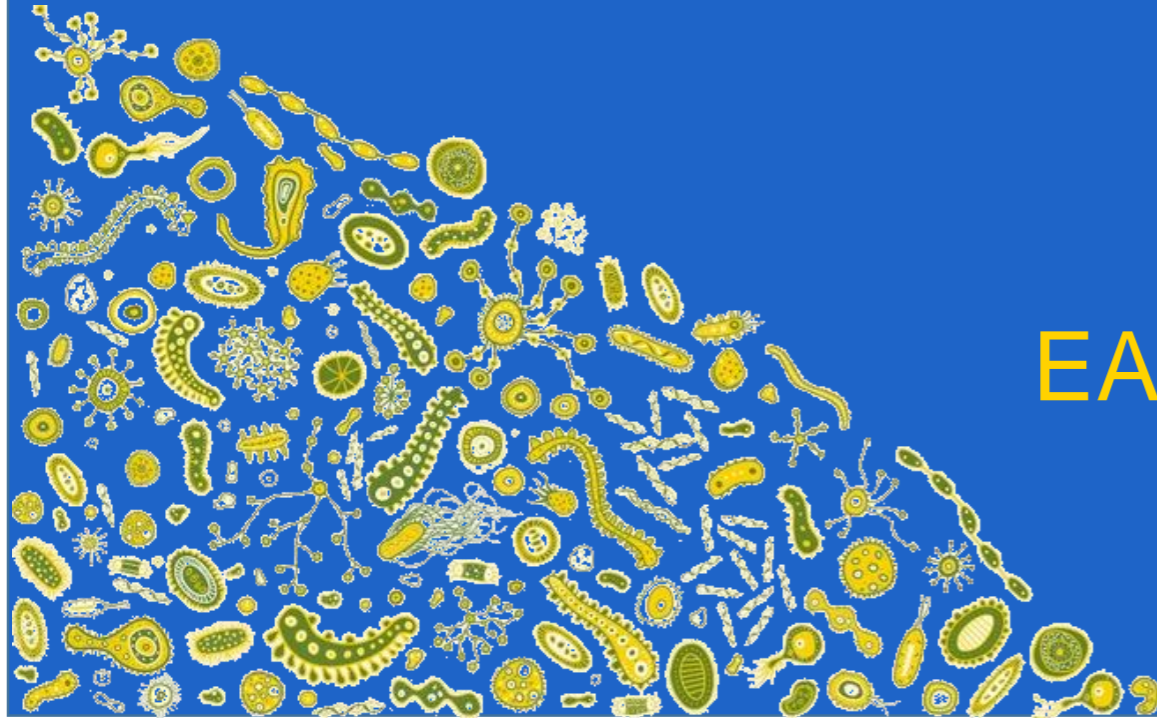


Distinct blood and milk 18-carbon fatty acid proportions and buccal bacterial populations in dairy cows differing in reticulorumen pH response to dietary supplementation of rapidly fermentable carbohydrates

Lore Dewanckele
EAAP 2019, Ghent, Belgium




MILK FAT DEPRESSION


A reduction in milk fat content and yield, and alterations in milk fatty acid composition without changes in milk yield or in the yield of other milk components



MILK FAT DEPRESSION

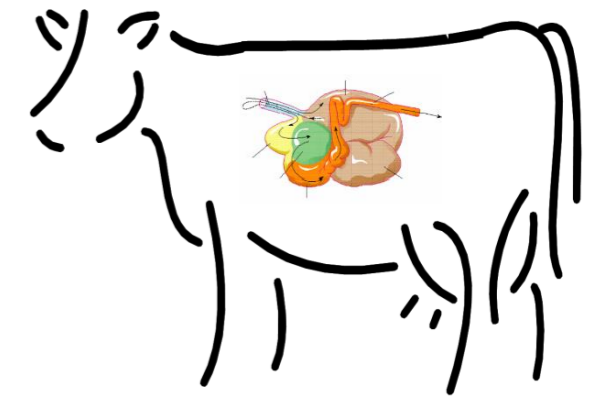
-  Reduction in milk fat content and yield
- Direct economic loss
 - Reduction feed conversion efficiency

ECONOMIC

-  Imbalanced rumen conditions
- Impaired animal health
 - Reduced ruminal efficiency
 - Economic loss

