

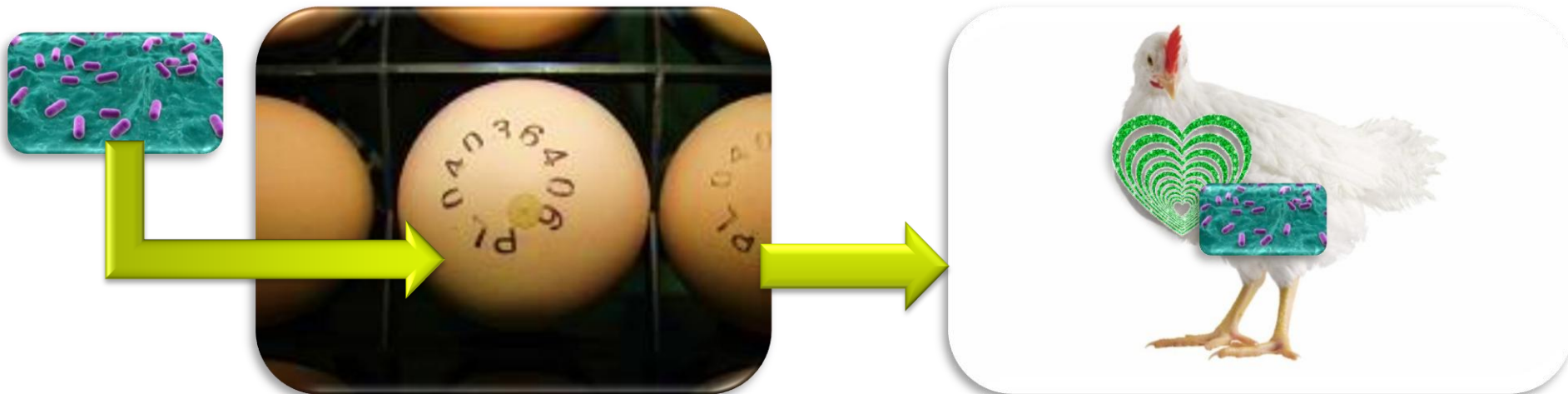


Altering *in ovo* the chicken microbiome - the concept and future

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Idea and proof of the *in ovo* concept -the scope of research



DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

- RAFFINOSE FAMILY OLIGOSACCHARIDES (LUPIN)
- INULIN
- Bi2tos (Clasado Ltd.)
- DiNovo (Bioatlantis Ltd.)
- Lavipan (JHJ Sp.z o.o.)



PREBIOTIC SYNBIOTIC

AUTOMATIC SYSTEM FOR INJECTION IN OVO



DIFFERENT BROILER LINES:

- ROSS,
- COBB,
- HUBBARD

DIFFERENT MODE OF ADMINISTRATION:

- IN OVO
- IN OVO & IN WATER
- IN WATER ONLY

•HIGH TOLERANCE OF EMBRYOS FOR TREATMENT

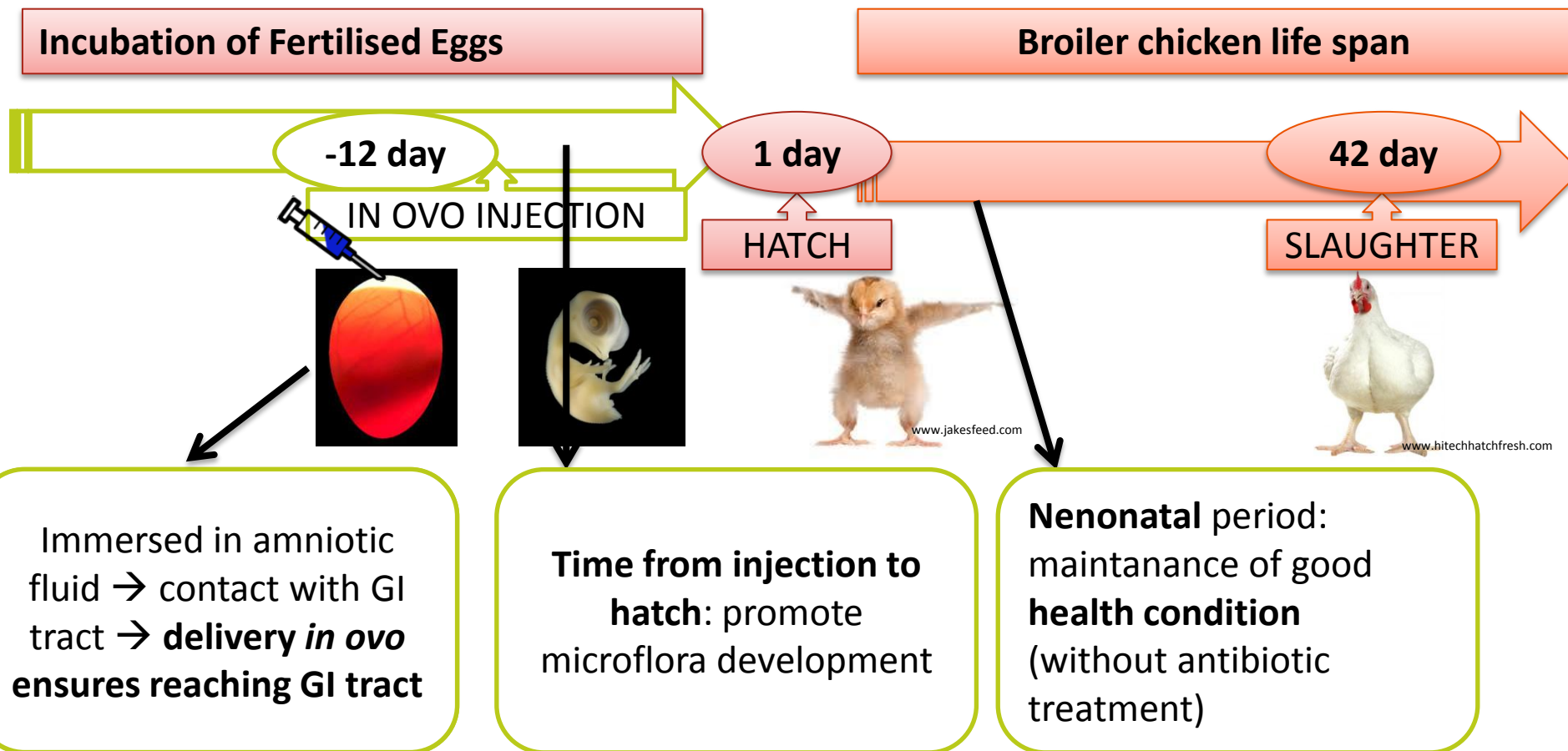
•HIGH HATCHABILITY RATES AFTER INJECTION

embryo,at 12d. of INCUBATION

In field experiments on over 2 mln chicks

Why in ovo? Why on 12th day of egg incubation?

To ensure the best protection for the newly hatched individual, the external supplementation should be given **as early as possible (EVEN BEFORE HATCH!)**

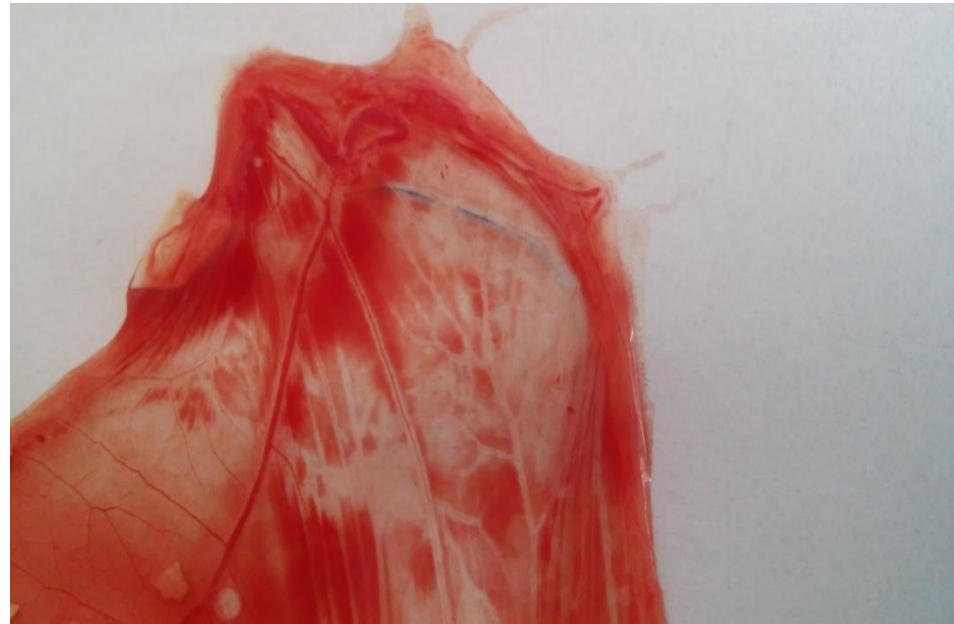
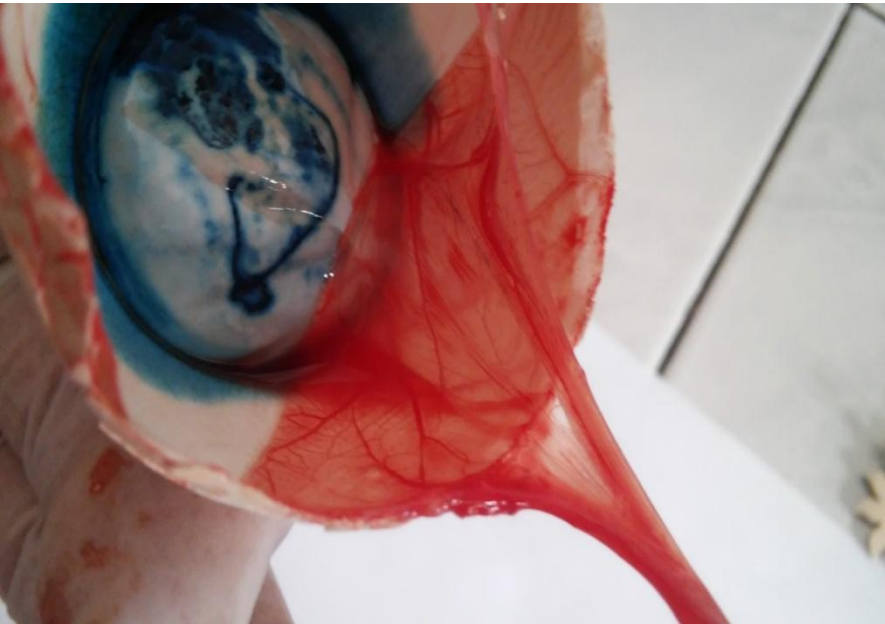




Why in ovo on 12th day of egg incubation?

