

FOODS[®]NORWAY



Effect of feeding *Candida utilis* yeast on intestinal development and health in post-weaning piglets



I.M. Håkenåsen, M. Øverland, A.Y.M. Sundaram, R. Ånestad, L.T. Mydland

Need for novel protein sources

2050, ~9 billion people

Competition for protein sources

Microbes – A promising new source

Sustainable production

Utilize non-food biomasses

Lignocellulosic biomass (Øverland & Skrede 2017)

Seaweed (Sharma et al. 2018)

Production independent of climatic conditions and cultivated area



YEAST

Protein source

50-60 % crude protein



Improve intestinal health

Stimulate immune system (Vetvicka & Oliveira 2014)

Improved villus height & crypt depth (Bontempo et al. 2006)

Improved digestibility of protein and increased fecal DM (Cruz et al. 2019)

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Candida utilis yeast as a protein source for weaned piglets: Effects on growth performance and digestive function



Ana Cruz^{a,b,1}, Ingrid M. Håkenåsen^{b,1}, Adrijana Skugor^b, Liv T. Mydland^b, Caroline P. Åkesson^c, Selina S. Hellestveit^c, Randi Sørby^c, Charles McL. Press^c, Margareth Øverland^{b,*}

^a Felleskjøpet Fôrutvikling A. S., Nedre Ila 20, NO-7018 Trondheim, Norway

^b Department of Animal and Aquacultural Sciences, Faculty of Biosciences, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, P.O. Box, 5003, NO-1433 Aas, Norway ^c Department of Basic Sciences and Aquatic Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, P.O. Box 369 Sentrum, NO-0102 Oslo, Norway



Highlights

- Up to 40% of the crude protein in traditional piglet diets was replaced by yeast.
- The yeast Candida utilis was grown on local lignocellulosic biomass.
- Digestive function improved and growth performance was maintained.
- The digestibility of crude protein and minerals improved.
- Intestinal villi-height and fecal dry matter increased.

Hypothesis:

Yeast will improve early post-weaning gastrointestinal function and health



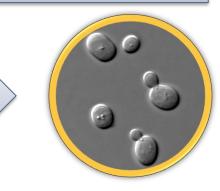
Dietary treatments

Ingredient, g/kg as fed	Control	Yeast
Wheat	628.8	594.6
Barley	100.0	100.0
Oats	50.0	50.0
Soybean meal	80.0	19.2
Potato protein conc.	33.8	9.1
Fish meal	20.0	4.8
Rapeseed meal	20.0	4.9
Yeast - Candida Utilis	-	146.0
Rapeseed oil	19.7	23.4
Vitamins, minerals and amino acids	48.6	49.0
Yttrium(III)oxide	0.1	0.1

Nutrients, g/kg of DM	Control	Yeast
Crude protein	202.0	193.9
NDF	110.0	102.4
Starch	508.0	494.3
Crude fat	45.3	46.2

