



Selection for Litter Size Variability: Effect on Evolution of Body Condition

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Abstract

A divergent selection experiment for litter size variability has been carried out successfully in rabbits. The aim of this work was to determine the evolution of body weight and perirenal fat thickness throughout the productive lifespan of females in the high litter size variability (H) line and the low litter size variability (L) line. The traits measured in females from both the H and L lines were body weight and perirenal fat thickness at the first mating and delivery, the second mating and delivery, and the last mating. Statistical analyses were performed using Bayesian methods. The H and L lines showed similar body weights in the first and second reproductive cycles. However, the L line exhibited higher perirenal fat thickness than the H line at the second delivery (9.19 mm vs. 9.00 mm, respectively P = 87%), despite having almost one young rabbit more at birth. At the end of reproductive life, the H line had a 4.4% higher body weight and a 3.4% higher perirenal fat thickness than the L line. In conclusion, decreasing litter size variability improves the mobilisation and management of body fat reserves in females from the second reproductive cycle.

Subject Areas

Genetics

Keywords

Body Weight, Litter Size Variability, Perirenal Fat Thickness, Reproductive Life

1. Introduction

The body condition is a common reference of the energy status of the animal. In addition to body weight, other measurements have been used to estimate the body condition, such as the body condition score [1], the total body electric conductivity [2], the

computer tomography [3], the bioelectrical impedance analysis [4], and the perirenal fat thickness [5]. Several authors have studied the evolution of the body condition of rabbit females to understand their productivity and longevity [1] [6]-[9].

A divergent selection experiment for litter size variability has been carried out successfully in rabbits. After seven generations of selection, the low line was 30% more homogeneous in terms of litter size than the high line [10]. Our hypothesis is that the low line is more consistent in numerical productivity due to a lower sensitivity to stress and disease [11] and better mobilisation of body reserves. It has been observed that a decline in body condition decreases fertility in rabbit [12], pigs [13], and cows [14]; the quality of oocytes in pigs [13], and cows [14]; and the embryo survival rate in pigs [15], and lactating dairy cows [16]. In order to improve our knowledge of patterns of mobilization of body reserves during reproduction, it is necessary to understand the effect of selection for litter size variability on body condition. The aim of this work was therefore to determine the evolution of the body weight and perirenal fat thickness throughout the productive lifespan of females selected to increase and decrease the litter size variability.

2. Materials and Methods

All experimental procedures involving animals were approved by the Miguel Hernández University of Elche Research Ethics Committee (Reference number DTA-MJA-001-11), according to Council Directives 98/58/EC and 2010/63/EU.

2.1. Animals

The animals came from the seventh generation of a divergent selection experiment for litter size variability. Data from 83 females of the high line (H) and 74 females of the low line (L) were used. Variability of litter size was estimated as the phenotypic variance of litter size within female after correcting for the effects of year-season and lactation status [10]. The H and L lines were selected for increasing and decreasing the variability of litter size, respectively. All animals were raised on a farm at the Miguel Hernández University of Elche (Spain), where they were fed with a standard commercial diet (218 g acid detergent fibre, 174 g crude protein per kg of dry matter and 11.0 MJ digestible energy; Cunilactal, Nutreco). Food and water were provided ad libitum. Throughout the experiment, the females were kept in individual cages under a constant photoperiod of 16 h of continuous light: 8 h of continuous darkness with controlled ventilation. They were first mated at 18 wk of age and at 10 d after parturition thereafter. The litters were not standardised.

2.2. Traits

Weight and perirenal fat thickness were recorded at five different physiology stages of the does; at the first mating and delivery, the second mating and delivery, and the last mating of the rabbits' reproductive lives. Perirenal fat thickness was measured by ultrasound imaging as described by [17], using Justvision 200 SSA-320A Toshiba ultra-

sound equipment.

2.3. Statistical Analysis

Differences between lines were estimated using a model including the effects of the line-physiological stage (10 levels: first mating and delivery, second mating and delivery and last mating for the H and L lines); season (4 levels: winter, summer, spring, autumn); lactation status at mating (nulliparous, lactating and non-lactating); permanent effect of the doe; and the error.

All analyses were performed using Bayesian methodology. Bounded uniform priors were used for all effects with the exception of the permanent doe effect, considered independently normally distributed with mean 0 and variance $I\sigma_p^2$. Residuals were a priori independently normally distributed with mean 0 and variance $I\sigma_e^2$. The priors for the variances were also bounded uniform. Features of the marginal posterior distributions for all unknowns were estimated using Gibbs sampling. The program Rabbit developed by the Institute for Animal Science and Technology (Valencia, Spain) was used for all procedures. After some exploratory analyses, we used a chain of 60,000 samples, with a bur-in period of 10,000. Only 1 of every 10 samples was saved for inferences. Convergence was tested using the Z criterion of Geweke [18], and Monte Carlo sampling errors were computed using the time-series procedures described in [19].

3. Results and Discussion

Table 1 shows the descriptive parameters of the H and L lines selected for litter size variability. The body weight ranged from 3401 g to 3923 g, and the perirenal fat thickness ranged from 9.0 mm to 10.10 mm. The females were lighter than other maternal lines [8] [20]. Nevertheless, the perirenal fat thickness was higher [8]. Body weight and perirenal fat thickness showed low variability (CV) throughout the reproductive lives of the doe.

Table 2 displays the features of the estimated marginal posterior distributions of the differences between lines for body weight and perirenal fat thickness. Marginal posterior distributions were approximately normal, so mode, mean and median were therefore similar. All Monte Carlo standard errors were very low, and the Geweke test did not detect a lack of convergence. After seven generations of selection for litter size variability, the body condition was similar in both lines from the first mating to the second mating. Nevertheless, the L line showed a higher perirenal fat thickness than the H line ($D_{H-L} = -0.17$ mm; $P = 87\%$) at the second delivery. Note that the L line presented 0.78 young rabbits more than the H line at the second delivery (data not shown in tables). Surprisingly, the homogeneous line had better body condition at stages with higher energy demand, such as delivery, and was also more productive. At the last mating, the L line had a lower weight (4.4%) and perirenal fat thickness (3.4%) than the H line. Over time, higher productivity in the L line produced females with lower body weight and less perirenal fat thickness than the H line females at the end of their reproductive lives.

Figure 1 and **Figure 2** show the body weight and perirenal fat thickness throughout the rabbits' reproductive lives in each line. The body weight and perirenal fat thickness increased in both lines from the first mating to the first delivery (3.1% and 3.8% in the H line; 2.7% and 4.6% in the L line, respectively) and from the first delivery to the second mating (4.8% and 12.6% in the H line and 6.1% and 11.4% in the L line). Females were first mated at 18 weeks of age when they reached 75% of their adult body weight. During the first and second reproductive cycles, the females therefore continued to grow, with increased body weight and accumulated body reserves.

Table 1. Media, standard deviation (SD) and coefficient of variance (CV) of body weight (g) and perirenal fat thickness (mm) for the High (H) and the Low (L) lines selected on litter size variability.

		Line H				Line L			
		N	Media	SD	CV	N	Media	SD	CV
Body Weight	1 st mating	83	3435	396	11	74	3401	408	12
	1 st delivery	83	3554	346	10	74	3521	337	9
	2 nd mating	82	3629	389	11	74	3645	345	9
	2 nd delivery	79	3401	395	12	72	3421	434	13
	Last mating	37	3923	585	15	34	3734	546	15
Perirenal Fat Thickness	1 st mating	83	8.68	0.96	11	74	8.66	1.08	13
	1 st delivery	83	9.05	0.78	9	74	9.13	0.84	9
	2 nd mating	82	9.33	0.82	9	74	9.34	0.82	9
	2 nd delivery	79	9.00	0.93	10	72	9.19	0.97	11
	Last mating	37	10.10	1.21	12	34	9.81	1.08	11

Table 2. Features of the estimated marginal posterior distribution of the differences between the high (H) and low (L) lines selected for litter size variability.

		D _{H-L}	HPD _{95%}	P(%)
Body Weight (g)	1 st mating	24	-105, 147	65
	1 st delivery	36	-93, 158	71
	2 nd mating	-5	-130, 121	53
	2 nd delivery	-18	-147, 108	61
	Last mating	167	9, 330	98
Perirenal Fat Thickness (mm)	1 st mating	-0.01	-0.28, 0.29	53
	1 st delivery	-0.09	-0.37, 0.19	73
	2 nd mating	0.01	-0.27, 0.29	53
	2 nd delivery	-0.17	-0.46, 0.12	87
	Last mating	0.34	-0.05, 0.74	95

D_{H-L}: median of difference between the high and low lines. HPD_{95%}: highest posterior density region at 95%. P: probability of the difference being >0 when D_{H-L} > 0 and probability of the difference being <0 when D_{H-L} < 0.

