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In Young Milk-Fed Calves, Supplementation with Sodium Butyrate in the Diet Improves Sodium Butyrate and Pancreatic Secretion

Véronique Rome*

Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

Introduction

This study tested the ability of sodium butyrate (SB) supplementation to alter the kinetics of daily pancreatic secretions and improve nutrient digestibility in eight calves fed milk formula based on soybean protein. The effects of duodenal SB infusion were also looked at. Gastrin, secretin, and cholecystokinin were measured in the bloodstream. The digestibility of nutrients and total daily pancreatic secretions were both improved when butyrate was added to milk formula. This increase was most significant for juice volume between 12 and 17 hours after breakfast. Oral SB supplementation had a slight effect on plasma gut regulatory peptide concentrations and reduced the physiological decrease in postprandial pancreatic secretion during the 3-hour postprandial period (while the duodenal digest a flow rate was at its highest).The consumption of SB increased pancreatic secretion in comparison to the diet devoid of SB. The observed increase in digestibility of nutrients could be explained by these findings taken as a whole. Except for increased lipase output in comparison to the control, the results of the duodenal SB infusion did not reveal any effect on pancreatic secretion. The mechanisms underlying these events are unknown, and it does not appear that circulating gut regulatory peptides are involved. Regarding SB as a feed additive in the nutrition of young calfs, our research yields new findings. One of the volatile fatty acids, butyric acid, naturally occurs in the ruminant forestomach and monogastric species' colons. To better understand the effects of a diet, nutrient digestibility can be measured simultaneously with growth and feed efficiency measurements. However, digestibility studies using SB supplementation are few and, to our knowledge, absent for calves. Digestibility tests performed on pigs at various ages or levels of the are frequently contradictory. The effects of SB on pancreatic secretion have only been the subject of a handful of experiments. Administration of SB increased amylase release in in vitro studies using preparations of sheep and goat pancreatic lobuli. In anesthetic pigs, sheep, and calves, as well as conscious guinea pigs, intravenous injections of SB and intraduodenal or intra-ileal infusions of SB stimulated pancreatic secretion. In calf pancreatic tissue, oral SB supplementation was accompanied by a 50% increase in elastase-II activity. Similarly, this supplementation increased disaccharidase activities at various small intestine locations in pigs. To date, no experiments have been conducted to examine the physiological effects of oral SB supplementation on pancreatic juice secretion [1,2].

Description

The point of the current review was to assess the impacts of oral and intraduodenal SB organization in cognizant calves on supplement absorbability, absolute pancreatic discharge and on circadian energy of pancreatic emission. Because SB is used in the stomach, we tested its capacity to increase digestive capacity by injecting it directly into the duodenal lumen through a duodenal cannula. Both treatments and experiments were carried out in accordance with the guidelines established by the European Union for the safety of experimental animals. The experiment was conducted between 54 and 88 days of age, and eight Holstein-Friesian male calves were obtained right after birth. After receiving colostrum (25 g/kg of BW per meal) for the first two days of life, all calves were fed a milk replacer diet consisting of tallow, whey powder, and skim milk powder. Until 54 days of age (the beginning of the experiment), these liquid diets were only offered twice per day. Creation (per kg of DM) of this milk replacer was 231 g of CP (N × 6.25), 215 g of rough fat, and 76 g of debris. Calves were fed a milk replacer diet with proteins from whey powder and alcohol-extracted soybean concentrate (73.6 percent) throughout the entire experiment (d 54–88).In this experiment, soybean protein was chosen because it mostly replaces natural milk proteins in modern milk replacers for raising calves. Its edibility is lower than that of skim milk powder protein. In this manner, utilizing soybean protein it was feasible to test on the off chance that SB supplementation can work on supplement absorbability [3].

Discussion

Each period's total faces were collected over the course of four consecutive days, and representative aliquots were frozen prior to freeze-drying and analysis. On the third day of P1, P2, and P3, pancreatic juice was completely and continuously collected (for 24 hours), measured, and reintroduced (92 percent) into the duodenum by means of a pump that extracted a constant proportion (8 percent) of pancreatic juice at 5-min intervals. Apparent digestibility was measured in P0 (after 45 days) and in P1, P2, and P3.A computer was used to record the pancreatic juice secretion (volume as a function of real time).42 samples of pancreatic juice were taken between 0.5 and 3.0 hours after the morning meal.Before being analyzed, these samples were immediately put into a fraction collector at 4°C, and aliquots were kept at 20°C.In a similar vein, a second aliquot of pancreatic juice that had been collected throughout the remainder of the day was prepared. Both cannulas were connected so that pancreatic juice could freely flow into the duodenum when sampling was not being done. A jugular vein catheter was inserted into calves at the end of day 4 of each experimental period to collect blood samples. On d 5 of every period, blood tests were gathered into tubes containing heparin (500 UI/mL) and aprotinin (10,000 UI/mL) at 60 and 30 min before the morning feast and 5, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, and 210 min after the dinner. Until analysis, plasma samples were kept at –20°C.During days 6 of P1, P2, and P3, the effects of duodenal SB infusion were examined in the second study on four of the calves used in the first experiment. From 5 to 7 hours after the morning meal, when proximal digestion of the meal had largely completed, a control solution of NaCl 0.9% (saline infusion, during P1) or SB solution (SB infusion, during P2 and P3) was infused. For the calves used in the study, the amount of SB infused was identical to that found in each meal. For specialized reasons finishing 4 progressive whole periods from a similar cannulated calf was troublesome. As needed, four additional calves were cannulated and used. These calves were not able to participate in the digestibility studies, but they were a part of the measurements of the pancreas and the collection of plasma samples in both studies. In accordance with our earlier data from calves, we

***Address for Correspondence:** Véronique Rome, Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand, E-mail: rome_v@gmail.com*

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selected measurements at the beginning of pancreatic secretions and their duration (from 0.5 before to 3.5 h after the morning meal for study 1 and from 5 to 7 h after the morning meal for study 2).The postprandial period was the first interval, and the basal period was the second [4,5].

Conclusion

Pre-weaned dairy calves improved in growth performance, feed efficiency, and antioxidant capacity when supplemented with SB in liquid feeds (milk or milk replacer). In order to boost dairy calves' growth and antioxidant capacity prior to weaning, we suggested incorporating 45 g/d of SB into liquid feeds. To determine whether SB can improve animal health and the growth and development of the rumen and intestine, large-scale farm-level studies with a large number of calves are required. Before calves are weaned, it is necessary to conduct mechanistic studies using physiological, immunological, transcriptomic, proteomic, and proteomic technologies to learn how butyrate boosts growth and antioxidant function.

Acknowledgement

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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