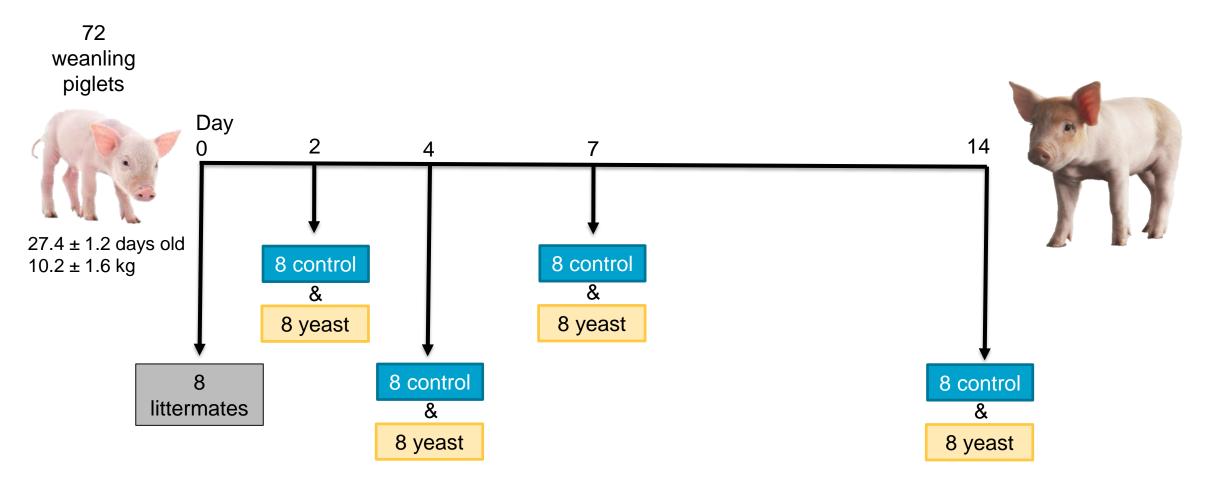
40 % of crude protein from yeast



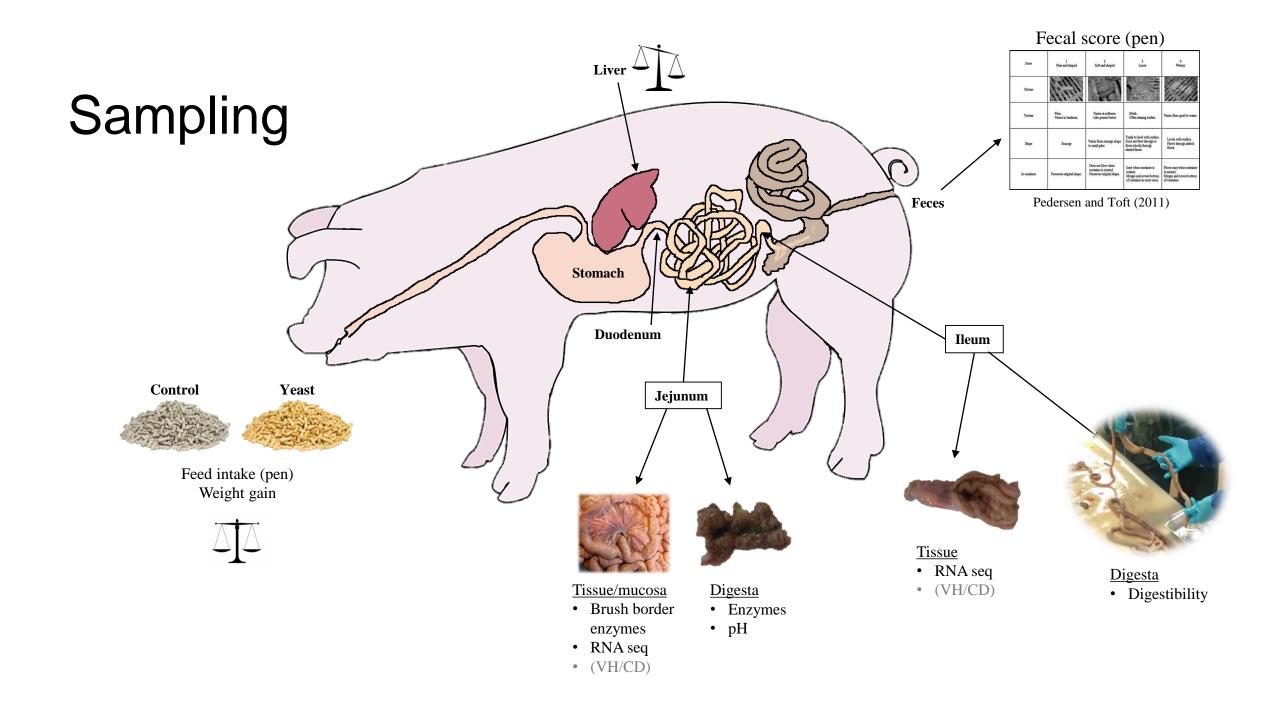




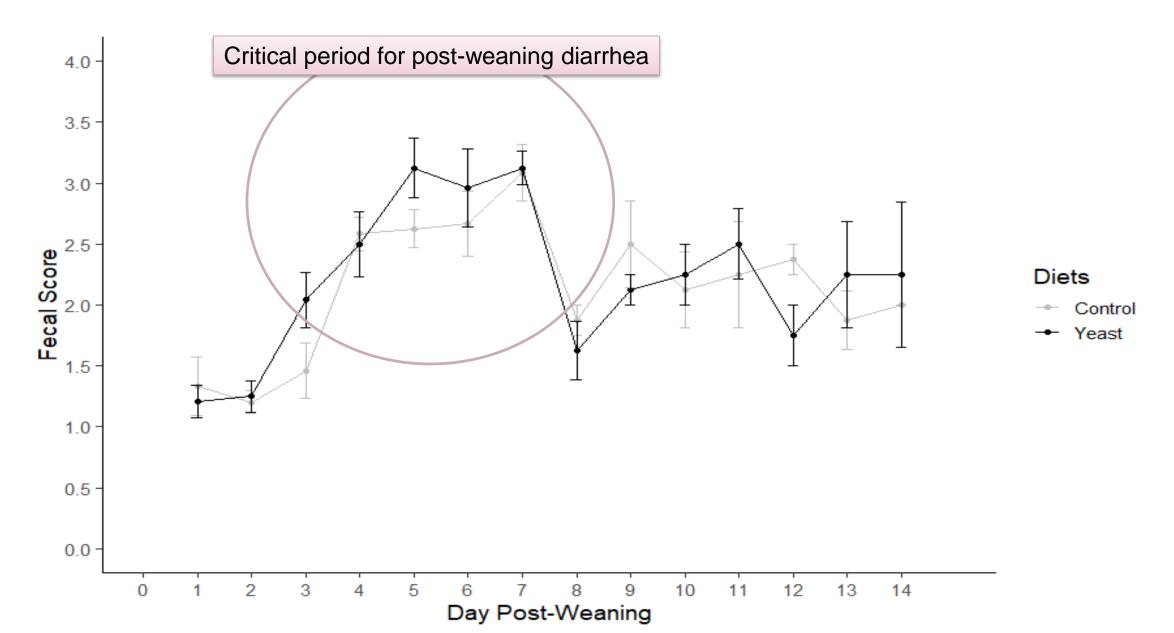
