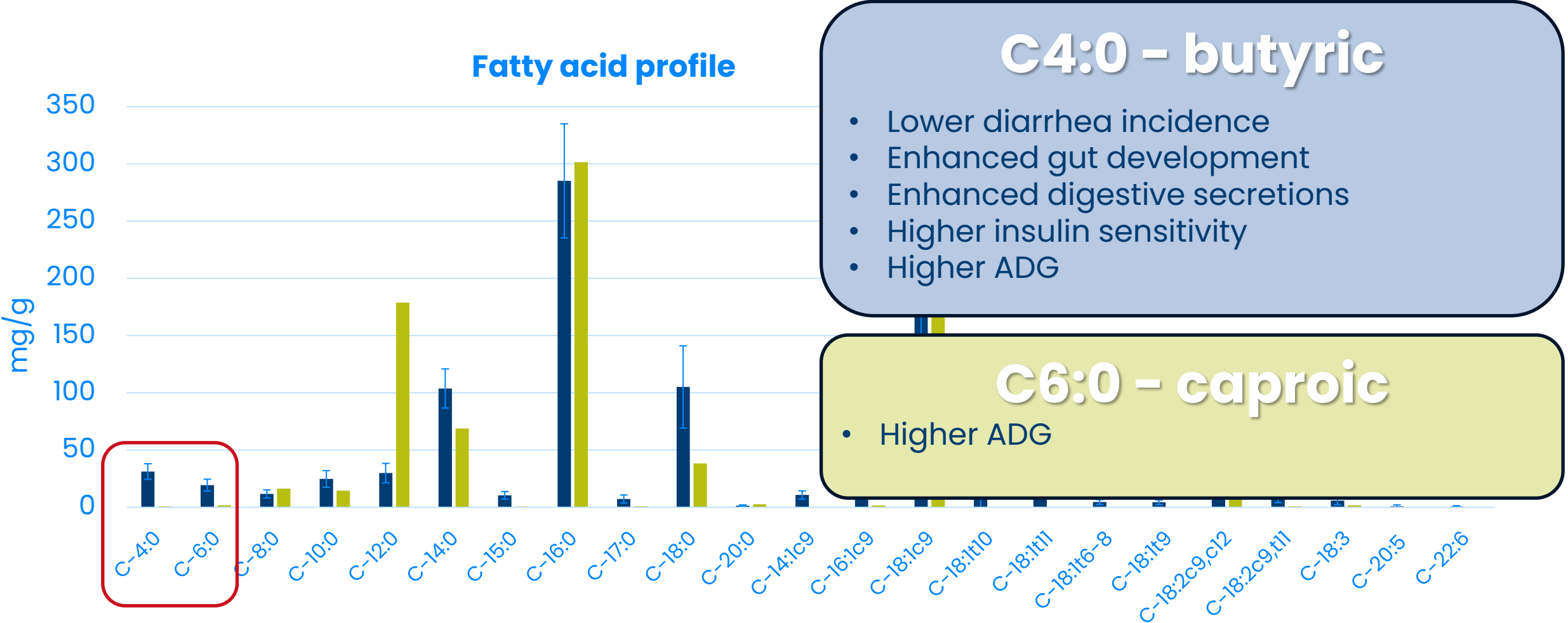


Incorporation of butyric and caproic acid in milk replacer modulates postprandial metabolism in calves fed twice daily

Henry, A., **J. N. Wilms**, M. V. Sanz-Fernandez, T. Sugino, M. H. Ghaffari, H. Sauerwein, M. A. Steele, J. Martín-Tereso, and L. N. Leal

C4:0 and C6:0 are missing from milk replacers !

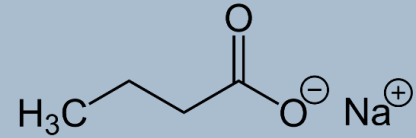


Aurousseau et al., 1983, 1984; Moate et al., 2007; Guilloteau et al., 2010; Górka et al., 2011; Liu et al., 2021, 2022; Dell'Anno et al., 2023.

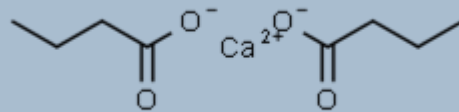
How to supplement C4:0 (or C6:0) in milk replacers ?

SALTS

Na-butyrate



Ca-butyrate



- Strong smell
- Differs from milk fat structure

ESTERS

Monobutyrin

Dibutyrin

Tributyrin

Glycerol backbone

C4:0

C4:0

C4:0

strong-astringent-taste
chemical
sour dirty sweet
bitter soap
rancid
dry
drying-sensation



Knowledge gap & Hypothesis

KNOWLEDGE GAP

At high fat inclusion level, what is the impact of adding **tributyryn** and **tricaproin** in milk replacer (MR) at the same level as milk fat on abomasal emptying and postprandial metabolism?

HYPOTHESIS

Incorporation of tributyrin and tricarpoin in MR would affect hormones related to glucose metabolism and appetite regulation.



Experimental Animals & Feeding

ORIGIN	Collaborating dairy farms
BREED / SEX	100% Holstein male calves
AGE	24 to 72 h after birth
COLOSTRUM QUALITY	≥ 22% BRIX
COLOSTRUM QUANTITY	3.0–4.0 L within the first 3 h after birth, followed by 2× 2.0 L

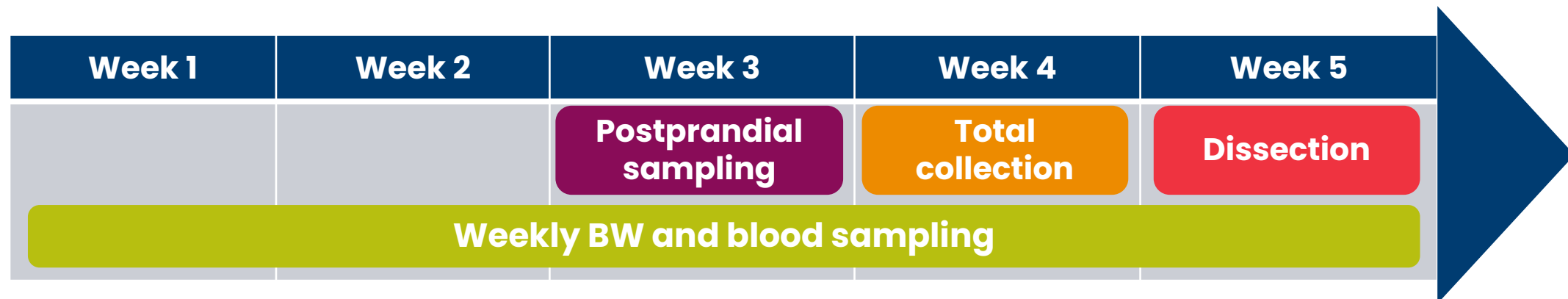
FEEDING SCHEME (twice daily)