ANIMAL WELFARE

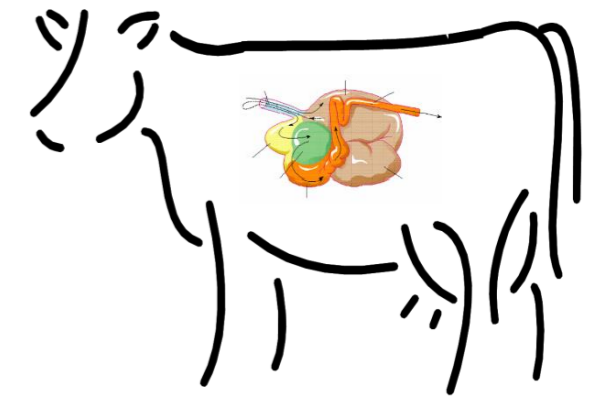
BIOHYDROGENATION THEORY



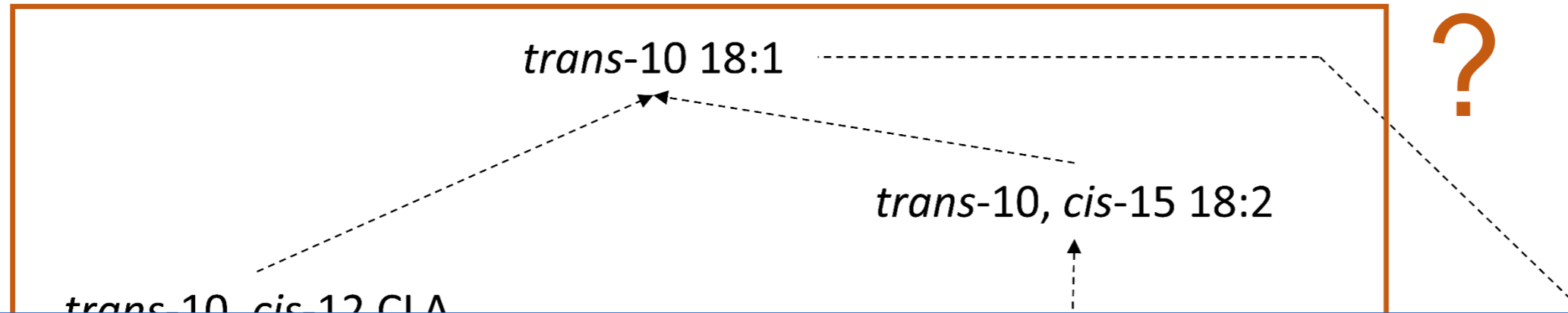
Trans-11 to trans-10 shift

trans

MICROBIAL ETIOLOGY



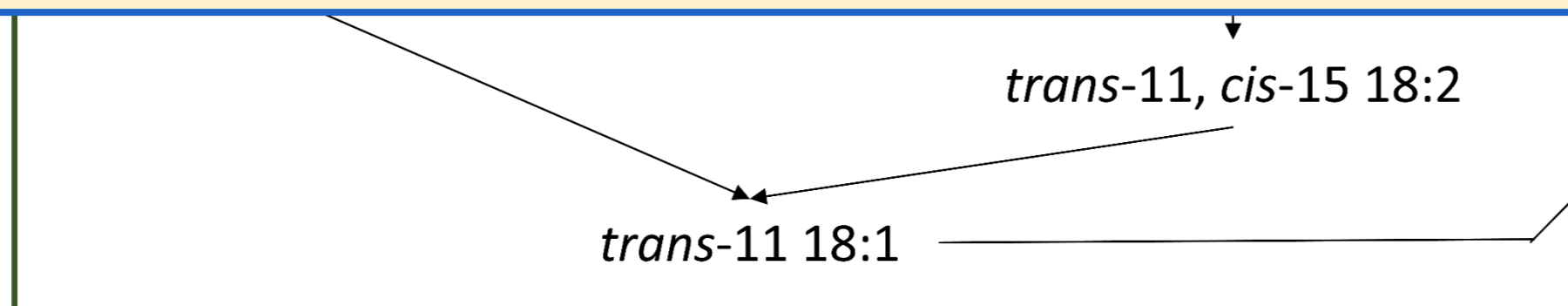
trans-10



AIM

Uncover bacteria positively associated with *trans*-10 intermediates

trans-11



Butyrivibrio fibrisolvens
Butyrivibrio proteoclasticus

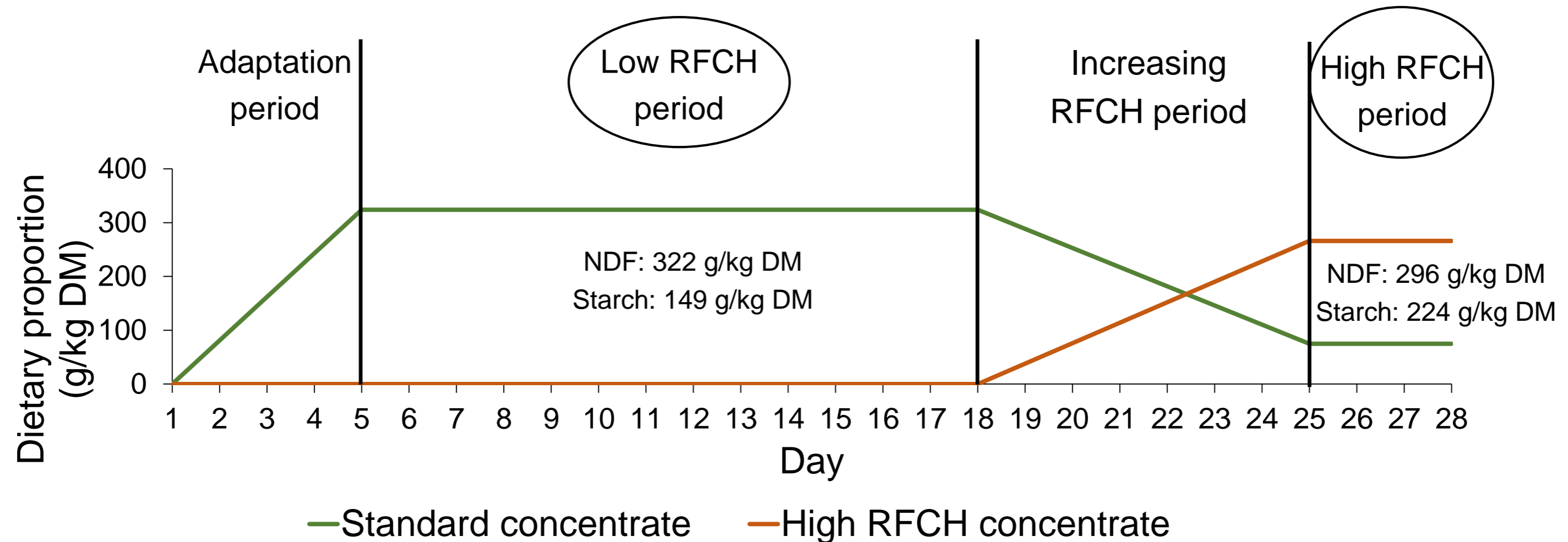
ANIMALS, EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND DIETS

- 10 Holstein-Friesian dairy cows (selected based on Jing et al., 2018)



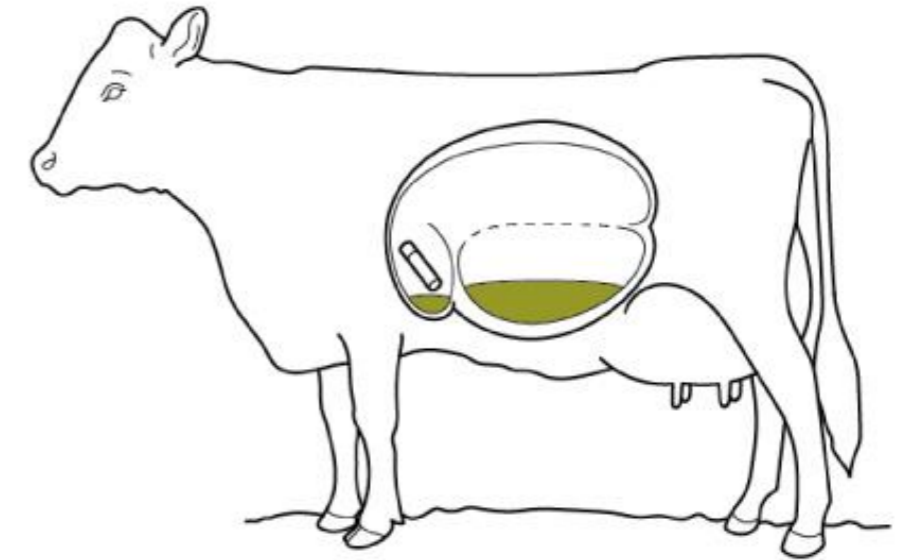
ANIMALS, EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND DIETS

