



Using of Essential Oil Mixture in Quail Breeders (*Coturnix Coturnix Japonica*) for Improving Cecal Short-Chain Fatty Acid Concentrations

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ABSTRACT

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The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of added to mixture essential oil consist of mint oil, juniper oil, rosemary oil and oregano vulgare oil added in drinking water at on intestinal health in quail breeders. A total of 160 Japanese quail breeders (control group each subgroup 6 females 6 males, experimental groups each subgroup 5 females 5 males) 17 weeks of age were randomly divided into 3 treatment groups and each group was divided into 5 replicates. The experimental period lasted 56 days. Maize and soybean meal-based diets were offered *ad libitum* to the birds from during the experimental period. Treatments were as follows: C, (Control; without supplementation to the drinking water); E1 (0,1ml/L essential oil mixture supplementation to the drinking water) and E2 (0,3ml/L essential oil mixture supplementation to the drinking water. Acetic acid, butyric acid, isocaproic acid and SCFA values were linearly affected by the increasing level of essential oil mixture (mint oil, juniper oil, rosemary oil and oregano vulgare oil). There were no significant differences in propionic acid, isobutyric acid, valeric acid, isovaleric acid, caproic acid and BCFA concentrations. In conclusion, essential oil mixture consists of mint oil, juniper oil, rosemary oil and oregano vulgare oil can be used to improve intestinal health in quail breeders drinking water.

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Introduction

The prolonged use of antibiotics as growth factor in poultry has prevented the growth of pathogenic microorganisms in the digestive tract of animals as well as beneficial microorganisms (Kahraman et al., 1996). Use of antibiotics in feeds has promoted development of antibiotic resistance of bacteria. In addition, residues in animal products have become a risk to human health (Aarstrup et al., 2000). For these negative reasons, the use of antibiotics as a growth promoter in animal feed have been prohibited. After that probiotics, prebiotics, enzymes, organic acids and other products, such as essential oils, started to be used as an alternative feed additive to antibiotics (Wiseman, 2012).

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis L.*) is an aromatic plant with strong antioxidant activity in the Lamiaceae family (Carvalho et al., 2005). The leaves of it contain strong antioxidants such as *carnosol*, *rosmarinic acid* and *carnosic acid*. *Carnosic acid* is known to be the most powerful antioxidant for animal fats. Mint (*Mentha L.*), is

a member of the Labiatae family. As active compounds of the peppermint plant, flavones, *rosmarinic acid*, *caffeic*, *chlorogenic acid* and triterpenic substances (Öztürk et al., 2002). Juniper (*Juniperus spp*) is a plant belonging to the Cupressaceae family (Mataraci, 2004). Juniper in the composition of fruits; inositis, flavonoids, glycosides, bitter compounds (juniperin), resin, invert sugar, katesin, organic acids, volatile oil, terpenic acids, lacoanthocyanidine substances have been reported (Koç, 2002). Oregano is a common term for the plant family Lamiaceae (Olivier, 1997). Oregano is rich in carvacrol and at a lesser extent in phenolic monoterpenoids (particularly thymol) (D'antuono et al., 2000). Obtained as a result of the studies according to the information of these plant extracts appetite enhancer, digestive stimulant, anticoccidial, antihelminthic, antiviral, antimicrobial and antioxidant properties (Jamroz and Kamel, 2002).

In recent years, many studies were conducted with focused on the aromatic plants and their extracts. However, there is no study, in which the relationship between the oil mixture added to the drinking water. However, there was too limited few studies investigating the effect of essential oil mixture on cecum SCFA in breeder quail. In this study, our aim is to search the effect of essential oil mixture added to the drinking water on intestinal health of breeder quail.

