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动物营养专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. 华中农业大学在微生物群体感应与仔猪肠道健康领域取得系列进展

简介： 近日，华中农业大学魏泓教授团队针对肠道微生物群体感应（QS）信号分子调控宫内生长受限（IUGR）仔猪肠道损伤这一领域开展系统深入的研究，在国际学术期刊 *Science of the Total Environment*, *Gut Microbes*, *Microbiology Spectrum*, *Frontiers in Immunology*, *Journal of Cellular Physiology* 和 *The Journal of Nutrition* 上发表了系列研究论文。揭示了IUGR仔猪肠腔中微生物QS信号分子的变化及其调控肠道屏障功能损伤的分子机制，为预防IUGR所致肠道疾病的发生提供了新思路，为IUGR仔猪营养生理调控关键靶点的筛选提供了理论依据。IUGR导致的仔猪低初生重及继发的哺乳期高死亡率和全期低生长性能，是养猪业存在的主要问题之一。据统计，受IUGR影响，我国15%~20%的仔猪初生重低于1.1 kg。IUGR仔猪通常伴有出生后肠道功能障碍，从而影响动物出生后的生产潜力。相比于正常仔猪，IUGR仔猪的后期饲料利用效率降低30%，平均出栏时间延长30天，每年给我国养猪生产带来的经济损失达150亿元。因此，改善IUGR仔猪的肠道健康状况对于确保生猪健康养殖十分重要而迫切。研究团队前期发现IUGR所致的肠道发育缺陷可以从新生持续到生长阶段，由氧化应激和细胞凋亡所致的肠道屏障功能损伤是IUGR仔猪肠道发育缺陷的生物学基础。QS是原核生物中一种基于分子信号的通讯机制。QS信号分子不仅能够控制微生物群落行为，还可调节宿主细胞的生理状态。研究表明，革兰氏阴性菌通过分泌QS信号分子调节真核细胞的功能，破坏宿主肠道上皮细胞的稳态，最终导致肠上皮屏障功能障碍。研究团队前期发现，以拟杆菌属和梭杆菌属为代表的革兰氏阴性菌是IUGR仔猪肠道中的优势菌群。然而，目前尚不清楚IUGR仔猪肠腔内革兰氏阴性菌的大量繁殖是否增加QS信号分子的分泌？基于此科学问题，通过检测正常和IUGR仔猪粪便中9种典型的革兰氏阴性菌源的QS信号分子浓度发现30C12-HSL在IUGR仔猪中显著升高；以瘤胃球菌为代表的革兰氏阳性菌在IUGR仔猪肠道中显著降低，且几乎所有的差异瘤胃球菌均与30C12-HSL浓度呈显著负相关，该结果为IUGR仔猪肠腔内存在革兰氏阴性菌来源的QS信号分子提供了直接证据。研究剖析了微生物QS信号分子30C12-HSL介导IUGR仔猪肠道屏障功能损伤的分子机制。体外细胞试验结果表明：30C12-HSL可通过诱导肠上皮细胞氧化应激与凋亡、破坏细胞外基质与紧密连接蛋白，从而影响肠上皮细胞增殖、破坏屏障功能；而抗氧化剂NAC和细胞凋亡抑制剂Z-VAD-FMK可阻止30C12-HSL对肠上皮屏障的破坏作用，进一步明确了氧化应激与凋亡通路在该过程中的介导作用。基于无菌小鼠体系进一步揭示了30C12-HSL导致肠道屏障功能损伤的微生物介导机制：30C12-HSL破坏SPF小鼠肠道上皮屏障，诱导全身炎症反应；将SPF小鼠的粪便微生物移植给无菌小鼠后，无菌小鼠几乎复制了30C12-HSL处理的SPF小鼠的所有表型；通过微生物组学联合分析发现 *Elizabethkingia* spp. 是SPF和无菌小鼠肠道中共同的差异细菌，该研究利用无菌动物模型和粪便微生物移植技术，首次在动物体内证明了QS信号分子30C12-HSL通过调控特定微生物破坏肠道屏障功能，该研究方法为解析猪功能微生物与宿主互作机制提供了新思路。基于上述研究成果形成了综述性论文，该论文对革兰氏阴性菌QS信号分子在调节宿主细胞功能和肠道健康中的重要性进行了全面的综述，并提出通过阻断QS信号分子发挥其功能的途径来应用于防治人类和动物肠道疾病的可能性。该研究团队长期致力于肠道功能微生物的发掘及利用无菌动物体系对功能微生物进行功能验证。通过整合肠道功能微生物组与无菌动物实验技术，发

