



LALLEMAND ANIMAL NUTRITION



Elaboration of an experimental model of the oxidative stress in weaned piglets

Eric Royer, Florence Barbé, David Guillou,
Yvonnick Rousselière, Eric Chevaux

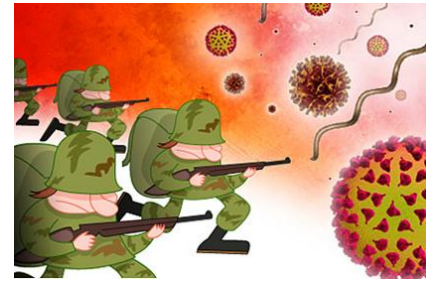
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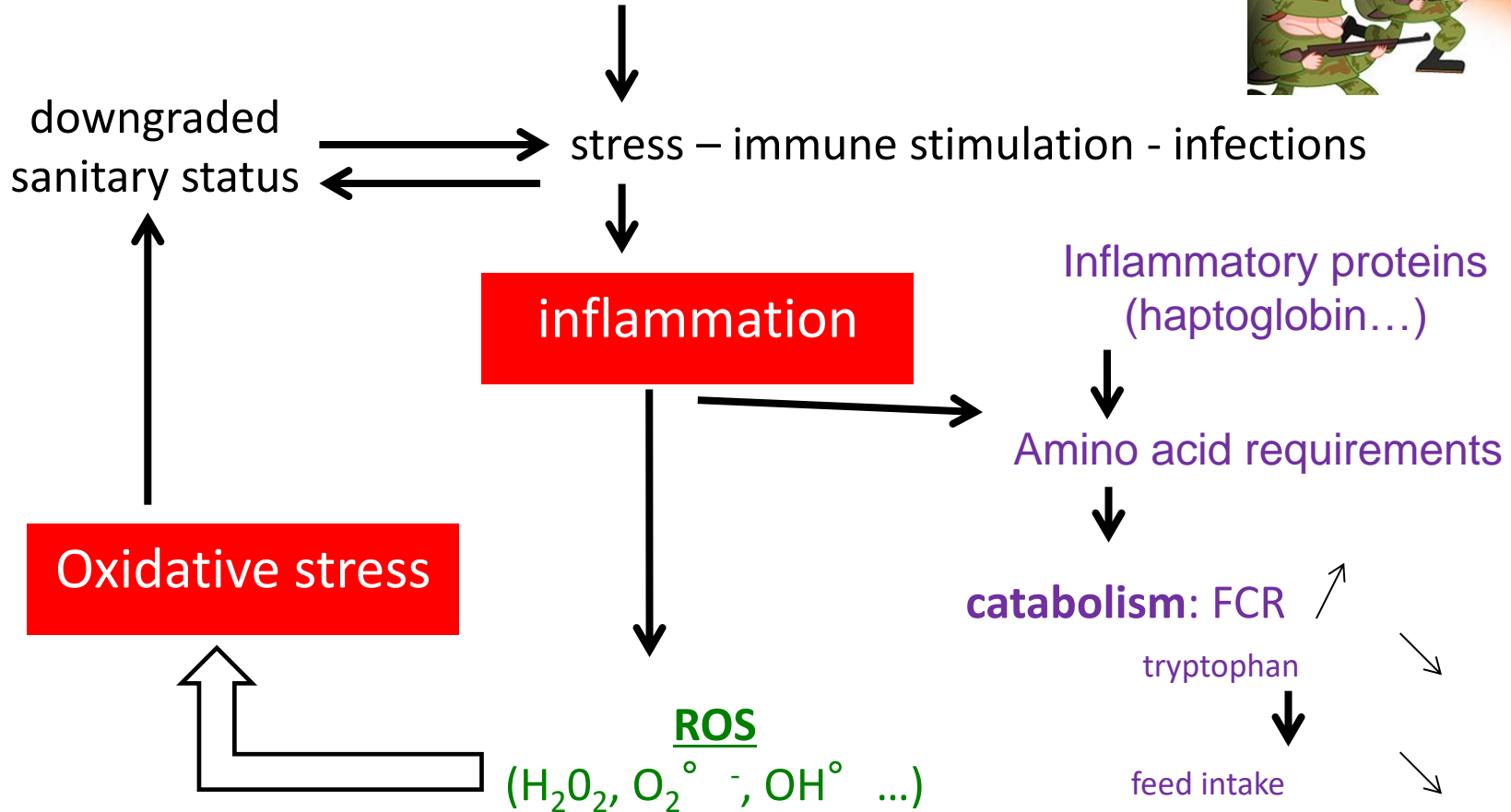
Session 20. Nutritional physiology



Study context



Pig weaning



- Robert et al., 2009; Degroote et al, 2012; Michiels et al, 2013
- Pié et al, 2004; Zhu et al, 2012

Study context



■ Oxidative stress in weaned piglets

- Imbalance between oxidants (reactive oxygen species) and mechanisms of defense (antioxidant network), involved in pathological conditions (Lykkesfeldt & Svendsen, 2007)



- Blood parameters proposed for monitoring of porcine oxidative stress (Guillou et al., 2009; Robert et al., 2009; Michiels et al., 2013) :

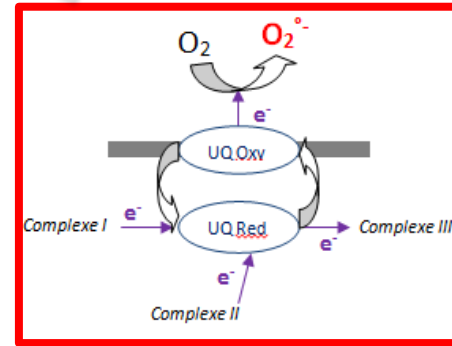
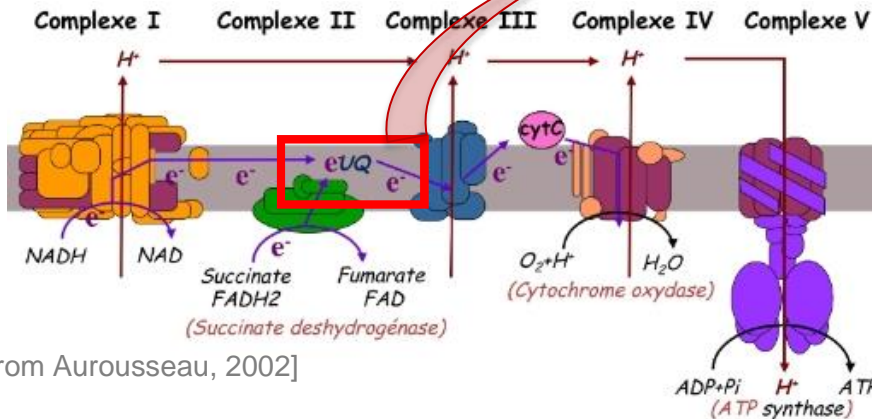
- blood resistance to controlled free radical attack, concentrations in terminal oxidation products, acute phase proteins or antioxidant enzymes.

