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South African Journal of Animal Science 2019, 49 (No. 2)

Effects of dietary inclusion of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics on performance and immune responses of broiler chicks fed aflatoxin-contaminated diets

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(Received 26 January 2018; Accepted 1 August 2018; First published online 22 April 2019)

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Abstract

This study aimed to evaluate the efficiency of the dietary inclusion of commercial toxin binders (CTs) and prebiotics on growth performance, immune responses, intestinal morphology and blood variables of broiler chicks fed with aflatoxin and non-aflatoxin-contaminated diets. Six hundred one-day-old male Ross 308 broiler chicks, initial weight of 42 ± 3 g, were used in 10 treatments with six replications ($n = 10$ birds). ASR11 and ASR12 commercial toxin binders and lactose prebiotic were included in their diets. Experimental diets included: 1) basal diet without aflatoxin and additives (NC); 2) basal diet containing aflatoxin (PC); 3) NC diet containing ARS11; 4) NC diet containing ARS12; 5) NC diet containing prebiotics; 6) PC diet containing ARS11; 7) PC diet containing ARS12; 8) PC diet containing prebiotics; 9) PC diet containing ARS11+prebiotics; and 10) PC diet containing ARS12+prebiotics. Growth performance, humoral and cellular immune responses, jejunal morphology and some blood variables were assessed. Results showed that broiler chicks fed with a PC diet showed a higher feed conversion ratio and lower body weight in the grower and finisher periods. Broiler chicks fed with PC diets showed lower immunoglobulin G and M and also cellular immunities compared to the NC diet. The PC group also showed lower values for villus length, villus width and crypt depth, and higher values for liver enzyme activities compared to the PC diet. However, dietary inclusion of prebiotics and CTs, in single and combined form, improved growth performance in grower and finisher periods, cellular and humoral immunities, intestinal morphology and the serum concentration of triglycerides, cholesterol, glucose and liver enzyme activities of broiler chicks fed with aflatoxin.

Keywords: Aflatoxin, ASR11 toxin binder, broiler chicks, growth performance, humoral immunity

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Introduction

Mycotoxins are known as fungi toxic metabolites and fungi found in agricultural products (Abdallah *et al.*, 2015; Bhatti *et al.*, 2016). Mycotoxins have adverse effects on animal and human health (Khan *et al.*, 2017). This has been reported for more than 500 types of mycotoxins (Nematiet *et al.*, 2015). Aflatoxin, ochratoxin, fumonisin and zearalenone are the most important contaminants in bird diets (Binder *et al.*, 2007; Saleemi *et al.*, 2017). Studies have also reported that the gut system is adversely affected by pathogens and other contaminants when broiler chicks are fed low-quality feedstuffs (Agboola *et al.*, 2014). However, the primary function of the gut ecosystem is the digestion of feed, and it acts as a defense against contaminants which can influence growth and immunity in animals (El Miniawy *et al.*, 2014; Marin & Taranu, 2015). It has been reported as a 21% reduction in body weight of broilers fed with 300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ AFB1 in their diet (Raju & Devegowda, 2002). It has been shown that birds receiving mycotoxins have lower antibody titers (Girish *et al.*, 2008; Khan *et al.*, 2014). Studies have also shown that aflatoxin-contaminated diets may cause biochemical and physiological damage to the liver (Gowda *et al.*, 2008; Rezaret *et al.*, 2007). In addition, aflatoxin in the diet alters the level of the serum biochemical parameters in animals, indicating that these parameters can be considered a major cause of aflatoxicosis (Basmacioglu *et al.*, 2005). Pelicano *et al.* (2005) have reported that pathogens disrupt the normal microflora and intestinal epithelium, which not only

cause malfunction in the ability to digest and absorb nutrients but also reduce the villus height in the small intestine. Appropriate nutritional strategies could alleviate the adverse effects of mycotoxins on the performance and immunity of birds.

