

Nutrigenomics

Chances and challenges in animal production

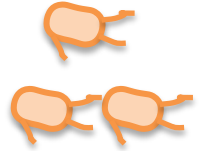
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How can we improve
animal health and
performance?



FEEDING > functional feed
additives as e.g. Probiotics



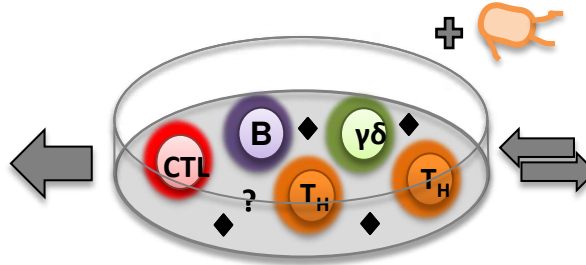
OMICS to investigate

Protein expression

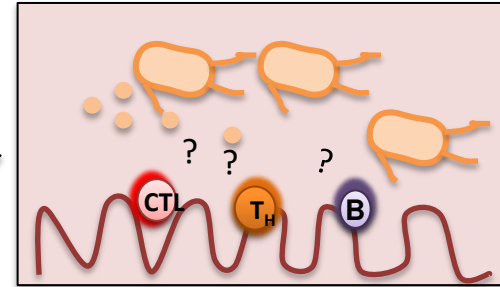
Gene expression and
regulation

Metabolism

In vitro experiments based
on primary cell culture



In vivo experiments



Aim

Elucidation of molecular mechanisms of physiological processes

NUTRIGENOMICS

The host genotype influences the effects of feed and feed additives

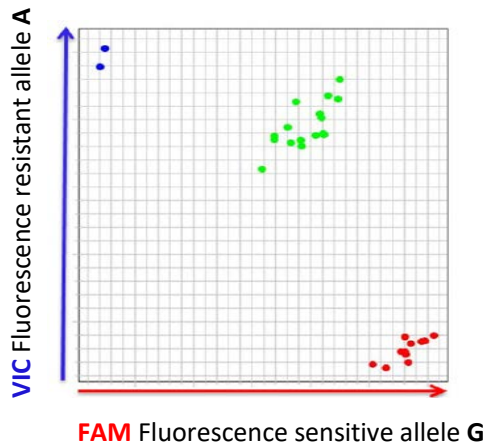
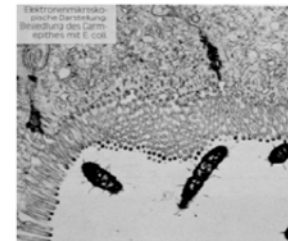


Effects of feed and feed additives on the host

The host genotype influences the effects of feed and feed additives

Example 1: of the influence of a genotype on the affectivity of feed additives during Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC) infection

- Pigs could be genetically resistant towards ETEC infection
- Associated SNP (G > A) within the Fucosyltransferase - gene (SSC6)



➤ Development of an allele-specific PCR assay to discriminate the receptor type

G = sensitive allele **S**, dominant; A = resistant allele **r**, recessive

Application of developed gene test in feeding experiments

❖ Genetic testing of all animals used for feeding trials were possible

N = 430	ETEC F18 (SNP G > A)	ETEC F4 ab/ac (Haplotype CAT > TGC)
SS (sensitive)	371 (86 %)	185 (42 %)
Sr (sensitive)	56 (13 %)	212 (49 %)
rr (resistant)	3 (1 %)	33 (8 %)
allele S	798 (93 %)	582 (68 %)
allele r	62 (7 %)	278 (32 %)

➤ Allele frequencies for the dominant sensitive allele were high

➤ Resistent animals could be excluded from the feed additive studies

The host genotype influences the effects of feed and feed additives

Example 2: Genome wide association analyses of SARA traits in Holstein cows

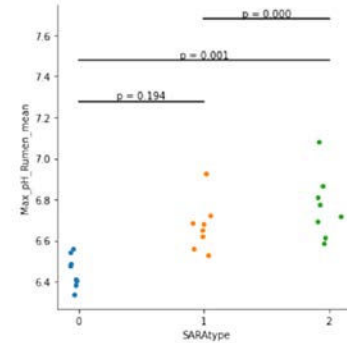
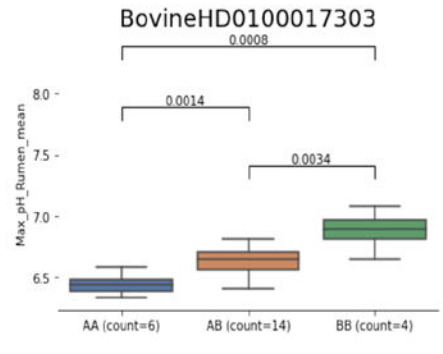
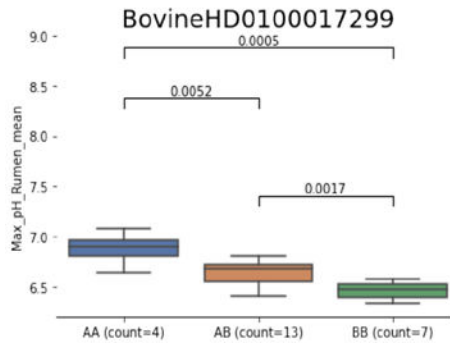
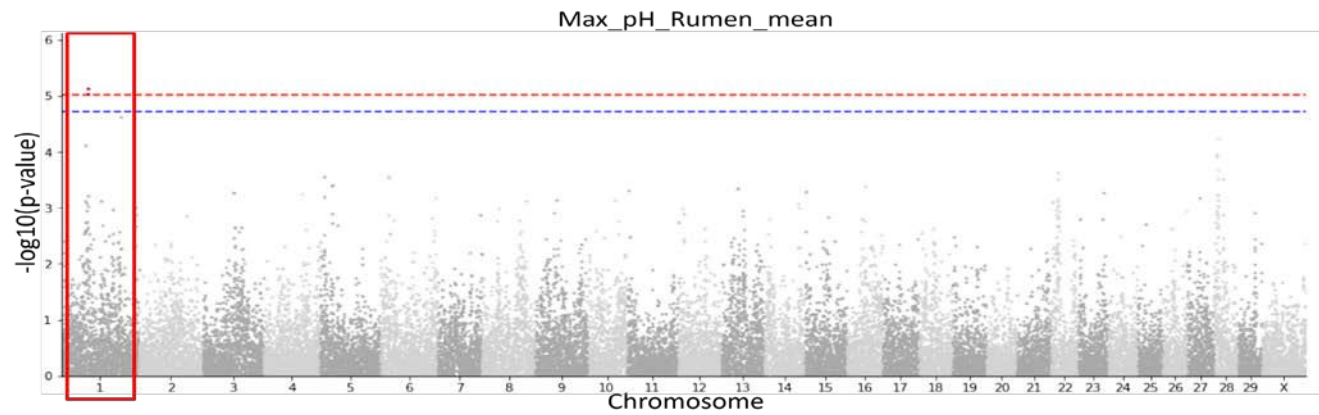
Genotypes

SNP-Chip (GGP Bovine 100k) analyses of DNA from the hair bulbs of 24 first-lactation Holstein cows

Phenotypes

- Milking traits: Milk yield kg/d and ECM kg/d in week 2 and mean over the experiment (first 10 weeks in lactation)
- Rumen pH: Min pH, Max pH, Mean pH for week -3 (before calving) and week 2 (after calving), as well as mean over the whole experiment (13 weeks, week -3 until-week 10)
- Fecal pH: pH for week -3 (before calving) and week 2 (after calving), as well as mean over the whole experiment (13 weeks, week -3 until-week 10)
- SARA-types (HIGH, MOD, LOW). The SARA susceptibility was assessed by cluster analysis of several rumen pH metrics.

Results



- GWAS with trait data related to SARA revealed 20 significant or suggestive genetic markers when setting that there must be at least 3 individuals per genotype group.
- From these, two SNPs located in the Intron of the *LSAMP* gene associated with max_pH_Rumen_mean are interesting candidates for further investigations >>> **genotype influenced effects of high grain feeding**

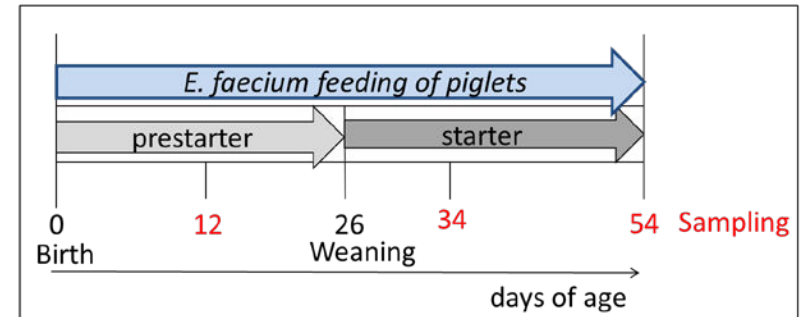
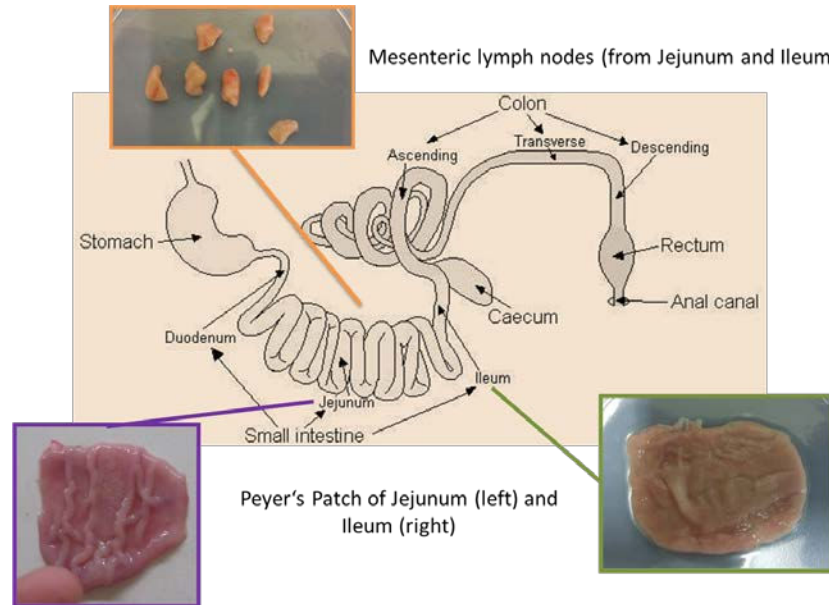
The host genotype can influence the effectivity of feed and feed additives



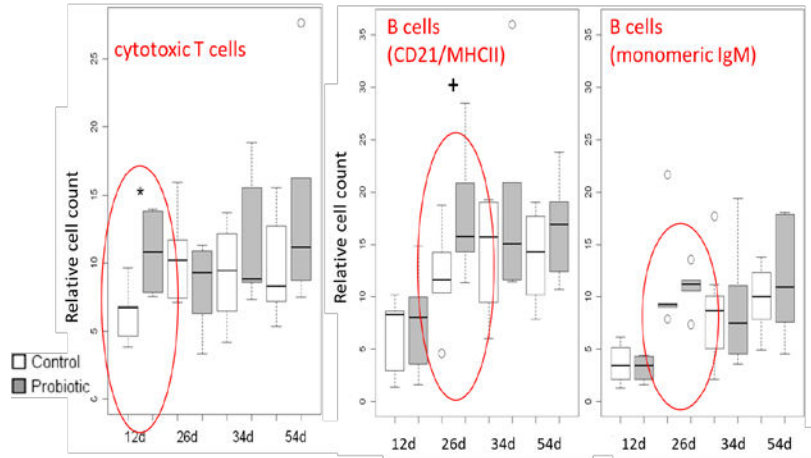
Effects of feed and feed additives on the host

