Influence of dietary selenium yeast on fermentation pattern mucosal growth and glutathione peroxidase (gsh-px) activity in colon of goat

Abstract

The present study was investigated the impact of dietary selenium yeast (SY) on the fermentation pattern and mucosal growth in the colon of goats. Ten cross-breed goats at 4 month of age and 10.5 kg BW were allotted in to two groups (n=5). The control group was fed basal diet, and treatment group receive basal diet with SY at the dose of 0.3 mg/kg feed. The result compare to control group revealed that blood Se concentration, and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity were noted higher. Meanwhile the molar concentrations of propionate were noted higher in the colon of SY group which was manifested to increase in total SCFA concentrations and decrease the pH of colonic digesta compared to control. The weight of colon and colonic mucosa were improved significantly in SY goats compare to control. Moreover, histological findings of colonic wall showed that thickness of mucosa tunic and number of goblet cells per mm2markedly increased in treatment group compare to control. Additionally, GSH-Px activity in colonic epithelium significantly increased in the treatment group. Based on the findings it could be concluded that the dietary SY supplementation in diet of goats has significant impact to improved fermentation pattern, induced mucosal growth and increased GSH-Px activity in the colon of goats.

Keywords: selenium yeast, GSH-Px, colon, mucosal growth, goat

Introduction

Selenium (Se) is a trace element essential for maintenance of normal health of animals and human. Selenium is required for biosynthesis of Selenoproteins such as glutathione peroxidase, which makes an important part of anti-oxidation system in animal body.1,2 The antioxidant properties of Selenoproteins help to prevent cellular damage from free radicals such as hydrogen peroxide, which are natural by-products of oxygen metabolism that may contribute to the damage of the cells.3,4 There are two main sources of Se i.e. inorganic and organic. Plants utilize inorganic Se in the form of selenite or selenium from soils, which is converted to, and stored in the organic form as Selenoproteins.5,6 The Se status of soils in most parts of the world, including Pakistan is low, yielding Se deficient plants, leading to deficiency of Se in animal’s diet and eventually lead to lower Se concentration in animal products consumed by humans.7,8-11 It is of immense significance that the animals must be supplemented with appropriate quantity of Se in ration. Sodium selenite and selenium yeast are vital resource of inorganic and synthetic organic sources of Se, regularly use in animal’s diet as supplements.12 The utilization and bioavailability of Se in animal body varies with the form of Se supplemented in animal’s diet. Previous studies showed that the absorption and availability of organic Se is higher in various tissues compared to those fed inorganic Sesupplementation.13,14 Moreover, the utilization and bioavailability of Se varies between ruminants and non-ruminants. The absorption of selenium in either form is significantly lower in ruminants than in non-ruminants. Mahan et al.,15 reported that absorption of supplemented organic Se was only 34% in sheep compared with 85% in swine. The low absorption of selenium in ruminants is due to its reduction to elemental (insoluble) form by ruminal microorganisms. Moreover, the inorganic Se sources (such as selenized yeast and Se-enriched probiotics) are more effective than inorganic Se sources (sodium selenite) in increasing tissue and blood Se concentrations as well as increasing GSH-Px activity in the blood.16 Selenium (Se) is an important antioxidant because itplay an important role in antioxidant enzyme regulation such as glutathione peroxidase17 and Se is essential for the efficient and effective operation of many aspects of the immune system in both animals and humans.18 Therefore the beneficial effects of organic selenium predominate over the inorganic selenium in ruminants.19 The intestinal mucosa contains a highly specialized tissue which differs in many aspects from other parts of the body.20 Colon is an important part of digestive tract which provides site for digestion as well as absorption of nutrients in the body.21,22 The rate of transportation of nutrients from intestinal lumen into the peripheral parts of body depends upon normal intestinal health and mucosal surface area.23,24 The mucosal surface area depends upon the size and number of villi, which in turn depend upon the availability of essential nutrients including trace elements such as selenium. Dietary Se supplementation exhibited positively effects on intestinal health of animals. Previous study suggested that the Se has protective effects against intestinal infection in chickens.24 Dietary selenium supplementation has also been shown to increase digestibility of nutrients25 and improved growth performance,26 which indirectly suggest an increase transfer of nutrients through intestinal wall and indicate positive effects of selenium on intestinal growth in ruminants. Se deficiency is a serious problem for livestock production particularly in soil deficient part of the world. Previous research on ruminant proved that the significant impact of Se on growth and other aspects but literature is lacking information regarding the role of Se...
on colonic mucosa of goat. Therefore, the current study was carried out to investigate the impact of dietary selenium yeast (SY) on the fermentation pattern, mucosal growth and glutathione peroxidase (GPx) activity in the colon of goats.

