Effect of Vitamin E and Zinc Supplementation on Energy Metabolites, Lipid Peroxidation, and Milk Production in Peripartum Sahiwal Cows

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ABSTRACT: The study was conducted to evaluate the effect of vitamin E and zinc supplementation on energy metabolites, lipid peroxidation, and milk production in peripartum Sahiwal cows. For this, thirty-two pregnant dry Sahiwal cows were selected at sixty days prepartum and divided into four groups viz. control, T1, T2, and T3 of eight each. Group T1 were supplemented with zinc at 60 ppm/d/cow, group T2 were supplemented with vitamin E at 1,000 IU/d/cow and group T3 were supplemented with combination of vitamin E at 1,000 IU/d/cow and zinc at 60 ppm/d/cow during d 60 prepartum to d 90 postpartum. Blood samples were collected on d -60, -45, -30, -15, -7, -3, 0, 3, 7, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, and 120 with respect to day of parturition and analysed for glucose, non esterified fatty acid, and thiobarbituric acid reactive substance. Body condition score was maintained significantly better (p<0.05) in T1 than in the control, T1 and T2 groups. Overall glucose level was higher (p<0.05) in T1 than control, T1, and T2 groups. Levels of nonesterified fatty acid, and thiobarbituric acid reactive substance were lower (p<0.05) in T3 than control, T1, and T2 groups. Milk yield was higher (p<0.05) in T1 than control, T1, and T2 groups. In conclusion, the present study indicated that the supplementation of vitamin E and zinc in peripartum Sahiwal cows enhanced milk production by reducing negative energy balance. (Key Words: Body Condition Score, Glucose, Nonesterified Fatty Acid, Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Substance, Sahiwal Cows)

INTRODUCTION

The dramatic increase in energy requirements needed for the onset of lactation in transition cows is often accompanied by a decrease in voluntary dry matter intake that causes a negative energy balance. Energy requirements that cannot be met by the diet must then rely on tissue energy reserves. Therefore, negative energy balance during the periparturient period causes mobilization of fat from tissue stores and the release of NEFA into the blood stream. Glucose tends to have an acute dip in concentration around the time of approaching parturition, signifying the increased demands of the foetus and mammary tissue (Grum et al., 1996; Stockdale and Roche, 2002). This is consistent with the drop in feed intake associated with parturition, decreasing the supply of nutrients such as glucose to the cow. There is an inverse relationship between glucose and nonesterified fatty acid (NEFA) (Reist et al., 2000). Blood glucose is depressed during times of elevated NEFA and β-HBA, which is typical of the periparturient period (Ingvartsen and Andersen, 2000). Numerous studies clearly document an association between oxidative stress, elevated serum NEFA concentrations, reduced immunity, and increased disease susceptibility in dairy cattle during the periparturient period (Sordillo and Aitken, 2009; Contreras and Sordillo, 2011).

Dairy cows undergo massive metabolic adaptations during the onset of lactation, and it was postulated that some of these physiological events may negatively impact the health of the dairy cows (Sordillo et al., 2009). Lipid peroxidation is commonly measured in terms of thiobarbituric acid reactive substance (TBARS). Erythrocytes being rich in PUFA and being exposed to high concentration of oxygen are highly susceptible to peroxidation damage (Clemens and Waller, 1987; Balasinorska, 2004). Oxidative stress can lead to increase in TBARS (Halliwell and Chirico, 1993), TBARS can induce a reduction of membrane fluidity and increase erythrocyte membrane fragility (Chen and Yu, 1994). The increase of TBARS immediately before and after calving confirms that cows during the transition period are under oxidative stress conditions (Kumaraguruparan et al., 2002; Bernabucci et al., 2005). The determination of lipid peroxidation products

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Submitted Dec. 10, 2012; Accepted Feb. 22, 2013; Revised Mar. 12, 2013

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allows for the estimation of the intensity of this process; moreover, it can be used for the evaluation of oxidative stress severity (Halliwell and Whiteman, 2004).

