") is currently being tested for the treatment of primary hyperparathyroidism, and CaR-based therapeutics will likely be applicable to other disorders in which CaRs are under- or overactive. Thus the discovery of the CaR and its associated diseases has documented that Ca^{2+}_e plays an essential role as an extracellular first messenger, in addition to serving its better recognized role as an intracellular second messenger.



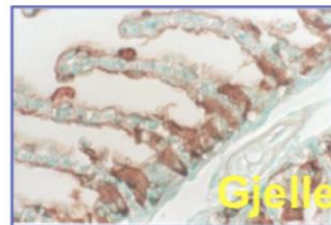
CaS Reseptor





Hud

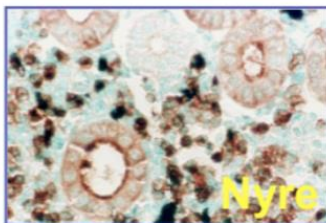
CaSR er tilstede i
mange organer



Gjelle



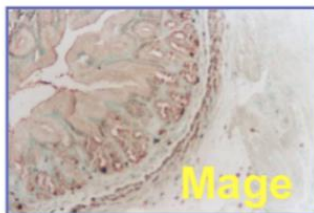
Nasal lameller



Nyre



Urinblære



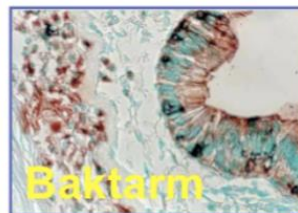
Mage



Pylorus



Fremre tarm

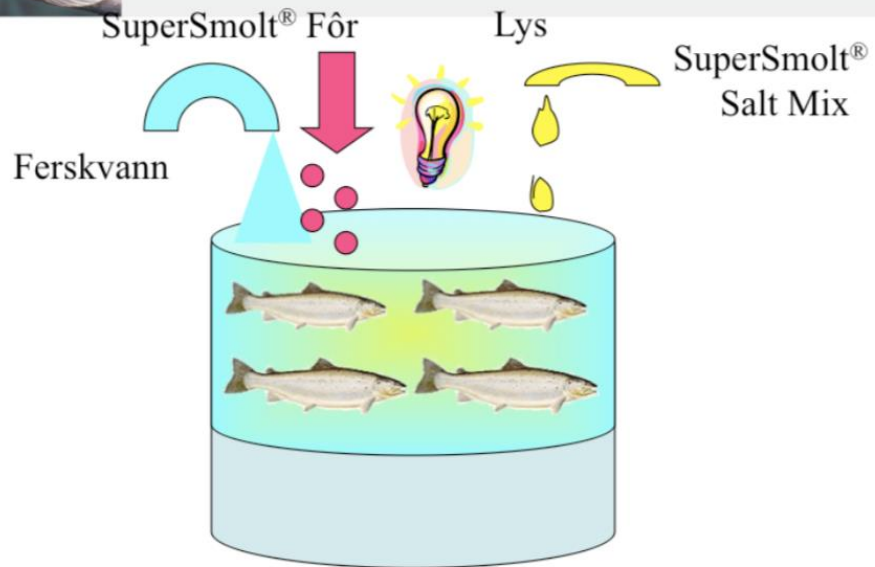


Baktarm

Rød = CaSR protein



ACD
PHARMACEUTICALS

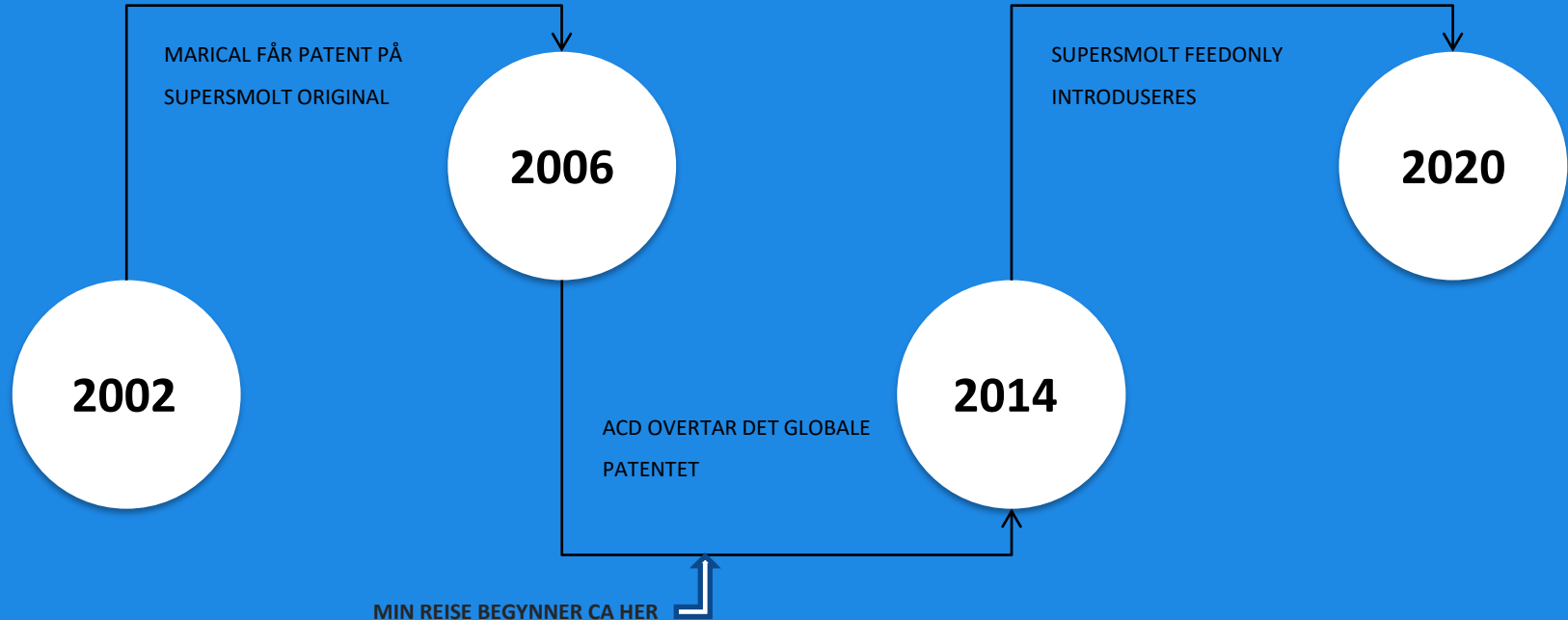


www.acdpharma.com

SUPERSMOLT



OVER 400 000 000 SUPERSMOLT FRA 2006 - 2020



Hva har vi lært?

