



Advancements in Agricultural Research

SEMINAR SERIES



UNIVERSITY OF
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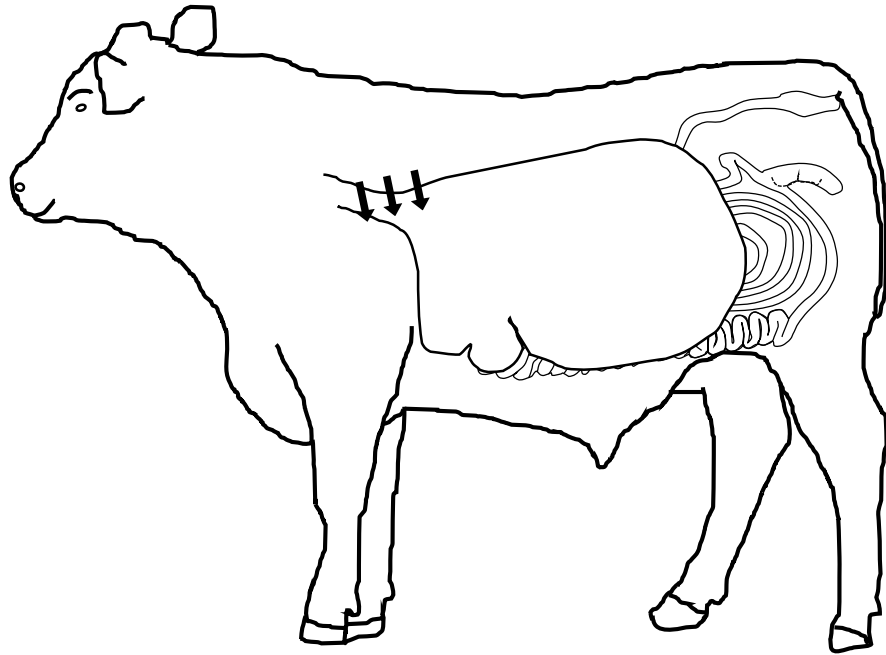
Gut Health for Beef Cattle

G.B. Penner, PhD and Centennial Enhancement Chair in
Ruminant Nutritional Physiology

Department of Animal and Poultry Science, University of Saskatchewan

www.usask.ca

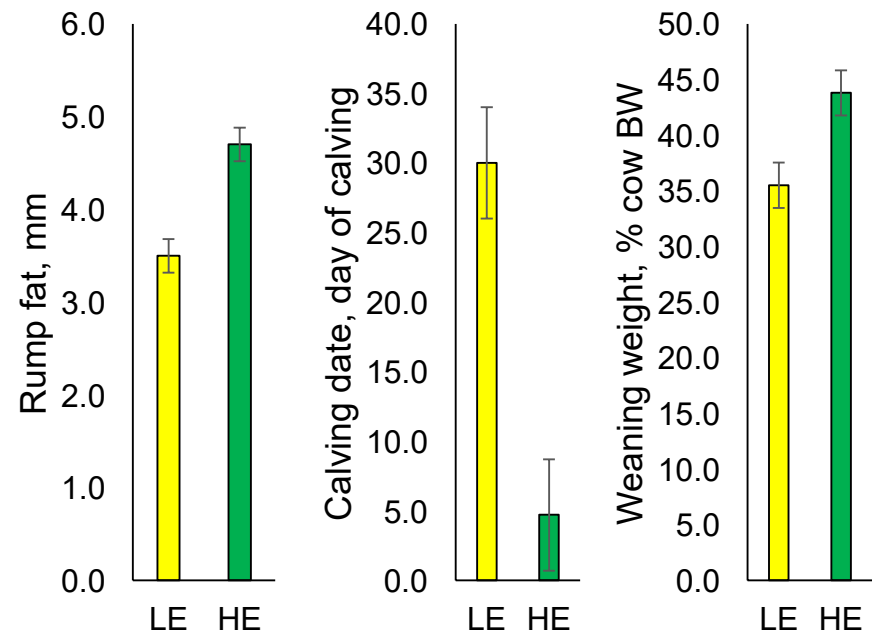
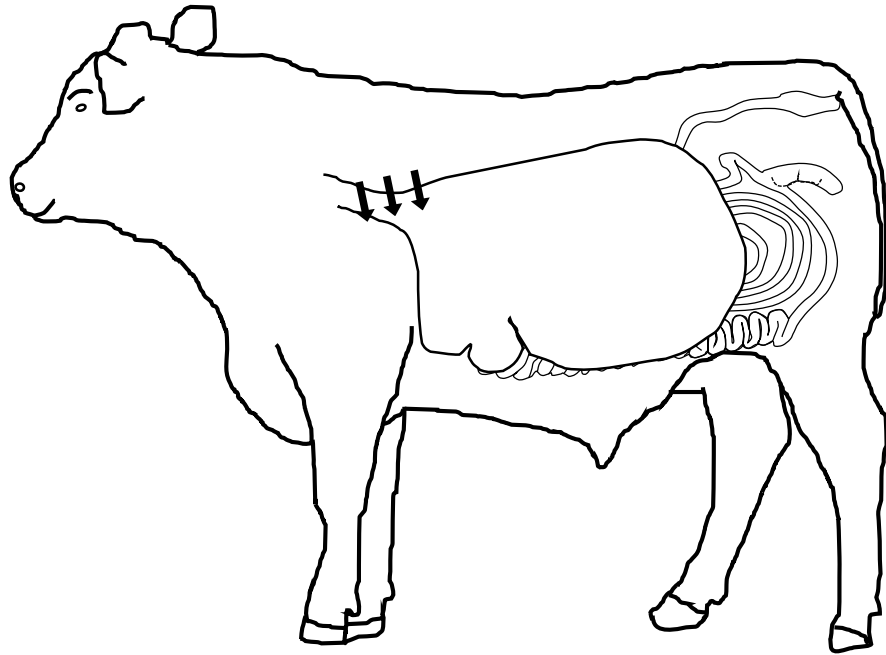
The gut as a central organ system



- Absorptive and secretory
 - Feed digestion
 - Digesta passage
 - Regulates luminal pH
 - Nutrient absorption
 - Urea recycling
- Barrier
 - First arm of the immune response
 - Prevents pathogen and antigen translocation
- Communicative
 - Facilitates cross-talk between host and microbiota
 - Nutrient sensing and signaling

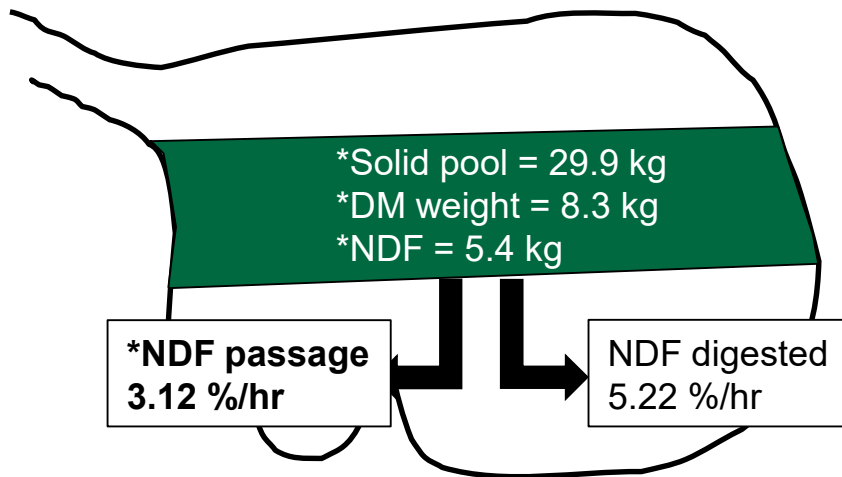
The gut as a central organ system

- Absorptive and secretory
 - Digesta passage
 - Feed digestion

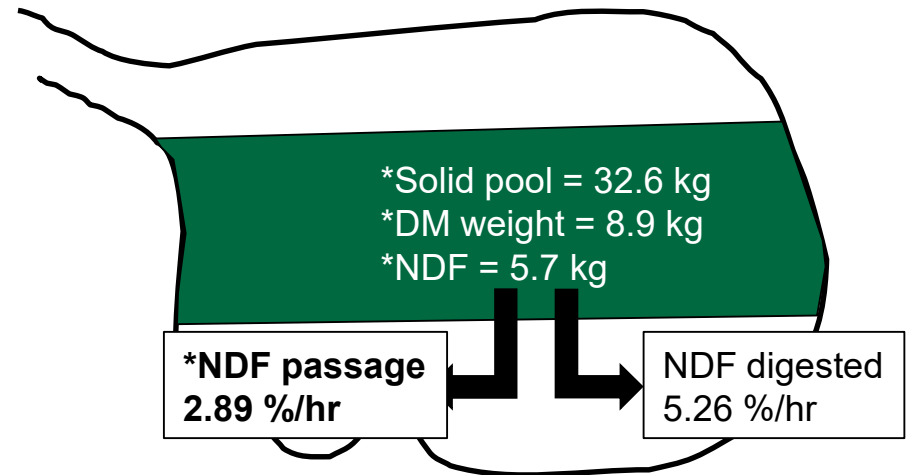


Cow's differing in efficiency process fibre differently

High efficiency



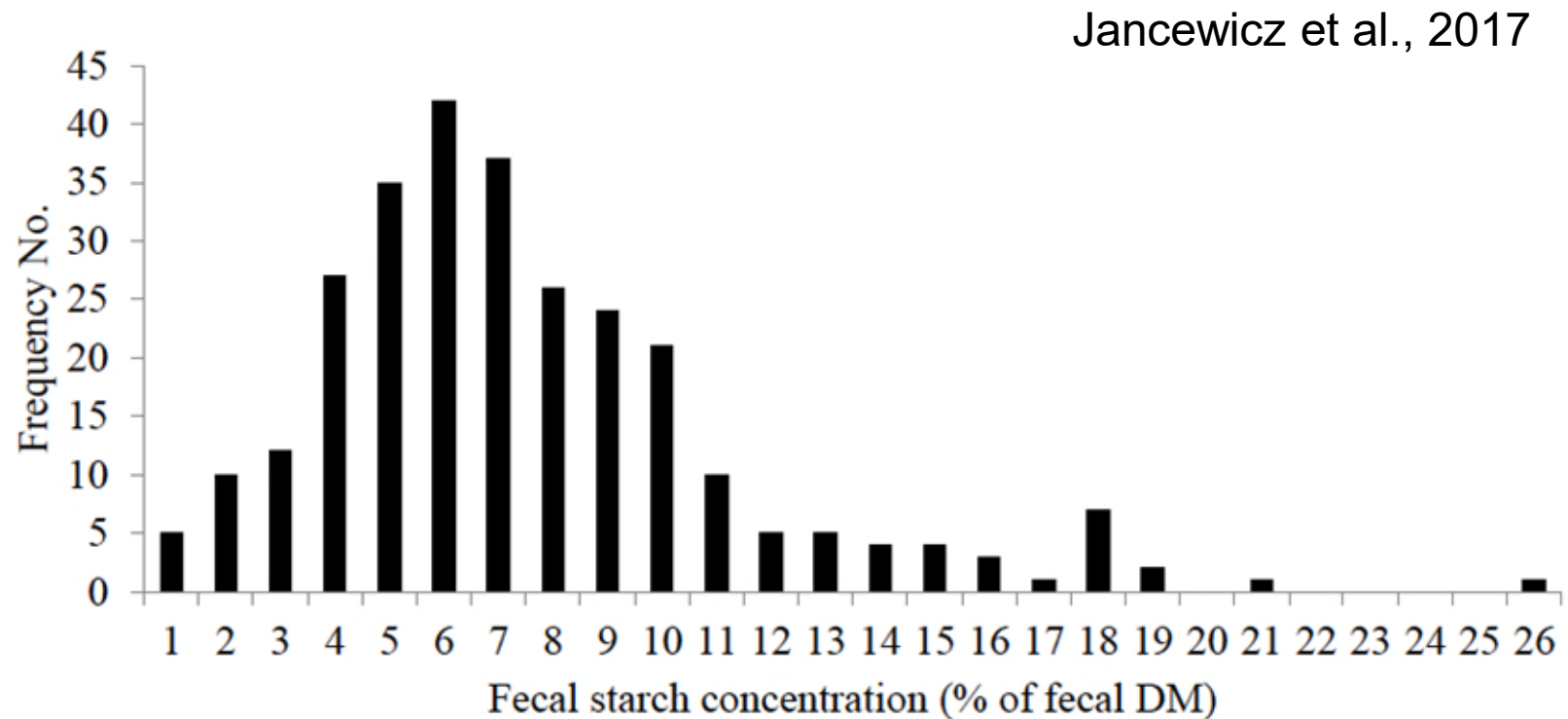
Low efficiency



*values with an asterisk differ ($P < 0.05$)



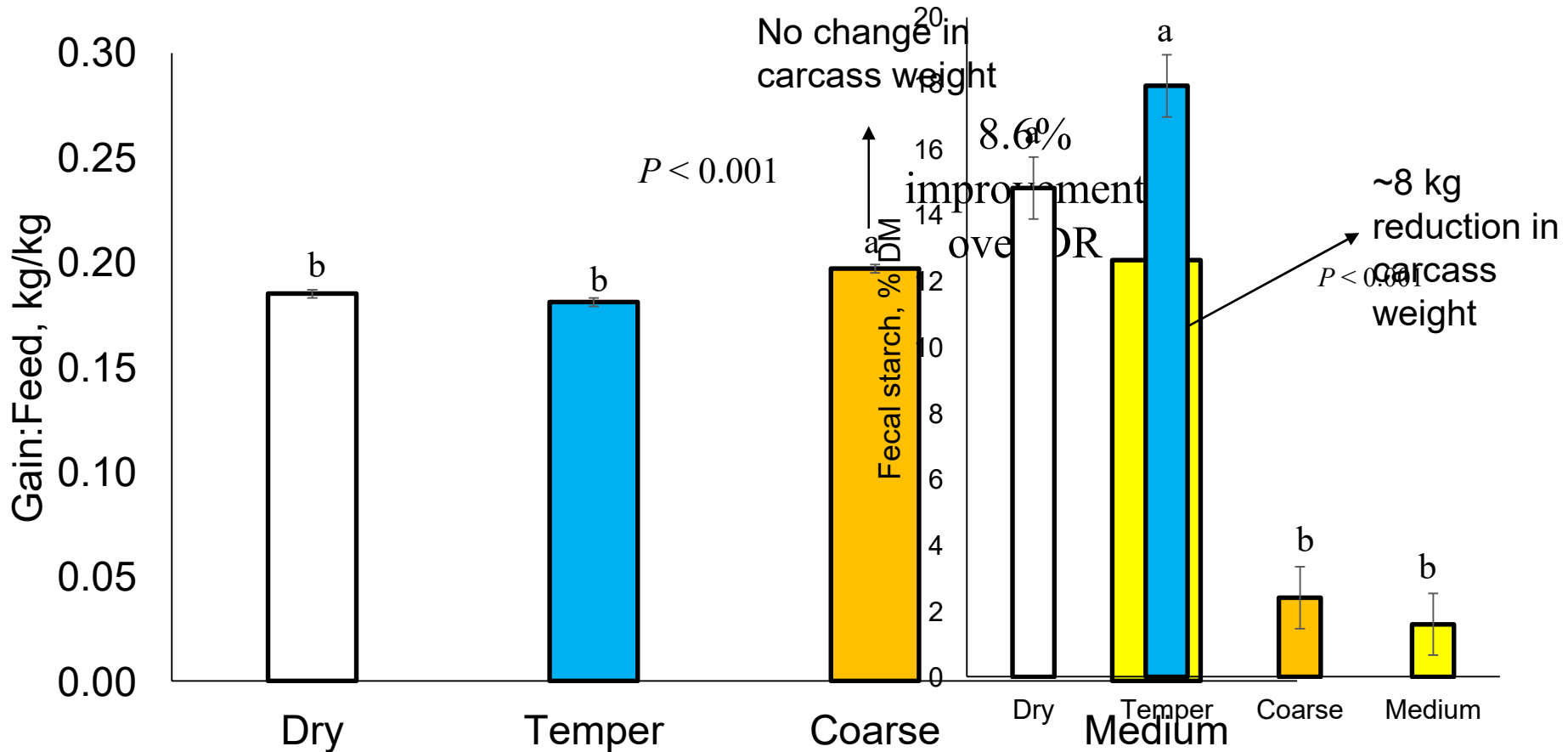
Fecal starch = lost opportunity



Direct cost of excreted starch, \$/animal/d

Variable	Fecal starch, % DM			
	3%	6%	9%	12%
Daily starch excreted, kg/d	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.26
@ \$200/tonne				
Cost, \$/steer/d	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05
@ \$300/tonne				
Cost, \$/steer/d	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08
@ \$400/tonne				
Cost, \$/steer/d	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.11
Assuming 2.2 kg/d fecal DM output				