- but large individual variations (Marco-Ramell et al., 2011 ; Michiels et al., 2013) → difficult to standardize *in vivo* experiments

Study context : stress factors

■ Heat stress vs thermoneutrality

- heat : ↗ respiratory frequency and heart rate
- respiratory mitochondrial chain: electron leakage and superoxide anion prod



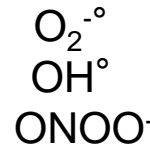
[From Aurousseau, 2002]

- Morrow-Tesch et al, 1994; Hicks et al, 1998; Altan et al, 2000, 2003; Yang et al, 2014; Rosado-Montilla et al, 2014; Pearce et al, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

■ Vaccination → "oxidative burst" : defence against bacterial/viral attacks

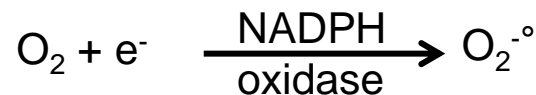


neutrophils and macrophages



polysaccharidic capsule of bacteria

In the phagolysosome membrane :



(Auberval, 2010)

- Pan et al, 2008; Grau-Roma et al, 2009; Phillips et al, 2010; Chen et al, 2012a-b; Ren et al, 2013; Tkachenko et al, 2014

Aims of the study



- Develop a reproducible model of oxidative stress in weaned piglets using two stress factors:
 - vaccination PCV2 /+ swine influenza at weaning (d1)
 - heat stress
 - Effects of an antioxidant combination in phase 1 diet (d1-14)
- ⇒ Determine the most accurate blood biomarkers of oxidative stress

Materials et methods : stress factors & antioxidant supplementation

■ Challenges vs control

■ vaccination at weaning (d1)

- Porcine Circovirus type 2 (PCV2)
- PCV2 + swine influenza

Trial 1

Trial 2

■ heat stress

- 36.5° C for 6 h at d 9-10, d 23-24, d 36-37

Trial 2

■ dietary antioxidant concentration

Trial 1 & Trial 2

■ Phase 1 & 2 (d1-41) standard antioxidant levels (NRC 2012)

- 0.1 mg/kg Se selenite
- 16 IU vitamin E

■ Phase 1 (d1-14) high antioxidant levels

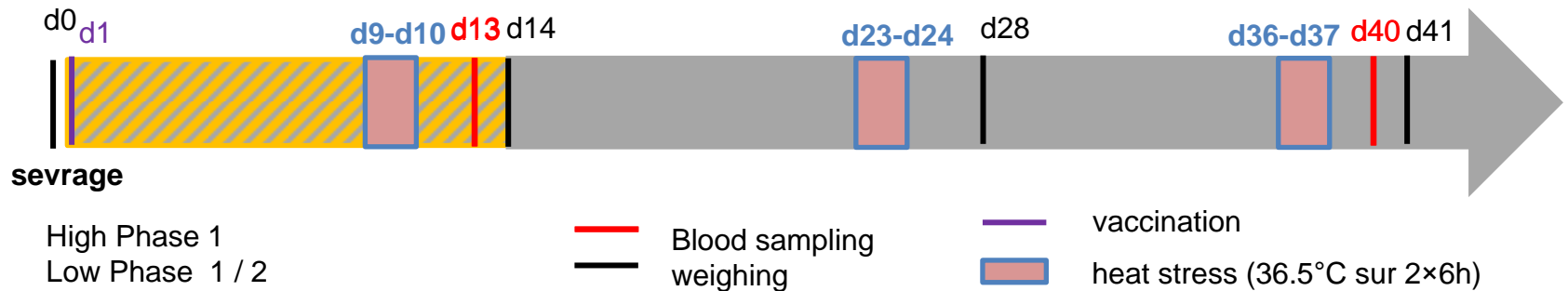
- 0.1 mg/kg Se selenite + 0.2 mg/kg Se yeast (Alkosel®)
- 100 IU vitamin E
- 30 mg/kg superoxide dismutase (SOD) rich melon supplement (Melofeed®)

Materials et methods : sampling & measurements

Trial 1



Trial 2



■ Performances & blood parameters

■ Performances: weighing at d0, 14, 28/29 et 41, DFI, ADG

■ Blood samplings: d 13, (28), 40 × 3 tubes :

- serum separator gel → haptoglobin concentration
- lithium heparin → glutathione peroxidase activity (**GPx**)
- EDTA K2E → oxidation products and antioxidant activity

M&M: indicators of oxidative status - 1

■ Biomarkers tested in study

- Acute Phase Protein : haptoglobin [*see also Pig-MAP, CRP, cytokines*]
 - marker of general health status (Le Floc'h et al. 2004)
 - able to bind haemoglobin, \searrow free Hb \Leftrightarrow \searrow oxidative activity (Humblet & Godeau, 2005)
 - Hp response more persistent in time \leftrightarrow our protocol with distant blood tests.
- Oxidation products of lipids, proteins, [*DNA*] (Lykkesfeldt & Svendsen, 2007)
 - \Leftrightarrow lipid peroxidation of PUFA (insertion of O₂ group)
 - \Leftrightarrow damages on cell membranes \Leftrightarrow \searrow permeability, fluidity, enzymes or receptors activity
 - protein carbonyls \leftrightarrow result of non-specific free radical-mediated oxidation (C=O group) of amino acids
 - \searrow functionality of modified protein [3-dimensional structure].
 - carbonyls are stable \rightarrow analysis.

M&M: indicators of oxidative status - 2

■ Biomarkers tested in study

■ Enzymes involved in antioxidant defences

- GPx [see also SOD, catalase, GRx].

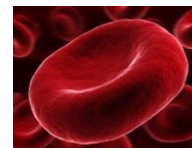
- Cofactors: Se → GPx Zn, Cu or Mn → SOD (Robert et al., 2009).

■ Total antiradical potential

- Free radical generator operating under controlled conditions (Prost, 1989)

- extracellular and intracellular antioxidant defenses contribute to maintain blood cell membrane integrity and function until cell lysis.

- The measurement of half-haemolysis time : **HT50** is reproducible and representative of overall defense against free radicals in humans and animal models (Guillou et al., 2009; Rossi et al., 2013)



Results : Performances



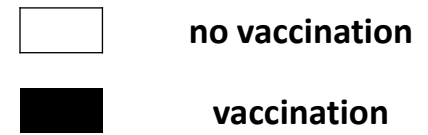
■ Trial 1

- Culled or retired: 3.6 %
- Poor effects of treatments
 - High AOX diet ↘ phase 1 DFI
 - PCV2 vaccination ↘ FCR d 0-41

■ Trial 2

- PCV2 + influenza vaccination
 - (↘) DFI phase 2 period
 - ↘ ADG phase 2 period for piglets fed low AOX diet (tendency for interaction feed × vaccination)
- Heat stress
 - ↘ d 28-41 DFI
 - ↘ phase 2 period ADG

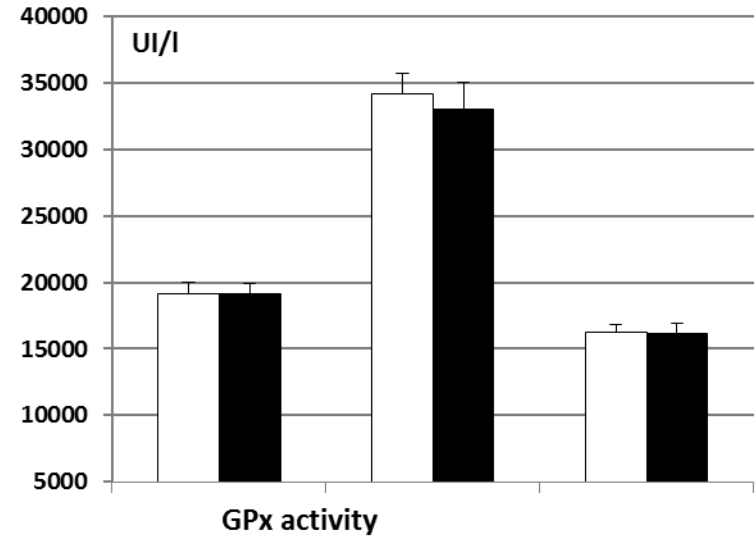
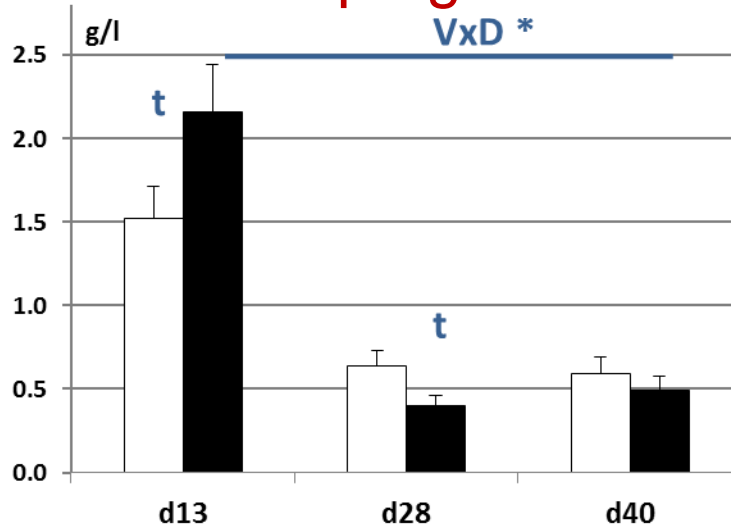
Vaccination effects



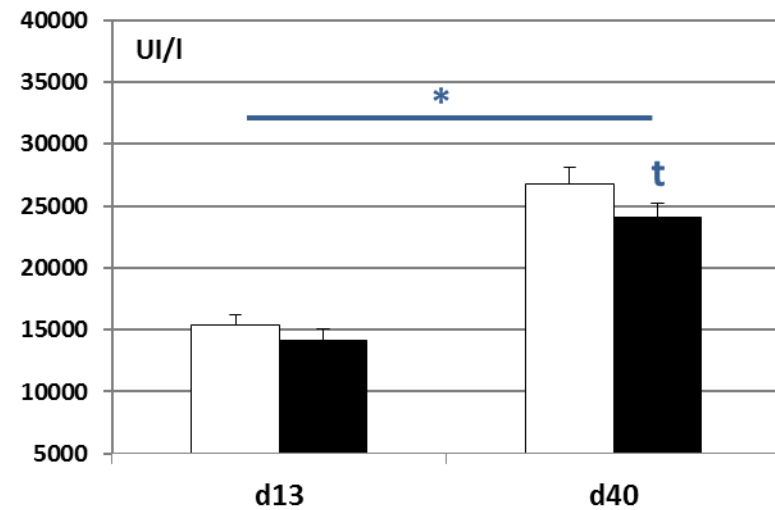
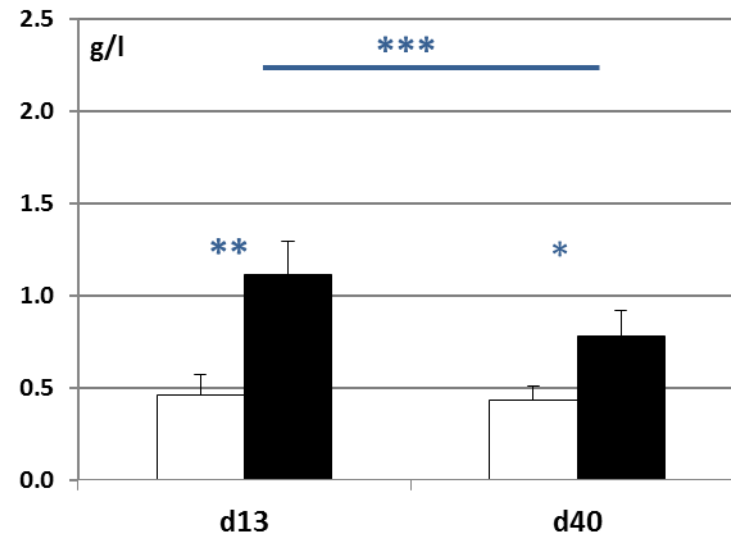
↗ haptoglobin

↘ GPx activity

Trial 1
PCV2



Trial 2
PCV2+
influenza



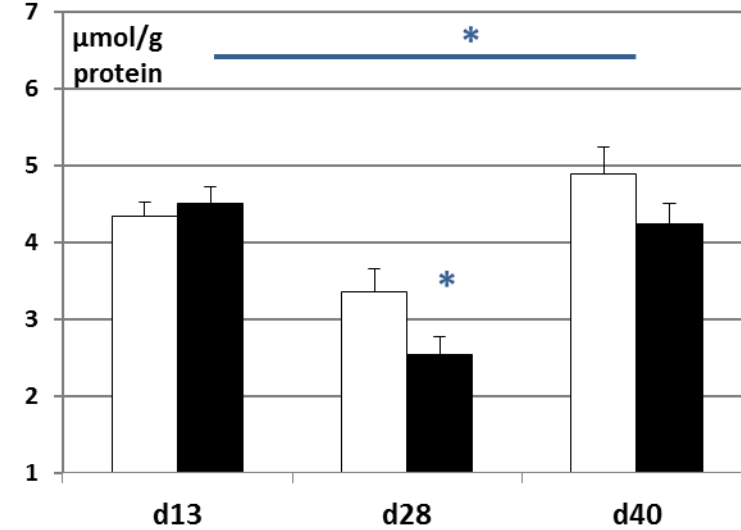
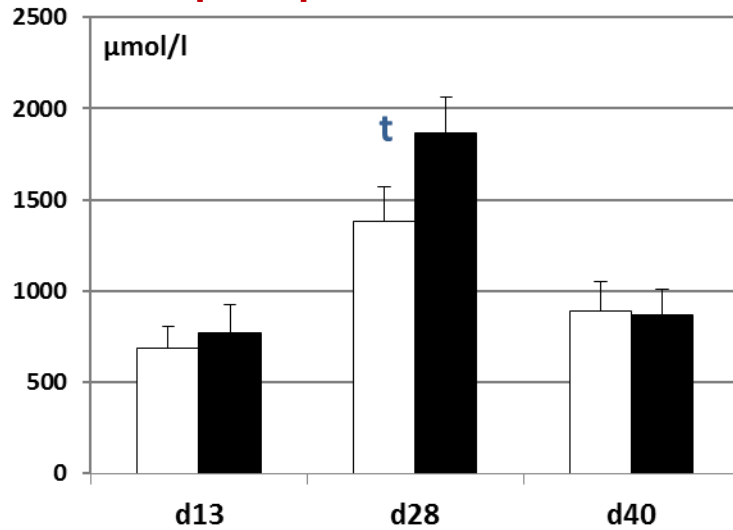
Vaccination effects

□ without vaccination
 ■ with vaccination

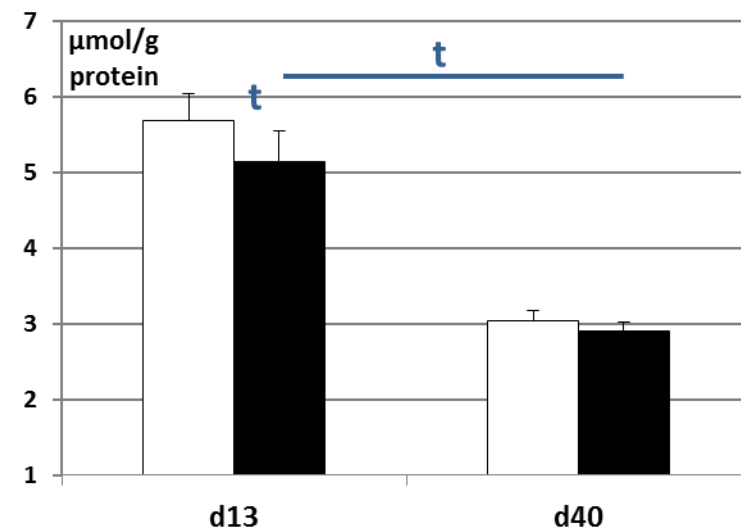
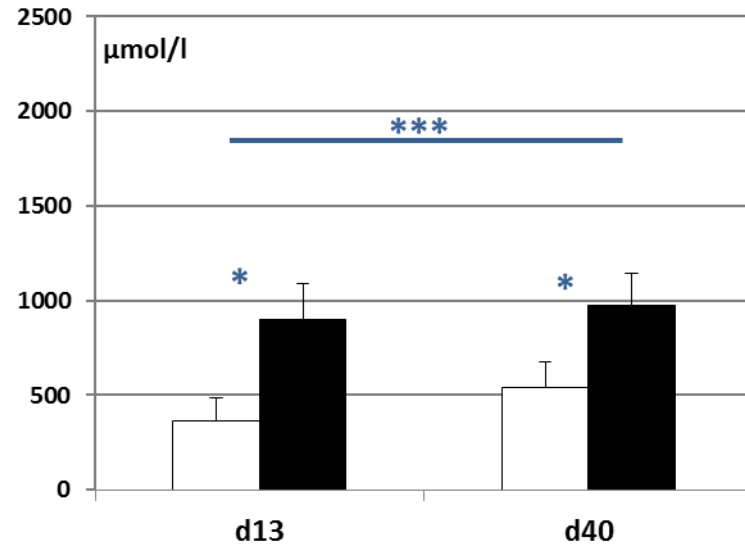
↗ lipid peroxides

↘ protein carbonyls

Trial 1
 PCV2



Trial 2
 PCV2+
 influenza

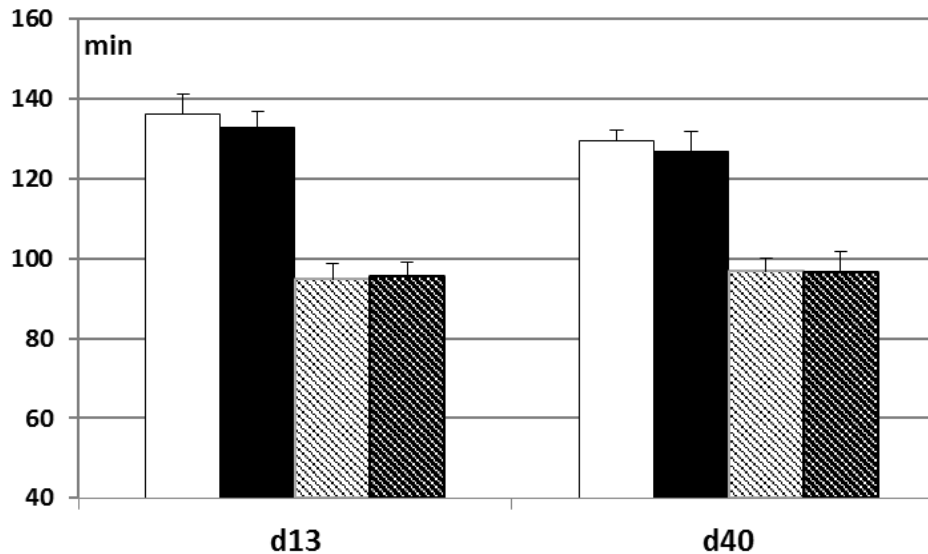
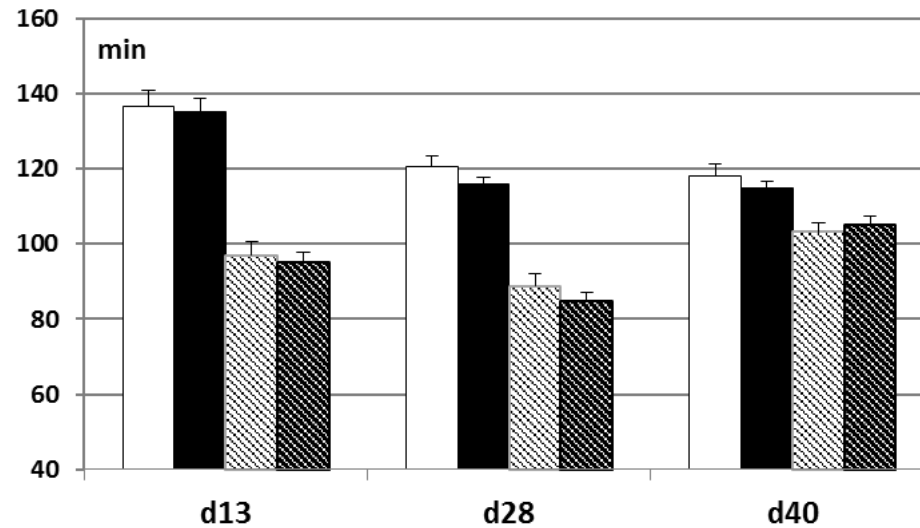