- **320 døgninger med SuperSmolt er tilstrekkelig til å smoltifisere en fiskegruppe**
- Fungerer både i gjennomstrømning og i RAS
- **Rask og synkron smoltifisering uten bruk av sjøvann eller mørkestimuli**
- Opprettholder ionebalansen – ingen desmoltifisering
- **Kan benyttes i kombinasjon med lysstyring**
- SuperSmolt Original og SuperSmolt FeedOnly gir like gode resultater
- **SuperSmolt gir en robust fisk som vokser godt**

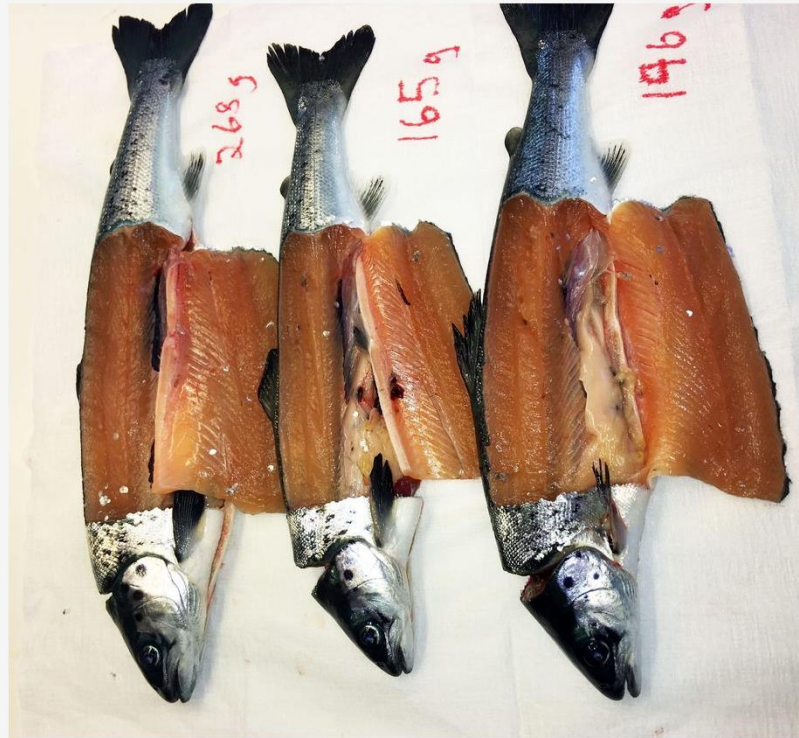
FORHOLDENE MÅ SELVSAGT LEGGES TIL RETTE UTNYTTE POTENSIALET

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a large quantity of small, dark, cylindrical pellets, likely fish feed. The pellets are densely packed in the palm and spread slightly towards the fingers. The background is a blurred, light blue-grey color. Overlaid on the center of the image is the text "Identisk smoltsignal gir synkronisert smoltifisering" in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

Identisk smoltsignal gir synkronisert smoltifisering

Forside > Aktuelt > Fin farge på settefisken

Fin farge på settefisken

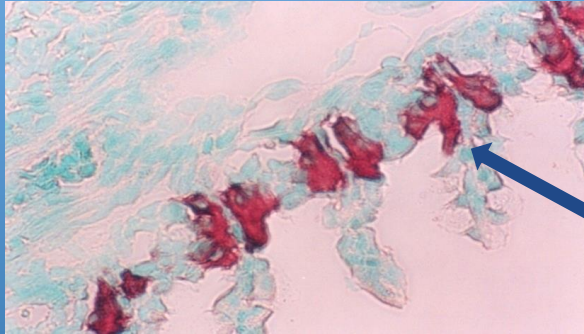
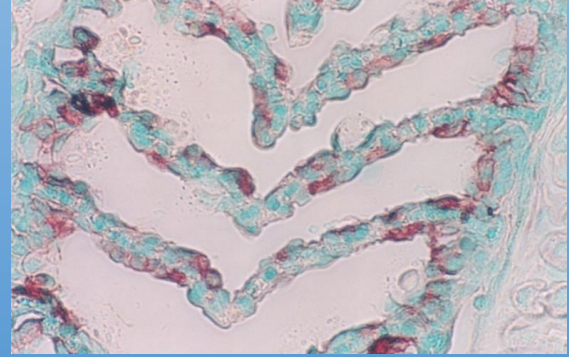


Sagafisk AS er fornøyd med produksjonen om dagen. Foto: Sagafisk AS

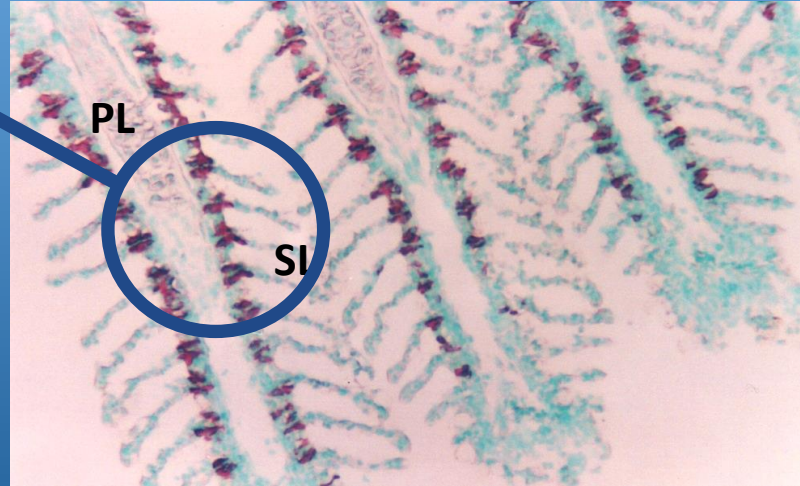
Kvalitetssjef Maria Sørøy hos Sagafisk AS er fornøyd med fargen på fisken etter forbytte.



Freshwater adapted Atlantic salmon smolt

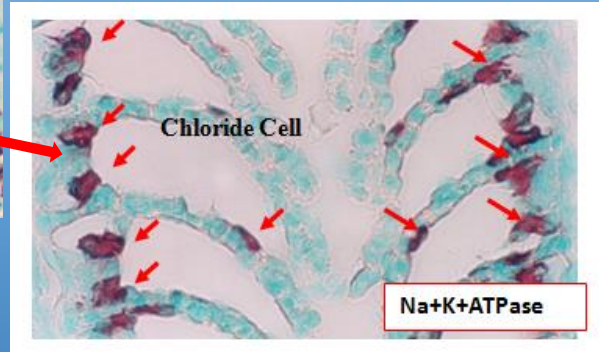


Seawater adapted Atlantic salmon smolt





SuperSmolt® Atlantic
Salmon PRIOR to Seawater



SuperSmolt®

With standard production methods, all these adjustments happen **AFTER** seawater transfer when CaSRs are stimulated by seawater

With **SuperSmolt®**, all of these adjustments happen **BEFORE** seawater transfer because CaSRs are already stimulated

OPPSUMMERING ETTER 12 ÅR

SMOLTIFISERING HOS STIM

Miljøforhold

Vannkjemi, temperatur, lys

Fysiologiske forhold

Smoltifiseringen, vaksineringsen

Fiskehelsemessige forhold

Patogener, parasitter, sår/slitasje

Tilrettelegge for vellykket smoltifisering!

