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# Effects of maternal nutrition on immune competence and microbiota composition of piglets

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# Introduction

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- Programming intestinal immune system via maternal intervention
  - Transmission of mucosal immune memory
  - Chickens: Rebel *et al.* (2006); *Comp. Biochem. Physiol.* **145**:502-508
- Microbial colonisation initiates maturation and programming of intestinal immune system
- Program intestinal immune system piglets via maternal intervention on microbial colonisation e.g. via:
  - Transmission via vaginal flora
  - Transmission via faeces
  - Transmission via colostrum and milk

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# Experimental set-up

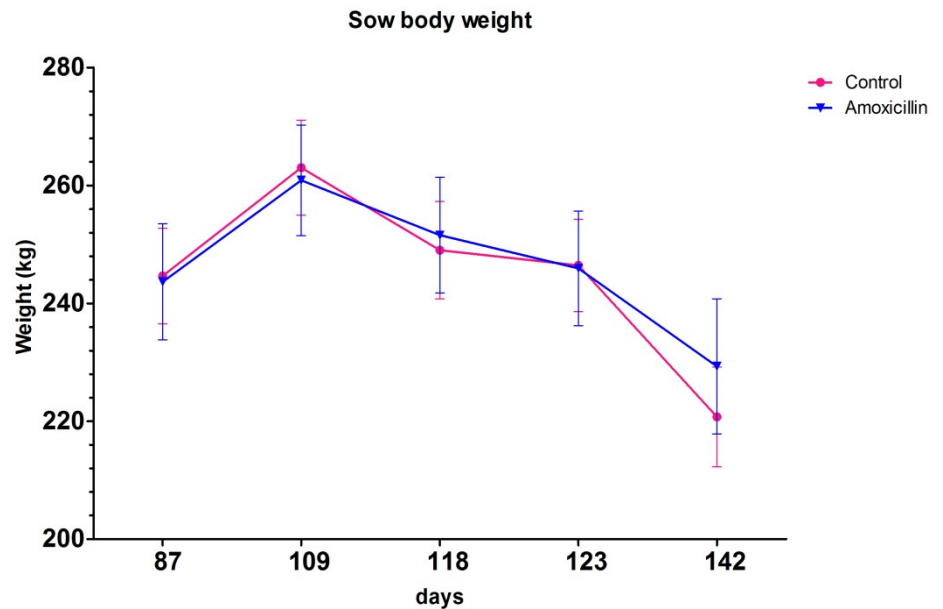
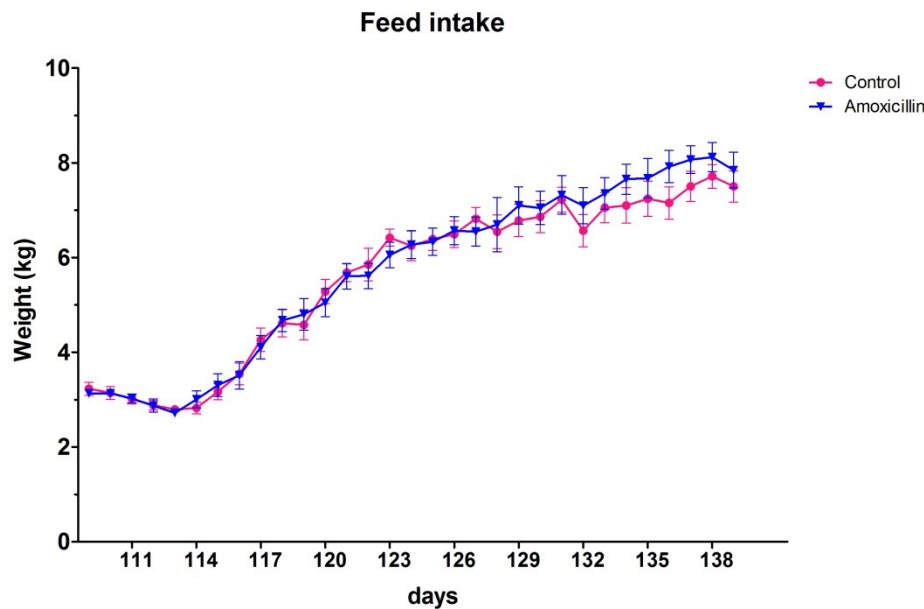
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## **AIM:**

Study the effect of in feed amoxicillin treatment in sows on microbial composition and intestinal development of piglets

- Sows divided over 2 treatments:
  - Regular lactation feed (n = 16)
  - Lactation feed with amoxicillin for 1 week (n = 15)
- Effects of treatment on sows and offspring determined