DAYS	MILK ALLOWANCE
1 – 5	6.0 L (3.0 L/meal)
6 – 9	7.0 L (3.5 L/meal)
10 – 42	8.0 L (4.0 L/meal)

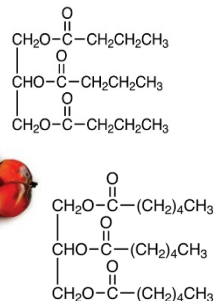
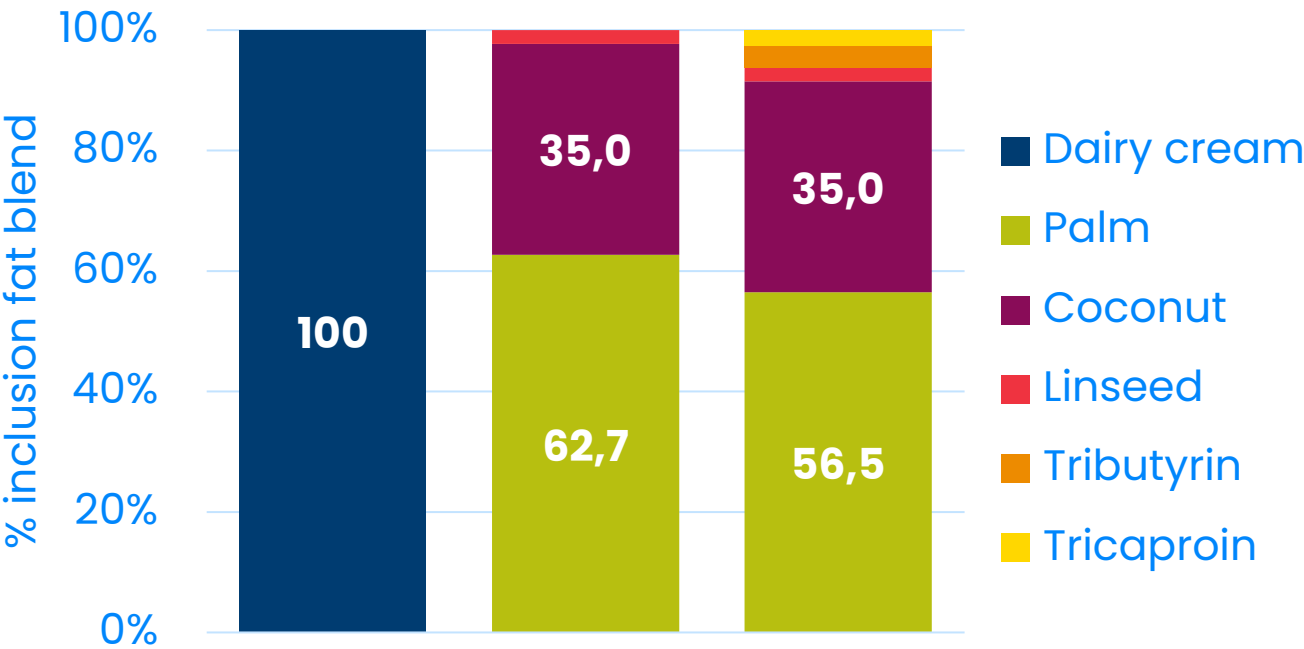
135 g/L
13.5% solids

Chopped straw and water ad libitum



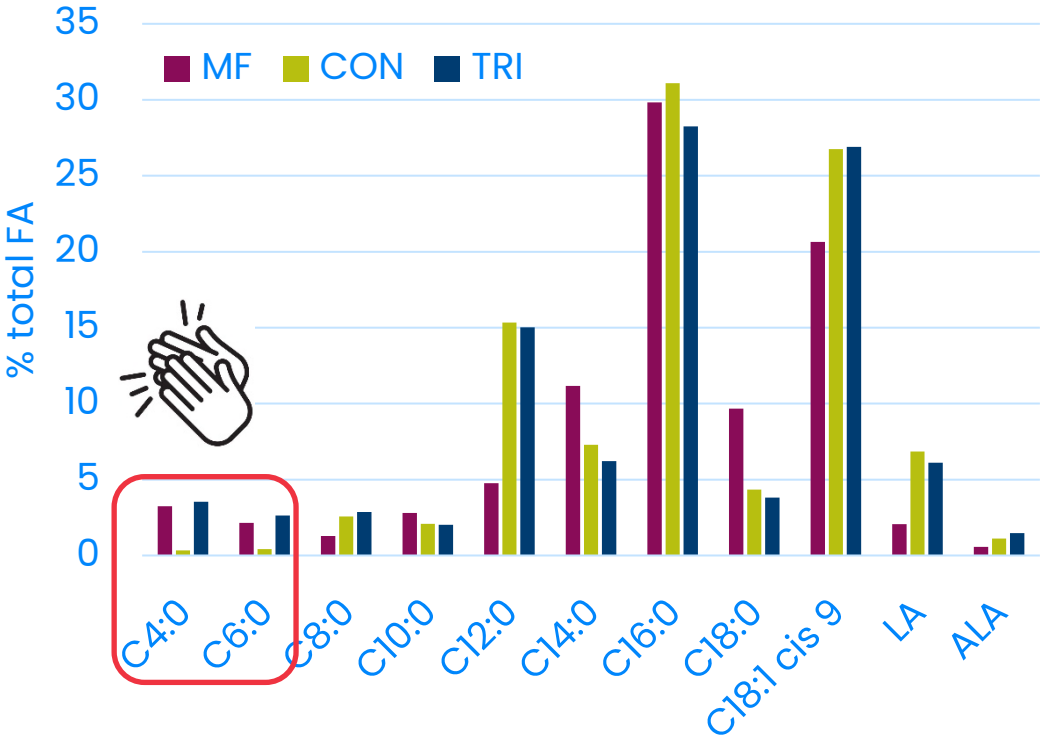
Calves blocked by arrival sequence and age at arrival.