SUPERSMOLT

1

INGEN MØRKESTIMULI

Tidligere utsett
Større smolt

2

SYNKRONE SMOLTGRUPPER

Identisk smoltsignal
Ingen desmoltifisering

3

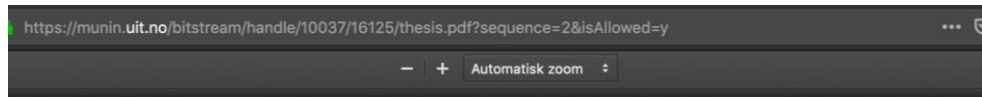
BEDRE PRESTASJON ETTER UTSETT

Raskere på fôret
Kortere produksjonstid

NYE UTFORDRINGER i RAS

- Tidlig smoltifisering
 - Karstørrelser har økt
 - Ofte i etterkant av sortering og/eller flytting av fisk
 - Negativt
 - Tilvekst
 - Vaksinerings
 - Smoltifisering
 - Vannbehandling m.m. gir ulik vannkjemi i avdelingene
- Nefrokalsinose og HSS
- Biofilter behov styrer miljøparameter
 - Temperatur, salinitet, fôring, vannbehandling m.m
- Dårlige snarveier

EKSTERN DATA



Fakultet for biovitenskap, fiskeri og økonomi, Norges Fiskerihøgskole

Fôrbasert kontra lysstimulert smoltifisering av Atlantisk laks (*Salmo salar* L.)

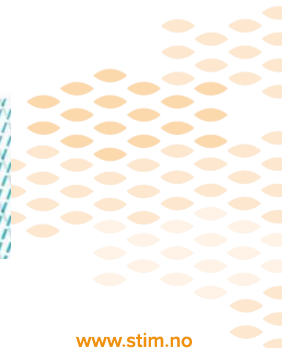
- Effekten av smoltifiseringsregime på smoltutvikling og immunstatus i ferskvann, samt vekst og mottakelighet for infeksiøs lakseanemi (ILA) etter sjøsetting

—

Bjørn Ellingsen

Masteroppgave i Fiskehelse (60 Stp)

Mai 2019

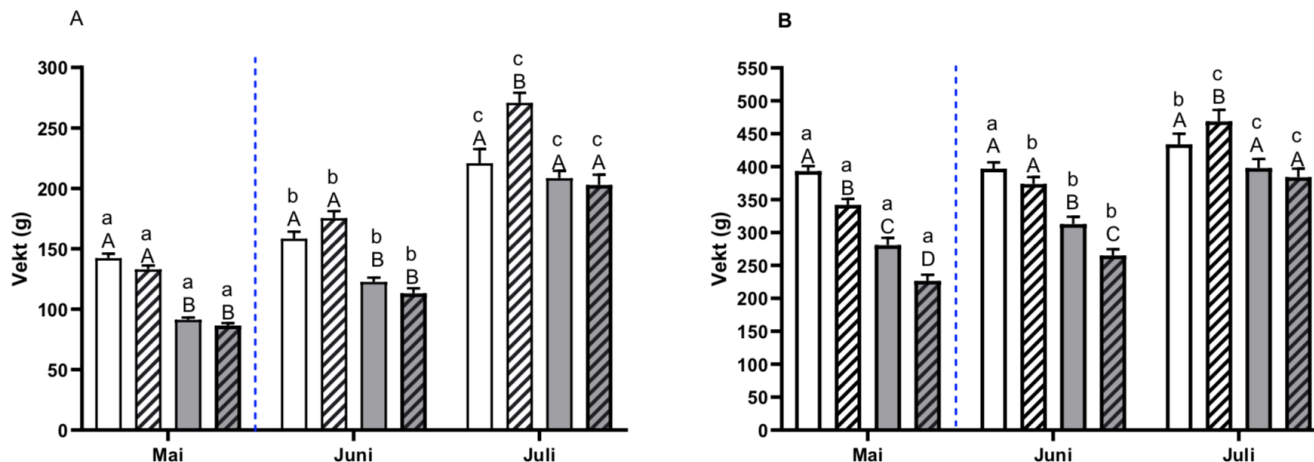


Salt stimulert og aldrende smolt: Kompromitterer vi post-smoltens velferd i norsk lakseoppdrett?

- Fôret er tilnærmet identisk SuperSmolt FeedOnly
- **Diettbehandlingen virker!**
- **Ingen forskjeller mellom lysstimulert og diettstimulert fisk på immunstatus før sjøutsett**
- **Lakseunger holdt på kontinuerlig lys kan utvikle god sjøvannstoleranse, men de vokser dårlig etter sjøsetting**

3.2 Sjøvannsfasen

3.2.1 Floy-merket fisk



Figur 14 – Kroppsvekt hos Floy-merket Atlantisk laks med startvekt 40 g (A) og 130 g (B) ved slutten av ferskvannsfasen i mai, samt gjennom sjøvannsfasen fra juni til juli. Stiplet linje markerer sjøvannsoverføring. Hvite søyler: LL, grå søyler: SP, ordinære søyler: kontroll fôr fra mars til mai, mønstret søyler: saltberiket fôr fra mars til mai. Data er presentert som gjennomsnitt ± SEM. Store bokstaver viser signifikante forskjeller mellom behandlingsgrupper innen tidspunkter; små bokstaver viser signifikante forskjeller ved ulike tidspunkter innad i behandlingsgruppene ($p < 0.05$).