Improvements in G:F with flaking

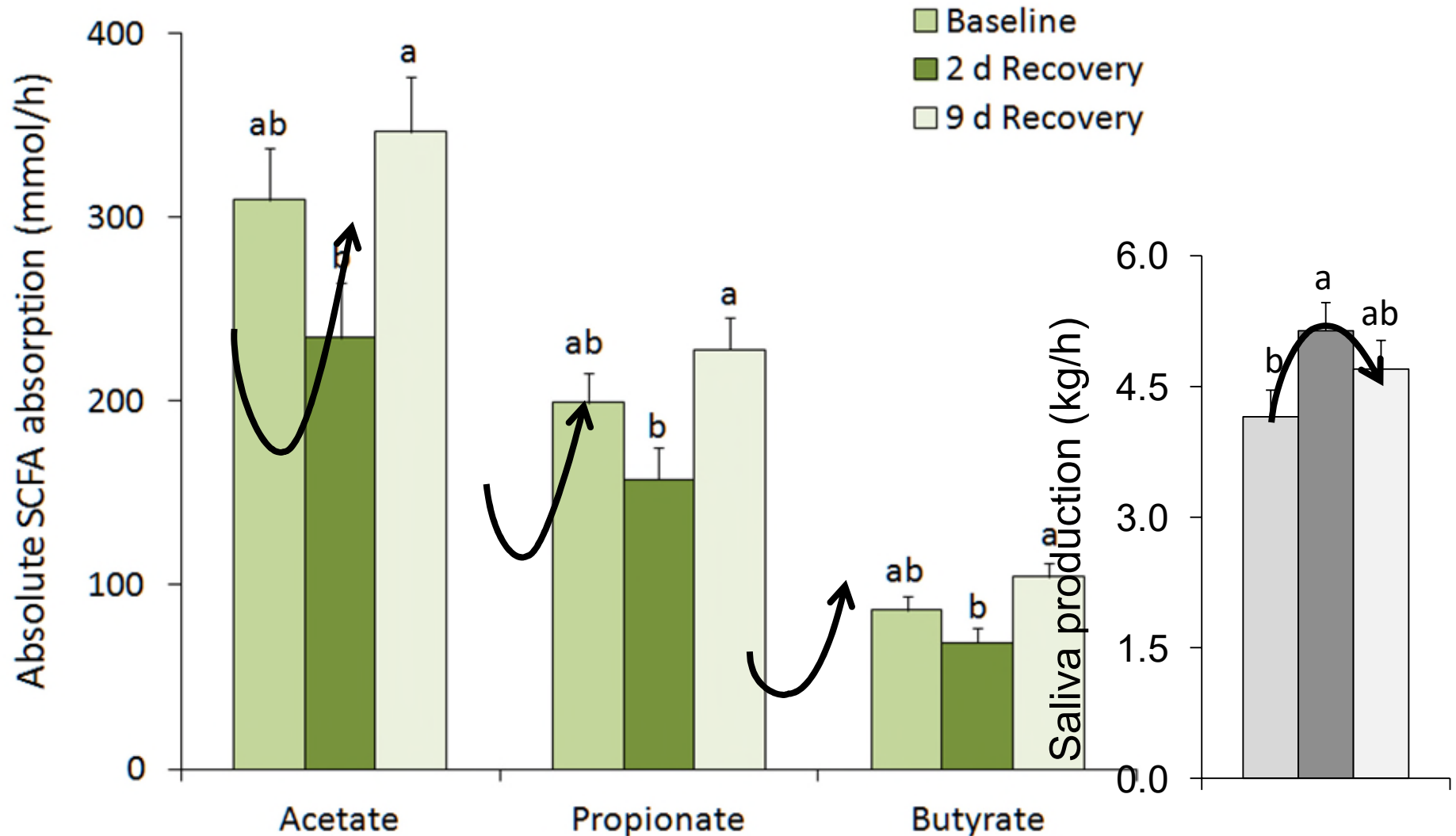


Evaluating adequacy of processing on farm

- Visual inspection
 - Processing index
 - Percent fines
- } Subjective, lack precision, and limited decision ability
-
- Laboratory based approaches
- } Starch reactivity, in vitro
-requires re-grinding, time, and doesn't help make decisions
-
- NIR
- } Re-processing + what should be predicted?
-
- Fecal starch
- } Probably the best measure, but part of the opportunity is lost



Ruminal acidosis decreases absorption



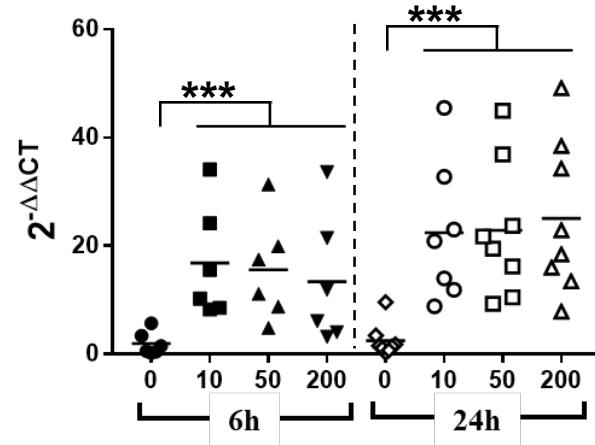
In vitro LPS exposure induces a proinflammatory response

TNF- α

Treatment: $P < 0.001$

Time: $P < 0.001$

Treatment \times Time: $P = 0.42$



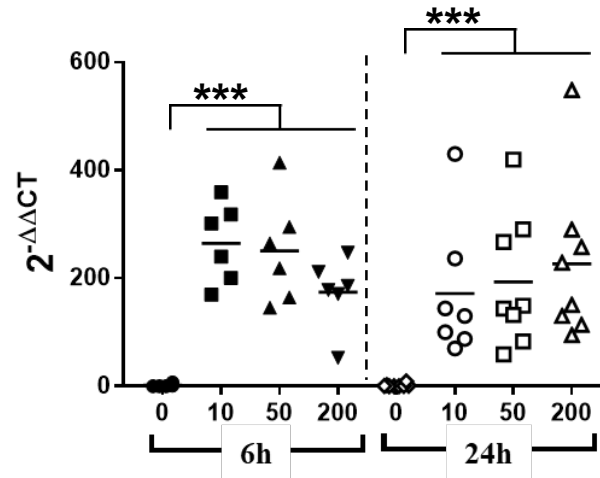
LPS Concentration \times 1000 (EU/mL)

IL-1 β

Treatment: $P < 0.001$

Time: $P = 0.42$

Treatment \times Time: $P = 0.44$



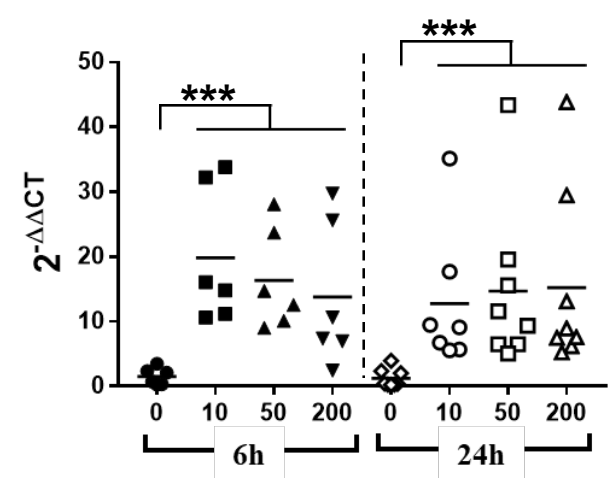
LPS Concentration \times 1000 (EU/mL)

CSF2

Treatment: $P < 0.001$

Time: $P = 0.22$

Treatment \times Time: $P = 0.27$

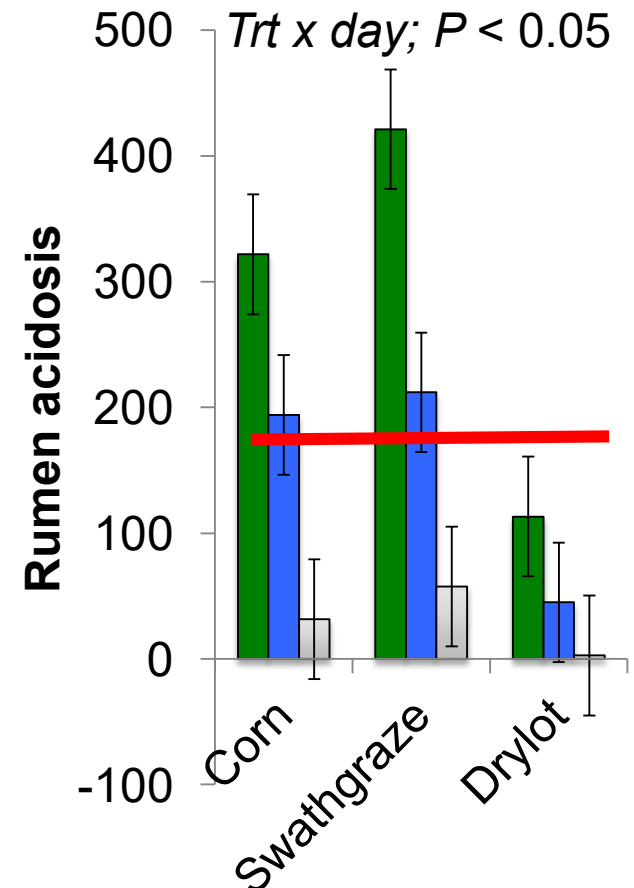
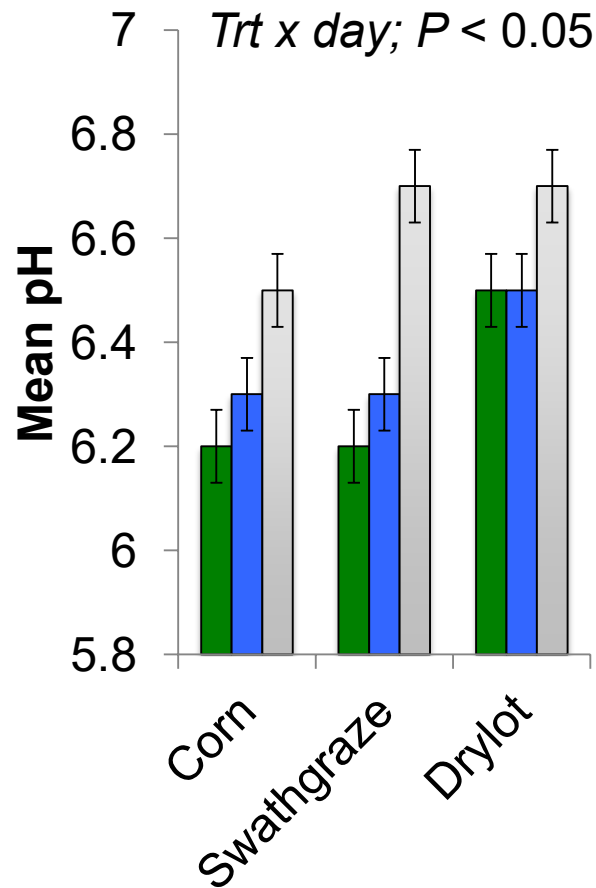
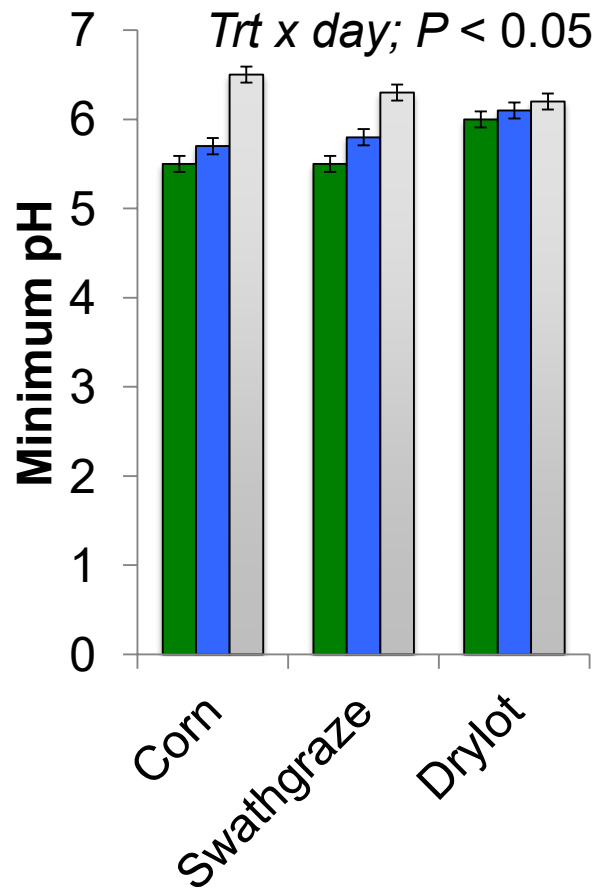


LPS Concentration \times 1000 (EU/mL)

TNF α and IL1 β : Key cytokines for induction of inflammatory response^{6,7}

CSF2: Acts locally in response to LPS⁸

Rumen acidosis: Not just dairy and feedlot cattle!

