



GenPhySE

Génétique Physiologie et Systèmes d'Elevage

Omics data to improve the understanding of adaptation mechanisms to heat stress in pigs

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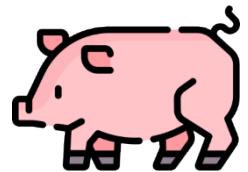
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France,

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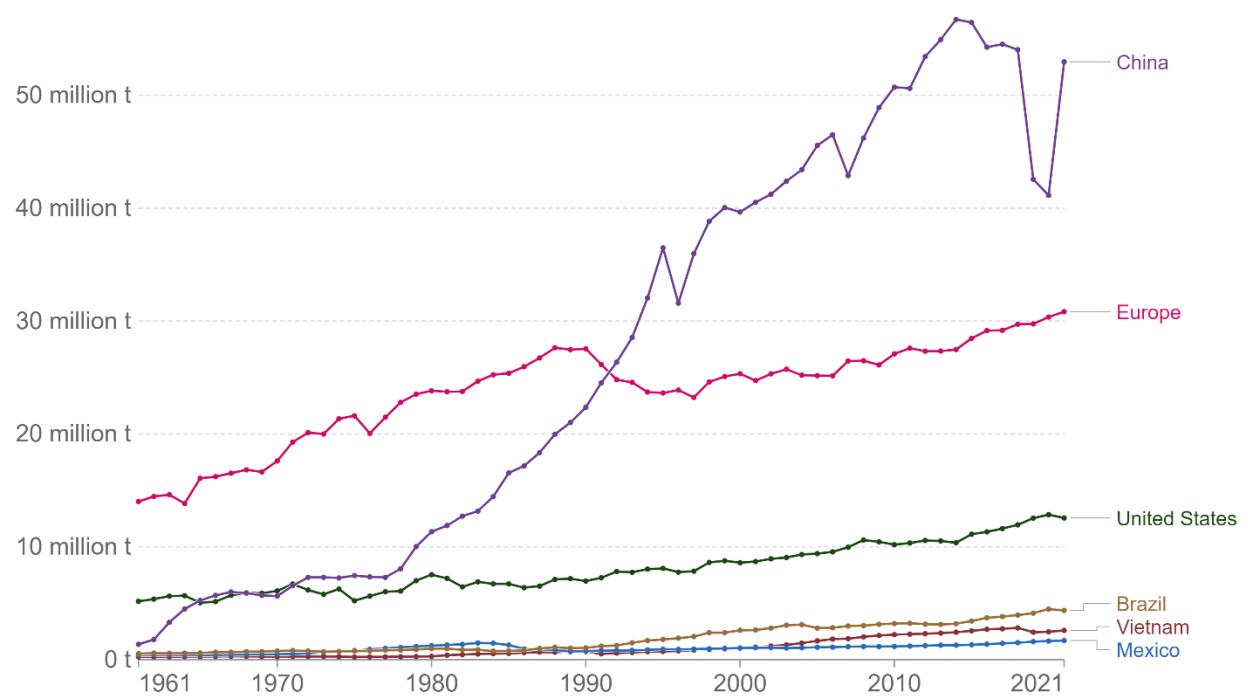
⁴INRAE, PTEA, Domaine Duclos, 97170 Petit-Bourg, France





Production ↗ in tropical areas ↗

Pigmeat production



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Note: This refers to total meat production, from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding offal and slaughter fats.

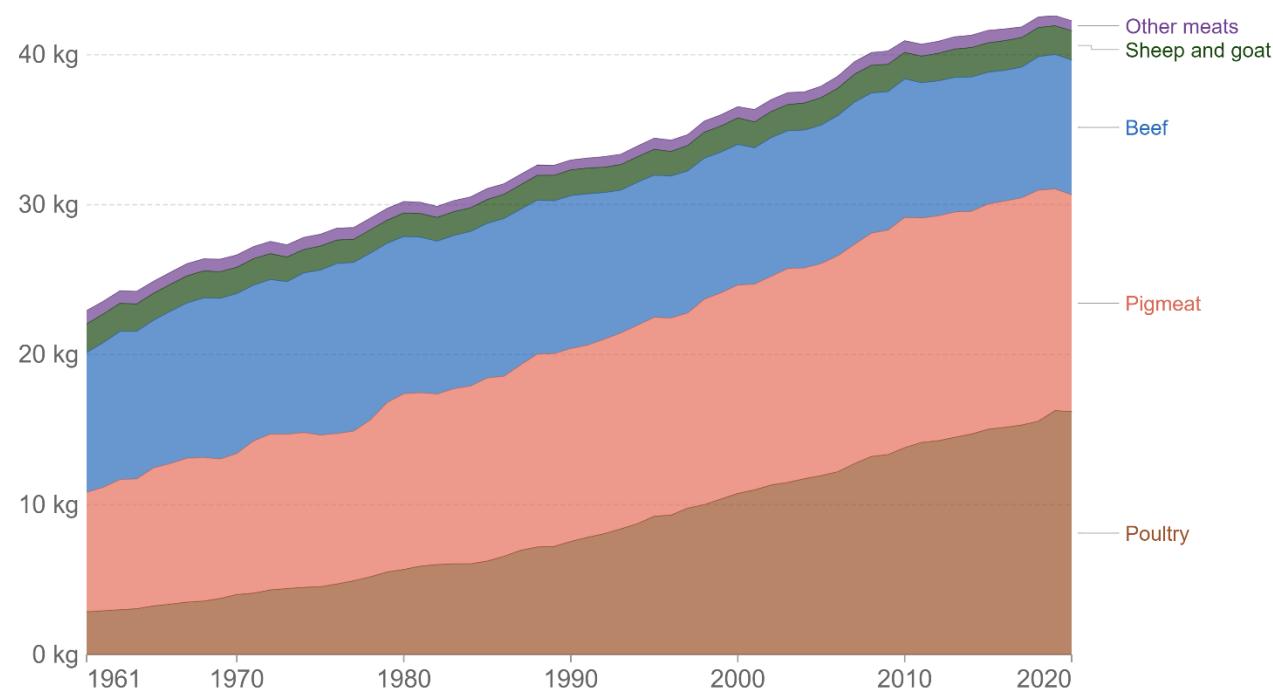
Our World
in Data



Consumption ↗

Per capita meat consumption by type, World, 1961 to 2020

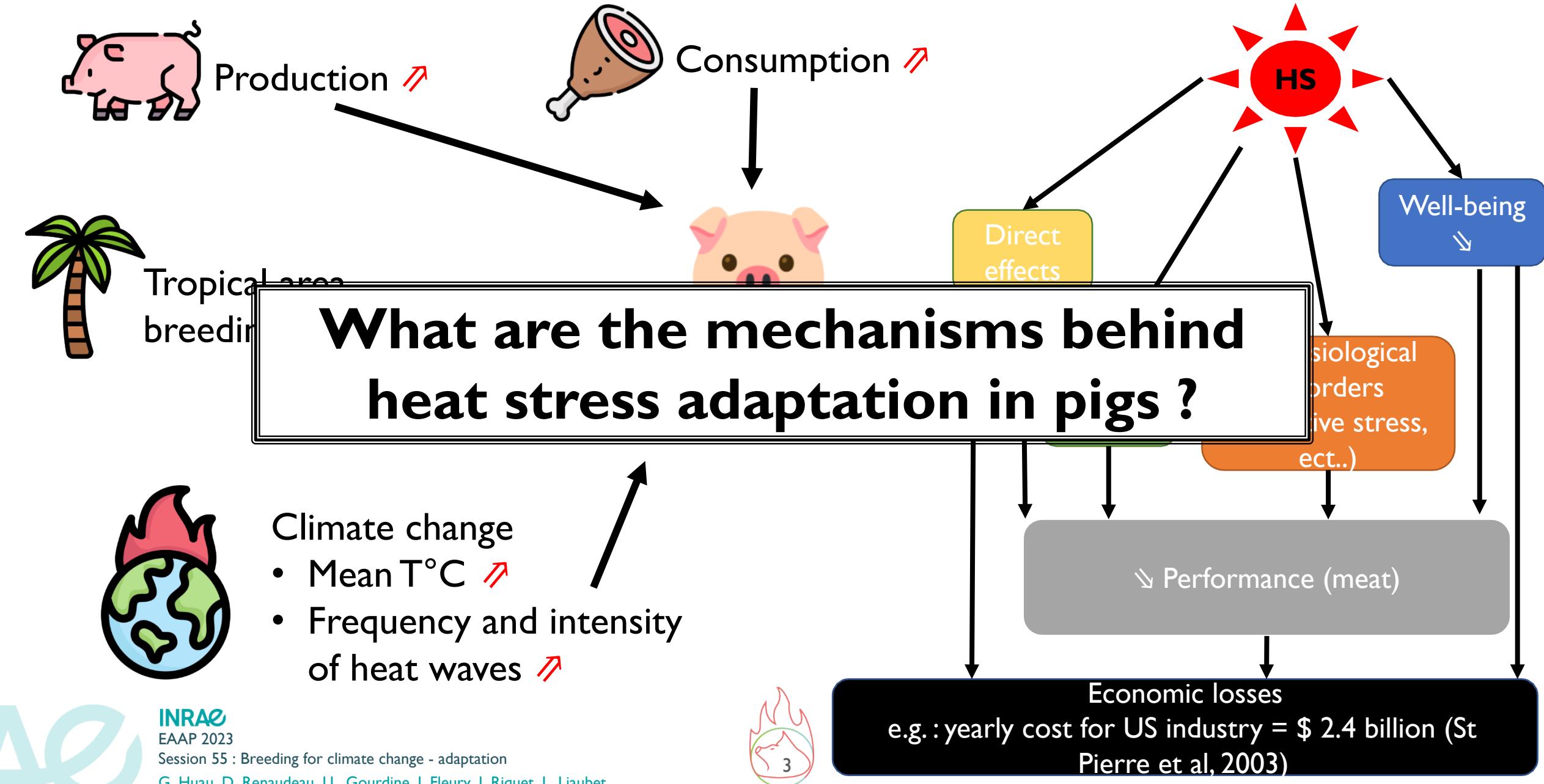
Per capita meat consumption is broken down by types of meat, and is measured in kilograms per person per year.