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现了粪菌移植通过调控宿主免疫和肠道屏障功能缓解无菌小鼠结肠炎的敏感性; 阐明了益生菌(丁酸梭菌)及其衍生的胞外囊泡通过调节肠道内稳态及肠道菌群以改善急性实验性结肠炎, 该研究为以肠道功能微生物为靶点防治炎症性肠道疾病提供了新的见解, 并促进了炎症性肠道疾病的新型治疗和预防干预措施的发展。华中农业大学魏泓教授团队陶诗煜副研究员为系列论文的第一或通讯(含共同)作者, 研究得到中国农业大学王军军教授和浙江省农业科学院杨华研究员的支持, 上述研究受到国家自然科学基金、国家重点研发计划和校自主科技创新基金的资助。

来源: 食品伙伴网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/43/Csgk0YfIU1-AL1wKABGPSjECCPw993.pdf>

2 . Using functional fiber to safeguard gut health after the ZnO ban (在 ZnO禁令之后, 使用功能性纤维保护肠道健康)

简介: Fiber, and especially functional fiber, plays an important role in the health and well-being of piglets. This has become more relevant with the ban on zinc oxide (ZnO) effective from end-June this year. As a response to the ZnO ban nutritionists started to reduce crude protein (CP) levels in the diet to mitigate the risk of post-weaning diarrhea (PWD). Other motives to use lower CP levels in nursery diets can be to reduce feed costs and to control nitrogen excretion into the environment. However, reducing the crude protein content of nursery diets may be a costly decision as the risk exists that within the total amino acid (AA) absorption from a low CP diet some AA may fall under the required level for nursery pigs. It is, however, clear that without dietary changes maintaining the required CP levels to support optimal piglet growth becomes difficult as the high amount of protein can lead to protein fermentation in the hindgut and thus PWD. To avoid this from happening most measures are directed towards fixing the problem of pathogenic growth in the hindgut by means of antimicrobial or anti-inflammatory feed additives. At Hamlet Protein we believe it is more effective to eliminate the cause of this pathogenic growth; the undigested protein going to the hindgut where it is fermented by various pathogens. Reducing the amount of excess protein reaching the hindgut using highly digestible protein, free of anti-nutritional factors (ANF's) should be the first step. Improving the gut environment using prebiotic fibers is the second to support piglets' resilience and gut health. This article provides an overview of what we have learned since we first started with our functional prebiotic fiber HP FiberBoost on the market.

来源: The pig site 官网

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/15/Csgk0GNx5ciAJtd-ACM050a919Y253.pdf>

3. Rabobank: 经济放缓拖累猪肉需求

简介: 尽管在疾病管理方面取得了稳步进展, 但很少有地区的母猪存栏量出现增长。荷兰合作银行(Rabobank)报告称, 2022年下半年的回报率令人失望。这是由于生产成本

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(饲料和能源)的增加和监管的扩大。这些因素将继续挑战全球的猪肉生产者,对欧洲的生产者来说尤其困难。欧洲:由于持续的利润压力,预计欧盟和英国的猪肉产量将在2022年第四季度继续下降。预计将下降至少4%,其中最大的跌幅可能出现在波兰、德国、丹麦和英国。然而,在2022年9月的最后几周,欧盟猪胴体平均价格保持强劲,同比上涨55%。在第四季度,由于来自西班牙的生猪供应量预计会增加,猪肉价格可能也会下降。预计2022年第四季度(与2022年上半年相比)欧洲对中国的猪肉出口将增加,但当地高价格正在削弱其猪肉出口的全球竞争力。到2023年,欧盟的猪肉消费需求可能会受到冬季能源价格上涨的影响。中国:8月份猪肉出口(包括杂碎)达到创纪录的4.9万吨,为2022年以来的最高单月出口量。但总体而言,今年的出口量下降了5%,出口价值同比下降11%。尽管贸易继续取决于市场的成功重新开放和假日旅游,但荷兰合作银行预计,2022年中国猪肉产量将增长2% - 3%,但总体出口量将同比下降3% - 4%。