# Zootechnical parameters: Sow lactation feed intake + weight



- No significant differences in feed intake nor in body weight due to amoxicillin addition
- No significant differences in reproduction due to amoxicillin treatment

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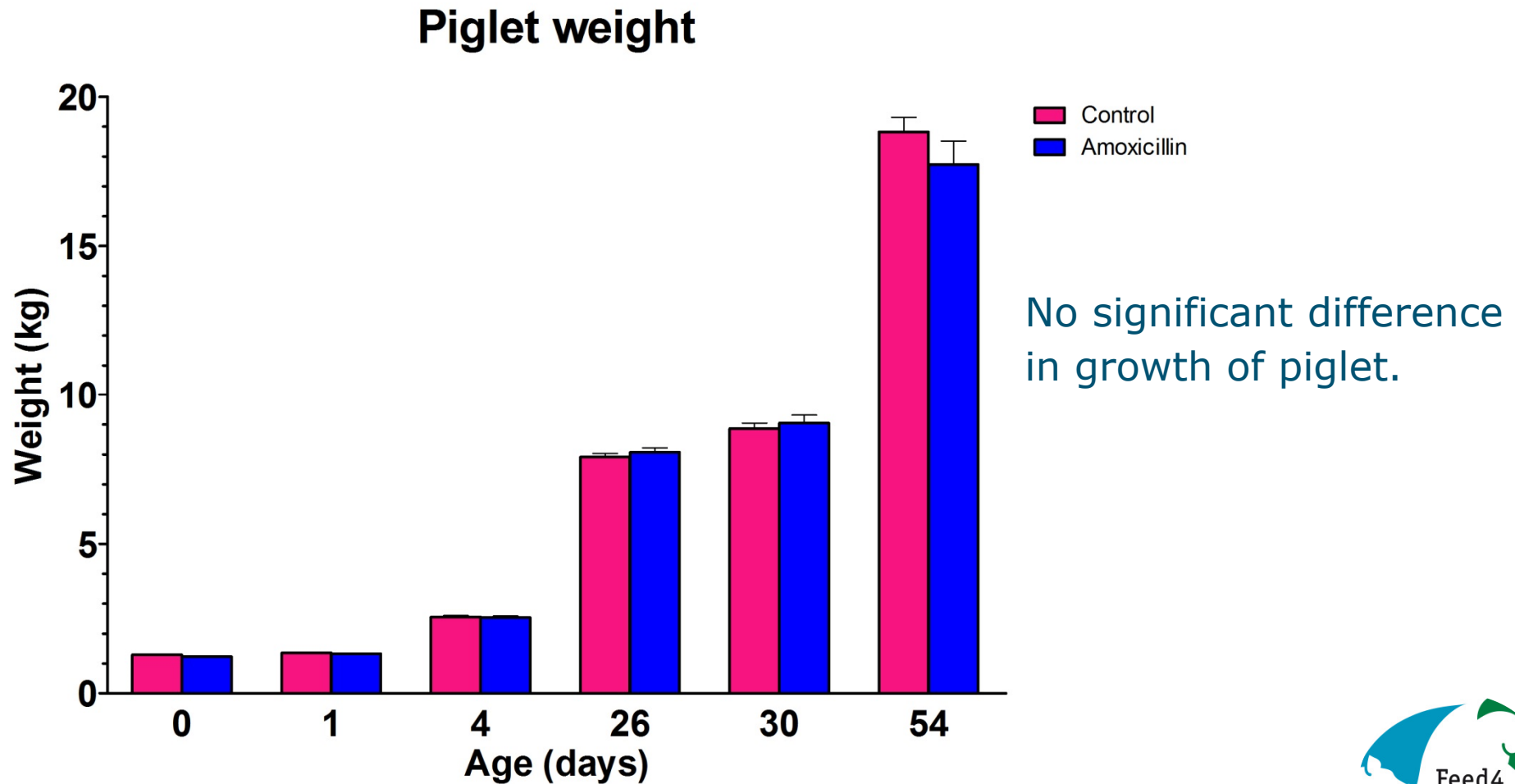
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Rebel, Annemarie, 12/08/2014