Composition of the fat blends in milk replacers



15 calves per treatment

Fatty acid profile

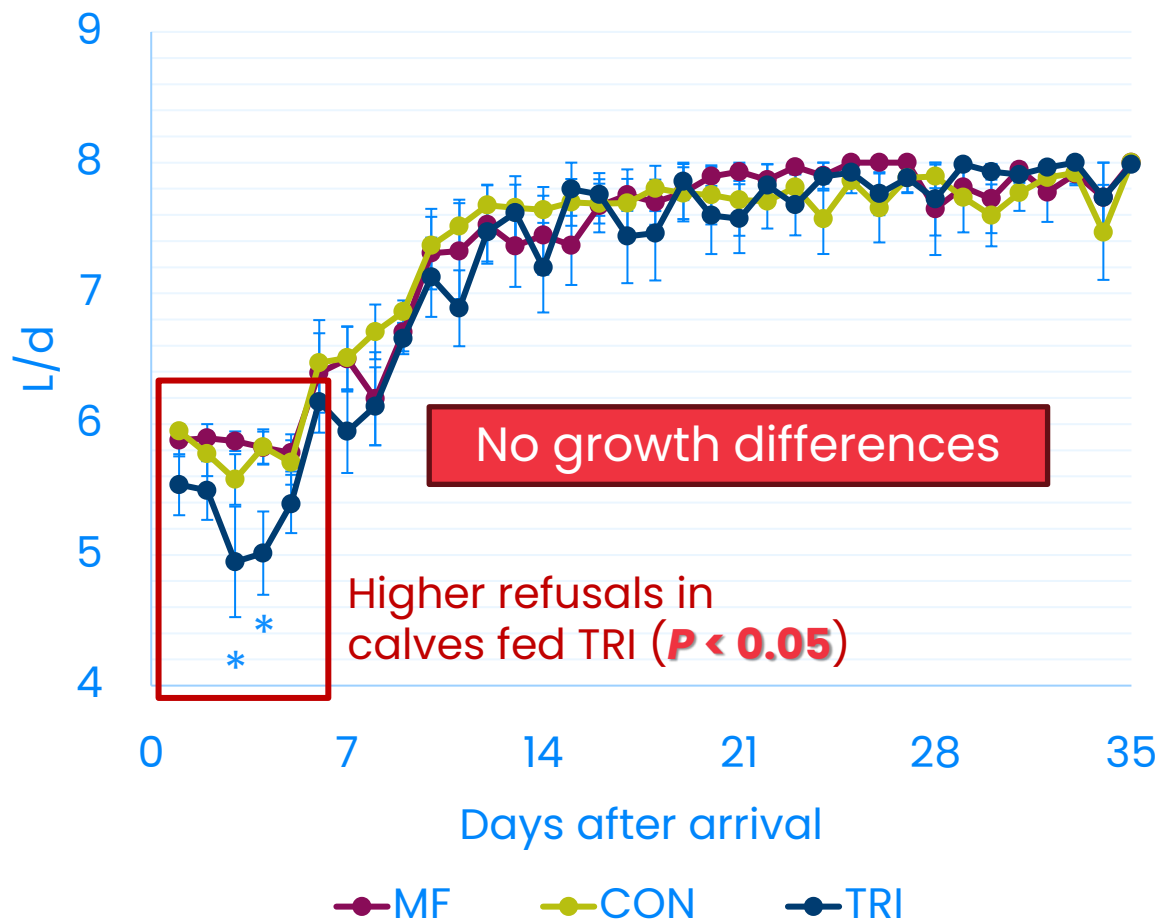


Fat : 27 % DM
Protein : 24 % DM
Lactose : 36 % DM

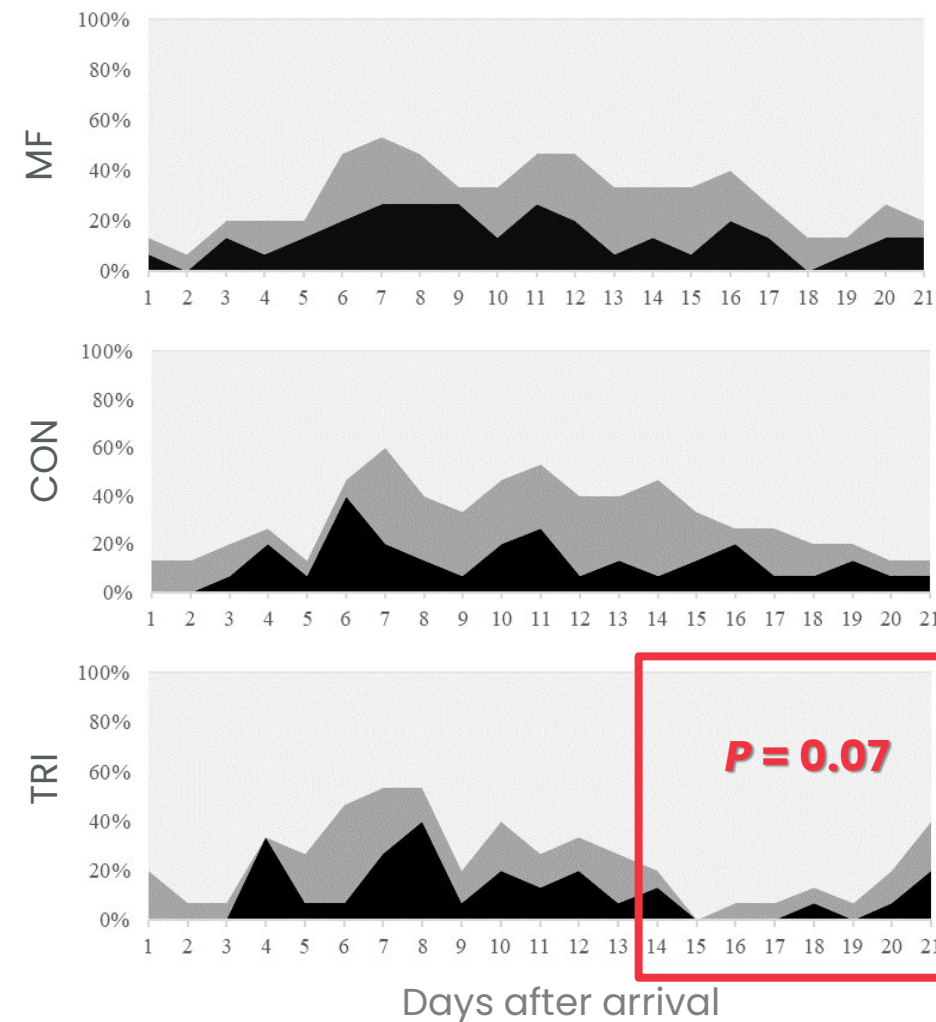
LA = Linoleic acid
ALA = α-linolenic acid