Experimental Design



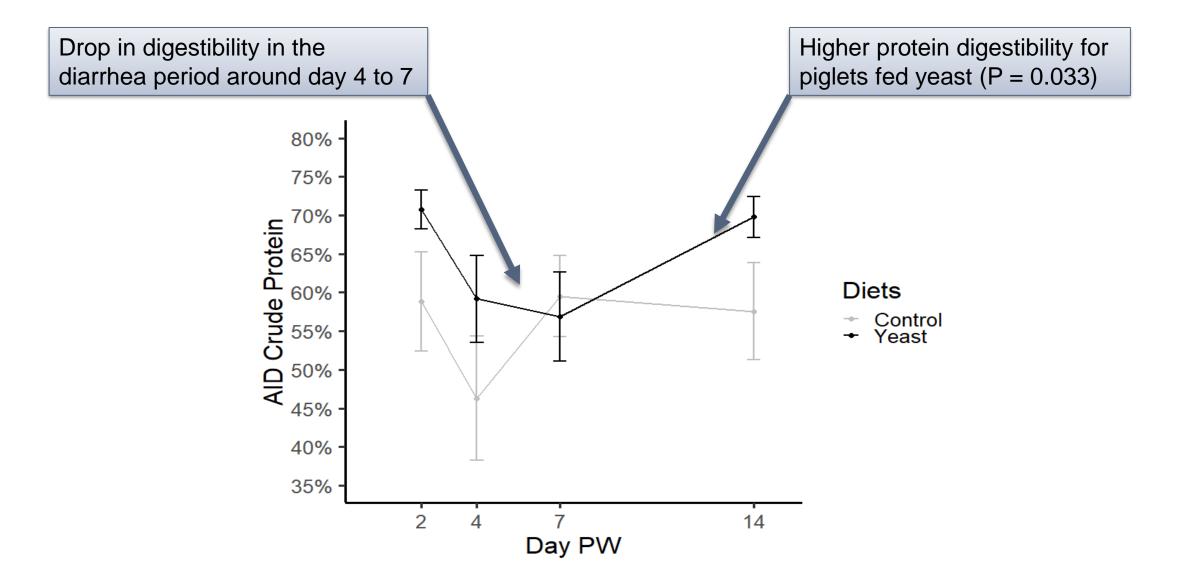
Sampling of 8 piglets from each treatment on day 0, 2, 4, 7 and 14 post-weaning.