Vaccination effects

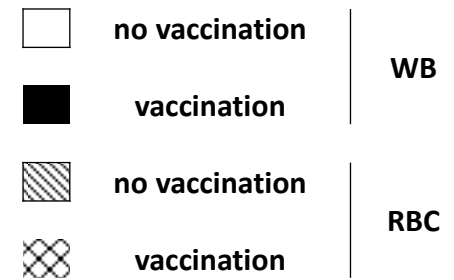
Trial 1
PCV2

Trial 2
PCV2+
influenza

H50 of Whole Blood and Red Blood Cells

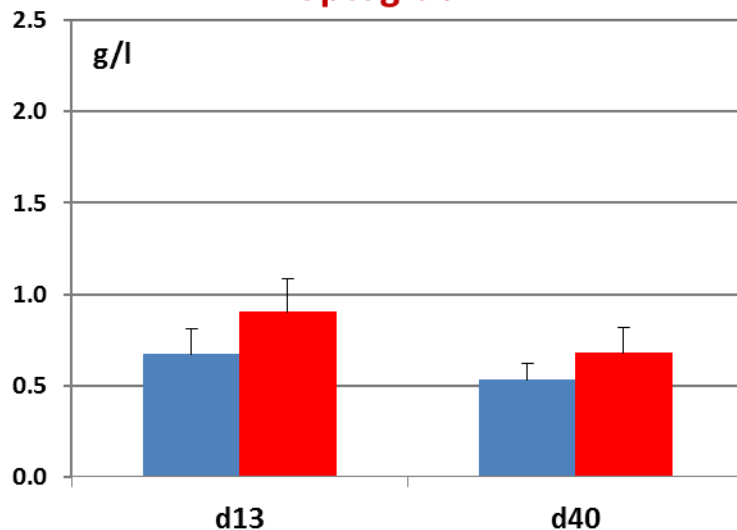


= blood
resistance to
free radicals

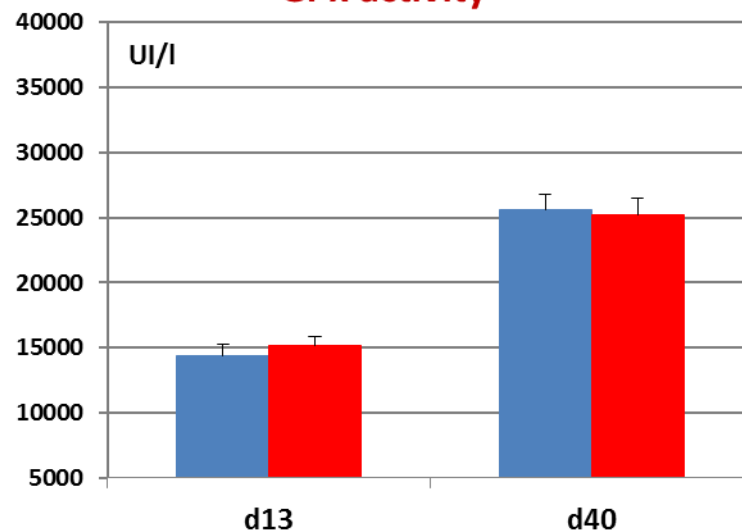


Heat stress effects

Haptoglobin

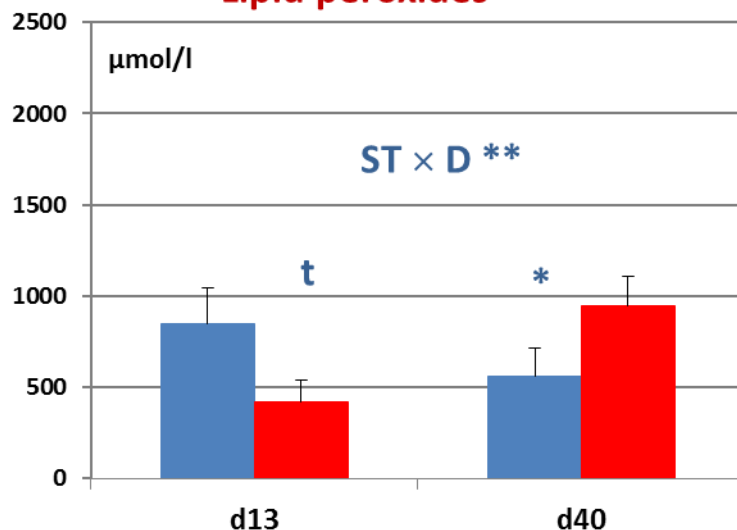


GPx activity

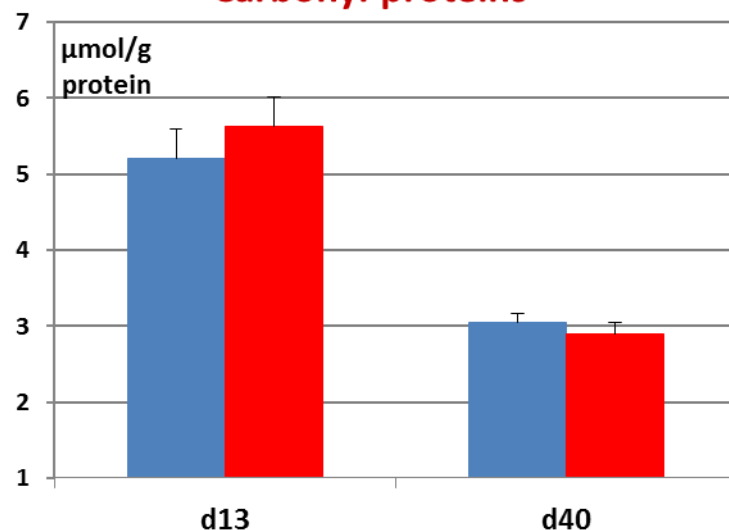


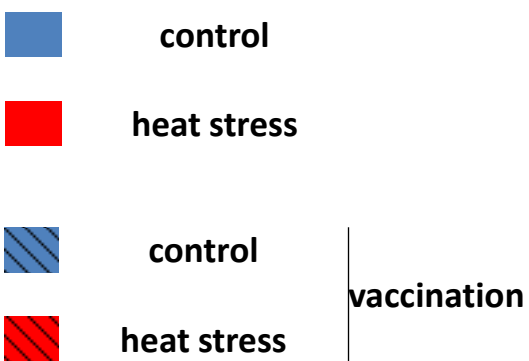
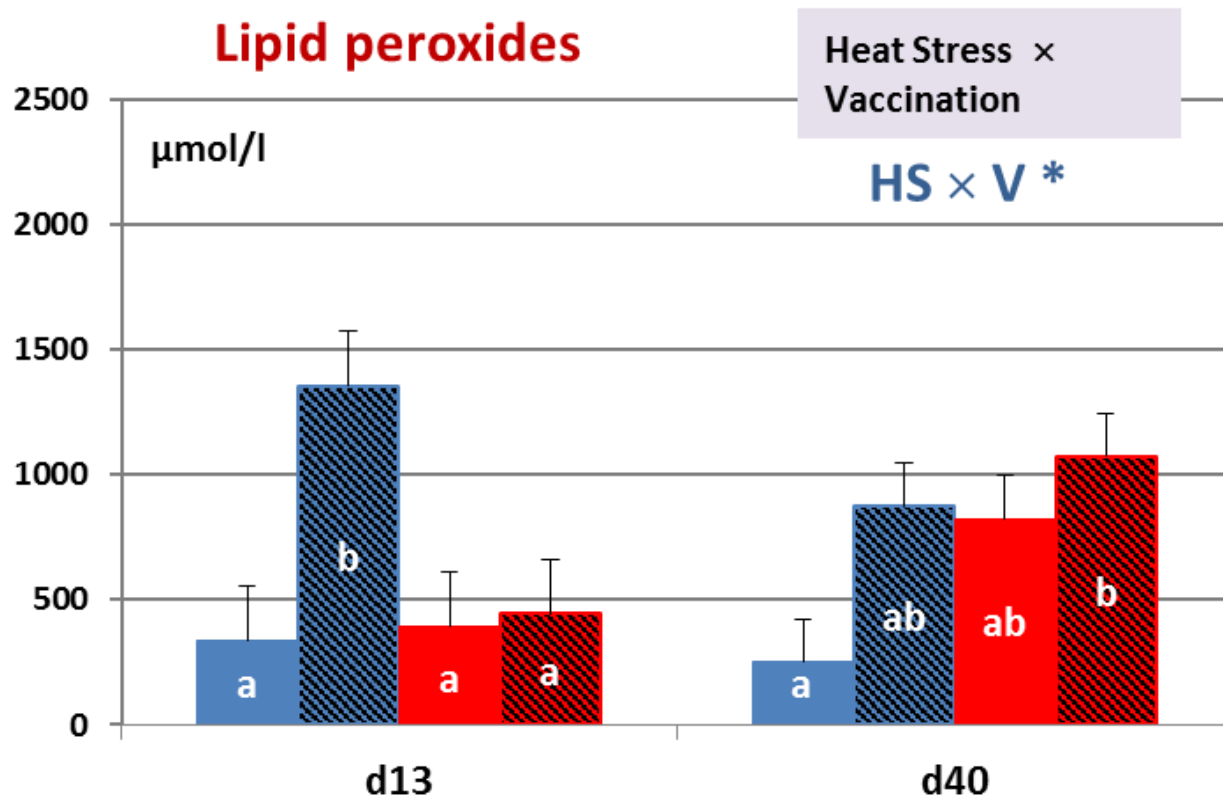
Control
Heat stress

