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ARTICLE INFORMATION	Fill in information in each box below
Article Type	Research article
Article Title (within 20 words without abbreviations)	Effect of dietary natural phytoncide on blood characteristics to LPS challenge of Hanwoo cattle
Running Title (within 10 words)	Pytoncide and LPS challenge in Hanwoo
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Competing interests	No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.
Funding sources State funding sources (grants, funding sources, equipment, and supplies). Include name and number of grant if available.	This study was supported by Cooperative Research Program for Agriculture Science & Technology Development (Project No. RS-2024-00400213) Rural Development Administration, Republic of Korea.
Acknowledgements	Not applicable.
Availability of data and material	Upon reasonable request, the datasets of this study can be available from the corresponding author.
Authors' contributions Please specify the authors' role using this form.	Conceptualization: Park B, Kang D Data curation: Kim J, Chung K Methodology: Jang S, Kim U Validation: Kim S, Choi B Writing - original draft: Park B, Kang D Writing - review & editing: Park B, Kang D, Jang S, Kim U, Kim J, Kim S, Choi B, Chung K
Ethics approval and consent to participate	Not applicable.

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Effects of dietary natural phytoncide on blood characteristics to LPS challenge of Hanwoo cattle

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ABSTRACT

This study indicated that dietary natural phytoncide feed additives altered immune-related serum parameters and serum metabolites in Hanwoo bulls. Cypress (CYP) and mugwort (MUG) extracts were supplemented at 0.5 mg/kg of concentrate diet for 90 days. A total of 15 bulls with initial body weights of 196.00 ± 5.33 kg (control), 196.00 ± 3.91 kg (CYP), and 196.00 ± 3.31 kg (MUG) were used in a 90-day feeding experiment. Changes in serum immunological parameters were analyzed following a lipopolysaccharide (LPS) challenge. To minimize stress, a jugular vein catheter was installed in each animal, and animals were acclimated for 24 hours before sampling. Blood samples were collected 13 times at 30-minute intervals after the third sampling point, following intravenous injection of LPS (1 μ g/kg BW). Serum albumin (ALB), glucose (GLU), total protein (TP), triglycerides (TG), inorganic phosphorus (IP), non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA), cortisol, and proinflammatory cytokines including interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) were analyzed using standard procedures. After LPS injection, serum GLU and TG levels increased ($p > 0.05$), whereas serum NEFA levels decreased ($p < 0.05$). Neither serum GLU nor TG levels were significantly affected by phytoncide supplementation. Proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-1 β , IL-6, and TNF- α increased over time after LPS injection; however, serum TNF- α levels tended to be lower in the phytoncide-treated groups compared to the CON ($p > 0.05$). Additionally, serum cortisol levels were lower in phytoncide-treated groups than in the CON following LPS challenge, although the difference was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). In conclusion, dietary supplementation with natural phytoncide modified serum metabolite profiles and contributed to a reduction in proinflammatory cytokine responses in Hanwoo bulls under LPS-induced immune stress.

Key words : Lipopolysaccharide (LPS), Phytoncide, Hanwoo bulls

Introduction

Antibiotics have long been used to prevent bacteria-related diseases while improving feed efficiency in the livestock industry [1,2]. This antimicrobial substance is active mainly against bacteria and protozoa and suppresses bacterial infections in animal bodies [3]. Despite the multiple positive effects of antibiotics from an animal disease control perspective, several emerging concerns regarding antibiotic-resistant and residue issues make an appearance. Various antibiotics, including penicillin, tetracycline, macrolide, aminoglycoside, and amphenicol, have been detected in animal products [4]. There is also an emerging issue with new types of antibiotic-resistant strains in recent years that have become prevalent in hospitals [5]. Therefore, increasing numbers of countries, including the European Union, banned antibiotics usage as feed additives [6,7]. South Korea has also restricted antibiotics usage in feed except for therapeutic purposes. In light of increasing concerns regarding antibiotic resistance and potential residues in animal products, there is a growing need to identify effective alternatives to antibiotics that can improve feed efficiency and growth performance in beef cattle without posing risks to human health. Several compounds have been proposed as promising alternatives, including probiotics, silicate agents, organic acids, herbal extracts, and propolis [8].

The phytoncide was defined as the secreted plant materials with disinfectant pathogens, pests, fungi, or emits to resist [9]. As a mean of suppressing activity of microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi, relatively large amounts of phytoncide were released by Korean pines and other conifers into the environment [10]. There was the effect of stress reduction in a Human study [11]. The main component of phytoncide was consist of terpene and content with phenol compounds or alkaloids. The physiological activity of terpene in the plant was increased phytochemical activity in the tree and interfered with the growth of other plants. It was also known to effectively suppress inflammation make a tumor grow [12,13]. Although cypress used in the study was known as the most abundant phytoncide in the plant, there was not many certain features or mode of action in the body were unknown. It is previously reported that mugwort, an aromatic perennial plant, possesses therapeutic activity such as sterilization, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, immune function improvement, and cholesterol-reduction effects in humans. In addition, the cineole component abundant in mugwort is reported to kill or inhibit the growth of *E.coli* [14].

This study was conducted experimental procedure of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) challenge after 90 days of cypress and mugwort feeding trials. Lipopolysaccharide is materials located on the outer membrane in peptidoglycan surface of Gram-negative bacteria. Treatment of LPS in this study was induced by an endotoxin, which was simultaneously activated inflammatory response of Hanwoo cattle. The treatment of LPS challenge has been used as efficient testing method to analyze acute immune response for understanding a broader range of physiological and immune markers of beef cattle [1,15]. Previous studied indicated that LPS challenge was regulated by diets, breeds, and weaning age of beef cattle and ultimately affect the growth of beef cattle [16,17]. In this study, LPS challenge was conducted to evaluate immune responses of Hanwoo bulls treated with a natural substance of cypress and mugwort byproducts.

Materials and Methods

Animals and diets

The National Institute of Animal Science Animal Care and Use Committee approved all procedures involving the use of animals for the present study (NIAS, Project No. PJ010065). The experiment was conducted at the Hanwoo Research Institute, National Institute of Animal Science at Pyeongchang, South Korea. Hanwoo bulls (n=15, initial BW of control 196.00 ± 5.33 kg, treatment 1 (CYP) 196.00 ± 3.91 kg, treatment 2 (MUG) 196.00 ± 3.31 kg) were used for the experiment for 90 days. A randomized complete block design was used to evaluate the effects of supplemental cypress and mugwort on animal performance.

Animals were blocked into three groups based on BW and assigned into pens (5 heads per pen).

Treatments were included:

- 1) Control
- 2) 0.5% cypress
- 3) 0.5% mugwort

Feeding trials for Hanwoo bulls

Hanwoo bulls were fed concentrate diets twice a day (08:00 AM and 16:00 PM) and allowed to access forage diet *ad libitum*. Water and minerals were to be consumed at any time. Commercially formulated concentrate and rice straw were fed for fattening Hanwoo bulls. The composition of diet was collected each time as 2 kg and analyzed as AOAC methods (Table 1). Dry ground cypress and mugwort as natural phytoncide additives were stored and used in feeding trials. Bulls were gradually acclimated from an early fattening diet to a middle fattening diet with topdressing dried cypress and dried mugwort (0.5 mg/kg) or without treatment (control). Bodyweight (BW) was collected using a scale (CAS Korea, Newton HT-501A) before the morning feeding on days 0, 25, 52, and 90 of the feeding trials.