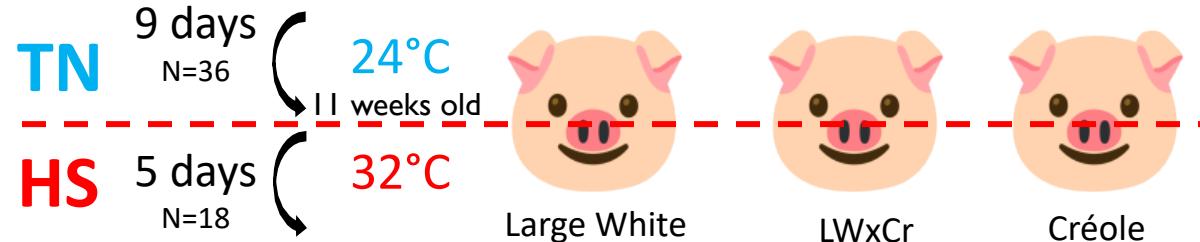
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Note: Data does not include fish and seafood. Figures do not correct for waste at the consumption level so may not directly reflect the quantity of food finally consumed by a given individual.

OurWorldInData.org/meat-production • CC BY

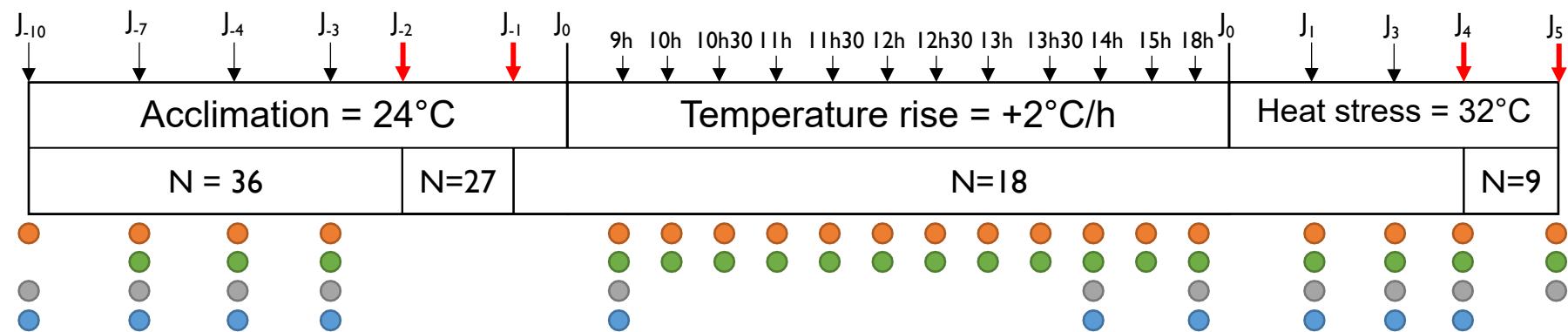
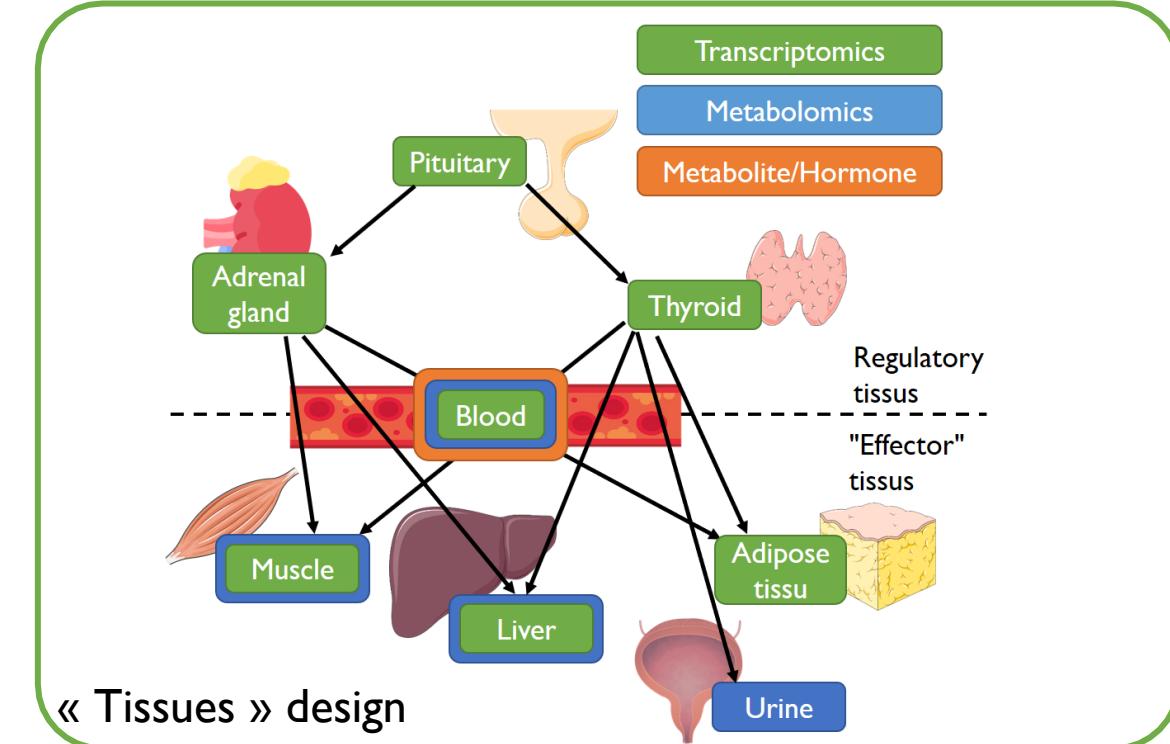


> Multi-tissues and multi-omics design

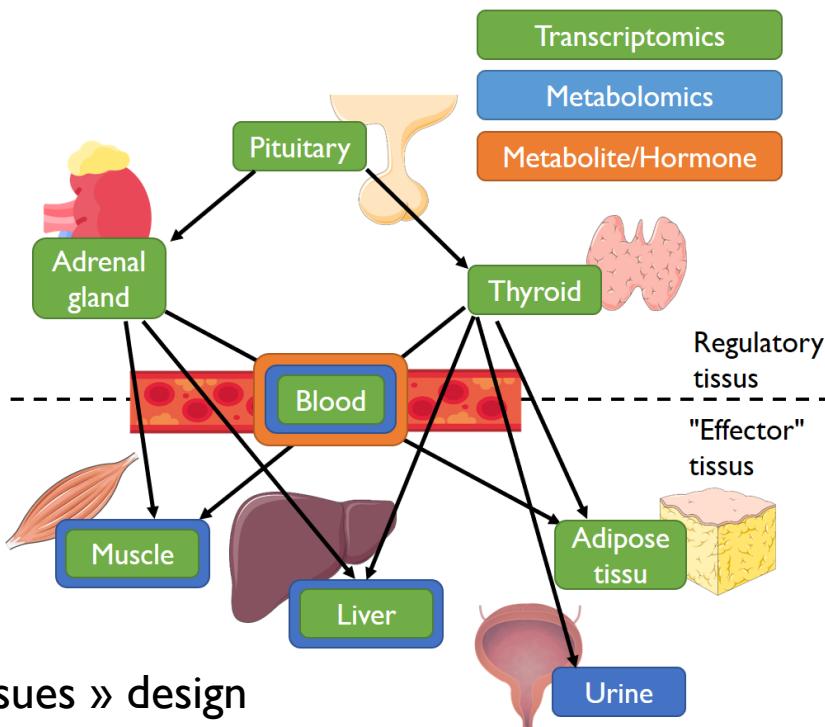


> Animal sacrifice before (TN) and after (HS) the start of the challenge

> *Ad libitum* water and feeding with a commercial animal feed



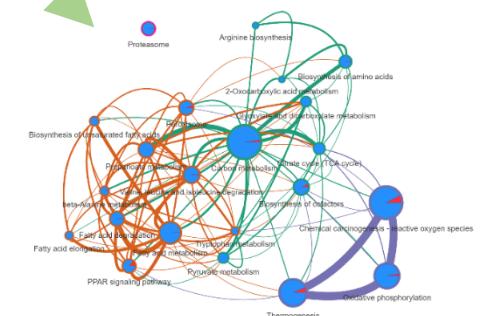
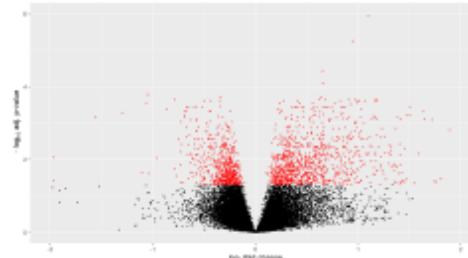
Multi-tissues and multi-omics design



Multi-tissues	Multi-omics
Blood	Transcriptome
Liver	Metabolome
Muscle	Blood metabolites
SCAT	Hormones
Thyroid glands	Response variables to heat stress
Pituitary anterior glands	
Adrenal glands	
Urine	

$$y = 0 + \text{Race} + \text{Temp} + (1|\log_e : (\text{Temp} : \text{Race})) + (1|\text{abatt} : \text{Temp}) + (1|\text{Father}) + (1|\text{Mother})$$