Gibson & Roberfroid (1995) have defined prebiotics as a non-digestible food ingredient which can have beneficial effects by increasing the growth and/or activity of one or more intestinal bacteria in the colon. It is suggested that prebiotics should not be hydrolyzed or absorbed in the digestive system, and must enhance selective substrate absorption and promote growth of commensal bacteria; it should alter gut microbiota to improve the luminal or systemic effects on the animal (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2007). In other words, some carbohydrates which may be fermented by intestinal microorganisms are classified as prebiotics (Bauer *et al.*, 2006) such as resistant starch and non-digestible oligosaccharides. Mannan-oligosaccharides can prevent pathogen adherence and block colonization by allowing bacteria to bind with the compound molecules (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2007). Prebiotics can reduce the number of *Clostridia* and increase colonization resistance to pathogens (Ohimain & Ofongo, 2012). Studies have also reported that prebiotics can increase the digestibility and performance parameters by providing optimum conditions for the growth of beneficial bacteria (Steiner, 2006). Toxin binders are extensively applied in diets because of their montmorillonite content; bentonites swell and form thixotropic gels (Duarte & Smith, 2005). Eralsan *et al.* (2005) have indicated the effectiveness of sodium bentonite in minimizing the damage caused by aflatoxins (1 mg/kg) in 45-day-old broiler chickens. Toxin binders are derived from the cell wall of yeast, which is porous on the surface and can trap mycotoxins (Banlunara *et al.*, 2005). Toxin binders can boost antioxidant activity via ionic, hydrogen bond and hydrophobic interactions (Huwig *et al.*, 2001). Gao *et al.* (2008) stated that the inclusion of yeast in the diet significantly enhances the digestibility of calcium and phosphorus and the intestinal mucosal morphology in broiler chicks. To date, no research has been conducted to evaluate the effects of prebiotics on performance, immunity responses and blood variables in broiler chicks fed feedstuffs contaminated with aflatoxin. However, prebiotics block the epithelial barrier response which causes cytotoxicity by intra-epithelial lymphocytes (Mundi *et al.*, 2017). It also increases the microbial population which may help alleviate the adverse effects of aflatoxins. Considering the adverse effects of aflatoxins on growth performance, immunity and intestine morphology and the positive effects of prebiotics and toxin binders on growth and immunity, this study aimed to investigate the efficiency of the combined dietary inclusion of commercial toxin binders and their effect on the yeast cell wall, and the impact of lactose prebiotics on growth performance immune responses, intestinal morphology and certain blood biochemical variables of broiler chicks fed with aflatoxin and non-aflatoxin-contaminated feedstuffs.

Materials and Methods

All the procedures followed, were approved by the Islamic Azad University (Shabestar-Iran) Care and Use Committee (SU. 05/December 2016). Six hundred one-day-old male Ross 308 broiler chicks, initial weight 42 ± 3 g, were tested. Broiler chicks were raised in pens from 1 to 42 days of age. Lighting programme was 23L : 1D during the experimental period, and birds also had unlimited access to feed and water. Birds were randomly allocated to 10 treatments with six replications, with 10 broiler chicks in each replicate. The diets were formulated in three phases, including starter (0 - 10 days), grower (11 - 24 days) and finisher (25 - 42 days). Birds were fed the contaminated and uncontaminated diets containing ASRI1 and ASRI2 commercial toxin binders and prebiotics. Experimental treatments were: 1) birds fed a basal diet without aflatoxin and additive (NC); 2) birds fed a basal diet containing aflatoxin (PC); 3) birds fed an NC diet containing ARSI1 (NC+ASRI1); 4) birds fed an NC diet containing ARSI2 (NC+ASRI2); 5) birds fed an NC diet containing prebiotics (NC+Pre); 6) birds fed a PC diet containing ARSI1 (PC+ASRI1); 7) birds fed a PC diet containing ARSI2 (PC+ASRI2); 8) birds fed a PC diet containing prebiotics (PC+Pre); 9) birds fed a PC diet containing prebiotics+ARSI1 (PC+Pre+ASRI1); and 10) birds fed a PC diet containing prebiotics+ARSI2 (PC+Pre+ASRI2). Multiple function toxin binders produced by the Animal Science Research Institute were used which contained bentonite, yeast wall, organic acid and vitamins. ASRI 1 and ASRI 2 toxin binders had respectively 40% and 60% bentonite-based yeast wall. Lactose was used as a prebiotic. All the diets were prepared in mash form and formulated on the basis of the catalogue, Ross 308 (Ross 308 Broiler, 2007) (Table 1). Each of the toxin binders was included in diet at a rate of 3 kg/ton and a prebiotic was also included at level 1 kg/ton. Crude protein was analyzed as recommended by AOAC (2005). In grower and finisher periods, the AFB1 concentration was >1.5 and 0.2 mg/kg feed in PC and NC groups, respectively.

Feeds were contaminated with aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) based on the methods described by Khan *et al.* (2017). Briefly, the feed was moistened with water to enhance the absorption of the aflatoxin and 15-day-old cultures of *Aspergillus parasiticus* PTCC-5286 which had been grown on potato dextrose agar slants and mixed in thoroughly. It was preserved and stored in bags for 18 days at ambient temperature in order to increase the production of mycotoxins. AFB1 was added from 11 days of age.

Table1 The experimental diet used in starter, grower and finisher period of chickens

Ingredients	Starter (0–10 d)	Grower (11–24 d)	Finisher (25–42 d)
Corn grain	51.8	58.2	62.2
Soybean meal (44% CP)	38.3	29.1	30.9
Vegetable oil	3.5	4.2	3.2
Fish meal	2.1	5.0	0.0
Limestone	1.8	0.9	1.43
DCP	0.9	1.2	0.9
NaCl	0.25	0.25	0.3
Vitamin and mineral Premix ^a	0.5	0.5	0.5
DL-Methionine	0.35	0.3	0.2
L-Lysine HCl	0.25	0.15	0.14
L-Threonine	0.1	0.0	0.04
Nutrient composition			
Energy, MJ/kg	12.5	13.0	13.4
Crude protein %	23.1	21.3	19.3
Crude fibre (%)	3.21	3.34	3.35
Lysine %	1.44	1.24	1.09
Met+Cys %	1.07	0.95	0.86
Calcium %	1.05	0.9	0.85
Available P %	0.50	0.45	0.42

^a Vitamin & mineral premix supplied (content per kg): vitamin A, 1 800 000 IU; vitamin D₃, 400 000 IU; vitamin E, 3 600 IU; vitamin K₃, 400 mg; thiamine, 360 mg; riboflavin, 1320 mg; niacin, 6000 mg; vitamin B₆, 600 mg; vitamin B₅, 2000; vitamin B₁₂, 3 mg; folic acid, 200 mg; biotin, 20 mg; choline, 80 g; zinc, 17 g; iron, 10 g; copper, 2 g; manganese, 20 g; selenium, 40 mg; iodine, 200 mg.

The quantification of AFB1 was evaluated by the ELISA test as described by Peltonen *et al.* (2000). Amounts of 1.5 mg AFB1/kg feed were included in the basal diet and if it was lower than 1.5 mg/kg, AFB1 was added. The Iran National Standard Organization recommends 0.02 mg aflatoxin/kg for NC diets.

Body weight (BW) and feed intake (FI) of each bird were recorded biweekly and the feed conversion ratio (FCR) was calculated. Mortality was observed and recorded daily, and birds that had died, were weighed and the FCR calculated by dividing FI by BW of live plus dead birds.

At the 25th day of the experiment, 0.1 mL of DNCB and PHA was administered to two chicks per cage. One skin area, 10 cm², was marked in order to administer the DNCB. Skin thickness was assessed before sensitization. The broiler chicks were sensitized with DNCB at a dose of 0.1 mL per cm² area. Skin thickness was evaluated at three parts in this area, after 24 and 48 hours. Also, 0.1 mL PHA (10 mg/mL of acetone and olive oil at a ratio of 4 : 1) was administered via intradermal injection between the third and fourth digits of the right foot and the area thickness was evaluated by means of a constant tension micrometer 24 and 48 hours after administration (Global Sources, Shanghai, China).

At the 28th day of the experiment, 3 mL of 5% suspension of SRBCs was intravenously injected into two birds per replicate. Blood samples were collected seven days after injection. The blood samples were centrifuged at 2200 g for 12 minutes. The sera were stored at -20 °C until analysis. Each serum sample was inactivated at 56 °C for 30 min and then analyzed for total anti-SRBC antibodies as explained by Delhanty & Solomon (1996). In summary, each inactivated serum sample was titrated for total and mercaptoethanol (ME)-resistant (IgG) anti-SRBC antibody titers. ME-sensitive (IgM) antibody titers were achieved by subtracting the level (titer) of IgG antibodies from total antibodies. All titer data were reported in terms of log 2.