Blood Samples

Blood samples were collected at day 0, 25, 52, and 90 relative to treatments. All samples were collected in the morning before feeding. Approximately 10 mL of blood was collected from the jugular vein of each cow in Vacutainer tubes (BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). Serum was stored at -80°C for subsequent analysis of albumin (ALB), glucose (GLU), total protein (TP), triglyceride (TG), phosphorus (IP), and non-esterified fatty acid (NEFA) and analyzed with a serum analyzer (Hitachi 7020, Japan).

LPS challenge

Following 90-day of dried cypress and mugwort supplement, 15 bulls were transported to dirt-lot pens. Animals were allowed to access water *ad libitum* overnight.

The 5 bulls were assigned to each treatment:

- 1) Con (0 mg/kg of cypress and mugwort),
- 2) CYP (0.5 mg/kg dried cypress),
- 3) MUG (0.5 mg/kg dried mugwort).

After each bull was housed in a pen, a bull was fitted with jugular vein catheters. A small 1-2cm incision was made in the skin and installed indwelling jugular catheters (16G, 1.72mm, Jungwon Medics, Inc. Korea) consisting of approximately 1m of sterile Tygon tubing with heparin contained saline. Blood samples were collected into blood tubes with no additives every 0.5 hour beginning 1 hour before and continuing 5 hours after administration of lipopolysaccharide (LPS: 1ug/kg BW of LPS from *Escherichia coli* O111:B4; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO). Approximately 10 mL of blood was collected from the jugular vein of each cow in Vacutainer tubes (BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). Blood samples were centrifuged to collect serum samples, which were stored at -80°C until metabolites (ALB, GLU, TP, TG, IP, and NEFA) and proinflammatory cytokines (IL-1 β , IL-6, and TNF α) test. Serum cytokines were determined by triplicated serum aliquots on 96-well microtiter plates with a colorimetric ELISA assay following the manufacturer's guidance (CUSABIO, Inc., Wuhan, Hubei Province. China).

Statistical Analysis

Data was analyzed in a randomized complete block design with PROC MIXED (SAS Inst. Inc., Cary, NC). The model for the effect of treatments included the fixed effect of treatment, time, and treatment x time interaction. Each Hanwoo bull served as experimental unit for all performance, serum metabolites, and proinflammatory cytokine data. Treatment means were separated by a significant value as ($p < 0.05$) or a tendency value as ($0.05 < p < 0.10$) with the LSD procedure of SAS.

Results and Discussion

Animal feeding trials

There was body weight and ADG increase during 90 days of feed with both dried CYP and MUG (Table 2). However, there was no treatment effect or time x treatment interaction during the feeding trial of Hanwoo bulls. The average age of cattle was 15 months, and these fattening periods typically have dramatically increased body weight in beef cattle. Previous research indicated that there was numerically different bodyweight but not significant with chromium diet for 56 days [16]. These data indicated that the treatment of natural substance for 2-3month was not enough time for changing body weight of beef cattle. Typical ADG of 15 month-old Hanwoo steer have 0.75-0.8kg but our result shown 1.2-1.7kg [18]. The difference of ADG of cattle may come from the difference between bull and steers.

There was time difference in the serum parameters during 90 days of feeding at Hanwoo bulls ($p < 0.05$; Table 3). Level of ALB has time and treatment interactions ($p < 0.05$). According to the serum data, serum ALB was decreased both CYP and MUG treatment ($p < 0.05$). The level of serum parameters was used as indicators for predicting nutritional status during fattening periods of beef cattle [19,20]. Serum ALB was synergistically increased with synthesis of serum protein [21]. Serum ALB level in bulls were lower than those level of steers [22]. Our data indicated that serum ALB and TP were decreased during 90 days of feeding. This result supported previous researches that ALB and synthesis of protein were synergistic regulation in bovine blood. The level of serum TG was increased during 90days of feeding ($p < 0.05$). Previous studies have reported that blood TG levels increase as growth progresses due to the increased intake of concentrate (grain-based) feed [23], and the present study showed similar results. According

to the level of serum GLU, TG, TP, IP, NEFA in the blood, CYP and MUG diets were not affected the level of serum glucose and lipid metabolites ($p > 0.05$).