Linear mixed model



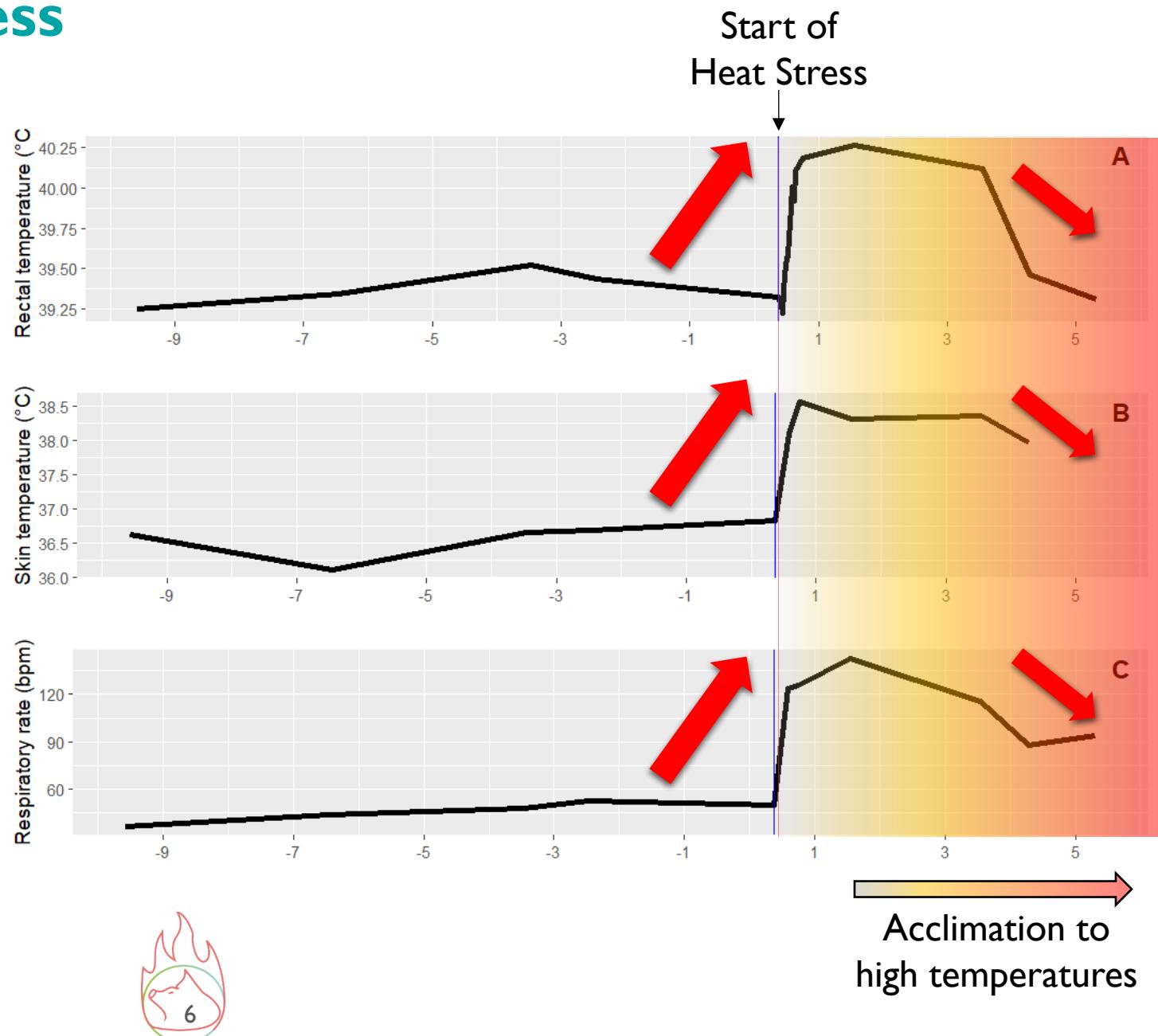
> Response to heat stress

- Study of the acclimation phase (j_{+5})

- Bi-modal reaction to heat stress

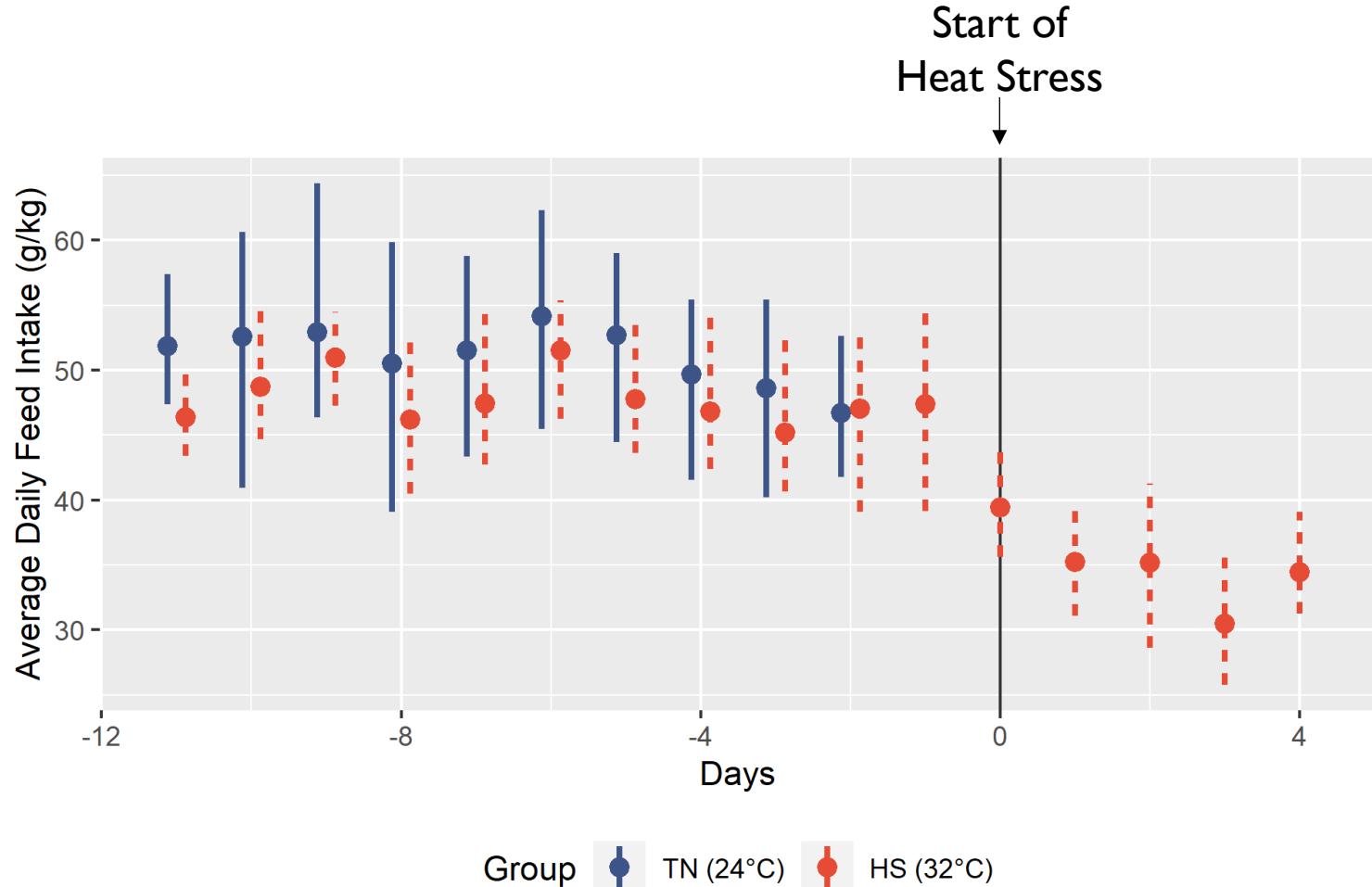
- Increase in RT, ST, RR
- Then smaller decrease

