Whole-body glucose metabolism and mammary energetic nutrient metabolism in lactating dairy cows receiving digestive infusions of casein and propionic acid. By Lemosquet et al., page 6068. Although supplemental protein (as casein) or energy (as propionate) both increased whole-body glucose rate of appearance, this alone did not drive either milk or lactose yield because these were increased only with the supplemental protein. Mammary glucose uptake did not follow either the increase in whole-body rate of appearance of glucose or lactose yield. The carbon net balance across the mammary gland suggested flexibility in the utilization of nutrients between milk component synthesis and oxidative pathways.