



ASSESSMENT OF MUSCLE METABOLISM IN A DIFFERENTLY KINETIC CHICKEN GENOTYPE USING THE *ACTIVITY INDEX*

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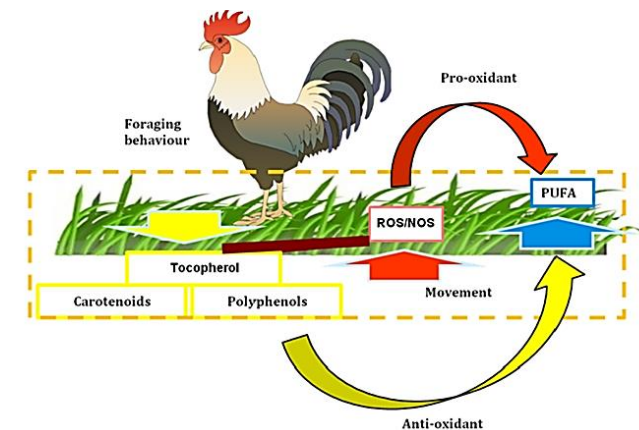


Growing consumer interest in poultry meat from extensive and organic rearing system



- more welfare and health needs of animals
- more healthy products

Pastured birds increasing meat quality due to the intake of bioactive compounds



Not all the genotype can achieve the same benefits and adaptability

Fast-growing (FG) chickens are not suitable for alternative broiler production (i.e., free-range and organic)

VS

Slow growing (SG) chickens can fully benefit of the outdoor run

PLOS ONE

scientific reports

OPEN Lipid metabolism analysis in liver of different chicken genotypes and impact on nutritionally relevant polyunsaturated fatty acids of meat

Alice Cartoni Mancinelli¹, Alessandra Di Veroli², Simona Mattioli^{1,2}, Gabriele Cruciani², Alessandro Dal Bosco¹ & Cesare Castellini¹

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Intake of nutrients (polyunsaturated fatty acids, tocopherols, and carotenoids) and storage efficiency in different slow-growing chicken genotypes reared in extensive systems

Simona Mattioli^{1*}, Alice Cartoni Mancinelli¹, Alessandro Dal Bosco¹, Claudia Ciarelli², Monica Guarino Amato², Elisa Angelucci¹, Diletta Chiattelli¹, Cesare Castellini¹

The locomotor muscles obtain energy for the kinetic activity mainly from

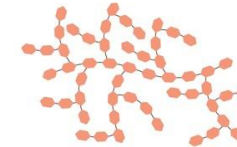


carbohydrate

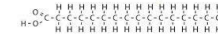


fatty acids

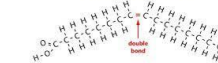
Glycogen



saturated fatty acid



unsaturated fatty acid



Chicken locomotory muscles are located in the **thigh** and they are **richer in fat** compared to breast muscles

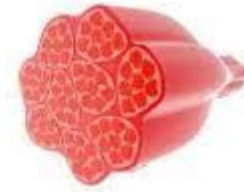
Leg muscles are capable **to mobilize** a great quantity of **fatty acids** to produce **energy for movement**.



Muscle contraction, velocity and range of motion **depend on fiber types**
energy metabolism changes accordingly



WHITE MUSCLE



RED MUSCLE

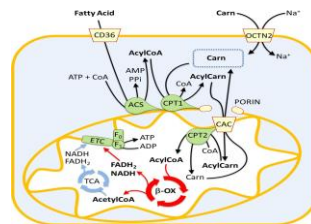
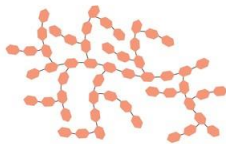
Glycolytic fibers (type IIb or White)

- lower contents of mitochondria and myoglobin
- fast and short contracting activity



Use **glycogen** as energy source

Glycogen



Oxidative fibers (type I or Red)

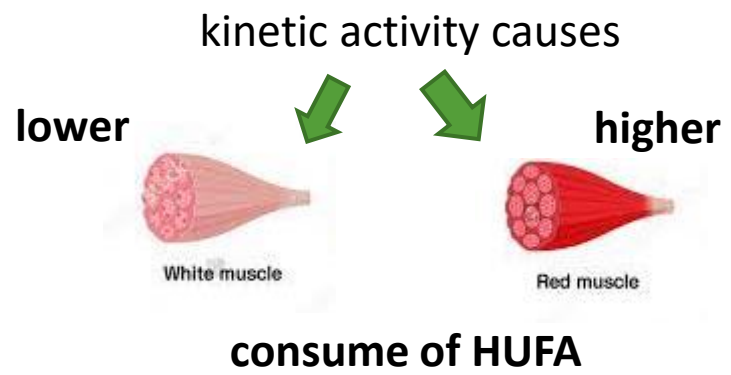
- large presence of mitochondria and high myoglobin
- slow movements for long periods



Produce energy from **fatty acid** β -oxidation



This is an aerobic breaking down of fatty acids particularly evident in High Unsaturated Fatty Acids (HUFA)



the rate of n-3 b-oxidation in the muscle (n-3 HUFA/ALA) can **describe n-3 HUFA mobilization** used for movement and the oxidative status



Poultry Science
 Volume 100, Issue 8, August 2021, 101279



An index to measure the activity attitude of broilers in extensive system

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$$\text{Activity index} = \text{White } m \frac{(n-3 \text{ HUFA})}{\text{ALA}} - \text{Red } m \frac{(n-3 \text{ HUFA})}{\text{ALA}}$$



Activity index based on β-oxidation differences between red and white thigh muscles of the same chicken to estimate their kinetic activity

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One hundred chicks of Naked Neck genotype were reared



outdoor (O) (housing in an indoor pen, 0.10 m²/bird with access to a grassed paddock, 4 m²/bird)

indoor (I) (housing in indoor pen, 0.10 m²/bird)

The trial was carried out at the experimental farm of the University of Perugia (Italy)

The animals were fed *ad libitum* the same diet (starter 1-21 d, grower 22 until slaughter 81 d)



A kinetic monitoring system, constituted by chips and antennas for recording the times that chicken pass through the area (LUNA GERB, Italy), outlined **two Outdoor groups**



high (OH)
kinetic activity

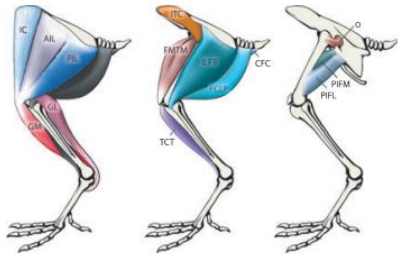


low (OL)
kinetic activity

At 81 days of age, 30 chickens were selected and slaughtered (n=10/groups)

The left thigh was excised and dissected from each carcass/group

Thigh muscles great differences in terms of fiber, color and fatty acid composition



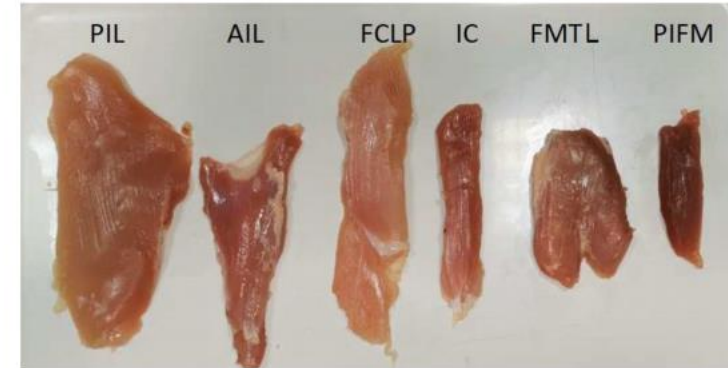
The effects of selective breeding on the architectural properties of the pelvic limb in broiler chickens: a comparative study across modern and ancestral populations

Heather Paxton,¹ Nicolas B. Anthony,² Sandra A. Corr³ and John R. Hutchinson¹

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³Division of Surgery, School of Veterinary Medicine and Science, University of Nottingham, Sutton Bonington, Leicestershire, UK



M. iliotibialis lateralis postacetabularis (PIL); M. iliotibialis lateralis preacetabularis (AIL); M. flexor cruris lateralis pars pelvica (FCLP); M. iliotibialis cranialis (IC); M. femorotibialis lateralis (FMTL); M. puboischiofemoralis pars medialis (PIFM).



M. iliotibialis lateralis postacetabularis (PIL, glycolytic) and *M. puboischiofemoralis pars medialis* (PIFM, oxidative) muscles were removed and stored at -20 °C for fatty acid evaluation by GC-FID



RESULTS

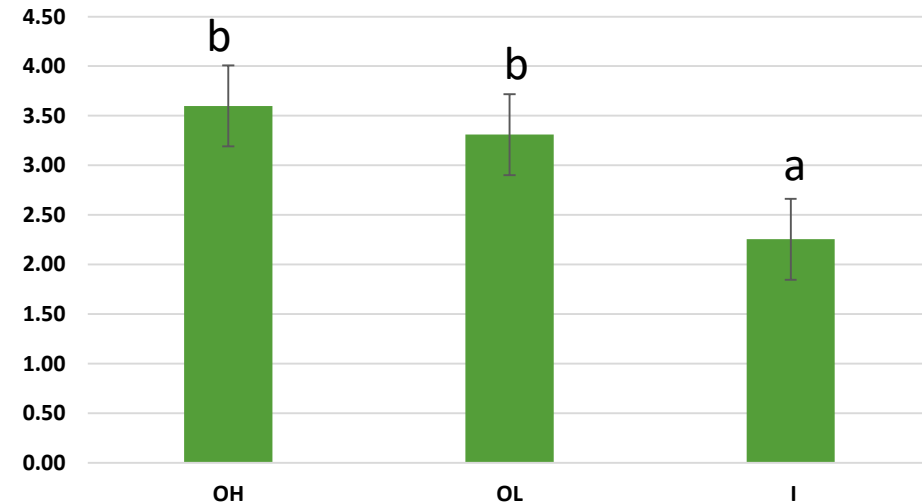
Fatty acids%, of total FA	OH		OL		I		RMSE	p value
	PIL	PIFM	PIL	PIFM	PIL	PIFM		
C18:3 n-3, α-ALA	0,60	0,83	0,61	0,74	0,78	0,83	0,15	0,002
C20:5n-3, EPA	1,60	0,95	1,48	0,76	1,16	1,04	0,26	0,000
C22:5n-3, DPA	0,80	0,40	0,61	0,23	0,53	0,39	0,20	0,000
C22:6n-3, DHA	1,63	1,24	1,71	0,69	1,58	2,01	0,38	0,096
n3 HUFA/ALA	6,77	3,18	5,13	2,27	4,38	4,25	0,67	0,004
n-3 HUFA	4,02	2,59	3,80	1,68	3,27	3,45	1,21	0,030
ΣPUFA	29,65	28,38	27,73	24,65	28,44	28,65	0,73	0,118

ΣPUFA = Σn-6+ Σn-3; n-3 HUFA=Σ (C20:5n-3, C22:5 n-3, C22:6 n-3); ALA = C18:3 n-3
 PIL (M. iliotibialis lateralis postacetabularis) thigh white muscle
 PIFM (M. puboischiofemoralis pars medialis) thigh red muscle

