

Effect of divergent selection for cortisol level on boar taint

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Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis activity is linked to animal adaptation and robustness

What are the correlated responses of a selection on HPA axis activity on slaughter traits of interest for entire male breeding ?



Pure Large white piglets 6 week-old

h²=0.68

Phenotypic evolution of cortisol



X 2.17

Experimental animals

32 entire males from G3 generationSlaughtered at 159 days and 92 kg B.W.2 lines x 2 slaughtering conditions

	Stressed: Preslaughter Mixing	Unstressed: No Mixing
High line	8 EM	8 EM
Low line	8 EM	8 EM

Measurements

Blood (collected at sticking):

cortisol, testosterone, estradiol

Fat (neck):

androstenone, skatole

♦ Urine (bladder):

cortisol, dopamine, adrenaline, noradrenaline

Skin: lesions



No significant interaction between line and slaughter conditions



No line effect on: skin lesions, (nor)adrenaline

No effect of mixing on:

Fat, blood and urinary measurements (except cortisol)

Results : plasma cortisol





see in the



Cortisol/testosterone relationship



cortisol, ng/ml logscale

Androstenone/estradiol relationship





The study provided evidence that selection for cortisol level influences steroidogenesis in entire male pigs.

- Testosterone
- Estradiol
- Androstenone

Improving robustness by increasing HPA axis activity might have detrimental effect for entire male breeding

Genetic relationships between cortisol, estradiol and androstenone should be further explored.





Thanks for your attention

