Reducing enteric methane emissions by feeding 3-nitrooxypropanol (3-NOP)

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Methane is the main greenhouse gas generated by ruminants and represents a significant loss of gross energy (2–12%) for the animals. Therefore, mitigating enteric methane emissions from ruminants is beneficial from the point of environmental conservation and energy efficiency.

Recently, in order to reduce methane emissions from the animal industry, a new additive, 3-nitrooxypropanol (3-NOP), has been developed. This synthetic non-toxic compound inhibits the enzyme methyl-coenzyme M reductase, the enzyme that catalyzes the last step of methanogenesis in the rumen.
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