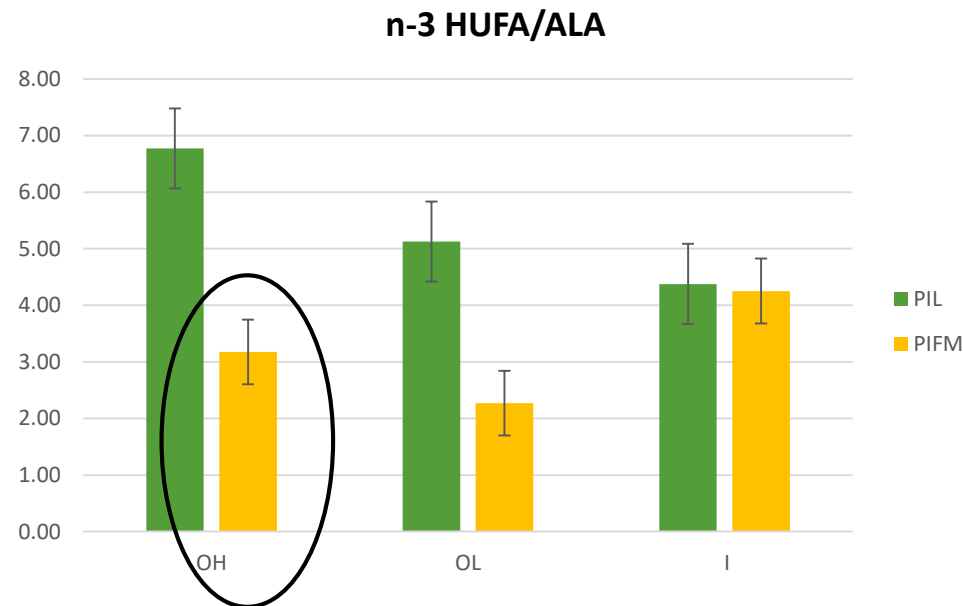
	OH	OL	I
activity index	3,60	3,31	2,25

Activity index = n-3 HUFA/ALA (PIL) – n-3 HUFA/ALA (PIFM).

ACTIVITY INDEX



a,b= p<0,05

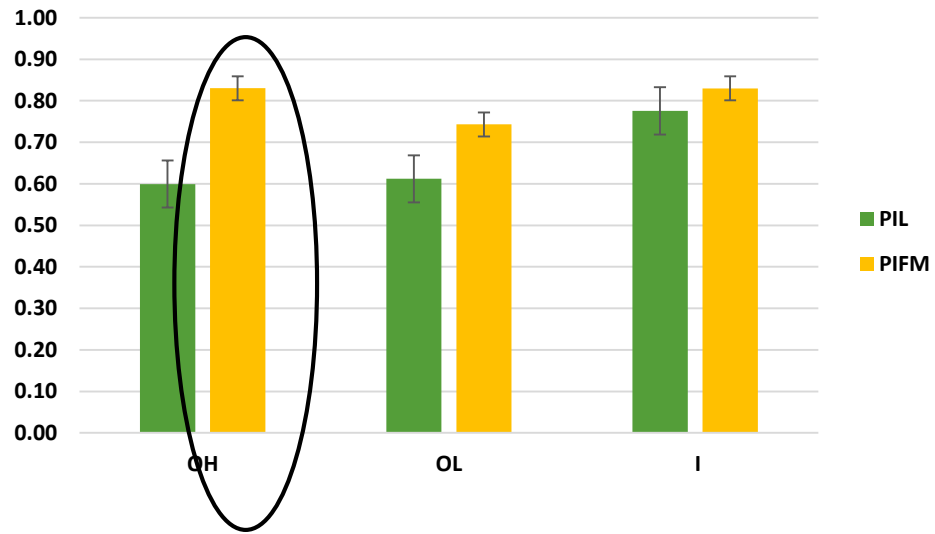


Red muscle metabolism produces energy mainly by β -oxidation of Highly Unsaturated n-3 Fatty Acids (HUFA).

