Introduction

Many microorganisms inhabit the gastrointestinal tract, skin and mucosal surfaces of our body, with by far the largest number of microorganisms in the gut. The different regions of the host intestine harbor specific microbial communities altering in density and diversity, and whose composition are influenced by heredity, diet and environment. Indeed, it is clear that a complex and balanced environment for symbiosis between gut microbiota and host has been formed through long-term cooperative coevolution. In normal condition, the host provides essential developmental location for microbiota and, in turn, the microbiota contributes to many host physiological processes, including providing nutrients, modulating gastrointestinal development and shaping immune system.

Gut microbiota, known as animal second genome, are closely related to host gut development. The overall balance of the gut microbial communities is considerable in assuring homeostasis at the intestinal mucosa. Comparisons of conventional raised animals and germ free animals reveal the important role of gut microbiota in the structural development of the gastrointestinal tract. Germ free animals possess hypoplastic Peyer’s patches, abnormal numbers of several immune cell types, as well as decreased numbers of mature isolated lymphoid follicles, along with reducing levels of secreted immunoglobulins. Moreover, normal gut microbiota are necessary for the expression of antimicrobial peptides in intestinal paneth cells. Germ-free mice colonized with B. thetaiotaomicron induce matrilysin expression in paneth cells, and the matrilysin is a matrix metalloproteinase that activates antimicrobial peptides. Besides,
the cecum are greatly enlarged and the villus thickness are smaller in germ free animals, resulting in functional gastrointestinal disorders.\textsuperscript{a,5} Taken together, gut microbiota can play a key role in the intestinal development.

Currently, fecal microbiota transplant (FMT) is commonly used in the research of the relationship between gut microbes and the host.\textsuperscript{16,17} Studies on humans reveal that it is crucial to recover the normal microbial composition and cure such intestinal diseases, for example, inflammatory bowel disease and clostridium difficile enterocolitis, through transplanting fecal microbiota from healthy individual to those with these diseases.\textsuperscript{18–21} Compared with human, pig is a preferable animal model to study the role of environment to the microbiota development as a result of its relatively controllable diet, as well as growth environment. Moreover, it is a major task for current pig industry to improve disease resistance, and host gut characteristics plays a critical role in determining pig’s resistance to diseases. One of our previous studies has shown that the microbiota composition differed among pig breeds (Tibetan pigs, Yorkshire pigs and Rongchang pigs), and the differences in gut-phenotypes among pig breeds would partially convey to intestinal disorders.\textsuperscript{8}

In brief, Tibetan pigs, Yorkshire pigs and Rongchang pigs (12 weeks of age) provided by a reservation farm were used in this experiment as fecal donors. According to the standard for donor identification, all pigs did not have digestive disorders, and never received antibiotics and probiotics in the latest 8 weeks.\textsuperscript{23} The management of all the donor pigs were the same with our previous study.\textsuperscript{24} In brief, Tibetan pigs, Yorkshire pigs and Rongchang pigs were housed separately in individual metabolic cages in three environmentally controlled rooms (room temperature maintained at 24–28 °C and relative humidity controlled at 60–70%) with ventilation and disinfection installations at the entrances.

### Materials and methods

#### