

Original Research Article

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## Analysing the Effect of Supplementing Rumen Protected Choline with Green Tea Extract in Transition Karan Fries Cows

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### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

Rumen protected choline, Green tea extract, Body condition score, Dry matter intake

#### Article Info

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The present experiment was carried out on thirty-two pregnant Karan Fries (KF) cows. In control group, cows were fed basal diet. In T1 each cow was fed rumen protected choline (RPC) (55g/day), in T2 - green tea extract (GTE) (3g/d) and in T3-RPC + GTE (55+3)g/day along with basal diet. The duration of experiment was 30 days before calving to 60 days after parturition. Animals were evaluated on average body weights, body condition score (BCS) and dry matter intake (DMI). The fortnightly average body weights, BCS and DMI did not differ significantly ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) across the groups. In conclusion, feeding of RPC and GTE in combination did not affect the palatability and digestibility of the feed, for which it can be added in the feed formulation for better performance.

### Introduction

High-yielding dairy cows enter a state of negative energy balance (NEB) around calving when the energy demand for maintenance and lactation exceeds that of dietary energy intake (Bauman and Currie, 1980). Cows with excessive body tissue mobilisation at this stage may take up to 20 weeks to regain a positive energy balance status (Taylor *et al.*, 2004). At the same time, dairy cows show a marked decrease in dry matter intake (DMI) that is related to physical, behavioural, metabolic and hormonal changes around parturition

(Grummer *et al.*, 2008). Previous authors found that, there was decrease of about 30 percent in DMI during the transition period (Bertics *et al.*, 1992; Hayirli *et al.*, 1998; Robinson and Garrett, 1999). After 3 weeks of calving, DMI increases at the rate of 1.5 to 2.5 kg per week (Grant and Albright, 1995) and this increase is more rapid in multiparous cows than primiparous cows (Kertz *et al.*, 1991; Robinson and Garrett, 1999). The reason behind decrease in DMI during pre partum period is growing foetal size occupying abdominal space and displacing rumen volume.

Choline is very much required to brain and neuromuscular signalling. Phosphatidyl choline, derived from choline, is associated with intracellular transmission and is an integral constituent of all cell membranes and is a source of methyl groups for transmethylation reactions. Responses in DMI with the feeding of rumen protected choline (RPC) have been variable. Some researchers reported no significant effects of RPC supplementation on DMI in periparturient cows (Erdman and Sharma, 1991; Hartwell *et al.*, 2000; Piepenbrink and Overton, 2003; Zahra *et al.*, 2006; Davidson *et al.*, 2008; Elek *et al.*, 2008; Sheikh *et al.*, 2014). Conversely, other workers reported (Oelrichs *et al.*, 2004; Chung *et al.*, 2005; Ardalan *et al.*, 2010) marked increase in DMI in RPC supplemented cows during transition phase. The mechanism by which choline might influence DMI is not understood, but it is plausible to speculate an indirect effect mediated by improved post parturient health. No treatment effects of RPC for body weight and BCS were observed by other workers (Zom *et al.*, 2011; Zahra *et al.*, 2006).

Green tea, made from the leaves of *Camellia sinensis*, is a historically popular drink across the world. The green-tea catechins include catechin (C), (2)-epicatechin (EC), (2)-epigallocatechin (EGC), (2)-epicatechin-3-gallate (ECG), and (2)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG). Out of these, EGCG is a predominant catechin, and has several biological and pharmacological properties (Hodgson *et al.*, 2013). Many researches demonstrated that dietary green tea supplementation tended to increase the overall average weight gain and feed intake of goats, pigs etc. (Ahmed *et al.*, 2015; Tan *et al.*, 2011; Hossain *et al.*, 2012), in contrast, Sayama *et al.*, (2000) and Kaneko *et al.*, (2001) reported reduced body weight and weight gain in rats and broilers.

With this backdrop, being envisaged with the aim, the present study has been designed to study the effect of supplementation of rumen protected choline (RPC) and green tea extract (GTE) on average body weights, body condition score (BCS) and dry matter intake (DMI).

## **Materials and Methods**

### **Location of experiment**

The study was conducted in the experimental cattle shed of National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal, India. The sample analysis was done in Feed Processing and Quality Control Laboratory and Precision Instrument Laboratory of Dairy Cattle Nutrition Division, NDRI, Karnal.