- 10 Holstein-Friesian dairy cows (selected based on Jing et al., 2018)
- Treatment: increasing dietary proportions of rapidly fermentable carbohydrates (RFCH)

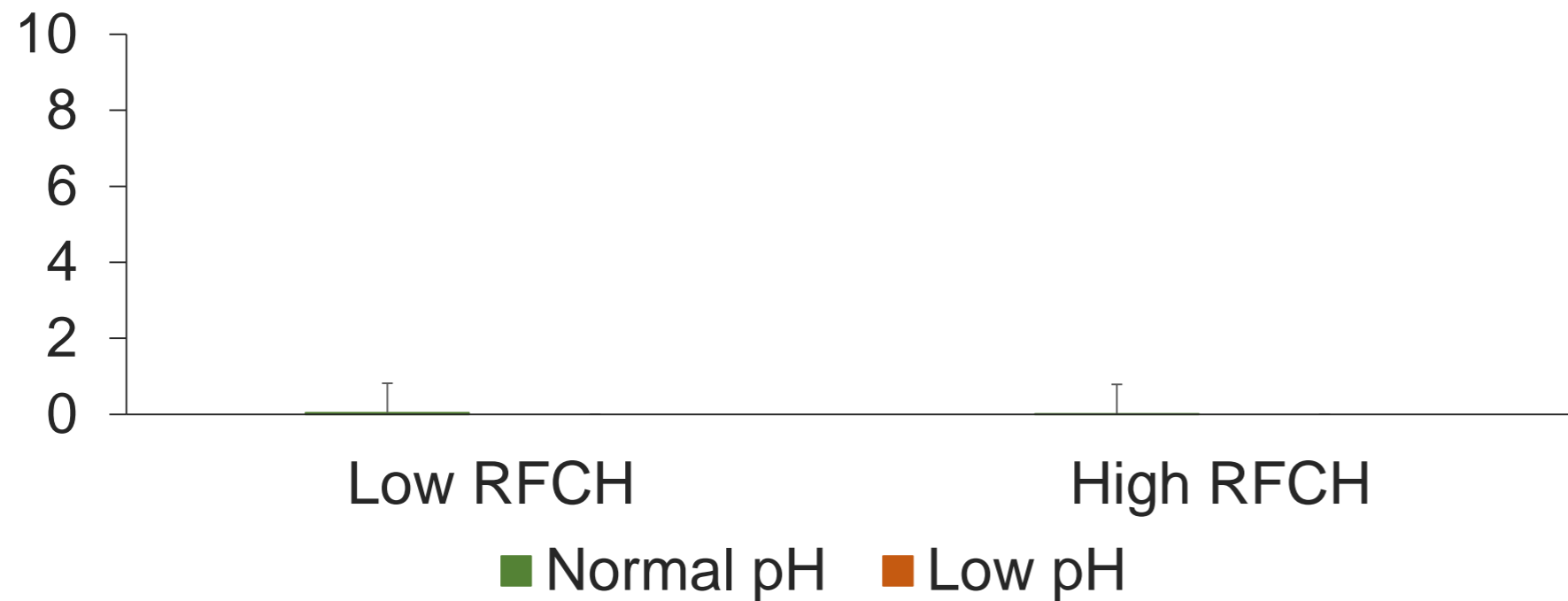


RETICULAR PH – GROUPING OF ANIMALS

- **Reticular pH** via a SmaXtec Premium bolus
 - Two groups of cows based on time below pH 6.00
 - i/ Normal pH cows (n = 4; t ≤ 0.10 h/d)



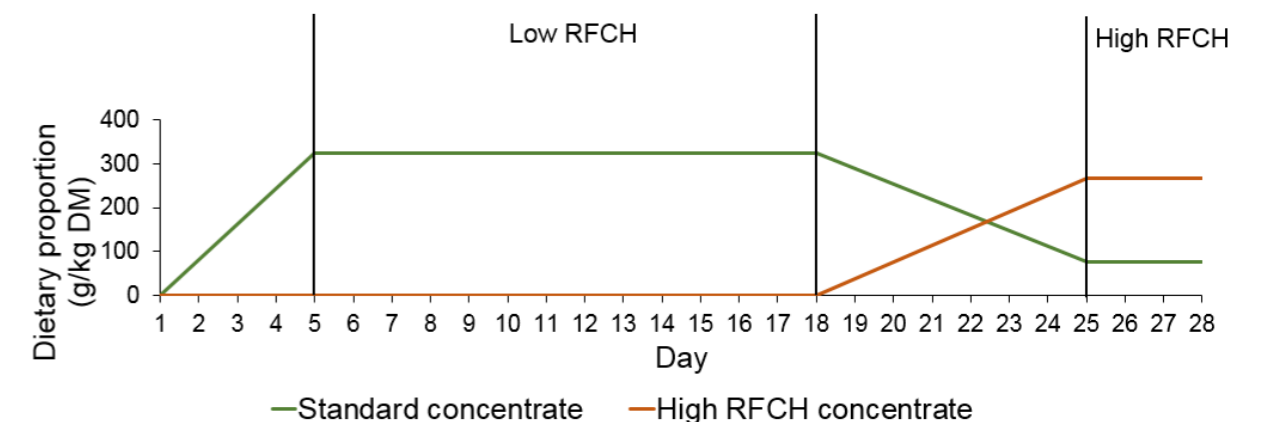
Time below pH 6.00 (h/day)