On day 42, two birds from each replicate were killed. Intestinal segments were separated, 2 cm of jejunal and ileal samples were preserved in a 10% formaldehyde phosphate buffer for 48 hours. Subsequently it was embedded in paraffin, fixed on Microtome, sliced to a thickness of 3 µm, and dehydrated on a hotplate. The sample was put on a glass slide, dyed with hematoxylin and eosin, and

evaluated using a microscope. The prepared slides ($n = 5$) from the jejunal segments of each broiler chick and five well-oriented villi were measured, placed on slides, and the average of the villi measurements was reported as a mean for each bird. Villus width (VW) was assessed at the base of each villus, villus length (VL) was evaluated from the top of the villus to the villus-crypt junction, and crypt depth (CD) was evaluated from the base of the villus to the sub-mucosa.

On day 42 of the experiment, 2.5 mL of blood was taken from two birds, each replicate, and centrifuged at $3000 \times g$ for 15 minutes after which serum samples were obtained. The levels of triglyceride, glucose and cholesterol were then measured by commercial kits of Pars Azmun (Tehran-Iran) according to the kit manufacturer's recommendations. Aspartate aminotransferase (AST, EC 2.6.1.1) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT, EC 2.6.1.2) activities were measured using ZellBio® GmbH commercial kits by the ELISA method, as recommended by the producer company.

The data obtained from the experiment were analysed by applying the ANOVA technique (SAS software) (SAS, 2001). Different group means were compared by Duncan's multiple range tests (DMRT). The level of significance was $P < 0.05$ or lower. For antibody titer, the log 2 transformations were done on antibody titers before statistical analysis.

Results

The effects of AFB1 and dietary inclusion of prebiotics and commercial toxin binders on growth performance are presented in Table 2. As indicated by the results, growth performance was not influenced by experimental treatments during the starter phase ($P > 0.05$). However, the PC group showed higher FCR and lower BW and FI in comparison with the NC group during grower and finisher periods ($P < 0.05$). Dietary inclusion of prebiotics and commercial toxin binders could significantly alleviate the adverse effects of AFB1 on performance during grower and finisher periods ($P < 0.05$). Dietary inclusion of prebiotics and commercial toxin binders, singly and combined form, increased FI and BW and also decreased FCR in birds fed aflatoxin-contaminated diets ($P < 0.05$). There were no significant differences among the prebiotic and

Table 2 Effects of dietary inclusion of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics on feed intake, body weight and the feed conversion ratio of broiler chicks receiving aflatoxin-contaminated and basal diets containing commercial toxin binders and prebiotics

Days	Feed intake (g)			Body weight (g)			Feed conversion ratio		
	0-10	11-24	25-42	0-10	11-24	25-42	0-10	11-24	25-42
Treatments*									
NC	252	1180 ^a	2600 ^a	258	655 ^a	1423 ^a	0.97	1.8 ^b	1.8 ^c
PC	252	960 ^c	2380 ^c	266	481 ^c	1056 ^c	0.98	2.0 ^a	2.1 ^a
NC+ASRI1	250	1160 ^a	2690 ^a	252	645 ^a	1492 ^a	0.99	1.8 ^b	1.8 ^c
NC+ASRI2	254	1175 ^a	2655 ^a	250	647 ^a	1475 ^a	1.0	1.8 ^b	1.8 ^c
NC+Pre	251	1183 ^a	2640 ^a	249	638 ^a	1448 ^a	1.0	1.9 ^b	1.8 ^c
PC+ASRI1	253	1052 ^b	2440 ^b	259	590 ^b	1295 ^b	0.98	1.8 ^b	1.9 ^b
PC+ASRI2	260	1045 ^b	2460 ^b	252	589 ^b	1273 ^b	1.0	1.8 ^b	1.9 ^b
PC+Pre	251	1045 ^b	2460 ^b	249	579 ^b	1273 ^b	1.0	1.8 ^b	1.9 ^b
PC+Pre+ASRI1	254	1077 ^b	2460 ^b	248	591 ^b	1296 ^b	1.0	1.8 ^b	1.9 ^b
PC+Pre+ASRI2	257	1079 ^b	2470 ^b	247	581 ^b	1301 ^b	1.0	1.8 ^b	1.9 ^b
<i>P</i> -value	0.47	0.02	0.02	0.7	0.02	0.01	0.1	0.03	0.03
SEM	2.61	20.15	18.2	4.52	15.2	30.1	0.2	0.04	0.02