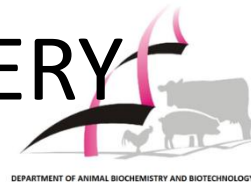


Confirmation of penetration of a prebiotic solution through the chorioallantoic membrane into the circulatory system of the chicken embryo





TECHNICAL ASPECT OF IN OVO DELIVERY



Optimization of prebiotic doses for in ovo delivery- manual injection

Production trial- improved system for automatic injection (THRIVE RITE PROJECT)

Cork Workshop, 4-5th May 2017

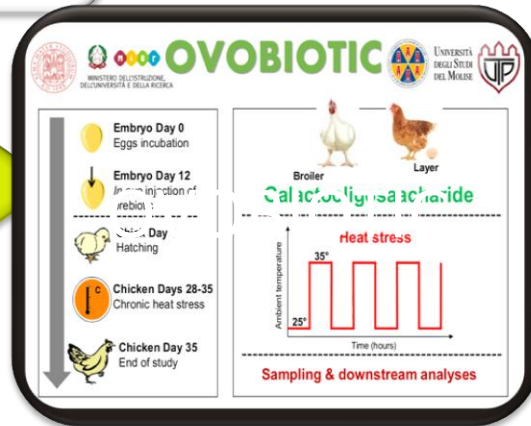




RESULTS OF RECENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

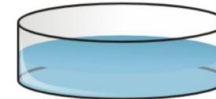
Multi-effects of a single *in ovo* treatment

RECENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

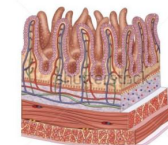


TLR- National Science Centre

1. IN VITRO



2. EX VIVO



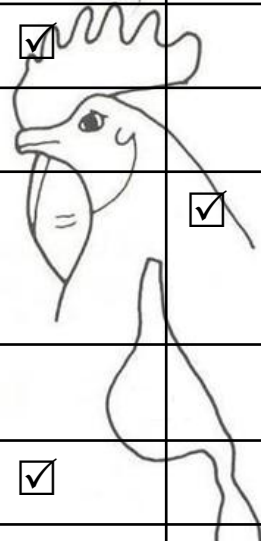


3. IN VIVO



- **New Synbiotics**
- Towards effectiveness (performance, health, meat)
- Towards realistic implementation (in water/in feed)

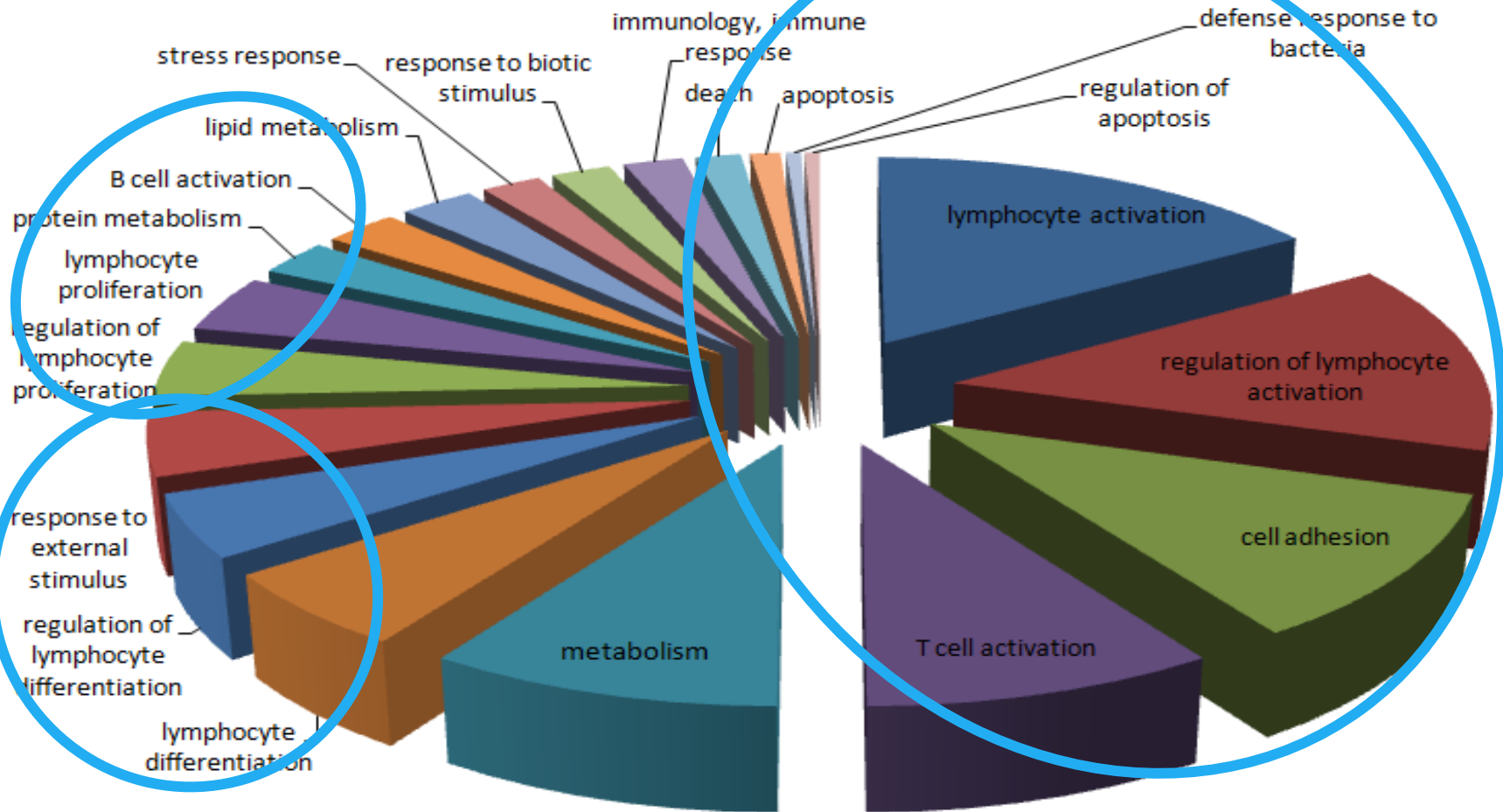
**FUTURE APPROACH-
Based on *in ovo* model**