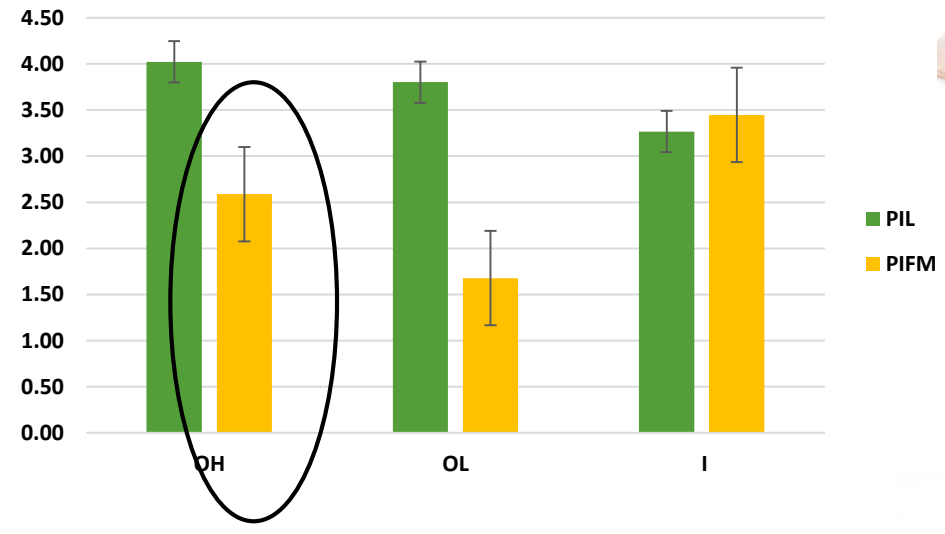


the ratio between n-3 HUFA and their precursor C18:3 n-3 (ALA) is likely to be **lower in red** than in white muscles

