



EDITORIAL

Research and Development on Immunomodulatory Aspect of Fungal Feed Additives for Livestock and Poultry: An Editorial

Subha Ganguly

AICRP On Post Harvest Technology (ICAR), Department of Fish Processing Technology, Faculty of Fishery Sciences, Kolkata 700 094, WEST BENGAL UNIVERSITY OF ANIMAL AND FISHERY SCIENCES, 5, Budherhat Road, P.O. Panchasayar, Chakgaria, Kolkata - 700 094, WB,, India
Corresponding Author Email: ganguly38@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This editorial is constructed with the aim of highlighting the pharmaceutical and physiological effect of purified yeast cell wall preparation as an immunomodulator on the innate immune responses in broiler. This article portrays the potentiality of yeast cell wall preparation as an immunostimulant in poultry.

Key words: Chicken, Immunomodulator, Yeast cell wall

Received 10/10/2013 Accepted 09/11/2013

©2013 AEELS, INDIA

INTRODUCTION

Immunomodulator stimulates leucocytes, particularly cells of the macrophage system and modulates and potentiates the immune system of the body [1]. It has been recommended earlier that the constant addition of immunomodulators to feed is beneficial for prevention of diseases [2]. One of such immunostimulant compound is β -Glucan, polymers of glucose which consists of a linear backbone of β -1, 3 linked D- glucopyranosyl residues having varying degree of branching from the C6 position [3]. β -Glucans are major structural components of yeast, mushrooms and fungal mycelia. Supplementation of β -glucan in diets increase the macrophage phagocytic activity, PHA-P- mediated lymphoproliferative response and also humoral response [4]. β - Glucan provides significant protection against pathogen as a feed additive by upregulating phagocytosis, bacterial killing, and oxidative burst in chicken [5]. In the mammalian system, action of β - glucan is mediated through toll-like receptors (TLR) and dectin-15. In the present work evaluation was carried out for short term dietary influence of a purified β - glucan, prepared from an edible mushroom, on the innate immunity and disease resistance of broiler birds.

IMPORTANCE AS DIETARY SUPPLEMENT

Yeast β -glucan has been reported to enhance the immune responses in fish [6], cattle [7] and humans [8]. However, information regarding the effect of dietary administration of yeast cell wall preparation on immune responses in birds is limited. In the present study we evaluate the augmentation of the non-specific immune responses, viz. production of oxygen and nitrogen species, lymphoproliferation and IL-2 (cytokine) production in broiler birds following YCW treatment [9].

IMMUNOMODULATORY IMPLICATIONS

The previous workers showed that the use of yeast glucan was enhanced oxidative respiratory burst in human and chicken. Monocyte activity and nitrite production also enhanced in sheep and chicken [10]. Guo *et al.* [4] and Waller *et al.* [11] observed glucan enhanced the lymphocyte proliferation in cattle. Oral administration of yeast glucan enhanced the cytokine production in mice [12]. The enhancement of oxygen radicals, nitrite, cytokine (IL-2) production and lymphoproliferation of broiler birds might be related to the oral administration of yeast cell wall preparation (Nutriferm™) from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that dietary β -glucan may provide immunostimulatory properties necessary to reduce the incidence of any infection in poultry.

REFERENCES

1. Seljelid R. (1990). Immunomodulators-medicine for the 90s In: Pathogenesis of wound and biomaterial associated infections (ed. Wadstrom T, Eliasson I, Holder I and Ljungh A.). Springer-verlag, Berlin. 1990;107-13.
2. Onarheim A M. (1992). Now a yeast extract to fortify fish. *Fish Farmer*. ;15: 45.
3. Bohn J A, BeMiller J N. (1995). (1 \rightarrow 3)- β -glucans as biological response modifiers: a review of structure-functional activity relationships. *Carbohydrate polymers*. ;28: 3-14.
4. Guo Y, Ali R A, Qureshi M A, (2003). The influence of beta-glucan on immune responses in broiler chicks. *Immunopharmacology and Immunotoxicology*;25: 461-72.
5. Lowry V K, Farnell M B, Ferro P J, Swaggerty C L, Bahl A, Kogut M H. (2005). Purified beta-glucan as an abiotic feed additive up-regulates the innate immune response in immature chickens against *Salmonella enterica* serovar Enteritidis. *International Journal of Food Microbiology*.;98: 309-18.
6. Ganguly S, Dora K C, Sarkar S, Chowdhury S (2013). Supplementation of prebiotics in fish feed- A Review. *Rev. Fish Biol. Fisheries*.;23(2): 195-99, DOI: 10.1007/s11160-012-9291-5.
7. Persson Waller K, Gronlund U, Johannisson A. (2003). Intramammary infusion of beta1,3- glucan for prevention and treatment of *Staphylococcus aureus* mastitis. *J. Vet. Med. B. Infect. Dis. Vet. Public Health*.;50: 121-127.
8. Engstad C S, Engstad R E, Olsen J O, Osterud B. The effect of soluble beta-1,3- glucan and lipopolysaccharide on cytokine production and coagulation activation in whole blood.
9. Paul I, Isore D P, Ganguly S. (2012). Immunomodulatory effect of yeast cell wall preparation in broiler. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co. KG, Saarbrücken, Germany, ISBN 978-3-8454-2929-8.
10. Wakshull E, Brunke-Reese D, Lindermuth J, Fiset L, Nathans R S, Crowley J J (1999). PGG-glucan, a soluble beta-(1,3)-glucan, enhances the oxidative burst response, microbicidal activity, and activates an NF- κ B-like factor in human PMN: evidence for a glycosphingolipid beta-(1,3)-glucan receptor. *Immunopharmacology*.;41: 89-107.
11. Waller K P, Colditz I G (1999). Effect of intramammary infusion of beta-1,3-glucan or interleukin-2 on leukocyte subpopulations in mammary glands of sheep. *Amer. J. Vet. Res.* ;60: 703-07.
12. Tsukada C, Yokoyama H, Miyaji C, Ishimoto Y, Kawamura H, Abo T. (2003). Immunopotential of intraepithelial lymphocytes in the intestine by oral administrations of beta-glucan. *Cellular Immunology*. ;221: 01-05.

Citation of this article

Subha G. Research and Development on Immunomodulatory Aspect of Fungal Feed Additives for Livestock and Poultry: An Editorial. *Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci.*, Vol 3 (1) December 2013: 01-02