Fecal score



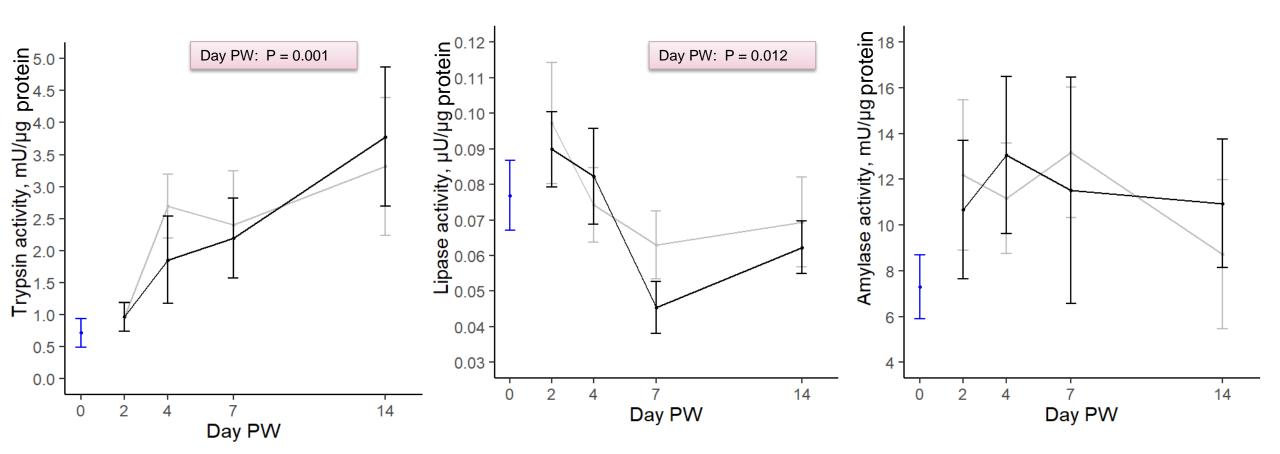
Crude protein digestibility



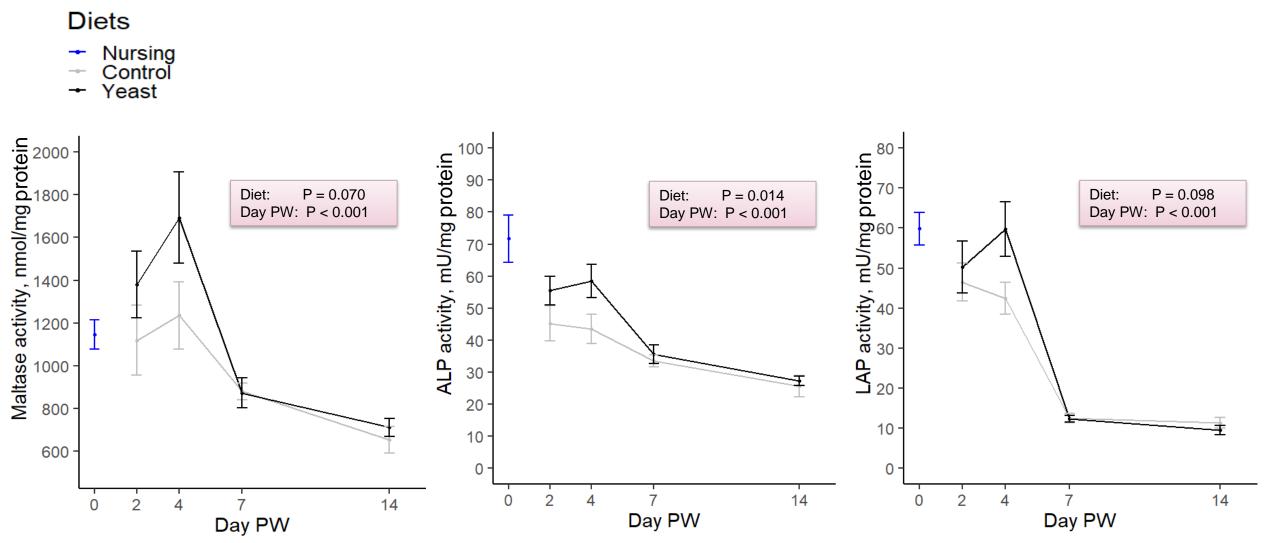
Enzyme activity

Diets

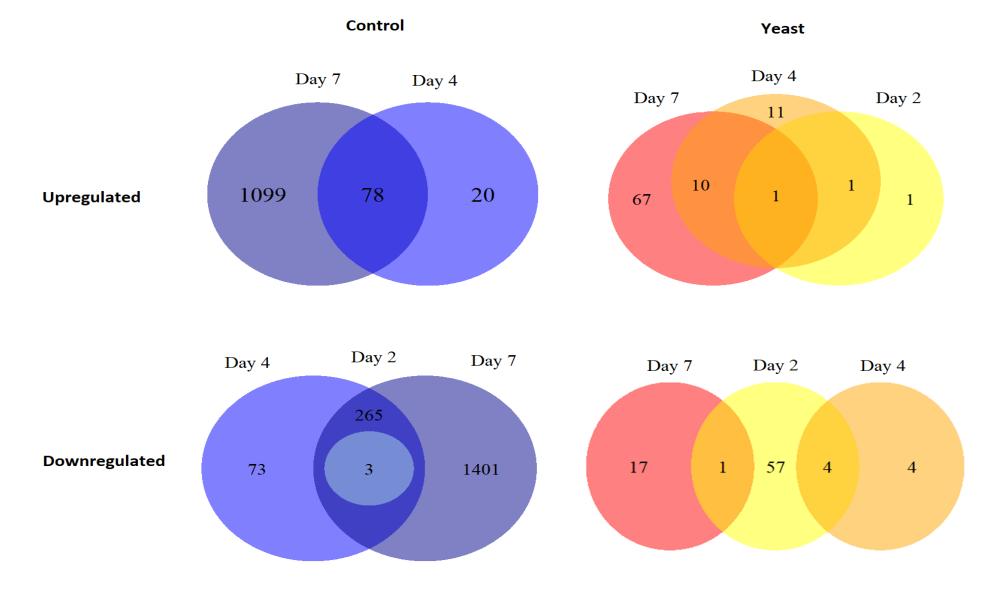
- Nursing Control Yeast
- ----



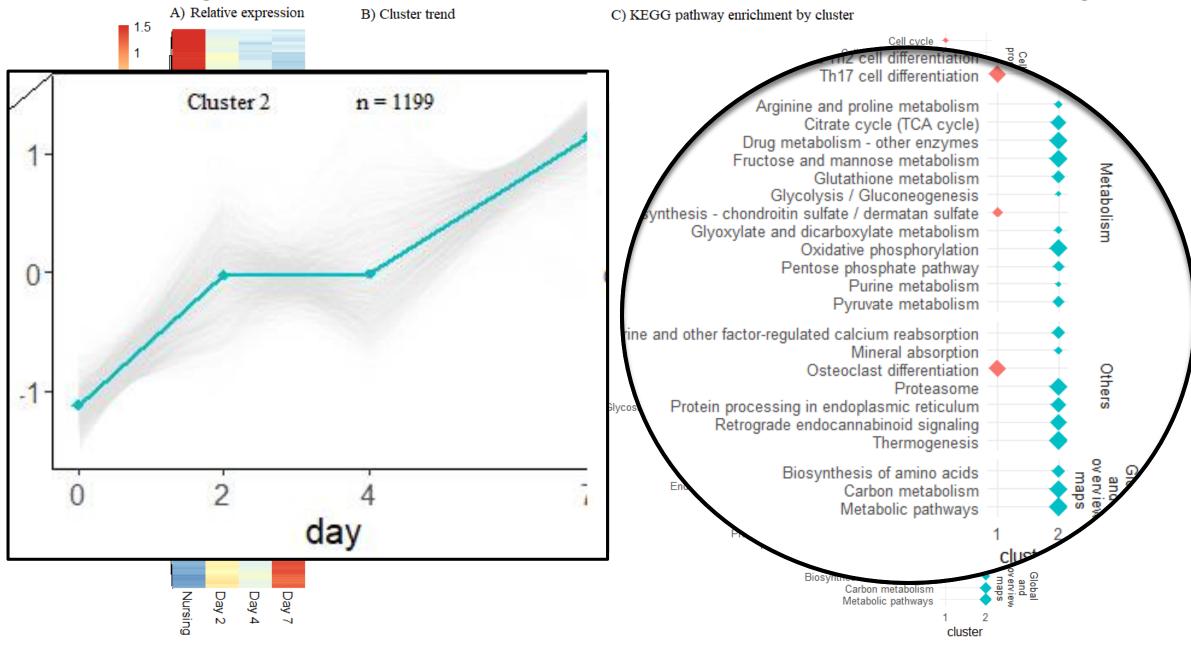