LPS challenge

After feeding trials for 90days, 15 bulls were housed at each pan and installed jugular vein catheters for 24 hours. Serum metabolites, cortisol, and proinflammatory cytokine were analyzed before and after injected LPS. Serum ALB was known as negative indicator when beginning of inflammatory reaction in Human body [24]. Level of serum ALB was numerically decreased after LPS injection ($p > 0.05$). The reduces of ALB ensured that the pathological condition was caused after LPS injection. A similar pattern in serum ALB levels was observed in Hanwoo heifers subjected to an LPS challenge, consistent with the findings of this study [25]. The CYP showed higher serum ALB levels overall than the CON ($p < 0.05$).

Serum GLU has been used as a metabolic indicator of pathogenic diagnosis or physiological conditions in human or livestock animals [26]. It also used as an indicator substance response with cortisol when animal exposed to stress environment. Previous study indicated that serum GLU was known as physiological indicator to environmental stress such as calf transporting to feedlot system [27-31]. Level of GLU was rapidly increased until 30 min after injecting LPS and decreased to previous level of serum GLU at 3 hours ($p < 0.05$).

Serum TG has been used as diagnosis of vascular disease and diabetes for human [32]. Previous study indicated that LPS challenge to heifers decreased level of serum TG [33]. In the present study, levels of serum TG showed a transient increase following LPS injection, followed by a return to baseline levels ($p < 0.05$). Previous studies have reported a positive correlation between serum TG and NEFA levels in Hanwoo steers [34]. However, an LPS challenge conducted in Hanwoo heifers demonstrated a negative correlation between these two metabolites [25]. Similarly, in the current study, a negative correlation between TG and NEFA levels was observed after LPS injection and the onset of disease. To date, research investigating the relationship between serum TG levels and disease in Hanwoo cattle remains extremely limited. Therefore, further studies are required to elucidate the precise association between disease states and serum TG dynamics in Hanwoo. Additionally, there was no difference between the CON and CYP, MUG groups ($p > 0.05$).

Serum TP has been changed in physiological condition to protein turnover in the peripheral tissues. There was significance at 5 hours after treatment LPS. These results shown similar pattern as serum ALB and this may indicate serum TP related with serum ALB and globulin. The level of IP was increased for 1hours and steady decreased for 3hours after the LPS injections but there was no significant difference ($p > 0.05$). Serum IP has been known to play a key role in metabolic process in animal body. This study indicated that the level of IP in cattle peaked at 1hours and steady decreased until 3hours after LPS injection. Especially, treatment of MUG was numerically low compare to CYP treatment. This result indicated that the level of IP was increased with immunological treatment under pathogenic conditions. This result may support another LPS challenge study.

Serum NEFA has shown to decreased and recover to original level after LPS injection. Serum NEFA has been known as energy sources which was binding with ALB and transfer to peripheral tissues. In general, levels of NEFA increased under condition with starving, cold, fear, and metabolic disorder [35]. Previous study has been shown that the level of NEFA increased under treatment with LPS treatment [16, 36] but this result shown opposite response with LPS injections. Previous research has indicated that serum NEFA levels in ruminants are closely associated with

Insulin and GLU levels, as increased insulin secretion following feed intake suppresses lipolysis, leading to a reduction in circulating NEFA [37]. In the present study, serum GLU levels increased following LPS injection, while NEFA levels decreased, consistent with this metabolic relationship. A similar pattern of NEFA reduction after LPS challenge has also been reported in Hanwoo heifers [25]. These results suggest that such a response may represent a breed-specific characteristic of Hanwoo, highlighting the need for further confirmatory studies. Compared to CON, blood NEFA levels were generally lower in the CYP and MUG groups ($p < 0.05$). Feeding natural phytoncides appears to lower serum NEFA levels.