* Non aflatoxin contaminated diet (NC), aflatoxin-contaminated diet (PC), NC diet containing ASRI1 toxin binder (NC+ASRI1), NC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder (NC+ASRI2), aflatoxin-contaminated diet containing prebiotics (NC+Pre), PC diet containing ASRI1 toxin binder (PC+ASRI1), PC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder (PC+ASRI2), aflatoxin-contaminated diet containing prebiotics (PC+Pre), PC diet containing prebiotics+ASRI1 toxin binder (PC+Pre+ASRI1), PC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder+prebiotics (PC+Pre+ASRI2)

Superscripts (a-d) show significant differences ($P < 0.05$) in each column

commercial toxin binder groups, singly or combined, in both non-aflatoxin and aflatoxin-contaminated diets during the grower and finisher periods ($P > 0.05$). The addition of prebiotics and commercial toxin binders to the diet did not alter performance, compared to the NC group with nonaflatoxin diets.

The effects of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics on humoral and cellular immunities are presented in Table 3. The lower antibody titer against SRBC and PHA and DNCB after 24 and 48 hours was observed in the PC group, compared to the NC group ($P < 0.05$). However, the inclusion of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics to the diet could increase cellular and humoral immunities, compared to the PC group ($P < 0.05$). Dietary inclusion of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics had similar effects on cellular and humoral immunities ($P > 0.05$). However, adding commercial toxin binders and prebiotics to non-aflatoxin diets would not have had a more beneficial effect in comparison with the NC group ($P > 0.05$).

Table 3 Effects of dietary inclusion of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics on antibody titer against SRBC and response to PHA and DNCB after 24 h and 48 h in broiler chicks fed with aflatoxin-contaminated and basal diets

Treatments*	IgG	IgM	PHA-24	PHA-48	DNCB-24	DNCB-48
NC	3.40 ^a	1.95 ^a	0.79 ^a	0.44 ^a	0.73 ^a	0.52 ^a
PC	2.75 ^c	1.60 ^c	0.58 ^c	0.36 ^c	0.41 ^c	0.39 ^c
NC+ASRI1	3.35 ^a	1.95 ^a	0.76 ^a	0.43 ^a	0.71 ^a	0.54 ^a
NC+ASRI2	3.29 ^a	1.99 ^a	0.75 ^a	0.43 ^a	0.72 ^a	0.51 ^a
NC+Pre	3.31 ^a	1.95 ^a	0.76 ^a	0.43 ^a	0.71 ^a	0.52 ^a
PC+ASRI1	3.10 ^b	1.55 ^b	0.61 ^b	0.39 ^b	0.56 ^b	0.48 ^b
PC+ASRI2	3.15 ^b	1.57 ^b	0.62 ^b	0.39 ^b	0.57 ^b	0.48 ^b
PC+Pre	3.16 ^b	1.54 ^b	0.62 ^b	0.39 ^b	0.57 ^b	0.48 ^b
PC+Pre+ASRI1	3.13 ^b	1.59 ^b	0.62 ^b	0.39 ^b	0.57 ^b	0.48 ^b
PC+Pre+ASRI2	3.17 ^b	1.56 ^b	0.62 ^b	0.39 ^b	0.57 ^b	0.48 ^b
<i>P</i> -value	0.031	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
SEM	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01

* Non aflatoxin contaminated diet (NC), aflatoxin-contaminated diet (PC), NC diet containing ASRI1 toxin binder (NC+ASRI1), NC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder (NC+ASRI2), aflatoxin-contaminated diet containing prebiotics (NC+Pre), PC diet containing ASRI1 toxin binder (PC+ASRI1), PC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder (PC+ASRI2), aflatoxin-contaminated diet containing prebiotics (PC+Pre), PC diet containing prebiotics+ASRI1 toxin binder (PC+Pre+ASRI1), PC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder+ prebiotics (PC+Pre+ASRI2)
Superscripts (a-c) show significant differences ($P < 0.05$) in each column

Similar to previous findings, the PC groups showed lower VL, VW and CD compared to the NC group (Table 4). However, dietary supplementation of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics alleviated any negative effects of aflatoxin on the mentioned parameters ($P < 0.05$). In the NC-based diets, additives did not improve jejunal morphology in comparison with the NC group ($P < 0.05$).