# Zootechnical parameters:

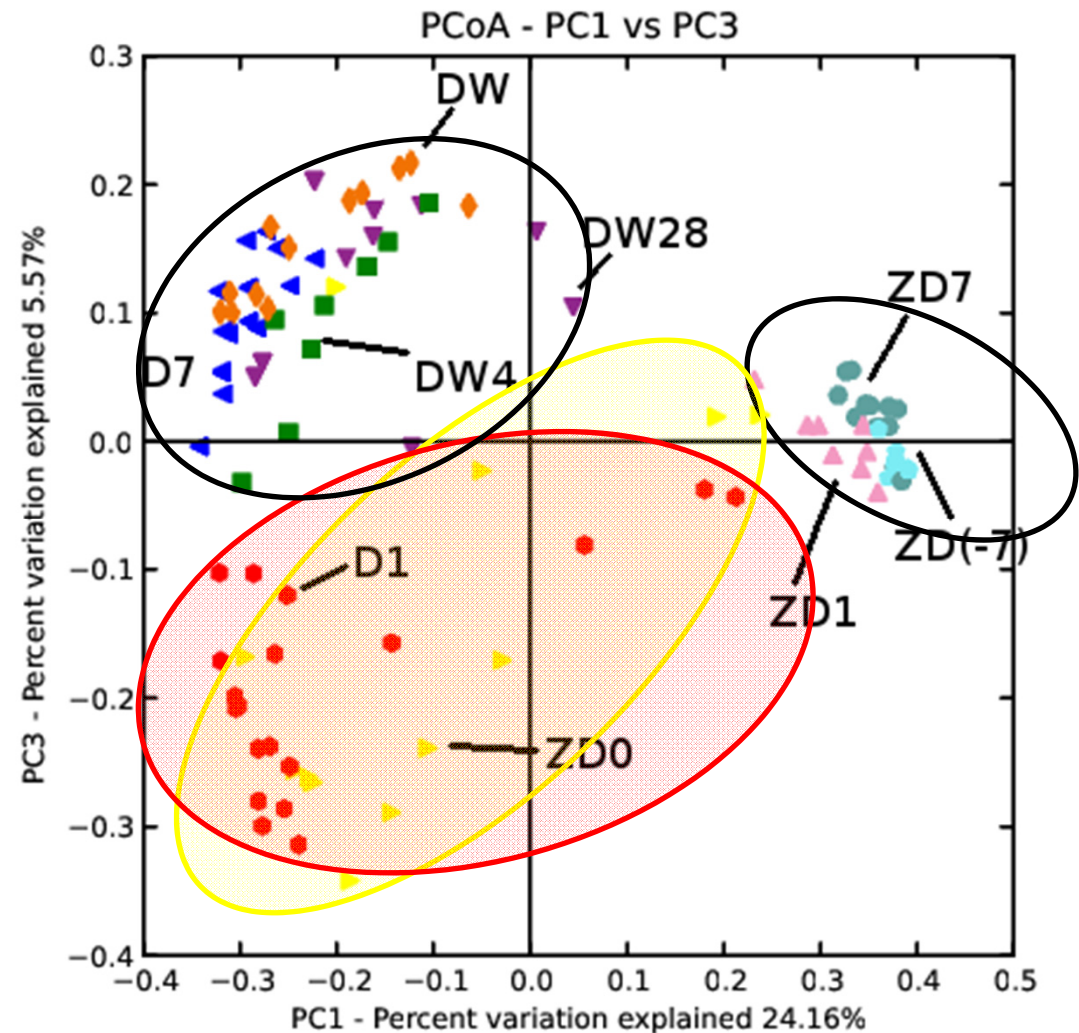
## Piglet weight



# Microbiota composition

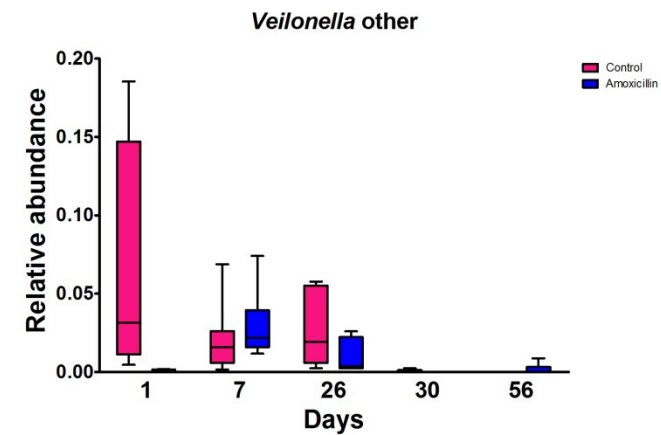
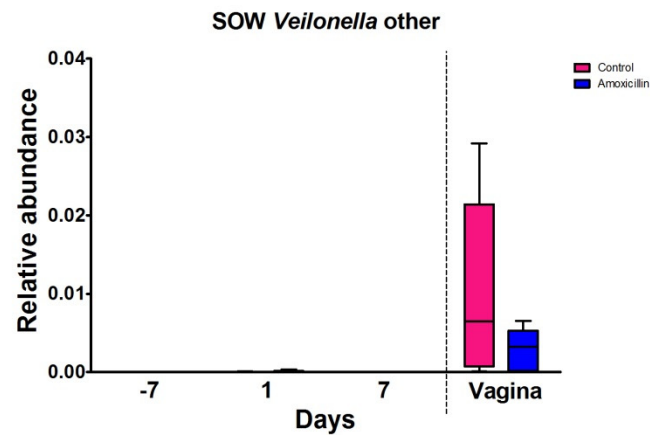
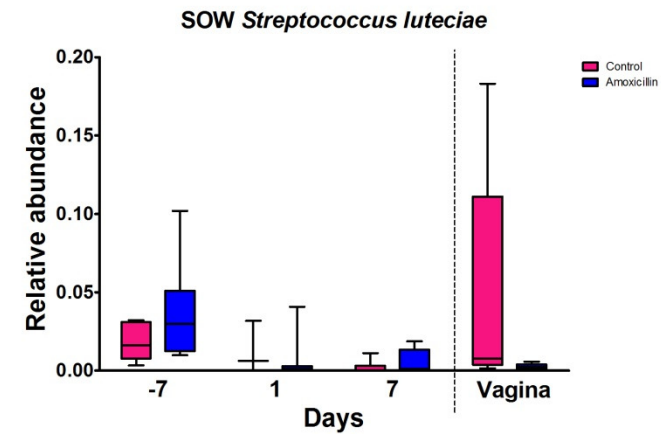
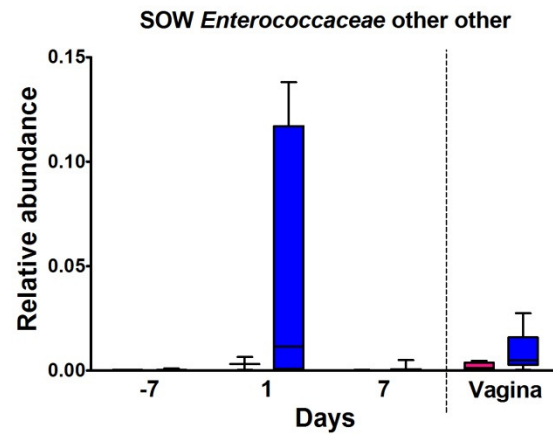
## Transmission route sow - piglets

- Microbiota composition
  - Faeces sows around farrowing (ZD-7, ZD1, ZD7)
  - Vagina sows after farrowing (ZD0)
  - Ingesta proximal jejunum piglets (D1, D7, DW, DW4, DW28)
- Microbiota composition piglets day 1 overlaps microbiota sow vagina
- No significant differences between treatment groups



