Effects of HiZox[®] on gut integrity of weaned piglets

Place

Ghent University (Belgium)

Objective

To evaluate the effect of zinc oxide source and dosage on weaned piglets.

Material and method

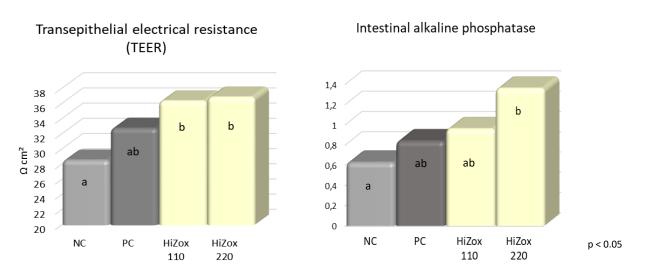
Animals: 32 piglets weaned at 21 days, 2 piglets/pen, 4 pens/treatment Diet composition: Wheat, barley, corn SBM; CP 18 % Experimental diets: Standard ZnO – 110 ppm of Zn (NC) Standard ZnO – 2400 ppm of Zn (PC) HiZox[®] – 110 ppm of Zn (HiZox 110) HiZox[®] – 220 ppm of Zn (HiZox 220)

Measurements: At 14 days, intestinal mucosa (distal jejunum) was removed. Transepithelial electrical resistance (TEER) was measured in Ussing chambers and mRNA expression of some genes (including intestinal alkaline phosphatase) were quantified by qPCR.

<u>Results</u>

TEER was higher in groups fed HiZox[®] or the standard ZnO at pharmacological dosage, showing a better integrity of the tissue. Differences were significant with HiZox[®] at low level (110 or 200 ppm of Zn) and numerical with PC.

Additional measurements showed that $HiZox^{\oplus}$ at highest level significantly increased mRNA expression for intestinal alkaline phosphatase (p < 0.05).



Conclusion

HiZox[®] fed piglets had improved intestinal barrier function at 110 ppm supplemented (legal dosage in the European Union) or at higher dosage.

