



Evaluation of Conjugated Linoleic Acid (CLA) Supplementation on Equine Body Composition



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Abstract

Fatty acids, like omega-3s, are often supplemented to horses to increase the caloric density of a diet and to replace soluble carbohydrates. Palatability limitations of omega-3s have led to an interest in alternative sources like Conjugated Linoleic Acid (CLA) that exert health effects similar to omega-3s. However, the effect of CLA on equine body composition has not been established. The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the effects of dietary CLA supplementation on equine body composition. Nine stock-type horses were stratified by age, body weight, and sex, and randomly assigned to one of two dietary treatments for a 12-wk study. Diets were formulated to be isocaloric and isonitrogenous and consisted of 0.015% BW/d (AF) of CLA (n=5) or soybean oil (n=4; control) that was top-dressed and mixed immediately prior to feeding. Performance measurements were collected weekly; rump fat thickness, Ribeye area, and intramuscular fat were measured on days 0, 42, and 84 by a certified technician. The MIXED procedure in SAS was used with repeated measures to detect differences in measurements. There were no differences in performance characteristics or body fat content between treatment groups ($P > 0.05$). To account for initial differences between treatments ($P < 0.05$), ribeye area between the 17th and 18th ribs (REA17) was analyzed with day 0 as a covariate. Mean REA17 tended ($P < 0.10$) to be higher in CLA supplemented horses than controls. Results suggest that CLA does not affect equine body composition, but further study is necessary to elucidate potential benefits of CLA in the horse.

Key Words: Conjugated linoleic acid; Equine; Body composition

Abbreviations: Conjugated Linoleic Acid (CLA); Body Weight (BW); Body Condition Score (BCS); As-Fed (AF); Rump Fat Thickness (RFT); Ribeye Area (REA); Back Fat Thickness (BF); Intra Muscular Fat (IMF)

Introduction

Conjugated Linoleic Acid (CLA) refers to a group of positional and stereoisomers of conjugated Octadecadienoic acid (18:2), or Linoleic acid [1-4]. While CLA is made up of several isomers of linoleic acid, previous studies have shown that specific isomers are responsible for the different physiological effects attributed to CLA supplementation. For instance, it has been shown that the t10,c12-CLA isomer is primarily responsible for the reduction of body fat gain, whereas both the c9,t11- and t10,c12-CLA isomers appear to be effective in inhibiting carcinogenesis [3,5-8].

One potential benefit to the equine industry is the ability of CLA to reduce the accumulation of adipose tissue. Several studies have shown that supplementing CLA to the diet improves the carcass quality of finishing swine by increasing the rate and efficiency of gain, reducing fat deposition, and increasing lean tissue [1,9-11]. However, because there are considerable differences in the effect of CLA on different species, there is still much about the effects of CLA that is unknown, especially in equine model. Previous work with horses has reported that supplementing CLA to equine diets can alter circulating fatty acid levels, by decreasing plasma

arachidonic acid concentrations as well as serum triglycerides and total cholesterol [2]. However, no changes in body condition or body weight were observed as a result of supplementation at a rate of 0.30% of the daily intake, potentially due to the low inclusion rate of CLA. Therefore, the objective of this study was to evaluate the effects of supplementing elevated levels of CLA on equine body composition.

Materials and Methods

Horses and dietary treatments

All experimental procedures were approved by the Sam Houston State University (SHSU) Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (16-09-08-1008-3-01) prior to the start of the experiment. Nine stock-type mares and geldings (1-3 years, 382.91±12.87kg) were utilized in a completely randomized design for a 12-week study. Horses were stratified by age, Body Weight (BW), and sex, and randomly assigned to dietary treatments. Dietary treatments were formulated to be isocaloric and isonitrogenous, and consisted of either CLA (BASF Corp., Florham Park, NJ) or

soybean oil control (CON; n= 5 and 4/group, respectively) that was offered at 1.5% of the total daily concentrate diet (As-Fed, AF) and top-dressed and mixed with concentrate immediately prior to feeding. The CLA supplement contained 55% CLA with a mixture of cis-9, trans-11 and trans-10, cis12 isomers.

