



Società Italiana
delle Scienze Veterinarie

74° CONVEGNO SISVET

23 - 24 - 25 - 26 GIUGNO 2021



Titolo relazione: Serum metabolomics analysis identifies potential biomarkers for subclinical ketosis in ewes using proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy ($^1\text{H-NMR}$)

Relatore: Anastasia Lisuzzo

Serum metabolomics analysis identifies potential biomarkers for subclinical ketosis in ewes using proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy ($^1\text{H-NMR}$)

Anastasia Lisuzzo (1), Luca Laghi (2), Vanessa Faillace (1), Filippo Fiore (3), Nicoletta Spissu (3), Matteo Gianesella (1), Massimo Morgante (1), Chenglin Zhu (2), Livia Moscati (4), Elisa Mazzotta (1), Enrico Fiore (1)

(1) University of Padova, Department of Animal Medicine, Production and Health;

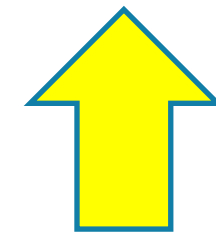
(2) University of Bologna, Department of Agro-Food Science and Technology;

(3) University of Sassari, Department of Veterinary Medicine;

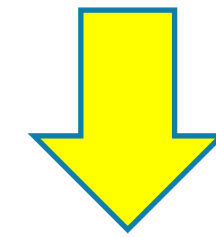
(4) Experimental Zooprophyllactic Institute of Umbria and Marche.

The Hyperketonemia and Metabolomics in Dairy sheep

Greater energy demand

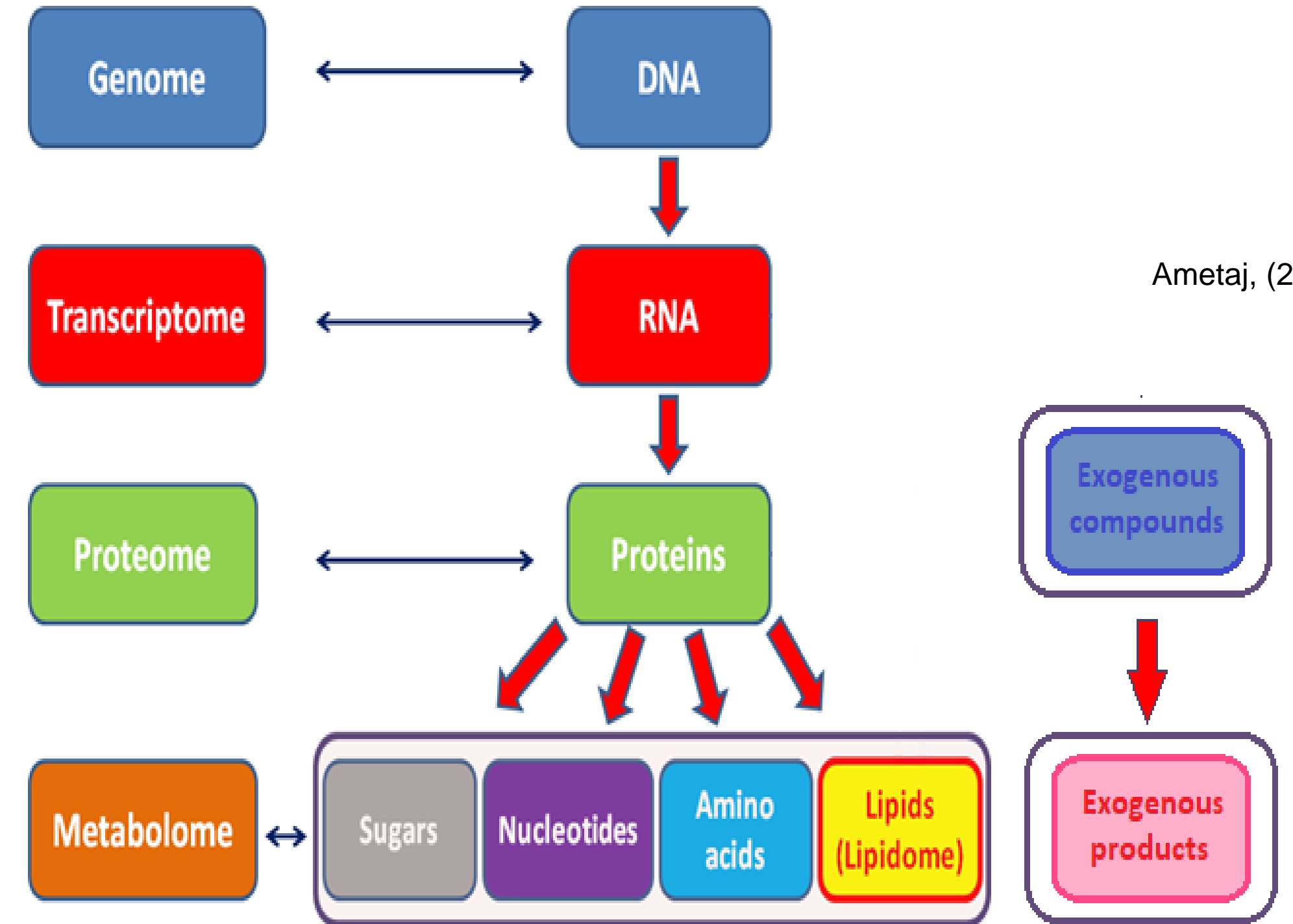


Lower dry matter intake (DMI)



Negative energy balance (NEB)

KETOSIS



Ametaj, (2015)

