

Faculty of Agricultural and Nutritional Science Christian-Albrechts-University

Kiel
Institute of Animal Breeding and Husbandry

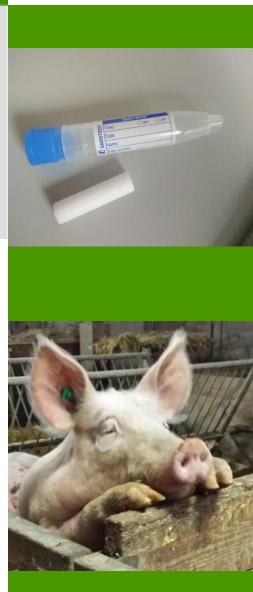
Measuring the affective state in pigs: the role of immunoglobulin A

F. Warnken¹, K. Krugmann¹, I. Czycholl¹, R. Lucius², A. Tholey³, J. Krieter¹

¹ Institute of Animal Breeding and Husbandry, Christian-Albrechts-University Kiel, Germany
 ² Institute of Anatomy, Christian-Albrechts-University Kiel, Germany
 ³ Institute for Experimental Medicine, Christian-Albrechts-University Kiel, Germany

69th Annual EAAP Meeting Dubrovnik, Croatia 27th to 31st August 2018

> Session 8, Abstract number 28533, fwarnken@tierzucht.uni-kiel.de

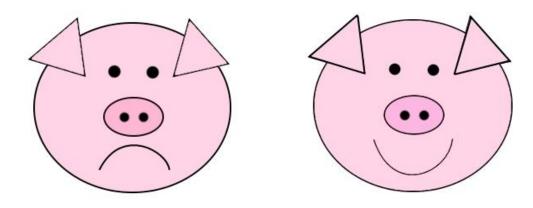




The affective state

- Growing consumers' wish: products from animal friendly housing (Roex & Miele, 2005)
- Affective state as important part of animal welfare (Vanhonacker et al., 2008)
- Low reliability and high subjectivity of existing measurement methods (Czycholl et al., 2017)

→ Need for objective indicators to measure the animals affective state (Webster, 2005)





Aim of the present study

- Immunoglobulin A (IgA) in human studies
 - Humor arousal increases IgA concentration in human saliva (McClelland & Cheriff, 1997)
 - Reduction of salivary IgA in stress conditions (Afrisham et al., 2016)
- Pigs as an often described animal model for humans
 - Similar oral maxillofacial region (Wang et al., 2007)
 - Porcine immune system resembles humans for >80% (Dawson, 2011)

IgA concentration in saliva = reliable indicator to measure the affective state of pigs?



Animals & housing

- 288 cross breed ((LW x LR) x Pi) fattening pigs
 - 125 male
 - 163 female
- Three different housing systems in Northern Germany
 - Conventional system
 - Straw interspersed indoor and outdoor area
 - Straw interspersed indoor and outdoor area + rooting area
- Two batches (summer, winter)
- Undocked, castrated (males)



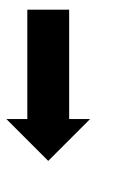






Saliva sampling & analysis

- End of final fattening (body weight ~ 100kg)
- Synthetic fiber role (Cortisol-Salivette®, Sarstedt AG & Co, Nümbrecht Germany)
- Immediate freezing



- Defreezing & centrifugation (1000xg, 20°C, 2 min)
- Direct quantitative sandwich-ELISA-Kit for pig-IgA (Celltrend GmbH, Luckenwalde – Germany)







Statistical analysis

- SAS[®] 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., 2017)
 - Log10-transformation for normal distribution
 - Linear mixed model (PROC MIXED)

$$y_{ijkl} = \mu + F_i + S_j + B_{ik} + e_{ijkl}$$

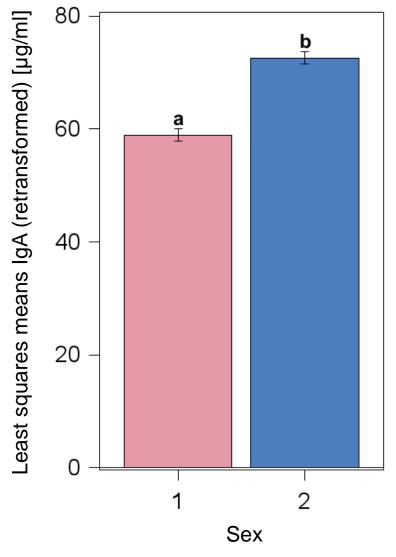
 $y_{ijkl} = I^{th}$ observation of the log10-IgA concentration (I = 1,..., 288) μ = general mean

- F_i = fixed effect of the ith farm (i = 1, 2, 3)
- S_j = fixed effect of the jth sex (j = 1 (female), 2 (male))
- \dot{B}_{ik} = fixed effect of the kth batch within the ith farm (k = 1, 2)
- e_{ijkl}= random residual error
- Significance level: 5%