Less research work has been done on effect of vitamin E (VE) and zinc (Zn) supplementation on energy metabolites, lipid peroxidation, and milk production in Sahiwal cows during peripartum. Therefore, the present experiment designed to investigate the effect of vitamin E and zinc supplementation on energy metabolites, lipid peroxidation, and milk production in peripartum Sahiwal cows.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Experiment design and feeding**

The experiment was conducted in cattle yard of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana, India. Thirty-two pregnant Sahiwal cows were selected from the institute herd and randomly divided into four equal groups, 8 cows in each. The cows of all four groups were in similar body weight (409±8.98, 403±9.24, 406±7.91, and 398±7.09 kg control, T1, T2, and T3 groups, respectively), body condition score (BCS) (BCS: 3.00±0.08, 3.02±0.08, 3.03±0.05, and 3.05±0.08 control, T1, T2, and T3 groups, respectively), parity (3.0±0.37, 3.2±0.48, 3.0±0.37, and 3.2±0.31 control, T1, T2, and T3 groups, respectively) and milk yield. All cows of four groups were fed as per standard feeding practices. Each cow was offered 5 kg of green fodder (dry matter (DM) basis), 1 kg of silage (DM basis), and 3 kg of concentrate mixture daily (Table 1). Concentrate mixture contained (in grams per kilogram DM), 1 kg of silage (DM basis), 1 kg of concentrate mixture daily (Table 1).

Vitamin E and zinc were accurately weighed daily and mixed with a small amount of concentrate and directly fed to the animals. The cows were kept under open housing system throughout the experiment, but 14 d before the expected date of calving, they were moved to a calving pen. Five days after parturition, the cows were moved to the paddock meant for lactating animals. Green fodder was offered ad libitum and 1 kg of concentrate mixture was given for every 2.5 kg of milk produced.

**Blood sampling**

Blood samples were collected from all cows in morning (6:30 AM) before feeding, by jugular vein puncture on -60, -45, -30, -15, -7, -3, 0, 3, 7, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, and 120 d in relation to expected date of calving with use of Vacutainer tubes (BD Franklin, USA) containing heparin as anticoagulating agent. Samples were brought to the laboratory in chilled iceboxes soon after collection and centrifuged at 1,200×g at 4°C for 20 min to separate the plasma from packed erythrocytes. Plasma samples were stored at -20°C until analysis of glucose, NEFA, and TBARS.

**Sample analysis**

Glucose was determined in plasma of cows by “Glucose 96 well assay kit” from Cayman Chemical Company, 1180 East Ellsworth Road Ann Arbor, MI 48108, USA. Intra and inter assay coefficients of variation were 2.54% and 9.35%, respectively.

NEFA was determined in plasma of cows by “Bovine NEFA ELISA kit” from Cusabio Biotech Co., Ltd. China. Intra and inter coefficients of variation were 5.54% and 8.35%, respectively.

TBARS was estimated in plasma of cows by “TBARS 96 well assay kit” from Cayman Chemical Company, 1180 East Ellsworth Road Ann Arbor, MI 48108, USA. Intra and inter coefficients of variation were 4.74% and 9.23%.