No differences in total milk intake and growth

Milk replacer intake

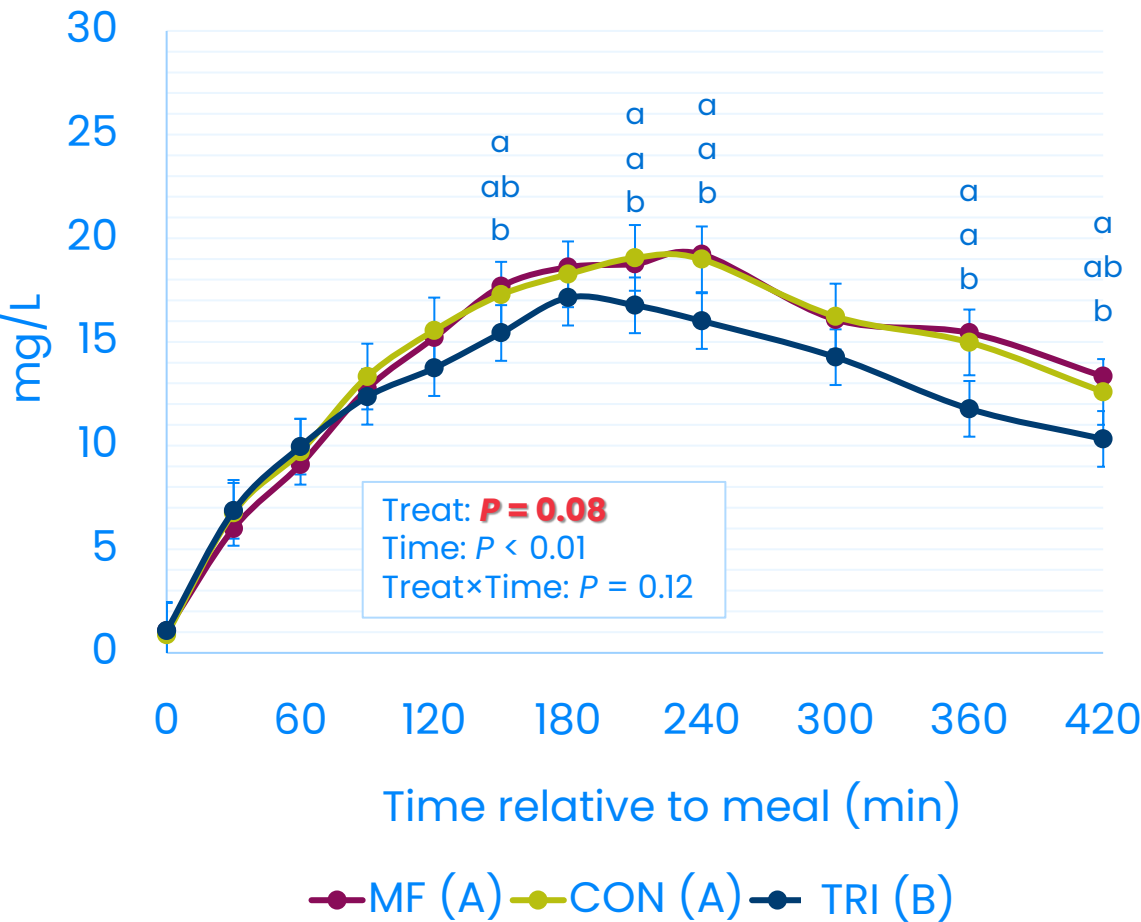


healthy wet feces very watery



Slower abomasal emptying in calves fed TRI

Acetaminophen



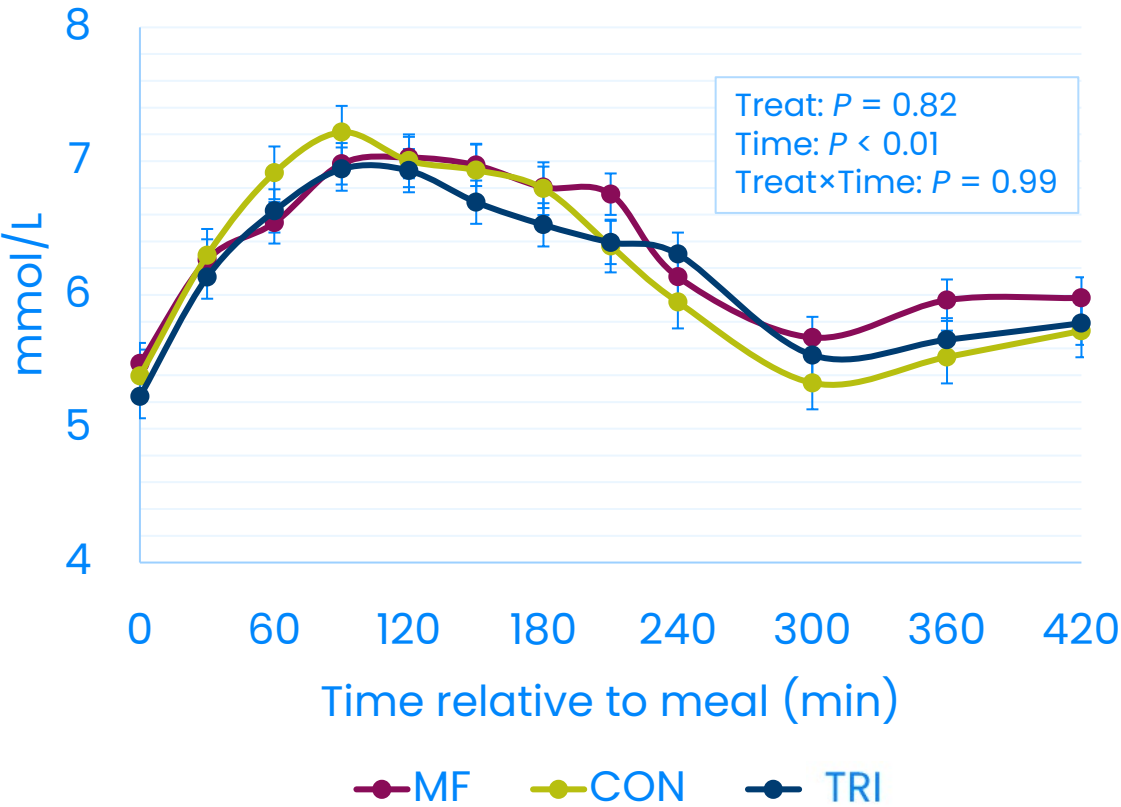
- TRI vs. CON:** slower abomasal emptying likely due to reduced long-chain FA and / or increased SCFA / MCFA in TRI
- TRI vs. MF:** slower abomasal emptying could be related to high C12:0 in TRI

	MF	CON	TRI	SEM	p-value
AUC (mg/L × 420 min)	40.6 ^a	40.6 ^a	35.7 ^b	0.96	0.05
T_{max} (min)	188	190	166	14.9	0.46
C_{max} (mmol/L)	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.003	0.15

AUC = area under the curve

Enhanced insulin sensitivity in calves fed TRI ?