Example: Probiotic feed additives in swine nutrition, experimental design

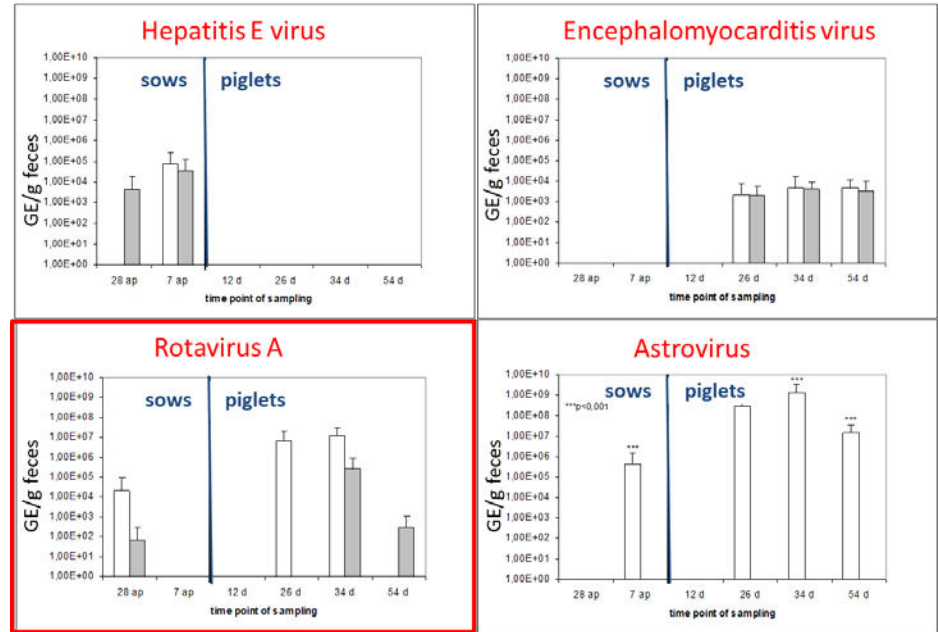
- *Enterococcus faecium* (EF) dietary supplementation (4.2×10^6 cfu) for sows and piglets
- EF-feeding of sows beginning 4 wk before partum, piglets all time
- **6** individuals of each group (control, *E. faecium*)
- Mesenteric lymphnodes of Jejunum and Ileum, Peyer's patches of Jejunum and Ileum and blood



Example: Probiotic feed additives in swine nutrition

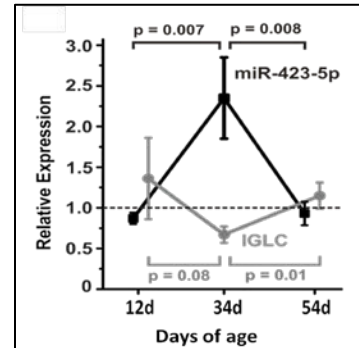
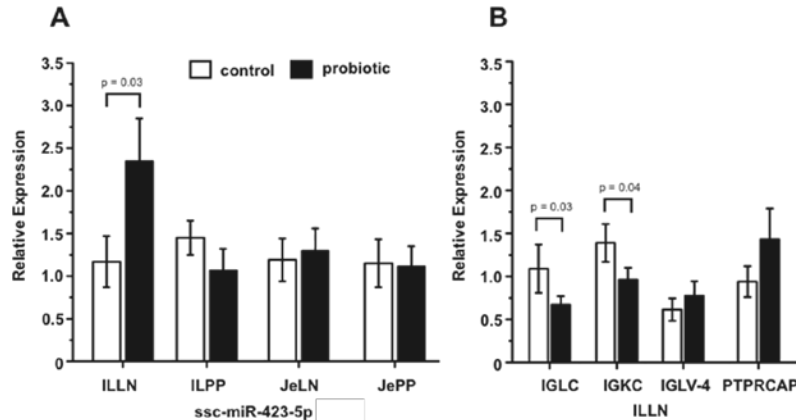
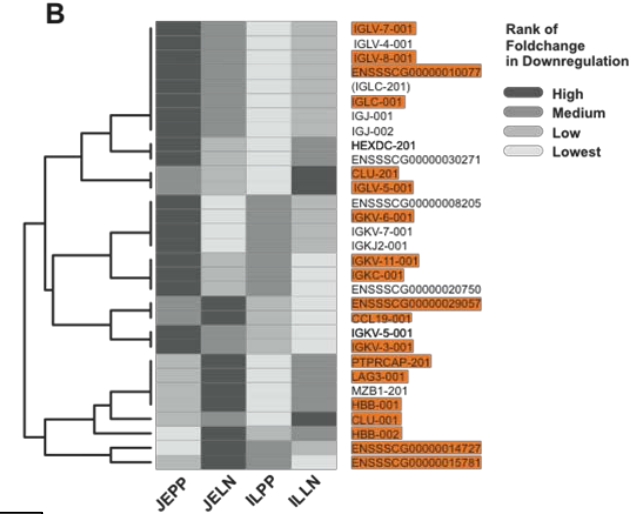
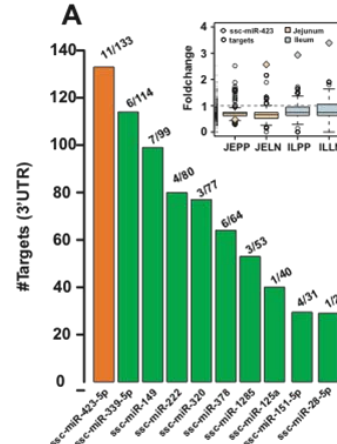
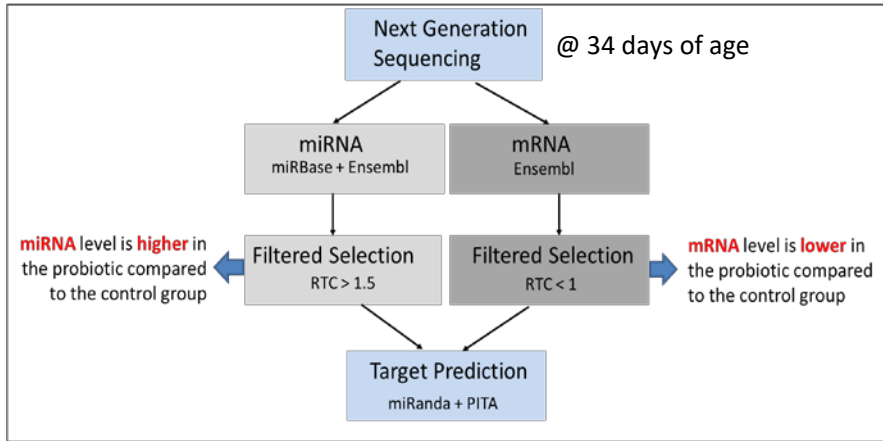


Prewaning increase of cytotoxic T cells and B cells in peripheral blood mononuclear cells



- Results indicate that probiotic bacteria can affect virus shedding **dependent on the type of virus**.
- Although this effect seems to be caused by changes in the immune status of pigs, mechanisms have to be further elucidated.

Example: Probiotic feed additives in swine nutrition, applying OMICs



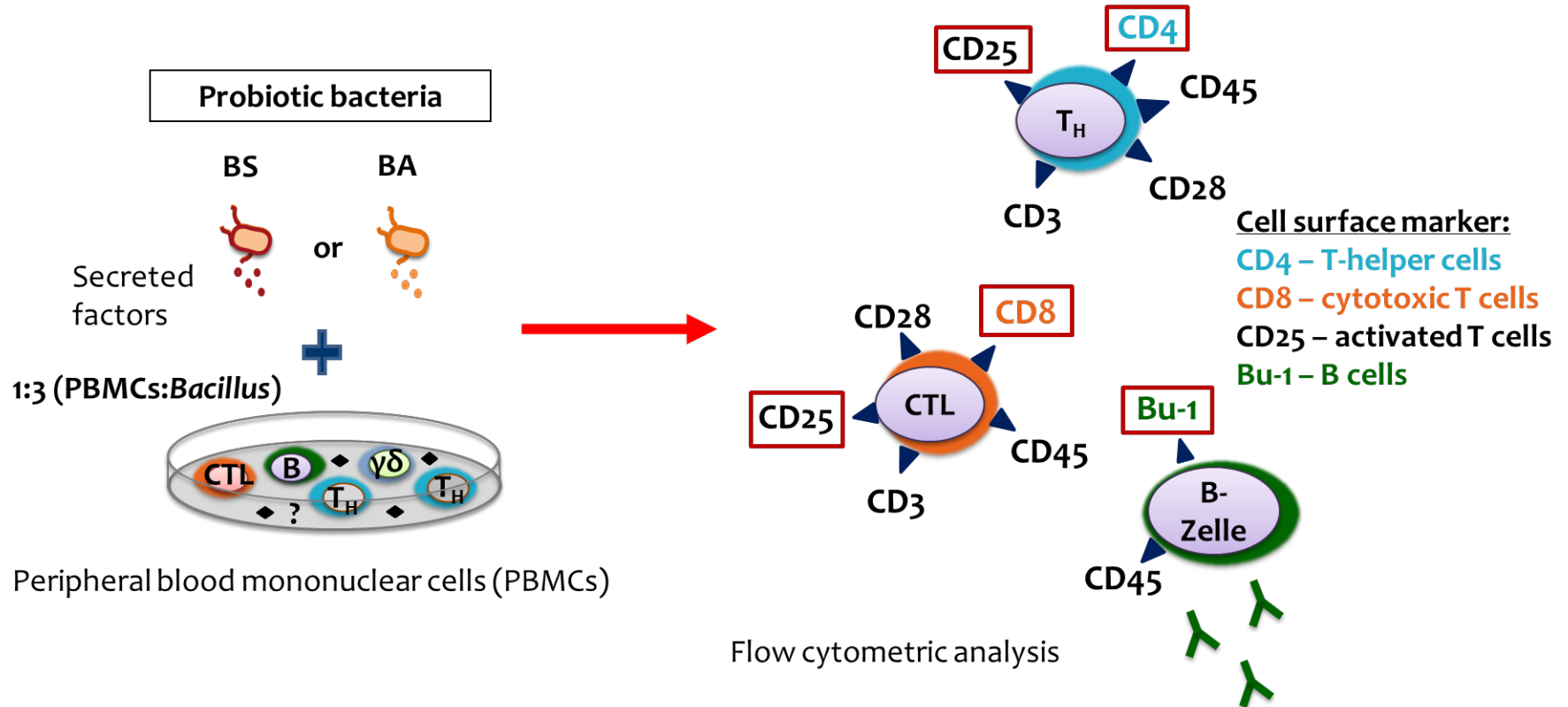
➤ Additional examination of 12 and 54 days old piglets showed an anti-correlation of **miR-423-5p** and **IGLC**