Inulin + L.Lactis ssp. lactis	Bi2tos + L.Lactis ssp. cremoris	RFO + L.Lactis ssp. cremoris	RFO+ L.plant arum	Bi2tos + L.saliva rius	Duol ac	 The National Centre for Research and Development		RFO	Inulin	Bi2tos	DiNovo		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					BW [1-3], BW [1-6], FINAL BW		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Breast muscle, stripping, TI, AI, P/S				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Microvilli length, surface		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				Bursa fabricius to spleen		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		IgG (Y) concentr.							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Genes - DEG cecal tonsils, jejunum, liver, establishing a down-regulatory pattern in the immune-related gene expression in GALT							
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Beneficial shift in the microbiota composition in the GIT							
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Genes spleen							
						Immune system regulation							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PREBIOTICS: IMPROVED BW, MEAT QUALITY (STRIPING) •SYNBIOTICS: GOOD BW & FCE •SYNBIOTICS: ACTIVATION OF GALT PATHWAYS , EFFECT ON MICROBIOME 				Antibodies B		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Antibodies B			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Macrophages		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					GALT for liver							



Lb. salivarius 3154 + Bi²tos (Syn1)

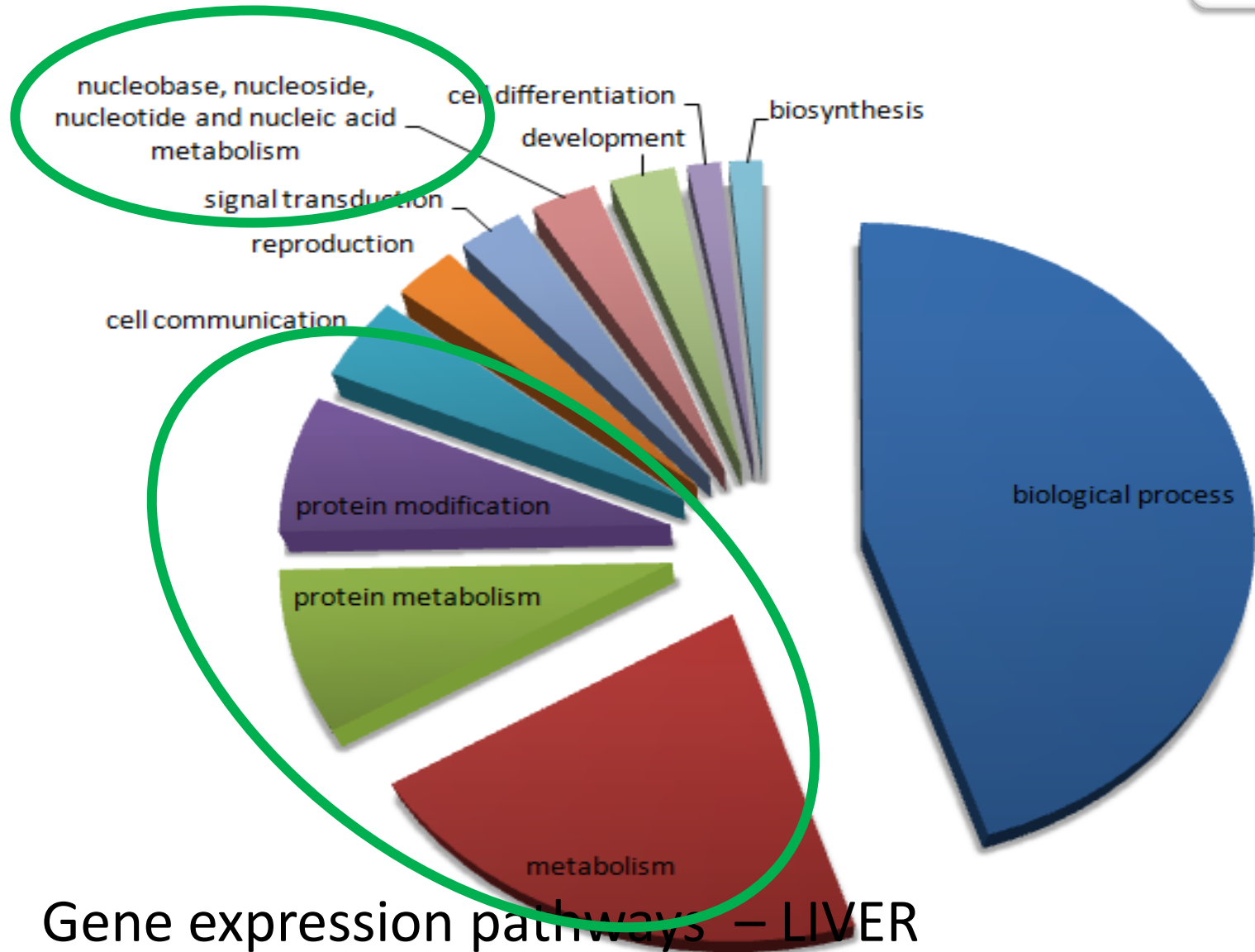
ACTIVATES IMMUNOGENIC PATHWAYS



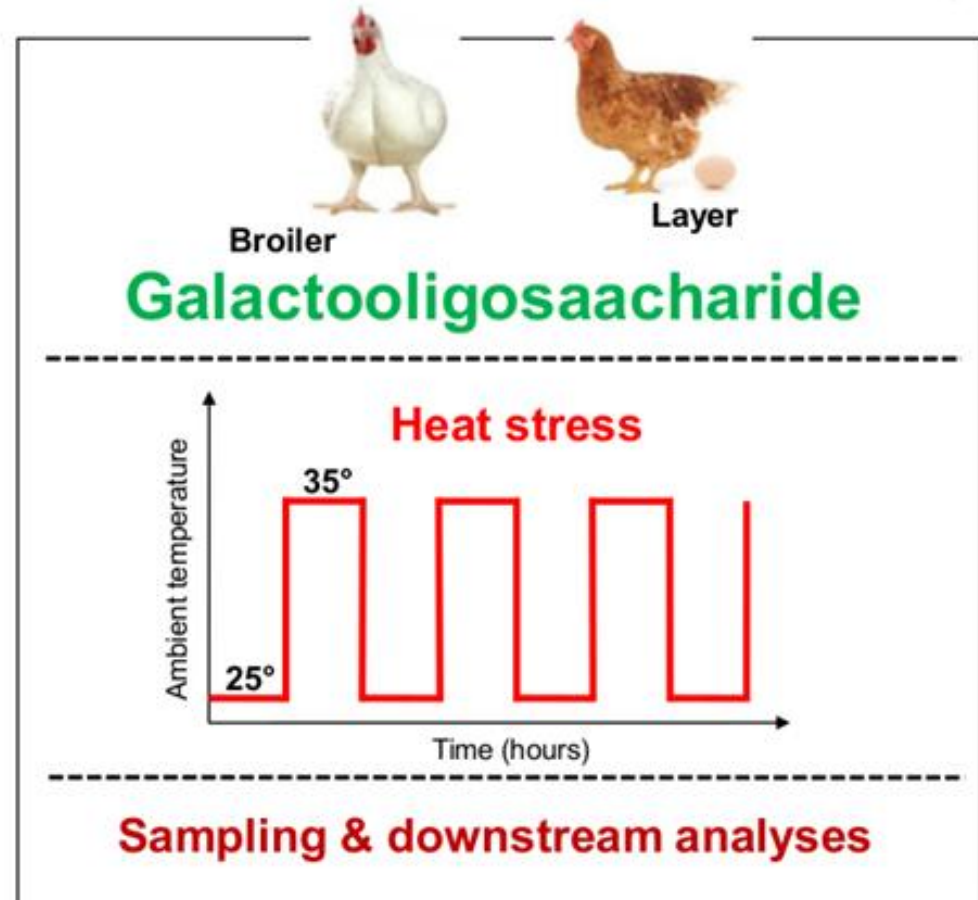
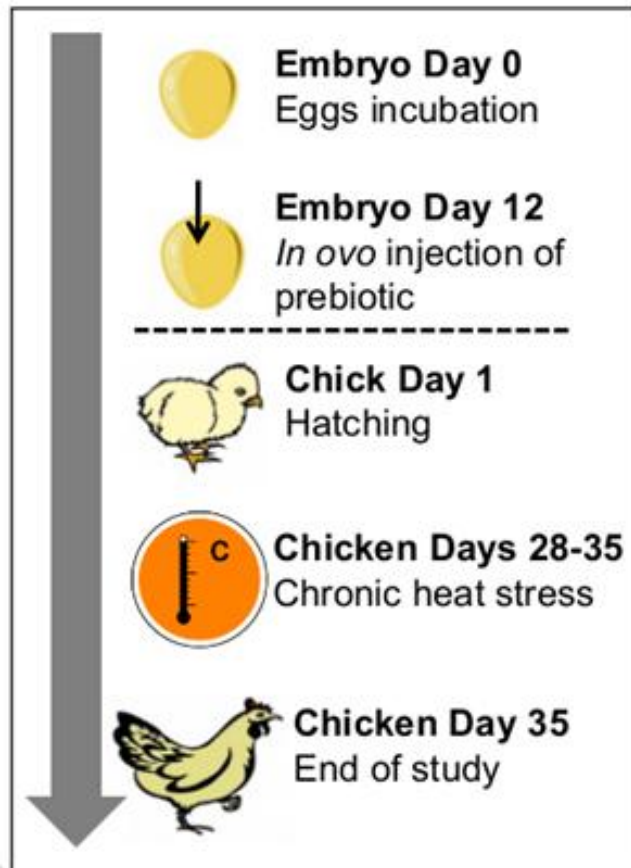
Gene expression pathways – CECAL TONSILS

Lb. plantarum 3036 + RFO (Syn2)

ACTIVATES METABOLIC PATHWAYS



ONGOING: Project 1. OVOBIOTIC

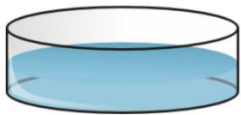


***In ovo* delivery of prebiotic in commercial and indigenous Italian chicken breeds provides a contribution to healthy food production under a heat stress (MIUR, Italy)**