Horses were fed at 1% BW (AF) daily of a commercially available pelleted concentrate (Safe Choice, Cargill Animal Nutrition, Elk River, MN) and approximately 1% BW of coastal Bermuda grass hay divided equally between two meals at 12 hour intervals. Body weight was obtained every 7 days with concentrate intake adjusted accordingly. Diets were formulated to meet or exceed all National Research Council (2007) nutritional requirements for growing horses performing light exercise. Horses were housed in 3 x 3m individual stalls for the duration of this study and were used in conjunction with the equine behavior and training course. All horses were randomly assigned to students in the class. Horses were exercised 5 days per week for a total of 30-40min in accordance with course requirements. Type of activity, duration (minutes), along with direction was monitored daily in order to maintain consistent workloads across all horses throughout the trial. A daily log was kept in order to record exercise load and incidence of injury or lameness.

Physical measurements

Morphometric measurements including BW, Body Condition Score (BCS), heart girth, crest circumference, and crest score were obtained weekly. Heart girth circumference was measured by placing the soft tape measure caudal to the elbow (Olecranon Tuber) and 2.54cm behind the slope of the withers. Crest circumference was obtained while the neck was held in a relaxed position by placing the soft tape measure around the neck measured halfway between the poll and the withers. Body condition and crest scores were determined weekly utilizing the scales outlined in Henneke et al. [12] and Carter et al. [13], respectively.

Rump Fat Thickness (RFT), Ribeye Area (REA), Back Fat Thickness (BF), and Intra Muscular Fat (IMF) measurements were conducted via transdermal ultra sonography by the same centralized ultrasound processing certified technician using an ultrasound system (Aloka SSD-500V, Aloka Inc., Tokyo, Japan) in conjunction with a 3.5MHz 172mm linear transducer. Measurements were taken on days 0, 42, and 84 following the initiation of supplementation. A certified technician through centralized ultrasound processing, which was blinded to dietary treatment, analyzed all images.

A cross-sectional image between the 13th and 14th ribs (REA13 and BF13, respectively) and between the 17th and 18th ribs (REA17 and BF17, respectively) was obtained to determine REA and BF. Images were obtained 5cm lateral from the midline halfway between the first coccygeal vertebrae and the ischium to determine RFT [14]. Measurements within the longissimus dorsi were obtained by imaging parallel to the backbone between the 17th and 18th ribs to determine IMF. To ensure proper contact between transducer and horse, the transducer was fitted with a PIA contour pad (Animal Ultrasound Services, Ithaca, NY) designed to conform

to the curvature of a horse’s back. In addition, corn oil was applied to promote acoustical contact between animal and transducer [15].

Statistical analysis

Changes in growth performance, morphometric measurements, and ultrasound measurements were analyzed using the MIXED procedure in SAS v. 9.4 (SAS Inst. Inc., Cary, NC). The model contained effects for treatment, time, and treatment x time interaction. Additionally, the GLM procedure in SAS was used to determine within day effects of treatments. If differences were detected at day 0, a covariate was added to the model statement to account for initial differences between experimental units. Effects were considered significant when P ≤ 0.05 and a tendency declared when P ≤ 0.10.

Results and Discussion

Performance Measurements

Daily intake did not differ across dietary treatments (P > 0.05) Body composition measurements including BW, BCS, heart girth, crest score, and crest circumference for horses consuming either CLA or soybean oil did not differ across treatments (Table 1). Similarly, BW and BCS did not differ between treatments (P=0.17 and 0.20, respectively); however, all horses regardless of treatment, gained (P<0.01) BW and BCS over the 12-week trial. As expected from the increase in BW and BCS, heart girth, crest circumference, and crest score also increased over time (P<0.01) but did not differ across treatments (P= 0.55 and 0.82, respectively). There was, however, a tendency for heart girth to be higher in CLA supplemented horses over time (P=0.07). Results of this study indicate that CLA supplementation does not influence BW, BCS, or other growth performance measurements such as heart girth and crest circumference.

Table 1: Mean BW (kg), Body Condition Score (BCS), heart girth (cm), crest score, and crest circumference (cm) for horses consuming either CLA1 or soybean oil (CON) that served as an isocaloric control. Diets were offered at 1.5% of the total daily concentrate on an as-fed basis, and top-dressed and mixed with concentrate immediately prior to feeding.

Variable	CON (n=4)	CLA (n=5)	SEM ²	Treatment ³	Time ⁴
BW (kg)	385.74	424.82	12.87	0.17	< 0.01
BCS	5.5	5.88	0.15	0.2	< 0.01
Heart Girth (cm)	169.03	173.22	2.13	0.34	< 0.01
Crest Score	1.73	2.03	0.3	0.61	< 0.01
Crest Circumference (cm)	87.07	90.78	1.73	0.25	< 0.01

¹Conjugated linoleic acid supplement manufactured by BASF Corp. (Florham Park, NJ).