$$P_{\text{group}} < 0.001$$

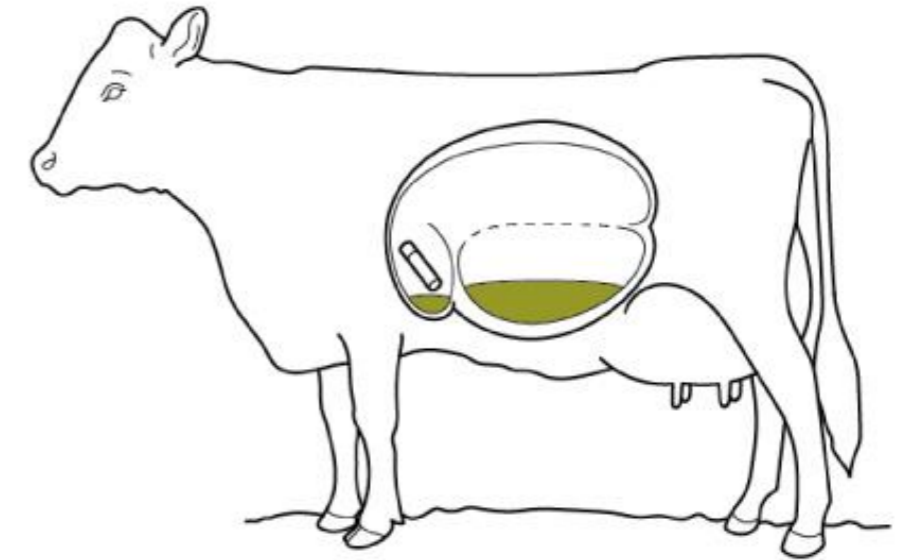
$$P_{\text{period}} = 0.722$$

$$P_{\text{interaction}} = 0.751$$

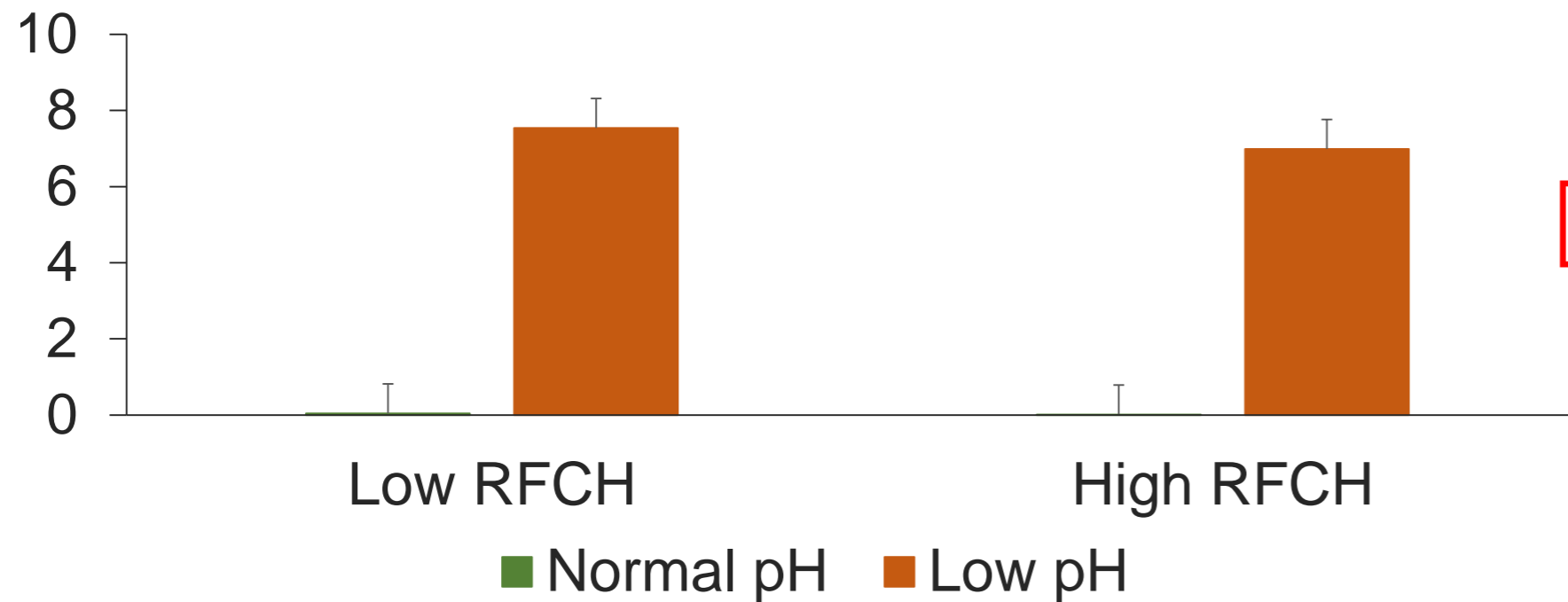


RETICULAR PH – GROUPING OF ANIMALS

- **Reticular pH** via a SmaXtec Premium bolus
 - Two groups of cows based on time below pH 6.00
 - i/ Normal pH cows (n = 4; t ≤ 0.10 h/d)
 - ii/ Low pH cows (n = 5; t ≥ 1.00 h/d)



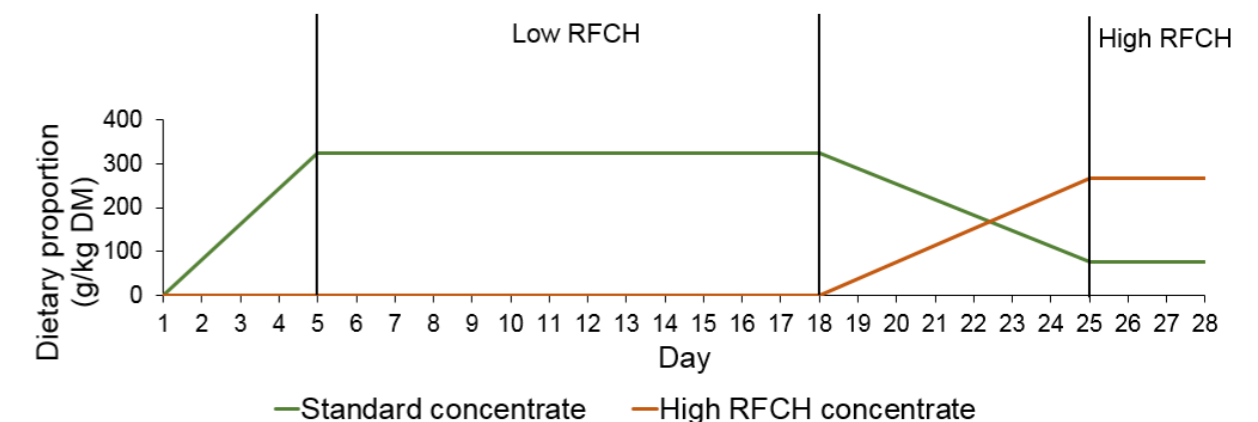
Time below pH 6.00 (h/day)