↓
Acclimation

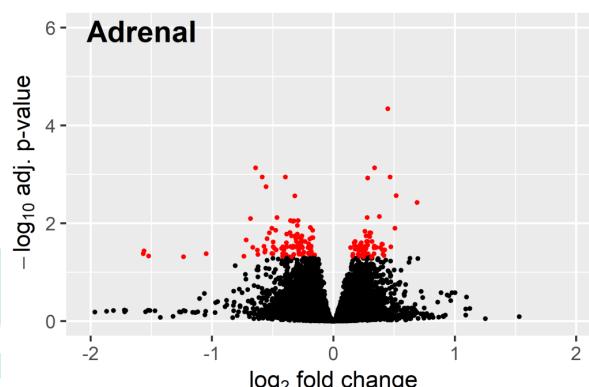
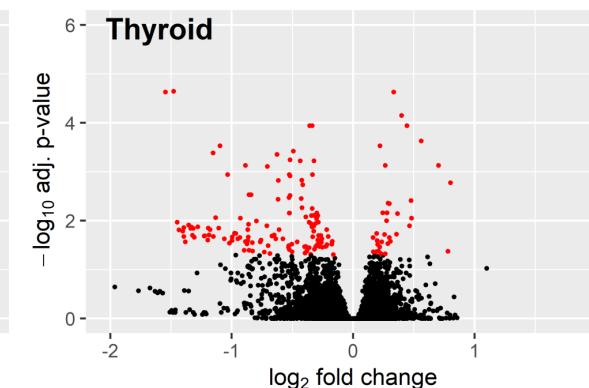
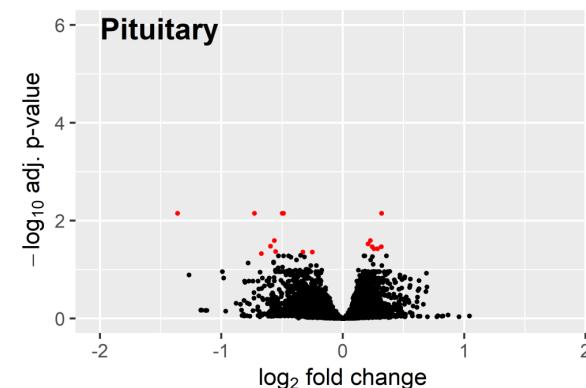
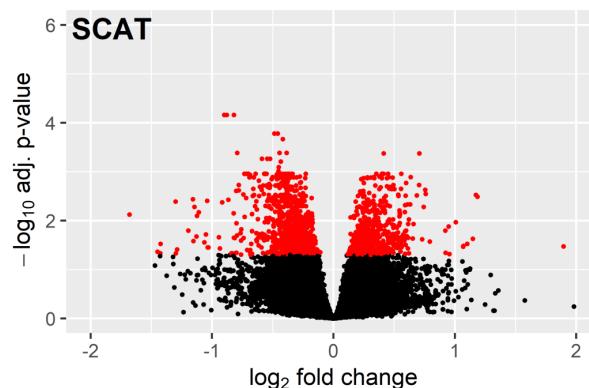
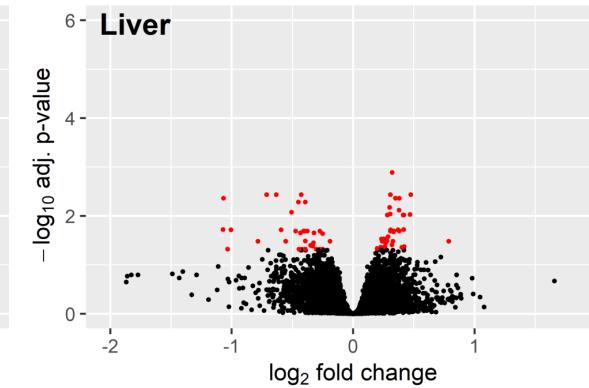
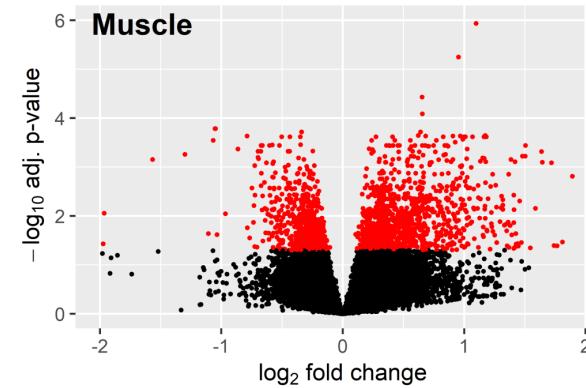
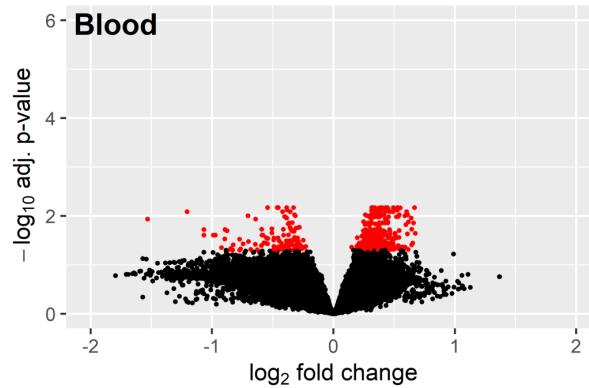


> Response to heat stress

- Study of the acclimation phase (j_{+5})
- Bi-modal reaction to heat stress
 - Increase in RT, ST, RR
 - Then smaller decrease
- Average Daily Feed Intake decrease
 - 1560 vs. 1707 g/d; $p<0.01$
 - $-18.4 \text{ g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$



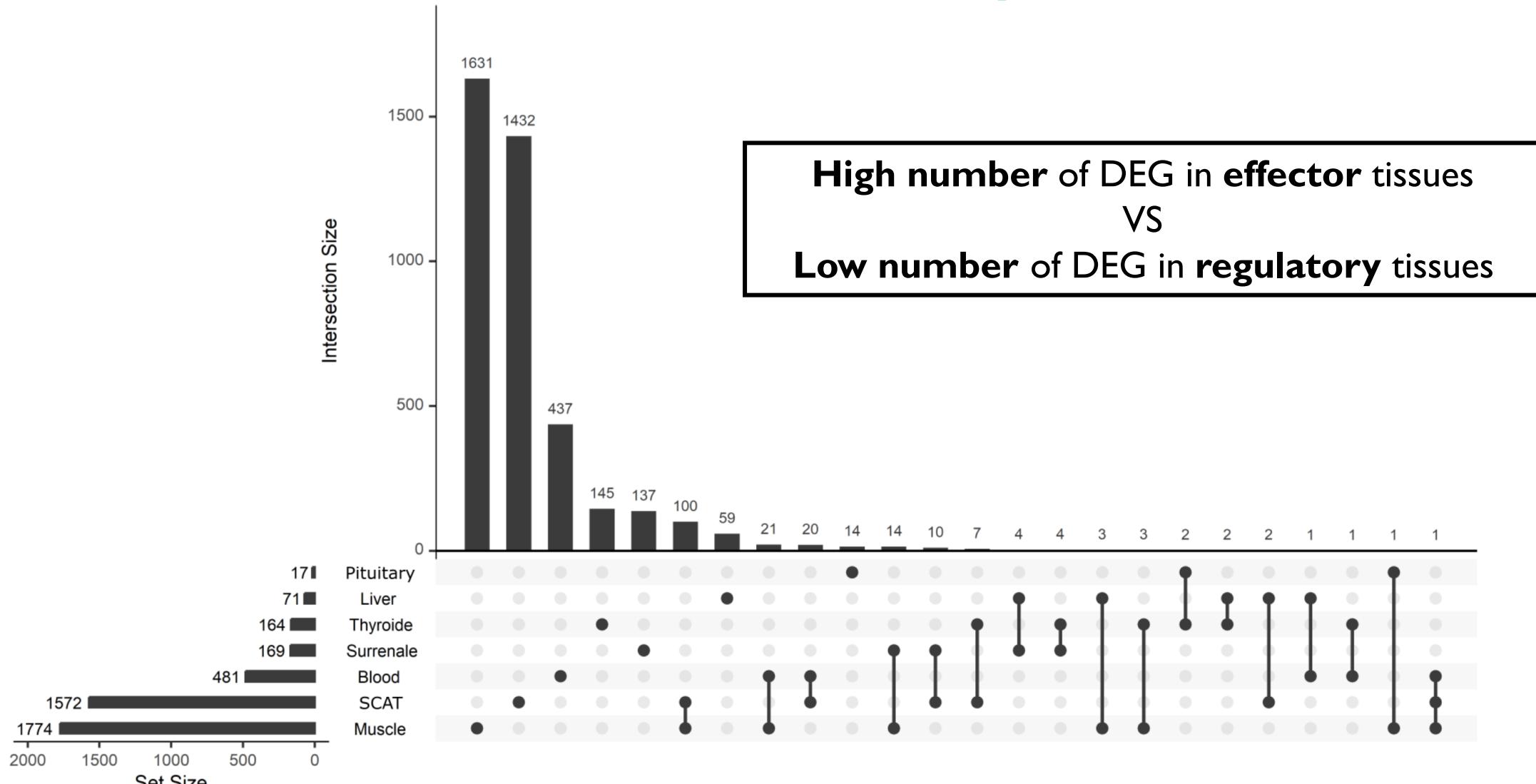
> Identification of Differentially Expressed Genes



Using a linear mixed model with R packages *limma* and *variancePartition*

$$y = 0 + \text{Race} + \text{Temp} + (1|\text{logc} : (\text{Temp} : \text{Race})) + (1|\text{abatt} : \text{Temp}) + (1|\text{Father}) + (1|\text{Mother})$$

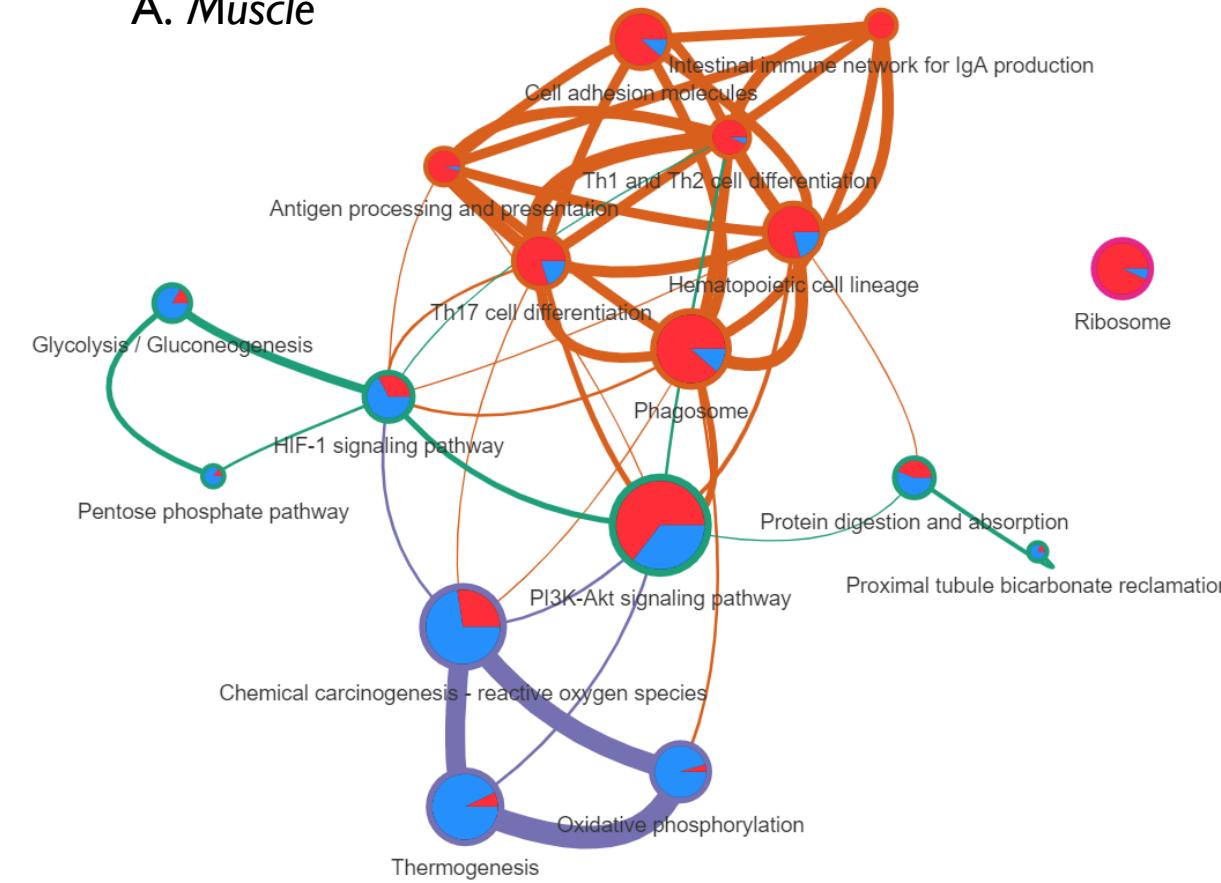
> Identification of Differentially Expressed Genes