Brush border enzyme activity



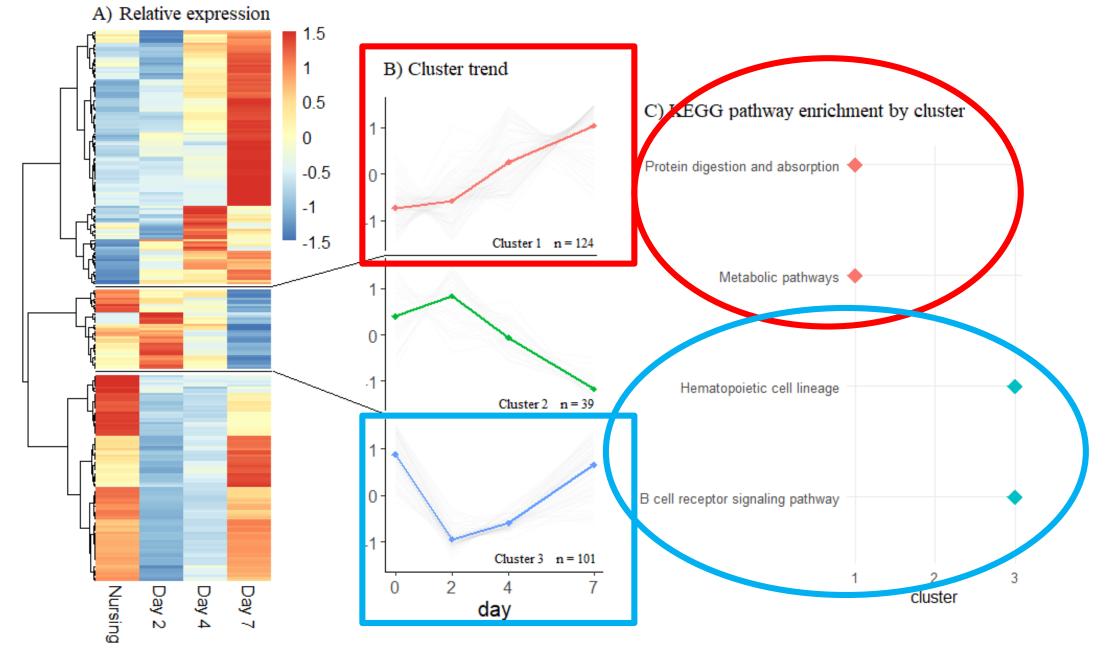
Differentially expressed genes in jejujum compared to day 0