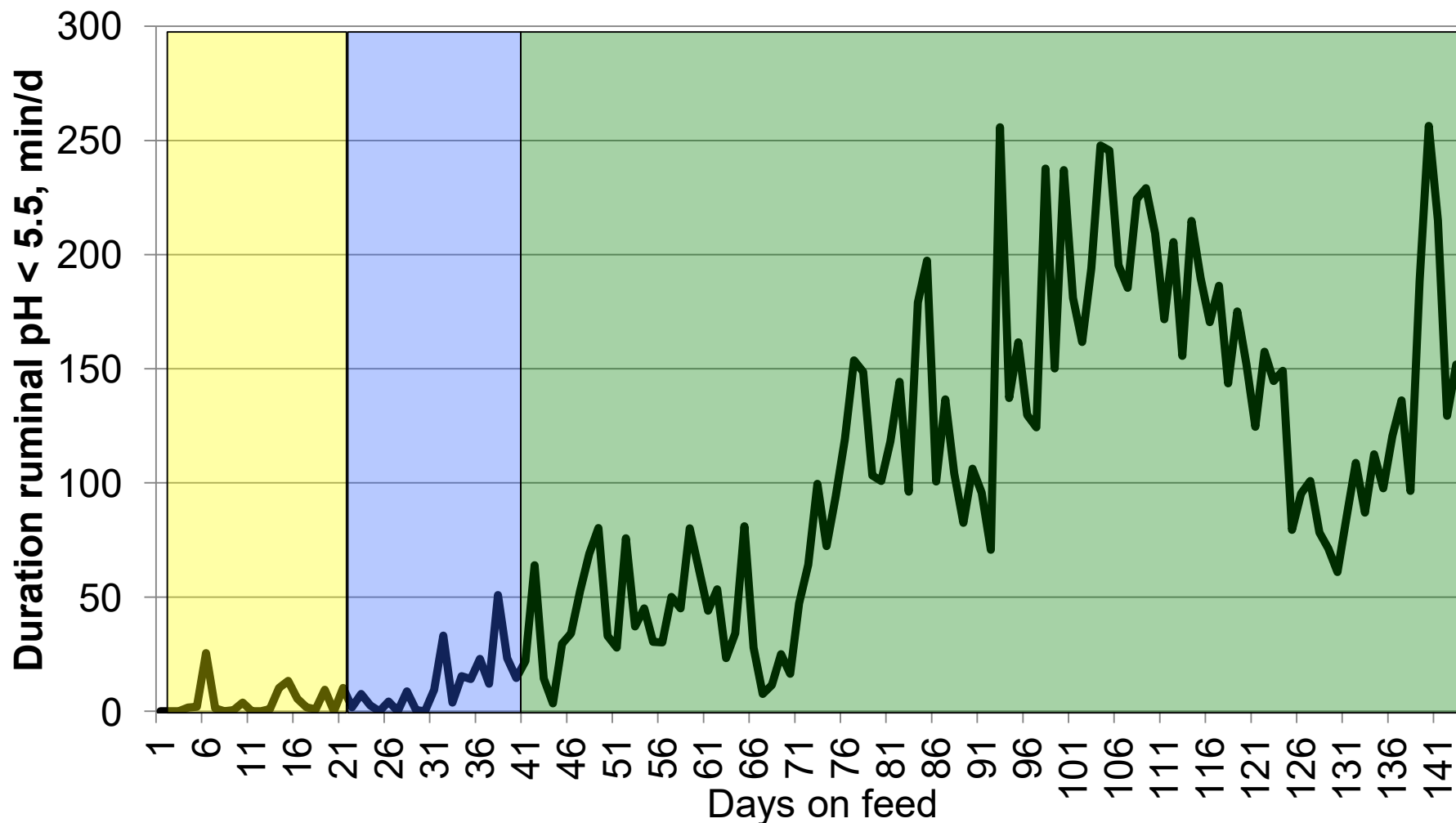


Prevalence and Severity of Ruminal Acidosis

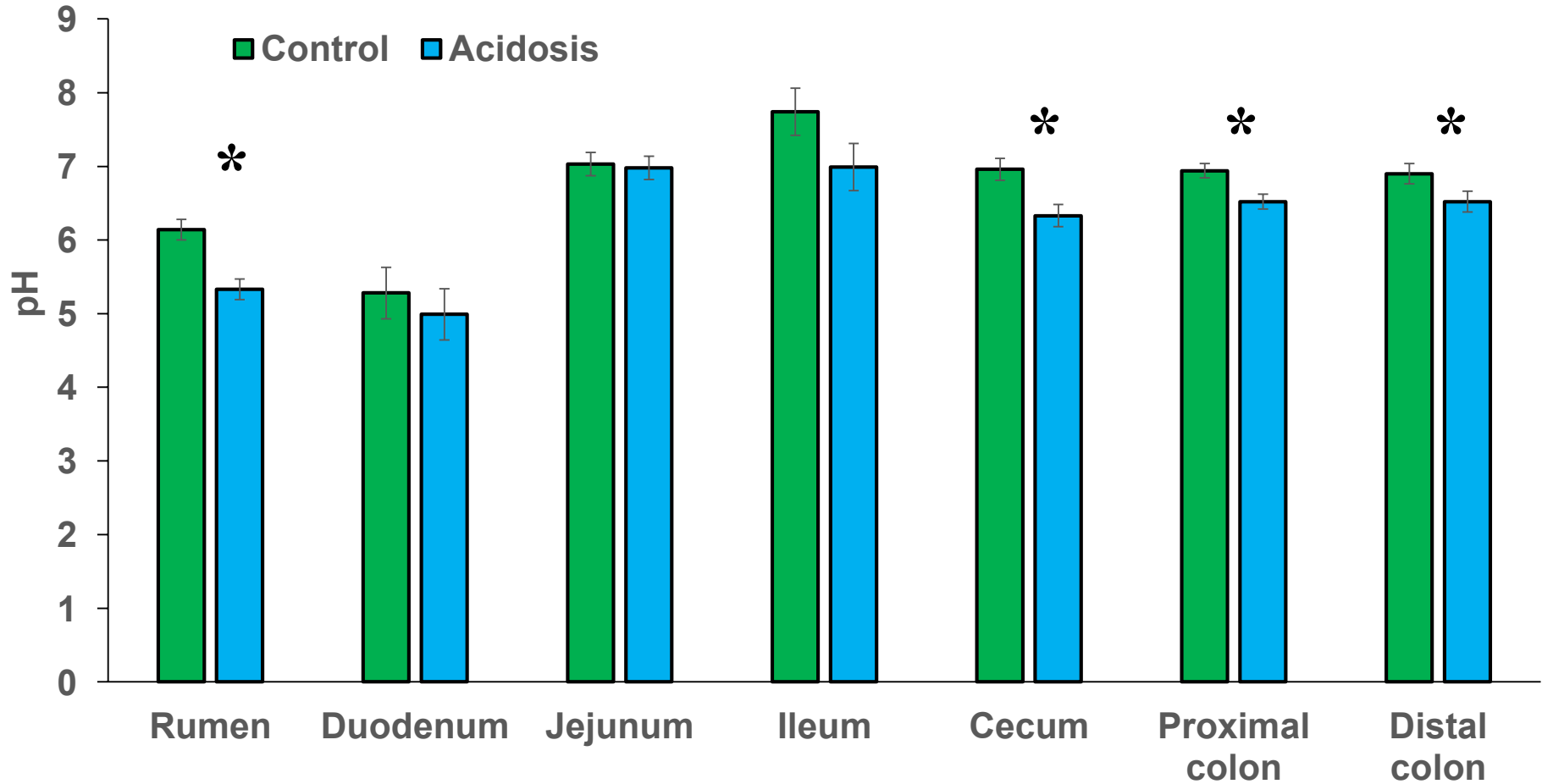
Item	Backgrounding	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Finishing
Duration, d	21	5	5	5	5	102
Ingredient inclusion rates, % DM						
Barley silage	45.7	34.3	25.5	17.0	10.5	5.0
Barley grain	41.6	51.3	60.8	69.3	75.7	81.2
Canola meal	4.2	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9
Pellet	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Limestone	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9

All diets contained Monensin (33 mg/kg) and Tylan (11 mg/kg)

Severity of Ruminal Acidosis



Rumen acidosis affects more than ruminal pH



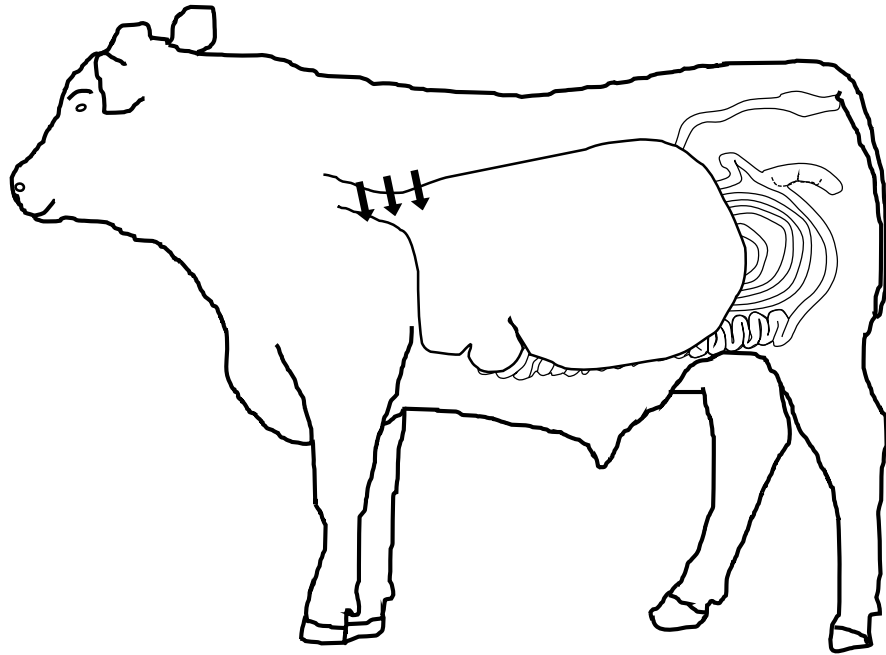
Risk for inflammation

Wiese et al., 2017; CJAS

	Case definition ¹		
	PATH	NOPATH	<i>P</i> value
n	20	8	
Ruminal pH			
Minimum	5.38 ± 0.05	5.40 ± 0.14	0.89
Mean	5.99 ± 0.05	6.12 ± 0.06	0.12
Duration pH < 5.2, min/d	62.0 ± 26.7	8.31 ± 5.81	0.03
Serum ³ , µg/mL			
SAA	45.12 ± 3.47	31.04 ± 3.05	0.02
Hp	4.91 ± 0.78	2.28 ± 0.18	0.08

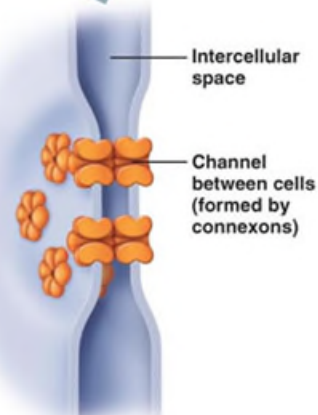
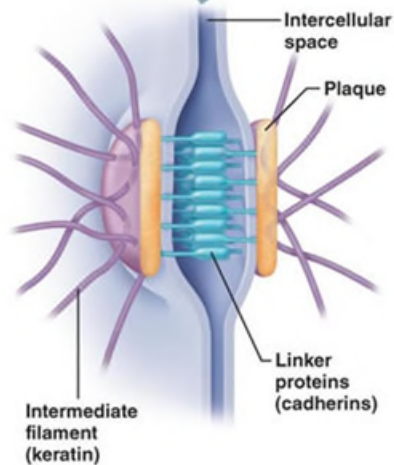
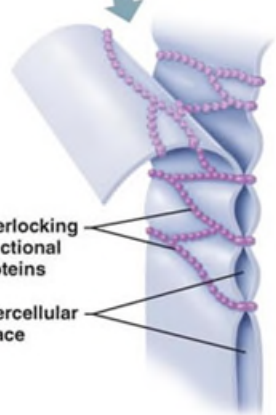
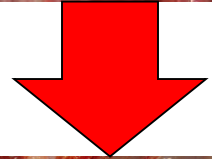
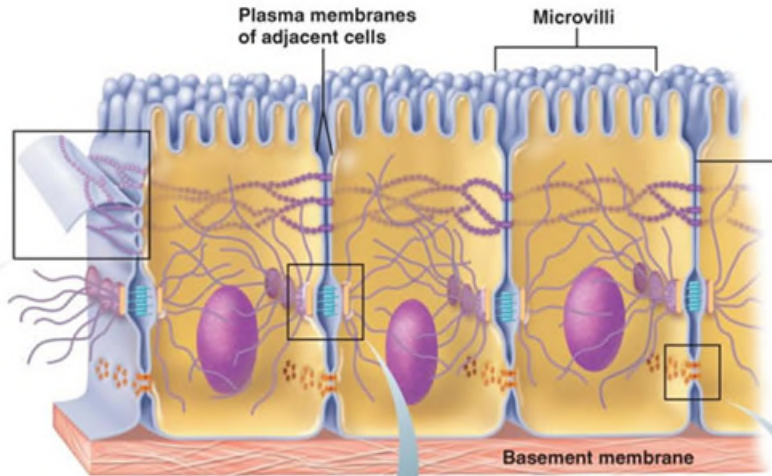
¹Rumen and liver pathology were used to create a case definition. Steers with rumen scores of 0 or 1 and liver scores of 0 were categorized as NOPATH. Steers with liver scores of A-, A, or A+, or with rumen scores of 2 or 3, were categorized as PATH. Data are reported as means ± SEM.

The gut as a central organ system



- Absorptive and secretory
 - Digesta passage
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 - Urea recycling
- **Barrier**
 - **First arm of the immune response**
 - **Prevents pathogen and antigen translocation**

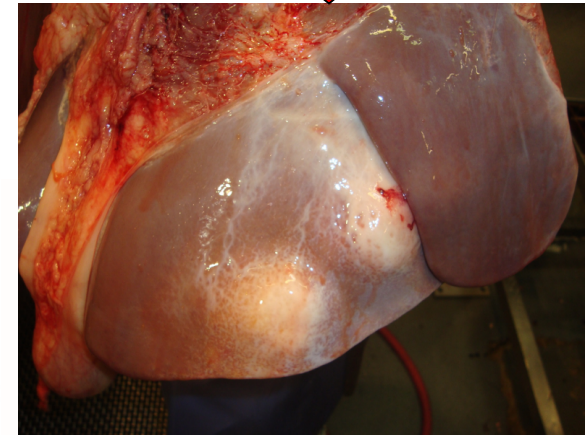
Barrier function



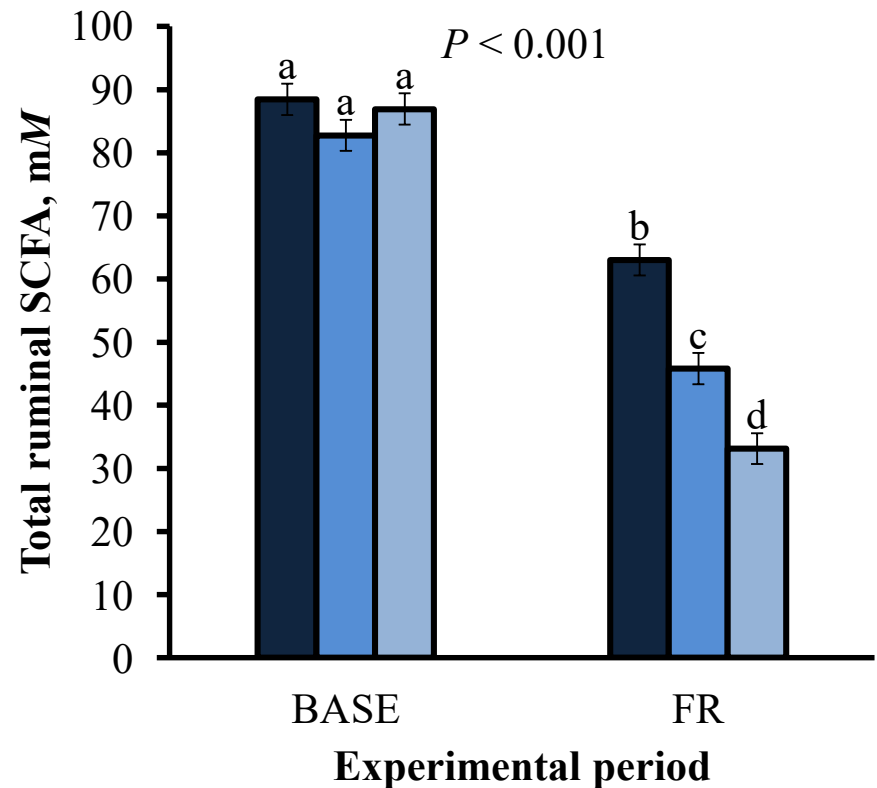
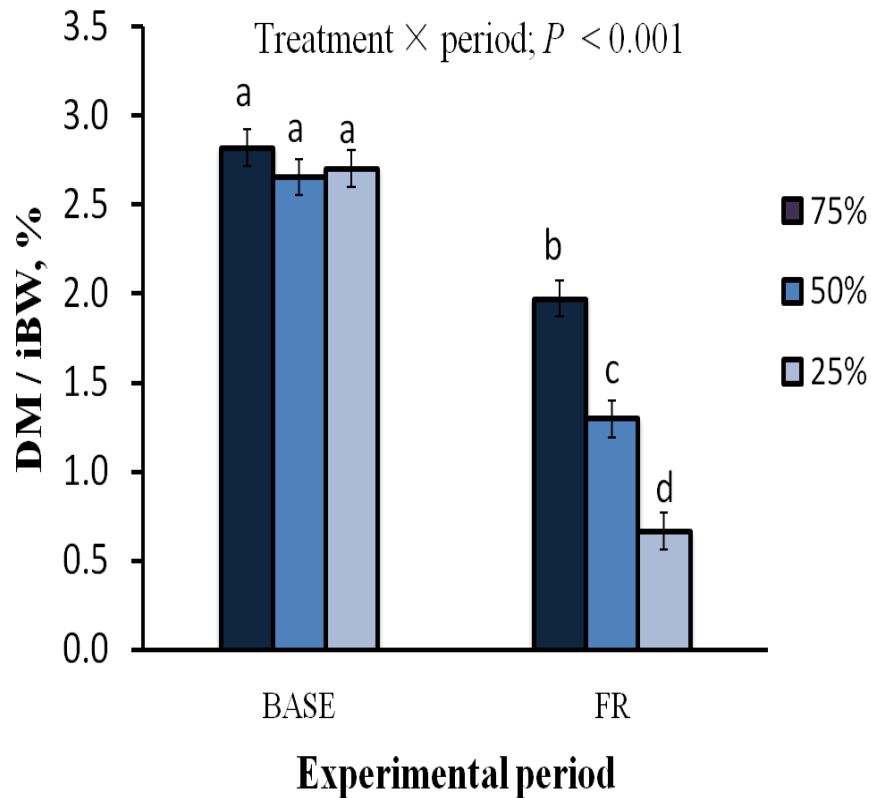
(a) Tight junctions: Impermeable junctions prevent molecules from passing through the intercellular space.

(b) Desmosomes: Anchoring junctions bind adjacent cells together like a molecular "Velcro" and help form an internal tension-reducing network of fibers.