Healthy

Hyperketonemic

Clinical ketosis



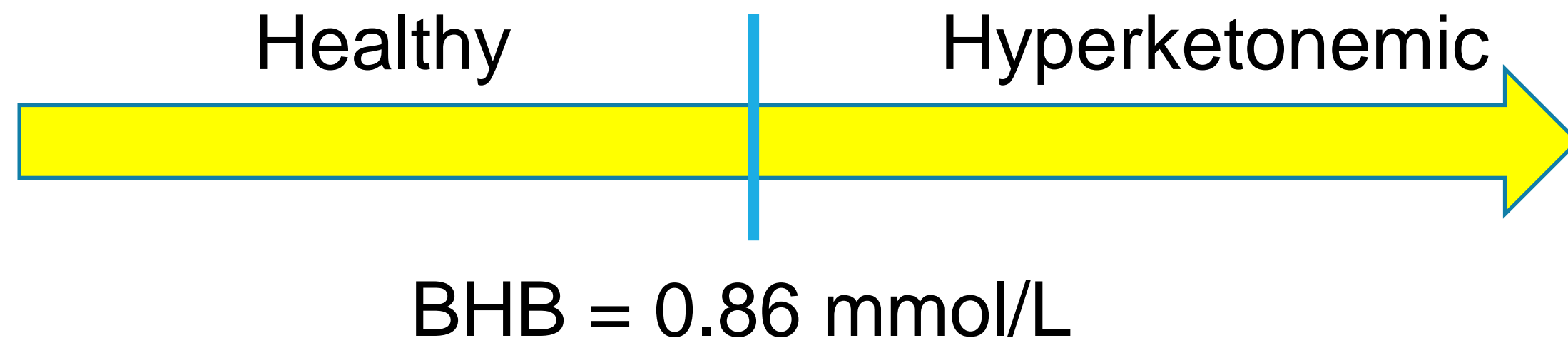
BHB = 0.86 mmol/L

BHB = 1.6 mmol/L

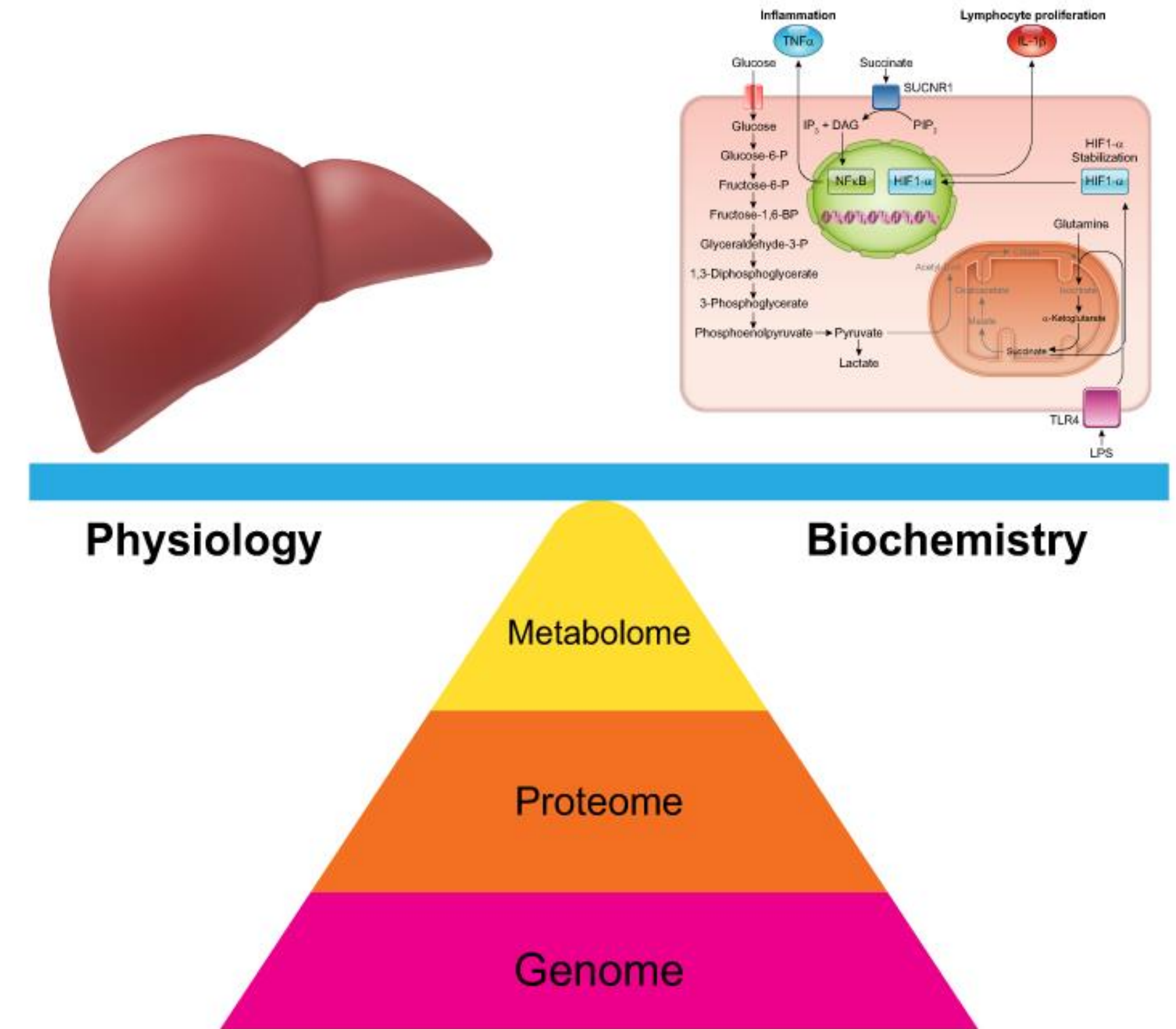
Balikci et al., (2009) ;

Marutsova, (2015)

The AImS



- Understand the **metabolic alterations** in the early phase of the disease
- Develop **potential biomarkers** for an early diagnosis of hyperketonemia





Società Italiana
delle Scienze Veterinarie

Materials and Methods



- **46 Sarda dairy sheep** from a single farm located in Sardinia (Italy)
- 7 ± 3 days in milk (DIM)
- Blood sampling was carried out from jugular vein
- One aliquot of serum was stored at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ until biochemical analysis
- One aliquot of serum was stored at $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ until $^1\text{H-NMR}$





Società Italiana
delle Scienze Veterinarie

Materials and Methods

- Two groups were established based on BHB concentration obtained from biochemical analysis:
 - Healthy, **BHB < 0.86 mmol/L**, 22 ewes
 - Hyperketonemic, **BHB ≥ 0.86 mmol/L**, 24 ewes
- Statistical analysis
 - one-way ANOVA for biochemical parameters
 - t-test for metabolites differences
 - ROC test for statistically significant metabolites

Balikci et al., (2009)