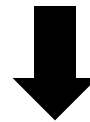
TLR

Synbiotics-activated TLR-signaling as a measure of improved immunity in chickens

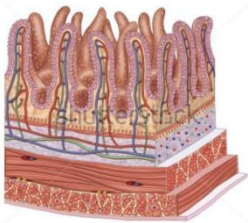
1. IN VITRO



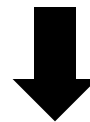
To detect gene expression signatures (by RNAseq) that correspond to the specific TLR pathways (**HD11, BMDC**)



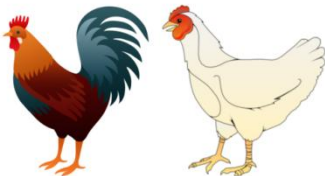
2. EX VIVO



To validate gene expression signatures in intestinal tissue (at the protein level, WB) (**BMDC**)



3. IN VIVO



To map the gene expression signatures to the specific immune cell type (T/B), in GALT, immune organs and blood & correlate them with the immune parameters (**Ross, GP**)

TLR: expected from *in vivo* trial

Measures of improved immunity

1. **Spleen & CT** – colonization with T and B cells (*in ovo* injected chickens) **IHC**
2. **Spleen & CT** – immune response to LPS/LTA (*in ovo* injected chickens) **WB**
3. **Blood** - immune response to LPS/LTA (*in ovo* injected chickens) **ELISA**



To answer the questions

1. Can we prove the hypothesis?
2. Can we track back the biomarkers of improved immunity from *in vitro* to *in vivo*?



NEW KNOWLEDGE GAINED ON THE MECHANISMS OF SYNBIOTIC ACTION

NEW KNOWLEDGE – SYNBIOTIC COMPOSITION

Optimization of synbiotic composition should be considered from two perspectives (Dunislawska et al., 2017):

Efficient use of prebiotic by probiotic (prebiotic a source of substrate for fermentation)



Synbiotic exerts synergistic effect towards the probiotic

Positive influence of a prebiotic on the host organism (improvement of microbial balance in GIT)



Synbiotic exerts synergistic effect towards the host

One of the proposed mechanisms explained by ECO FCE results:

- Prebiotic/synbiotic delivered *in ovo* at 12 day EI was able to **infiltrate** chorioallantoic membrane in the egg and
- stimulate/change the **growth of indigenous microbiota** in the embryonic GIT.
- Microbiota **boosted maturation** of gut-associated lymphoid tissue, which
- resulted in **enhanced tolerance** of the local immune system.
- **Transcriptomic effects** were triggered and change of the cellular and humoral immune responses.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTIGATION

- AVAILABLE FOR THE COST ACTION

1. OPTIMIZATION OF NEW SYNBIOTICS
2. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH
Commercial implication for in ovo technology and its limitation
3. MEETING REQUIREMENTS TO OVERCOME CHALLENGES IN POULTRY PRODUCTION
4. TO ADDRESS UNANSWERED Questions USING IN OVO MODEL

1. OPTIMISATION OF NEW SYNBIOTICS

- None of a gold synbiotic standard exists
- No synbiotic was developed *de novo* specifically for poultry