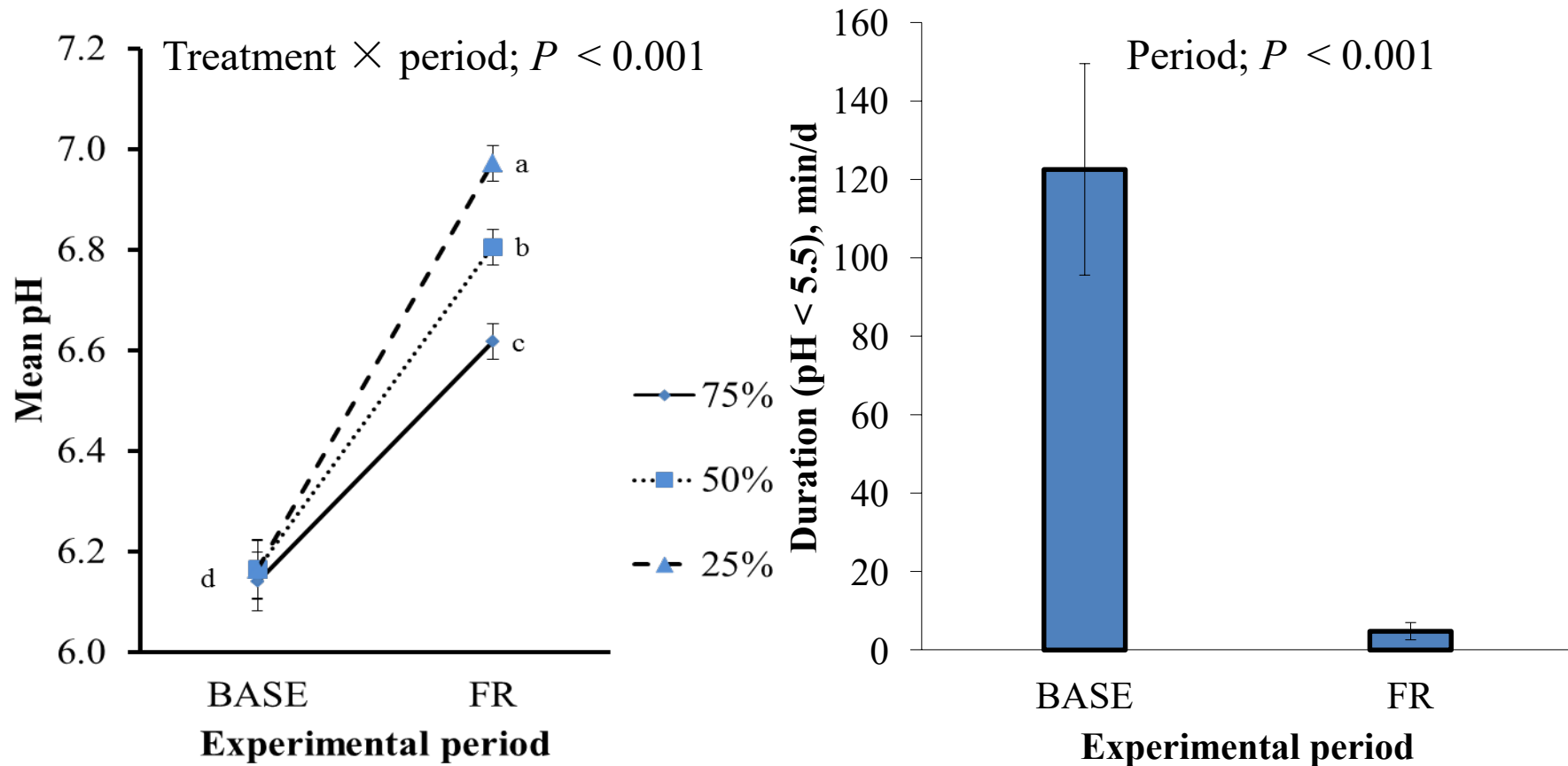
(c) Gap junctions: Communicating junctions allow ions and small molecules to pass for intercellular communication.



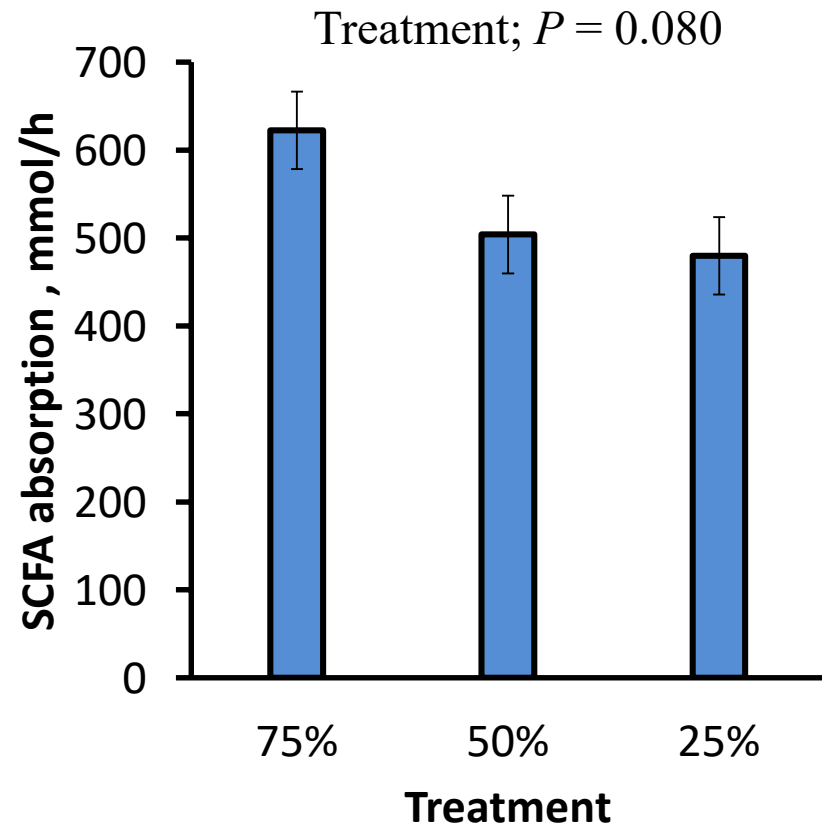
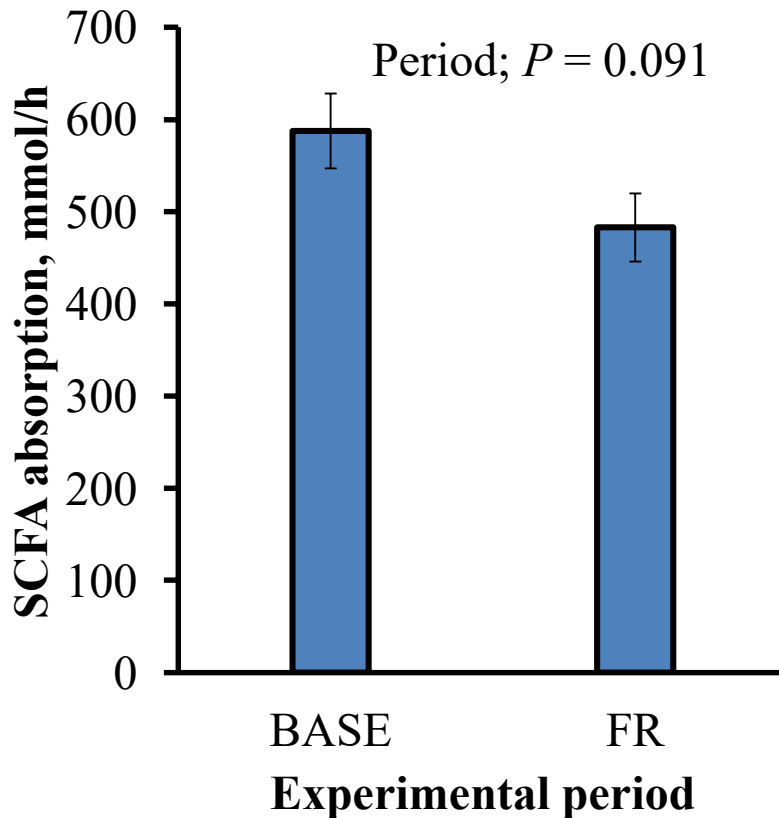
Low feed intake decreases ruminal SCFA concentration



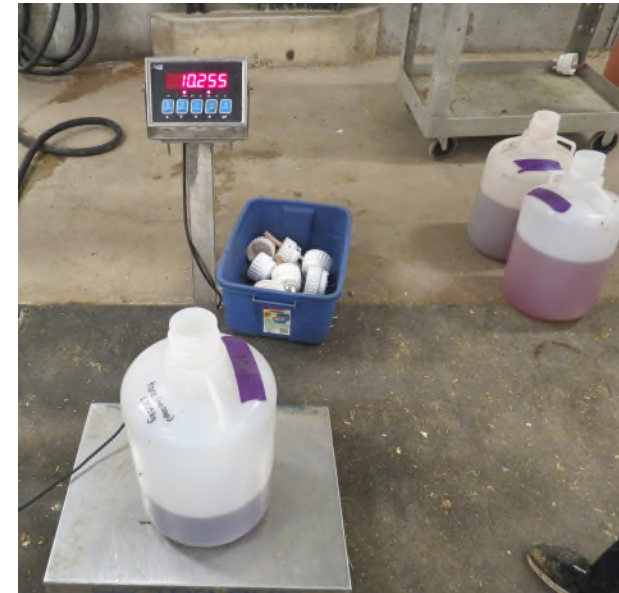
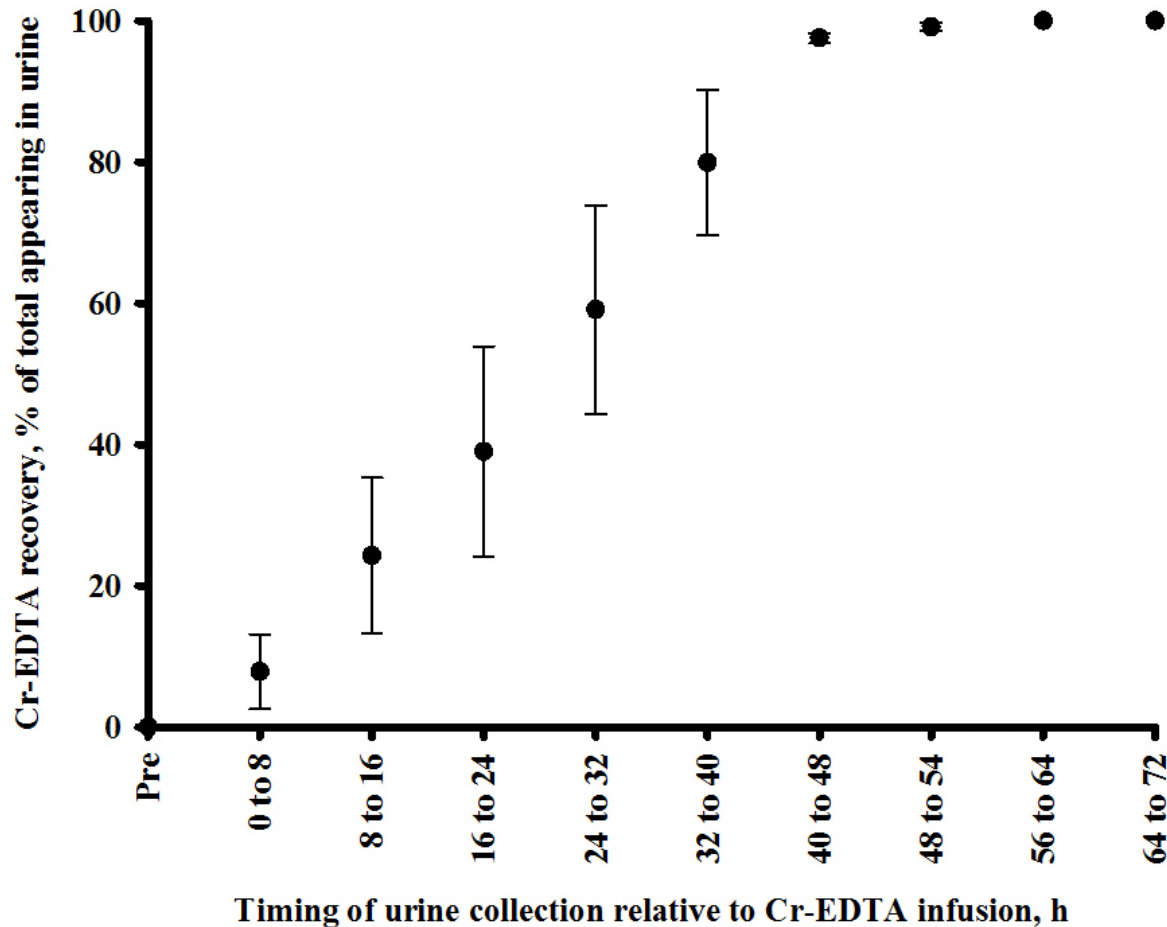
Ruminal pH increases with low feed intake



SCFA absorption is reduced with low feed intake

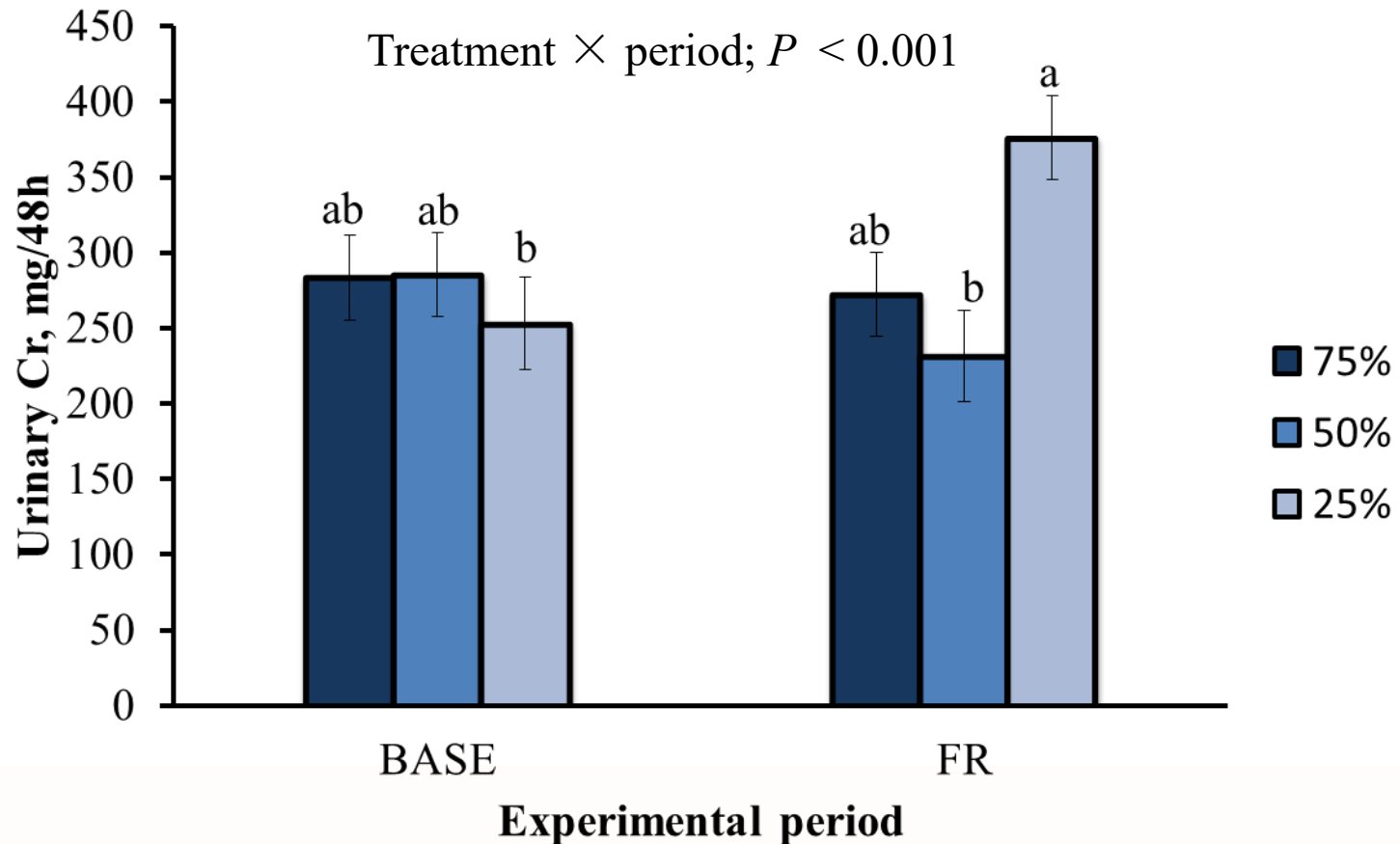


Timeline of Cr-EDTA Appearance

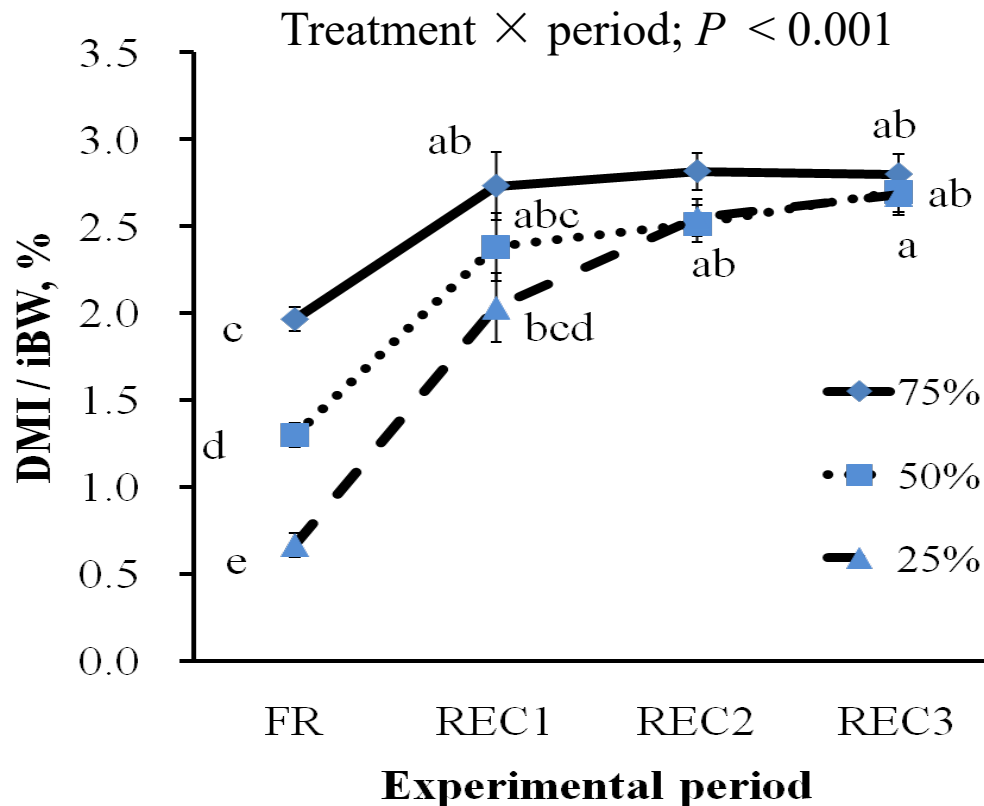


Zhang et al., 2013

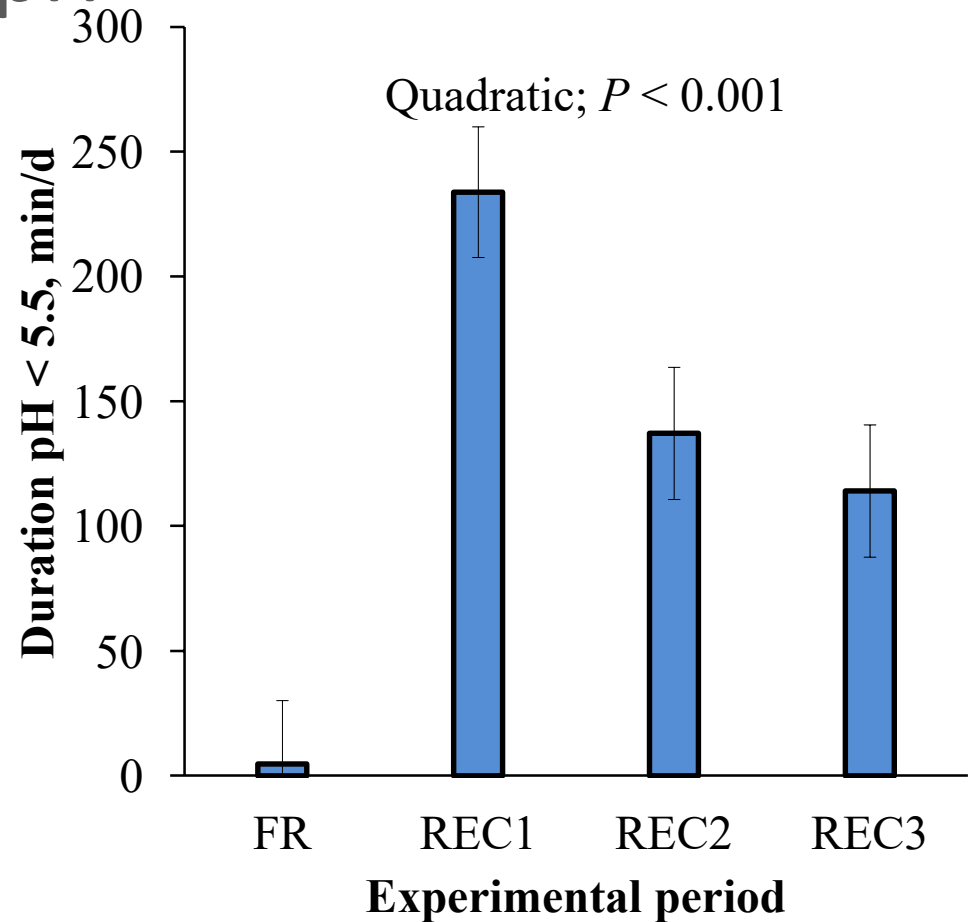
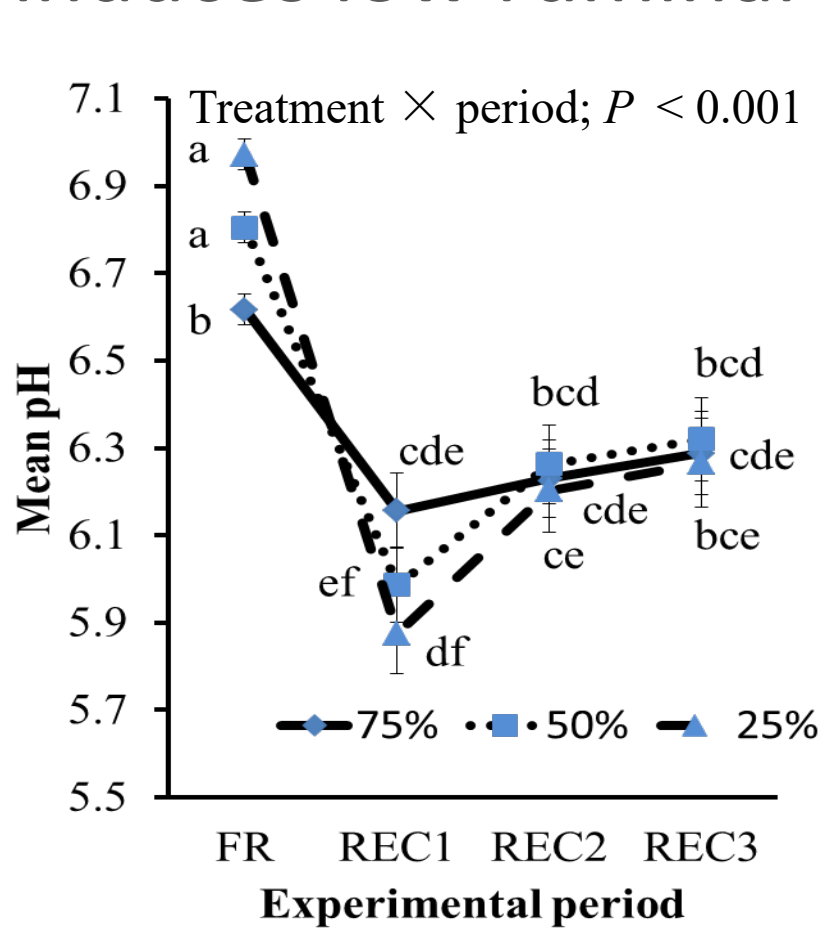
Barrier function of the gut is reduced with severe low feed intake (d 3 and 4)



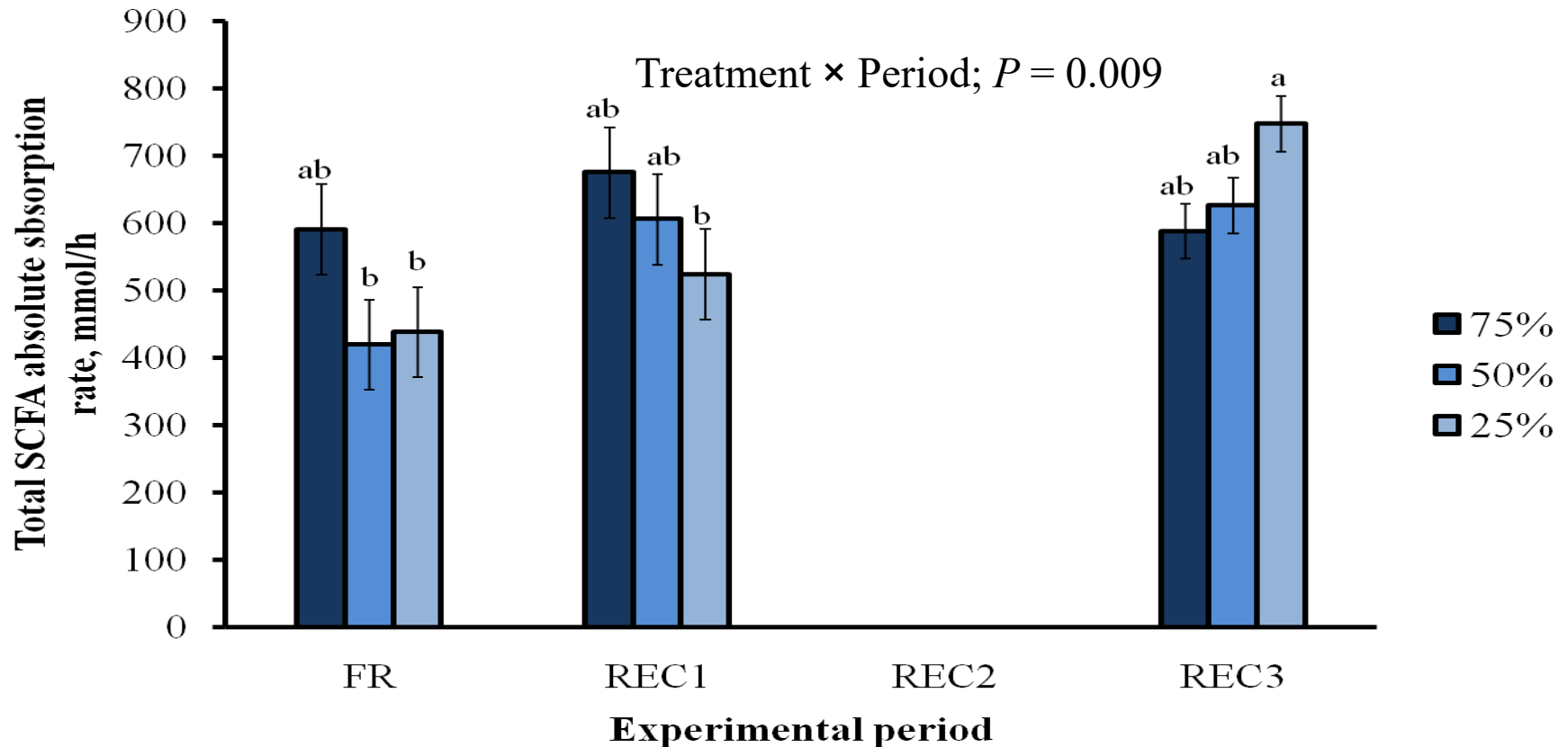
Severity of low feed intake impacts the recovery response



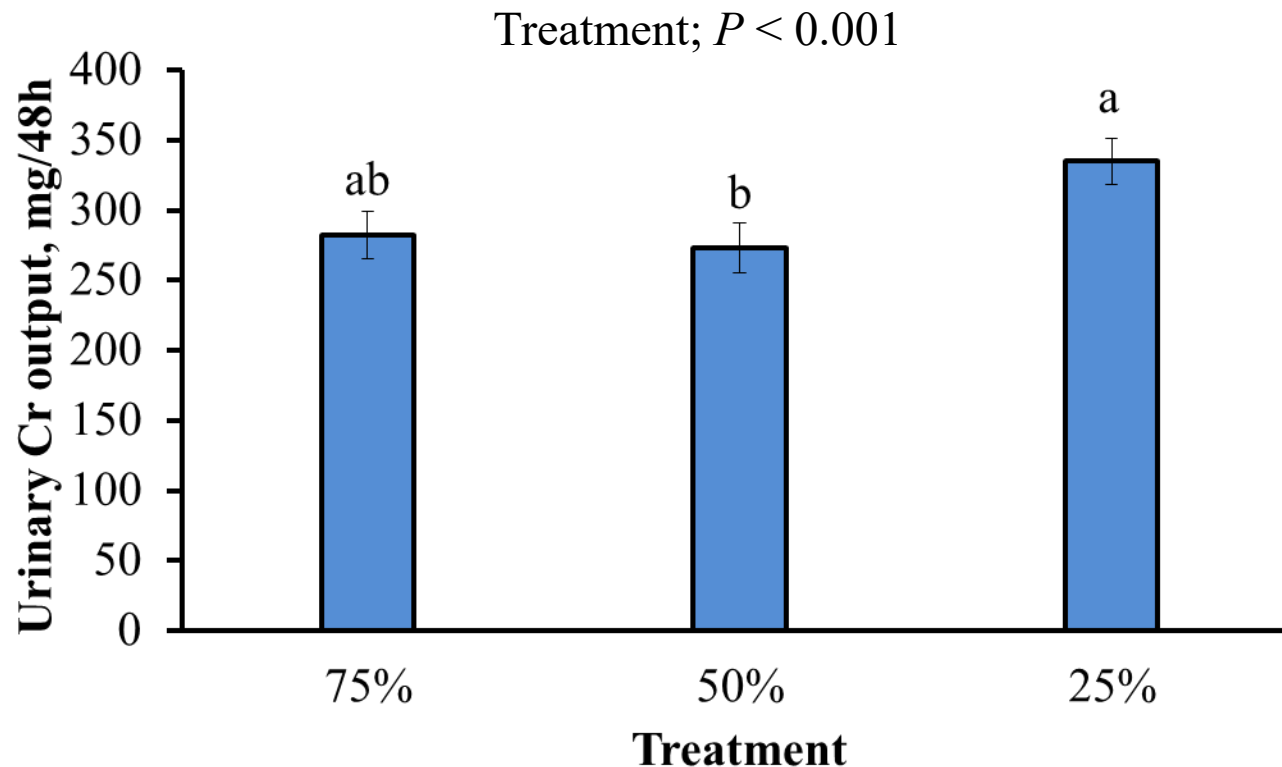
Ad libitum feeding after low feed intake induces low ruminal pH



Delayed response for recovery of SCFA absorption with low feed intake



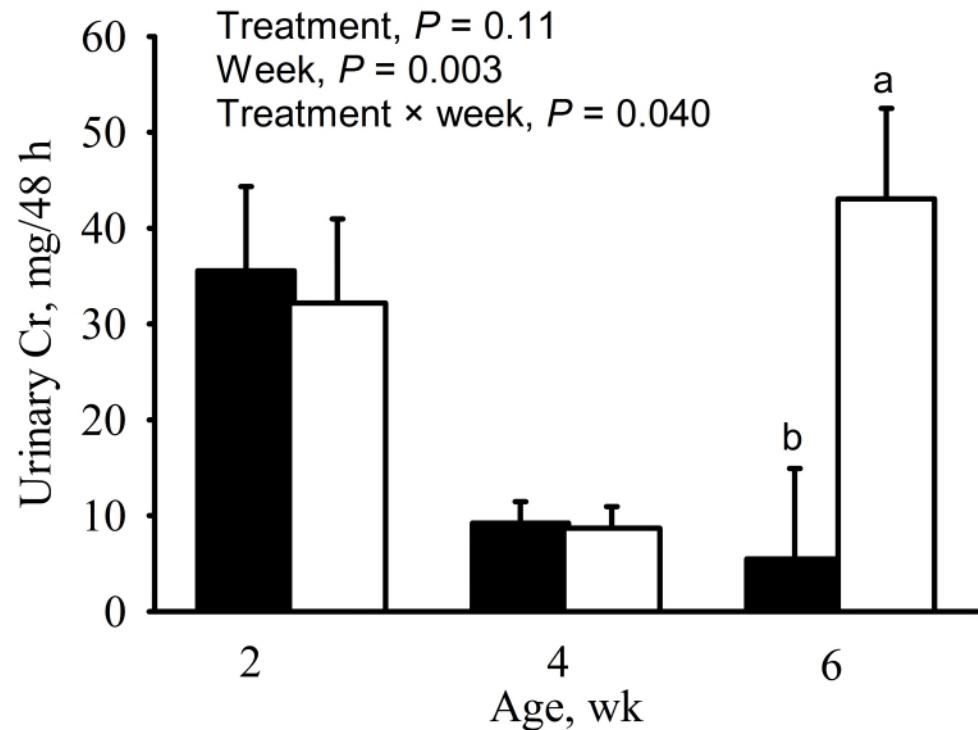
Total tract barrier function was still compromised 3 wk after severe low feed intake



