**Supplementary Material A:** List of studies included in the feed intake regulation analysis

1. Saraiva A, Donzele JL, Oliveira RFMd *et al.* (2011) Available phosphorus levels in diets for 30 to 60 kg female pigs selected for meat deposition by maintaining calcium and available phosphorus ratio. *R Bras Zootec* 40, 587-592.

2. Saraiva A, Donzele JL, Oliveira RFMd *et al.* (2009) Available phosphorus levels in diets for swine from 15 to 30 kg genetically selected for meat deposition. *R Bras Zootec* 38, 307-313.

3. Baker S, Kim B, Stein H (2013) Comparison of values for standardized total tract digestibility and relative bioavailability of phosphorus in dicalcium phosphate and distillers dried grains with solubles fed to growing pigs. *J Anim Sci* 91, 203-210.

4. Arouca CLC, Silva FCdO, Fontes DdO *et al.* (2012) Available phosphorus levels for 95 to 120 kg barrows genetically selected for lean gain. *R Bras Zootec* 41, 1433-1441.

5. Saraiva A, Donzele J, Oliveira R *et al.* (2012) Phosphorus requirements for 60-to 100-kg pigs selected for high lean deposition under different thermal environments. *J Anim Sci* 90, 1499-1505.

6. Zhai H, Adeola O (2015) True digestible phosphorus requirement for forty-to eighty-kilogram pigs. *J Anim Sci* 93, 5711-5717.

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9. Alebrante L, Donzele JL, Oliveira RFMd *et al.* (2011) Available phosphorus for 15-to 30-kg pigs kept in hot environment. *R Bras Zootec* 40, 2725-2731.

10. Bünzen S, Rostagno HS, Kiefer C *et al.* (2012) Níveis de fósforo digestível para suínos em fase de crescimento. *R Bras Zootec* 41, 320-325.

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13. Campos PF, Silva FCdO, Ferreira AS *et al.* (2012) Available phosphorus in diets with or without ractopamine for late finishing gilts. *R Bras Zootec* 41, 630-635.

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**Supplementary Material B:** List of studies included in the analysis of the relationship between mineral and protein weights

**Phosphorus-protein relationship**

1. Bikker P, Dekker R, van Diepen JTM *et al.* (2013) *Behoefte en vastlegging van fosfor bij vleesvarkens*. Wageningen UR Livestock Research.

2. Columbus D, Niven S, Zhu C *et al.* (2010) Phosphorus utilization in starter pigs fed high-moisture corn-based liquid diets steeped with phytase. *J Anim Sci* 88, 3964-3976.

3. Fandrejewski H, Rymarz A (1986) Effect of feeding level on Ca, P, K and Na content in the bodies of growing boars and gilts. *Livest Prod Sci* 14, 211-215.

4. Fandrejewski H, Weremko D, Raj S *et al.* (1999) Performance, body and carcass composition and bone characteristics of pigs fed rapeseed and soyabean meal-cereal diets supplemented with microbial phytase. *J Anim Feed Sci* 8, 533-547.

5. Hendriks W, Moughan P (1993) Whole-body mineral composition of entire male and female pigs depositing protein at maximal rates. *Livest Prod Sci* 33, 161-170.

6. Jongbloed AW (1987) Phosphorus in the feeding of pigs: effect of diet on the absorption and retention of phosphorus by growing pigs, Instituut voor Veevoedingsonderzoek (I.V.V.O.) Lelystad.

7. Mahan D, Shields Jr R (1998) Macro-and micromineral composition of pigs from birth to 145 kilograms of body weight. *J Anim Sci* 76, 506-512.

8. Rousseau Xr (2013) Optimisation de l'utilisation de phosphore alimentaire chez le porc et le poulet en croissance, Université de Tours.

9. Rymarz A, Fandrejewski H, Kielanowski J (1982) Content and retention of calcium, phosphorus, potassium and sodium in the bodies of growing gilts. *Livest Prod Sci* 9, 399-407.

10. Zomeño C, Gispert M, Carabús A *et al.* (2016) Predicting the carcass chemical composition and describing its growth in live pigs of different sexes using computed tomographys. *Animal* 10, 172-181.

11. Nielsen AJ (1973) Anatomical and chemical composition of Danish Landrace pigs slaughtered at 90 kilograms live weight in relation to litter, sex and feed composition. *J Anim Sci* 36, 476-483.

**Ash-protein relationship**

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2. Barea R, Nieto R, Lara L *et al.* (2006) Effects of dietary protein content and feeding level on carcass characteristics and organ weights of Iberian pigs growing between 50 and 100 kg live weight. *Animal Sci* **82**, 405-413.

3. Bikker P, Dekker R, van Diepen JTM *et al.* (2013) *Behoefte en vastlegging van fosfor bij vleesvarkens*. Wageningen UR Livestock Research.