Cortisol level gradually increased between 1 hour 30 min and 3 hours after LPS injection and decreased after 4 hours. Level of cortisol has been demonstrated not only response hormone under acute immune stress but also support a energy for the body against the stress [11, 38]. After LPS injection, level of cortisol were increased at control, MUG, and CYP and these results supported previous studies that LPS injection rapidly increased level of cortisol at beef cattle [1, 33, 39, 40]. Previous studies indicated that the level of cortisol was peaked after 2-3 hours after LPS injection in the Angus or Brahman. Our data using Hanwoo bull also shown similar peaked with previous result indicated that there should not be different between cattle breed types [1]. This data also indicated that the level of cortisol have greater concentration in control demonstrated CYP and MUG diet may reduced cortisol secretion in Hanwoo bulls. Serum cytokines has been reported to regulate immune function, infectious diseases, hematopoietic, and tissue recovery and finally induced not only production of antibodies to the antigen but also control the defense system in body. Thus, the action of neutralization antigen was known to produce an immune factor against pathogenic molecules [41,42]. Previous study indicated that the level of IL-1 β after LPS injection was gradually increased until 3 hours then decreased [1]. Crossbred steers (Angus x Brahman) in this study were dramatically increased at 1 hours after LPS injection. However, Hanwoo bulls in this study shown gradually increased 3 hours after LPS injection. Our data also indicated that IL-1 β was numerically increased until 5 hours then decreased. The difference of serum IL-1 β may be caused by the breed types. In this study, the serum IL-1 β in MUG has lower than those of CON ($p < 0.05$), then this data indicated MUG decreased serum level of IL-1 β . However, there was no difference in CON and CYP.

The level of IL-6, similar as IL-1 β , numerically increased until 5 hours after LPS injection and CYP has lower than those of CON. Serum IL-6 was known to be an major mediator of fever and acute response [43]. In this study, LPS injection were increased serum levels of IL-6 after 3hours. However, previous study reported that LPS injection was increased serum levels after 1hour [1,39]. The injection concentration used in previous study was 1 μ g/kg, which was same treatment as our trials. Because of same dose in the trials means it may not affect the difference respond in IL-6 level. However, breed types may cause different sensitivity to serum level of IL-6. The response to LPS injection has been slowly increased in Hanwoo bull. The treatment with MUG and CYP decreased serum IL-6 after LPS injection. Thus MUG and CYP diet may decrease inflammatory response to expose pathological environment in Hanwoo bull.

The level of TNF α gradually increased from 30min to 2hours after LPS injection ($p < 0.05$). Although there was no treatment affect in serum TNF α , numerically treatment has low level compare to CON ($p > 0.05$). TNF α has been known as not only reducing virus duplication but also inducing signal-indicate suicide of tumor cells in the body [44]. Previous study indicated that LPS injection dramatically increased TNF α after 30min [1,33,36,39], our result also supported the response between 30 min to 1hour of LPS injection to TNF α . The CON reaction compare to treatments has greater peak, this means MUG and CYP diet has been reduced stress in Hanwoo bulls.

Conclusion

This study has been used dried CYP and MUG as natural phytoncide additive to feed Hanwoo bulls. Data from the metabolic analysis indicated that CYP supplement enhanced the glucose response to a LPS challenge, but oppositely affect the NEFA and TG response. The CYP and MUG-fed group also reduced serum cortisol, a typical known as stress hormone and tend to increased proinflammatory cytokines compare to control. Currently, Hanwoo industry did not support alternative antibiotics after prohibition of antibiotic supplement at 2009. LPS challenge may supported the technique for determine immune function to Hanwoo cattle and pytoncide such as CYP or MUG should improved immune activity in the Hanwoo industry.

Acknowledgments

main text

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Tables and Figures

Table 1. Ingredients and chemical compositions of concentrate and rice straw (DM basis, %)

Item	Concentrate	Rice straw
DM ¹	90.52	91.43
CP ²	14.08	4.39
EE ³	4.80	2.36
CA ⁴	9.41	13.07
NDF ⁵	28.05	70.21
ADF ⁶	11.10	38.13

¹DM : Dry matter, ²CP : Crude protein, ³EE : Ether extract, ⁴CA : Crude ash, ⁵NDF : Neutral detergent fiber, ⁶ADF : Acid detergent fiber

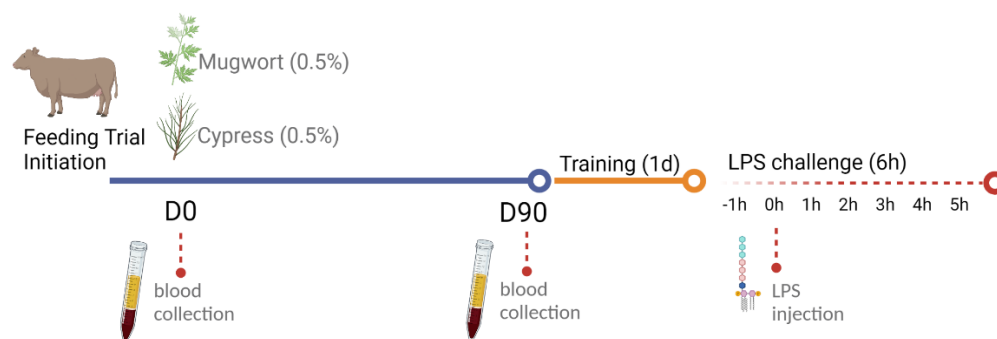


Figure 1. LPS Challenge Experiment Schematic Diagram

Table 2. Body weight and average daily gain of Hanwoo bulls depends on the control and treatment

Items	Time / Treatment						SE ⁶	<i>p</i> -value		
	0 day			90 day				Time	Trt	TxT
	CON ³	CYP ⁴	MUG ⁵	CON	CYP	MUG				
BW ¹	196.00	196.00	196.20	305.68	323.80	326.60	6.40	0.0001	0.2240	0.2318
ADG ²	1.12	1.30	1.25	1.56	1.73	1.71	0.20	0.0130	0.6559	0.9980

¹BW : Body wight, ²ADG : average daily gain ³CON : Control diet, ⁴CYP : Control diet + cypress (dry powder),

⁵MUG : Control diet + mugwort (dry powder), ⁶Standard error

Table 3. Serum parameter of Hanwoo bulls according to the treatment of time or treatment

Items	Time / Treatment						SE ¹⁰	<i>p</i> -value		
	0 day			90 day				Time	Trt	TxT
	CON ⁷	CYP ⁸	MUG ⁹	CON	CYP	MUG				
ALB ¹	3.30	2.88	2.76	2.72	2.92	2.80	0.11	0.0894	0.1586	0.0174
GLU ²	75.40	68.00	71.60	62.60	65.00	69.40	3.31	0.0361	0.4852	0.2247
TG ³	14.40	10.80	9.60	18.60	24.20	23.60	2.44	0.0001	0.9040	0.1015
TP ⁴	10.92	7.68	6.46	5.58	5.82	5.62	1.12	0.0074	0.1537	0.1309
IP ⁵	9.48	8.96	8.98	8.14	8.54	7.76	0.34	0.0019	0.4067	0.3735
NEFA ⁶	152.4	140.2	145.4	142.6	125.8	130.4	11.09	0.1620	0.4261	0.9677

¹ALB : Albumin(g/dl), ²GLU : Glucose(mg/dl), ³TG : Triglyceride(mg/dl), ⁴TP :Total protein(g/dl), ⁵IP : Phosphorus(mg/dl), ⁶NEFA: Non-esterified fatty acid(uEq/L), ⁷CON : Control diet, ⁸CYP : Control diet + cypress (dry powder), ⁹MUG : Control diet + mugwort (dry powder), ¹⁰Standard error