$$P_{\text{group}} < 0.001$$

$$P_{\text{period}} = 0.722$$

$$P_{\text{interaction}} = 0.751$$

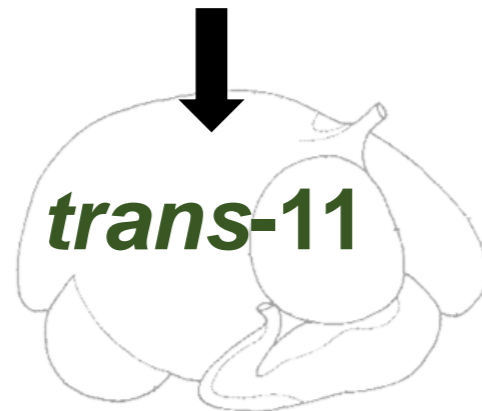


HYPOTHESIS

Normal pH cows



No milk fat depression

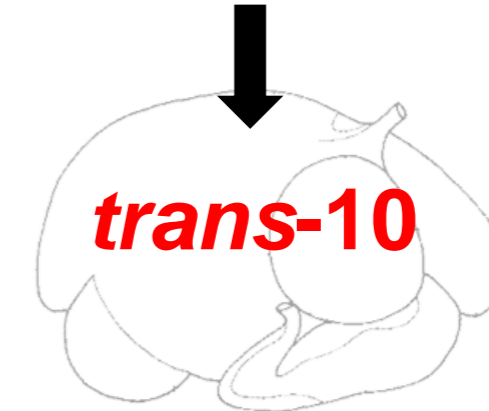


?