### **Procurement of rumen protected choline (RPC) and green tea extract**

The RPC, in the form of encapsulation with fatty acids and prepared by spray freeze drying technology, was purchased from Kemin animal nutrition, India. The green tea extract (GTE), an aqueous extract, was purchased from Sarthak Herbs, Karnal, India.

### **Ethical permission**

The experiment was approved by the Institutional Animal Ethical Committee (IAEC) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) – National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) constituted as per article 13 of the CPCSEA rules, laid down by the Govt. of India (Regd no-1705/GO/al/13 CPCSEA) dated 3/7/2013. All the ethical guidelines were followed during the course of the experiment.

### **Experiment**

Thirty two pregnant dairy cows in second to fourth lactation with most probable

production ability (MPPA) of around 4000 L milk production were selected from the herd, maintained at Cattle Yard, NDRI, Karnal.

Their requirements were fulfilled by feeding concentrate mixture, green fodder (sorghum, maize, oats, sugar graze) and dry roughage (wheat straw) based on National Research Council (NRC, 2001), USA recommendations.

The experimental groups and supplementation of RPC and GTE were as follows.

#### Groups Feeding schedule

Control Basal diet without supplementation (ICAR Feeding standard)

Treatment 1 Basal diet with Rumen Protected Choline (RPC) (55 gram/day)

Treatment 2 Basal diet with Green Tea Extract (GTE) (3 gram /day)

Treatment 3 Basal diet with RPC (55 gram/day) + GTE (3 gram /day)

The animals were put on the experiment around 37 days before expected date of parturition and given adaptation period of seven days. The duration of experiment was 30 days before calving to 60 days after parturition. Total duration of the experiment was 90 days.

### Observations recorded during study

#### Body Weight

Body weight of the animals was recorded at fortnight interval using computerized weight management system from Leotronic Scales Pvt. Ltd. The maximum capacity of the system was 1500 kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg, the error was  $\pm 200$  g. The animals were

weighed for two consecutive days in the morning before offering feed and water. The average body weight of two days was considered as body weight for that fortnight.

#### Body Condition Score (BCS)

For recording the body condition of the animals, following points were taken into account:

Vertebral column (chine, lion and rump) flesh covering at the spinous processes of these regions.

Spinous processes: their prominence and sharpness.

Tail head region: prominence of depression between backbone and pins and between pin and hook bones.

Ribs: their flesh covering.

Considering the above points, NRC (2001) presented a score chart, which was adopted in the present study. The cows of control and experimental groups were body condition scored on every fortnight up to parturition.

#### Dry matter intake

Daily DM intake was observed by recording the daily feed offered and residue for 90 days. The DM of different feed ingredients was recorded weekly.

#### Statistical analysis

Analysis of data was carried out using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to interpret the effect of dietary treatments on various parameters (GRAPHPAD PRISM software) and presented as mean  $\pm$  SE. Values of  $p \leq 0.05$  were considered significant.

## Results and Discussion

### Body weight

The fortnightly average body weights, in different groups are presented in Table 1. The body weights (kg), varied from  $439.00 \pm 23.25$  to  $381.12 \pm 22.84$  in control,  $442.62 \pm 21.74$  to  $395.37 \pm 23.01$  in T 1,  $440.12 \pm 23.97$  to  $392.63 \pm 23.38$  in T 2 and  $444.25 \pm 29.20$  to  $390.50 \pm 27.71$  in T 3. Body weights at fortnight interval did not differ significantly ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) across the groups.

Erdman and Sharma (1991) also did not notice any significant effect of feeding protected choline on body weight changes during early lactation. Piepenbrink and Overton (2003) observed that body weights did not differ significantly ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) by feeding of RPC to lactating cows (45, 60 and 75 g RPC/d). In one experiment, (Zom *et al.*, 2011) cows were fed 60 g of RPC, 3 weeks before and 6 weeks after calving and no significant difference was observed in body weight ( $p \geq 0.05$ ). However, Pandurang, (2012) found significant difference on body weight ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) when transition KF cows were fed 54g of RPC for 120 days. Conversely, Hartwell *et al.*, (2000) observed that periparturient cows fed 12 g of RPC/d, had greater BW loss than did cows fed 0 or 6 g/d.

There is a scarcity of reports on effect of green tea extract on body weight of cows in transition period. Tan *et al.*, (2011) reported increased average daily gain in goats supplemented with green tea catechin components. Hossain *et al.*, (2012) reported increased weight gain when 2.0% green tea byproduct was fed to finishing pigs and the reason for increased weight gain was attributed to the presence of high concentration of catechins, acting as a growth promoter for the intestinal and ruminal micro-

organisms leading to higher nutrient digestion (Tan *et al.*, 2011). In contrast, Sayama *et al.*, (2000) and Kaneko *et al.*, (2001) reported reduced body weight and weight gain in rats and broilers when different levels of green tea were provided with basal diets, which may be due to the presence of high level of tannin in green tea.

However, in our case, we didn't find any significant difference between control and all treatments which indicates that treatments were able to increase the performances without causing any negative effect on weight gain.

### Body Condition Score (BCS)

The fortnightly average BCS, in different groups are presented in Table 2. The BCS, across the groups, ranged from  $3.62 \pm 0.12$  to  $3.06 \pm 0.14$  in control,  $3.68 \pm 0.13$  to  $3.18 \pm 0.13$  in T 1,  $3.62 \pm 0.08$  to  $3.12 \pm 0.12$  in T 2 and  $3.60 \pm 0.13$  to  $3.17 \pm 0.08$  in T 3 without any significant difference ( $p \geq 0.05$ ).

BCS is a logistic tool for assessment of nutritional status of animal and their management for optimal performance. The maintenance of an optimal body condition score relative to lactation stage, milk yield, nutrition and health status is perhaps the most important aspect of dairy cow management that facilitates a healthy transition from pregnancy to lactation. Condition loss indicates intensive mobilization of body tissue (mostly fat) during the first few weeks of lactation (Bell *et al.*, 1995; Hartwell *et al.*, 2000). The non-significant effect of RPC on BCS change in this study is in agreement with the results reported by Hartwell *et al.*, (2000). Hartwell *et al.*, (2000) observed that when periparturient cows were fed 6 and 12 g RPC/d, total BCS loss was not affected by treatment. Piepenbrink and Overton (2003) also reported no effect of feeding RPC (19

g/d) on BW or BCS. Similar results were also observed by other workers (Janovick *et al.*, 2006; Davidson *et al.*, 2008 and Elek *et al.*, 2008). BCS at calving is also a reliable indicator of reproductive performance (Baruselli *et al.*, 2001). Cows that are having high body condition score at calving or those losing excess body weight are more likely to have a prolonged interval to first oestrus; thereby prolonging days open (Roche, 2006). Major increases in or loss of BCS has been found to be undesirable. The optimum reproductive efficiency has been observed when BCS loss was at or below 0.5 units during the transition period (Roche, 2006).

In our result we found that supplementing RPC and GTE did not cause any deleterious effects affecting body condition.

### **Dry Matter Intake (DMI)**

The fortnight average DMI, in different groups is presented in Table 3. The DMI varied from  $11.06 \pm 0.29$  to  $13.46 \pm 0.39$  in Control,  $11.18 \pm 0.29$  to  $13.75 \pm 0.28$  in T 1,  $10.93 \pm 0.25$  to  $13.87 \pm 0.39$  in T 2 and  $11.12 \pm 0.37$  to  $14.08 \pm 0.26$  in T 3. There was no significant difference between groups in terms of DMI.

Few research studies have found significant effect of dietary RPC on DMI of dairy cows. de Ondarza *et al.*, (2007) obtained a decrease ( $P < 0.05$ ) in DMI in a commercial herd when feeding as little as 3.1 g/d of RPC over a 4-wk period. In a study by Zahra *et al.*, (2006), DMI was increased during the period 3 wk prepartum through 4 wk postpartum with 14 g/d of dietary RPC supplementation in fat ( $BCS \geq 4$ , 3 wk before calving) cows, with no response found in non fat cows. Intake of 282 g/d of unprotected choline chloride decreased DMI, with no effect found at an intake level