Lipid peroxides

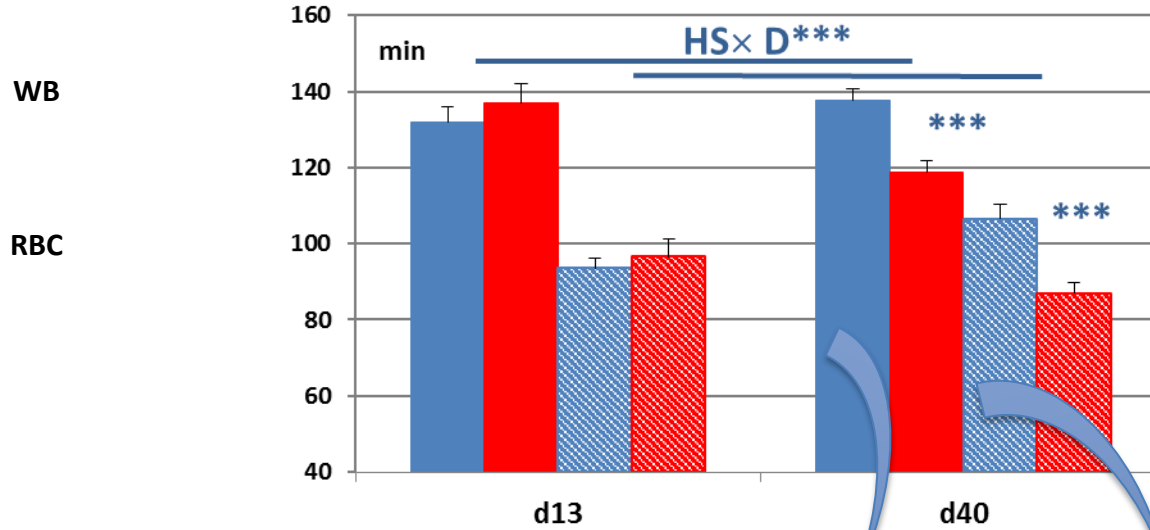


Carbonyl proteins

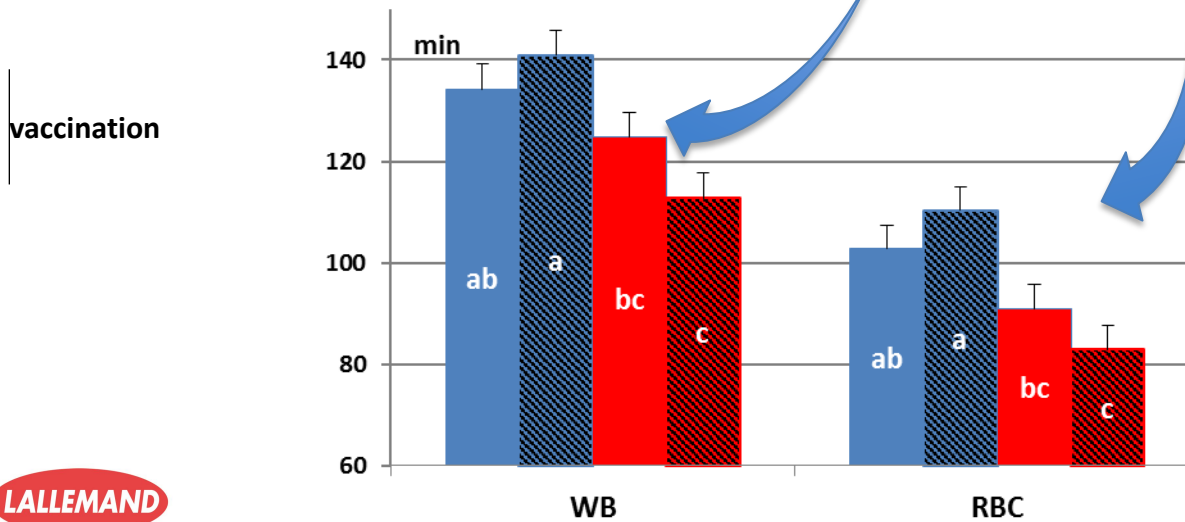




H50 of Whole Blood and Red Blood Cells



Heat Stress x Vaccination at d40



HS x V x D *

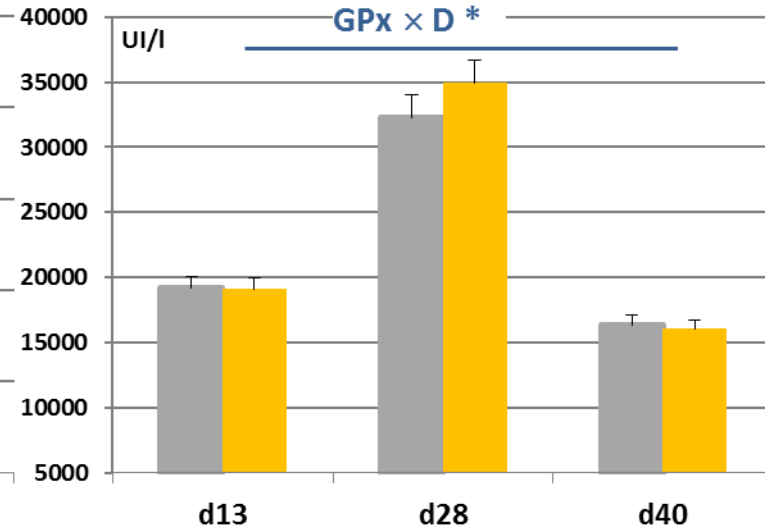
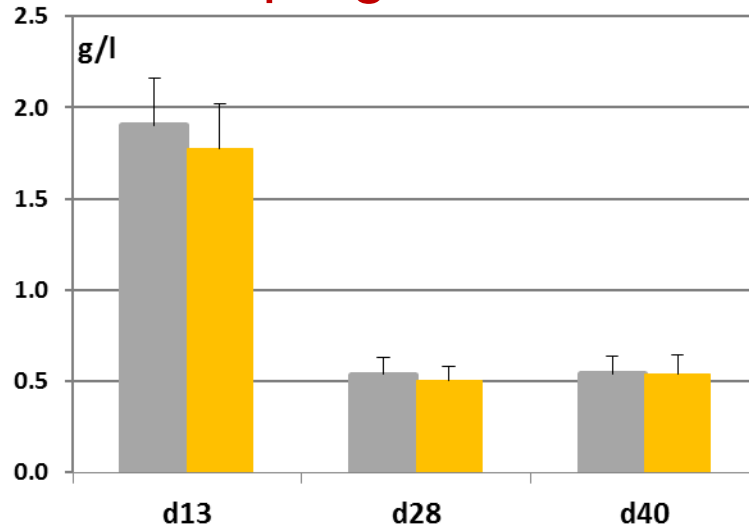
Antioxidant effects

antioxidants -
 antioxidants +

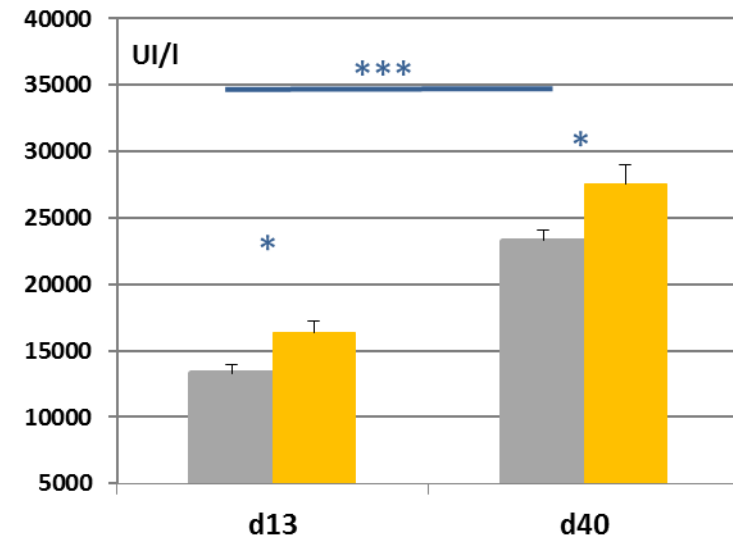
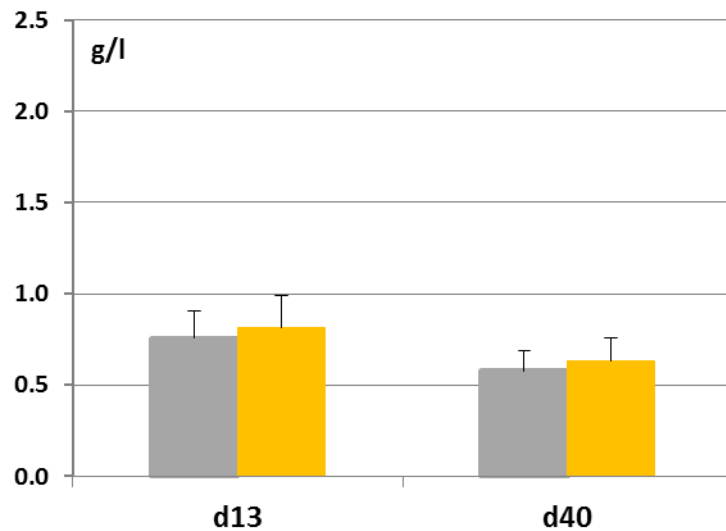
= haptoglobin