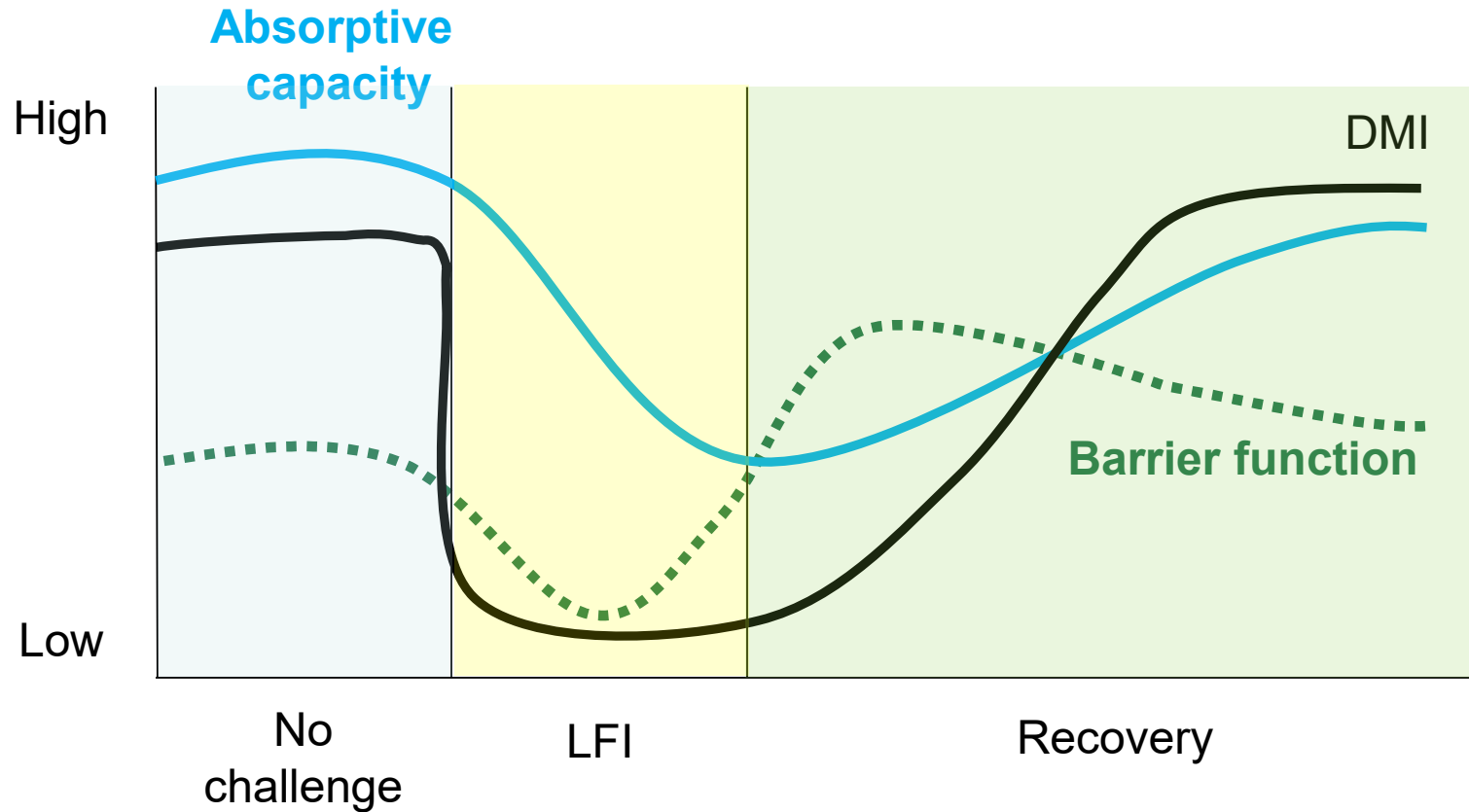
Weaning compromises total tract barrier function

- 14 newborn Holstein bull calves
- Weaned on d 42 after a 7-d step-down program vs. or not weaned
- Cr-EDTA used as an indicator of barrier function

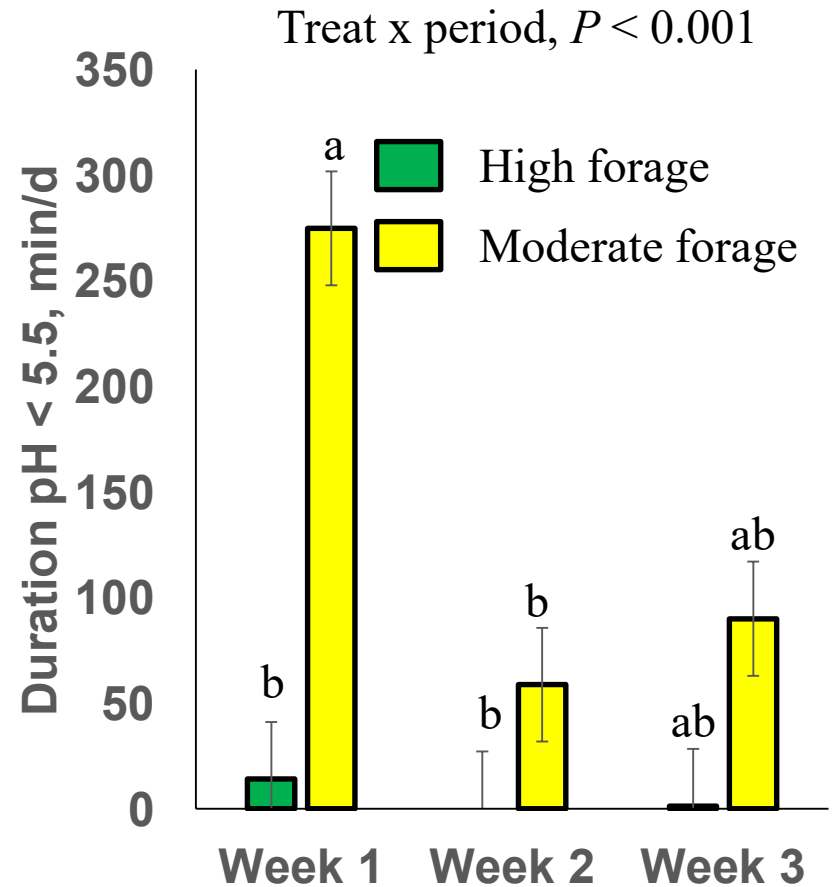
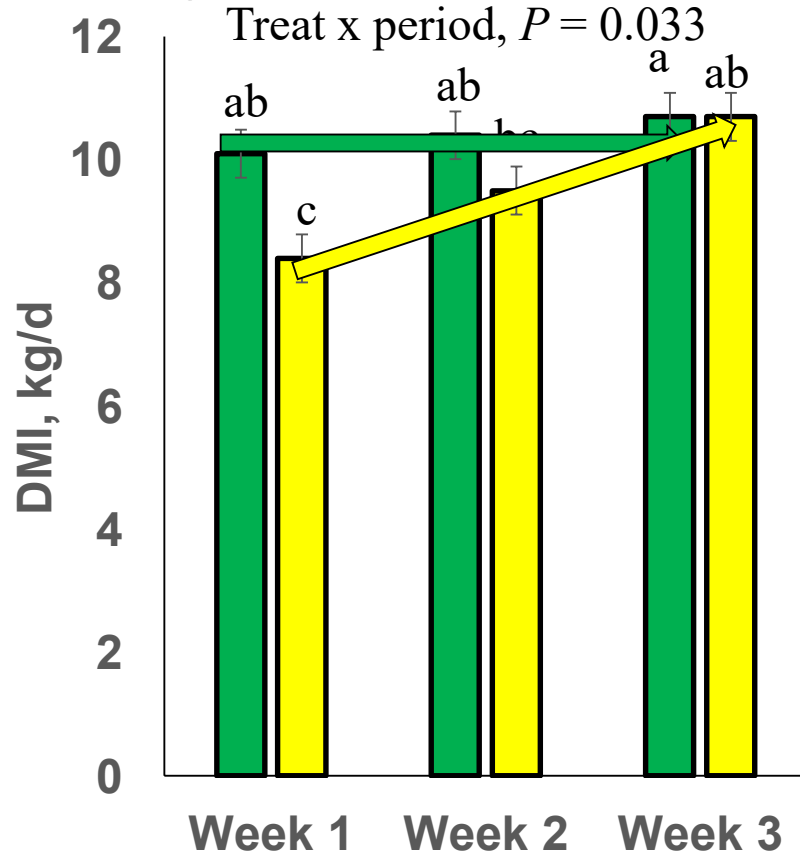
Greater urinary Cr = reduced barrier function



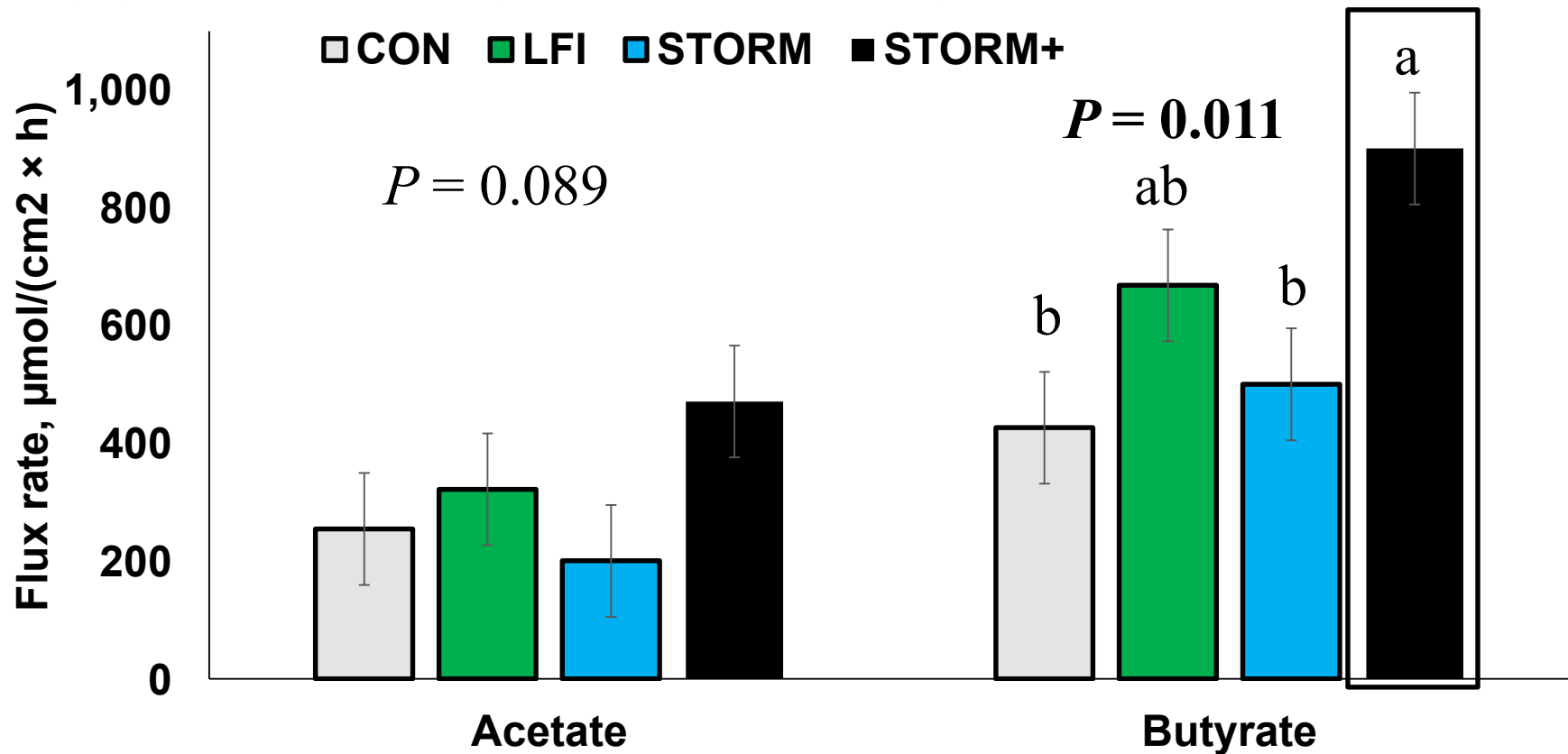
Integration of the data for LFI



Feeding a high forage diet after low feed intake improves recovery

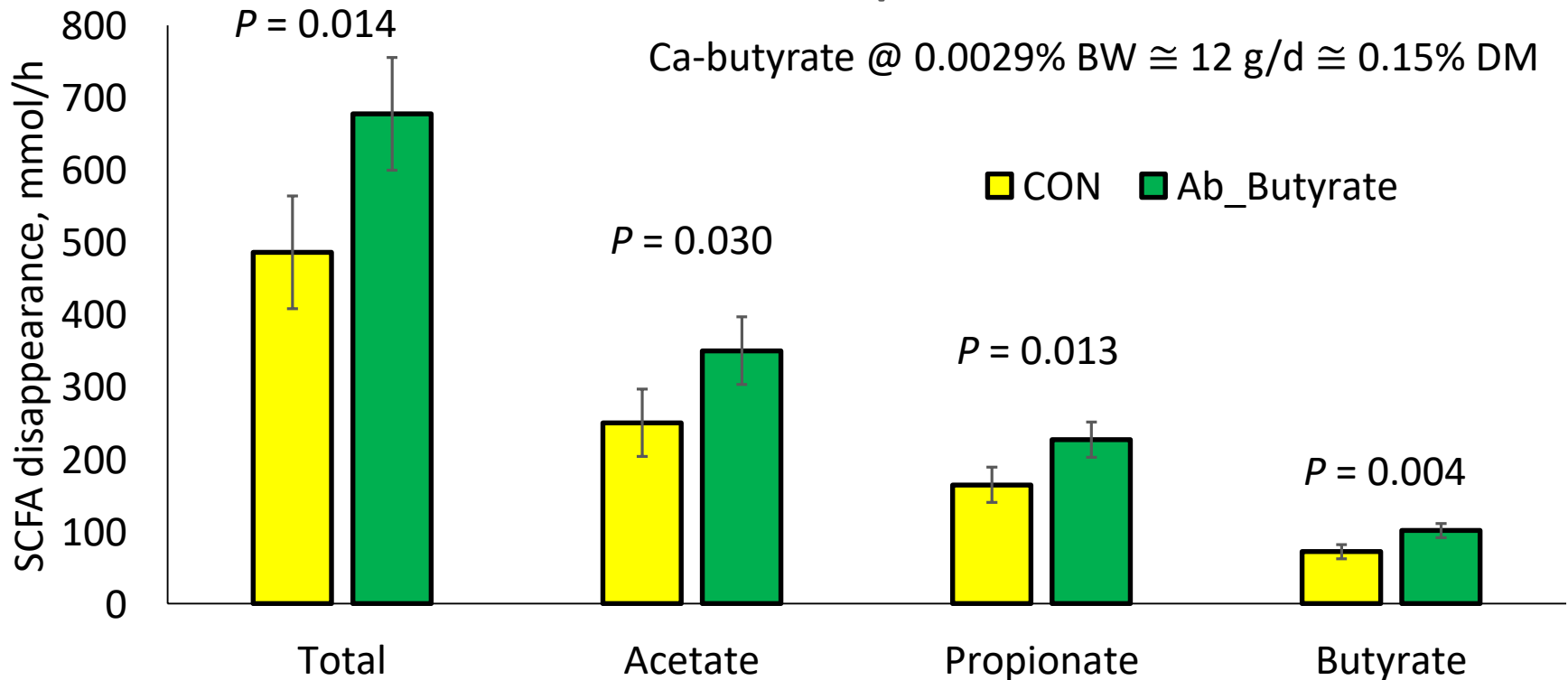


Increasing the F:C ratio and use of a compound supplement improved absorption

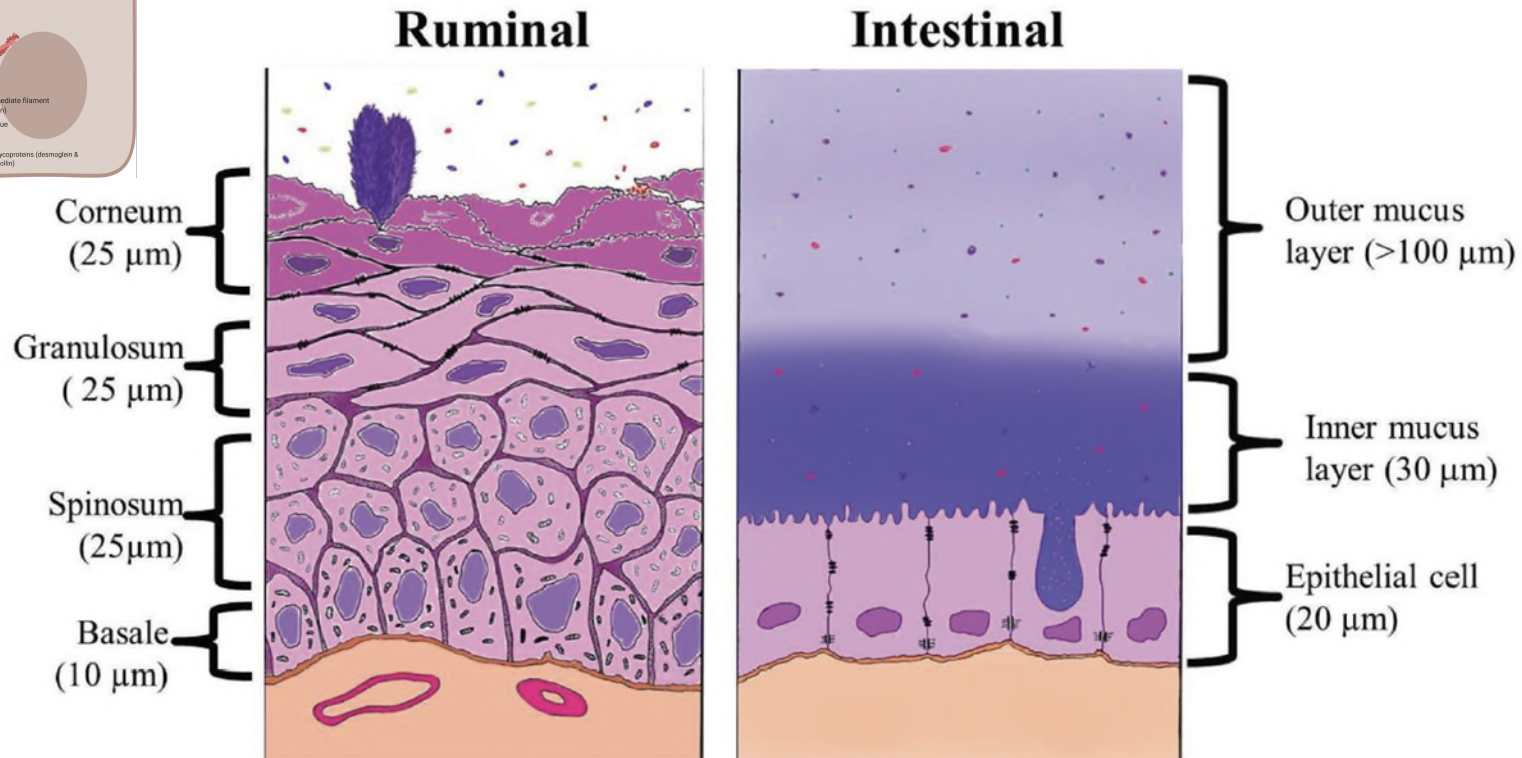
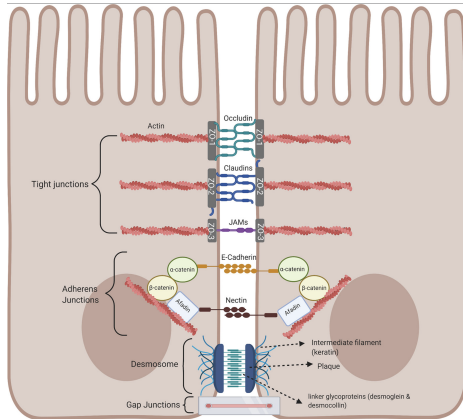