Materials and methods

All procedures used in this study were in accordance with international standards and guidelines. The experimental protocol was approved by Institutional Ethical Committee of the department of Animal Physiology and Biochemistry, Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam, Pakistan.

Animals, diet and experimental design

Ten healthy male cross breed goats, mean age 4 months and average initial body weight 10.5 kg, were purchased from a small scale goat farm and brought to Livestock Experiment Station (LES), Department of Livestock Management, and Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam. Before commencement of the study, the goats were allowed for three weeks of adaptation period. During adaptation period the goats were ear tagged for identification, drenched against endo-parasite and vaccinated against some common infectious diseases. After adaptation the animals were randomly divided into two dietary treatment groups with five animals in each. Control (C) and selenium yeast (SY). Goats were brought from a location where the animal feed without Se supplementation. After allotting into groups, the treatment period followed for 8 weeks using a completely randomized design. According to the specific treatment, all animals were fed same basal diet (BD) consisting of guar hay and concentrate. The concentrate (150 g) was provided in two equal portions at 08:00 and 17:00 h daily and the hay and water was fed at ad libitum. The chemical analysis of basal diet is given in Table 1. The goats were housed in individual pens with bedding.

Results

Serum Se concentration

The results showed the serum selenium (Se) concentration, after 8 weeks of dietary treatment, was significantly (P < 0.05) increased in goats received selenium yeast (SY) compared to control (Figure 1).

Serum glutathione peroxides (GSH-Px) activity

In present study the glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity were assessed in goat serum, (Figure 2). After administration of dietary selenium yeast (SY), the results were compared to control group, it showed that glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity were significantly (P < 0.05) higher in treatment group.

Table 1 Chemical analysis of concentrates and hay fed to goats during experiment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical composition</th>
<th>Concentrate</th>
<th>Hay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>12.98%</td>
<td>10.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (NaCl) %</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude protein, % DM</td>
<td>16.66%</td>
<td>10.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude fat, % DM</td>
<td>10.75%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude fiber, % DM</td>
<td>9.23%</td>
<td>19.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude ash, % DM</td>
<td>8.15%</td>
<td>11.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Energy K/Cal</td>
<td>4053.09</td>
<td>3446.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The concentrate was composed of ground corn, soybean meal, cottonseed bran; wheat bran, fish meal, limestone, salt and vitamin premix (vitamin A, D and E).

Histological examination

The histological study of colonic tissue was carried out according to the method as described by Mooolchand et al. 

Statistical analysis

Data was analyzed by one-way ANOVA and significant level was compared by Tukeys method using SPSS-12 statistical software package. Data were presented as Mean ± SEM and differences were considered significant at P<0.05.

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The % FBW of colon were unchanged, however, the % EBW, were significantly (P<0.05) improved in SY group compared to C group (Table 3).

Table 2 Effect of dietary selenium yeast supplementation on the molar concentrations of short chain fatty acids (SCFA) and the pH of the colon of goats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetate (mmol)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>52.34 ± 0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SY</td>
<td>53.44 ± 0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propionate (mmol)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>20.69 ± 0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SY</td>
<td>26.01 ± 1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyrate (mmol)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8.50 ± 0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SY</td>
<td>8.30 ± 0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSCFA (mmol)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>81.54 ± 1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SY</td>
<td>87.76 ± 1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ac:Pr Ratio</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2.53 ± 0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SY</td>
<td>2.05 ± 0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6.27 ± 0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SY</td>
<td>5.81 ± 0.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ac:Pr = Acetate:Propionate Ratio Goats were fed basal diet without Selenium supplementation (C, n=5) and Basal diet + selenium yeast (SY, n=5) for 8 weeks. Values (mean ± SE) differ at P < 0.05.

Table 3 Effect of dietary selenium yeast supplementation on weight of colon of goats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colon (g)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>126.75 ± 0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SY</td>
<td>135.50± 0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon (% FBW)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>0.90 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SY</td>
<td>0.91± 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon (% EBW)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1.06 ± 0.00a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SY</td>
<td>1.11± 0.00b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FBW, Final body weight; EBW, Empty body weight. Goats were fed basal diet without Selenium supplementation (C, n=5) and Basal diet + selenium yeast (SY, n=5) for 8 weeks. Values (mean ± SE) differ at P < 0.05.

Size of goat colon

The size of colon calculated in centimeters per kilogram of final body weight (cm/kg. FBW) and centimeters per kilogram of empty body weight (cm/kg. EBW) (Table 4). The result showed that the size of colon cm/kg. FBW and cm/kg. EBW, whereon changed (P >0.05) between SY and C groups.

