



Influence of a lactic acid bacteria & yeast-based postbiotic product (Probisan®) on the performance of pre-weaned newborn calves

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Biotics and their potential effects

Pro-biotic: Microorganism/s that are claimed to provide health benefits when consumed

Pre-biotic: Food ingredients that induce the growth or activity of beneficial microorganisms

Post-biotic: Inactivated microorganism + products or metabolic byproducts from probiotic microorganisms

Potential effects:

LOCAL effect: Immunomodulating
Anti-inflammatory
Antimicrobial

SYSTEMIC effect: Antioxidant
Antiproliferative
Antiobesogenic
Antihypertensive
Hypocholesterolemic



Postbiotic feed supplement Probisan®



2015: to support projects capable of providing solutions and expectations of improvement under European topics as **Sustainable Food Security**

European Union's Horizon 2020 (grant # 733627)



2016: main objective is to gradually **reduce the preventive application of antibiotics** in animal feeding



PENTABIOL S.L
Navarra (SPAIN)



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Animal Performance

- **Commercial swine** farm in Spain comparing **Probisan®** with a specific fodder engineered using probiotic additives for this farm (PROBIO) and the leading products in the market:
 - ✓ **Probisan®** piglets consumed **3.3% less** feed and **grew 4%** more than PROBIO piglets, and consumed **10% less** and **grew 4%** more in comparison with the best animal feed in the market



- ✓ **Probisan®** reduces morbidity and mortality caused by *Lawsonia intracellularis*

- **Undergoing research** on other European Countries and Asia on cattle, swine, poultry & small ruminants



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Hypothesis & Objectives

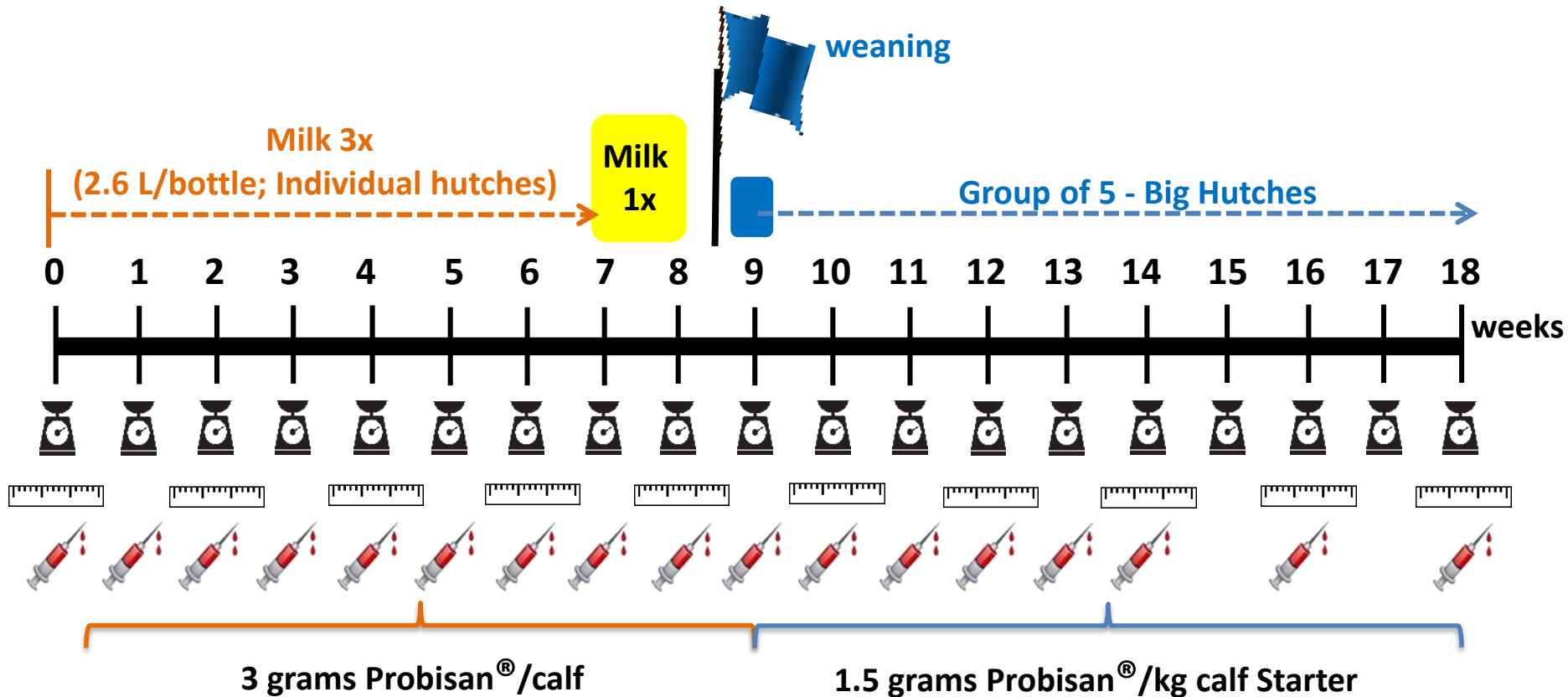
- Probisan® (Postbiotics, joint culture of lactic bacteria and non bitter beer yeast) **induces changes in gut microbiota** and will **improve calf growth performance**, immune system development, rumen development, and nutrient utilization in newborn calves