**Table 1. Approximate daily Vitamin E (mg) zinc (ppm) intake of different groups of Sahiwal cows**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>T1</th>
<th>T2</th>
<th>T3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 kg mixed green fodder</td>
<td>VE</td>
<td>Zn</td>
<td>VE</td>
<td>Zn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg silage</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 kg concentrate mixture</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplement</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T1 = Zinc treated group, T2 = Vitamin E treated group, T3 = Zinc+vitamin E treated group.
VE = Vitamin E, Zn = Zinc.
Table 2. Dry matter intake, body condition score, glucose, non-esterified fatty acid (NEFA), thioribarbituric acid substance (TBARS) prepartum, at parturition and postpartum, and milk yield along with p-values of vitamin E and zinc supplemented cows and non supplemented control cows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>SEM</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry matter intake (kg)</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>T2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepartum</td>
<td>8.46±A</td>
<td>8.55±A</td>
<td>8.66±A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At parturition</td>
<td>7.60±B</td>
<td>7.81±B</td>
<td>7.84±B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpartum</td>
<td>10.92±C</td>
<td>11.14±C</td>
<td>11.09±C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body condition score</td>
<td>Prepartum</td>
<td>3.0±A</td>
<td>3.1±A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At parturition</td>
<td>2.8±B</td>
<td>2.9±B</td>
<td>2.9±B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpartum</td>
<td>2.2±C</td>
<td>2.5±C</td>
<td>2.5±C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucose (mg/dL)</td>
<td>Prepartum</td>
<td>48.31±A</td>
<td>50.85±A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At parturition</td>
<td>35.87±B</td>
<td>40.13±B</td>
<td>39.24±B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpartum</td>
<td>43.69±C</td>
<td>48.31±A</td>
<td>48.52±A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEFA (μM)</td>
<td>Prepartum</td>
<td>138.96±A</td>
<td>123.26±A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At parturition</td>
<td>274.90±B</td>
<td>257.64±B</td>
<td>264.77±B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpartum</td>
<td>275.72±B</td>
<td>230.90±C</td>
<td>224.91±C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBARS (μM)</td>
<td>Prepartum</td>
<td>1.62±A</td>
<td>1.34±A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At parturition</td>
<td>2.43±B</td>
<td>2.04±B</td>
<td>1.99±B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpartum</td>
<td>3.01±C</td>
<td>2.46±C</td>
<td>2.41±C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk yield (kg)</td>
<td>6.86±c</td>
<td>7.75±b</td>
<td>7.78±b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean±SE with different superscript in small letter in a row and capital letter in column differ significantly (p<0.05). T1 = Zinc treated group, T2 = Vitamin E treated group, T3 = Zinc+vitamin E treated group

respectively.

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using the MIXED procedure of statistical software package SPSS version 19 (SPSS for windows, V19.0; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Repeated measures on DMI, BCS, energy metabolites (glucose and NEFA), TBARS, and milk yield were analyzed using mixed model analyses. The statistical model was used to estimate sampling day effect, treatment group (vitamin E and zinc supplementation), and their interaction:

\[ Y_{ijk} = \mu + T_i + D_j + (T \times D)_{ij} + e_{ijk} \]

Where, \( Y_{ijk} \) = dependent variable; \( \mu \) = overall mean of the population; \( T_i \) = mean effect of the treatment group (VE and Zn supplementation) (i = 1,...,4); \( D_j \) = mean effect of day of sampling (j = 1,...,15) with day as a repeated factor; \( (T \times D)_{ij} \) = effect of the interaction between effect of treatment group and d of sampling; \( e_{ijk} \) = unexplained residual element assumed to be independent and normally distributed.

Briefly, the model included group, day, and their interaction as fixed effects, and animal within group as the random effect. The pair-wise comparison of means was carried out using ‘Tukey’s Multiple Range Test’. Different parameters (NEFA, glucose, BCS and TBARS) were correlated with Pearson’s correlation method.

RESULTS

The DMI decreased during prepartum period and was lowest on the day of calving in all the four groups (Table 2). DMI started increasing after parturition due to the need of higher energy for production of milk (Table 2).

Changes of BCS in each of the 4 groups of cows are reported in Figure 1. At the beginning of the study (d 60 prepartum), BCS was similar in all the cows (BCS: control group showed higher (p<0.05) BCS reduction and T1, T2 and T3 groups, respectively. Plasma glucose levels were higher (p<0.05) in T3 than its
levels in control, T₁, and T₂, groups on all days of pre and postpartum except d 45, 60 prepartum, and d 120 postpartum. Plasma glucose showed higher (p<0.05) values prepartum compared with level registered at parturition and postpartum in all the four groups, whereas, pre and postpartum plasma glucose levels was nearly similar in T₁, T₂, and T₃ groups cows (Table 2).