The PC group showed lower serum concentrations of triglycerides, cholesterol and glucose, and higher serum AST and ALT activities compared to the NC group ($P < 0.05$; Table 5). However, no significant differences were found among groups containing additives, compared to the NC group, as regards the serum concentrations of triglycerides, cholesterol and glucose ($P > 0.05$), indicating that dietary inclusion of prebiotics and commercial toxin binders could alleviate the adverse effects of aflatoxin on these blood parameters. A combination of prebiotics and toxin binders could significantly reduce the adverse effects of aflatoxin on liver enzymes ($P < 0.05$). However, prebiotics and toxin binders in single form also showed lower serum activities of liver enzymes, compared to the PC group ($P < 0.05$).

Table 4 Effects of dietary inclusion of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics on villus length, villus width and crypt depth of jejunum of broiler chicks fed the contaminated and basal diets

Treatments*	Villus length (μm)	Villus width (μm)	Crypt depth (μm)
NC	1980 ^a	216.7 ^a	179.2 ^a
PC	1484 ^c	189.8 ^c	138.4 ^c
NC+ASRI1	1952 ^a	238.0 ^a	174.4 ^a
NC+ASRI2	1944 ^a	232.2 ^a	175.8 ^a
NC+Pre	1926 ^a	231.7 ^a	178.0 ^a
PC+ASRI1	1692 ^b	200.6 ^b	155.0 ^b
PC+ASRI2	1687 ^b	206.5 ^b	159.2 ^b
PC+Pre	1637 ^b	205.5 ^b	152.2 ^b
PC+Pre+ASRI1	1644 ^b	204.5 ^b	157.2 ^b
PC+Pre+ASRI2	1657 ^b	203.5 ^b	156.2 ^b
<i>P</i> -value	0.011	0.021	0.031
SEM	20.15	12.01	3.15

* Non-aflatoxin contaminated diet (NC), aflatoxin-contaminated diet (PC), NC diet containing ASRI1 toxin binder (NC+ASRI1), NC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder (NC+ASRI2), aflatoxin-contaminated diet containing prebiotics (NC+Pre), PC diet containing ASRI1 toxin binder (PC+ASRI1), PC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder (PC+ASRI2), aflatoxin-contaminated diet containing prebiotics (PC+Pre), PC diet containing prebiotics+ASRI1 toxin binder (PC+Pre+ASRI1), PC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder+ prebiotics (PC+Pre+ASRI2)
Superscripts (a-c) show significant differences ($P < 0.05$) in each column

Table 5 Effects of dietary inclusion of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics on serum biochemical parameters in broiler chicks treated with AFB1 and basal diets at 42 days of age

Parameters	Triglyceride	Cholesterol	Glucose	AST	ALT
	(mg/dL)	(mg/dL)	(mg/dL)	(IU/L)	(IU/L)
Treatments					
NC	120.7 ^a	175.5 ^a	190.5 ^a	165.5 ^d	5.1 ^d
PC	110.3 ^b	145.0 ^b	160.3 ^b	250.5 ^a	8.5 ^a
NC+ASRI1	120.0 ^a	177.5 ^a	187.5 ^a	170.5 ^d	5.4 ^d
NC+ASRI2	117.0 ^a	173.3 ^a	191.6 ^a	167.5 ^d	5.3 ^d
NC+Pre	119.3 ^a	178.3 ^a	191.6 ^a	174.5 ^b	5.3 ^d
PC+ASRI1	119.3 ^a	179.3 ^a	189.3 ^a	199.3 ^b	7.3 ^b
PC+ASRI2	115.3 ^a	179.3 ^a	189.3 ^a	199.3 ^b	7.4 ^b
PC+Pre	115.3 ^a	179.3 ^a	189.3 ^a	199.3 ^b	7.6 ^b
PC+Pre+ASRI1	118.0 ^a	180.0 ^a	190.0 ^a	184.5 ^c	6.1 ^c
PC+Pre+ASRI2	120.5 ^a	182.5 ^a	190.0 ^a	182.5 ^c	6.1 ^c
<i>P</i> value	0.032	0.001	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001
SEM	1.501	2.501	1.581	2.101	0.231

Non aflatoxin contaminated diet (NC), aflatoxin-contaminated diet (PC), NC diet containing ASRI1 toxin binder (NC+ASRI1), NC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder (NC+ASRI2), aflatoxin-contaminated diet containing prebiotics (NC+Pre), PC diet containing ASRI1 toxin binder (PC+ASRI1), PC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder (PC+ASRI2), aflatoxin-contaminated diet containing prebiotics (PC+Pre), PC diet containing prebiotics+ASRI1 toxin binder (PC+Pre+ASRI1), PC diet containing ASRI2 toxin binder+ prebiotics (PC+Pre+ASRI2)