To determine the effect of **fermented feed supplement** (Probisan®) on **feed intake, growth performance, and body measurements** in dairy heifer calves



Materials & Methods

- 70 newborn crossbred Jersey-Holstein heifers calves
- Commercial Dairy located north of Brookings, SD (Hammink Dairy)
- Winter: December 17 – April 18 (T = -35 to 4°C)



Materials & Methods

■ Treatments:

- Control without supplement (n = 35)
- Supplemented with postbiotic (Probisan[®], Pentabiol S.L., Navarra, Spain; n = 35):
 - 3 g/d in milk from d 3 to weaning at wk 8



Materials & Methods

■ Measurements:

- Feed Intake

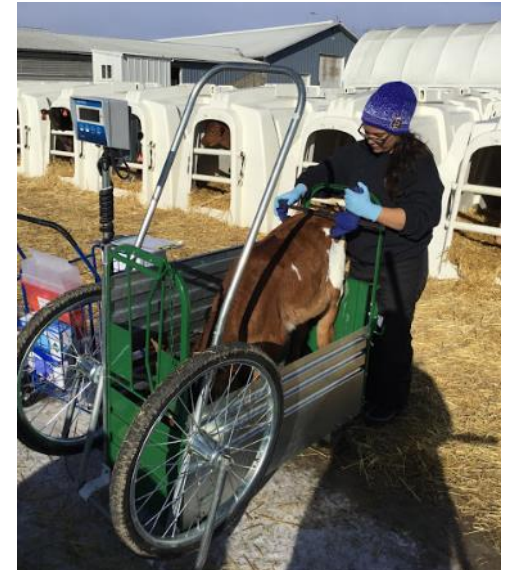


- Body dimensions

Hip height

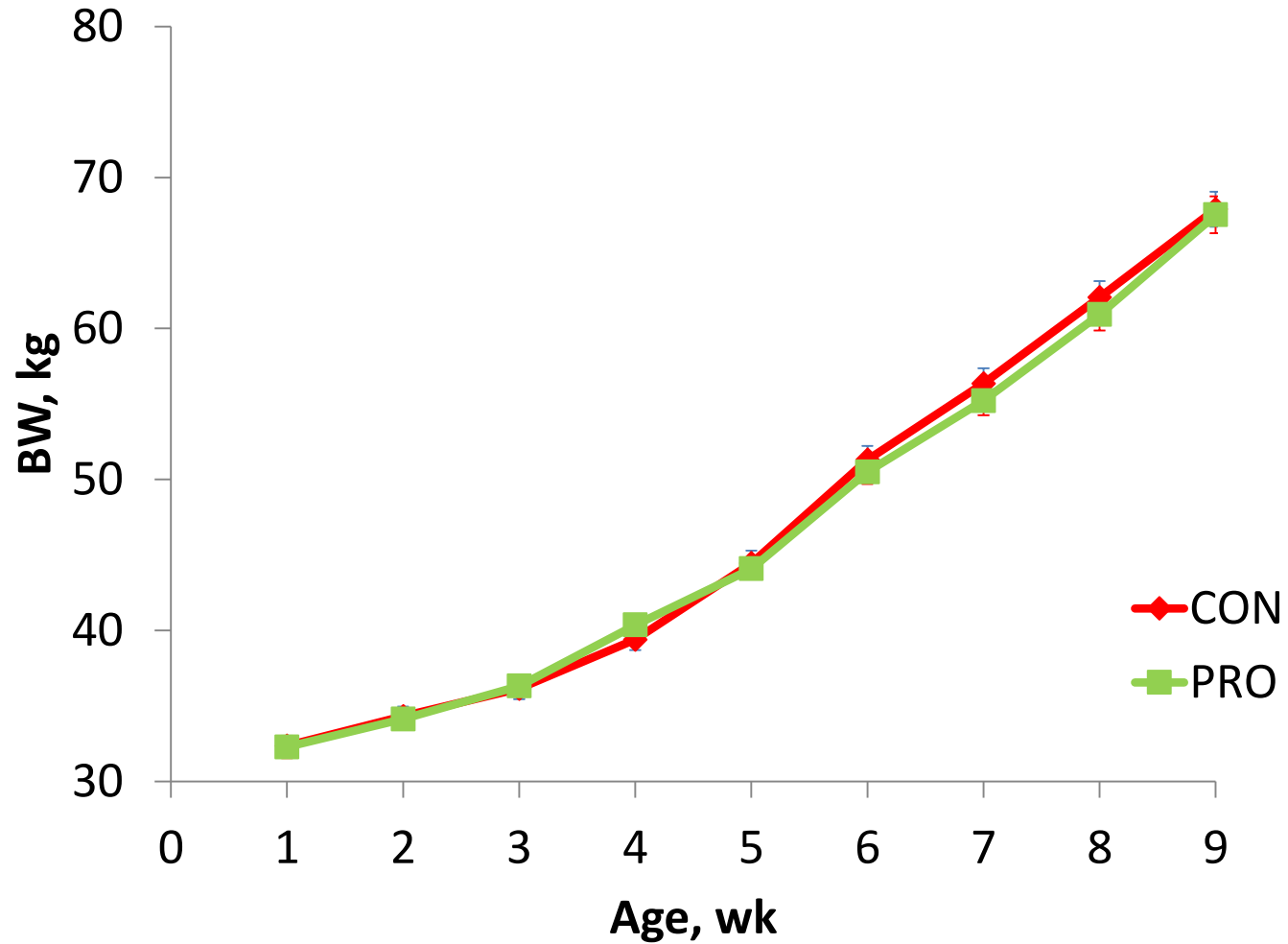


Hip width

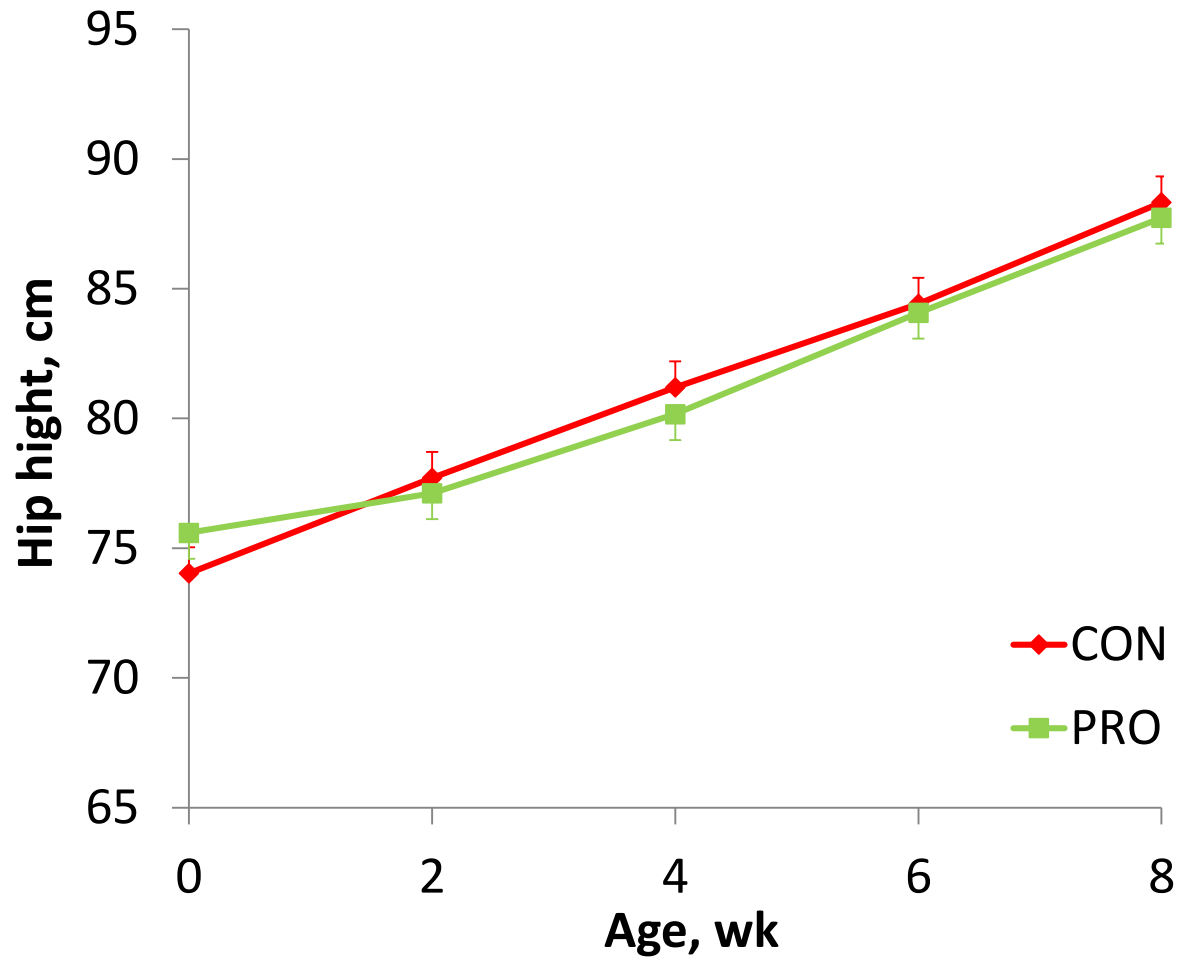


- ## ■ Statistical analyses:
- Data analyzed by mixed model of SAS (treatment, week, interaction)