of 159 g/d (Sharma and Erdman, 1988). Davidson *et al.*, (2008) found no significant difference ( $P < 0.01$ ) in DMI compared to control when RPMet and RPC was fed at @ 20 and 40 g/d respectively in multiparous dairy cattle. Elek *et al.*, (2008) found no significant difference in prepartum (12.4 vs. 12.5 kg/day) and postpartum (23.7 vs. 24.1 kg/day) DMI in dairy animals when fed 100 g/d (21 days before parturition) and 200 g/day (after parturition up to 60 days in milk) of RPC. Leiva *et al.*, (2015) supplemented 50 and 100 g of RPC before and after parturition respectively and found no significant effect ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) on DMI in HF cows. Similar results were also obtained by (Hartwell *et al.*, 2000; Piepenbrink and Overton, 2003; Pinotti *et al.*, 2003). In contrary to this, Zom *et al.*, (2011) reported increased DMI in cows supplemented with RPC. In a study by Sun *et al.*, (2016), multiparous transition cows were given 15 g/d RPC, 15 g/d RPM or 15 g/dRPC + 15 g/d RPM and they found increased postpartum dry matter intake (DMI) ( $P < 0.05$ ), and improved energy balance values in supplemented cows after parturition. Feeding rumen-protected choline (RPC) at the level of 20 g/buck/day increased ( $P < 0.05$ ) dry matter intake and feed conversion while water intake was not affected by RPC (Habeeb *et al.*, 2017). Winkler *et al.*, (2015) gave 0.175 g plant product (green tea extract-95% and curcuma extract-5%) per kg dry matter to each HF cow of treatment group and found no significant difference ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) in DMI between the groups.

In our experiment, DMI did not vary significantly across the groups. Moreover, it was also found that, addition of RPC and GTE did not affect the palatability and digestibility of the feed, for which it can be added in the feed formulation for better performance.

**Table.1** Effect of RPC and GTE supplementation on fortnightly body weights (kg) of KF cows

Days	C	T 1	T 2	T3
-30	439.00 ± 23.25	442.62 ± 21.74	440.12 ± 23.97	444.25 ± 29.20
-15	449.25 ± 23.26	455.25 ± 21.06	450.25 ± 23.86	455.75 ± 29.04
0	409.12 ± 23.38	417.50 ± 21.34	411.50 ± 24.42	415.50 ± 29.02
15	399.12 ± 23.37	409.13 ± 22.40	404.25 ± 24.45	404.87 ± 29.08
30	390.25 ± 23.10	402.13 ± 22.93	397.25 ± 24.06	396.62 ± 29.15
45	383.87 ± 23.40	398.00 ± 23.00	394.00 ± 23.88	392.25 ± 27.91
60	381.12 ± 22.84	395.37 ± 23.01	392.63 ± 23.38	390.50 ± 27.71

Data represented as mean ± SE

**Table.2** Effect of RPC and GTE supplementation on BCS of KF cows

Days	C	T1	T2	T3
-30	3.62 ± 0.12	3.68 ± 0.13	3.62 ± 0.08	3.60 ± 0.13
-15	3.75 ± 0.94	3.81 ± 0.91	3.75 ± 0.94	3.77 ± 0.88
0	3.43 ± 0.11	3.50 ± 0.01	3.56 ± 0.11	3.51 ± 0.08
15	3.37 ± 0.08	3.41 ± 0.06	3.46 ± 0.10	3.43 ± 0.14
30	3.26 ± 0.08	3.37 ± 0.12	3.37 ± 0.08	3.37 ± 0.08
45	3.12 ± 0.12	3.25 ± 0.13	3.23 ± 0.16	3.25 ± 0.09
60	3.06 ± 0.14	3.18 ± 0.13	3.12 ± 0.12	3.17 ± 0.08

Data represented as mean ± SE

**Table.3** Effect of RPC and GTE supplementation on fortnightly DMI (kg/d) of KF cows

Days	C	T 1	T 2	T 3
-30	11.06 ± 0.29	11.18 ± 0.29	10.93 ± 0.25	11.12 ± 0.37
-15	10.18 ± 0.20	10.31 ± 0.26	10.37 ± 0.24	10.43 ± 0.34
0	8.81 ± 0.35	8.93 ± 0.25	8.77 ± 0.27	8.65 ± 0.31
15	11.18 ± 0.63	11.31 ± 0.31	11.50 ± 0.36	11.68 ± 0.49
30	12.42 ± 0.78	12.81 ± 0.31	12.68 ± 0.44	12.87 ± 0.33
45	12.75 ± 0.59	13.31 ± 0.26	13.37 ± 0.38	13.51 ± 0.29
60	13.46 ± 0.39	13.75 ± 0.28	13.87 ± 0.39	14.08 ± 0.26

Data represented as mean ± SE

In conclusion, the fortnightly average body weights, BCS and DMI did not differ significantly from control animals with feeding of RPC and GTE. So, supplementing RPC and GTE in combination can be a better option to enhance production performances, antioxidant capacity, majorly provided by GTE, in transition cows.

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