➔ There seem to be miRNA mediated effects through *E. faecium*

Current Research – Motivation

- ❖ It is **not known**, if the observed *E. faecium* effects are based on direct or indirect signaling mechanisms >>> as well as for many different functional feed additives as phytogenics
- ❖ For mechanistic studies: simplified cell culture experiments are necessary to exclude uncontrollable conditions within the animal; additionally, animal experiments can be reduced
- ❖ Primary cultured immune cells can serve as a model. Already established for:
 - **Chicken**
 - **Pig**
 - Horse
 - Cow
- ❖ Additionally, the role of **miRNAs** involved in the action of feed additives on signaling pathways in the host should be investigated.

Application of chicken immune cell assay



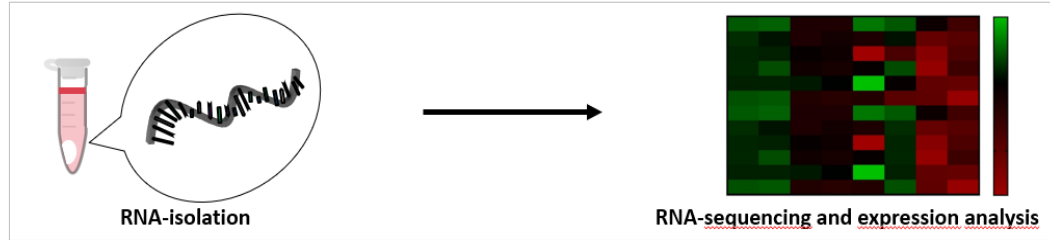
Larsberg F, Spreichert M, Hesse D, Loh G, Brockmann GA, Kreuzer-Redmer S. 2023.

Probiotic Bacillus Strains Enhance T Cell Responses in Chicken. *Microorganisms*, 11(2):269.