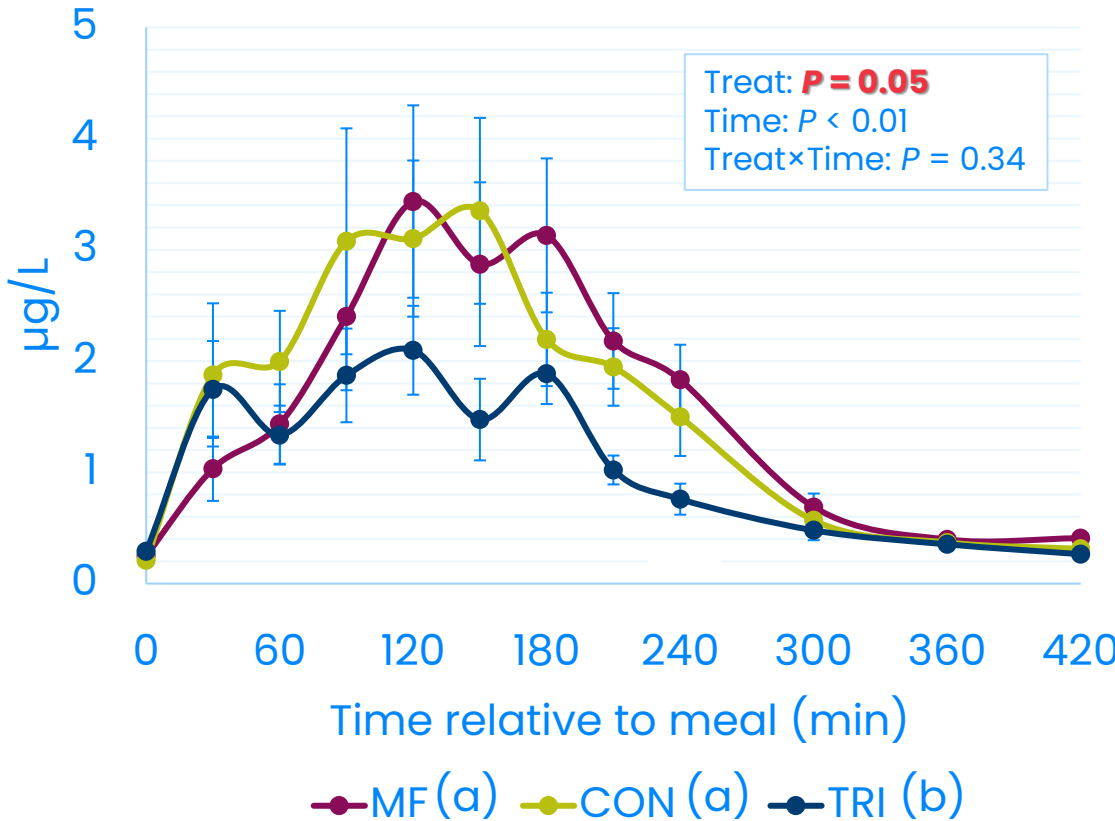
Glucose



	MF	CON	TRI	SEM	p-value
Basal (mmol/L)	5.49	5.39	5.24	0.15	0.51
C _{max} (mmol/L)	7.72	7.87	7.78	0.34	0.95
AUC (mmol/L × 420 min)	2656	2599	2596	75.5	0.82

AUC = area under the curve

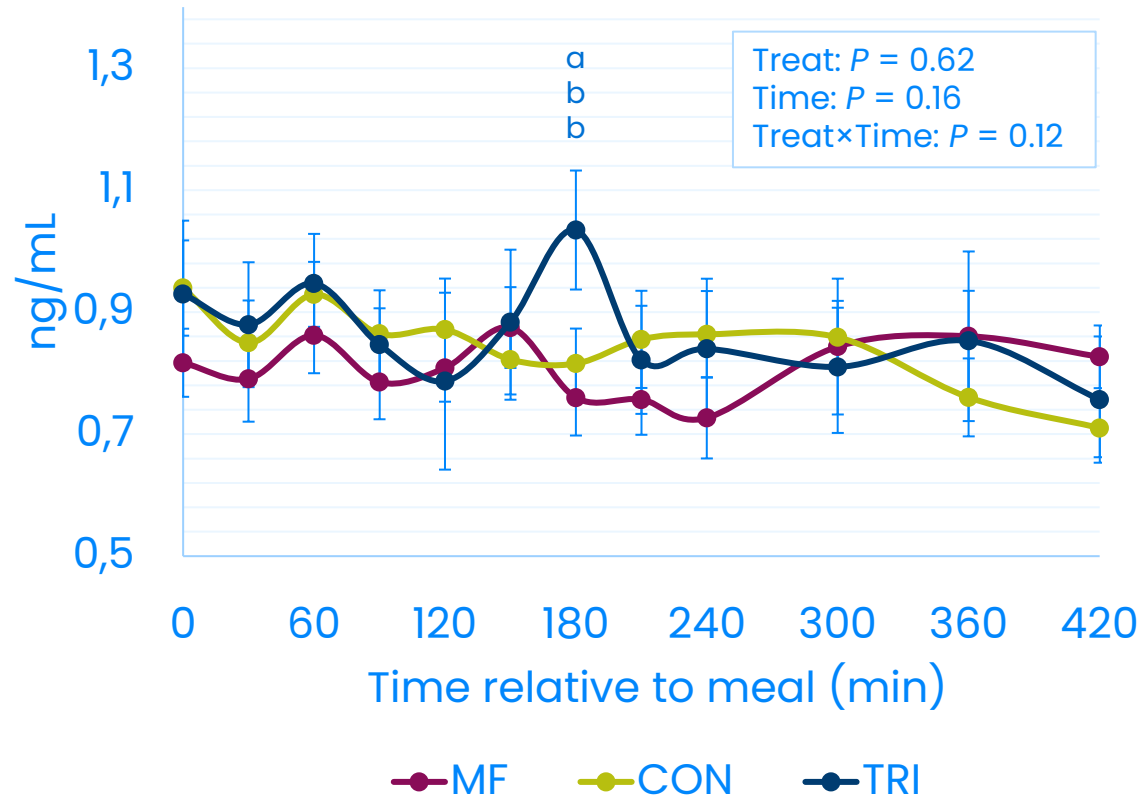
Insulin



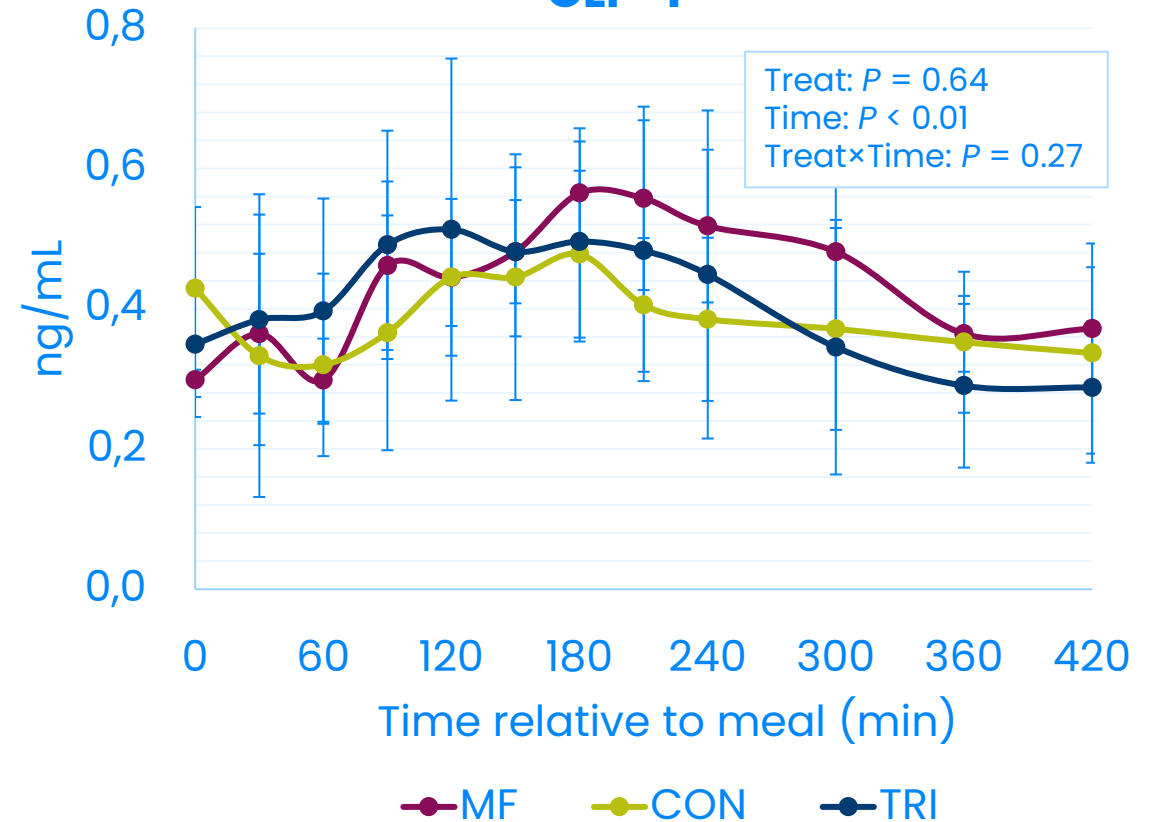
	MF	CON	TRI	SEM	p-value
Basal (mmol/L)	0.25	0.21	0.29	0.04	0.36
C _{max} (mmol/L)	4.87 ^a	4.85 ^a	3.24 ^b	0.44	0.05
AUC (µg/L × 420 min)	658 ^a	663 ^a	439 ^b	61.3	0.05

No differences in postprandial GLP-1 and GLP-2

GLP-2



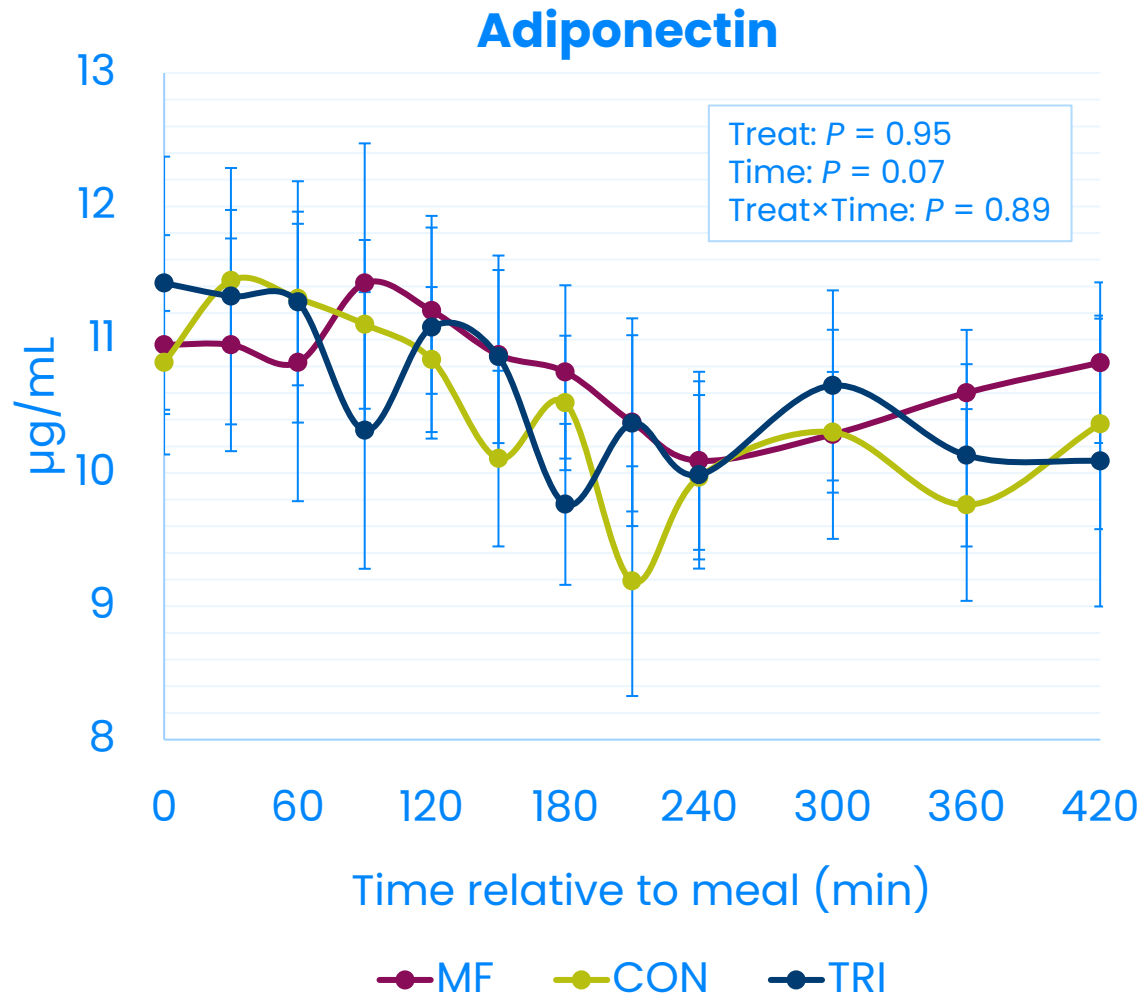
GLP-1



- **Gut-derived** neuropeptides involved in energy homeostasis and satiety (Lin et al., 2012; Yadav et al., 2013).

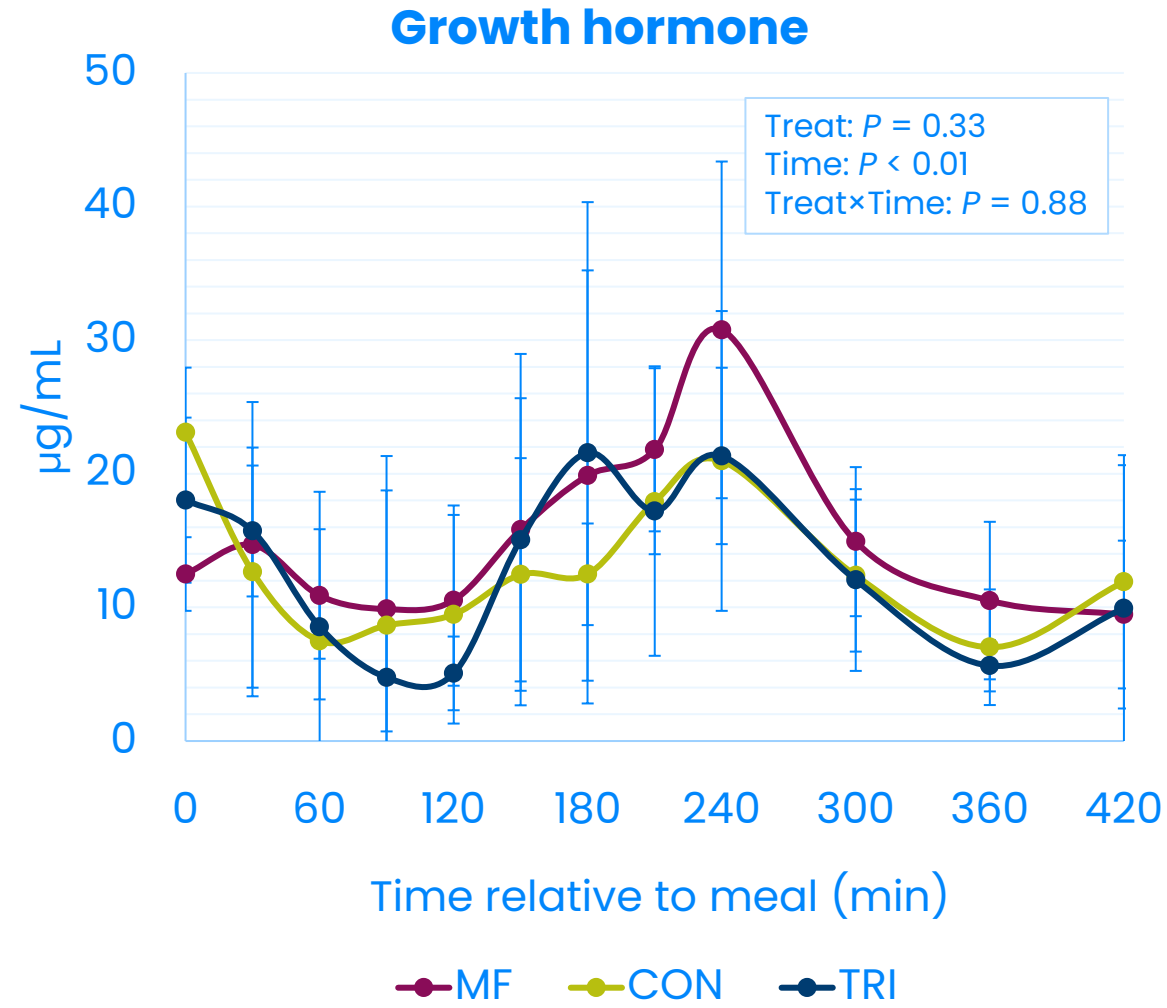


Postprandial adiponectin



- Adiponectin = **adipokine** that regulates lipid and glucose metabolism and insulin sensitivity (Kadowaki et al., 2006).