↗ GPx activity

Trial 1



Trial 2



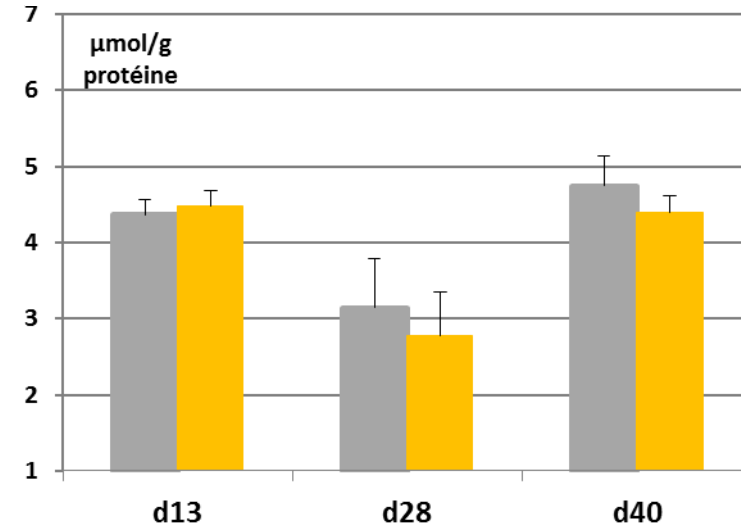
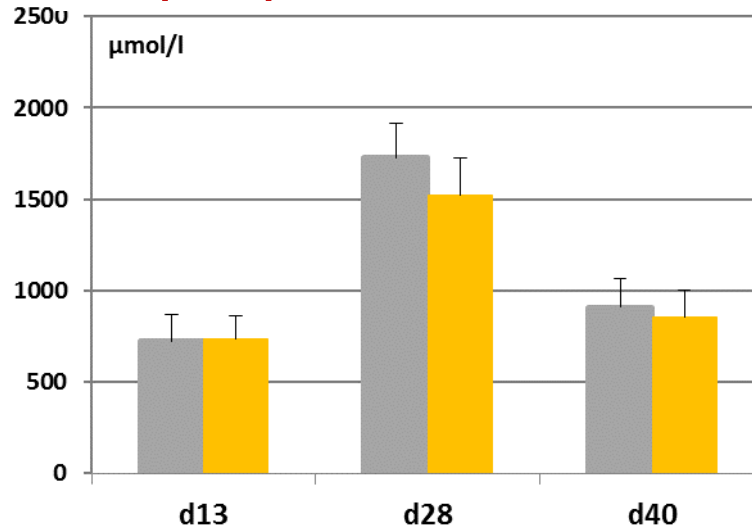
Antioxidant effects

antioxidants -
 antioxidants +

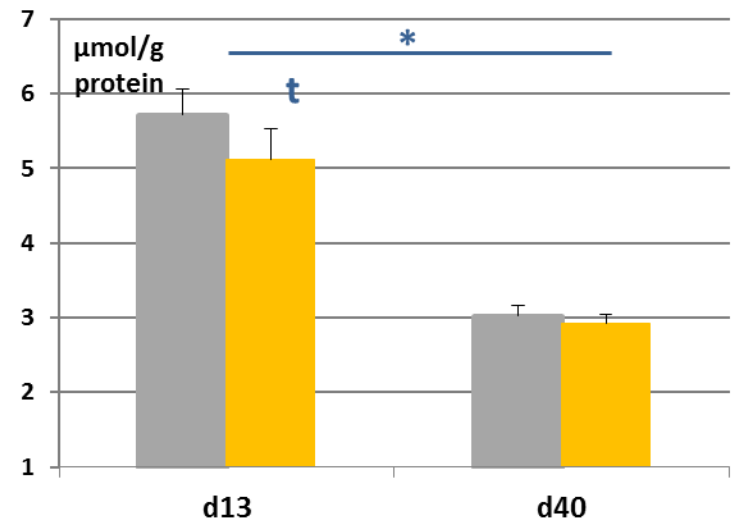
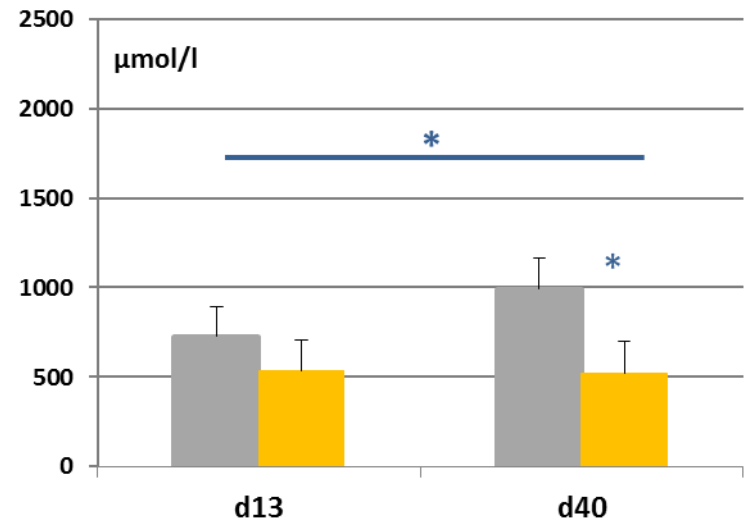
↘ lipid peroxides