来源: 国际畜牧网

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http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/15/Csgk0GNxm3WAH6HAABC7Sa_X7us666.pdf

➤ 学术文献

1. 低聚果糖、丁酸梭菌对断奶仔猪生长性能、养分消化率和血清指标的影响

简介: 为研究低聚果糖、丁酸梭菌对断奶仔猪生长性能及免疫指标的影响,试验选用体重7.33 kg左右健康断奶公猪180头,按体重相近,进行完全随机区组分为6个处理,每个处理5个重复,每个重复6头断奶仔猪。日粮处理组分别为:(1)正对照组P:基础日粮+0.2%氧化锌;(2)负对照组C:基础日粮;(3)试验组A:基础日粮+0.3%低聚果糖;(4)试验组B:基础日粮+0.6%低聚果糖;(5)试验组D:基础日粮+0.3%低聚果糖+0.02%丁酸梭菌;(6)试验组E:基础日粮+0.02%丁酸梭菌。试验期35 d。结果表明:与正对照组比较,各组的腹泻率没有明显的差异($P > 0.05$),试验E组1~21 d仔猪的腹泻率最低,日增重最高,表明丁酸梭菌可以降低断奶仔猪腹泻发生,促进动物生长。日粮中添加低聚果糖组的日采食量增加,且随添加量增加而增加,表明低聚果糖有诱食作用。

来源: 中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/15/Csgk0GNxpGSAfI-iAARqIKGo41Y928.pdf>

2 . Mucin O-glycan-microbiota axis orchestrates gut homeostasis in a diarrheal pig model (粘蛋白O-聚糖-微生物轴在腹泻猪模型中协调肠道稳态)

简介: Background: Post-weaning diarrhea in piglets reduces growth performance and increases mortality, thereby causing serious economic losses. The intestinal epithelial cells and microbiota reciprocally regulate each other in order to maintain intestinal homeostasis and control inflammation. However, a relative paucity of research has been focused on the

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host-derived regulatory network that controls mucin O-glycans and thereby changes gut microbiota during diarrhea in infancy. At the development stage just after birth, the ontogeny of intestinal epithelium, immune system, and gut microbiota appear similar in piglets and human infants. Here, we investigated the changes of mucin O-glycans associated with gut microbiota using a diarrheal post-weaned piglet model. Results: We found that diarrhea disrupted the colonic mucus layer and caused aberrant mucin O-glycans, including reduced acidic glycans and truncated glycans, leading to an impaired gut microenvironment. Subsequently, the onset of diarrhea, changes in microbiota and bacterial translocation, resulting in compromised epithelial barrier integrity, enhanced susceptibility to inflammation, and mild growth faltering. Furthermore, we found the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome complexes in the diarrheal piglets when compared to the healthy counterparts, triggered the release of proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and IL-18, and diminished autophagosome formation, specifically the defective conversion of LC3A/B I into LC3A/B II and the accumulation of p62. Additionally, selective blocking of the autophagy pathway by 3-MA led to the reduction in goblet cell-specific gene transcript levels in vitro. Conclusions: We observed that diarrheal piglets exhibited colonic microbiota dysbiosis and mucosal barrier dysfunction. Our data demonstrated that diarrhea resulted in the activation of inflammasomes and autophagy restriction along with aberrant mucin O-glycans including reduced acidic glycans and truncated glycans. The results suggested the mucin O-glycans-microbiota axis is likely associated with diarrheal pathogenesis. Our study provides novel insights into the pathophysiology of early-weaning-induced diarrheal disease in piglets and potentially understanding of disease mechanisms of diarrhea for human infants. Understanding the molecular pathology and pathogenesis of diarrhea is a prerequisite for the development of novel and effective therapies. Our data suggest that facilitating O-glycan elongation, modifying the microbiota, and developing specific inhibitors to some key inflammasomes could be the options for therapy of diarrhea including human infants.

来源: Microbiome

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/15/Csgk0GNyAAeAPWsSAK8rpr2jphI701.pdf>