Table 1. Composition of basal diet used in the experiment (%)

Ingredients	%
Corn	61.50
Soyben meal	27.25
Corn gluten (CP%, 60)	1.00
Marble powder	7.50
DCP	1.75
DL- methionine	0.13
L-lysine Hydrochloride	0.17
Vit- min premix	0.35
Salt	0.35
Total	100.00
The formulated value	
Crude protein, %	17.51
ME (kcal/kg)	2755.25
Ca, %	3.20
Total P, %	0.60
Analysis Values:	
*ME (kcal/kg)	2715
Crude protein, %	17.39

Composition (per 2.5kg): 3.6g retinol, 0.12g cholecalciferol, 30g DL- α tocopherol acetate, 2g menadione, 2.5g thiamine, 6g riboflavin, 4g pyridoxine, 20mg cobalamin, 25g niacin, 8g calcium-D-pantothenate, 1g folic acid, 50g ascorbic acid, 50mg D-biotin, 15g choline chloride, 1.5g canthaxanthin, 0.5g apo carotenoic acid esters, 80g Mn, 60g Zn, 60g Fe, 5g Cu, 1g I, 0.5g Co, 0.15g Se.

Table 2: Chemical composition essential oil mix used in experiment (%)

Product Compotision*	%
Mint oil	2
Juniper Oil	2
Rosemary Oil	2
Oregano Vulgare oil	2
Surfactants and Stabilizers	15
Water (transporter)	77

*Mintofarm

Materials and Methods

Animals, Experimental Design and Feed

The study was carried out with the permission of the Kafkas University Animal Experiments Local Ethics Committee (Decision No: KAU-HAYDEK /2019-106) report. A total of 160 Japanese quail breeders (control group each subgroup 6 females 6 males, experimental groups each subgroup 5 females 5 males) aged 17 weeks were randomly divided into 3 groups and each group were divided into 5 replicates. Maize and soybean meal-based diets were offered to the birds during the experimental period (Table 1). Feed and water are given as ad libitum. The diet was formulated to meet or exceed NRC (1994) nutrient recommendations. Nutrient analysis of diet was performed according to AOAC (2000). Each experimental group was reared identically

(22°C, 60-70% RH, 16h light and ad libitum water and feed) for a period of 56 days. Treatments were as follows: C, (Control; without essential oil mixture supplementation to the drinking water); E1 (0,1 ml/L essential oil mixture supplementation to the drinking water) and E2 (0.3 ml/L essential oil mixture supplementation to the drinking water). Essential oil mixture (Mintofarm) used in the research from a private company (FARMAVET A.Ş.). Mintofarm consist of mint oil, juniper oil, rosemary oil and oregano vulgare oil. Certified analysis used in the research and reported by the manufacturer according to the results of the chemical composition of the product. The results were given in Table 2.

Cecal short-chain fatty acid concentrations

The cecal digesta that were obtained after sacrificed with the animals was used for the determination of acetic, propionic, butyric, isobutyric, valeric and caproic acid with a gas chromatography (Shimadzu GC, Shimadzu Co., Kyoto, Japan), a flame ionization detector (FID) and colons (Teknokroma; TR-151035, TRB-FFAP 30m \times 0.53 mm \times 0.50 μ m). At the end of the study, the cecum content was stored at -18°C and then were dissolved at + 4°C before analysis. The contents were centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 15 min at +4°C for homogenization. The supernatant was taken into an Eppendorf tube and mixed with 0.2 mL ice-cold 25% metaphosphoric acid solution. After that, the tubes were kept in ice for 30 min to ensure the collapse of proteins. Subsequently, tubes were centrifuged for 10 min at 11000 rpm at + 4°C. Supernatants were analysed using GC. The analysis was performed according to Zhang et al. (2003). Helium was used for the carrier gas and the colon temperature was programmed so that it was increased stepwise from 110°C to 180°C. Also, the FID and injector block temperature was set to 250°C.

Statistics Analysis

The one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) method was used for the statistical calculations of the groups and polynomial contrast test was used to determine the effect of the probiotic used at different levels in the groups (SPSS, 2011).

Results

Cecal short-chain fatty acids (μ mol/g) concentrations of the birds are given in Table 3. Asetic acid (P=0.026), butyric acid (P=0.021), isocaproic acid (P=0.000) and total SCFA (P=0.002) were linearly affected by the increasing level of essential oil mixture (mint oil, juniper oil, rosemary oil and oregano vulgare oil) (P=0.026, P=0.021, P=0.000 and P=0.002, respectively). There were no significant differences in propionic acid, isobutyric acid, valeric acid, isovaleric acid, caproic acid and BCFA concentrations.