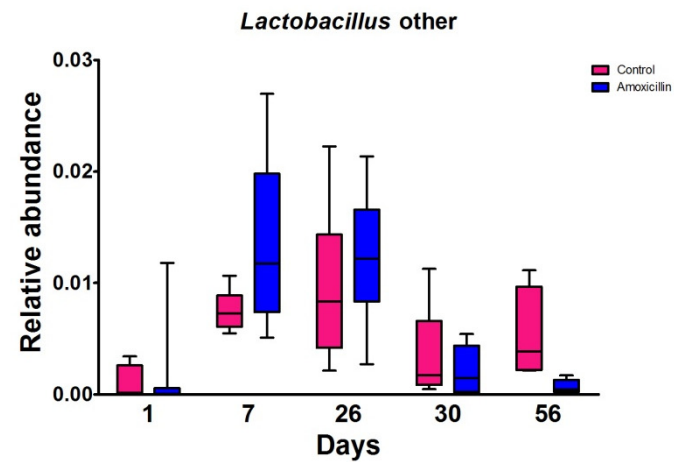
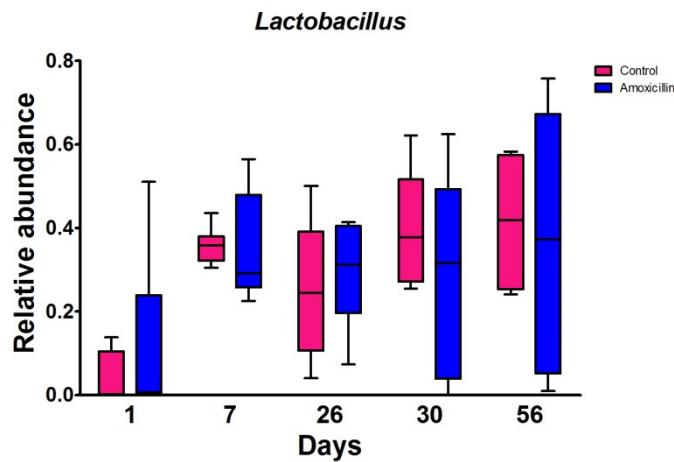
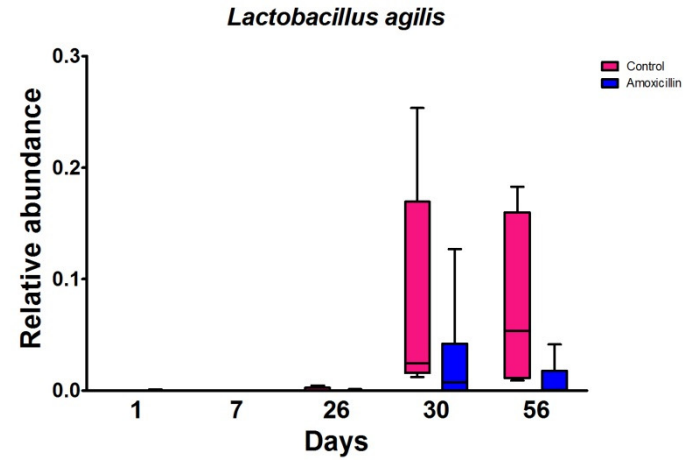
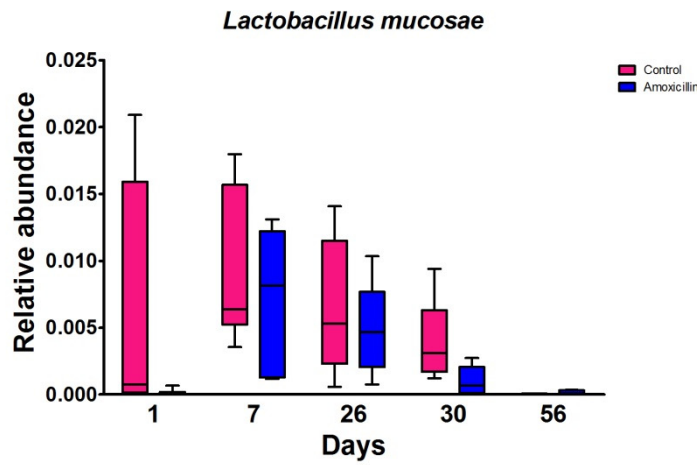
# Microbiota composition