4. Campbell R, Dunkin A (1983) The influence of protein nutrition in early life on growth and development of the pig: 1. Effects on growth performance and body composition. *Br J Nutr* **50**, 605-617.

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6. Caperna T, Steele N, Komarek D *et al.* (1990) Influence of dietary protein and recombinant porcine somatotropin administration in young pigs: growth, body composition and hormone status. *J Anim Sci* **68**, 4243-4252.

7. Columbus D, Niven S, Zhu C *et al.* (2010) Phosphorus utilization in starter pigs fed high-moisture corn-based liquid diets steeped with phytase. *J Anim Sci* **88**, 3964-3976.

8. Conde-Aguilera JA, Aguinaga M, Aguilera J *et al.* (2011) Nutrient and energy retention in weaned Iberian piglets fed diets with different protein concentrations. *J Anim Sci* **89**, 754-763.

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**Supplementary Material C:** List of studies included in the analysis of the allocation of Phosphorus resources - bones

1. Bikker P, Dekker R, van Diepen JTM *et al.* (2013) *Behoefte en vastlegging van fosfor bij vleesvarkens*. Wageningen UR Livestock Research.

2. Columbus D, Niven S, Zhu C *et al.* (2010) Phosphorus utilization in starter pigs fed high-moisture corn-based liquid diets steeped with phytase. *J Anim Sci* 88, 3964-3976.

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**Supplementary Material D:** Examples of diagnostic plots from the fitted regression models

**Phosphorus-protein relationship**

* QQ plot of residuals obtained from the weighted least squares regression with Phosphorus weight on protein weight (balanced feeds)

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* Plot of residuals vs fitted values obtained from the weighted least squares regression with Phosphorus weight on protein weight (balanced feeds)

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**Ash-protein relationship**

* QQ plot of residuals obtained from the weighted least squares regression with ash weight on protein weight (balanced feeds)

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* Plot of residuals vs fitted values obtained from the weighted least squares regression with ash weight on protein weight (balanced feeds)

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**Allocation of Phosphorus resources**

* Half normal plot of residuals obtained from the final beta regression model

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* Plot of residuals vs indices of the observations obtained from the final beta regression model

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**Supplementary Material E:**

1)Average daily feed intake (ADFI; kg/d) against feed standardised total tract digestible Phosphorus (P) content (Feed STTD P content; g/kg): individual datapoints (n = 97) represent mean values for each considered dietary treatment reported in 15 studies

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2)The metabolic bodyweight (BW0.75)-scaled average daily feed intake (ADFI; kg/kg/d) against feed standardised total tract digestible Phosphorus (P) content (Feed STTD P content; g/kg): individual datapoints (n = 97) represent mean values for each considered dietary treatment reported in 15 studies

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3)The metabolic bodyweight (BW0.66)-scaled average daily feed intake (ADFI; kg/kg/d) against feed standardised total tract digestible Phosphorus (P) content (Feed STTD P content; g/kg): individual datapoints (n = 97) represent mean values for each considered dietary treatment reported in 15 studies

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**Supplementary Material F:** An alternative analysis of the relationships between mineral and protein weight in pig body

**Phosphorus-protein relationship**

**Repeating model fitting using the two variables of interest in reversed roles (e.g. with Phosphorus (P) as the *x*-axis variable instead)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Feed class** | **Estimate** | **SE** | **95 % CI** | **Probability** | **R2** |
| log(a) | Balanced | 3.39 | 0.0180 | [3.36, 3.43] |  | 0.972 (P-deficient) |
| P-deficient | 3.75 | 0.0425 | [3.66, 3.83] |  |
| b | Balanced | 1.00 | 0.0141 | [0.974, 1.03] | > 0.05 | 0.982 (Balanced) |
| P-deficient | 1.06 | 0.0237 | [1.01, 1.11] | < 0.01 |

**Repeating model fitting via reduced major axis regression of P weight on protein weight**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Feed class** | **Estimate** | **95 % CI** | **Probability** | **R2** |
| log(a) | Balanced | -3.36 | [-3.43, -3.29] |  | 0.972 (P-deficient) |
| P-deficient | -3.56 | [-3.66, -3.45] |  |
| b | Balanced | 0.984 | [0.955, 1.01] | > 0.05 | 0.982 (Balanced) |
| P-deficient | 0.950 | [0.905, 0.997] | < 0.05 |

**Ash-Protein relationship**

**Repeating model fitting using the two variables of interest in reversed roles (e.g. with ash as the *x*-axis variable instead)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Feed class** | **Estimate** | **SE** | **95 % CI** | **Probability** | **R2** |
| log(a) | Protein-deficient | 1.46 | 0.0113 | [1.43, 1.48] |  | 0.983 (Protein-deficient) |
|  | Balanced | 1.67 | 0.0104 | [1.65, 1.69] |  |
|  | P-deficient | 1.93 | 0.0155 | [1.90, 1.96] |  | 0.972 (Balanced) |
| b | Protein-deficient | 0.909 | 0.0230 | [0.861, 0.956] | < 0.01 |
|  | Balanced | 0.995 | 0.0143 | [0.967, 1.02] | > 0.05 | 0.956 (P – deficient) |
|  | P-deficient | 1.09 | 0.0299 | [1.03, 1.15] | < 0.001 |