Glutathione peroxides (GSH-Px) activity

Dietary selenium yeast significantly (P<0.05) improves the glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity in colonic epithelium of treatment group compare to control (Figure 3).

Weigh of colonic mucosa of goat

The weight of colonic were significantly (P<0.05) improved in treatment group fed diet supplemented with SY compare to control group (Figure 4).

Histological examination

Our finding illustrated that SY supplementation (Figure 5) and (Table 5), the total wall thickness, thickness of muscle tunics and crypt depth were not influenced (P >0.05) by the dietary treatment, however, thickness of mucosa tunic and number of goblet cells per mm2 were improved (P<0.05) in colon mucosa of SY fed goats compare to control group.

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Figure 3 Effect of dietary Se supplementation on glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity in colonic mucosa of goat. Goats were fed basal diet without Selenium supplementation (C, n=5) and Basal diet + selenium yeast (SY, n=5) for 8 weeks. Data are presented, mean±SE significant difference at P<0.05.

Figure 4 Effect of dietary Se supplementation on mucosal weight (%) of colon of goat. Goats were fed basal diet without Selenium supplementation (C, n=5) and Basal diet + selenium yeast (SY, n=5) for 8 weeks. Data are presented, mean±SE significant difference at P<0.05.

Figure 5 Histomicrographs showing total wall thickness (a) thickness of mucosa tunic (b) and thickness of muscle tunic (c) in colon of goat. Goats were fed basal diet without Selenium supplementation (C, n=5) and Basal diet + selenium yeast (SY, n=5) for 8 weeks. Data are presented, mean±SE significant difference at P<0.05.

Table 4 Effect of dietary selenium yeast supplementation on size of colon of goats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colon, cm</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>201.62 ± 5.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon, cm/kg.FBW</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>14.70 ± 1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon, cm/kg.EBW</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>17.06 ± 0.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FBW, Final body weight; EBW, Empty body weight. Goats were fed basal diet without Selenium supplementation (C, n=5) and Basal diet + selenium yeast (SY, n=5) for 8 weeks. Values (mean ± SE) differ at P < 0.05.

Table 5 Effect of dietary selenium supplementation on the histomorphometry of colonic mucosa of goats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total wall (µm)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1047 ± 101.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscle tunic (µm)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>20.69 ± 0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucosa tunic (µm)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8.50 ± 0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypt depth (µm)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>81.54 ± 1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goblet cells (No./0.2 mm²)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Goats were fed basal diet without Selenium supplementation (C, n=5) and Basal diet + selenium yeast (SY, n=5) for 8 weeks. Values (mean ± SE) differ at P < 0.05.