²Pooled Standard error of the treatment mean.

³Treatments included at 0.015% BW daily.

⁴Measurements obtained weekly over the 84-day study.

This coincides with results of Headley et al. [2], who did not find an effect of CLA on body condition scores (5.79±1.08 BCS) when compared to controls (5.83±1.23 BCS, P = 0.67). While previous literature has shown that CLA exhibits an anti-adipogenic effect on body composition in numerous species including swine, rats, and humans [1,9,10], the same effect has not been successfully seen in the horse. The effect of CLA on body composition has been shown to be quite variable across species, so it is possible that CLA does not exert the same anti-adipogenic effect in equine as seen in other species.

Alternatively, the effect of CLA on body composition is dependent on pre-existing adiposity, and as such, may be more evident in obese or insulin-resistant horses than in young, developing horses. For instance, both Chin et al. [16] and Noto et al. [17] reported a significant improvement in lipid metabolism in insulin-resistant rats supplemented with CLA. In this study, there was a tendency for heart girth to be higher in CLA supplemented horses over time, therefore CLA may affect body composition. Future studies with prolonged CLA supplementation periods are needed to help clarify the effect of CLA on equine body composition.

Ultrasound measurements

Table 2: Mean REA17 (cm²), BF17 (cm), REA13 (cm²), BF13 (cm), IMF (%), and RFT (cm) on d 0, 42, and 84 for horses consuming either both CLA1 or soybean oil (CON) that served as an isocaloric control. Diets were offered at 1.5% of the total daily concentrate diet on an as-fed basis, and top-dressed and mixed with concentrate immediately prior to feeding.

Day	0				42 ²				84 ²			
	CON (n=4)	CLA (n=5)	SEM ³	P-Value ¹⁰	CON (n=4)	CLA (n=5)	SEM ³	P-Value ¹⁰	CON (n=4)	CLA (n=5)	SEM ³	P-Value ¹⁰
REA174 (cm ²)	90.08a	99.94b	4.46	0.04	91.44	100.98	4.46	0.07	98.39	106.91	4.46	0.07
BF175 (cm)	0.37	0.45	0.03	0.3	0.29	0.34	0.03	0.54	0.43	0.46	0.03	0.7
REA136 (cm ²)	82.26	85.86	0.62	0.38	77.53	83.34	0.62	0.16	91.13	92.34	0.62	0.77
BF137 (cm)	0.42	0.59	0.05	0.21	0.32	0.48	0.05	0.23	0.47	0.67	0.05	0.15
IMF8 (%)	3.54	3.73	0.33	0.56	3.77	3.65	0.33	0.72	3.72	3.69	0.33	0.92
RFT9 (cm)	0.55	0.76	0.12	0.5	0.81	0.94	0.12	0.66	0.87	0.86	0.12	0.43

^{a,b} Within day, means with different superscripts differ at P ≤ 0.05.

¹Conjugated linoleic acid supplement manufactured by BASF Corp. (Florham Park, NJ).

²The initial difference in REA17 on day 0 was accounted for by utilizing a covariate.

³Pooled Standard error of the treatment mean.

⁴Ribeye area between the 17th and 18th ribs in cm².

⁵Fat content between the 17th and 18th ribs in cm.

⁶Ribeye area between the 13th and 14th ribs in cm².

⁷Fat content between the 13th and 14th ribs in cm.

⁸Percent intramuscular fat.

⁹Rump fat thickness in cm.

¹⁰Dietary treatments offered at 0.015% body weight daily.

Similar to the changes observed in growth performance, REA13, BF13, REA17, BF17, IMF, and RFT did not differ across treatments (Table 2). Both REA13 and BF13 increased over time (P < 0.01 and 0.05, respectively) but did not differ across treatments (P = 0.22 and 0.15, respectively). A treatment x day interaction was exhibited for REA17 (P < 0.05). However, because REA17 in CLA supplemented horses (103.69±2.36 cm²) was higher than control horses (91.96±2.64 cm²) on day 0 (P = 0.04), REA17 was

reanalyzed with day 0 as a covariate for all subsequent measures to account for this initial difference (Figure 1). After accounting for the initial variance, REA17 tended to be higher in treatment horses (100.98±2.62 cm²) than control horses on day 42 (91.44±2.99 cm²; P < 0.07). Similarly, on day 84, REA17 (P < 0.07) tended to be higher in treatment horses (106.91±2.30 cm²) than control horses (98.39±2.62 cm²). Over time, BF17 tended to be different (P = 0.07) but did not exhibit a difference across

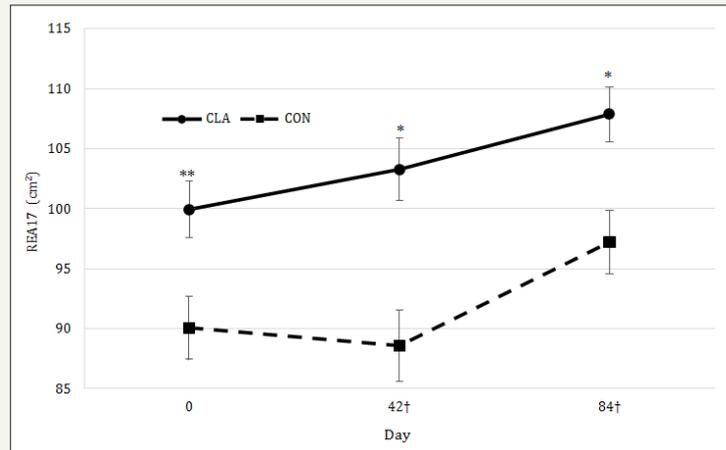


Figure 1: Changes in mean ribeye area between the 17th and 18th ribs (REA17, cm²) for horses consuming either CLA or soybean oil (CON) that served as an isocaloric control. Diets were offered at 1.5% of the total daily concentrate on an as fed basis, and top-dressed and mixed with concentrate immediately prior to feeding. A covariate was utilized to account for initial differences between treatments, as signified by †. Within day, a double asterisk (**) signifies that treatments differ at P ≤ 0.05 while a single asterisk (*) signifies a tendency for treatments to differ at P < 0.07. Pooled Standard error of the treatment mean was used as an indication of variation.

treatments (P = 0.30). Lastly, RFT increased over time (P<0.01), but did not differ across treatments (P=0.51). Data from the current study indicates that CLA does not affect body fat content, including RFT, IMF, BF13, and BF17.

These results are in contrast with previous literature that demonstrated t10, c12- CLA supplementation alters body composition by decreasing body fat content in finishing swine [1,9,10]. This difference may be the result of a species-dependent effect of CLA supplementation, but results from the current study also contradict data from Headley et al. [2] that indicated a tendency for CLA to increase RFT in horses. Alternatively, if the effect of CLA is dependent upon pre-existing adiposity, then this difference may be the result of supplementing CLA to young, developing horses as opposed to mature horses with greater fat content. Further study is needed to clarify the reason for the conflicting results.

While data from this study do not indicate a difference in REA13 between treatment groups, there was a tendency for REA17 to be higher in CLA supplemented horses. These data coincide with results of previous literature demonstrating an increase in lean muscle mass because of CLA supplementation [1,9,10]. However, the mechanism of action controlling this increase remains unclear. An increase in lean muscle mass due to CLA supplementation contradicts a previous study that demonstrated a shift in muscle fiber type from type IIB to type I as a result of CLA supplementation, which would cause the muscle fiber to shrink in size [8]. Additionally, while several studies have shown that dietary CLA is absorbed and incorporated into circulation as early as 2 to 6-week of supplementation [2,18], the incorporation into tissues inevitably takes longer and changes to the tissue require even greater length of supplementation.

The authors acknowledge a limitation to this study in that dietary and plasma fatty acid levels were not analyzed. Although this information was outside the scope of this work, the information would be beneficial to include as a means to evaluate

the incorporation of CLA over time to provide a greater insight to the relative time course required for the effective incorporation across the gastrointestinal tract and into active tissue sites in order to elicit potential effects. Therefore, it is possible that a longer supplementation period will be necessary to demonstrate a difference in both fat content and lean muscle mass between control oils and CLA.

Conclusion

In summary, dietary supplementation of CLA at 0.015% BW over a 12-wk feeding period tended to increase lean muscle mass but did not affect overall morphometric measurements. Further study to determine an appropriate inclusion rate in the equine diet may clarify the effect of CLA on body composition, including fat content, particularly if supplemented to horses across various breeds and biological types in an effort to improve performance and longevity of horses.

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Conflict of Interest

The sponsor had no input in the study design, analysis, interpretation of data, or the decision to submit the article for publication.

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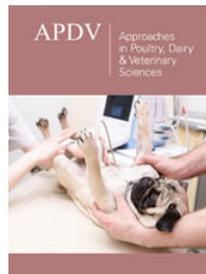
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