

# Prediction of feed efficiency and growth traits in fish via integration of multiple omics and clinical covariates

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## Supplementary Methods 7

### 1. Blood biomarkers

A selected suit of blood biomarkers with veterinary diagnostic relevance were assessed, as described in our previous work [Casanovas et al. 2021](#). Blood samples were collected (without anti-coagulant) from the caudal vein immediately following euthanasia and aliquoted into four subsamples for further processing. Fresh peripheral blood samples were centrifuged (16,250 rcf; 8 min) to obtain plasma, transferred to 2 mL cryovials, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  until analysis. Plasma samples (500  $\mu\text{L}$ ) were sent frozen on dry ice to an International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ, <https://www.ianz.govt.nz/>) accredited commercial laboratory (Gribbles Veterinary; Christchurch, New Zealand) for a targeted and quantitative analysis of all biochemistry and haematology analyses as per International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine (IFCC, <https://www.ifcc.org/>) recommendations. Plasma samples were analysed for electrolytes and clinical chemistries using a Cobas c 501 automated chemistry analyser (Roche Diagnostics; Mannheim, Germany). Each of the assays used a standard kit developed for the autoanalyser. The analysis included total protein ( $\text{gL}^{-1}$ ), albumin ( $\text{gL}^{-1}$ ), alanine aminotransferase ( $\text{IUL}^{-1}$ ), alkaline phosphatase ( $\text{IUL}^{-1}$ ), aspartate aminotransferase ( $\text{IUL}^{-1}$ ), glutamate dehydrogenase ( $\text{IUL}^{-1}$ ), creatine phosphokinase ( $\text{IUL}^{-1}$ ), creatinine ( $\mu\text{molL}^{-1}$ ), calcium ( $\text{mmolL}^{-1}$ ), chloride ( $\text{mmol/L}$ ), cholesterol ( $\text{mmolL}^{-1}$ ), glucose ( $\text{mmolL}^{-1}$ ), magnesium ( $\text{mmolL}^{-1}$ ), phosphate ( $\text{mmol/L}$ ), potassium ( $\text{mmolL}^{-1}$ ), sodium ( $\text{mmolL}^{-1}$ ), triglycerides ( $\text{mmolL}^{-1}$ ) and urea ( $\text{mmolL}^{-1}$ ). Globulin ( $\text{gL}^{-1}$ ) was calculated as the total protein minus albumin. Plasma cortisol ( $\text{nmol/L}$ ) levels were determined using a Cobas e 411 automated endocrinology analyser (Roche Diagnostics). The assay used a standard kit developed for the autoanalyser (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). The inflammatory markers haptoglobin, C reactive protein (CRP), and prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) were analysed in plasma samples using ELISA kits (My BioSource; CA, USA) and read on a Spectramax® ABS plate reader (Molecular Devices; CA, USA).

### 2. References

Casanovas, P., Walker, S.P., Johnston, H., Johnston, C. and Symonds, J.E., 2021. Comparative assessment of blood biochemistry and haematology normal ranges between Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) from seawater and freshwater farms. *Aquaculture*, 537, 736464.