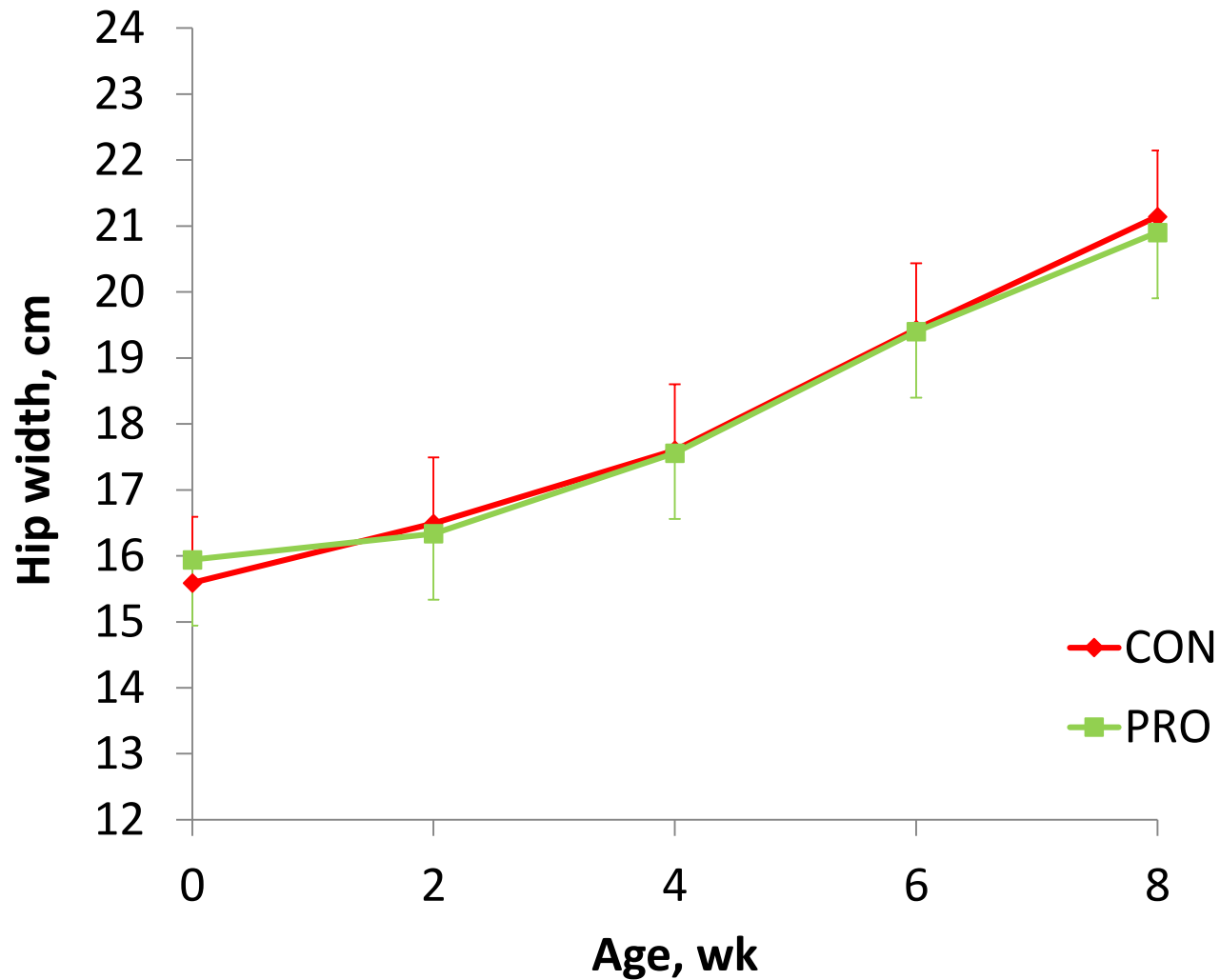
Results: body weight



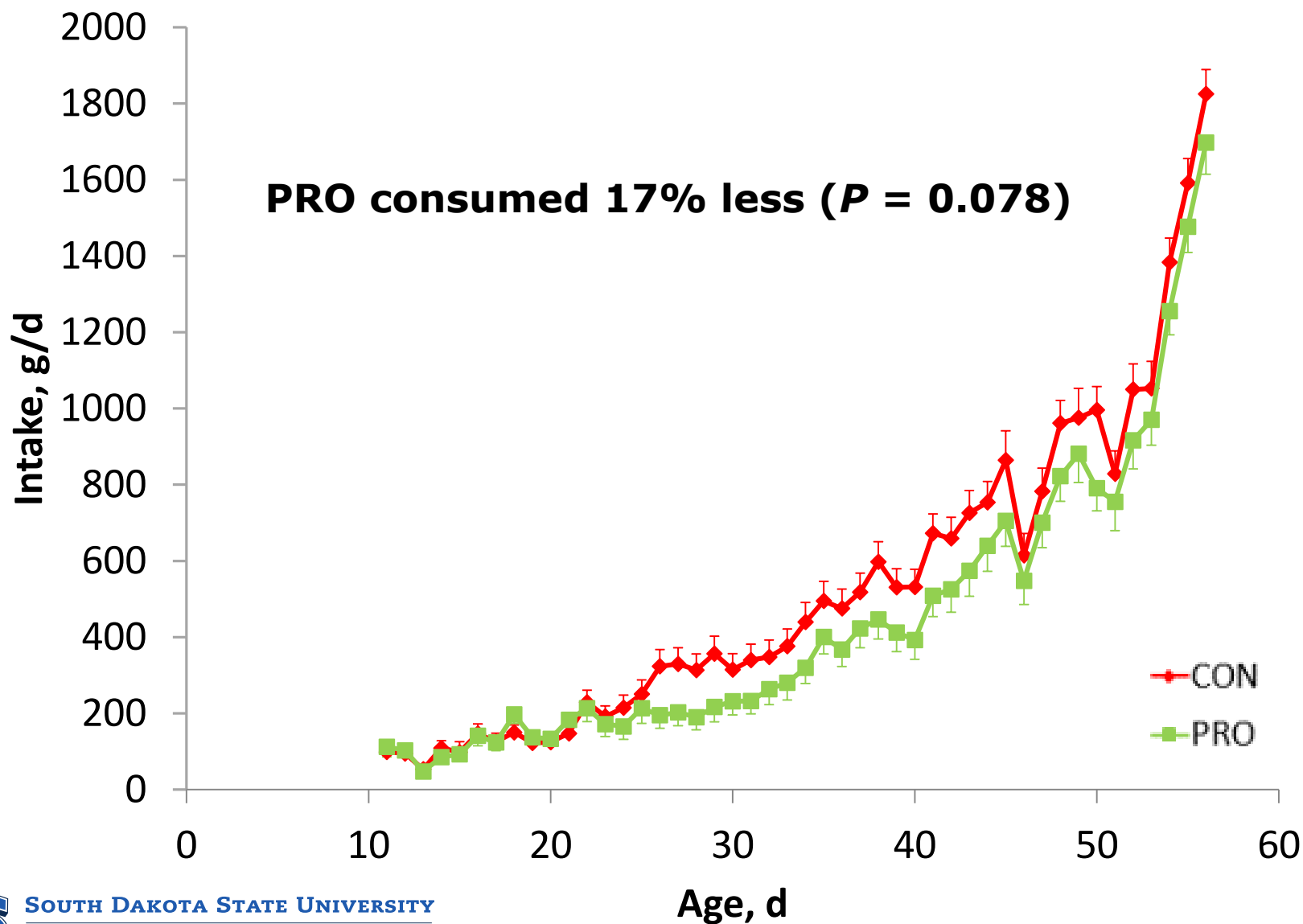
Results: hip height



Results: hip width



Results: feed intake



Conclusions

- Supplementation with a **postbiotic** (Probisan[®]) resulted in:
 - PRO calves consumed **17% less starter** from wk 4 until weaning indicating better feed efficiency
 - Body weight gain or body measurements did not change
- **Ongoing research:**
 - Metabolomics
 - Microbiome
 - Immune function
- **Future research:**
 - Effects during the transition period in dairy cows



Acknowledgments



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