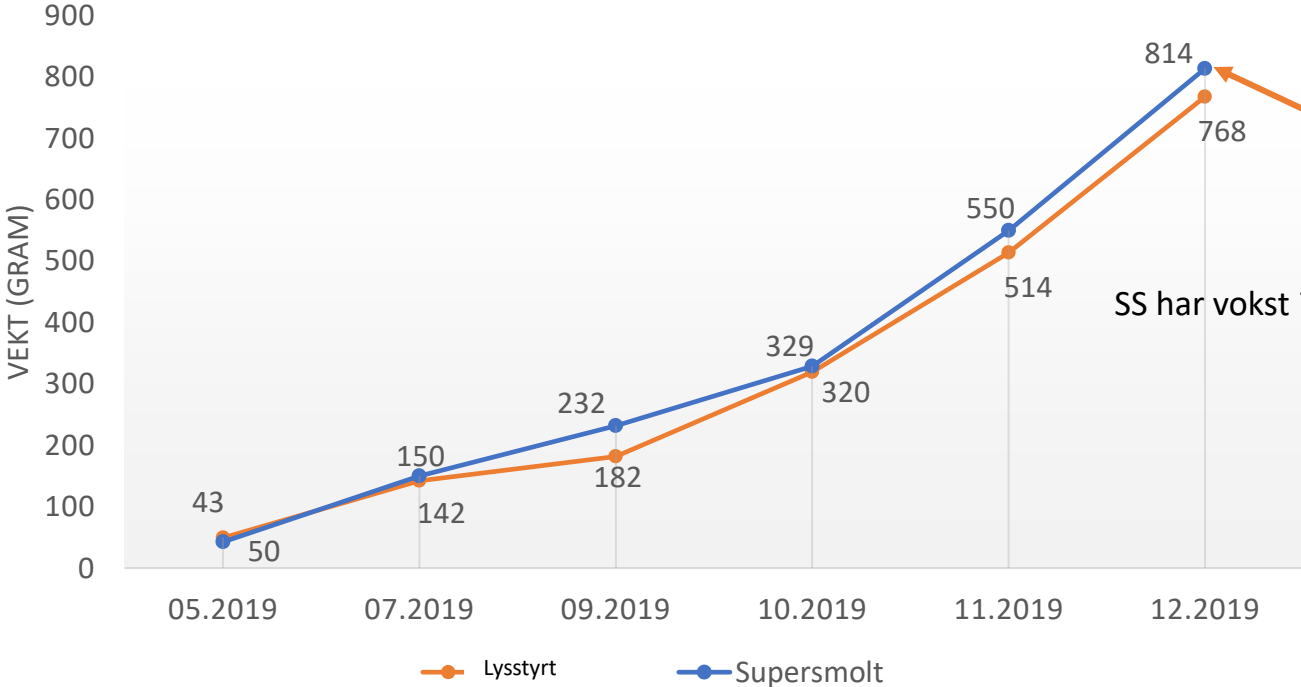


Benchmarking

SuperSmolt vs. Tradisjonell smolt



Gjennomsnittsvekt over tid – LS vs. SS

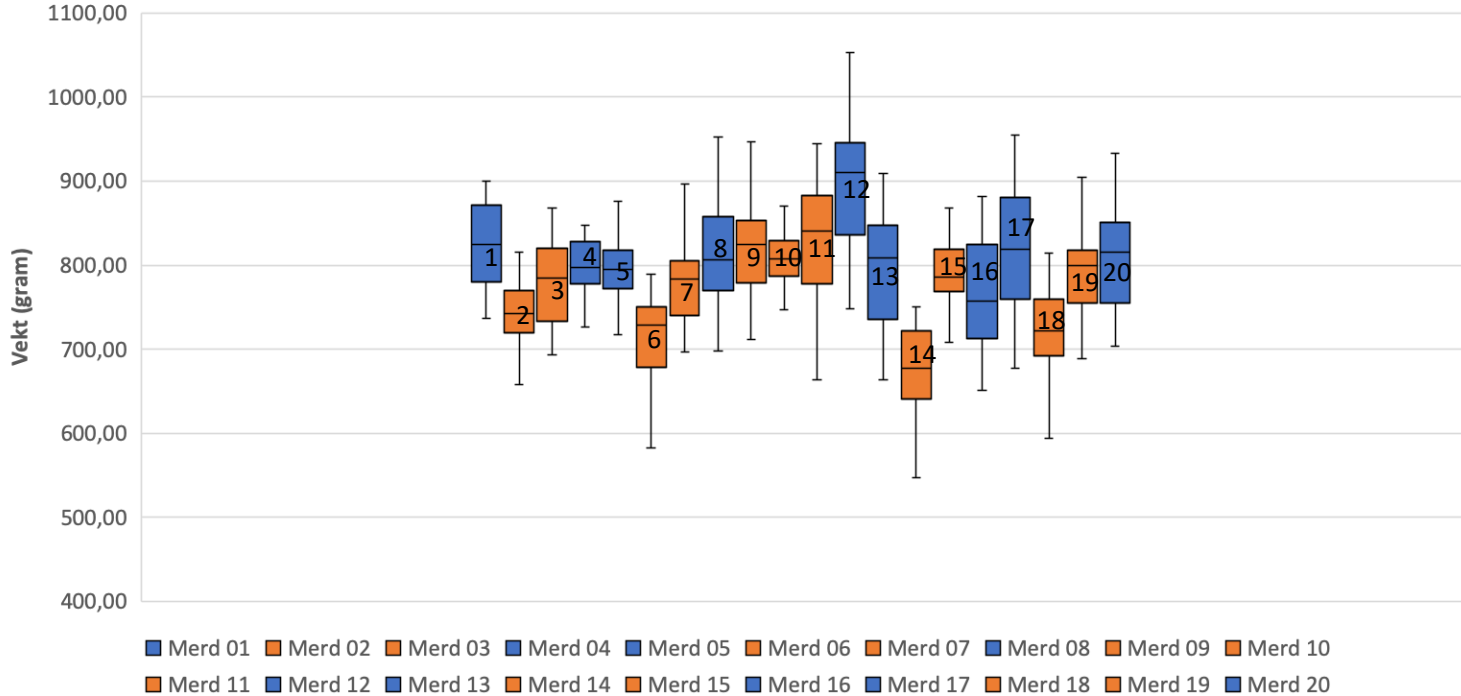


128 dager for lysstyrt
Regner 4.83g/dag

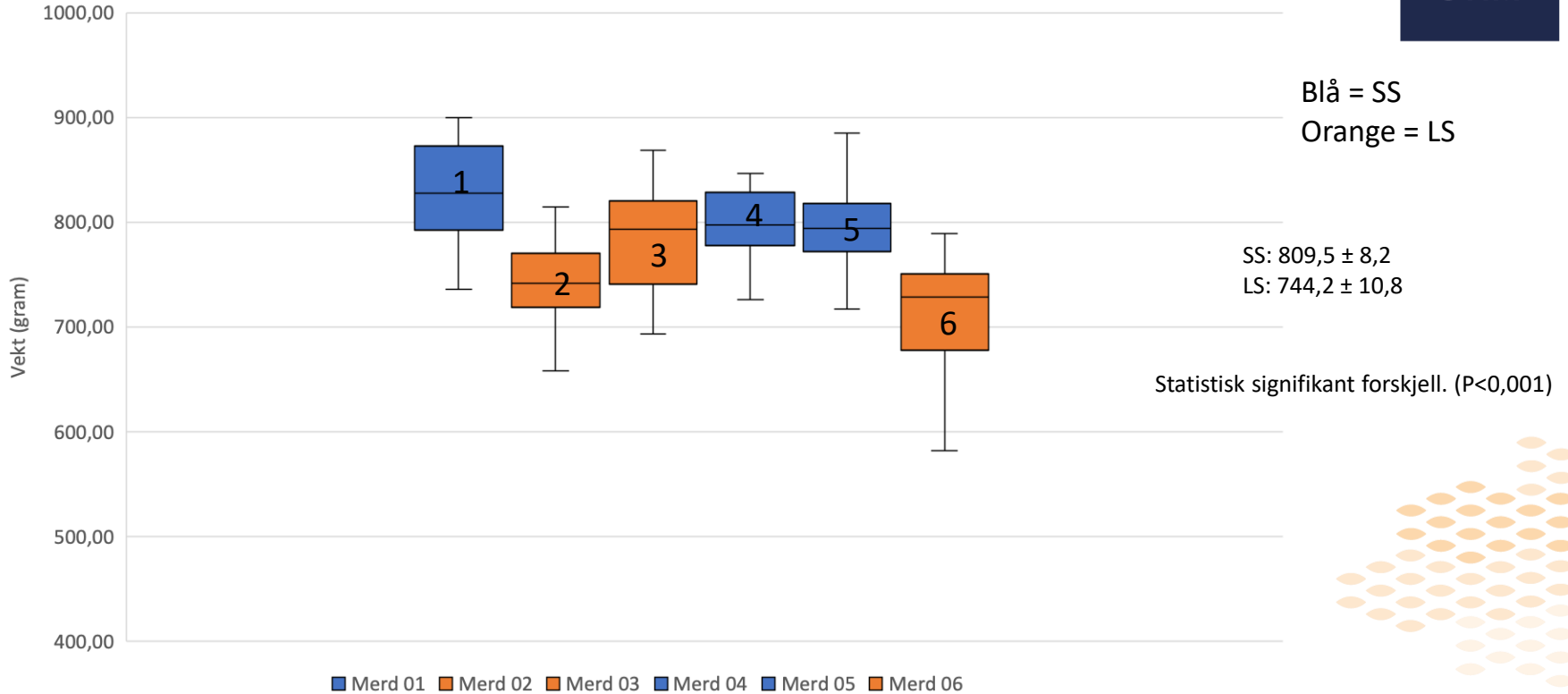
SS har vokst 76,3g mer ved 120 dager på sjø..