Discussion

On the basis of the serum selenium (Se) concentration (mg/dl), the goats were categorized as Se deficient (0.006–0.03), Se marginal (0.031–0.06) and Se adequate (0.08–0.5). In the present study, the serum Se concentration of goats in control group was 0.034 mg/dl, which was close to the lower limit of marginal serum Se level and in SY group was 0.062 mg/dl, which was close to the lower limit of adequate serum Se level. The serum Se concentrations of goats in the present study reflect the dietary inclusion of Se fed to experimental animals. In control group, goats received basal diet containing 0.035 mg/kg Se. In SY group; the goats received basal diet supplemented with selenium yeast at the dose of 0.3mg/kg. In our study, the control group received Se deficient diet; the results are in agreement with.11 Who reported that the dietary SY were significantly improved serum Se concentration compared to those fed Se deficient diet. In addition, the previously published studies proven that the forage cultivation in Se deficient soil produced Se deficient forages and offer these forage to sheep which were found significantly lower blood Se level.10–19 The increase serum Se concentration was associated with increase -serum glutathione peroxides (GSH-Px) activity in SY goats compared to control. Our findings are consistent with previous studies, reported that GSH-Px activity up regulated with dietary addition of organic selenium in goat.26–32 Large intestine is divided into three parts i.e. colon, caecum and rectum. In addition to absorption of water and electrolytes, large intestine also provides the site for microbial fermentation especially in colon and caecum. Previous studies have shown that dietary Se supplementation improved fermentation by increasing the concentrations of acetate, propionate, and butyrate.
and eventually increase total SCFA in caecum and colon of rats. In current study, the molar concentration of propionate and total short chain fatty acid (SCFA) increased and the pH was decreased in the colonic digesta of goats supplemented with selenium yeast (SY) compared to the control. To our knowledge, we have first reported the effects of SY on colonic fermentation in goats. However, dietary SY supplementation has been shown to increase propionate and total SCFA concentrations and decrease pH in colonic fluid of cattle fed SY supplemented diet. The increased SCFA concentrations suggest that SY improved microbial fermentation rate in the colon. The improved fermentation rate suggested that enhance the physiological efficiency of colon which revealed to increase mucosal mass. In present study, the improved fermentation was found to be associated with increase in colonic weight. Literature is lacking information regarding the effect of SY on colonic weight in goat; however, previous studies have shown that jejunal mass significantly increased in steers fed organic Se in the form of high-Se wheat. In current study, dietary SY supplementation did not alter the length of colon, however, macroscopic observations revealed comparatively thicker colonic wall in SY treated goats compared to control. This observation led us to hypothesize that increased colonic mass in SY fed goats might be due to increase the thickness of mucosal wall. Moreover, the intestinal wall is mainly composed of mucosal layer attached to the muscular layer; to increase intestinal length would require linearly increase both layers. Our findings suggested that the effects of SY supplementation would have been confined to one of these two layers that allowed colon to grow in thickness rather than in length. To confirm the hypothesis, we gently isolated mucosal layer from underlying musculature from middle of the colon and determined the mucosal weight. The results showed that relative mucosal weight were noted higher in SY treated goats compared to control. Previously publish studies not focus on the effects of dietary SY supplementation on mucosal weight of colon; however, Soto-Navarro et al. reported that the organic selenium in the form of high-Se wheat improve the weight of jejunal mucosa of steers. Histologically, the wall of colon, from the interior to the exterior, comprises four layers such as mucosa, sub mucosa, muscularis and serosa. The mucosal layer of colon consists of epithelium, lamina propria and muscular is mucosae. The epithelium forms a single layer of columnar epithelial cells and arranged into crypts full of goblet cells. The increased colonic mucosal weight in SY fed goats led us to speculate that dietary Se would have produced positive effects on histo-morphology of colonic mucosa. The results revealed that the thickness of mucosa tunic significantly increased in the colon of SY fed goats than that of control. Moreover, the increased mucosal thickness was associated with higher number of goblet cells per mm², which suggest that SY supplementation induced hyper plastic effect on the colonic mucosa. The colonic mucosa is undergoing continuous renewal that occurs approximately every 3-5 days. This process is mediated by the stem cells located in the base of the crypts of colon, which undergo proliferation and differentiation to create different cell types. The new cells migrate towards the base or opening of the crypts, depending on the cell type. For example, secretary Paneth cells migrate down to the base of the crypts while mucus secreting goblet cells enter endocrine cells and absorptive epithelial cells migrate upwards along the surface epithelium. The amount of DNA in the tissue represents hyperplasia and the Se treatment increased DNA content in jejunal mucosa of steers and ewes, independent of its chemical nature and source. These data suggest that dietary Se induces hyperplasia which was further evidenced by higher number of proliferating cells in intestinal crypts of Se fed steers and sheep. Colonic epithelium is the most important barrier due to its numbers of reason importantly it provides the passage for SCFA absorption and also act as a demarcation between the external and internal environments. The excess oxidants in colonic epithelium are removed by most complex and active antioxidation defense mechanism. One of the antioxidant enzyme is a selenoprotein called glutathione peroxidises (GSH-Px), found in gastrointestinal tract including colonic epithelium, which protects the tissue from damage by a powerful oxidant, hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) by converting it into water. In present study, we observed that the GSH-Px activity was increased up to 25.57% in treatment group compared to control. In addition to proliferative effects, the SY improved mucosal morphology by enhancing the protective mechanism through increased GSH-Px activity. Previously GSH-Px activity was not measured in colon of ruminants, in response to SY supplementation, however, the SY treatment showed variable response to GSH-Px activity in the intestinal mucosa of goats and rats. Our results contradicted with the findings of Chung et al. who did not observe any difference in the GSH-Px activity of intestinal mucosa of goats fed SY supplemented diet compared with control. In addition to great difference in the environments of small intestine and colon, the other possible reasons in this discrepancy may be the variation in dosage and duration of the experiment. The results of present study showed that the SY supplementation in diet exerted hyper plastic effect on colonic mucosa which may be due to its proliferative or protective effects. In summary, the present data demonstrated that the dietary SY supplementation in diet of goats improved fermentation pattern, induced mucosal growth and increased GSH-Px activity in the colon of goats.

Conclusion

The results of present study showed that the SY supplementation in diet exerted hyper plastic effect on colonic mucosa which may be due to its proliferative or protective effects. Dietary addition of selenium yeast (SY) could improve fermentation pattern, glutathione peroxidase GSH-Px activity, and histo-morphology by increasing mucosal thickness and number of goblet cells in the colon of goat.

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Conflicts of interest

The author declares that there is no conflicts of interest.

References

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