Superscripts (a-b) show significant differences ($P < 0.05$) in each column

AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALT: alanine aminotransferase

Discussion

The addition of aflatoxin to the diet without toxin binders could significantly increase FCR and decrease BW and FI in comparison with uncontaminated diets with aflatoxin in grower and finisher periods. Similarly, previous studies have shown a reduction in performance of broiler chicks receiving the aflatoxin-contaminated diets. Raju & Devegowda (2002) have reported that dietary inclusion of 300 ng/kg of AFB1 reduced body weight by 21%. Another study has shown a 10% decrease in weight gain of broiler chicks fed the 0.8 mg/kg of AFB1 (Tedesco *et al.*, 2004).

Despite reports of the adverse effects of aflatoxin on performance, a study by Agboola *et al.* (2014) did not report adverse effects of aflatoxin on FCR in starter and grower periods. The reduction in performance during grower and finisher periods shown in previous studies may be associated with disorders such as anorexia, listlessness, compromised general health and the inhibitory effects of AFB1 on protein synthesis and lipogenesis (Kiran *et al.*, 1998) and/or disturbances in macromolecules metabolism (Cheeke & Shull, 1985). Mahmood *et al.* (2017) reported that a decrease in BW is due to decreased FI. In this study, food intake was decreased which can influence BW. In addition, Mahmood *et al.* (2017) showed that aflatoxins produce toxic metabolites in the liver which prevent protein synthesis and thus culminate in anorexia. The decreased protein synthesis can reduce weight gain; however, a decreased feed intake can enhance the negative effects on BW. The decreased BW influences FCR and performance is thus decreased by AFB1.

Dietary inclusion of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics in contaminated diets could improve performance during grower and finisher periods. Commercial toxin binders are included in diets in order to increase the digestion of nutrients by removing toxic metabolites and increasing production of essential pancreatic juices to digestion of available nutrients in diets (Agboola *et al.*, 2014). Similarly, Agboola *et al.* (2014) has shown that commercial toxin binders could alleviate the adverse effects of aflatoxin on performance. Studies have reported contradictory results as to the effects of prebiotics on performance. Some studies have shown positive effects of prebiotics on the performance of birds (Xu *et al.*, 2004; Chee *et al.*, 2010), while others have not found any positive effects (Baurhoo *et al.*, 2009; Morales-López *et al.*, 2009; Yang *et al.*, 2009; Alzueta *et al.*, 2010). Studies have considered different factors which influence the effects of prebiotics on birds including environment, management, diet composition and characteristics of the birds (Yang *et al.*, 2009). These factors can affect the efficiency of prebiotics on performance. In this study, prebiotics and commercial toxin binders supplemented to uncontaminated diets did not show any improvement, compared to the NC. However, dietary inclusion of prebiotics and commercial toxin binders to contaminated diets did improve performance. It can be argued that commercial toxin binders and prebiotics ensure greater efficiency under abnormal conditions. Studies have suggested several mechanisms for improvement in performance by prebiotics such as the decrease in incidences of disease by preventing gut lining colonization by pathogenic bacteria, the inhibition of proliferation, and a decrease in toxins and intestinal pathogens (Benites *et al.*, 2007). In addition, prebiotics improve performance by increasing VL that enhances absorption, and subsequently the birds' energy and protein efficiency ratio (Salianeh *et al.*, 2011). In this study, VL was increased in the prebiotics group contaminated with aflatoxin, compared to the PC. In summary, binder substances prevent mycotoxin absorption from the gastrointestinal tract and are excreted in the faeces (Gimeno & Martins, 2011). The effect of synergized interaction among commercial toxin binders and prebiotics on performance was not observed. This may be attributed to the different mechanisms which affect performance. It seems that commercial toxin binders and prebiotics act in different ways and do not give rise to other effects.