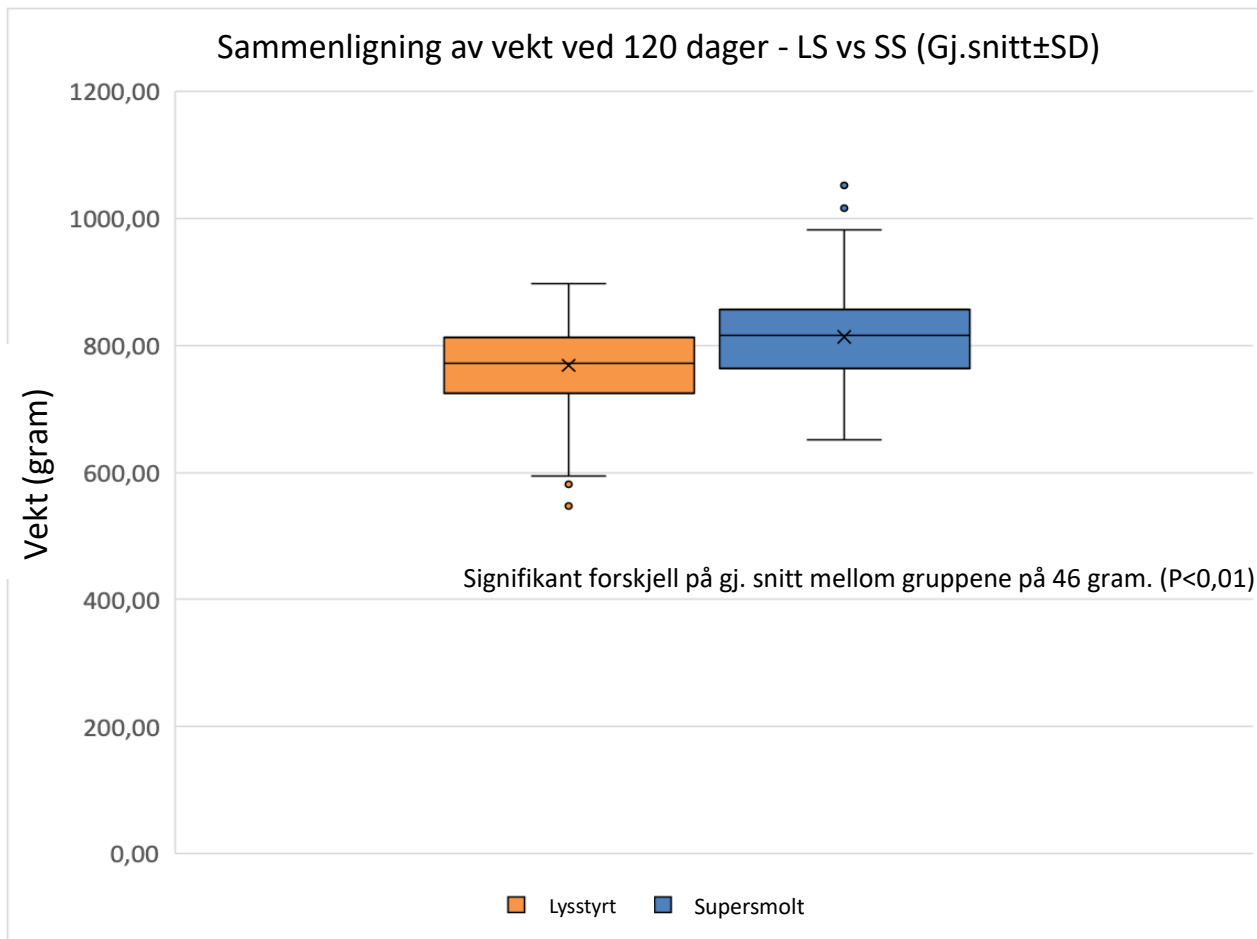
Start Utsett sjø 30 dager 60 dager 90 dager 120 dager

Gjennomsnittsvekt for alle merder ved 120 dager (Gj.snitt±SD)

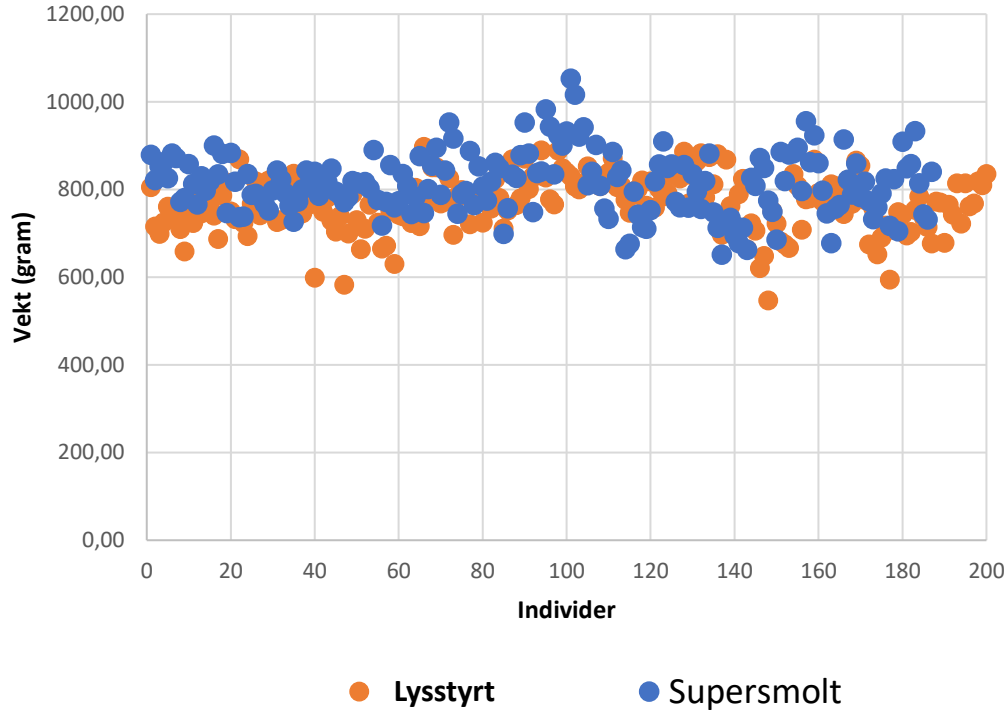


Middels sortering – LS vs. SS (Gj. Snitt±SD)

