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presented by:

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In collaboration with:







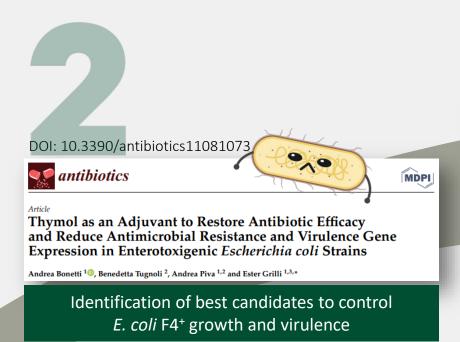


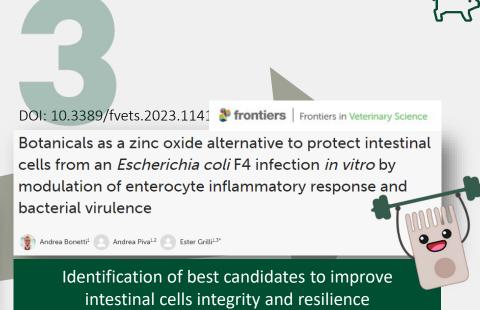






Our blend of botanicals





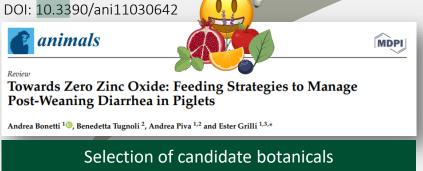


Blend of selected botanicals (BOT)

Testing its efficacy:

- in vitro on cultured enterocytes
- √ in vivo on weaned piglets

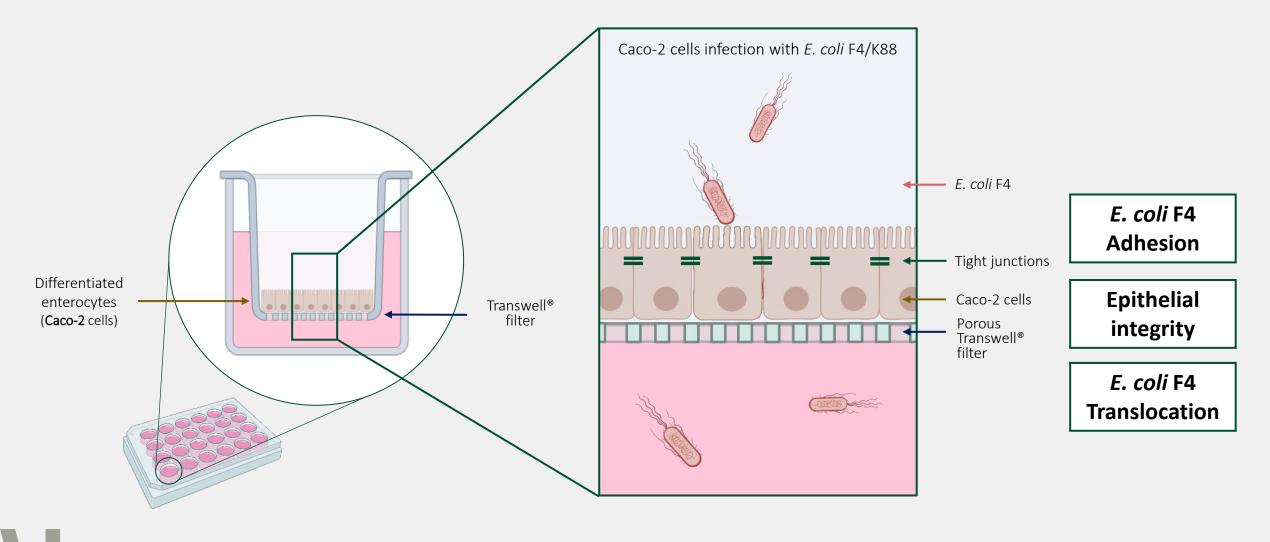
challenged with F4⁺ enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*