Abomasal butyrate supply stimulates ruminal SCFA absorption

Ca-butyrate @ 0.0029% BW \cong 12 g/d \cong 0.15% DM

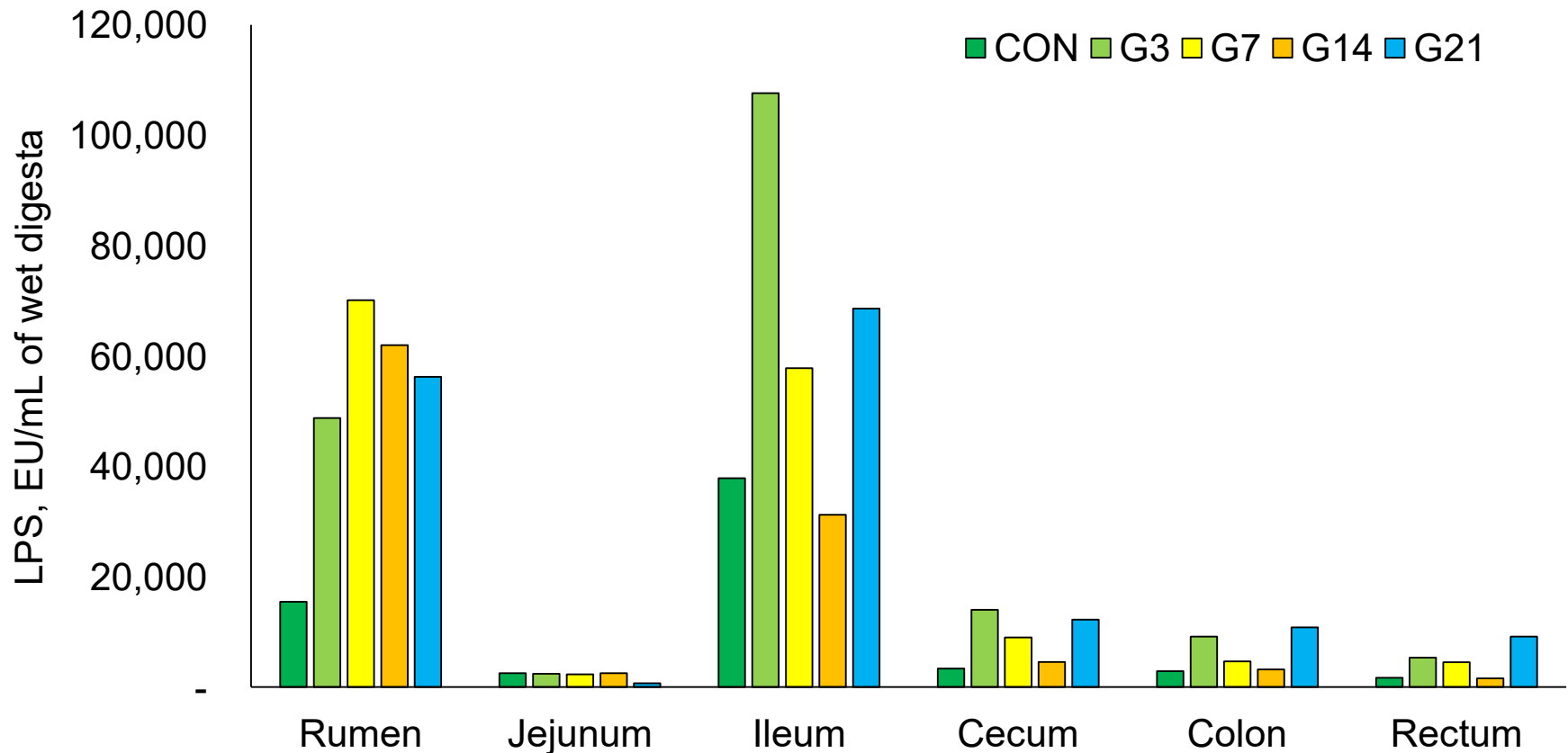


Barrier function: junctional complexes

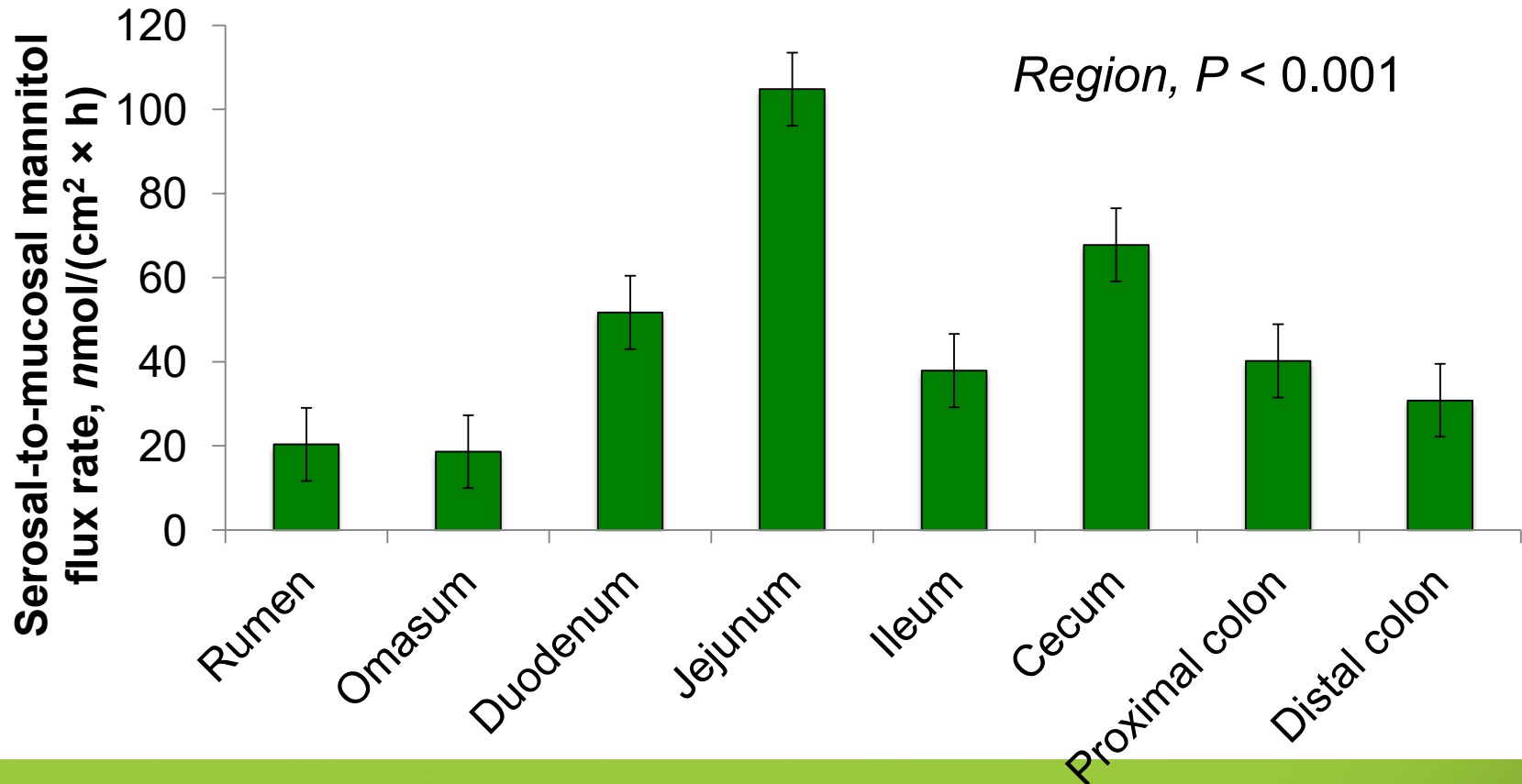


Steele et al., 2016

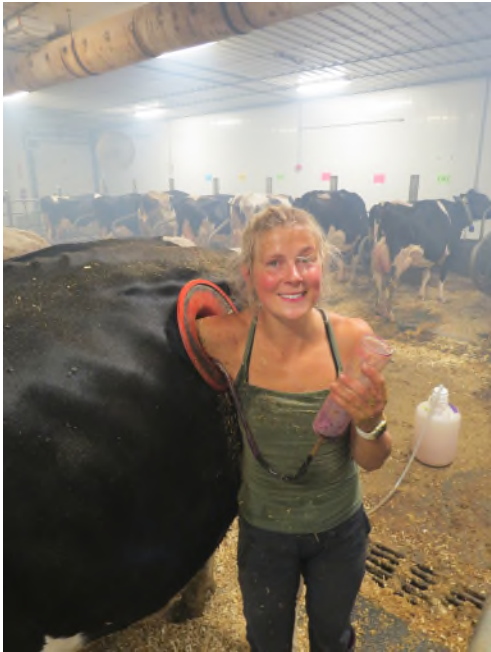
Antigens occur throughout the GIT



There are regional differences in barrier function



Total and post-ruminal gastrointestinal tract barrier function “leaky gut”



Cobalt-EDTA



Chromium-EDTA



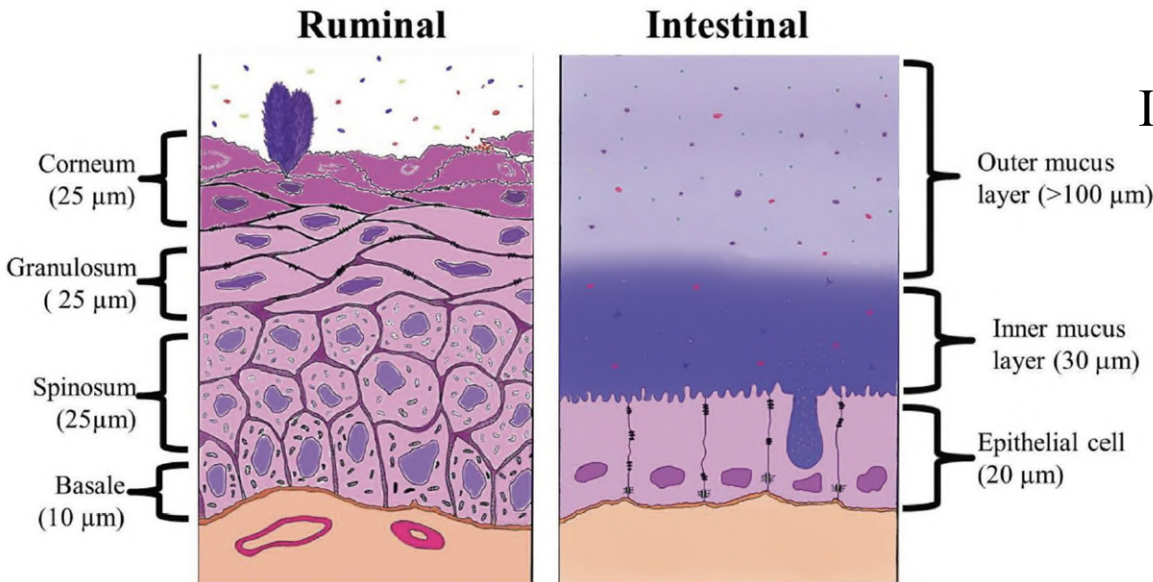
Urine collection

Total and post-ruminal gastrointestinal tract barrier function as affected by Ca/Mg-carbonate

▪ Buffer reduced intestinal permeability by 27%

Bertens et al., unpublished

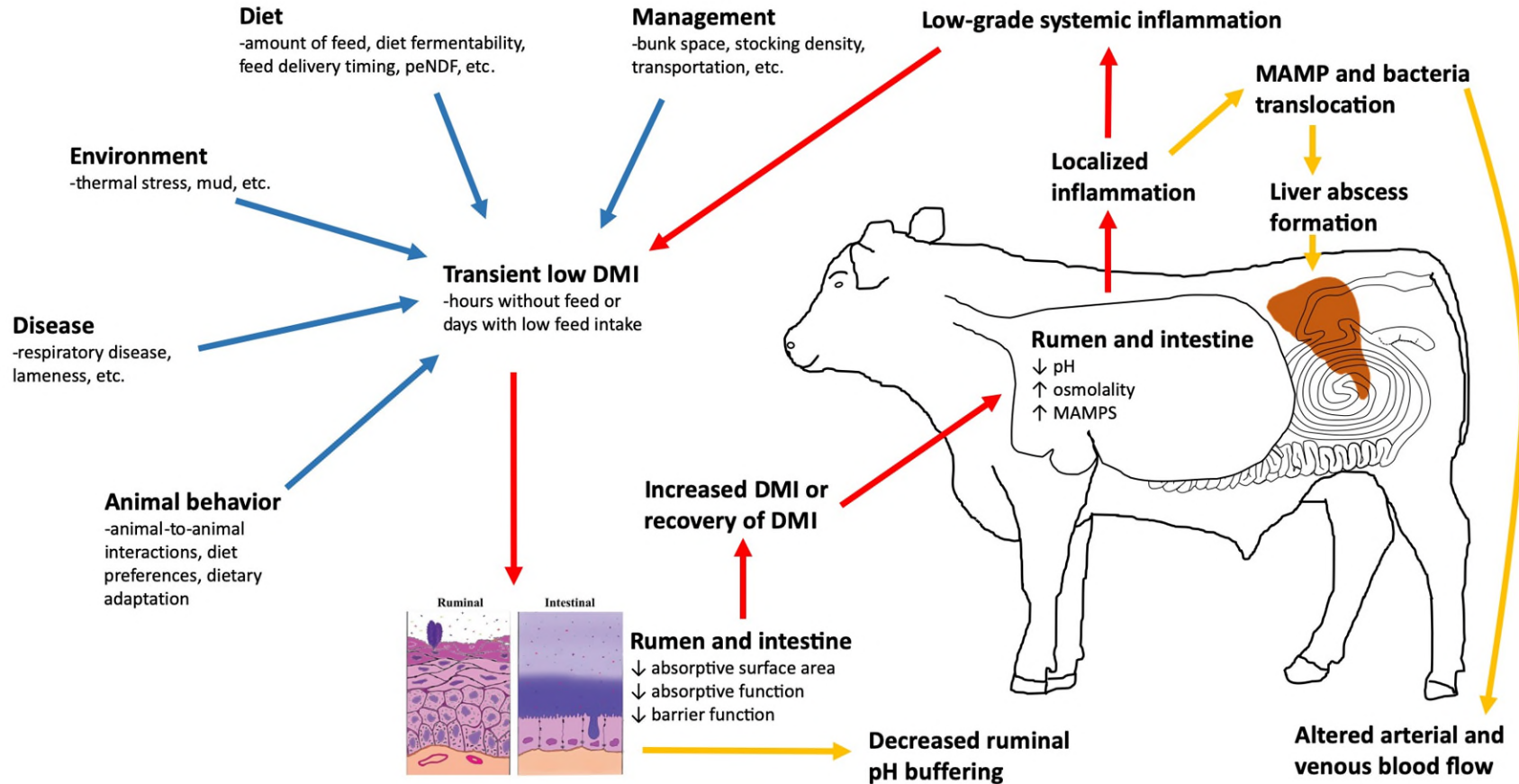
Variable	Treatment				SEM	P value		
	HB-HD	HB-LD	LB-HD	LB-LD		Buffer	DCAD	Buffer*DCAD
Chromium excreted, mg	139.2	150.0	155.0	166.9	12.11	0.098	0.24	0.96
Cobalt excreted, mg	99.8	82.9	126.9	122.7	8.38	<0.01	0.22	0.45