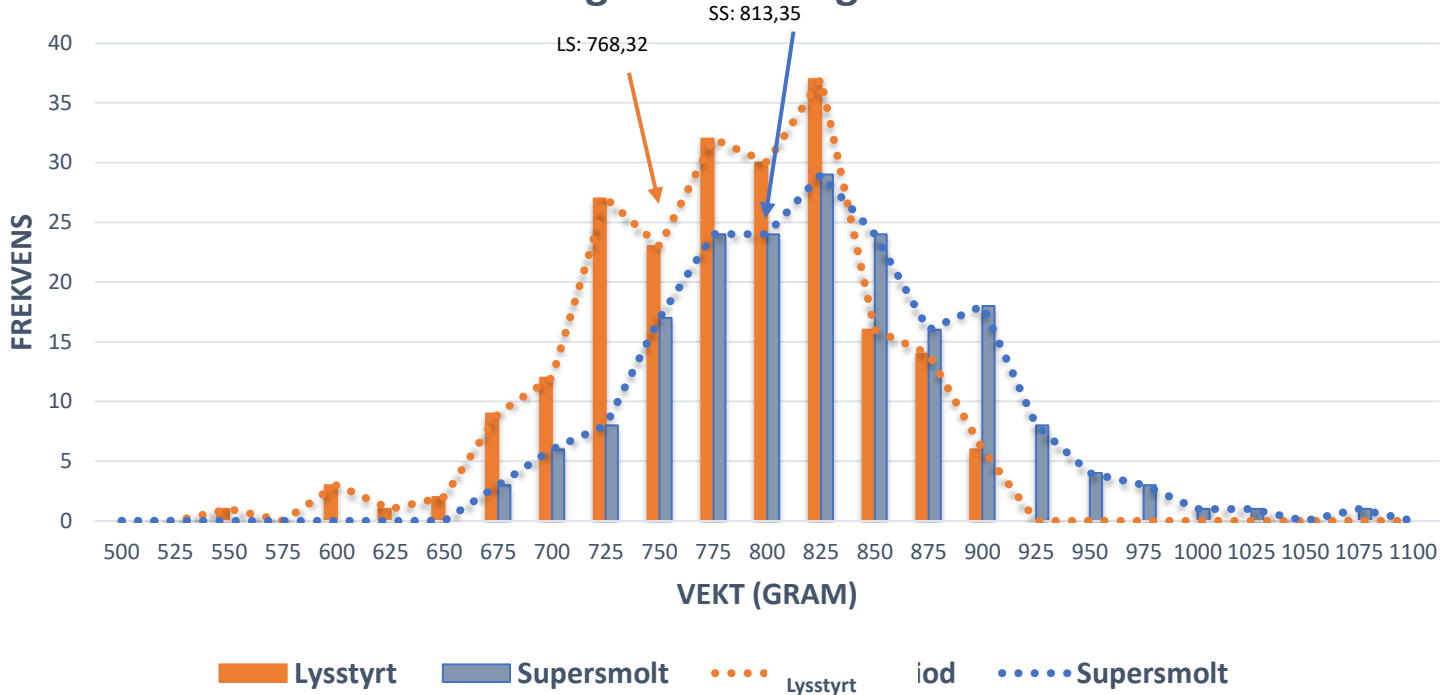




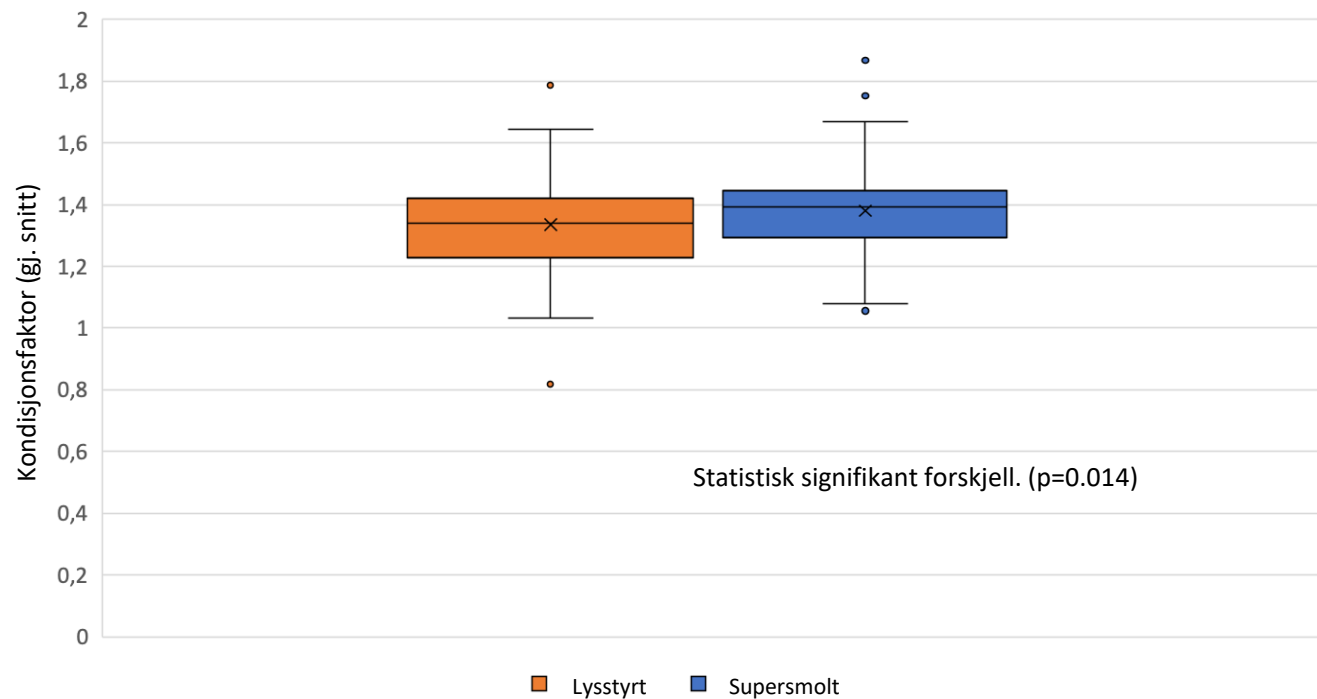
Sammenligning av individvekt ved 120 dager - LS vs. SS