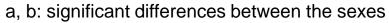


Introduction • Materials & Methods • Results • Discussion • Conclusion

Effect of sex



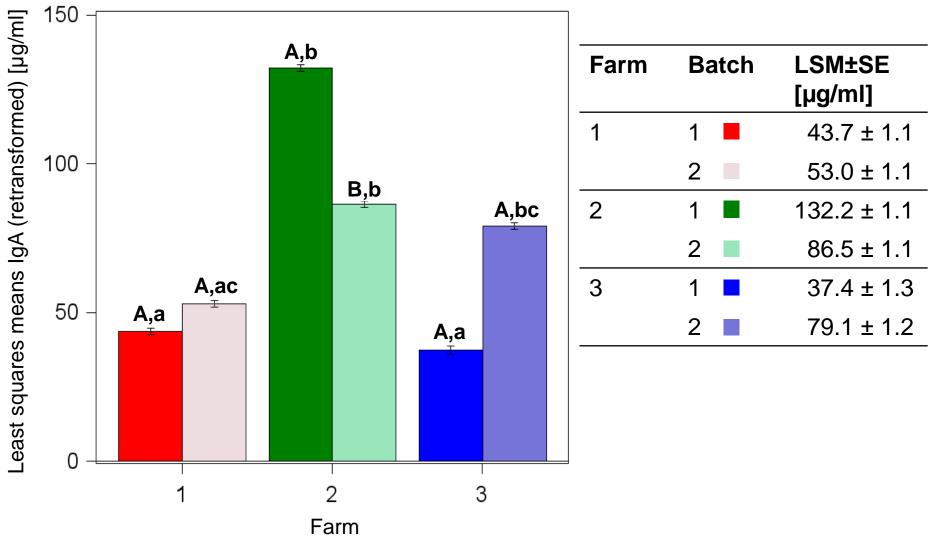
Sex	LSM ± SE [µg/ml]
Female	58.9 ± 1.1
Male	72.6 ± 1.1





8

Effect of batch within the farm



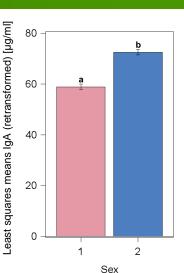


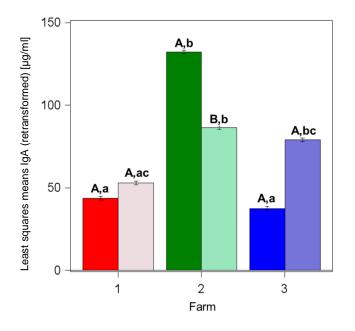
a - c: significant differences between the farms within the batches



IgA = suitable indicator?

- Effect of sex
 - Influence of sex hormones (Gaillard & Spinedi, 1998)
 - → Estrogen = IgA↑, androgen = IgA↓ (Grossmann, 1984)
 - → Castration (Grossmann, 1984)
- Effect of batch within the farm
 - Different environments: barren vs. enriched
 - \rightarrow Affective state (Bosch et al., 2004)
 - \rightarrow Health (Kelley, 1980, Neville, 2008)
 - → Interindividual, e.g. genetics (Calder & Kew, 2002, Mangino et al., 2017)

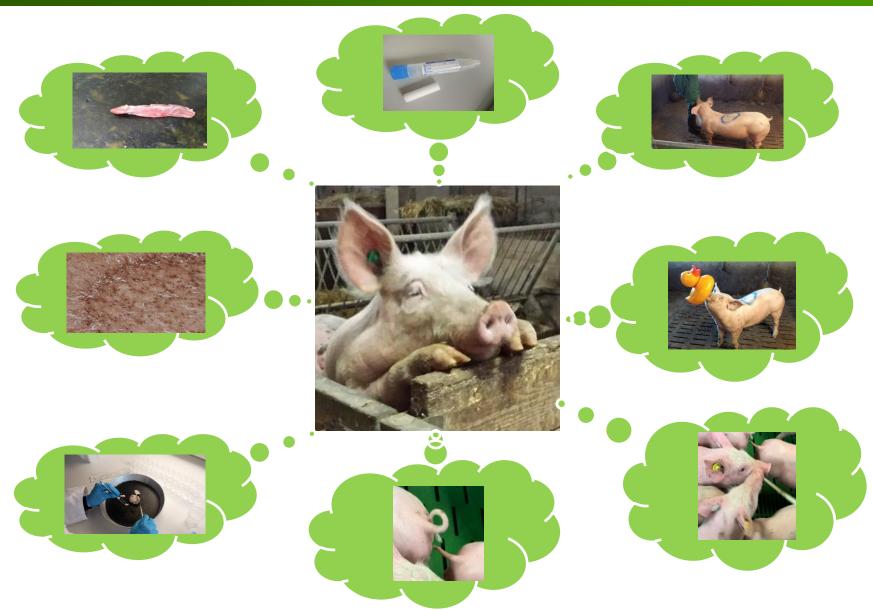






10

Outlook





Thank you for your attention!



With support from



Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture



Projektträger Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung

H. WILHELM SCHAUMANN STIFTUNG

by decision of the German Bundestag



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Attachment

- Feeding conditions
 - Farm 1
 - \rightarrow 16.5 % (foremast) 15.5% (final fattening) raw protein
 - \rightarrow Main protein supply: soy extraction meal
 - Farm 2
 - \rightarrow 22.4% (foremast) 15.4% (final fattening) raw protein
 - \rightarrow Main protein supply: field beans, peas, potato protein
 - Farm 3
 - \rightarrow 20.5% raw protein
 - \rightarrow Main protein supply: field beans