During postpartum and on the day of parturition, plasma NEFA was observed to be significantly (p<0.05) lower in T₃ than its level in control, T₁, and T₂ groups (Table 2). On the day of parturition plasma NEFA levels were higher (p<0.05) than values observed during pre and postpartum period in all four groups except in control where values observed during postpartum and on the day of parturition was nearly similar (Table 2). Plasma NEFA levels began to increase slightly from 60 d before calving and reached to maximum level at d 3 postpartum, observed higher (p<0.05) in control than T₁, T₂, and T₃ groups. After calving the level decreased up to d 120 postpartum in all the groups, but decreasing levels was observed to be lower in control followed by T₁, T₂, and T₃. Plasma NEFA level was increased to 289.21%, 274.02%, 240.75% and 203.54% on d 3 postpartum in comparison to its level on 60 d prepartum in control, T₁, T₂, and T₃ groups, respectively (Figure 3). NEFA was negatively correlated with glucose (p<0.01, r = -0.53) and positively correlated with BCS decline (p<0.05, r = 0.44).
Plasma TBARS began to increase slightly from 60 d before calving and reached maximum at d 30 postpartum in control whereas maximum at 15 d postpartum in T$_1$, T$_2$, and T$_3$ groups. After that value decreased up to d 120 postpartum in all four groups, but decreasing level was observed lower in control followed by T$_1$, T$_2$, and T$_3$ groups (Figure 4). Plasma TBARS levels were found higher (p<0.05) in T$_3$ than control, T$_1$, and T$_2$ groups, in its levels on all days of pre and postpartum except d 45 and 60 prepartum. Plasma TBARS showed lower (p<0.05) values during prepartum compared with those observed during parturition and postpartum period in all four groups. But postpartum plasma TBARS level was lower (p<0.05) in T$_3$ compared with those observed in T$_1$, T$_2$, and control groups (Table 2). TBARS was negatively correlated with BCS (p<0.01, r = -0.41).

The overall value of milk yield was observed higher (p<0.05) in T$_3$ in comparison to its level in control, T$_1$, and T$_2$ groups (Table 2). Overall milk yield increased by 12.97%, 13.41%, and 24.93% in T$_1$, T$_2$, and T$_3$ groups,
respectively, in comparison to control.

**DISCUSSION**

DMI is influenced by stage of transition phase, body condition score and parity (Hayirli et al., 2002). Most cows consume more DMI during first three weeks after calving (Ingvarsten and Andersen, 2000). In the present experiment, DMI decreased around parturition due to significant \( p<0.05 \) increase in oxidative stress around calving as also observed by Castillo et al. (2005) and Grummer et al. (2004). DMI increased \( p<0.05 \) in VE supplemented group in comparison to non supplemented group during periparturient period (Chandra and Aggarwal, 2010).

Adipose tissue mobilization typically begins prepartum with the commonly observed intake depression during the last 3 wks of gestation (Bertics et al., 2002). It has been hypothesized that cows with less body condition will sustain intake longer and experience an abrupt drop in DMI just prior to calving (Hayirli et al., 2002). Tissue mobilization is usually most active from 14 d prepartum to 35 d postpartum (Komaragiri et al., 1998). Park et al. (2010) demonstrated the importance of appropriate nutrition during this period to minimize loss of body condition. Maurya (2011) reported that VE and Zn supplementation during dry period and early lactation minimised the loss of body condition, as found in our experiment.

In present study, plasma glucose levels were found to decrease towards calving and decrease was more at calving and then increased slightly after few days of calving. Similar changes in glucose level during periparturient period were also reported by others (Dann et al., 2005; Maurya, 2011; Chandra et al., 2012). Propionate production from the low DMI during the early postpartum period is insufficient to synthesize the total amount of glucose needed. Therefore, the concentration of glucose decreased following parturition as observed in our studies. Plasma glucose concentration are important energy metabolites and higher concentrations in treatment groups could be due to more feed intake attributed to VE and thus higher levels of glucose (LeBlanc et al., 2004). Around parturition glucose concentration decreased and NEFA concentration increased due to lipolysis, which acts as alternative energy source (Shehab-El-Deen et al., 2010). This is supported by the significant negative correlation coefficient between glucose and NEFA concentration found in the present study.

Bernabucci et al. (2005) reported that peripartum cows with elevated plasma NEFA levels also had higher plasma levels of reactive oxygen metabolites, but lower levels of antioxidants. Positive correlations were observed between BCS decline, plasma NEFA levels, and increased incidence of health problems in dairy cattle as a consequence of accelerated BCS drop during the transition period (Buckley et al., 2003; Kim and Suh, 2003). Concentration of NEFA was lower in vitamin E and zinc treated groups in comparison to control groups, also reported by Bouwstera et al. (2008), Maurya (2011), and Chandra et al. (2012). As NEFA concentrations elevated, there was increased disease susceptibility in dairy cattle during the periparturient period (Sordillo and Aitken, 2009; Contreras and Sordillo, 2011).

Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) is an indicative of lipid peroxidation and increased levels after calving indicates the imbalance between oxidants and antioxidants (Bernabucci et al., 2005; Castillo et al., 2005; Bouwstra et al., 2010). The increase in TBARS level after calving was in accordance with reports given by Halliwell and Chirico (1993) and Bernabucci et al. (2002). They observed that the oxidative stress leads to increase in erythrocyte TBARS. The increase of TBARS before and after calving indicates that periparturient cows were under oxidative stress (Balasinska, 2004; Halliwell and Whiteman, 2004). In the present study lipid peroxidation (plasma MDA production) was higher in early lactating cows than advanced pregnant cows, which was nearly double. The findings of our study are in corroboration with the reports of Saleh et al. (2007) and Sordillo et al. (2007); they used TBARS values as a marker of lipid peroxidation in cattle. Oxidative stress in cows is a contributory factor to increase disease susceptibility (Sordillo, 2005), since metabolic demands associated with late pregnancy, parturition and initiation of lactation would be expected to increase the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), resulting oxidative stress. In the present study TBARS concentration was lower in VE and Zn treated groups than control as also observed by Maurya (2011), which was probably due to the vitamin E and zinc neutralize the formation of ROS during pre and postpartum. The lower levels of TBARS in VE treated group was also supported by Bouwstra et al. (2010).

In the present experiment, the milk yield was found to be higher in T3 followed by T2, T1 and control indicating that VE and Zn supplementation increased the milk yield. This was attributed to increase in DMI and decrease in the incidence of subclinical and clinical mastitis in VE and Zn supplemented groups (Chawla and Kaur, 2004; Maurya, 2011). Griffiths et al. (2007), supplementing cows with CTM (providing daily 360 mg Zn, 200 mg Mn, 125 mg Cu as amino acid complexes and 12 mg cobalt (Co) from Co glucoheptonate) resulted in a 6.3% increase in milk production. Increase in milk production might be partially attributed to role of Zn in the cell division and protein synthesis, as increasing Zn can improve integrity of epithelial tissue, such as teats and udder tissue (Sobhanirad et al., 2010).

The number of mastitis cases was 4, 1, 0, and 0 in control, T1, T2, and T3 groups, respectively. In present experiment VE and Zn supplementation reduced the
mastitis cases, as also reported by Maurya (2011). In general, free radicals cause cell damage and might influence the functions of immune cells resulting in increased mastitis risk (Politis et al., 2004; Sordillo and Aitken, 2009). Bouwstra et al. (2010) found that cows that developed clinical mastitis in early lactation had higher levels of ROM and MDA two week prepartum.

The numbers of animals having retained fetal membrane were 4, 1, 1 and 0 in control, T1, T2 and T3 groups, respectively. Miller et al. (1993) suggested that cows with retained placenta had lower total antioxidant status. Panda et al. (2006) reported 17% reduction in RFM in VE supplemented in comparison to non supplemented group. This effect is consistent with findings from a meta-analysis of other studies of the effect of VE supplementation on RFM (Bourne et al., 2008).

The number of post partum metritis cases was 4, 1, 1 and 0 in the respective four groups. The number of days required to recover from metritis were 18.5, 15.0 and 7.0 in T1, T2 and T3 groups, respectively. Significant effect on the incidence of metritis in cows was reported by giving 3,000 IU VE injections, 8 to 15 d before parturition (Erskine et al., 1997). Vitamin E supplementation during dry period also reduced the incidence of metritis in crossbred cows (Bourne et al., 2008; Chandra and Aggarwal, 2010). Vitamin E and zinc supplementation increased the DMI, glucose level, and milk yield, whereas, lowers the level of non esterified fatty acid, and thiobarbituric acid reactive substance and maintained the body condition score in peripartum Sahiwal cows.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the Director, NDRI, Karnal for providing the facilities for the execution of this work. We are grateful to Department of Biotechnology (DBT), New Delhi and ‘NICRA’ for financial support.

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