Application of chicken immune cell assay applying OMICS

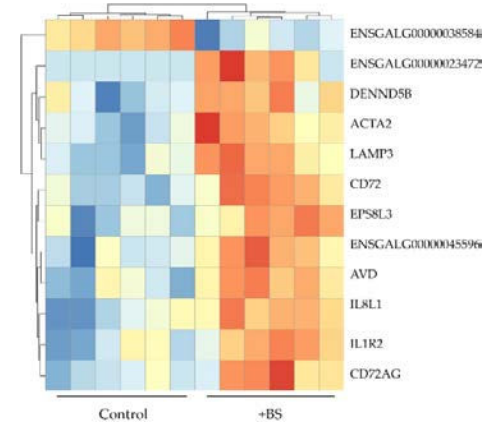
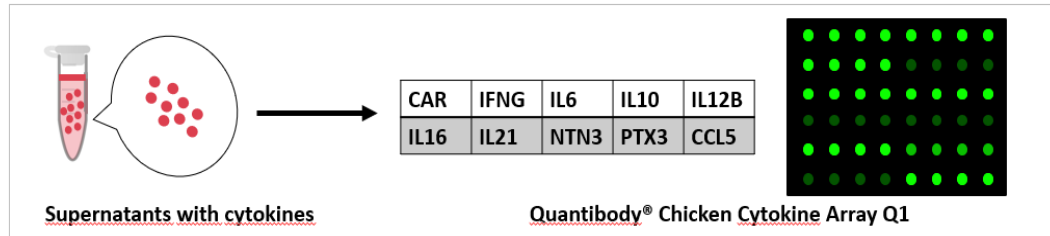
RNA-sequencing:

- Library preparation (10 ng RNA): SMART-Seq Stranded Kit (Takara)
- Sequencing parameters: 2x 100 bp, NovaSeq6000



Chicken Cytokine Array:

- Quantibody® Chicken Cytokine Array Q1 (RayBiotech)



- BS and BV stimulated cell surface marker and surface marker gene expression of T-helper cell
- BS most likely stimulated Tregs

Larsberg F, Sprechert M, Hesse D, Falker-Gieske C, Loh G, Brockmann GA, **Kreuzer-Redmer S**. 2024. In vitro assessment of the immunomodulatory effects of probiotic *Bacillus* strains on chicken PBMCs. *Frontiers in Immunology* 15:1415009.

Future Research Perspective

**Identification of the (bi) directional
interaction of the host with feeding**



Housing conditions



Metagenome



<https://www.dreamstime.com/royalty-free-stock-image-accumulation-bacteria-vector-illustration-isolated-white-background-image36282366>

Climate



Health status, stress



Acknowledgement

Partners



Freie Universität  Berlin



vetmeduni



Funding

Gefördert durch
DFG Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



Acknowledgement

BIOEPAR, INRA, Oniris - *Nantes Atlantic National College of Veterinary Medicine*, France
Prof. Francois Meurens, PhD

Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung

Dr. habil Pawel Janczyk, PD Dr. Karsten Nöckler, Dr. Patrycja Machnowska, PD Dr. Reimar Johnen

Freie Universität Berlin, Veterinärmedizin

PD Dr. Robert Pieper, Dr. Lydia Scharek-Tedin, **Prof. Dr. Jürgen Zentek** (Tierernährung)

Dr. Juliane Rieger, Prof. Dr. Johanna Plendl (Anatomie)

Dr. Michael Burwinkel, Dr. Matthias Sieber, Prof. Dr. Michael FG Schmidt (Immunologie)

Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Thaeer Institut

Jasper Schulte, Jennifer Bekurtz, Tobias Franken, Kevin Mielich, Ben Beuster, Konrad Klockmeier, Karin Bloch, Filip Larsberg, Nadine Wöltje, Katharina Hildebrandt (Students)

Dr. Jens Aßmus, Dr. Eva Maria Strucken, Dr. Danny Arends, Dr. Paula Korkuc,

Dr. Monika Reißmann, Prof. Dr. Gudrun A. Brockmann

University of Saskatchewan, Department of Veterinary Microbiology, Canada

PD Dr. Volker Gerds, Elodie Pastorel, PhD, Jil van Kessel

Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien, Department für Nutztiere und öffentliches Gesundheitswesen in der Veterinärmedizin,
Institut für Tierernährung und funktionelle Pflanzenstoffe

Oyindamola Esther Ojo, Svenja Johanns, Floriana Sajovitz, Lisa Hajek, Sonja Männer, Anna Fremuth, Manuel Paratscha (Students)

Dr. Catia Pacifico, Dr. Ezequias Castillo-Lopez, Dr. Sara Ricci, Dr. Ratchaneewan Khiaosa-Ard, Dr. Thomas Hartinger

Prof. Dr. Qendrim Zebeli





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!