In vitro validation – an F4 challenge model

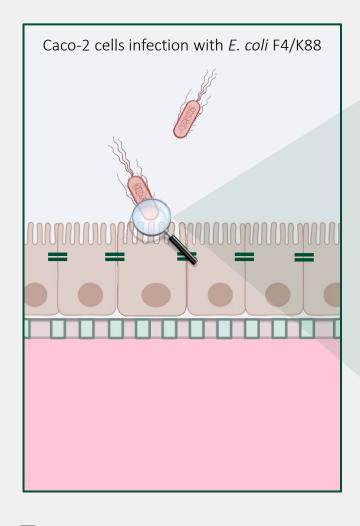


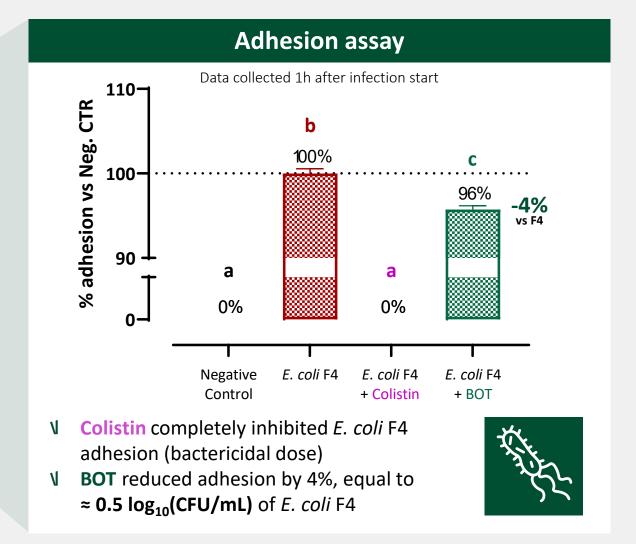




In vitro: F4 adhesion





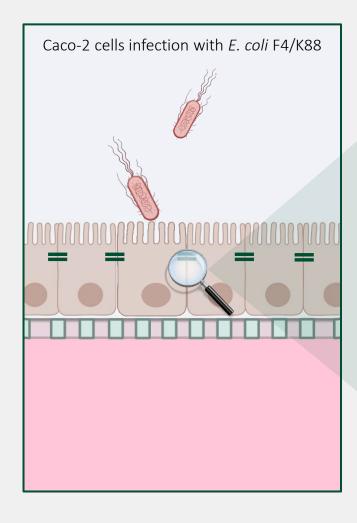


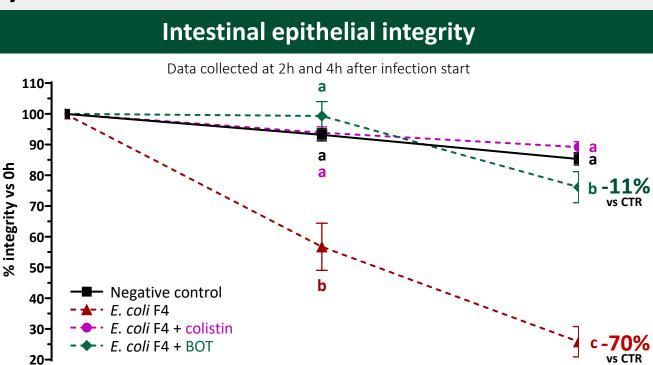
Mean±SEM, n=7. Data analyzed with ANOVA (P<0.05)

-**4**00b

In vitro: enterocyte integrity







- N By killing *E. coli* F4, colistin protects epithelial integrity at the same level of the negative control.
- **BOT** protected intestinal epithelial integrity at values comparable to negative control and colistin.



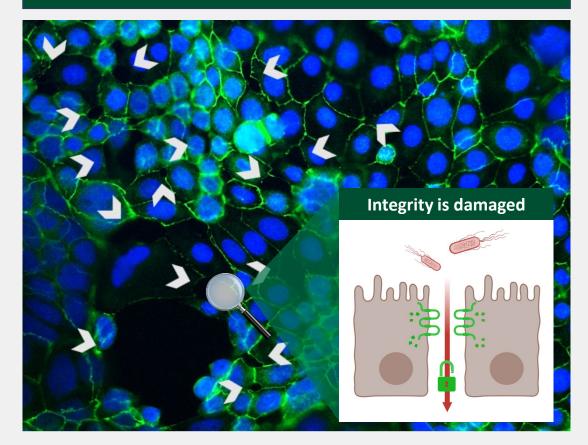
Mean±SEM, n=7.
Data analyzed with ANOVA (P<0.05)



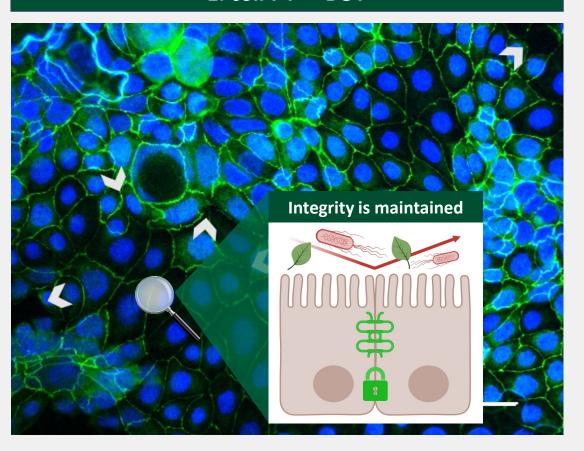
In vitro: a visual confirmation



E. coli F4⁺



E. coli F4⁺ + BOT

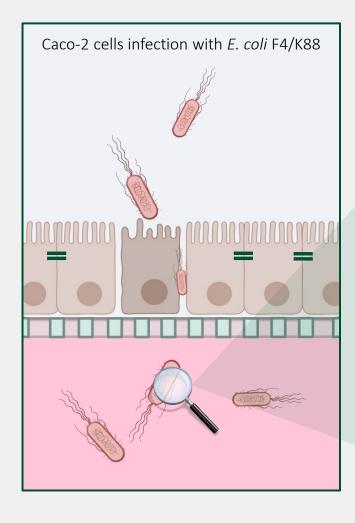


Immunofluorescence staining on intestinal Caco-2 cells challenged with *E. coli* F4 and treated with BOT. DAPI (Blue): cell nuclei; FITC (Green): ZO-1 (tight junction) | Arrow identify areas of abnormal ZO-1 disposition, or loss of cells.



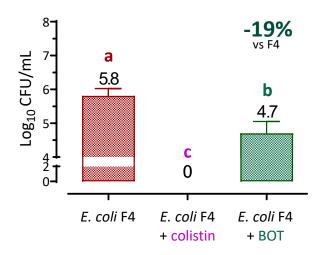
In vitro: F4 translocation



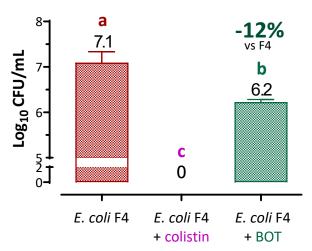


Bacterial translocation across intestinal epithelium

Data collected at **2h** after infection start



Data collected at **4h** after infection start



- **N** BOT reduction of bacterial translocation:
 - \forall At 2h: -1.1 log₁₀(CFU/mL) (-19%) → 10 times less *E. coli* F4
 - **N** At 4h: -0.9 log₁₀(CFU/mL) (12%)
- N Colistin completely inhibited bacterial translocation (bactericidal dose)



Mean±SEM, n=7. Data analyzed with ANOVA (P<0.05)



In vivo validation – an F4 challenge model



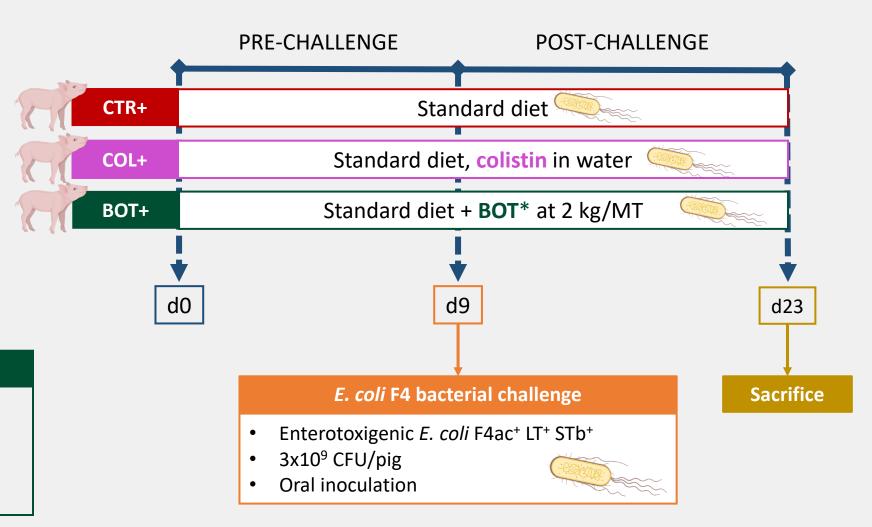
Trial details Weaning pigs (±31 days-old) 30 piglets 6 box (5 pigs/box) 3 experimental groups 10 pigs/group Standard diet with no AGPs, no pharmacological ZnO, no other feed additives