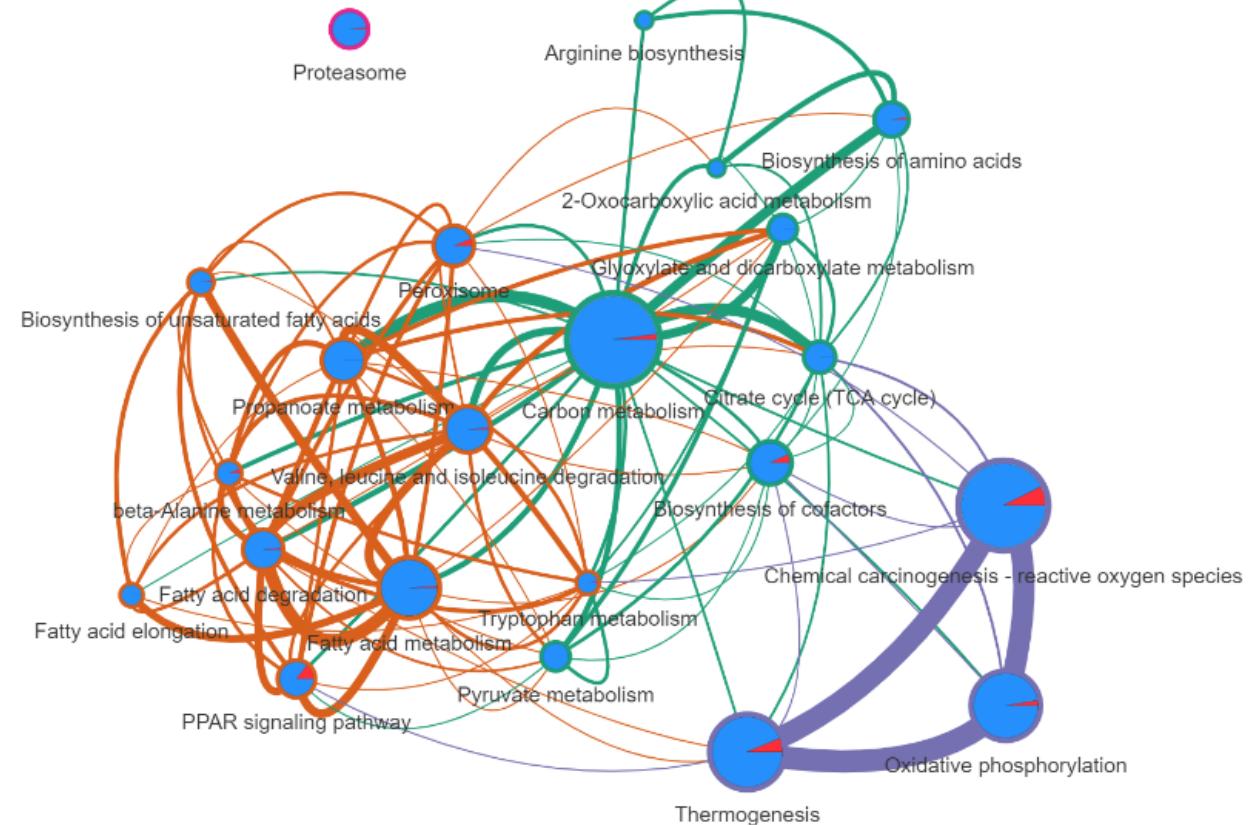
Enrichment analysis of pathways

Visualisation with KEGG database
Analysis with KEGG, GO:BP and
REACTOME database

A. Muscle



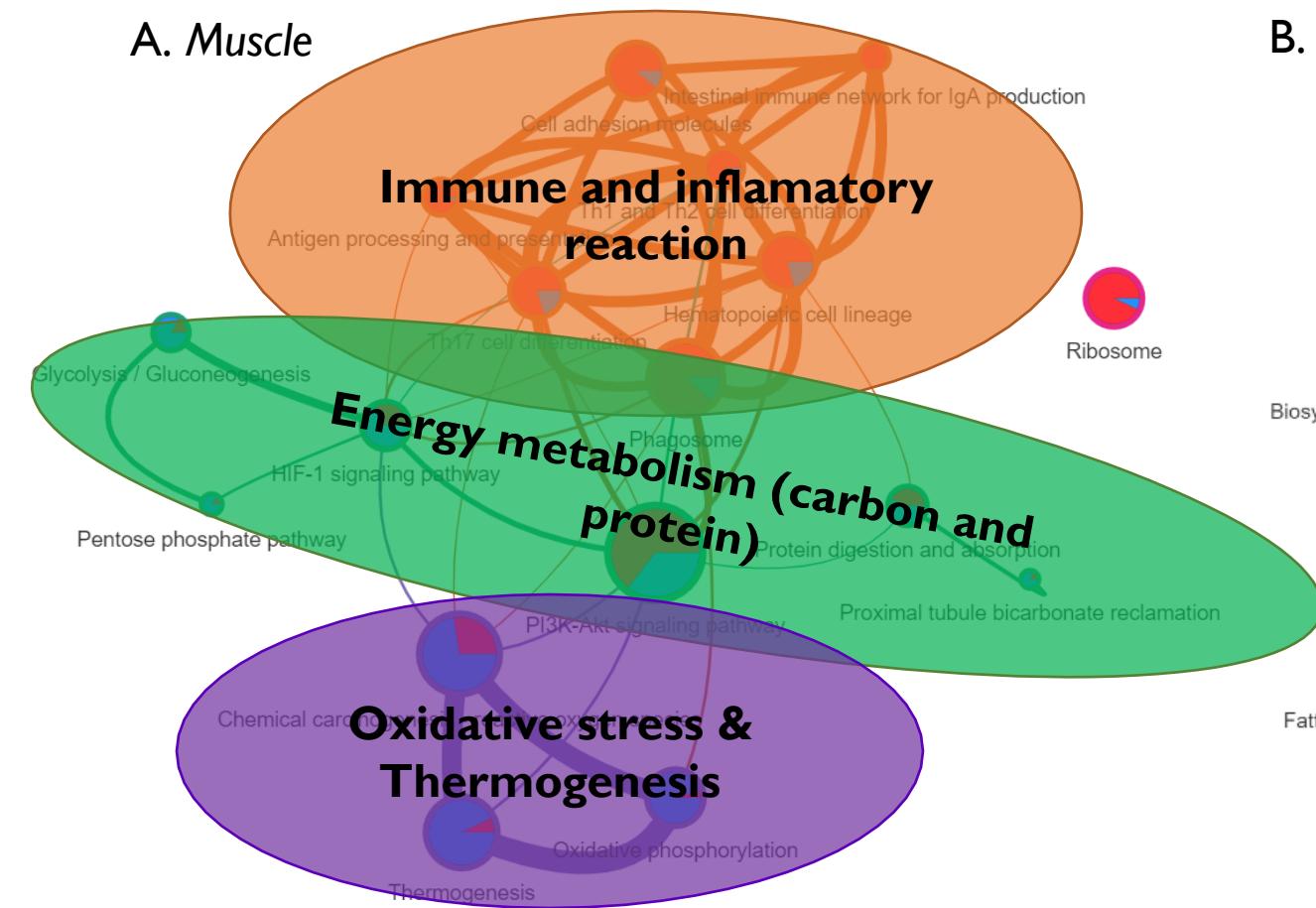
B. Sub-cutaneous adipose tissue