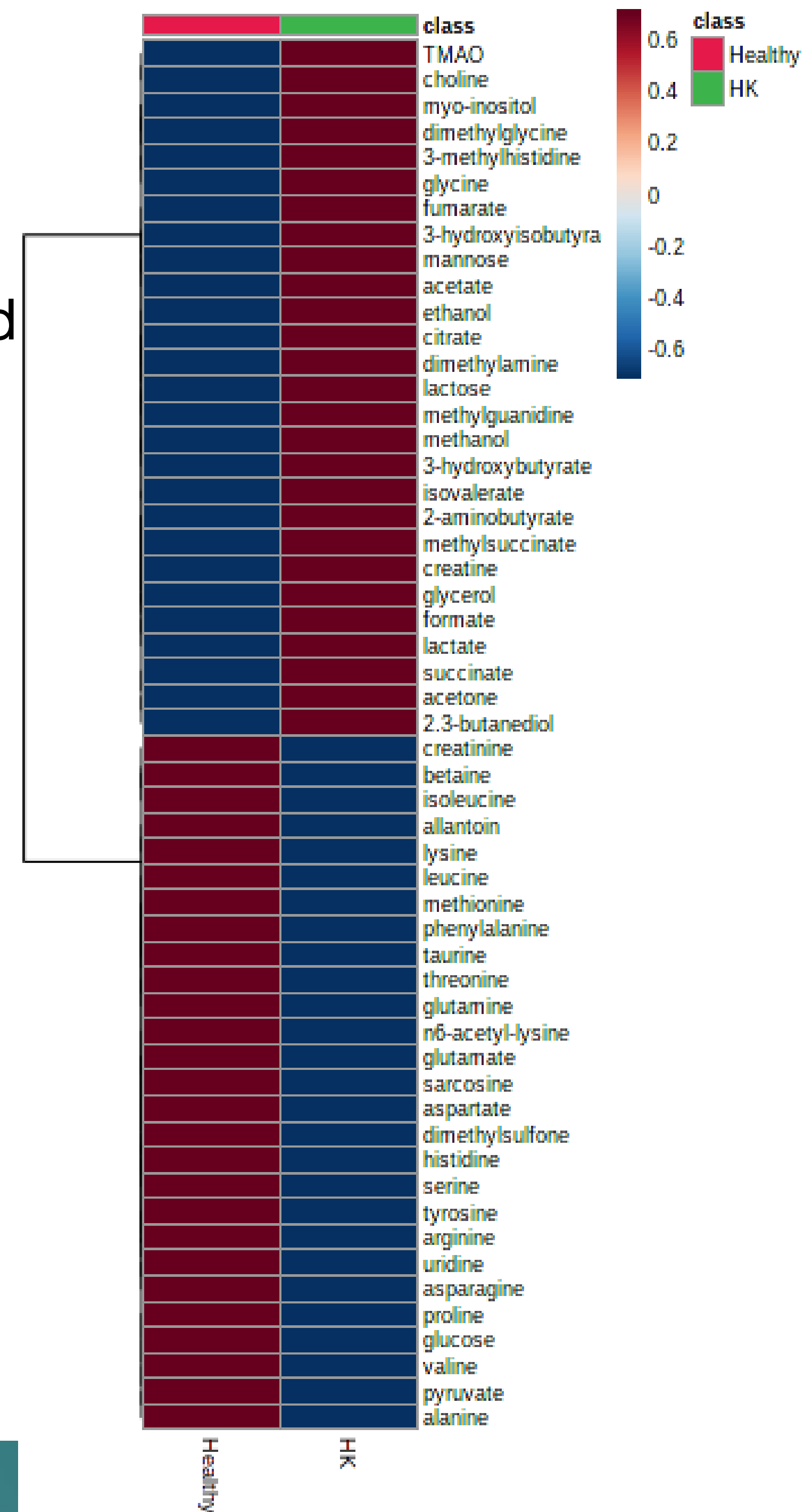
Results and Discussion

54 metabolites were identified

Parameters	Healthy	Hyperketonemic	p-value
Parity	3.19 ± 1.47	2.33 ± 1.50	NS ⁵
BCS ¹	3.13 ± 0.69	2.61 ± 1.13	NS ⁵
DIM ²	4.88 ± 0.66	4.08 ± 1.22	NS ⁵
Daily milk yield (kg/day)	1.25 ± 0.06	1.22 ± 0.04	NS ⁵
BHB³ (mmol/L)	0.63 ± 0.12	1.35 ± 0.35	< 0.001
NEFA ⁴ (mmol/L)	0.17 ± 0.04	0.27 ± 0.05	NS ⁵
Glucose (mmol/L)	4.07 ± 0.14	3.43 ± 0.19	0.009
Urea (mmol/L)	6.08 ± 0.33	7.66 ± 0.45	0.007

¹ Body condition score; ² Days in milk; ³ β-Hydroxybutyrate; ⁴ Non-esterified fatty acids; ⁵ Not significant

Moghaddam and Hassanpour, 2008



Results and Discussion

Metabolites	Healthy	Hyperketonemic	SEM	p-value	Influence
β-Hydroxybutyrate	40.20	103.30	7.34	< 0.001	Mobilization of body resources
Acetone	6.05	19.52	1.88	< 0.001	
TMAO	51.60	53.70	1.11	0.093	
Alanine	57.40	48.90	1.78	0.001	
Tyrosine	9.94	7.70	0.44	0.001	
3-Methylhistidine	10.40	13.40	0.83	0.015	
Ethanol	2.12	5.56	0.94	0.008	Ruminal fermentations
Methanol	15.40	48.10	11.15	0.019	
Acetate	134	170	11.55	0.025	
2,3-Butanediol	0.86	2.35	0.31	0.002	
3-Hydroxyisobutyrate	3.60	4.52	0.25	0.009	
Glutamine	59.20	47.50	2.00	< 0.001	Krebs and Urea cycles
Histidine	15.80	14.50	0.49	0.064	
Glutamate	61.10	55.50	2.47	0.096	
Arginine	67	58.50	4.99	0.076	
Succinate	1.55	2.19	0.11	< 0.001	
Methionine	4.58	4.09	0.20	0.095	
Threonine	36.70	29.80	2.02	0.013	
Asparagine	16	11.80	0.76	< 0.001	

14 metabolites were statistically significant ($p\text{-value} \leq 0,05$)

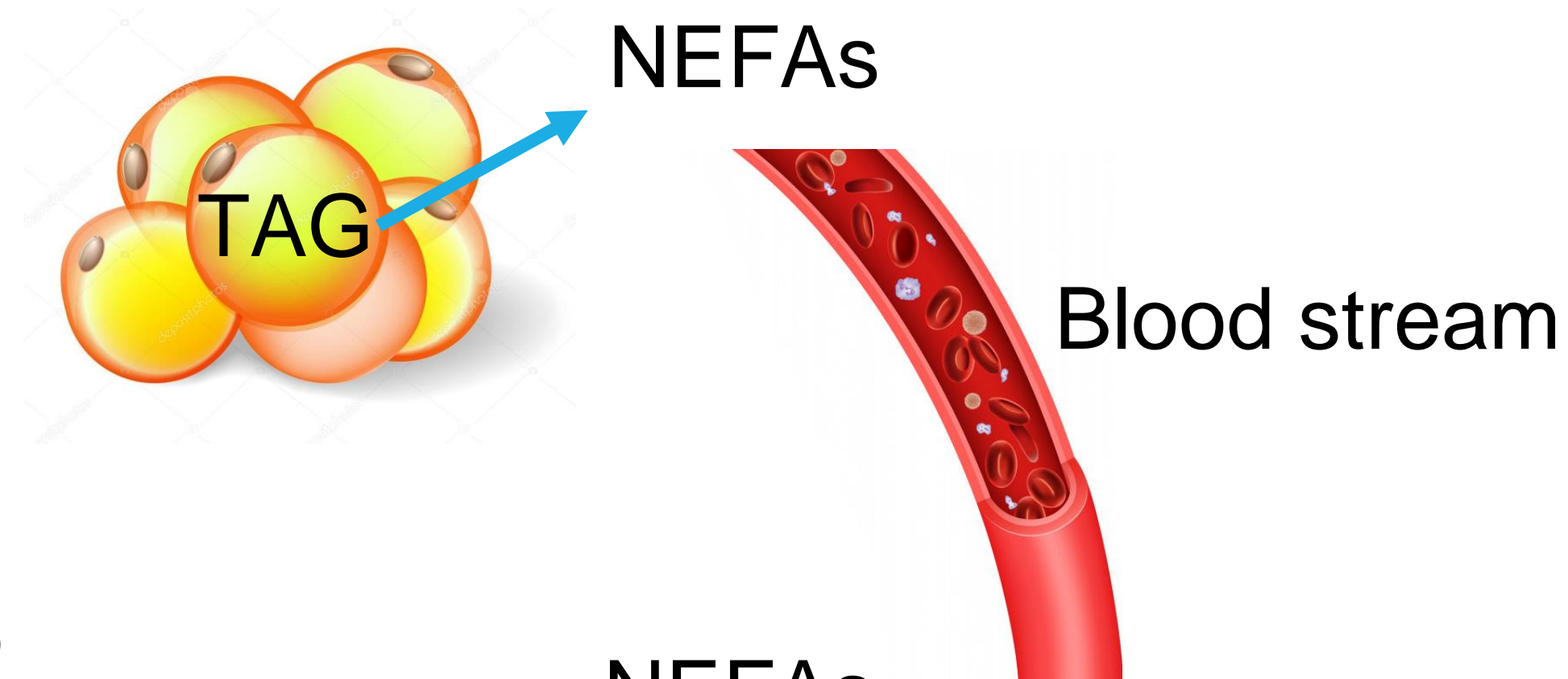
5 metabolites showed a trend to significant ($0,05 < p\text{-value} \leq 0,1$)

Data are expressed in $\mu\text{mol/L}$

Results and Discussion

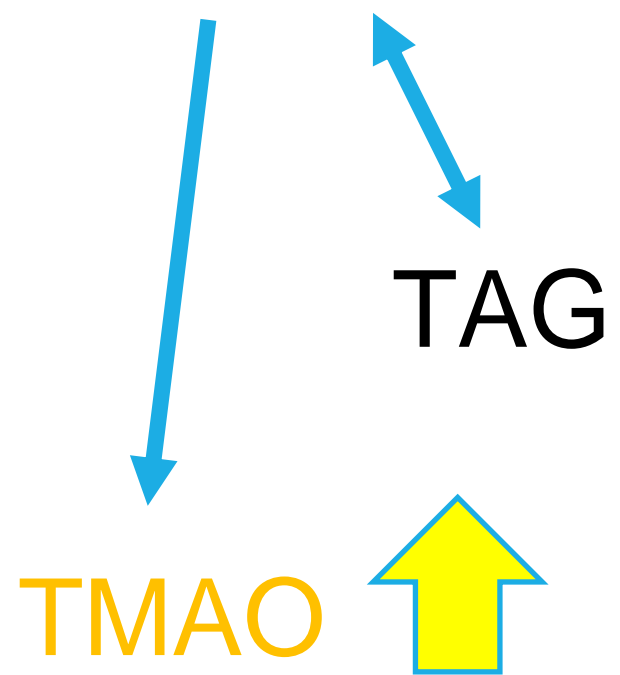
The mobilization of body resources

Adipose tissue



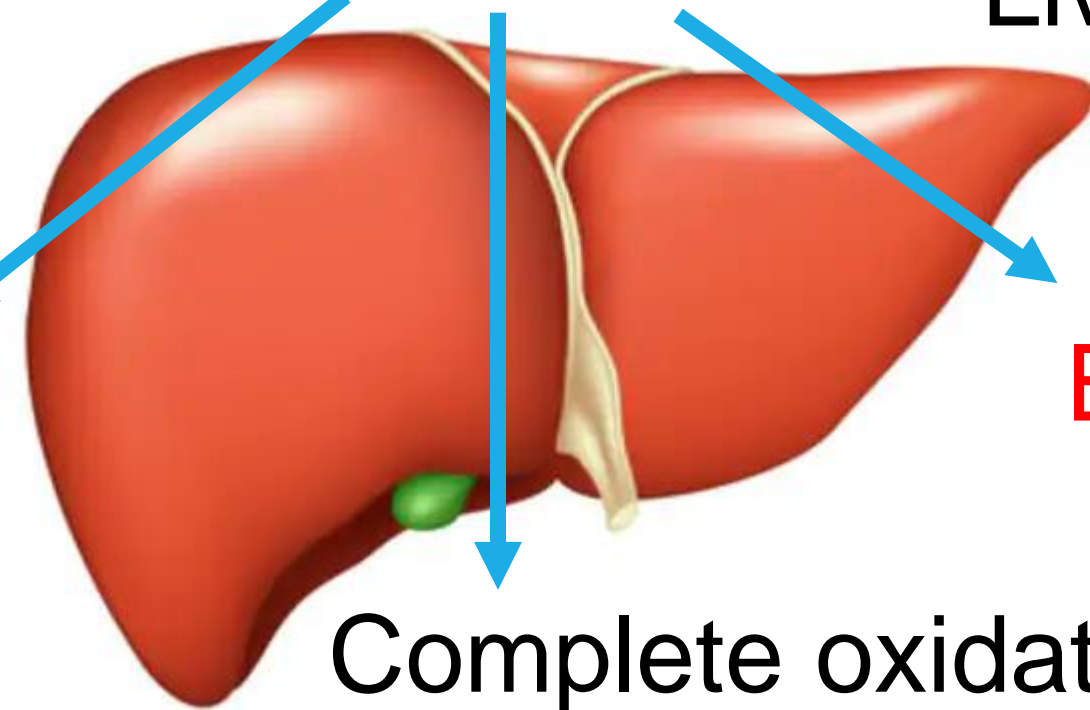
Xu et al., (2016)

Choline



NEFAs

Liver



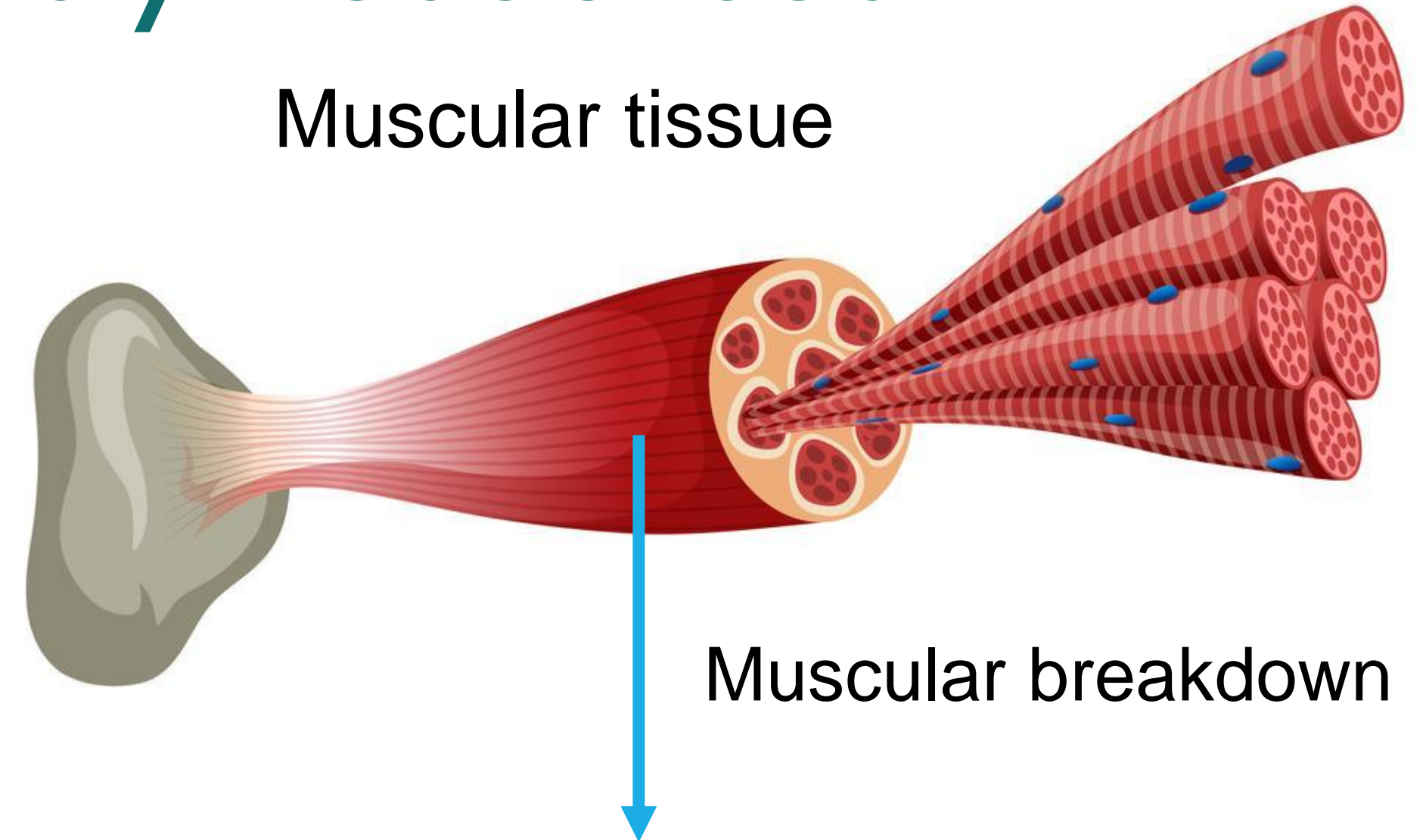
Partial oxidation

BHB and Acetone ↑

Complete oxidation

Fiore et al., (2020)

Muscular tissue



Muscular breakdown

↓ **Alanine and Tyrosine**

3-Methylhistidine ↑

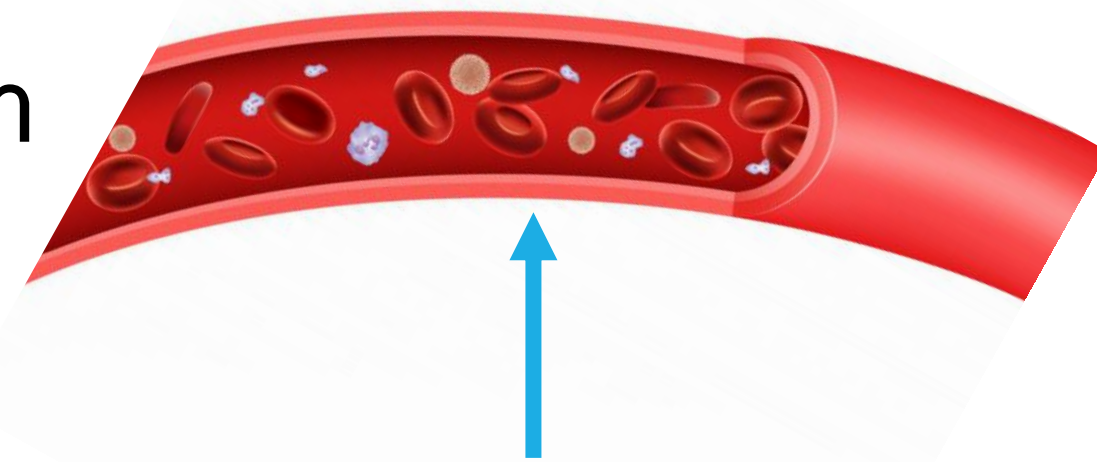
Houweling et al., (2012)

Palma et al., (2016)