## Effect of amoxicillin treatment





# Specific changes in microbiota piglets



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# Intestinal microbiota

## Conclusions

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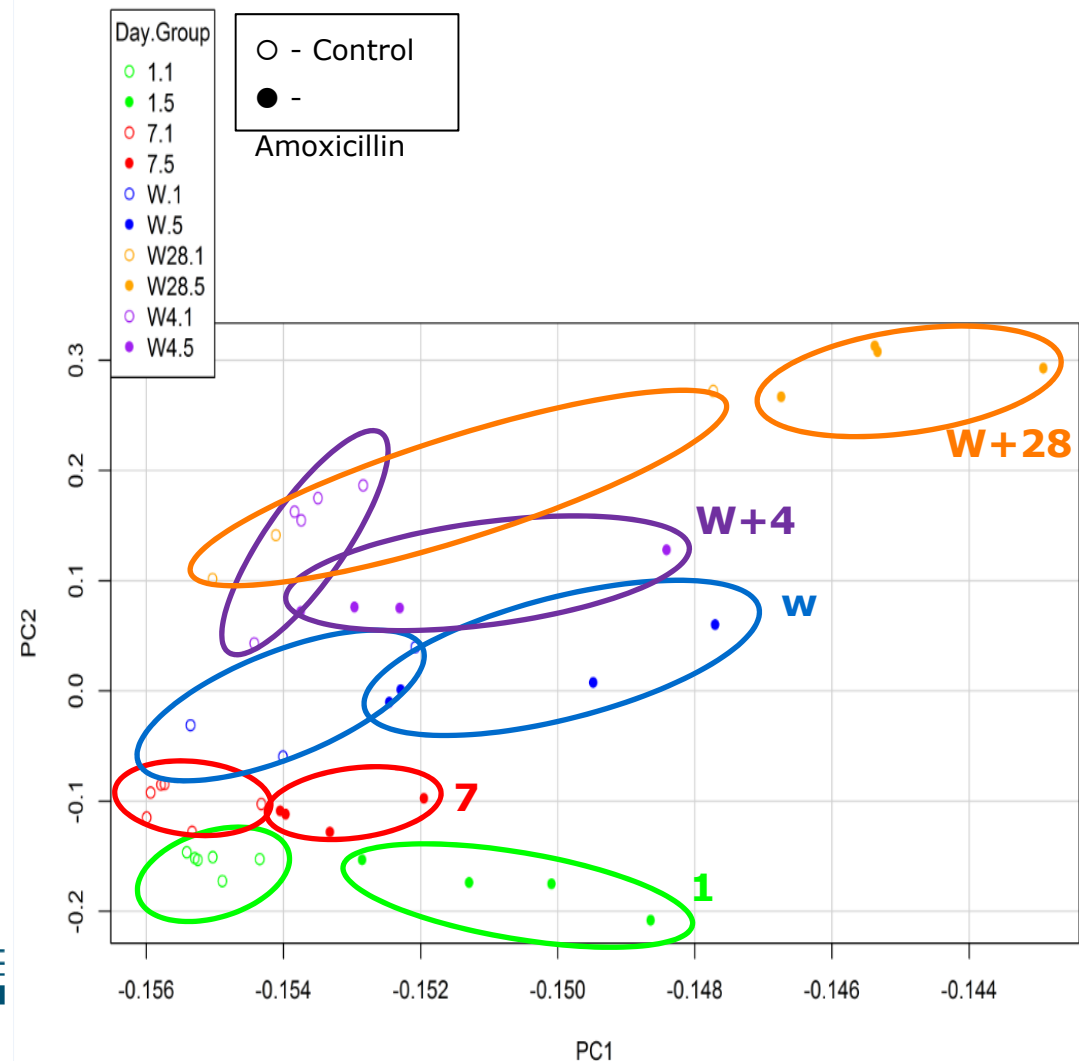
- Significant differences between treatment groups at level of specific microbiota in sow and piglets
- Microbiota composition piglets day 1 overlaps microbiota sow vagina



# Intestinal gene expression offspring

Can maternal feed interventions affect immune competence?

- Transcriptional analysis of proximal jejunum offspring
- Principle component analysis (PCA) demonstrates differences between control and amoxicillin piglets
- PCA shows development as function of time in both groups



# Intestinal gene expression offspring

## Statistics of regulated probes and genes in offspring

**Table 1.** Descriptive statistics of regulated probes/genes between treatments on day 1, 7, W, W+4, and W+28.

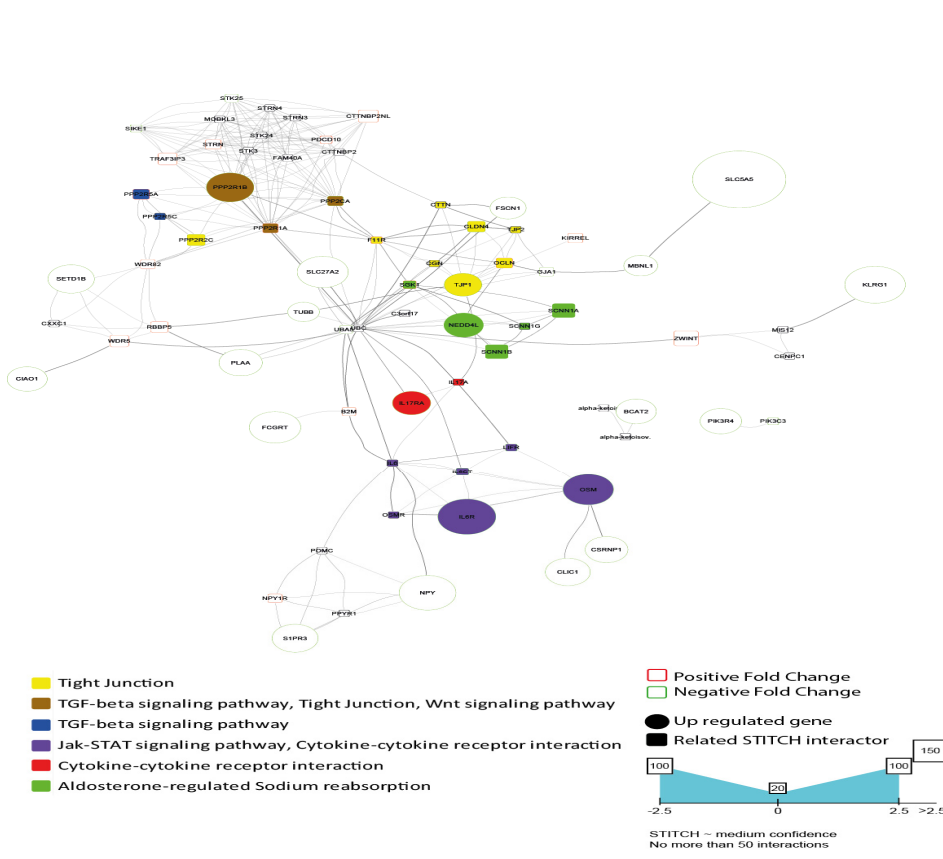
Contrast	Day	Regulated Probes <sup>1</sup>		Regulated Annotated Genes <sup>1</sup>	
		Up	Down	Up	Down
Amoxicillin vs control	1	159	28	52	10
Amoxicillin vs control	7	0	1	0	0
Amoxicillin vs control	28	194	301	95	148
Amoxicillin vs control	32	11	153	1	84
Amoxicillin vs control	56	154	272	67	156