Vektfordeling ved 120 dager – LS vs SS

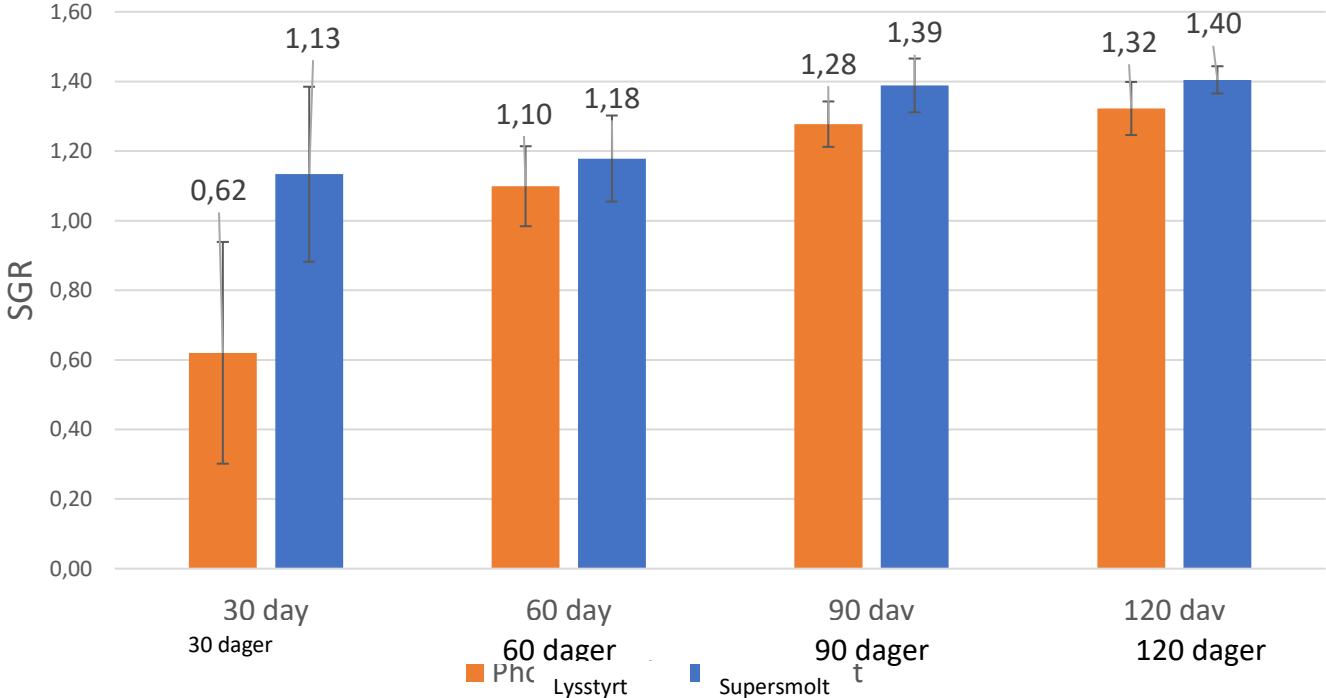


Kondisjonsfaktor ved 120 dager

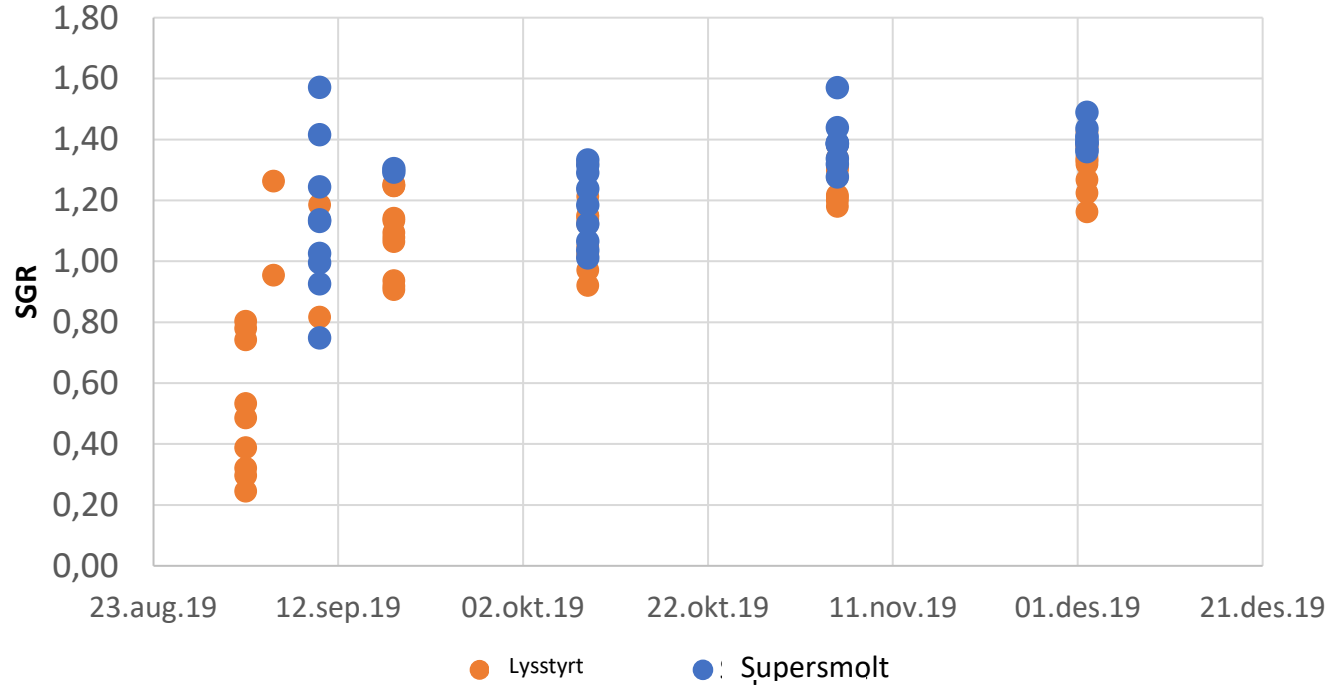


SGR LS vs. SS

Statistisk signifikant forskjell. (P<0,01)