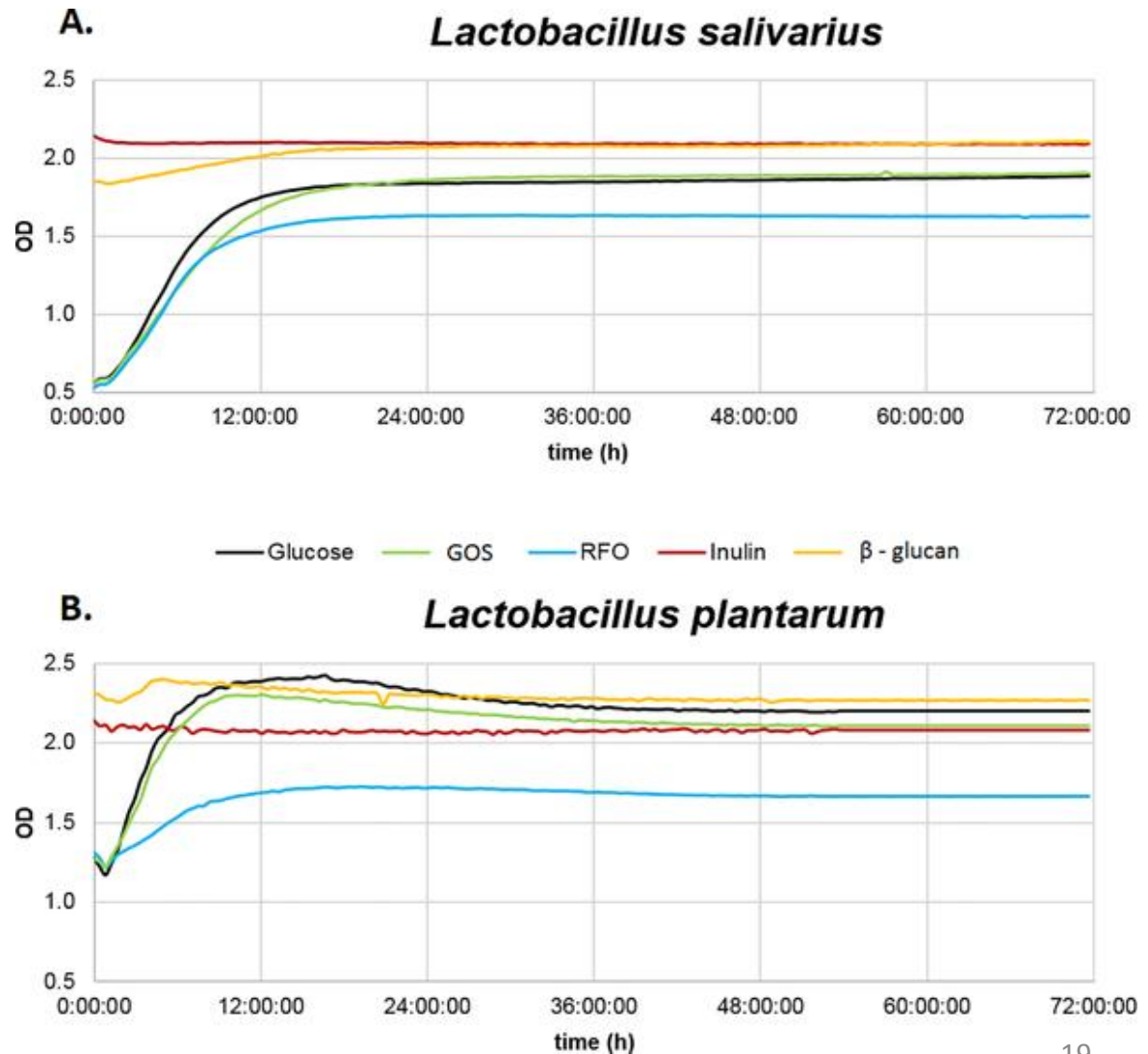


An unlimited number of pro/prebiotic combinations may be screened *in vitro* using relatively cheap bench trials

OPTIMISATION OF NEW SYNBIOTICS

A. BIOSCREENING

Changes in optical density (OD) of culture media during incubation of *Lactobacillus* bacteria with prebiotics.

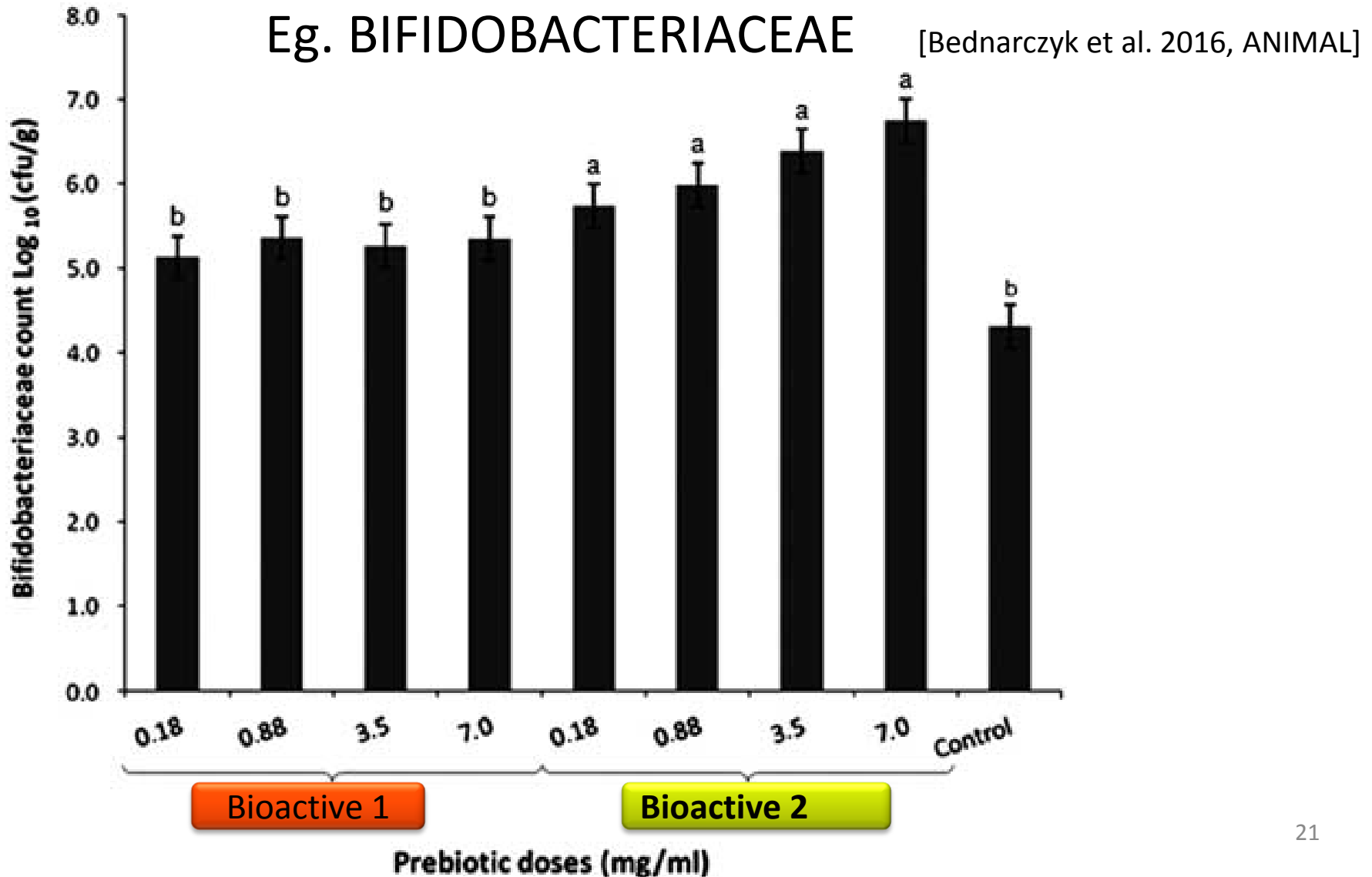


EXAMPLARY CHOICE OF A DOSE: HATCHABILITY RATE

*E.g. 4 300 embryos in total;
3 repetitions per prebiotic

	Dose [mg/embryo]*	Number of embryos treated	Hatchability %
Bioactive 1	0.18	500	90.4 a
	0.88	499	89.2 a
	3.50	500	84.0 a
	7.00	499	56.5 b
	Control	0.00	300
Bioactive 2	0.18	500	91.0 a
	0.88	500	92.6 a
	3.50	497	89.7 a
	7.00	500	71.4 a
	Control	0.00	300