Low pH cows

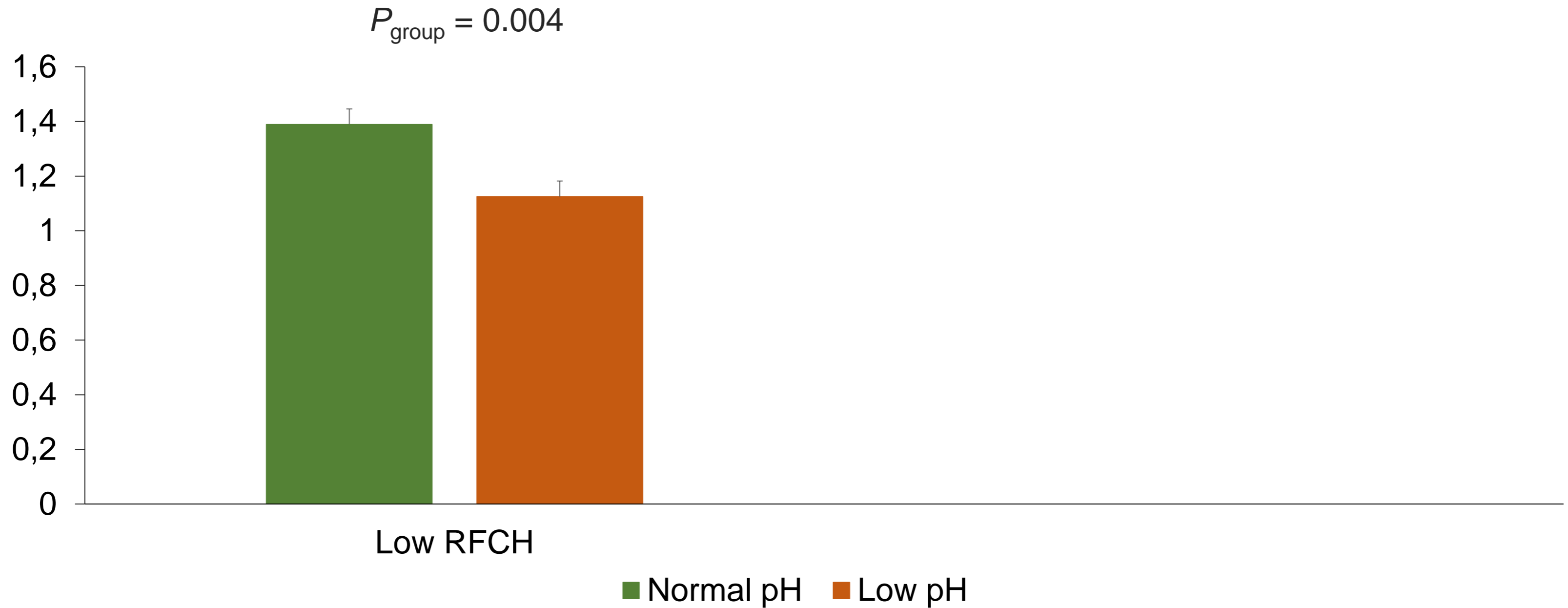


Milk fat depression

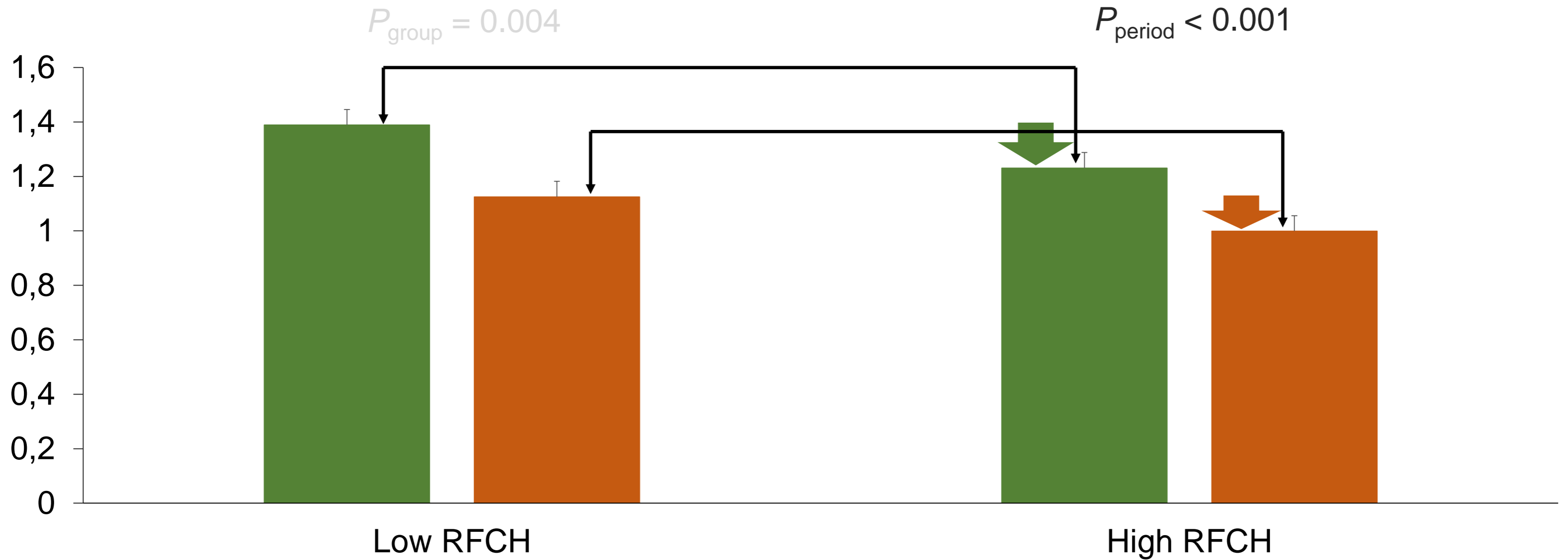


Bacterial community
≠

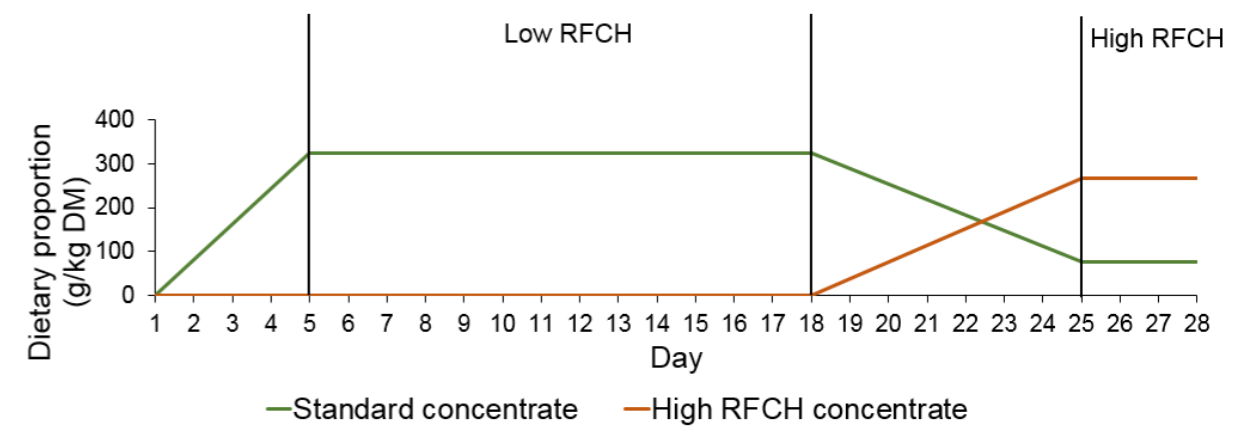
MILK FAT YIELD (KG/D)



MILK FAT YIELD (KG/D)



■ Normal pH ■ Low pH



HYPOTHESIS

Normal pH cows



Low pH cows



No milk fat depression

Milk fat depression



?