Growth performance Fecal consistency

V E. coli F4 fecal counts

N E. coli F4 intestinal virulence (end of trial)

Intestinal health status (end of trial)



^{*}BOT was added in the complete feed in a microencapsulated form



In vivo validation – growth performance



| | | | | | | - |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------|---------|----------|
| | CTR+ | COL+ | BOT+ | SE | P value | _ |
| BW – d0 (kg) | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 0.94 | |
| Before challenge (d0-9) | | | | | | |
| BW – d9 (kg) | 11.0 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 0.19 | |
| ADG (g/pig/day) | 251 | 206 | 296 | 31 | 0.15 | |
| ADFI (g/pig/day) | 271 | 260 | 331 | 26 | 0.31 | |
| FCR | 1.10 ^a | 1.26 ^b | 1.12 ^a | 0.02 | 0.03 | |
| After challenge (d9-23) | | | | 1 | | |
| BW – d14 (kg) | 13.7 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 0.4 | 0.06 | + 1.1 kg |
| ADG (g/pig/day) | 479 | 529 | 576 | 30 | 0.11 | |
| ADFI (g/pig/day) | 688ª | 790 ^b | 816 ^b | 14 | 0.04 | |
| FCR | 1.45 | 1.50 | 1.41 | 0.04 | 0.51 | _ |
| Overall (d0-23) | | | | 1 | | |
| BW – d23 (kg) | 18.6 | 18.6 | 20.1 | 0.5 | 0.09 | + 1.5 kg |
| ADG (g/pig/day) | 380 | 414 | 478 | 26 | 0.06 | |
| ADFI (g/pig/day) | 528 ^a | 599 ^{ab} | 641 ^b | 9 | 0.02 | |
| FCR | 1.39 | 1.45 | 1.34 | 0.06 | 0.51 | - |
| | | | | | | |

Mortality: 2 pigs in CTR+; 1 pig in COL+, 1 pig in BOT+

d9: *E. coli* F4⁺ challenge

N BOT tended to improve growth performance compared to both CTR+ and COL+ at d14 and d23

Data analyzed with ANCOVA (BW covariate, P<0.05)

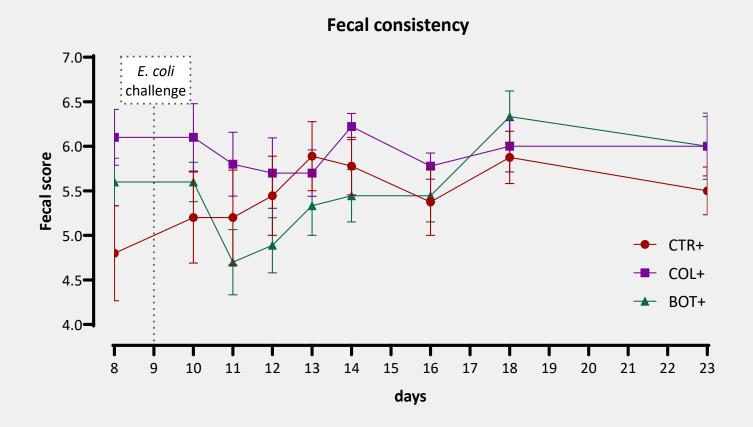
n=10

ab Values with different superscript within a row indicate significant differences ($P \le 0.05$)



In vivo validation – fecal score





| Score | Description |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| 9 | Lumpy |
| 8 | Firm and shaped with structure |
| 7 | Firm and shaped |
| 6 | Solid dropping without structure |
| 5 | Smooth |
| 4 | Like custard |
| 3 | Water-thin faeces |
| 2 | Severe water-thin diarrhea |

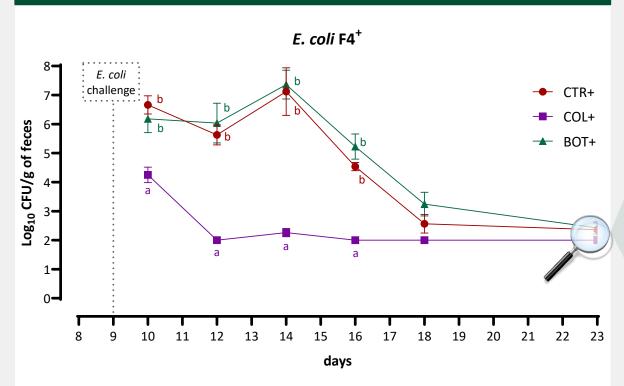
No significant effects on fecal consistency despite the challenge