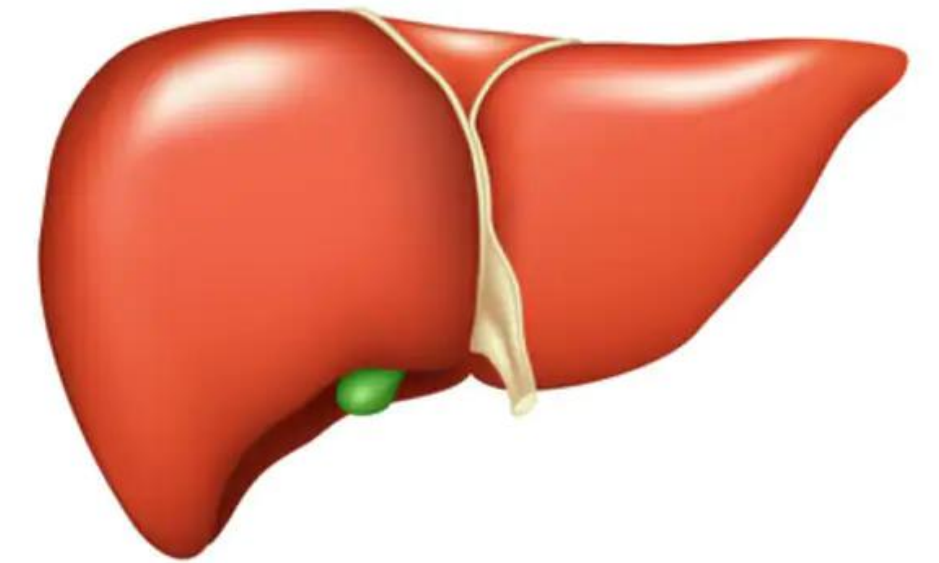
Results and Discussion

Ruminal fermentations

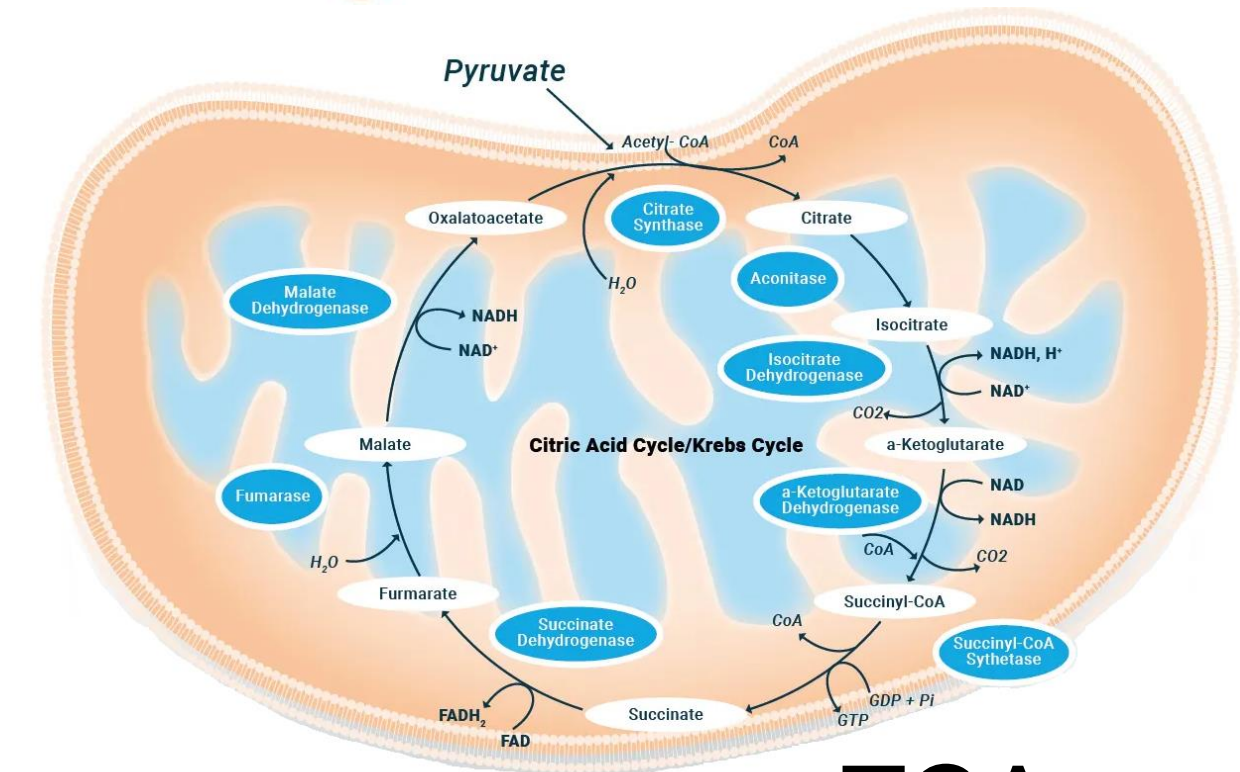
Blood stream



Liver



Ethanol, Methanol, Acetate, 2,3-butanediol, and 3-Hydroxyisobutyrate

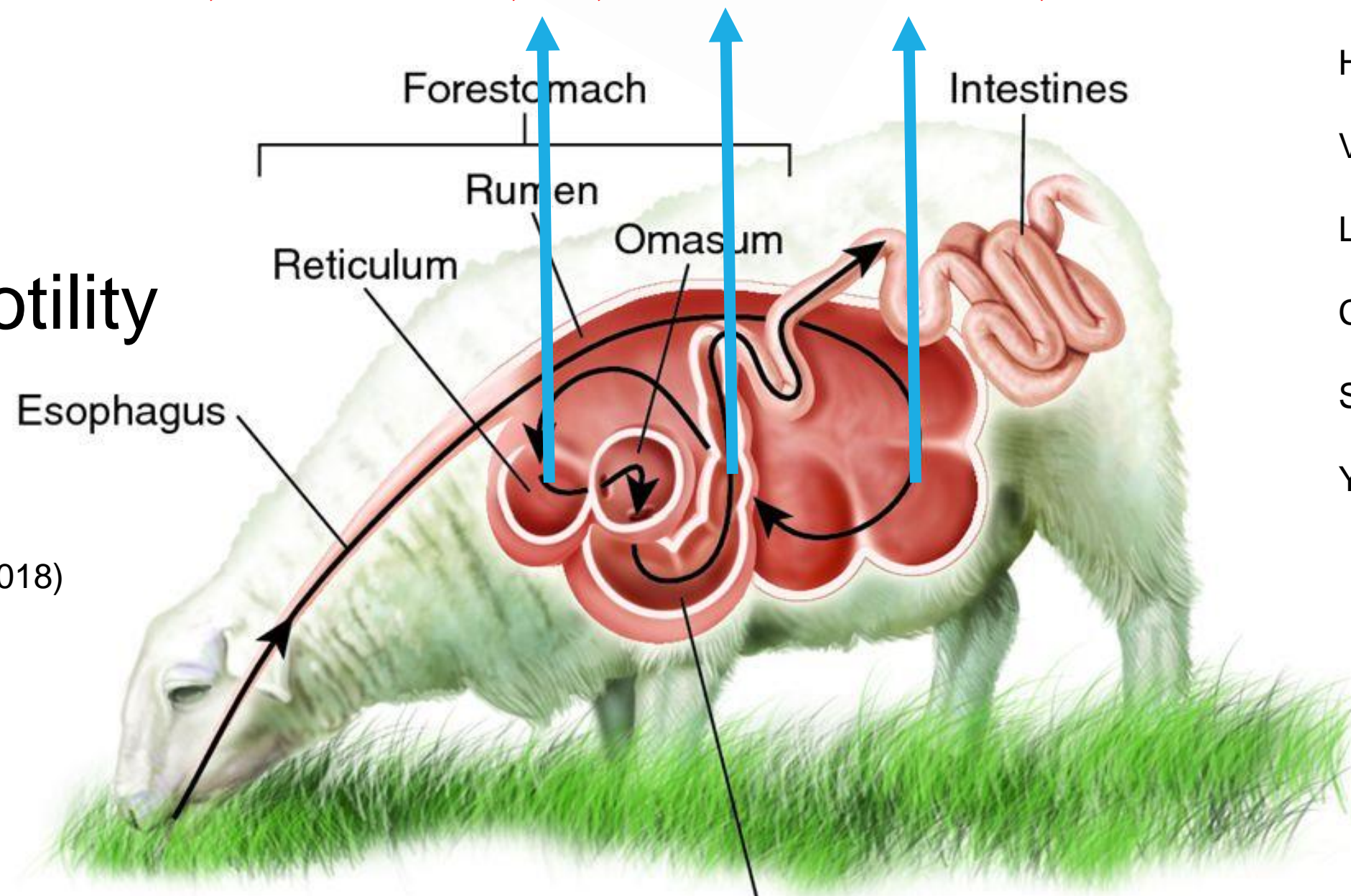


TCA cycle

Hungate, (1966)
 Vantcheva et al., (1970)
 Landaas, (1975)
 Casazza et al., (1990)
 Sun et al., (2017)
 Yanibada et al., (2020)