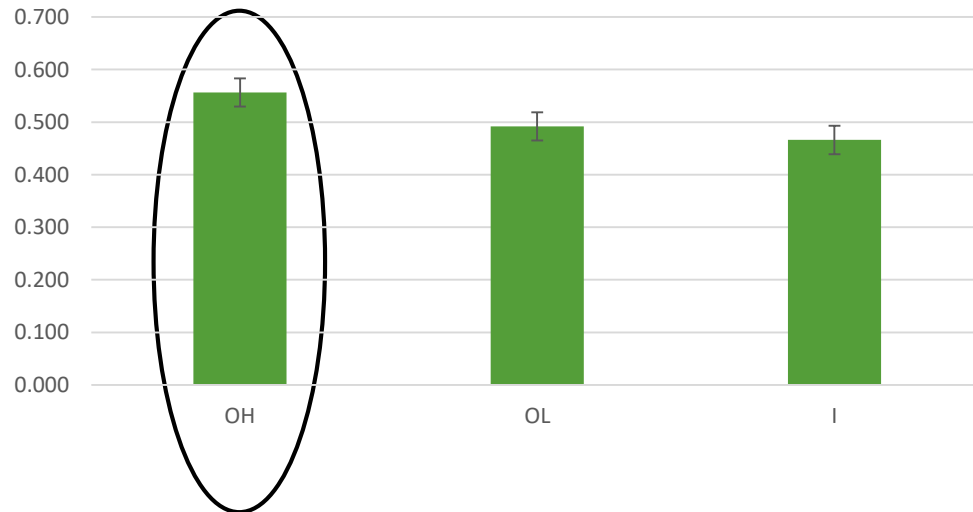
C18:3 n-3, α -ALA THIGH



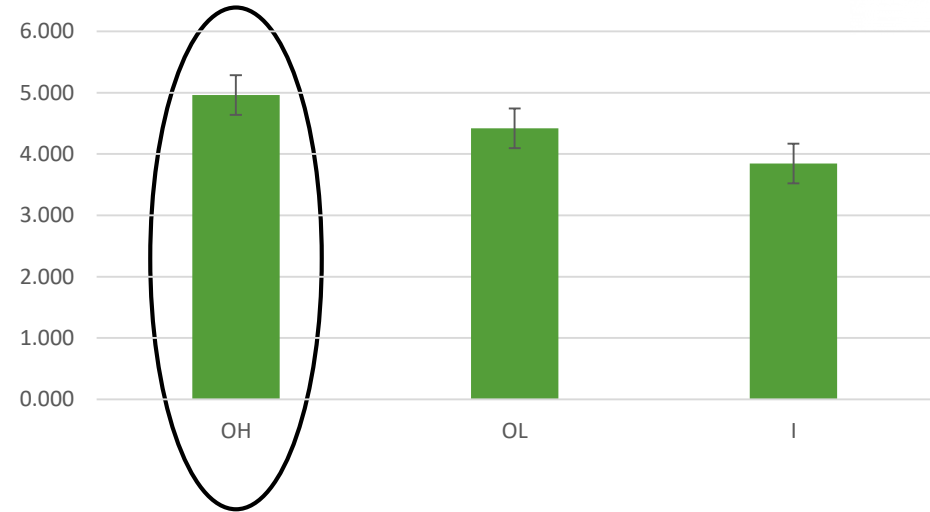
n-3 HUFA THIGH



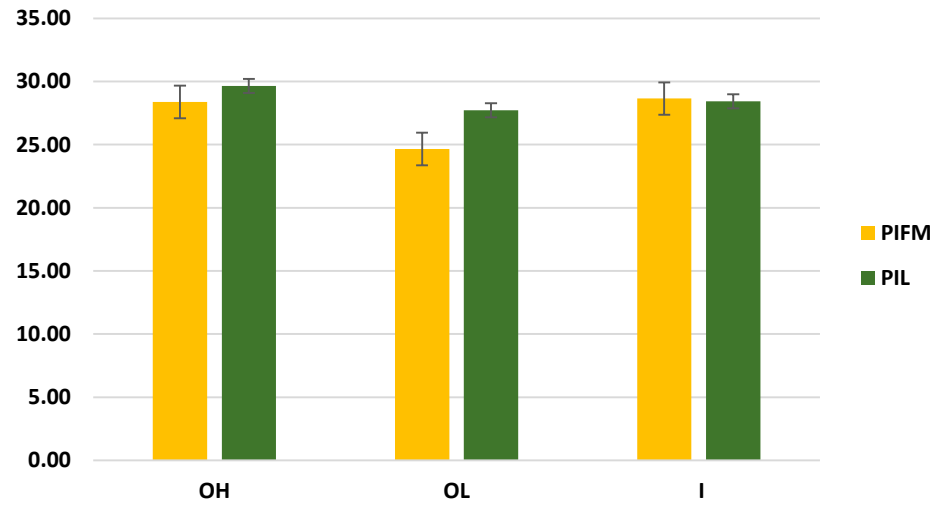
C18:3 n-3, α -ALA BREAST



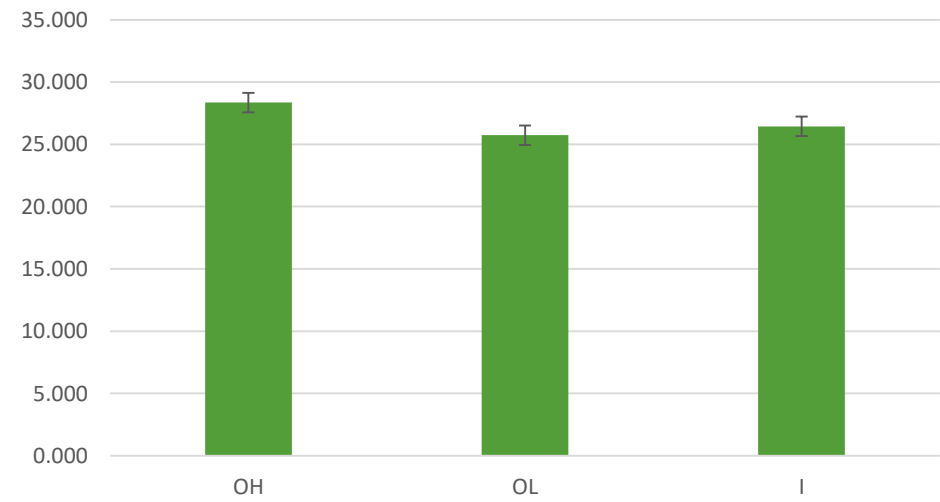
N-3 HUFA BREAST



ΣΡΥΦΑ THIGHT



ΣΡΥΦΑ BREAST



CONCLUSION

- The activity index could be a post-mortem marker of the kinetic activity of a given genotype and also the assessment of adaptability to alternative rearing systems
- The data show the activity index can give information on which experimental group used the outdoor spaces the more.
- The data showed that the OH group, while walking more, was also able to store more HUFA than OL group in the PIFM muscle due to a higher ingestion of the ALA precursor from grazing
- The activity index can be useful to understand and give insight into the metabolism of n-3HUFAs in different genotypes, and nutritional value of the meat product



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DI SCIENZE AGRARIE,
ALIMENTARI E AMBIENTALI



thanks for the attention

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