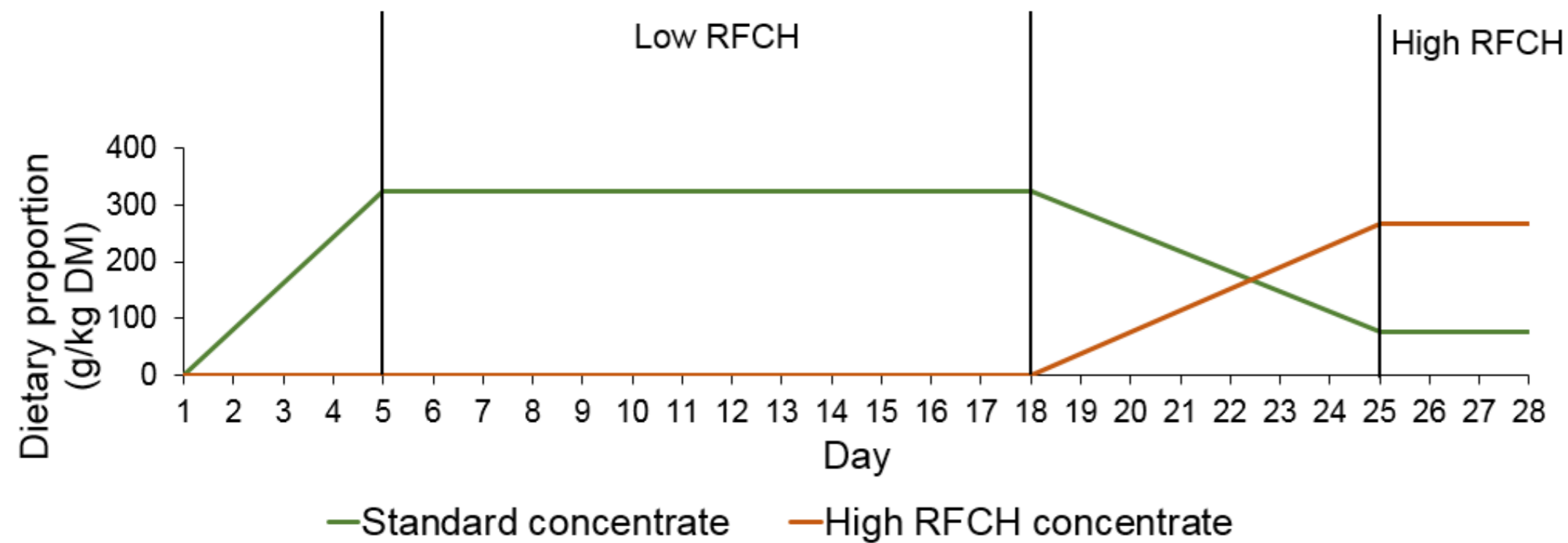
trans-11

trans-10

Bacterial community

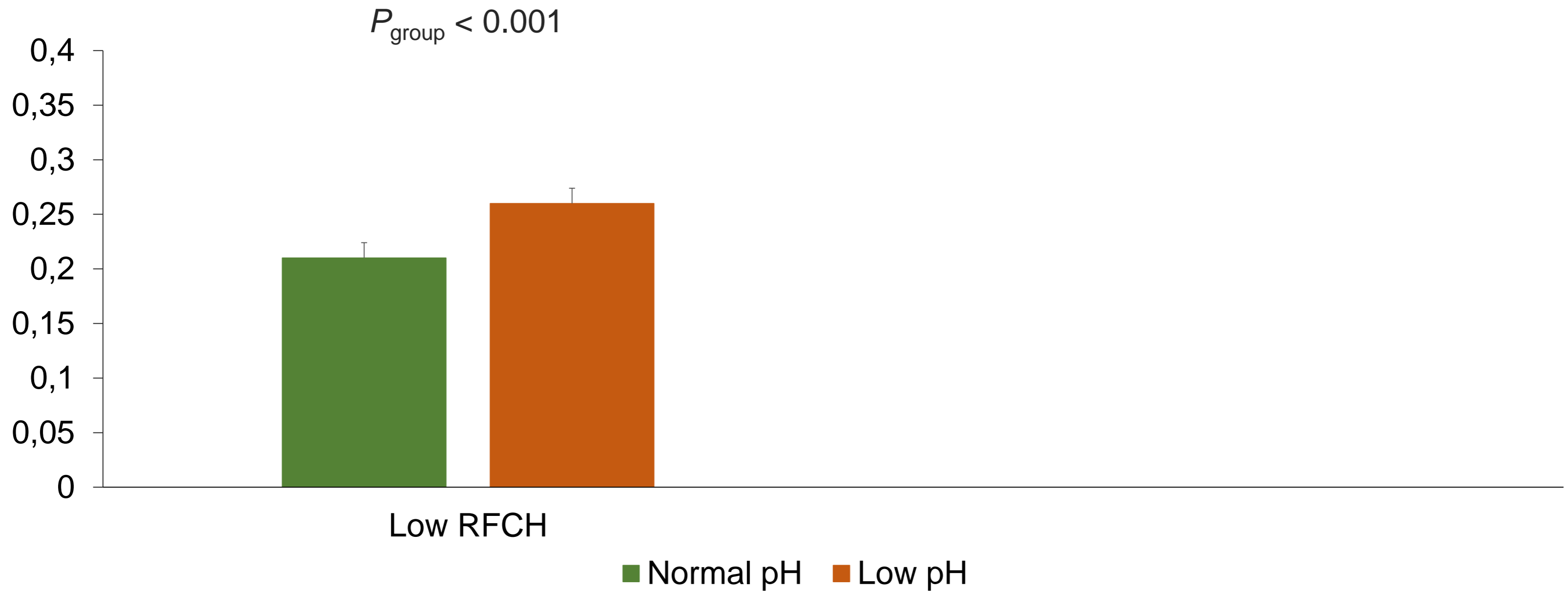
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SAMPLING AND FATTY ACID ANALYSIS

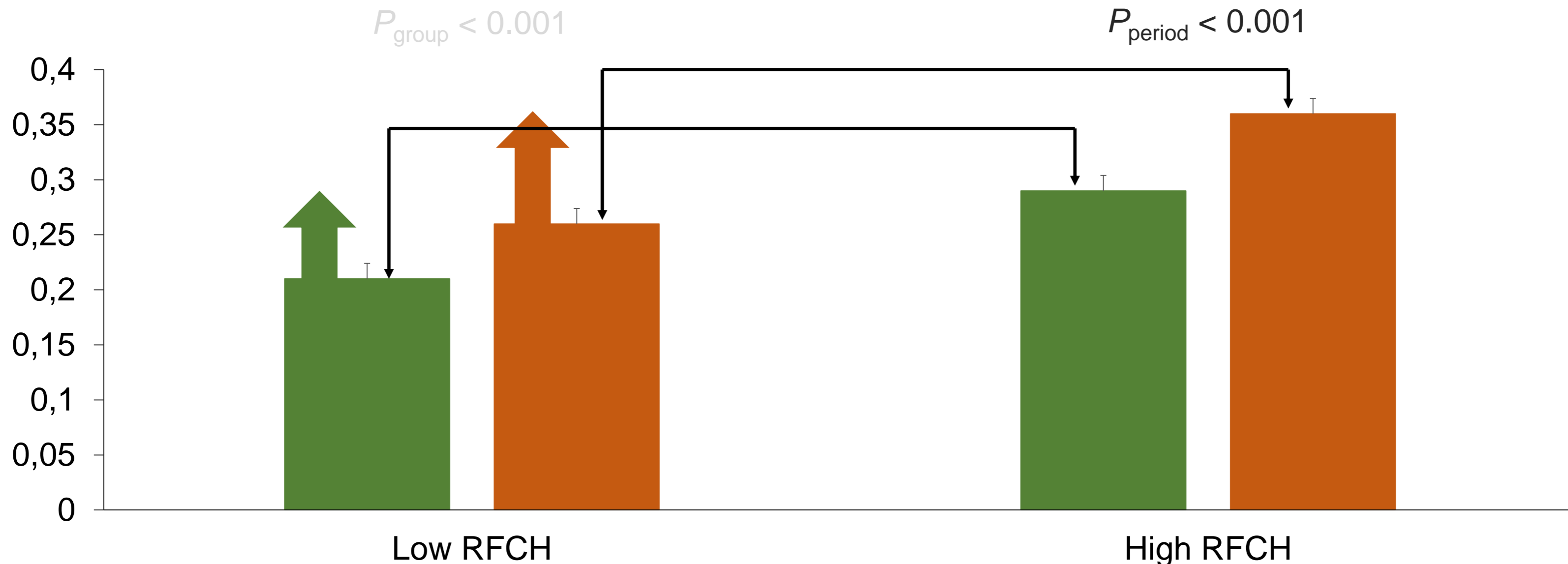


- Extraction
- Methylation
- GC analysis

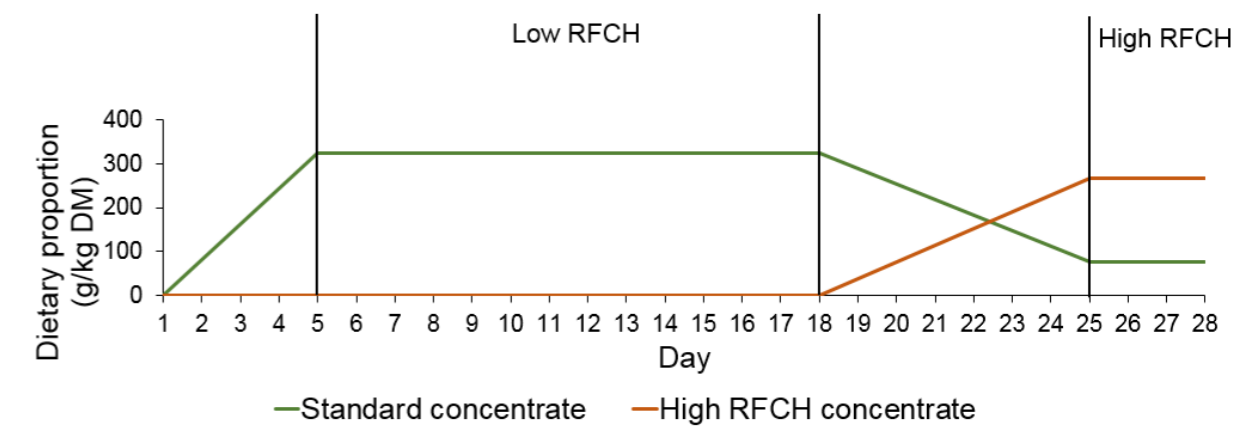
TRANS-10:TRANS-11 (MILK FAT)



TRANS-10:TRANS-11 (MILK FAT)



■ Normal pH ■ Low pH



HYPOTHESIS

Normal pH cows



No milk fat depression



trans-11

Low pH cows



Milk fat depression

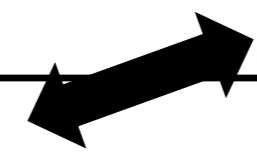


trans-10

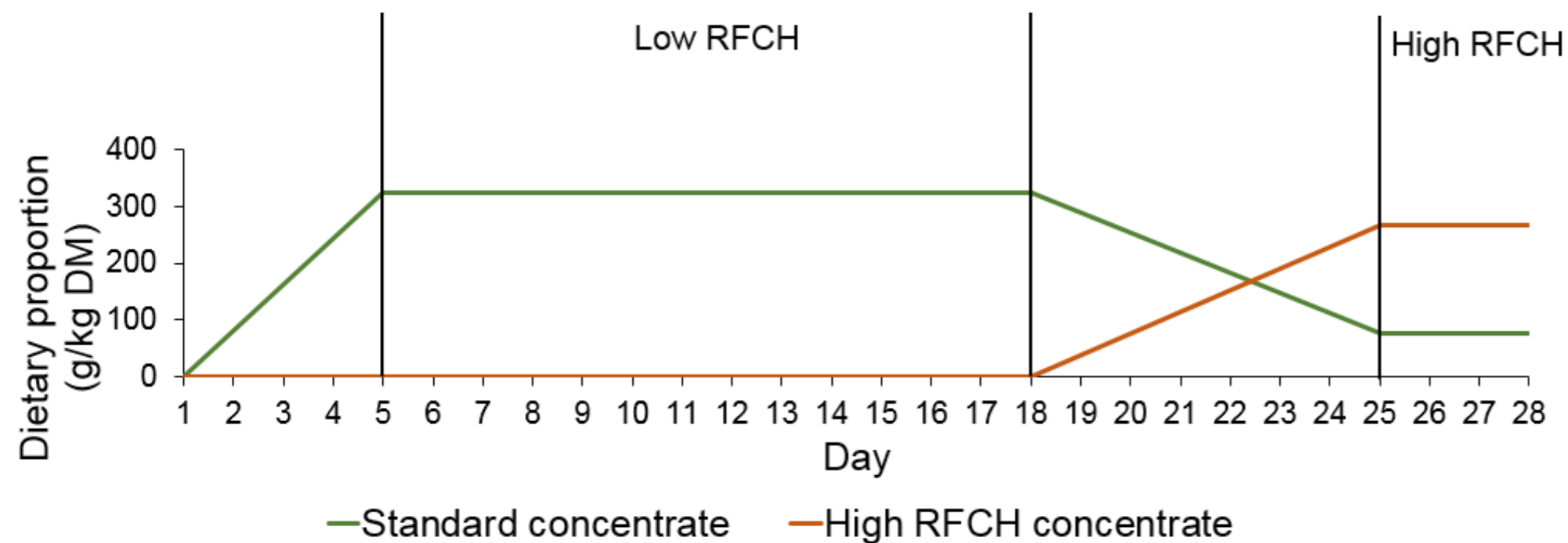


Bacterial community

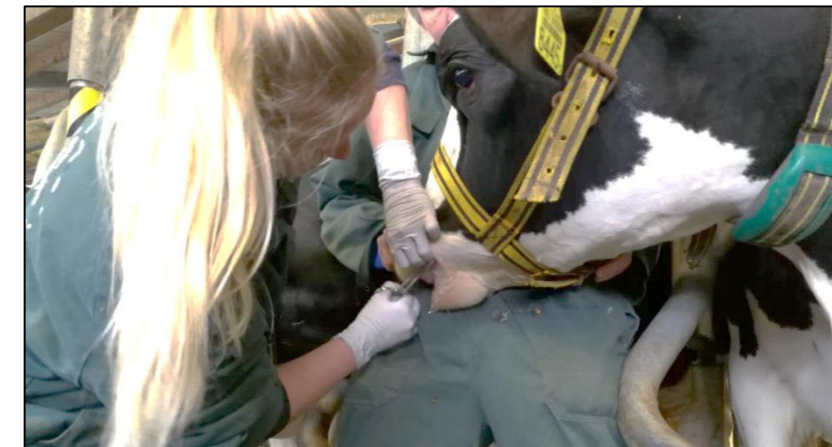
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SAMPLING AND MICROBIAL COMMUNITY ANALYSIS



Buccal swab samples



- DNA extraction
- 16S rRNA gene amplicon sequencing

BACTERIA ASSOCIATED WITH *TRANS*-10

Positive correlation with *trans*-10 intermediates:

- *Dialister* spp.
- *Sharpea* spp.
- *Carnobacterium* spp.
- *Acidaminococcus* spp.

CONCLUSIONS

- Inter-animal variation in reticular pH → normal pH vs. low pH cows
- Lower reticular pH and dietary RFCH supplementation were associated with milk fat depression
- Lower milk fat levels were accompanied with a *trans*-11 to *trans*-10 shift
- *Dialister* spp., *Sharpea* spp., *Carnobacterium* spp. and *Acidaminococcus* spp. were more abundant in situations with greater *trans*-10 accumulation

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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lore.dewanckele@ugent.be