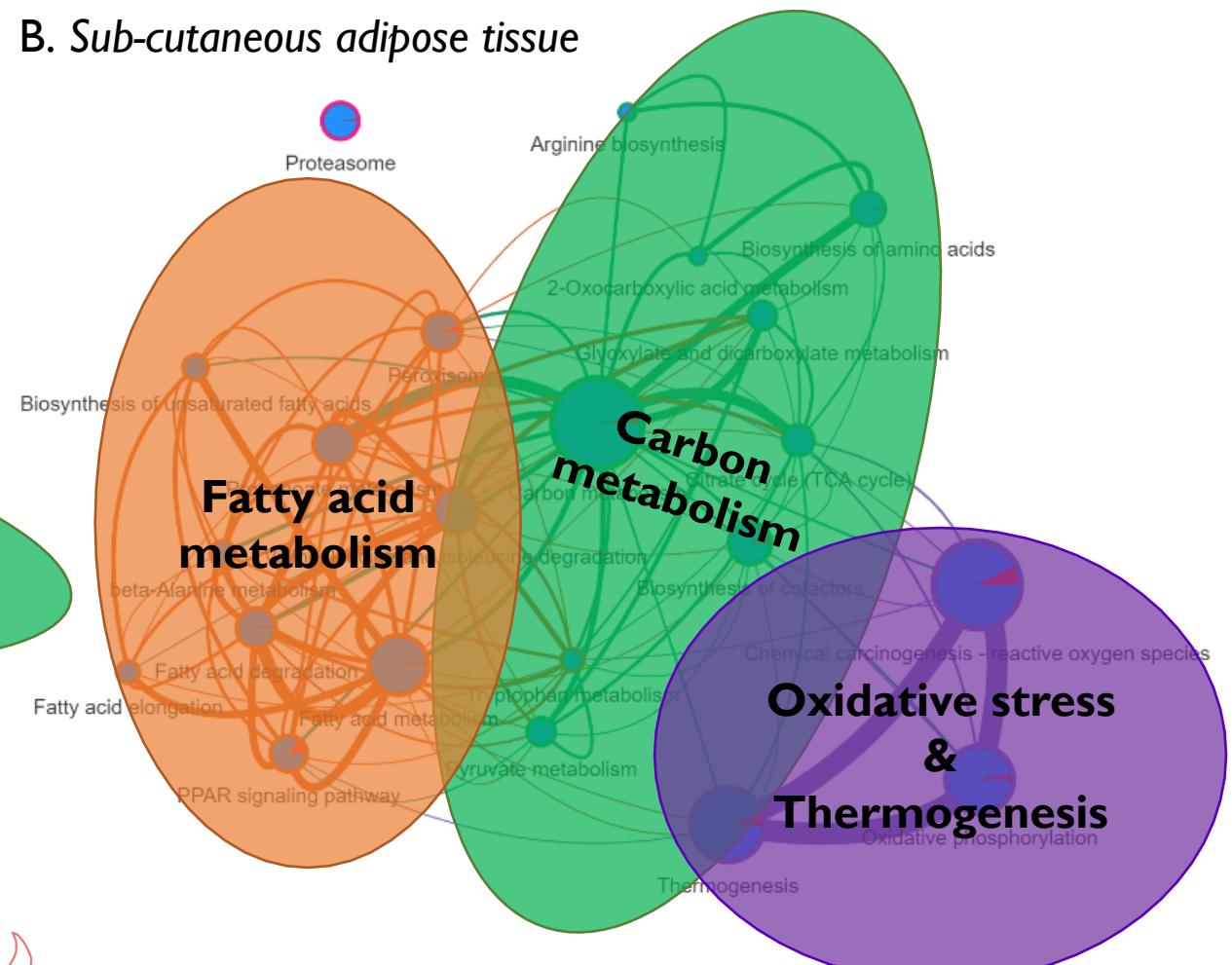
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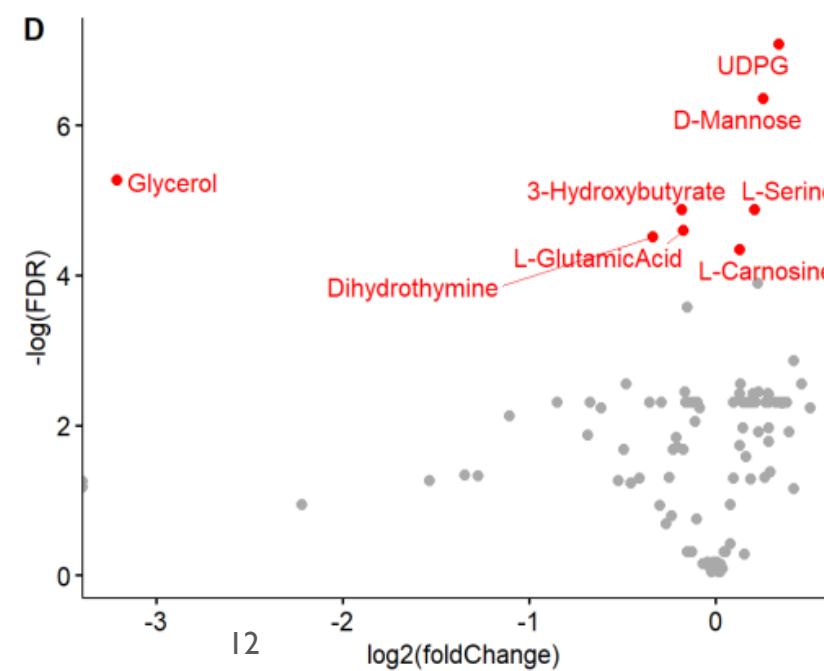
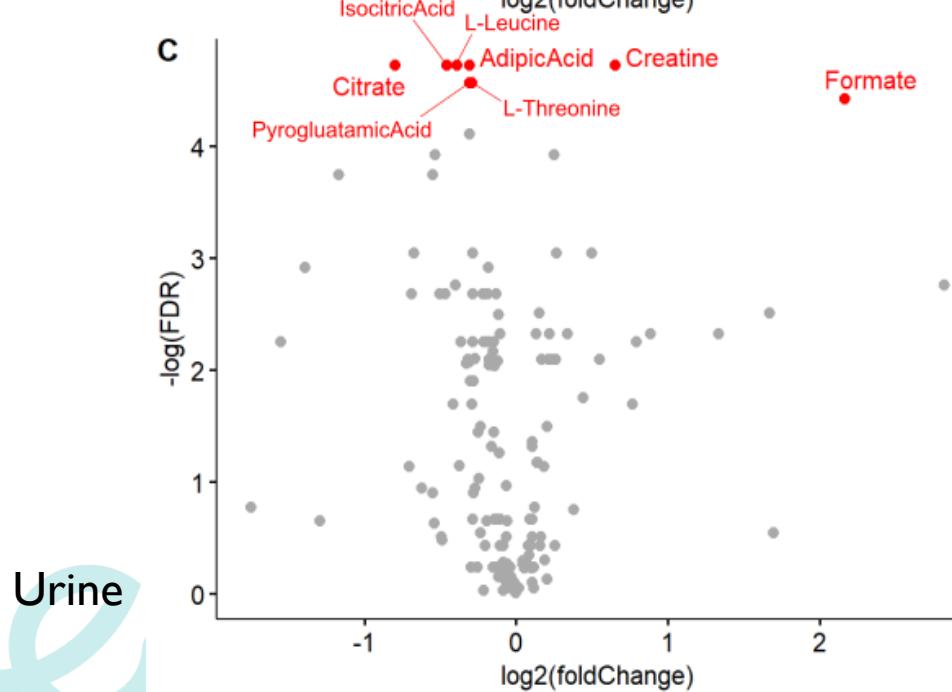
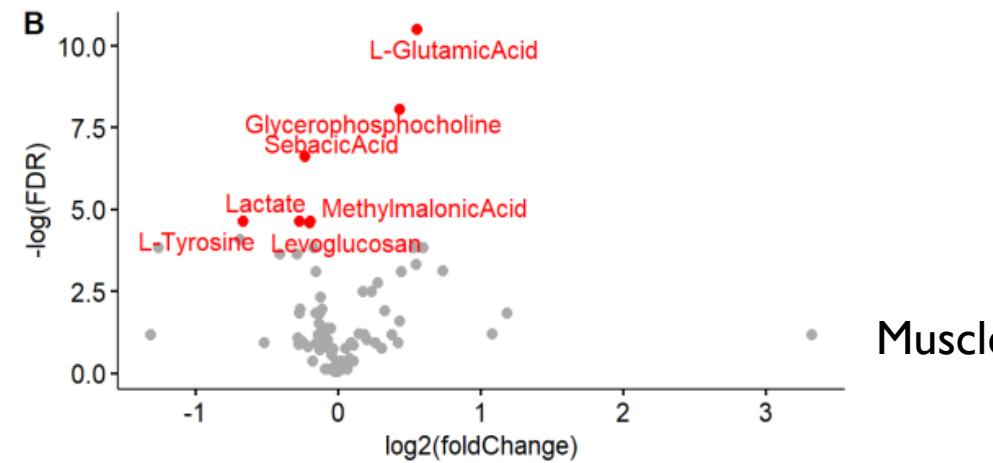
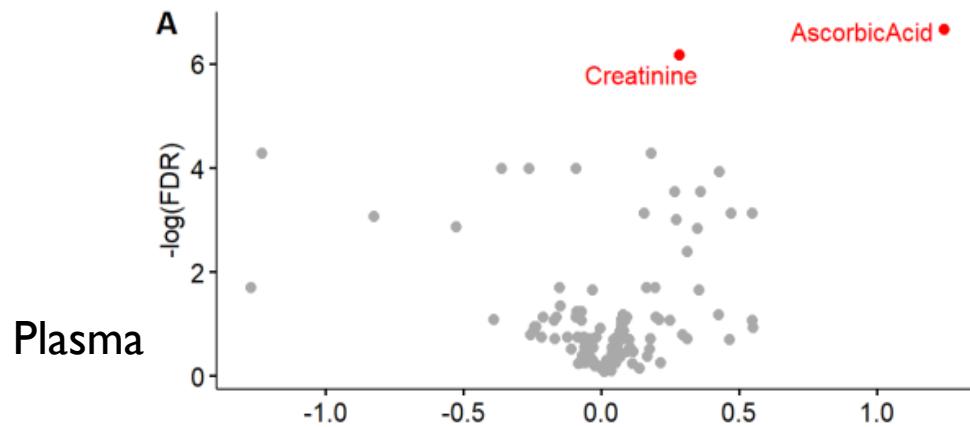
A. Muscle