<sup>1</sup> logFC > |1.5| and adjusted p-value < 0.05

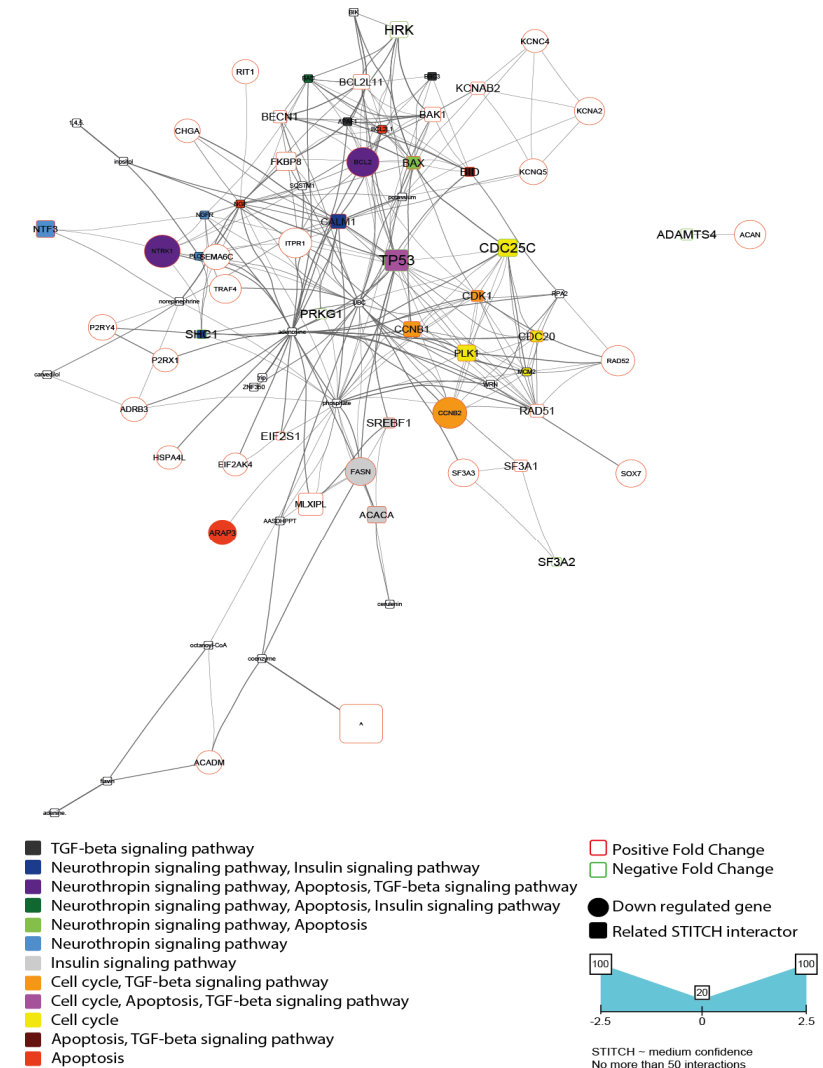
- Most pronounced changes at weaning
- Only part of regulated probes has been annotated (30 – 50%)
- Limited regulation at day 7

