**TITLE: Peri-partum scFOS supplementation modifies colostrum immune quality and intestinal immune system development of the offspring.**

**AUTHORS:** S. Ferret-Bernard1,2, C. Le Bourgot1,2, S. Blat1,2, E. Menendez-Aparicio1,2, G. Savary1,2, L. Le Normand1,2, E. Grand3, F. Respondek3, I. Le Huërou-Luron1,2

1INRA UMR1079 SENAH, F-35590 Saint-Gilles, France.

2Agrocampus Ouest, UMR1079 SENAH, F-35000 Rennes, France.

3TEREOS-SYRAL, F-67390 Marckolsheim, France.

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**Introduction:** Diet supplementation with short-chain fructo-oligosaccharides (scFOS) is known to improve intestinal defence mechanisms and to modify local immune system development, notably by improving beneficial bacteria growth. Objectives of our study were to determine impact of scFOS mother supplementation on immunity transfer to their offspring and consequences on development of neonatal intestinal immunity, which is still poorly considered.

**Material & Methods:** 24 [Large White x Landrace] pregnant sows received during the last month of their pregnancy and lactation a standard diet (CTRL group) or a diet supplemented with scFOS (SUPP group). Systemic immunity has been evaluated by serum immunoglobulin dosage (IgG and IgA) from pregnant sows (4 and 1 weeks before parturition) and suckling piglets (1 and 3 week old). IgG, IgA as well as TGF1 have been analysed on colostrum collected between parturition and 15h later. Secretory activity (sIgA) and cytokine pattern (IFN and IL-10) of ileal Peyer’s patches have been studied following culture of mononuclear cells isolated from 3 week old suckling piglets (6/group).

**Results:** scFOS supplementation did not affect IgG and IgA serum levels of the sows before parturition. IgA concentration similarly increased (p<0.001) between serum collected at 28 and 7 days before parturition in both groups. Contrarily, colostral IgA concentration (p<0.04) as well as TGF1 one (p=0.1) were superior in SUPP sows, signs of cellular recruitment and/or higher production in mammary glands of SUPP sows at the end of gestation. Colostral IgG level was not affected by scFOS supplementation. The decrease of serum IgG and IgA observed between 1 and 3 week old piglets was not modified by mother supplementation. At the mucosal level, IFN secretion by ileal Peyer’s patch cells was higher (p<0.02) in piglets whose mothers received the supplemented diet. However, sIgA and IL-10 secretion were not modified.

**Conclusion:** Diet supplementation of sows with scFOS during the last month of pregnancy and lactation reinforces colostrum immune quality and modifiesintestinal immune system development of the offspring. Microbiota role in these modifications worth to be evaluated.

Titre : 15 mots

Abstract : 300 mots (ici 334!!!)