The AFB1 decreased immune responses in both humoral and cellular immunity (PC vs NC). AFB1 causes severe hepatotoxicity, nephrotoxicity and teratogenicity in birds (Abidin *et al.*, 2016; Kumar *et al.*, 2015). Interdigital administration of PHA could stimulate T-lymphocyte with a slight effect on B-lymphocytes (Raju & Devegowda, 2002). Birds fed with mycotoxins had lower antibody titers, compared to other birds (Khan *et al.*, 2014). The lower immune responses in AFB1 may be due to the prevention of protein synthesis, which decreases IgG and IgA production (Sur & Celik, 2004). As expected, prebiotics improve the immune system since they prevent and control growth of *Clostridium perfringens* and other harmful bacteria (Zakeri *et al.*, 2005). Another mechanism is that prebiotics help the immune system by increasing lactic acid density in the intestine and increasing the activity of lactobacillus and/or macrophages (Kamrani *et al.*, 2012). Commercial toxin binders seem to bind with AFB1 in the intestine and prevent its negative effects on the immune system. However, additives did not improve the immune system in NC-based diets, compared to the NC group. It seems that prebiotics and commercial toxin binders play a particularly positive role under compromised intestinal conditions.

Similar to previous findings, AFB1 had negative effects on jejunal morphology, and the dietary inclusion of commercial toxin binders and prebiotic improved the mentioned parameters. The deeper CD is indexed for fast tissue turnover that allows renewal of the villus as required in response to normal sloughing or inflammation synthesis, pathogens or their toxins, and the high demand for tissue (Yason *et al.*, 1987).

The reduced villi and deeper crypts may decrease nutrient absorption, elevate secretion in the gastrointestinal tract and lower performance (Xu *et al.*, 2004), indicating that additives can improve morphology and performance in AFB1 groups. Pelicano *et al.* (2005) reported that pathogens disturb the normal microflora and intestinal epithelium and compromise the ability to digest and absorb nutrients, which would ultimately reduce villus height. As stated before, prebiotics modulate the intestinal system and improve bacterial population, demonstrating that prebiotics may help improve intestinal morphology. Savage (1972) showed that the removal of pathogens from the intestinal tract can provide optimum environmental conditions for digestion, absorption and metabolism of growth-enhancing nutrients which help to improve intestinal morphology. It seems that commercial toxin binders prevent AFB1 absorption in the intestine and help to increase jejunal morphology.

The PC group showed lower serum concentrations of triglycerides, cholesterol and glucose and higher serum activity of AST and ALT enzymes, compared to the NC group. Liver injuries are the most common injuries created by toxicity of aflatoxin, which affect blood parameters. The biochemical alterations during aflatoxicosis can be attributed to liver injuries (Kubena *et al.*, 1993; Shi *et al.*, 2006). Liver injuries are responsible for changes in serum indices (Gholami-Ahangaran *et al.*, 2016). The increased activities of these enzymes in chickens treated with diets contaminated with aflatoxins can be attributed to liver damage and enzyme leakage into the blood vessels (Gholami-Ahangaran *et al.*, 2016). Gowda *et al.* (2008) also reported that liver damage is responsible in increasing the activities of liver enzymes. Al-Daraji (2012) showed that aflatoxin-contaminated diets had significantly negative effects on lipid profile and glucose concentration. Aflatoxin is a hepatotoxin which causes injuries to the liver and a subsequent decrease in glucose and lipids (Adav & Godinwar, 1997). In contrast to our findings, Abdel-Fattah & Fararh (2009) did not observe significant differences in serum AST and ALT activities between birds which received prebiotics and the control group. Prebiotics in combination with commercial toxin binders showed more efficiency, compared to the single form, indicating that both have a synergism interaction effect on liver enzymes. Saadia & Nagla (2010) illustrated that the supplementation of yeast into the diet significantly improved lipid concentrations. Toxin binder activity of commercial toxin binders in the gut system can be a reason for the improvement of blood biochemical parameters (Haskard *et al.*, 2001). It seems that a combination of prebiotics and commercial toxin binders alleviates the adverse effects of AFB1 on the liver, and subsequently improves blood biochemical parameters.

Conclusion

This study aimed to investigate the efficiency of toxin binders and prebiotics on the growth and immunity of broiler chicks fed with uncontaminated and AFB1-contaminated diets. Aflatoxin addition to the diet had negative effects on growth performance during grower and finisher periods, immunity, jejunal morphology and blood parameters. However, the addition of commercial toxin binders and prebiotics to the diet could alleviate the negative effects of AFB1 on these parameters. A synergistic interaction effect was not observed among commercial toxin binders and prebiotics, except for liver enzymes. On the basis of our findings, the use of prebiotics in alleviating adverse effects of AFB1, is recommended.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by Islamic Azad University (Shabestar-Iran).

Authors' Contributions

All authors had similar corporation in performing experiment and preparing the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Declaration

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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