# Intestinal gene expression offspring day1

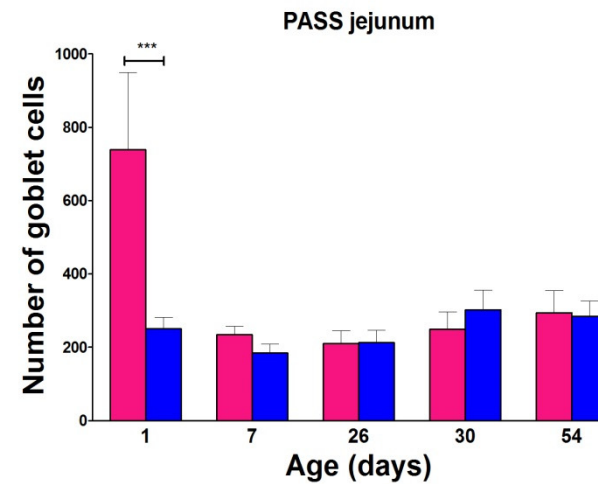
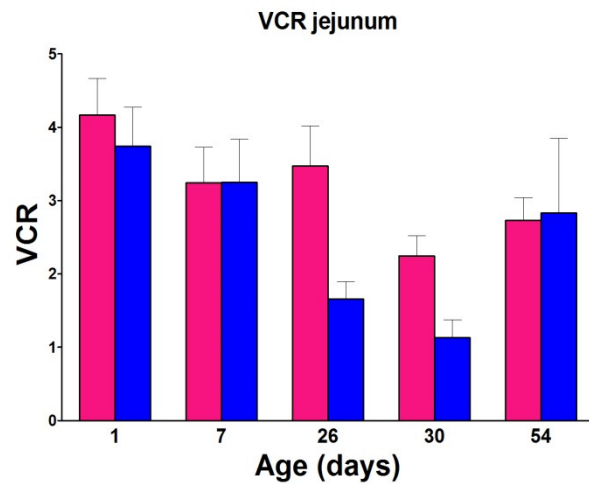
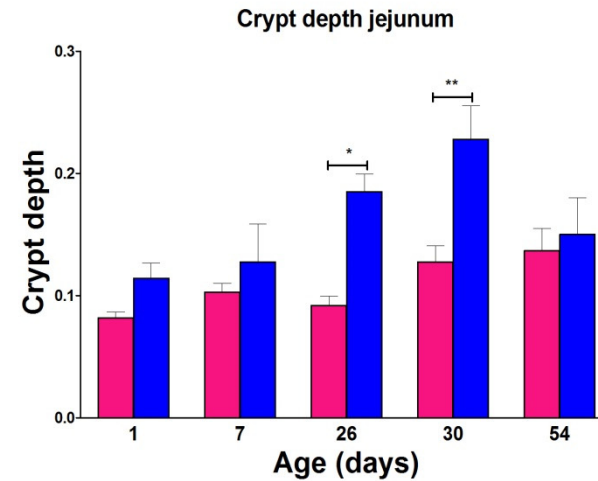
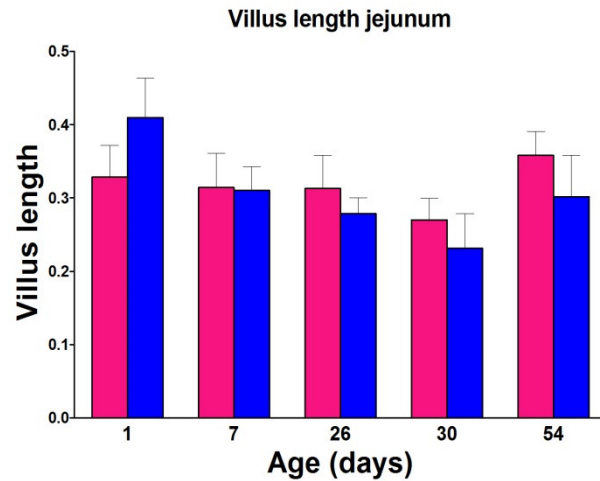
## Up regulated genes



## Down regulated genes



# Parameters intestine piglets



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# Intestinal development offspring

## Conclusions

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- Transcriptional differences in offspring due to maternal feed intervention
- Transcriptional differences translates in intestinal cellular parameters
- Treatment of sows with amoxicillin leads to a difference in immune processes at day 1 with decreased number of goblet cells
- Treatment of sows with amoxicillin leads to difference apoptosis processes at weaning with an increase in crypt depth



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# Conclusion

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- Treatment sows with amoxicillin no effect on performance piglets until day 42.
- Treatment of sows with amoxicillin has effect on microbiota and gene expression of piglets as measured
  - Either due to changes in microbiota composition of sows via vaginal microbiota or oral-fecal transmission.
- Possibility to modulate the intestinal development as well as microbiota of piglets by maternal feed intervention
  
- Follow up: determine correlation microbiota with gene expression



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# Credits

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## Central Veterinary Institute

- Mari Smits
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- Alex Bossers
- Freddy de Bree
- Frank Harders
- Ralph Kok

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