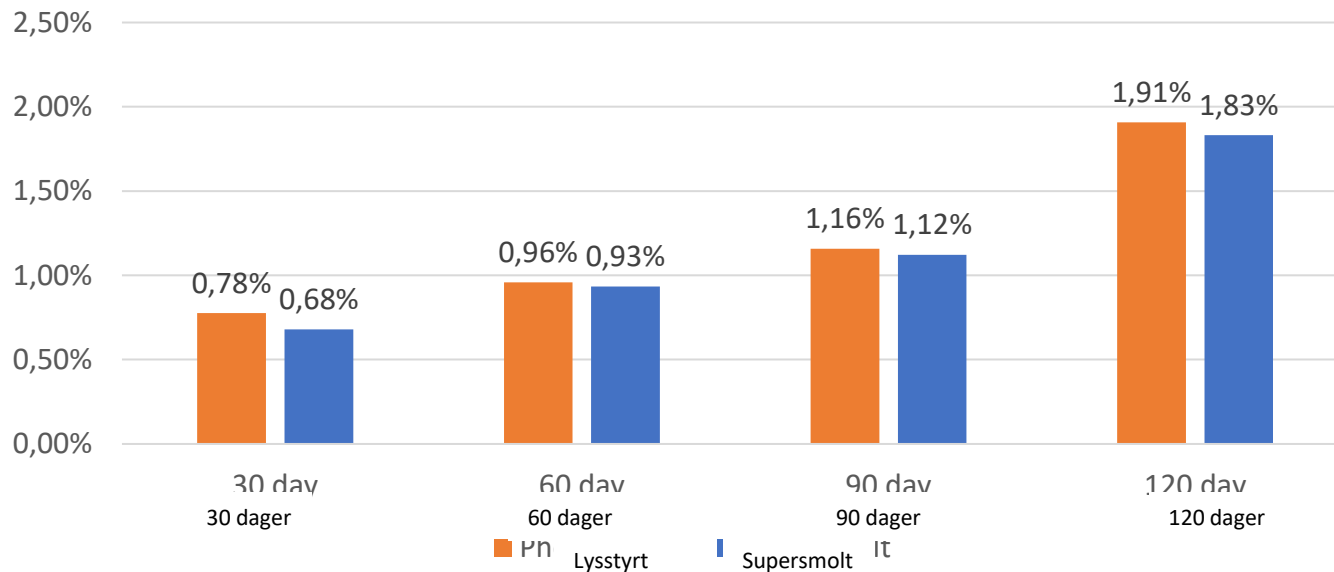


SGR LS vs. SS



Akkumulert dødelighet

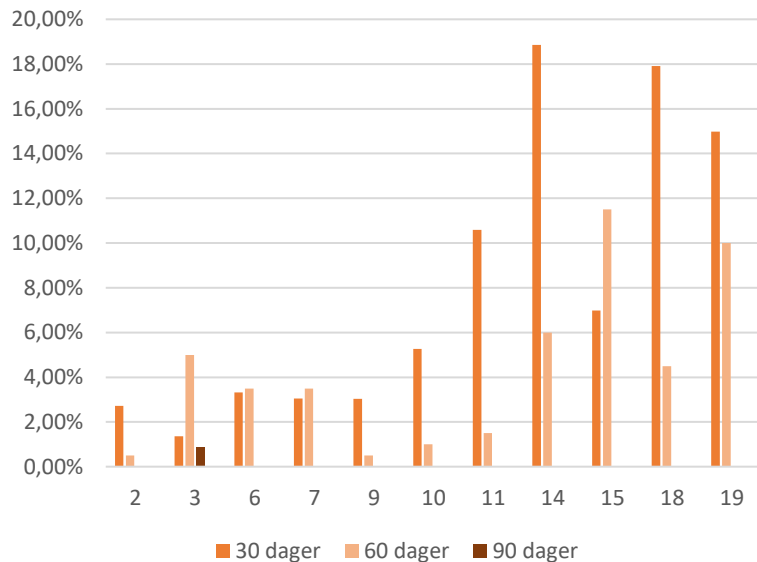
Ingen signifikant forskjell



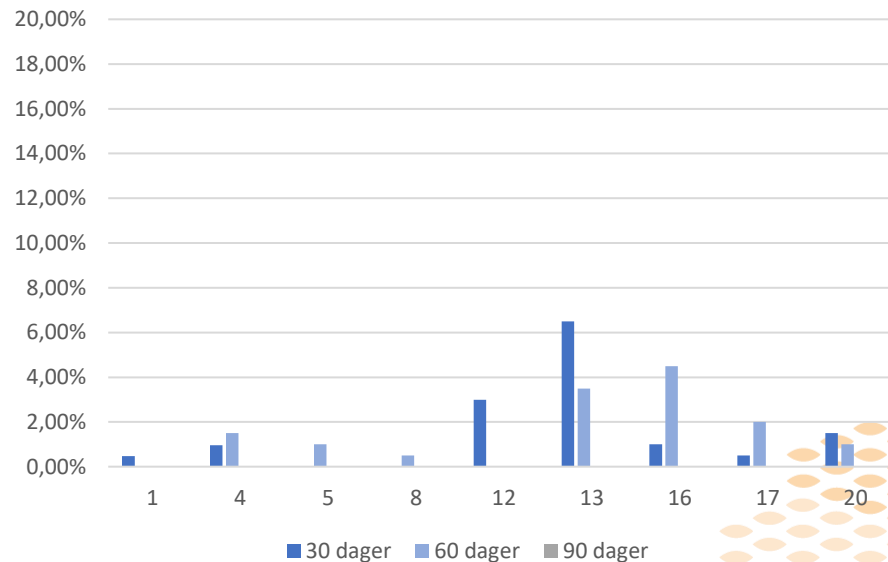
Pinner (prosent)



LS merder



SS merder



SAMMENDRAG BENCHMARKING



800 000 ATLANTISK LAKS

MOWI STAMME

0-ÅRING

ROGALAND

2 SETTEFISKANLEGG

SUPERMOLT I UTEKAR

LYSSTYRING INNE / TELT

EN VAKSINE

2.SORTERING ALLE GRUPPER

UTSETT SAMME UKE

1 MATFISKLOKALITET

**INGEN MEKANISKE
AVLUSNINGER**

**ALT LIKT FØR OG ETTER
LYSSTYRING / SUPERMOLT**

**BENCHMARKING
AVSLUTTET NÅR FØRSTE
FISK BLE SLAKTET**

BENCHMARKING SUPERSMOLT VS LYSSTYRT - RESULTATER



SuperSmolt A

167 g

195 749

12.09.2017

RGI 30 dager – 92

Dødelighet – 6,69 %

05.12.2018

5 132 g

Lysstyrt A

167 g

192 769

14.09.2017

RGI 30 dager - 72

Dødelighet – 6,01 %

05.12.2018

4 796 g

SuperSmolt B

142 g

199 643

15.09.2017

RGI 30 dager - 86

Dødelighet – 5,15 %

05.12.2018

5 001 g

Lysstyrt B

175 g

200 000

15.09.2017

RGI 30 dager - 56

Dødelighet – 3,91 %

05.12.2018

4 842 g

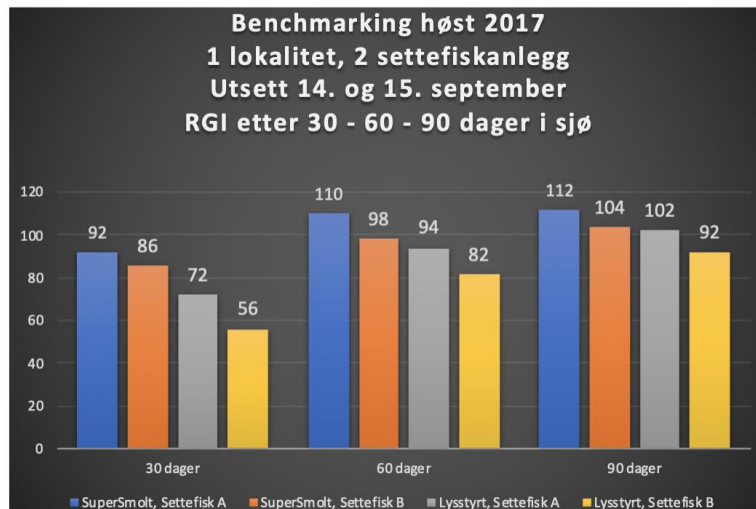
68 231 kg laks

22 624 kg laks

TILBAKEMELDING MATFISK



- Fisk smoltifisert med Feed Only ser ut til å være raskere i fôret enn fisk smoltifisert med 12-12 lysstyring.
- RGI etter 30-60-90 dager i sjø er høyere i smolt som har gått på Feed Only, enn fisk smoltifisert med vanlig 12-12 lysstyring men forskjellene i RGI jevner seg ut etter hvert



SUPERSMOLT



- Over 400 millioner SuperSmolt
- Flere benchmarkinger med SuperSmolt vs lysstyring
 - Presterer bedre både i ferskvann, rett etter utsett og helt frem til slakt
- Veldokumentert og patentert smoltifiseringsmetode
 - Oppnår en effektiv, kontrollert og synkronisert smoltifisering
- Ingen desmoltifisering
- Uavhengig forskningsprosjekt viser at teknologien fungerer
 - True Smolt – UiT professor Even Jørgensen
- SuperSmolt FeedOnly er utvilsomt den beste og enkleste løsningen for å lykkes med smoltifisering!

Hjem > Fiske > Utstyr > **Luktattraktor**



Gulp Alive Spray Herring / Sild

Fiskeattraktor