Postprandial growth hormone was not affected



- A pulsatile hormone
- Higher GH C_{max} for calves fed MF

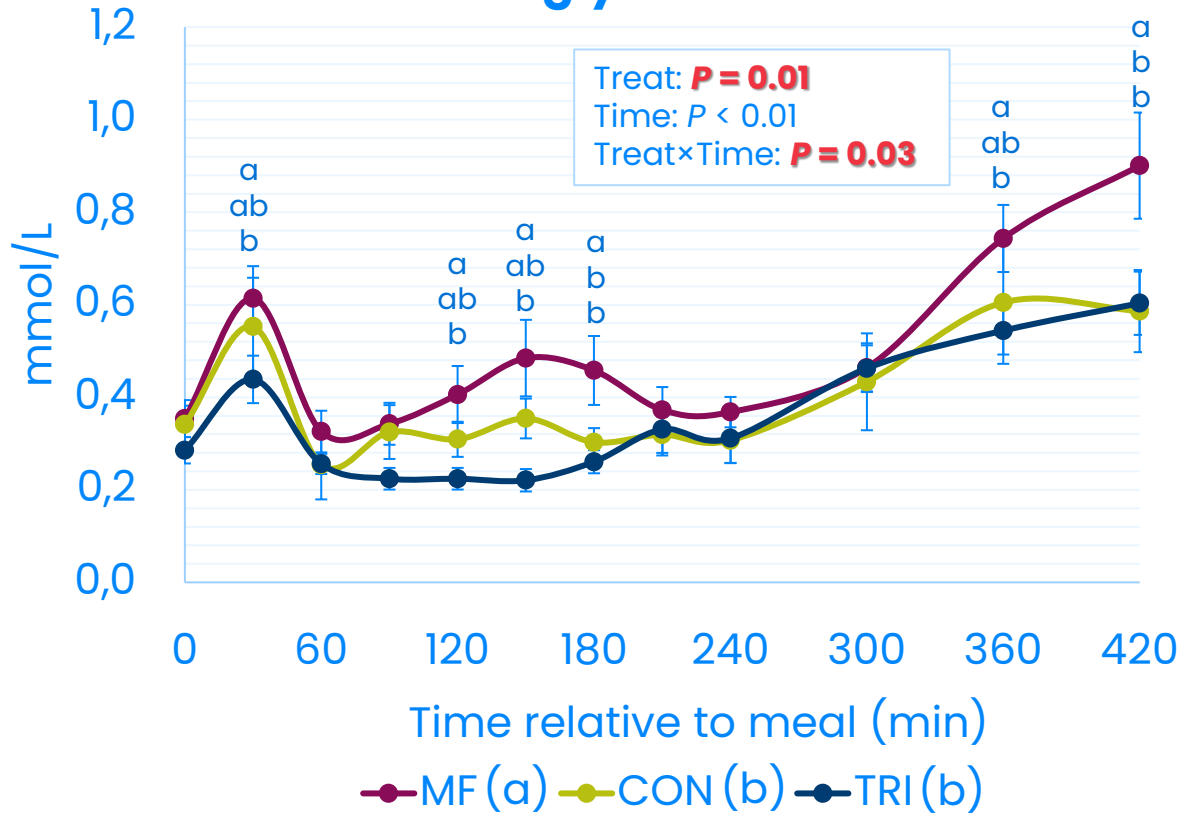
	MF	CON	TRI	SEM	p-value
C_{max} (ng/mL)	121 ^a	86.5 ^b	82.2 ^b	10.30	0.02
AUC (mM/L × 420 min × 10³)*	11.65	9.23	8.80	0.126	0.13

AUC = area under the curve
*expressed as log SEM



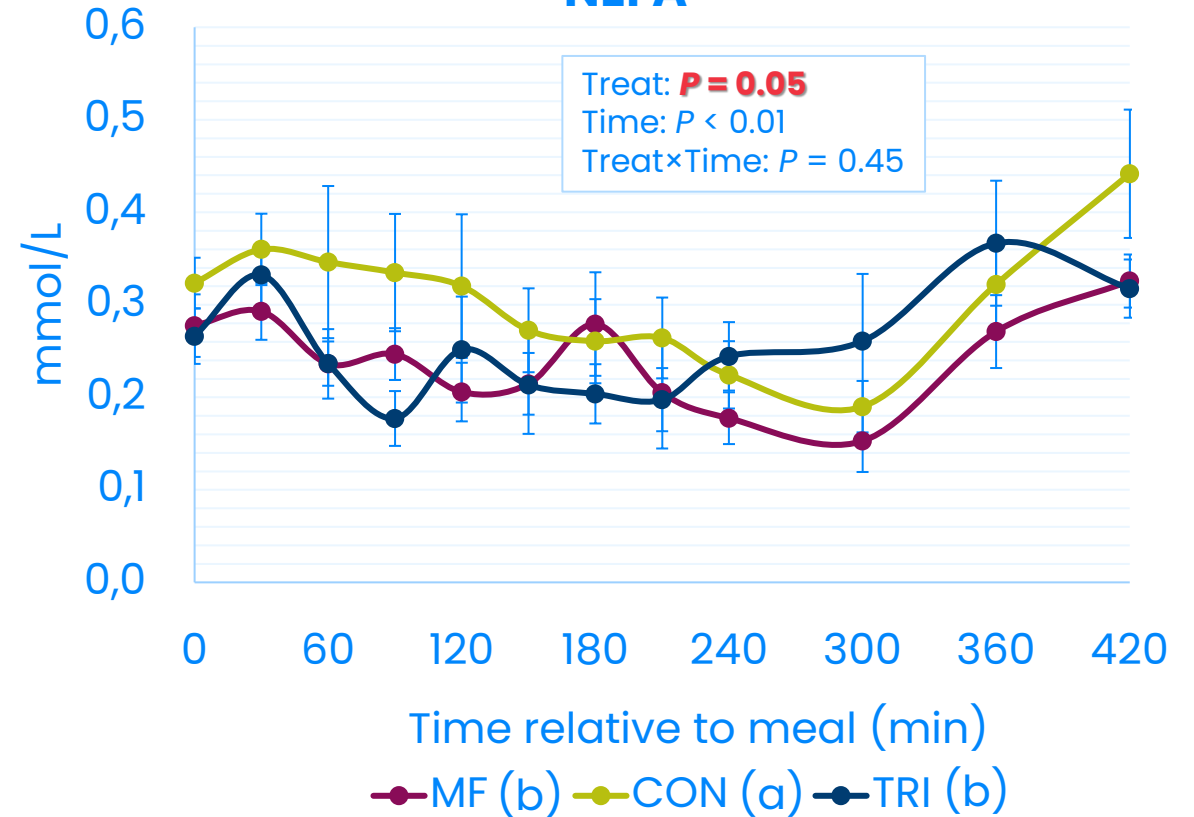
Lower postprandial triglyceride with vegetable fats

Triglyceride



	MF	CON	TRI	SEM	p-value
Basal (mmol/L)	0.35	0.34	0.29	0.04	0.42
T _{max} (min)	328	302	336	36.9	0.79
C _{max} (mmol/L)	1.04 ^a	0.88 ^b	0.69 ^b	0.07	< 0.01

NEFA



	MF	CON	TRI	SEM	p-value
Basal (mmol/L)	0.39	0.31	0.32	0.04	0.37
T _{max} (min)	158	140	220	36.1	0.27
C _{max} (mmol/L)	0.519	0.654	0.606	0.059	0.28

Conclusions

ABOMASAL EMPTYING

Slower abomasal emptying could be due to high medium chain fatty acid in TRI.

INSULIN-GLUCOSE METABOLISM

Indications of increased insulin sensitivity.

HORMONES

GLP-1, GLP-2, and adiponectin not affected by dietary treatments.

LIPIDS

Differences driven by vegetable vs. animal fats.



Acknowledgments

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Thank you

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