**Repeating model fitting via reducing major axis regression of ash weight on Protein weight**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Feed class** | **Estimate** | **95 % CI** | **Probability** | **R2** |
| log(a) | Protein-deficient | -1.58 | [-1.68, -1.49] |  | 0.983 (Protein-deficient) |
|  | Balanced | -1.65 | [-1.72, -1.58] |  |
|  | P-deficient | -1.76 | [-1.86, -1.65] |  | 0.975 (Balanced) |
| b | Protein-deficient | 1.09 | [1.03, 1.15] | < 0.01 |
|  | Balanced | 0.990 | [0.962, 1.02] | > 0.05 | 0.962 (P – deficient) |
|  | P-deficient | 0.916 | [0.870, 0.965] | < 0.01 |

**Supplementary Material G:** A detailed list of equations used to describe the relationships between variables in the mechanistic model

**Bodyweight composition at the start of the simulation**

The following BW partitioning was assumed to hold for a pig given a balanced, non-limiting feed prior to the start of the simulation:

* The initial empty BW was calculated as:

where (1-3)and was the initial live BW

* Consequently, was expressed as a sum of the four main components, protein (, lipid (), water () and ash ()(4)
* The initial protein weight, () was expressed as a percentage of :

where (5)

* The initial weight of ash (), was related to via isometry:

where (6)

* The initial weight of W (), was related to via allometry:

where , (2), with corresponding to the estimated mature protein weight(7)

* The initial L weight (), was expressed as the difference between and a sum of the remaining three main body components(8):
* The initial weight of P () was related to via isometry(9):

where , estimated on the basis of weighted linear regression of P weight on protein weight described in section 2.3

* Consequently, was expressed as a sum of amounts located in soft tissue and bones(10)
* The initial weight of P located in bones (), was expressed as a percentage of
* The value of was calculated on the basis of a mean model of beta regression with a logit link function described in section 2.3:
* The initial weight of P located in soft tissue (), was calculated as the difference between and

where

**Nutrient requirements estimation**

The effective energy (EE)(11) was used as the desired energy scale in the model. The EE content of feeds (; MJ/kg) was calculated as:

where MEC is the metabolisable energy content of the feed (MJ/kg) and CPC is the crude protein content of the feed (g/kg).

* The energy maintenance requirement at time t (), was estimated as a function of the current protein weight at time () and mature protein weight (4; 12)
* The energy above needed to reach the maximum protein and L depositions at time t (; ) was calculated as(12)
* The P requirement for maintenance at time t (; g), was estimated as a function of the current protein weight at time () and mature protein weight () (9):
* The maximum P retention at time t (), was estimated linked to (9)

**Allocation of nutrient resources**

* The protein maintenance requirement at time t (), was estimated as a function of the current protein weight at time () and mature protein weight () (12):
* The actual protein deposition at time t (), was determined by the actual and calculated as(12):

where is the digestibility coefficient of crude protein, which was set to 0.8 as a default value(13); *v* was the biological value of the feed(14), calculated as a proportion of the most limiting amino acid (AA) in the feed relative to the ideal AA profile based on AA distribution in the body(15) with a default value of 0.8(13); was the efficiency of protein utilisation for retention set to 0.763 (16)

If the quantity calculated in equation (F.18) exceeded , then

* The deposition of L at time t (), was calculated on the basis of the energy balance, and treated as a sink(12; 17)

If , then the denominator of equation (F.19) was replaced with the heat of combustion of lipid and equalled 39.6(12).

* The deposition of W at time t () was calculated on the basis of the relationship given in equation (F.5)(12):
* The actual deposition within a body of a pig at time t ), was determined by the actual and calculated as:

where is the efficiency of P utilisation for retention and set to 0.94(9).

If the quantity calculated in equation (F.21) exceeded, then

* was compartmentalised and allocated to the two pools of P within the body(10):
* The amount of P needed to support the maximum lean tissue deposition driven by at a time t was estimated as:
* Allocation towards was triggered only once both and were satisfied first
* The deposition of Ash at time t (), was given by:

where (6); ; ; ; , estimated on the basis of statistical analyses outlined in section 2.3.

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**Supplementary Material H:** Scaled residuals (expressed as the difference between the reported and predicted data scaled by the observed standard deviations) against simulated predictions from the mechanistic model of P utilisation for: 1) daily Phosphorus (P) deposition (g/day); 2) daily protein deposition (g/day); 3) average daily feed intake (ADFI; kg/day). Residuals corresponded to simulations from the three papers: 1) Adeola *et al*.; 2) Pomar *et al*.; and 3) Ekpe *et al*.

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