↘ protein carbonyls

Trial 1

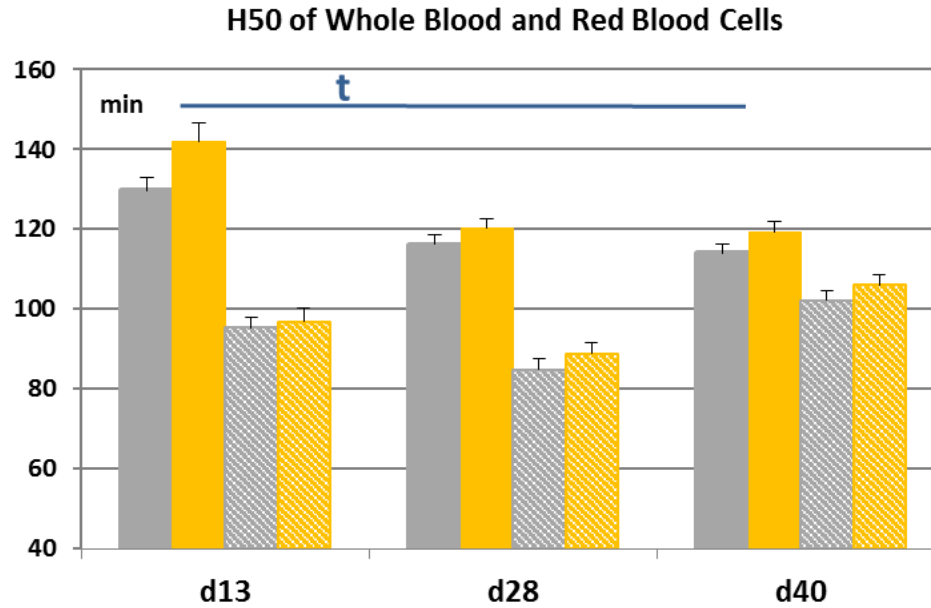


Trial 2



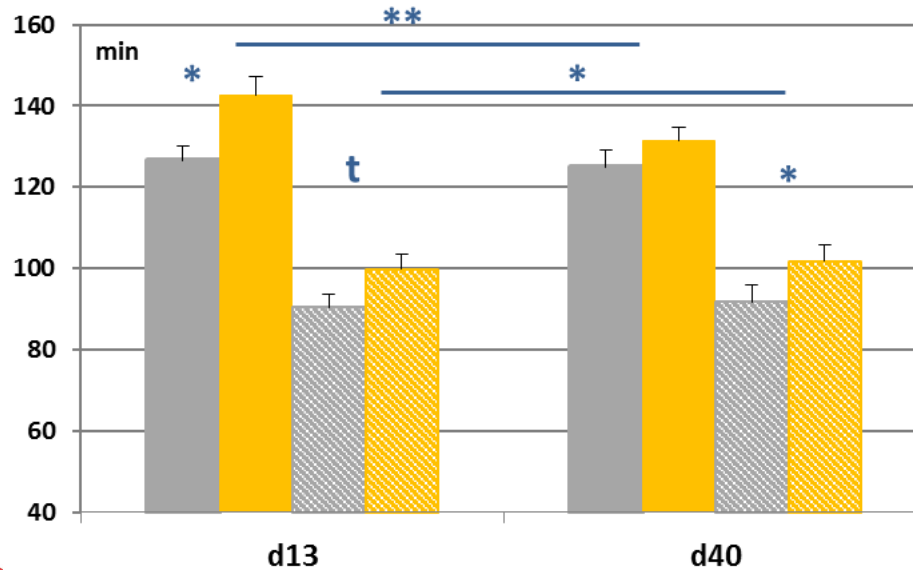
Antioxidant effects

Trial 1



↗ capacité anti-radicalaire

Trial 2



- antioxydants - | WB
- antioxydants + | WB
- antioxydants - | RBC
- antioxydants + | RBC

Discussion : influence of stress factors

■ Effects of vaccination

- Double vaccination (trial 2) vs. single vaccination (trial 1) ↗ responses
 - vaccination challenge vs. disease event
- influenza virus & PCV2 ↗ oxidative stress (Schwarz, 1996; Chen et al, 2012)
- vaccination interacts with other stress factors
 - × anti-radical capacity: ↘ favourable effect of antioxidants (trial 1), ↗ HS effect (trial 2)
 - ↘ GPx activity & ↗ lipid peroxidation (trial 2)
 - PCV2 ↘ GPx activity, also ↗ mRNA levels of GPx , → role of GPx in defense mechanisms against PCV2 (Chen et al., 2012)

Discussion : influence of stress factors

■ Effects of Heat Stress (Trial 2)

- Other studies = HS ↗ production of free radicals and ↘ antioxidant capacity
 - ↗ MDA in chicken blood (Altan et al., 2003) and porcine muscle (Yang et al., 2014), ↗ MDA modified proteins (Rosado Montilla et al., 2014), ↗ lipid peroxides (Altan et al., 2003).
- no inflammatory response to HS
 - in agreement with Rosado-Montilla et al. (2014).
- no HS effects before final phase 2 period
 - 36.5 ° C ≥ thermoneutral zone in early post weaning → Too low ?
- no impact on GPx
 - ≠ ↘ SOD and catalase (Yang et al., 2014) in pig muscle, ↗ catalase, SOD and GPx (Altan et al. 2003; Rosado Montilla et al., 2014).
 - *in these studies, analysis 1 d after HS = ox reactions and antiox enzymes induced.*
 - *Rosado Montilla et al. (2014) no production of free radicals or antiox enzymes after 3 d of exposure = interval between exposure periods and sampling in trial 2 → limitation of responses ?*
- interaction between vaccination x heat stress : interesting results ...
 - No main effect of vaccination on blood anti-radical capacity but HS ↘ HT50 for vaccinated pigs
 - ?? at d13 : vaccination ↗ lipid peroxide except for piglets exposed to HS, at d 40 : additive effects
 - HS → plasma insulin & post-absorption energetic variables (Pearce et al, 2015)

Discussion : Effect of antioxidant nutrients

■ phase 1 antioxidant supplementation

- Phase 1 diet antioxidants = SOD + Se + vit E ⇒ ↗ GPx, ↘ oxidation products, ↗ antiradical capacity
 - SOD from melon concentrate
 - ↘ stress proteins in gastrointestinal tract after weaning (Lallès et al, 2011).
 - Selenium = constituent of GPx
 - inhibitory effect of Se-methionine on PCV2 replication could be explained by ↗ GPx activity (Pan et al., 2008).
 - Vitamin E = antioxidant consumed during oxidative stress
 - vitamin E → effect on porcine RBC hemolysis (Young et al., 1976).
 - Se and vitamin E ↗ WB HT50 after a 39-day supplementation (Guillou et al., 2009) .

Discussion : biomarkers



■ Blood antiradical capacity

- free radical haemolysis test →|← antioxidants , ↓ onset of oxidation reactions. $HT50 = [\text{antioxidants}]_{\text{blood \& RBC}}$
- HT50 at d 13 similar in both tests
 - > d 11 values of Guillou et al. (2009).
- During post weaning, slight ↘ for WB and = for RBC
 - = results of Young et al. (1976) & Guillou et al. (2009).

■ GPx and enzymes

- RBC rich in Cat, SOD and GPx. [enzymes] ↗ by moderate oxidative stress but ↘ high stress.
- GPx activity kinetics **trial 1** ↗ ↘ (peak at d 28) ≠ **trial 2** ↗ ↗
 - gradual correction of oxidative stress weaning (Petrovič et al., 2009)

Discussion : biomarkers



■ Lipid peroxides

- lipid oxidation markers complex for oxidative stress assessment because of low [lipids] in piglets after weaning (Robert et al., 2009)
- [lipid peroxides) comparable at d 13 and 40 of both trials but significant effects of diet and vaccination for trial 2.
- Trial 1: peak at d 28, as GPx → destruction of peroxidized lipids.

■ Protein carbonyls

- Both trials: vaccinated pigs with HA diet ↘ protein carbonyls.
- common marker of oxidative stress but contradictory results (Lykkesfeldt and Svendsen, 2007).
 - Concentration evolution during stress differs between pigs (Marco Ramell et al., 2011).
 - ↘ carbonyl proteins, following vaccination, → involvement of liver in detoxification mechanisms (Tkachenko et al., 2014).

Conclusions

■ Stress Factors

- Mild effects on zootechnical performances
- Double vaccination (PCV2/swine influenza) at weaning:
 - ↗ haptoglobin, ↘ GPx activity, ↗ lipid peroxides, ↘ protein carbonyls
- Heat stress : ↘ blood resistance to free radicals for vaccinated piglets
 - Improvements : ↗ ° C d9-10 ? Blood sampling time?

■ → Efficient model to study oxidative stress in weaned piglets

■ Antioxidant combination in phase 1 diet

- Organic Se + vit E + SOD
- ↗ blood resistance, ↗ GPx activity, ↘ oxidation products of lipids & proteins

Aknowledgments



■ Villefranche-de-Rouergue experimental station

- A. Vaslin, B. Thomas, G. Roques, K. Marie-Louise-Bredon, S. Pons (GIE Villefranche Grand Sud)
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- F. Davodeau (Veto d'Oc)



■ Feed, measurements, analyses

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- F. Montagnon (Cooperl)
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LALLEMAND ANIMAL NUTRITION

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Thank you for your attention



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