B. Sub-cutaneous adipose tissue



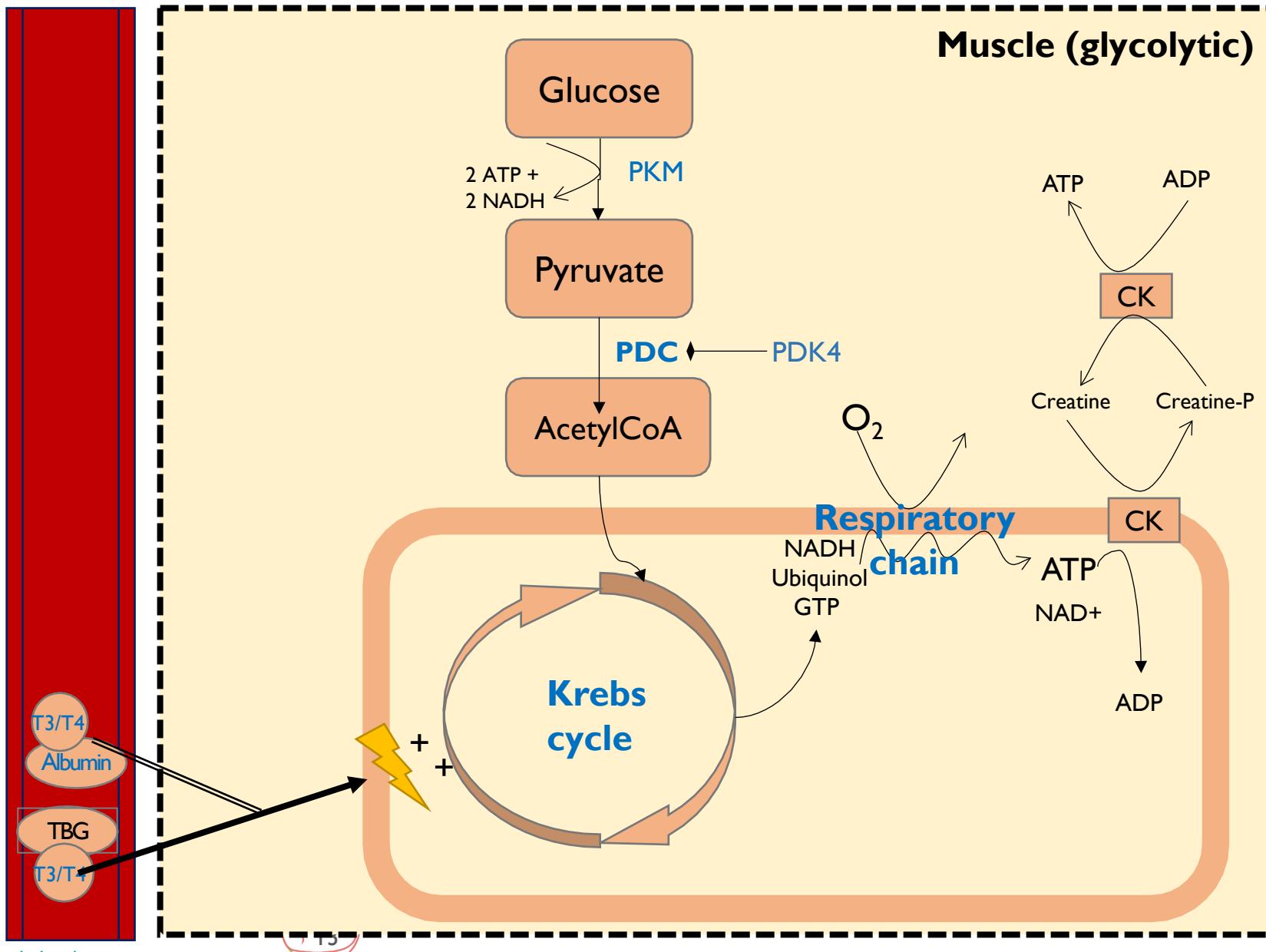
Identification of Differentially Produced Metabolites



Automatic identification
and quantification of
¹H-NMR spectra with
ASICS procedure

> Effect of heat stress on muscle metabolism

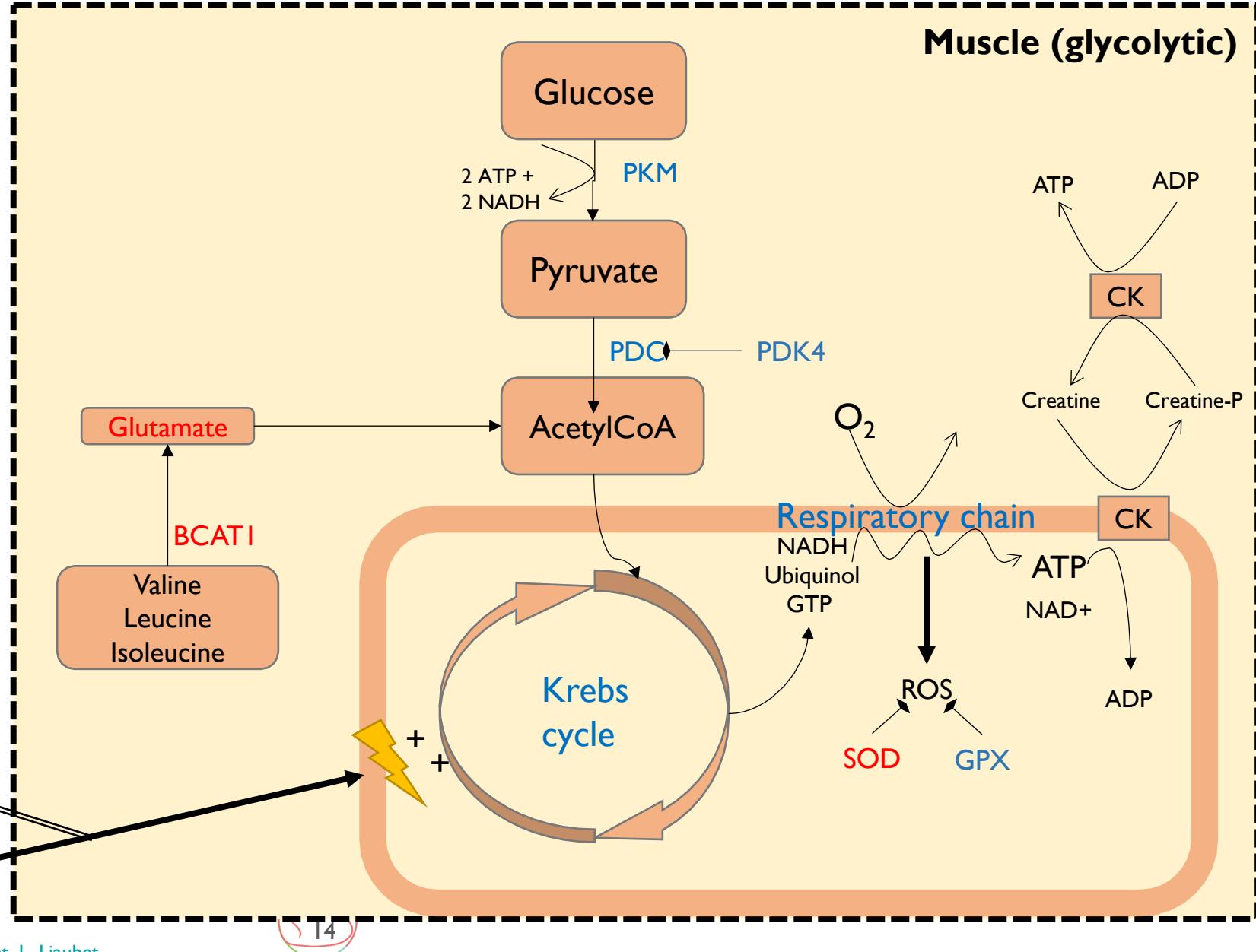
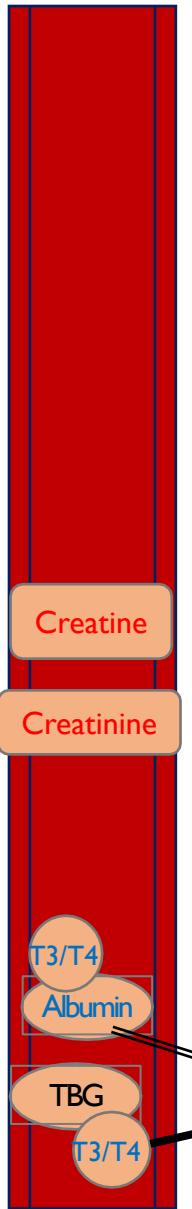
Global decrease of energy metabolism linked with the thyroid hormone decrease