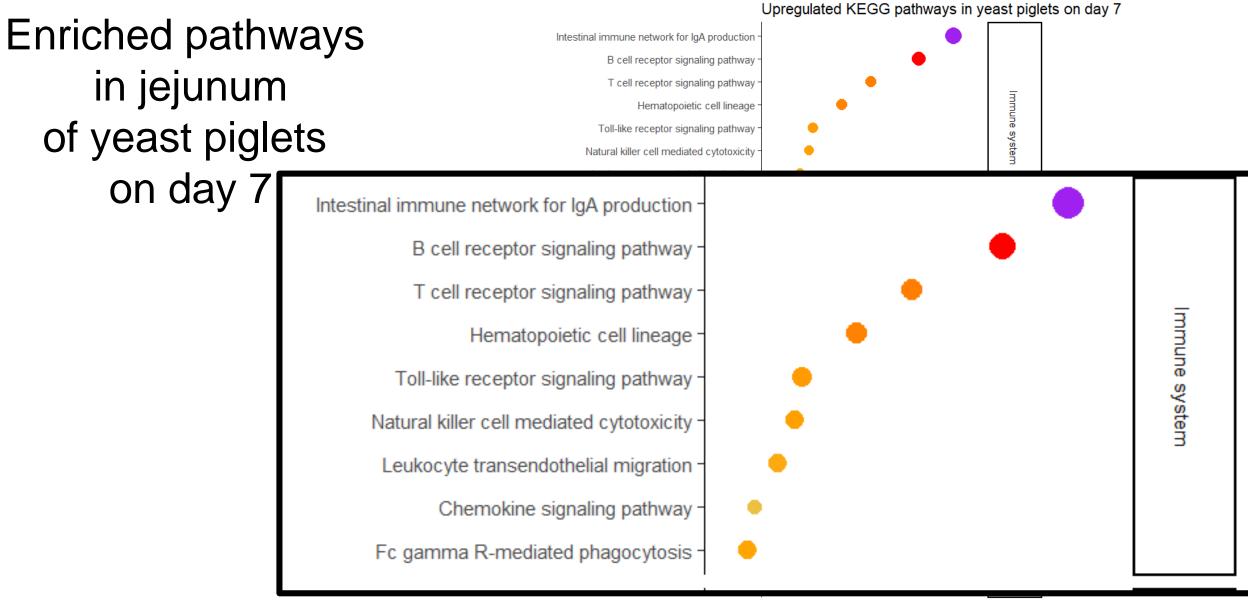


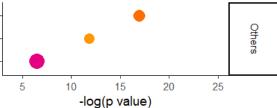
Jejunal gene expression patterns over time for control group



Jejunal gene expression patterns over time for yeast group







NF-kappa B signaling pathway Osteoclast differentiation

Glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis - chondroitin sulfate / dermatan sulfate

Summary

Replacing 40% of protein in the diet with yeast:

Improved post-weaning development of protein digestibility Improved brush border enzyme activity early post-weaning

Less differences in gene expression compared to day 0 – more homogenous to pre-weaning levels?

Upregulation of immune system pathways

Thank you for your attention!

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