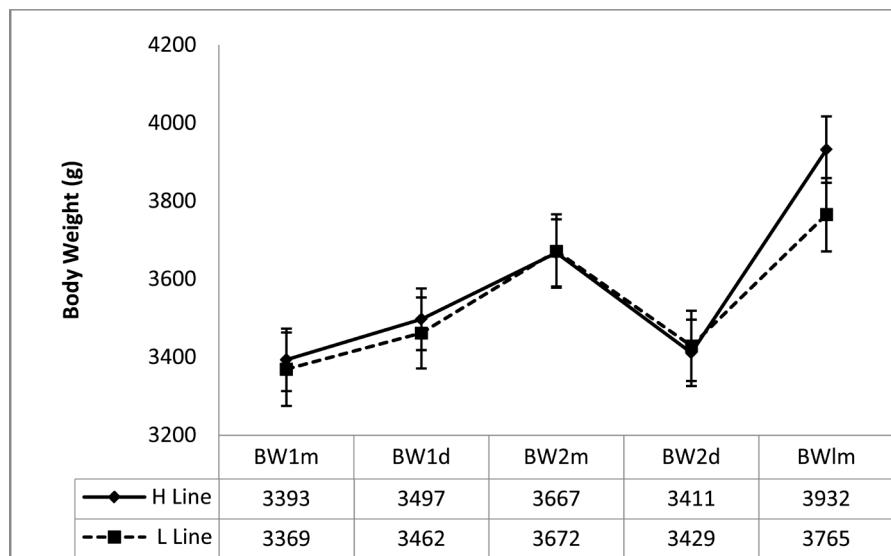


Figure 1. Median of the estimated marginal posterior distributions and highest posterior density region at 95% (bars) of body weight at first mating and delivery (BW_{1m} , BW_{1d}), at second mating and delivery (BW_{2m} , BW_{2d}) and at last mating (BW_{lm}) in the high (H) and low (L) lines selected for litter size variability.

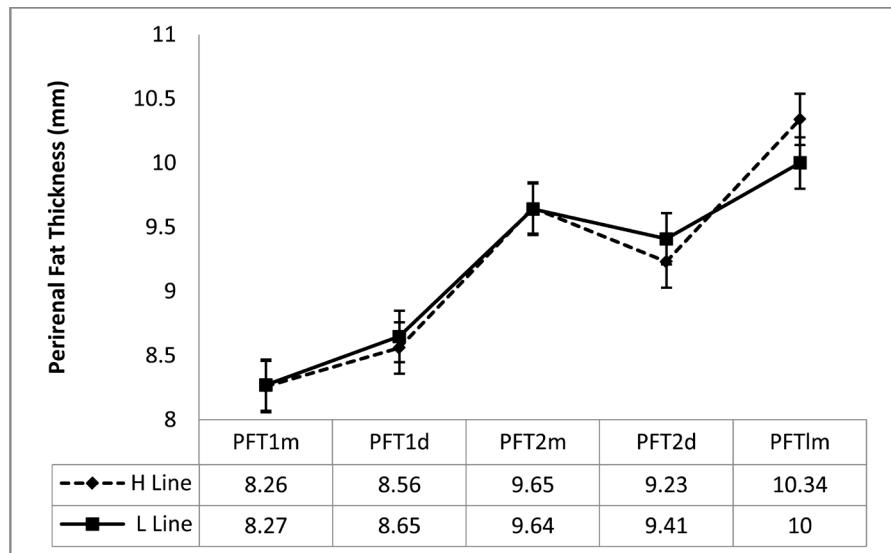


Figure 2. Median of the estimated marginal posterior distributions and highest posterior density region at 95% (bars) of perirenal fat thickness at first mating and delivery (PFT_{1m} , PFT_{1d}), at second mating and delivery (PFT_{2m} , PFT_{2d}) and at last mating (BW_{lm}) in the high (H) and low (L) lines selected for litter size variability.

From the second mating, however, the females mobilised their body reserves, decreasing their body weight and perirenal fat thickness by the second delivery. This reserve mobilisation was due to both the limited feed intake in the doe at this time [21] and foetus tripling its weight as delivery approached [22], increasing the dam's energy requirements. With respect to the second reproductive cycle, the body weight was decreased by 7% from mating to delivery in both lines, and the perirenal fat thickness de-

creased 4.3% in the H line and 2.4% in the L line. As a result, the L line had more body reserves to cope with the demands of the second lactation.

This is the first time that a divergent selection experiment for litter size variability in rabbits has been carried out, so it is not possible to compare results with other experiments. Nevertheless, selection for increasing longevity and litter size at weaning has resulted in animals with more robustness or lower environmental sensitivity [8], which may have been mediated by higher body energy reserves such as the line selected by lower litter size variability. Sánchez *et al.* [7] showed that the body condition greatly influences the risk of getting any disease as coryza, mastitis and ulcerative pododermatitis, thus an increase in the body energy reserves leads to reductions in prevalence of these diseases. Moreover, we know that the resilience of the females, their ability to face an aggression, is genetically related to litter size variability, the homogenous line copes with the aggression of external agents better than the heterogeneous one [11], and it has consequences in animal welfare [23].

4. Conclusion

Selection for litter size variability did not affect the female's body condition in the first reproductive cycle. In the second reproductive cycle, however, decreased litter size variability improved the mobilisation and management of body fat reserves. These results are consistent with the higher resilience in females selected to decrease litter size variability.

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