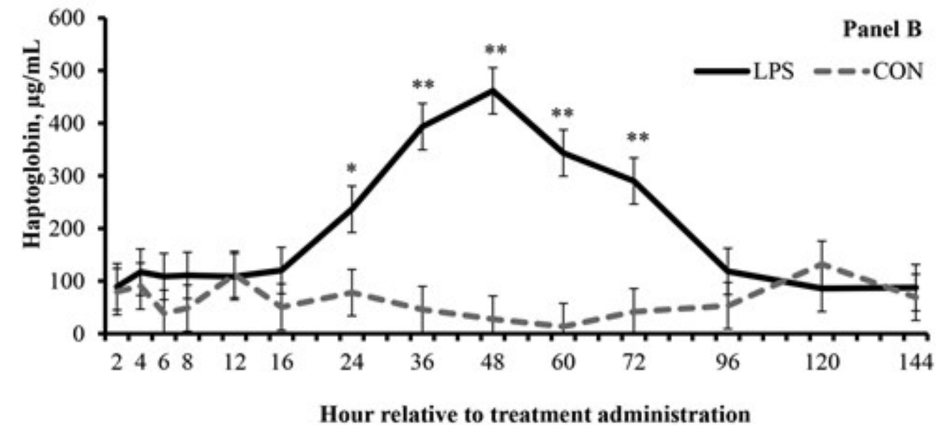
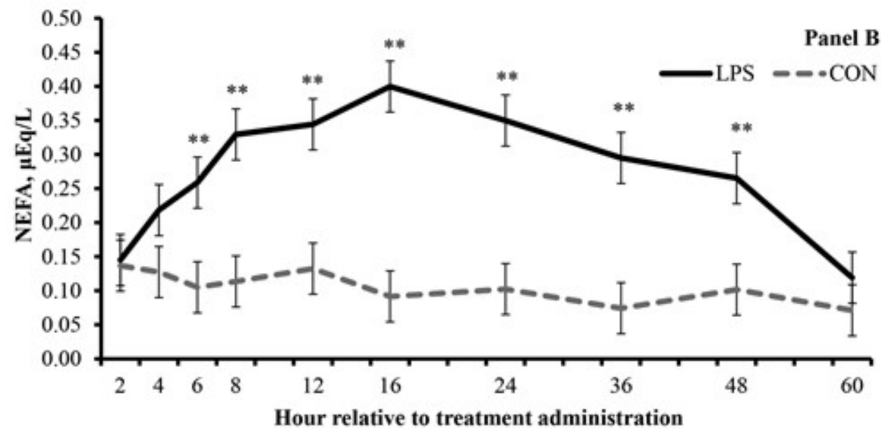
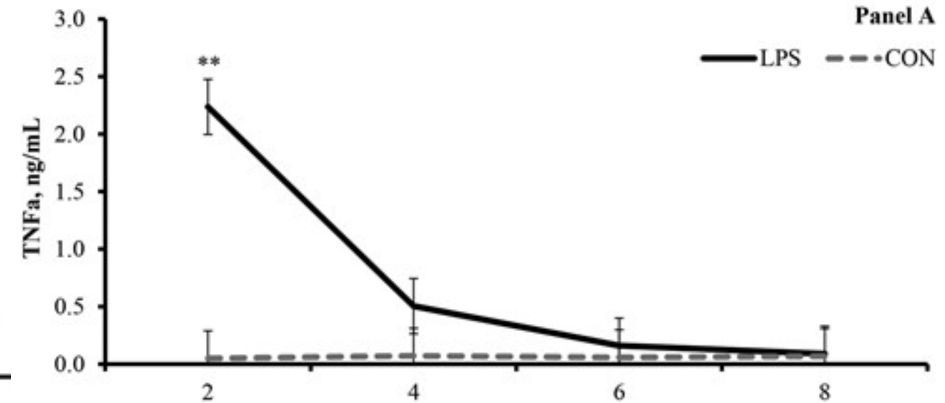
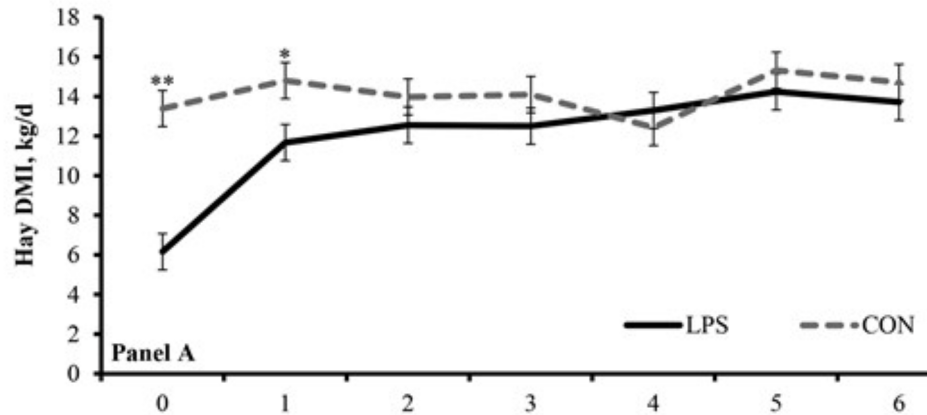
Increased risk of inflammation

- glucose utilization ~1 kg/12 h (Kvidera et al., 2017)
- liver amino acid uptake

Linking the gut and disease states

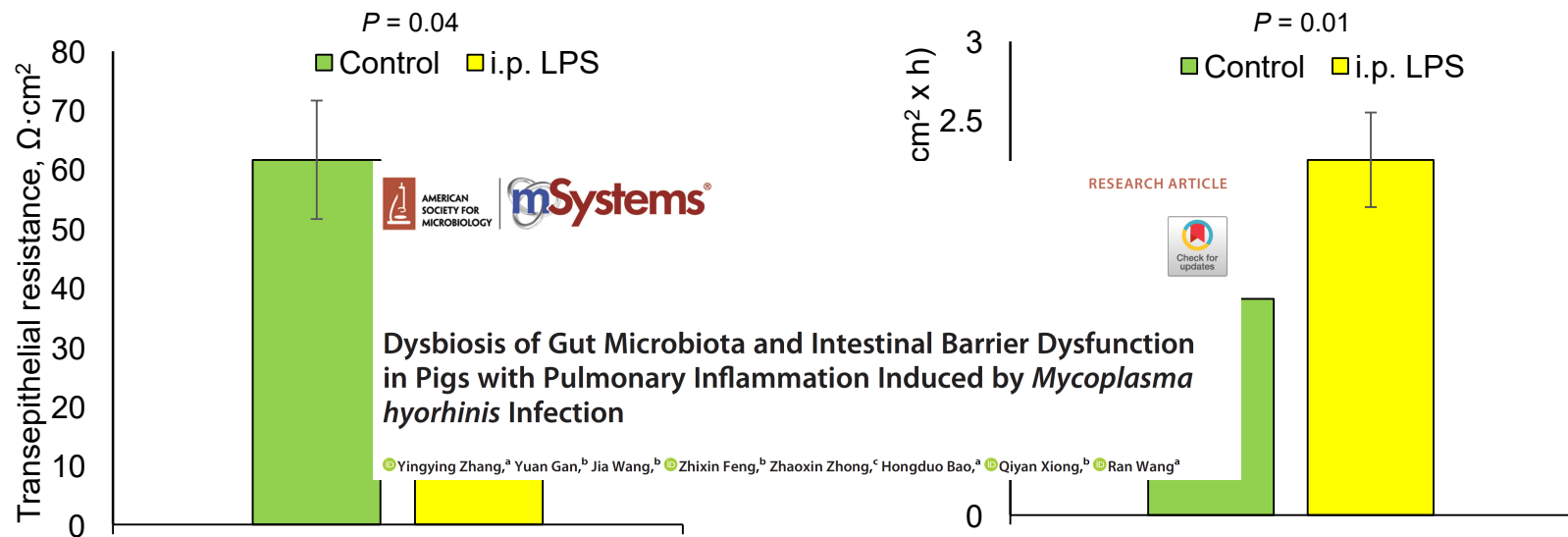


Diseased states induce systemic inflammation

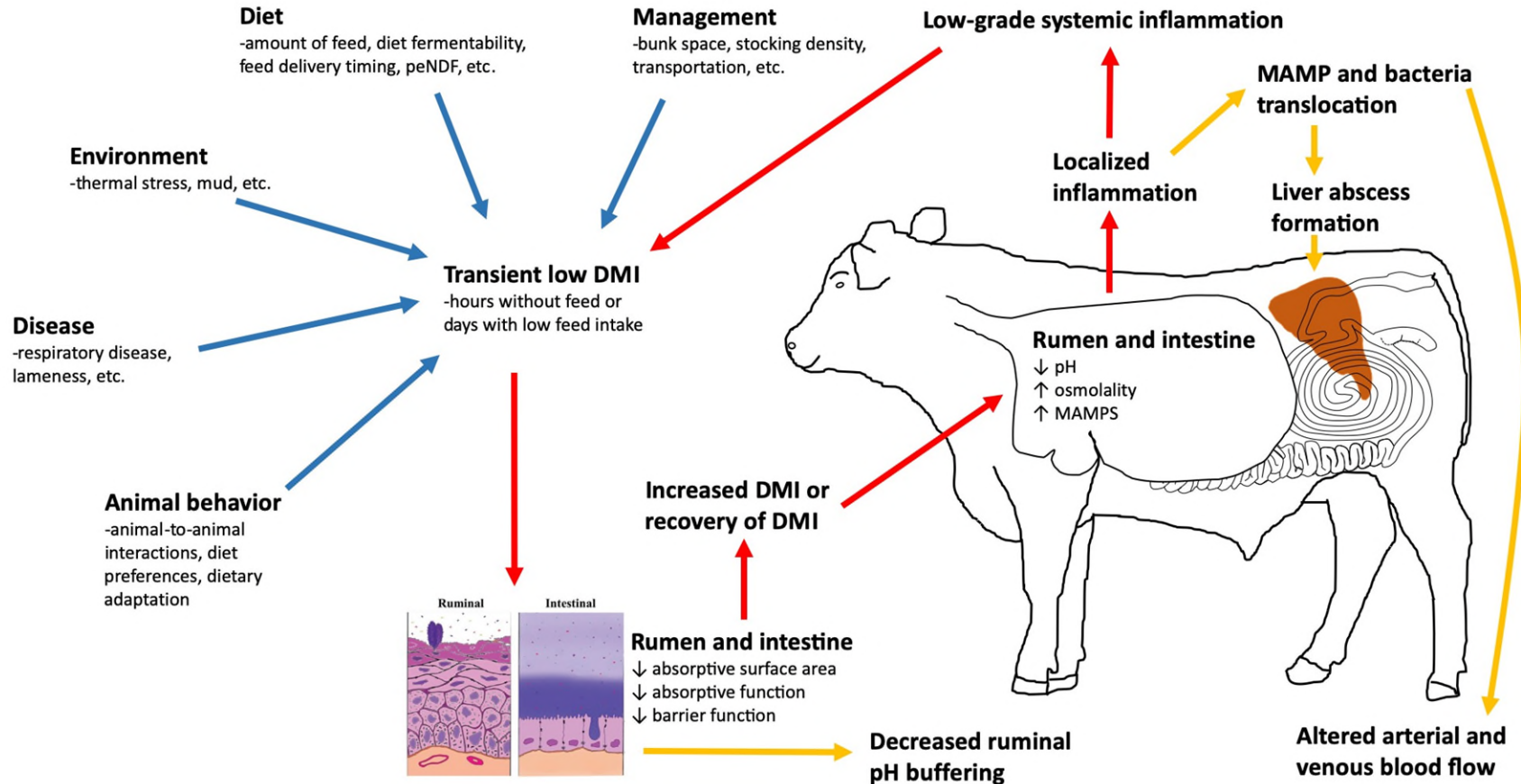


Systemic inflammation affects multiple epithelia and endothelia

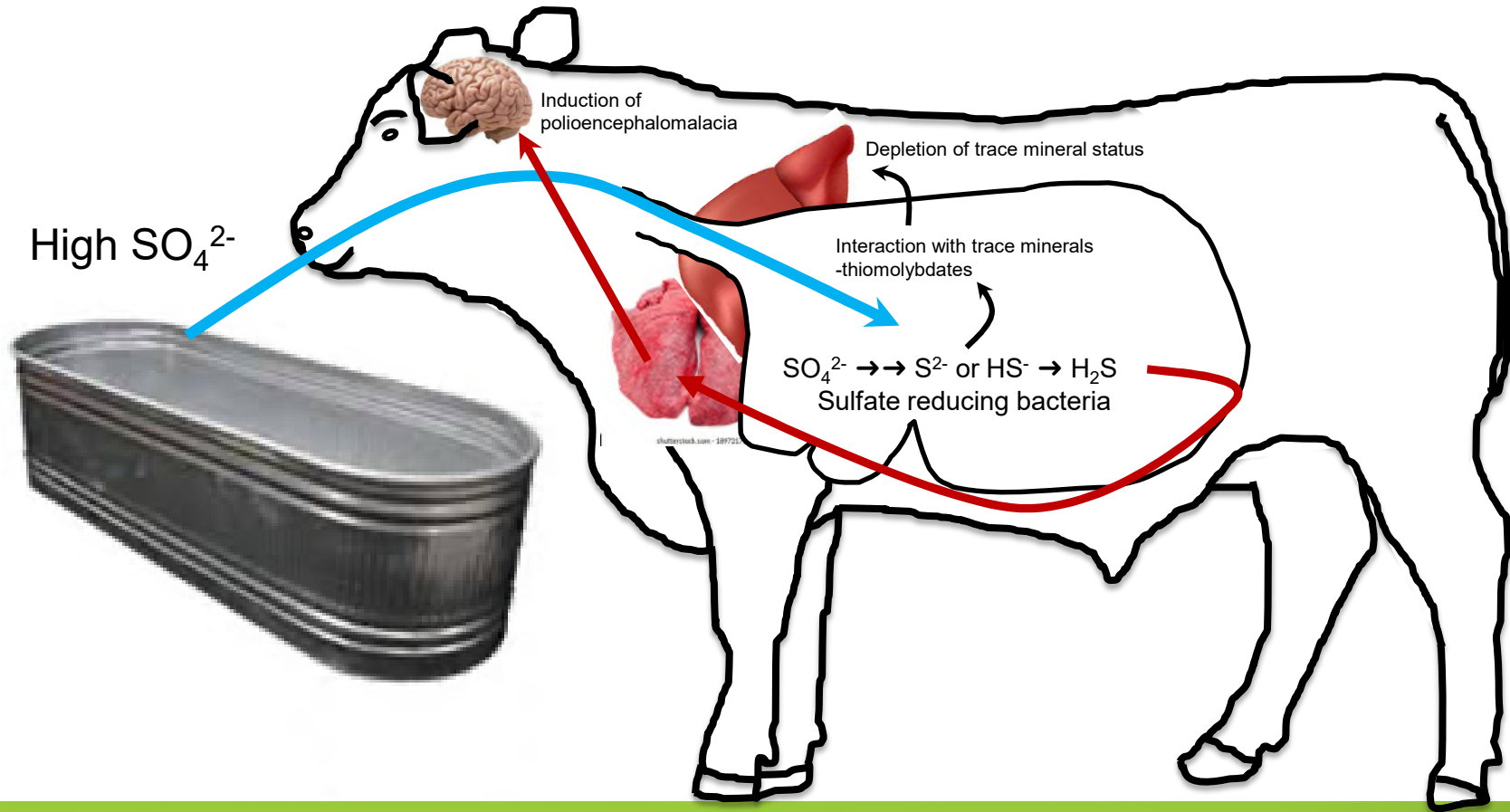
- *Manheima haemolytica* challenge stimulated PDV oxygen consumption (Burciaga-Robles, 2006)
- i.p. LPS in pigs (100 ug/kg BW) increased intestinal permeability



Linking the gut and disease states



Managing water quality



Questions



Saskatchewan
Ministry of
Agriculture



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Alberta Livestock
and Meat Agency Ltd.



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