Discussion

Short chain fatty acids are formed by bacterial fermentation. Short-chain fatty acids stimulate cell growth and differentiation in the gut, thereby improving intestinal integrity, as well as preventing the growth of pathogenic microorganisms by lowering the digestive system pH (Knudsen et al., 2012). Poultry meets 5-10% of their

energy need from volatile fatty acids formed by fermentation in cecum (Gasaway, 1976). Weng et al. (2019) reported that in the study of correlation of variables on metabolic and microbiota with diet in case of intestinal inflammation, the value of isocaproic acid decreased. Decrease in isocaproic acid value; it shows that the pH acidity in the intestine is impaired and pathogenic microorganisms are active in the inflammation area. In the light of these studies, the increase in secum short chain fatty acids can be interpreted as having a positive effect on intestinal health. Among SCFAs, butyric acid is a primary energy source for enterocytes. In cellular differentiation and takes part in proliferation in the intestinal mucosa (Rinttila and Apajalahti, 2013). In our study, acetic acid, butyric acid, isocaproic acid and SCFA were linearly affected by the increasing level of essential oil mixture. There were no significant differences in propionic acid,

isobutyric acid, valeric acid, isovaleric acid, caproic acid and BCFA concentrations. The number of studies investigating cecum SCFA in intestinal health in poultry is very limited. Moreover, in the literature search, no articles investigating quail on SCFAs were found. In one study, the addition of bilberry to rat diets enriched cecum SCFAs (Liu et al., 2019). The presence of green tea extract and black tea extract in rat rations stimulated cecum SCFA production (Unno and Osakabe, 2018). On the other hand, use of thyme and black cumin oil in broiler rations did not affect cecum SCFA (Durna Aydın and Yıldız, 2020). The conflicting results of these studies might depend on the factors related to the herbs such as the type and dose of the added plant extracts, the ratio of the volatile fatty acids and active ingredients, interactions and on the composition of the ration, coop conditions, and environmental factors.

Table 3. Effect of essential oil mixture on cecal short-chain fatty acid concentrations at the end of the experiment ($\mu\text{mol/g}$).

SCFA Parameters	Groups				Significance	
	C (\bar{x})	E1 (\bar{x})	E2 (\bar{x})	SEM	L	Q
Acetic acid	31.15	51.26	51.06	3.88	0.026	0.159
Propionic acid	14.72	19.63	20.09	2.05	0.319	0.627
Isobutyric acid	0.41	0.53	0.48	0.03	0.443	0.233
Butyric acid	7.65	7.78	14.91	1.37	0.021	0.165
Isovaleric acid	0.82	1.05	1.02	0.12	0.567	0.656
Valeric acid	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.02	0.892	0.928
Isocaproic acid	0.93	1.68	2.27	0.17	0.000	0.742
Caproic acid	1.98	2.10	1.97	0.05	0.977	0.300
BCFA	3.22	3.70	3.48	0.13	0.443	0.227
Total SCFA	56.76	82.39	89.54	4.92	0.002	0.230

¹Data represent mean values of 5 replicates per treatment, ²Groups; C: Control without supplementation drinking water, E1: 0.1 mL mixture oils added to drinking water and E2: 0.3 mL mixture oils added to drinking water. ³Polynomial contrasts: L=linear and Q=quadratic effect of supplemental mixture oils. ⁴BCFA (Branched Chain Fatty Acids): isobutyric acid+isovaleric acid+valeric acid. ⁵Total SCFA (Short Chain Fatty Acids): acetic acid+propionic acid+isobutyric acid + butyric acid+isovaleric acid+valeric acid.

Conclusion

The addition of essential oil mixture to the drinking water of quail breeders may improve intestinal health by affecting cecum short chain fatty acid composition. Further studies are needed to illuminate the investigated parameters.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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