Effect of heat stress on muscle metabolism

Global decrease of energy metabolism linked with the thyroid hormone decrease

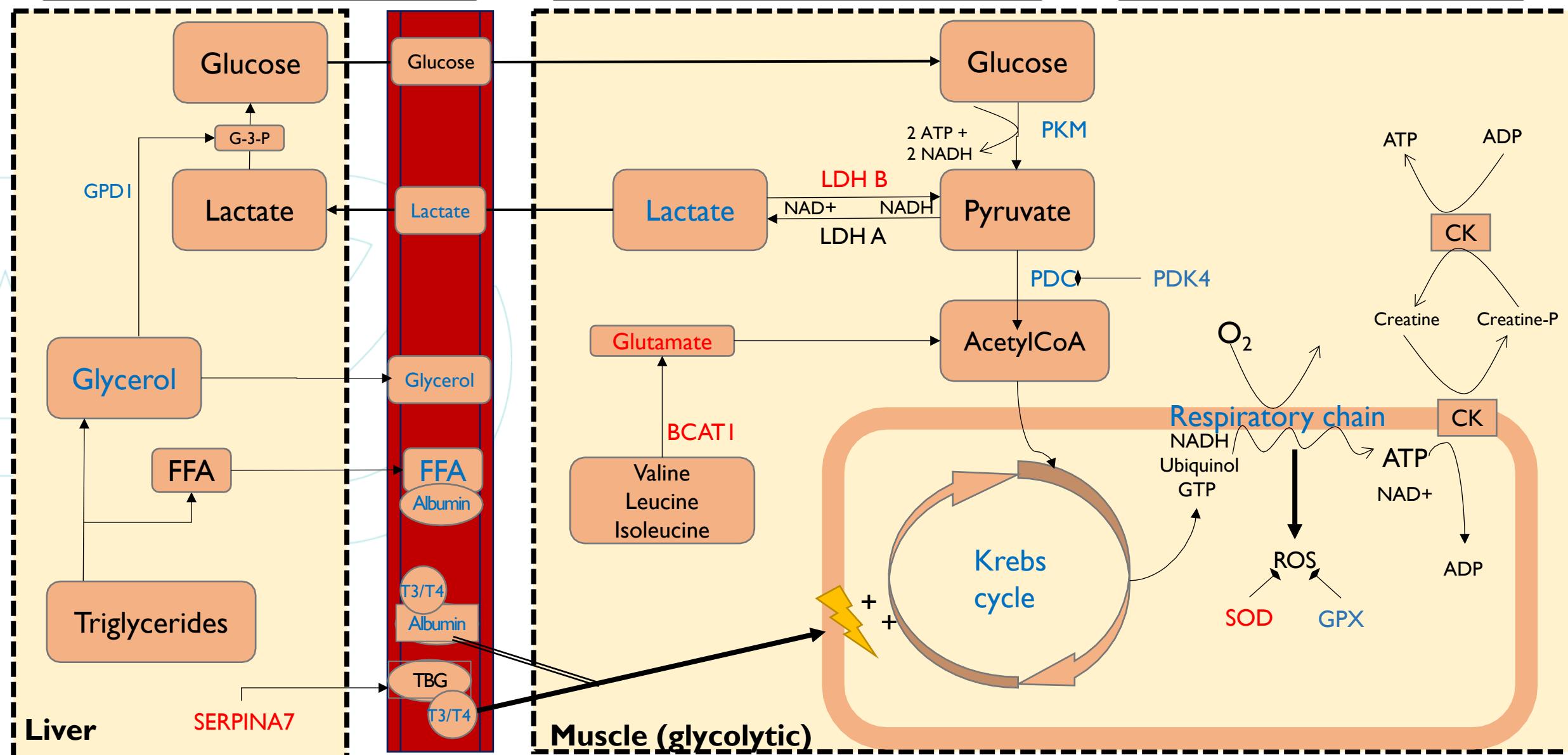
Use of protein breakdown as a source of energy over lipid mobilization

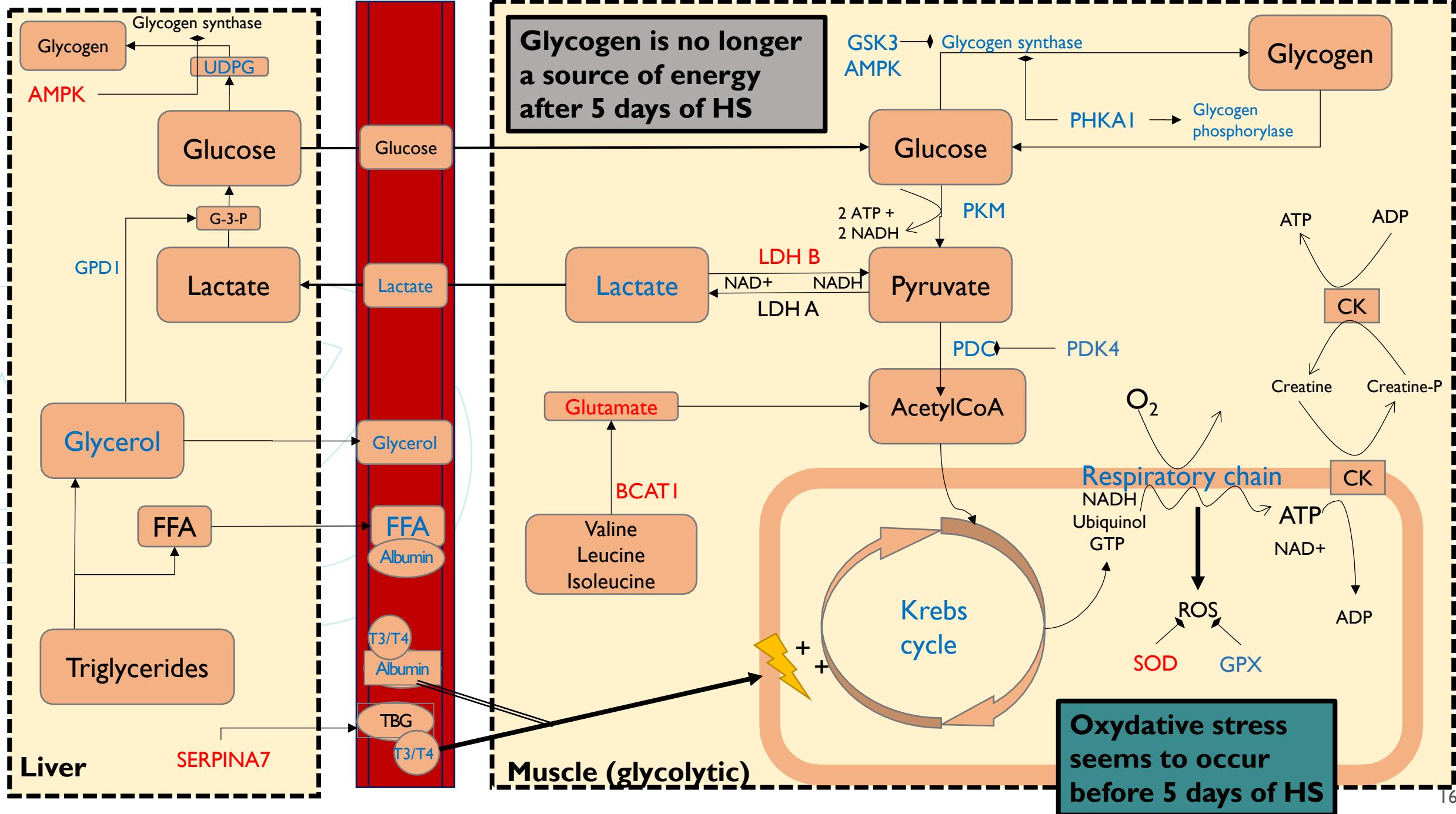


Lactate and glycerol could be used as source of energy through neoglucogenesis

Global decrease of energy metabolism linked with the thyroid hormone decrease

Use of protein breakdown as a source of energy over lipid mobilization



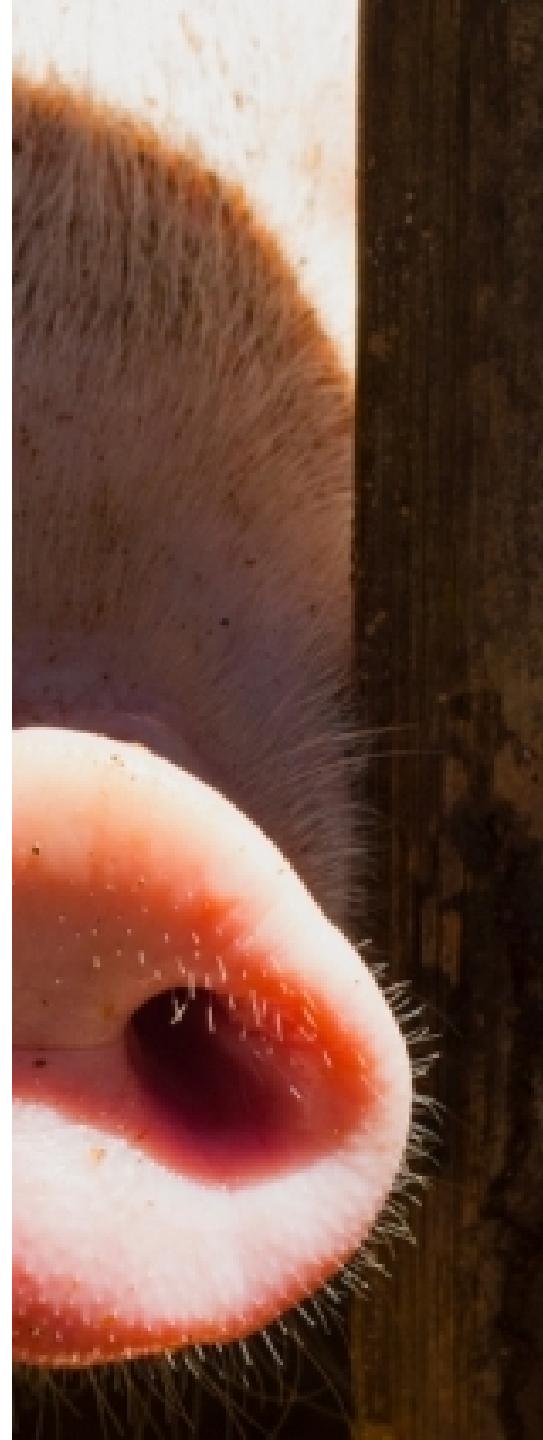


> Take-away ideas

- After 4 to 5 days of HS, acclimation starts to take place and still coexists with mechanisms from the acute phase of HS.
- Direct and indirect effects of HS affect pigs tissues in specific ways and can even counter-balance each others
- Few DEG in regulatory tissues and higher number of DEG in muscle and SCAT
- Different sources are used as cellular fuel with a reduced metabolism: for the muscle, protein catabolism and carbohydrates acquired through neoglucogenesis seems to be favored over lipids
- Oxidative stress seems to take place before 5 days of heat stress for pigs

➤ Prospects

- Continuation of better understanding of the inter-tissue communication during HS
- Evaluation of the breed effects
- Understanding other sides of the heat stress adaptation mechanisms of pigs
 - Differences of the acclimation mechanisms to heat stress between acute phase and acclimation phase, but also between heat-wave and tropical heat stress
- Identification of biomarkers for sensibility to heat stress



INRAe

➤ Thanks for your
attention ! 



Any questions ? 



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