Lower DMI

Ruminal motility
dysfunction

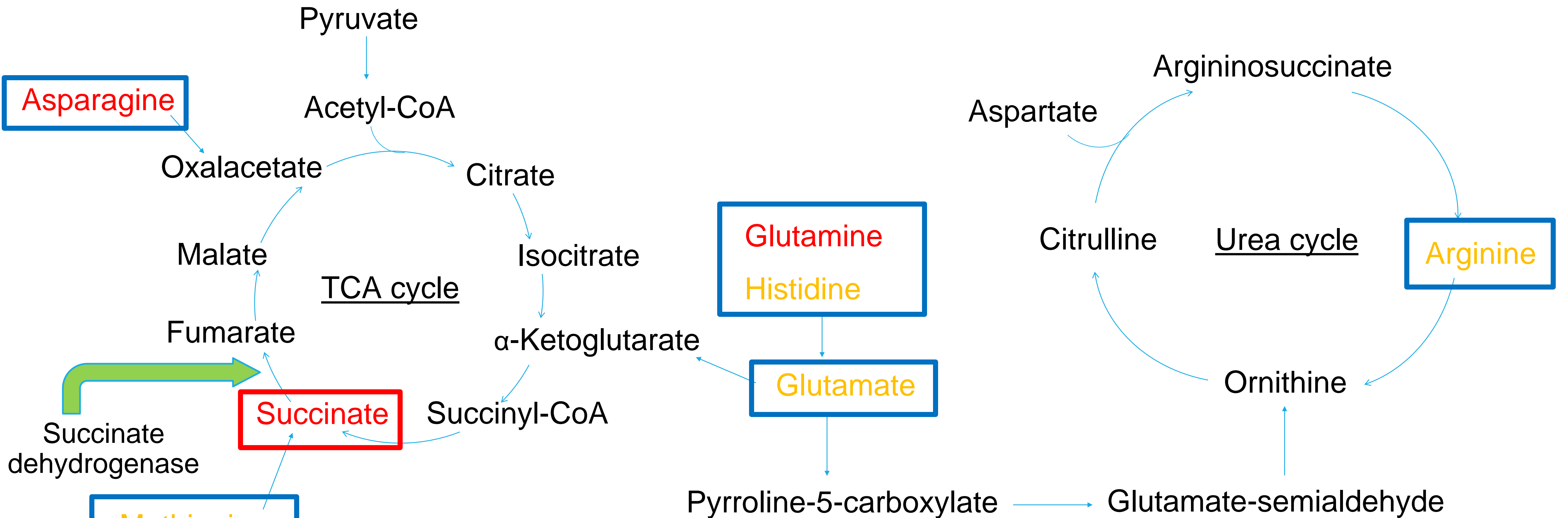


Ivany et al., (2002)

Pechová and Nečasová, (2018)

Results and Discussion

Krebs and Urea cycles



Peterson et al., (1998)

Sun et al., (2014)

Coleman et al., (2019)

Guo et al., (2019)

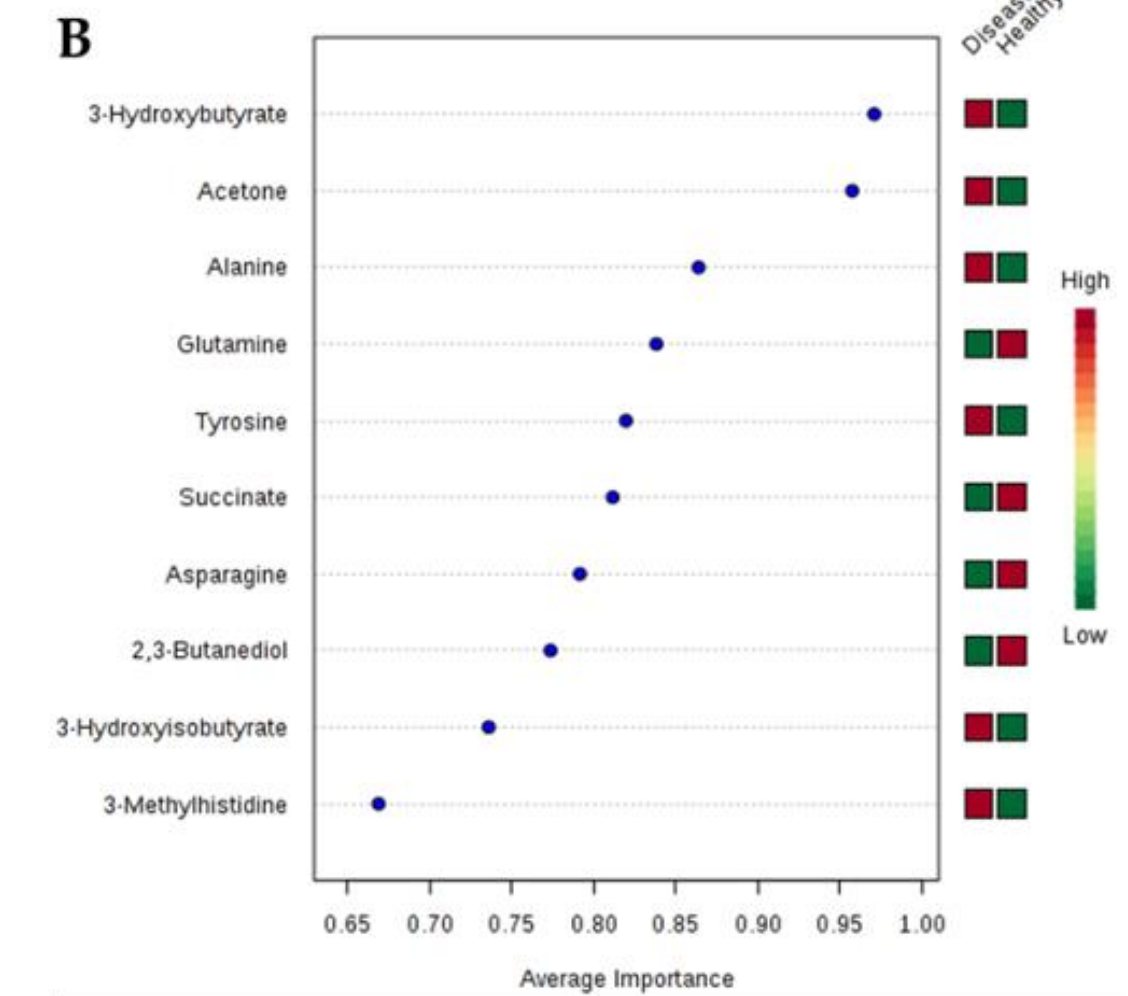
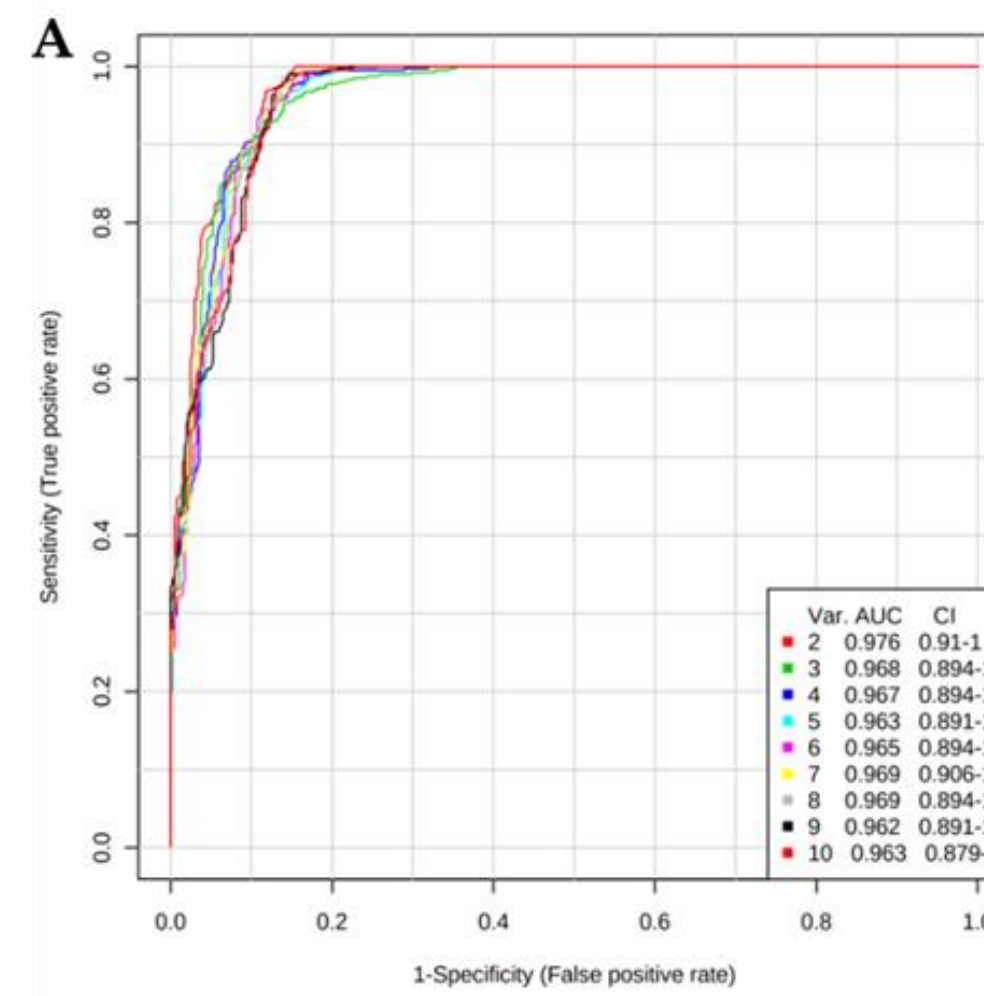
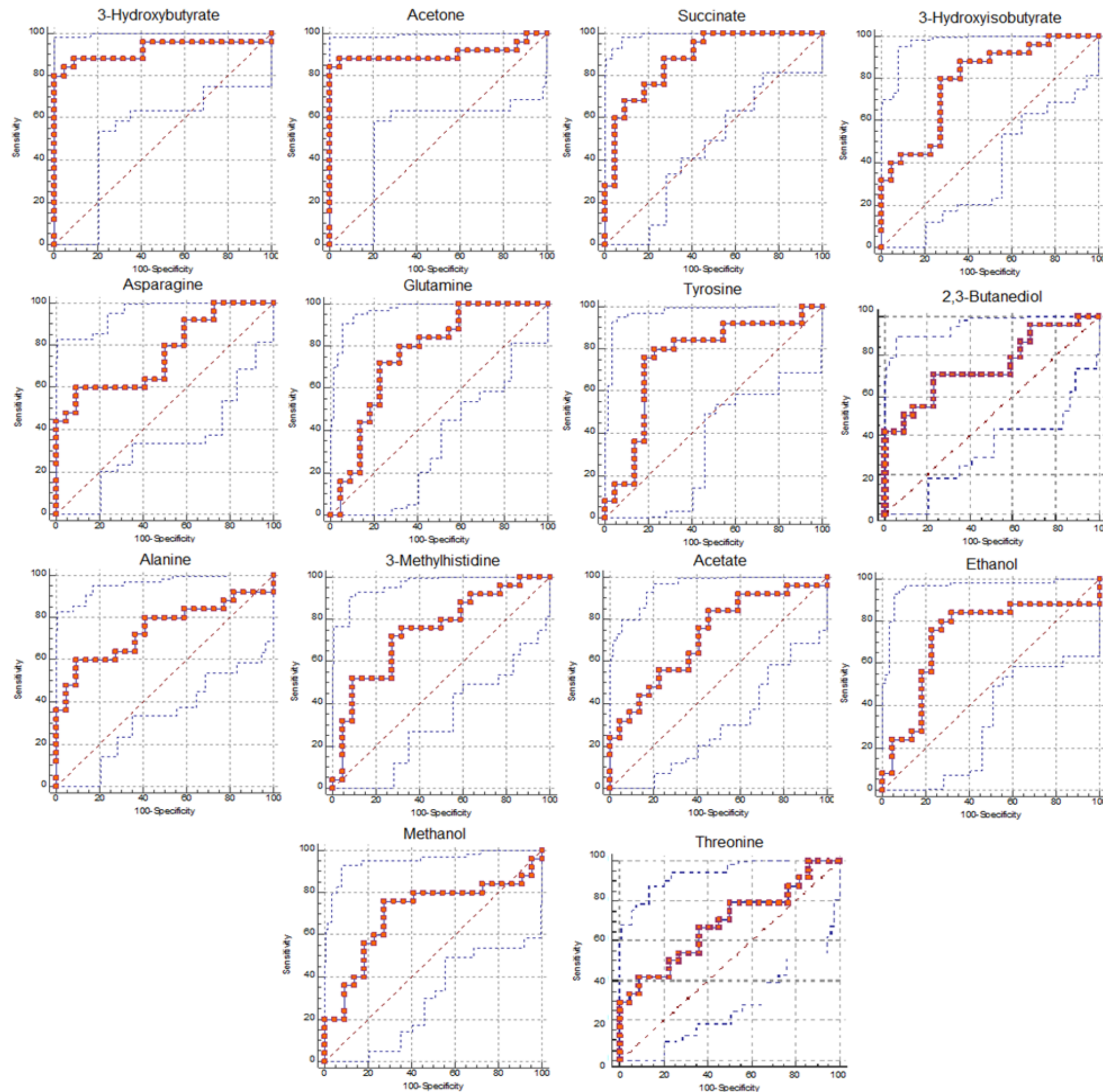
Martínez-Reyes and Chandel, (2020)