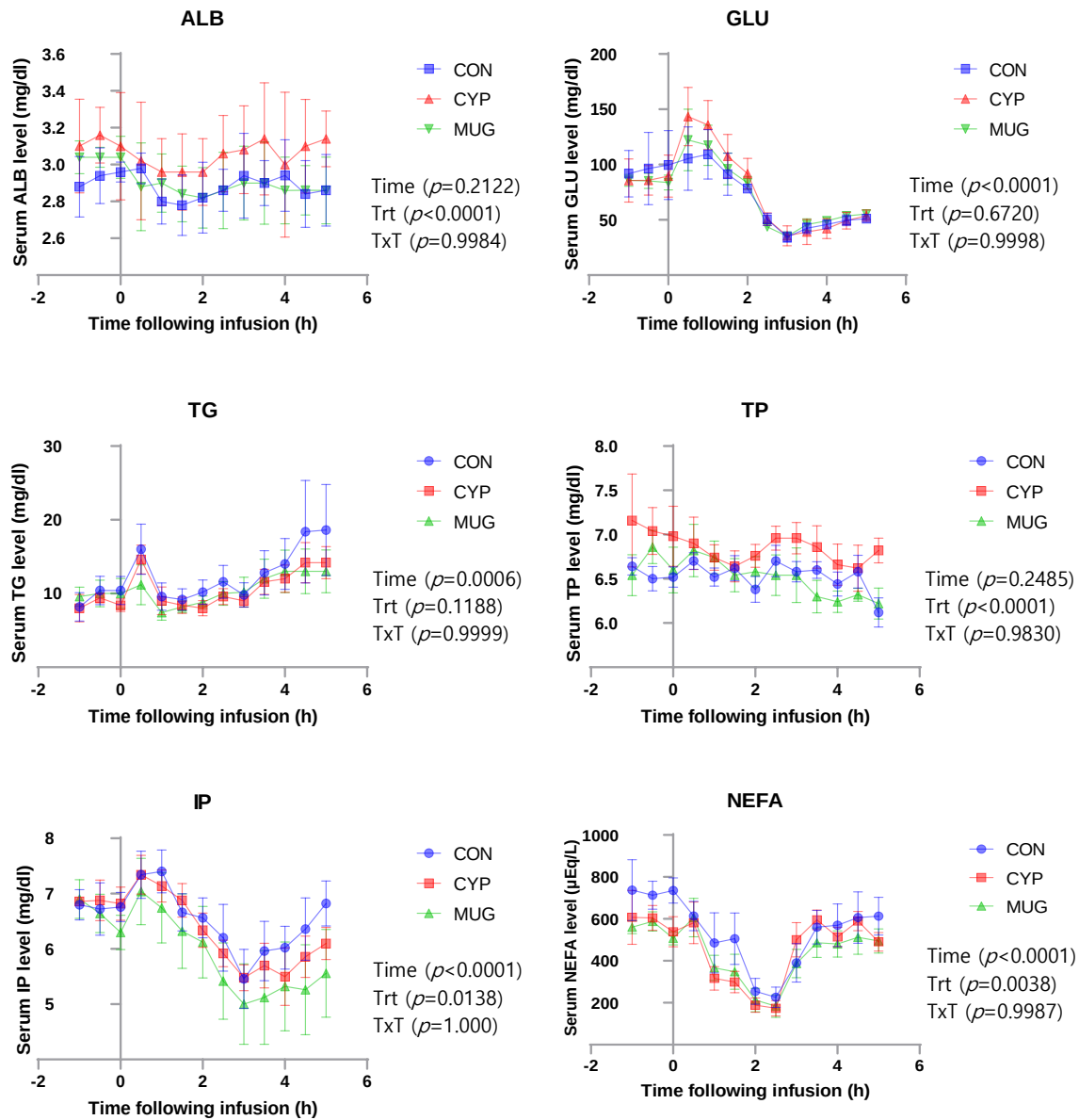


Figure 2. Changes of serum ALB, GLU, TG, TP, IP, NEFA Hanwoo bulls depends on the control and treatment after LPS challenge: ALB, Albumin; GLU, Glucose; TG, Triglyceride; TP, Total protein; IP, Phosphorus; NEFA, Non-esterified fatty acid; CON : Control diet, CYP : Control diet + cypress (dry powder), MUG : Control diet + mugwort (dry powder).