In vivo validation – *E. coli* counts and virulence



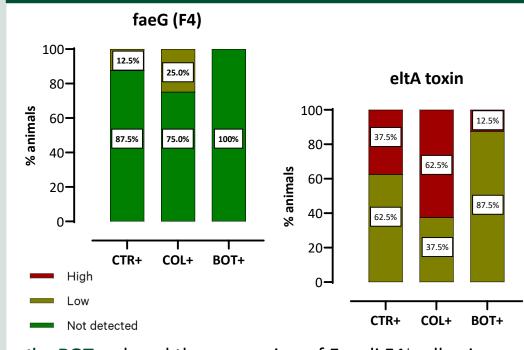




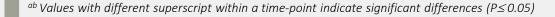
- Only colistin reduced E. coli F4+ fecal shedding
- CTR and **BOT** had similar *E. coli* F4⁺ fecal shedding

Pathogen side





BOT reduced the expression of E. coli F4⁺ adhesin and diarrhea toxin in ileum digesta



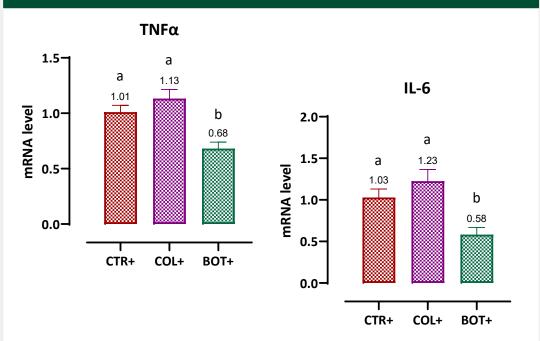


In vivo validation – *E. coli* counts and virulence



Host side

Inflammatory markers in ileum mucosa

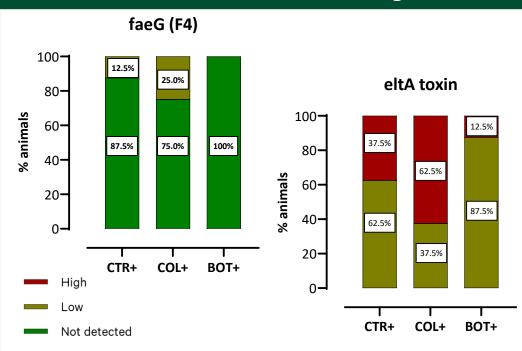


N BOT reduced the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines in ileum mucosa

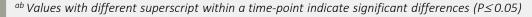


Pathogen side

E. coli F4⁺ virulence in ileum digesta



BOT reduced the expression of E. coli F4⁺ adhesin and diarrhea toxin in ileum digesta



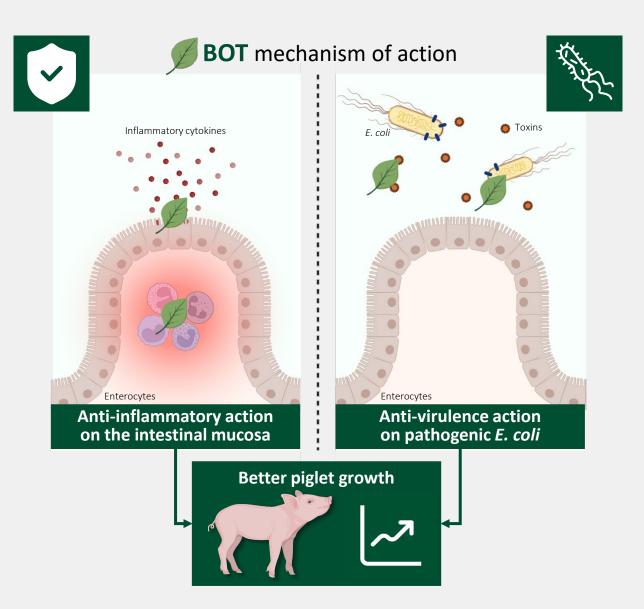


Conclusion



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Vetagro's Talk – Tomorrow at lunchtime



"From mitigating environmental impact to antimicrobial reduction: how botanicals can improve animal production sustainability"



Benedetta Tugnoli
PhD - Global Technical
Innovation Manager



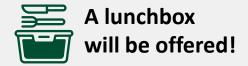






Richard Paratte
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Thank you for your attention

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For more information about

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