Data were analyzed by a chi square contingency test (Laughlin and Lundy, 1976).
Means with no common superscript differ significantly between groups ($P \leq 0.01$).





2. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH Commercial implication for in ovo technology and its limitation



Advantages over in feed supplementation

- uniformity and precision in delivery to each embryo
- low usage of a bioactive compound
- optimal timing (12th day of embryo incubation)
- encouraging maturation of the immune system

Associated risks/limitation

- Potential impediment of viability and hatchability, due to:
- improper injection technique (optimized)
 - Improper dose of the bioactive compounds (to be optimized prior to field trials)
 - **compatible alignment** with hatchery production line

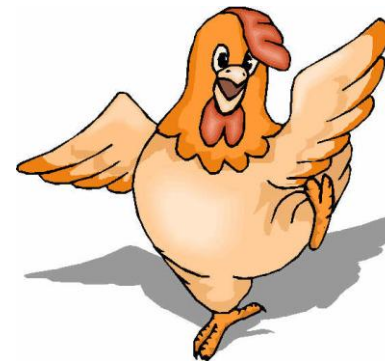
3. MEETING REQUIREMENTS TO OVERCOME CHALLENGES IN POULTRY PRODUCTION

1. To mitigate harmful effects of climatic change
2. To fight enterogastric diseases (e.g. *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*)



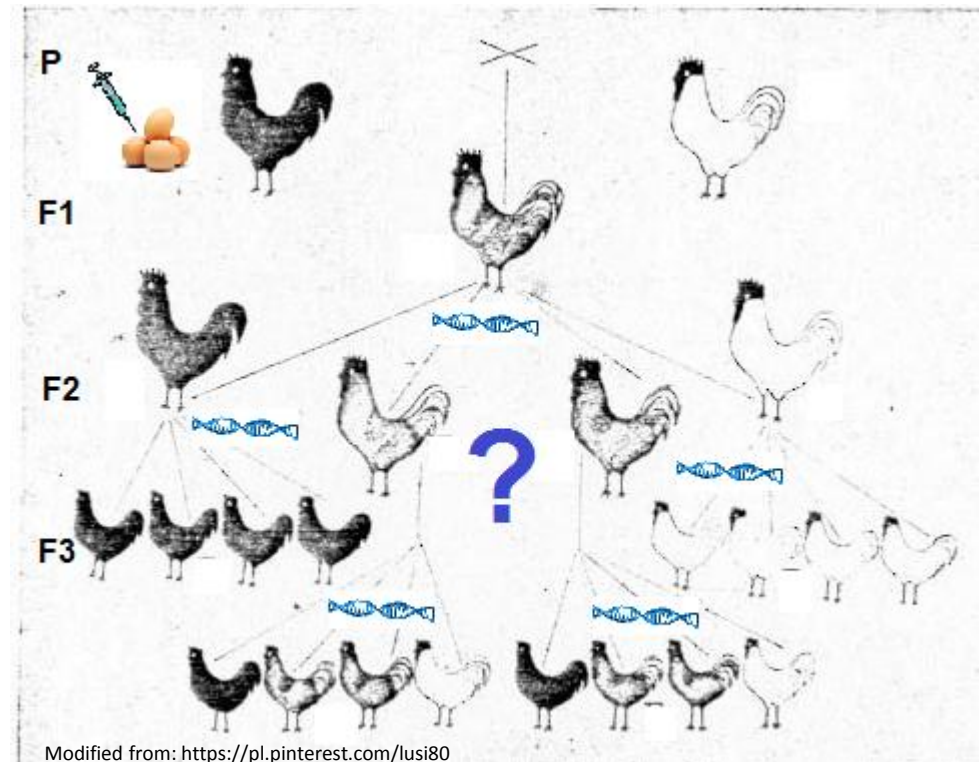
Healthy guts = Resilient animals

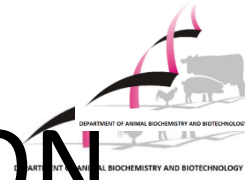
1. Prevent dysbiosis
2. Compete with gut pathogens



4. TO ADDRESS UNANSWERED Qs USING IN OVO MODEL

- Is the effect of *in ovo* treatment with bioactives imprinted in genotype and inherited/ permanent?
- Trials to trace intra generation effects





THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION

Acknowledgment to *in ovo*

Institutional Partners...



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DEL MOLISE



Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy w Poznaniu



Sukces przez innowacje

Bdrobexagro
innowacja. partnerstwo. przyszłość



Nature Working Naturally™



Clasado BioSciences
Delivering wellness through knowledge

VET DIAGNOSTICA
weterynaryjne laboratorium diagnostyczne

Co-Authors of this presentation



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Maria Siwek

Marek Bednarczyk

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