Società Italiana
delle Scienze Veterinarie

Results and Discussion

The potential biomarkers



Metabolite	AUC	Cut off*	Se ¹	Sp ²	LR ³ +	p-value
3-Hydroxybutyrate	0.92	> 43.2	80	100	-	<0.0001
Acetone	0.90	> 6.3	84	100	-	<0.0001
Succinate	0.88	> 1.0	88	73	3.23	<0.0001
3- Hydroxyisobutyrate	0.78	> 2.0	80	73	2.93	<0.0001
Asparagine	0.76	≤ 8.4	60	91	6.60	<0.001
Glutamine	0.76	≤ 29.7	72	77	3.17	<0.001
Tyrosine	0.75	≤ 5.4	76	82	4.18	<0.001
2,3- Butanediol	0.75	> 1.3	71	77	3.12	<0.001
Alanine	0.74	≤ 31.6	60	91	6.60	0.001
3-Methylhistidine	0.74	> 7.1	72	73	2.64	<0.001
Acetate	0.72	> 86.2	84	55	1.85	0.003
Ethanol	0.72	> 0.8	76	77	3.34	0.006
Methanol	0.70	> 3.8	76	73	2.79	0.01
Threonine	0.68	≤ 25.9	42	91	4.58	0.02

*Expressed in μmol/L; ¹ Sensitivity; ² Specificity; ³ Likelihood ratios

Conclusions

AIMs

- Understand the **metabolic alterations** in the early phase of the disease
- Develop **potential biomarkers** for an early diagnosis of hyperketonemia

- **Mobilization** of body resources
- **Alterations** of ruminal fermentations
- Initial influence on **Krebs** and **urea cycles**
- **Eleven** metabolites **moderately** accurate
- **Two** metabolites **highly** accurate
- The combination of **10 metabolites** were **more accurate** than ketone bodies

In conclusion, ketosis is not only related to glycemia,
but to different metabolites such as **amino acids** and **fermentation products**

74° CONVEGNO
SISVET

23 - 24 - 25 - 26 GIUGNO 2021

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE

sisvet2021@safod.it | segreteria@aimseventi.it