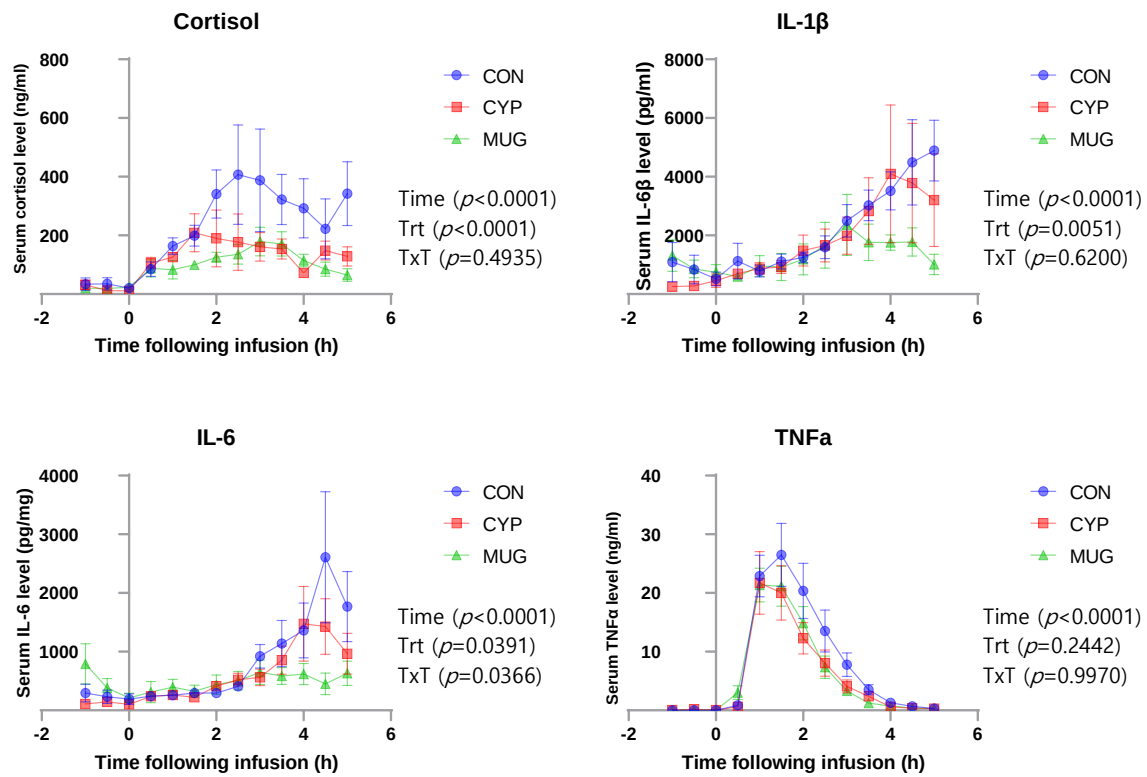


Figure 3. Changes of serum cortisol, IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF α Hanwoo bulls depends on the control and treatment after LPS challenge: Interleukin-6, IL-6; Interleukin-1beta, IL-1 β ; Tumor necrosis factor-alpha, TNF- α ; CON : Control diet, CYP : Control diet + cypress (dry powder), MUG : Control diet + mugwort (dry powder).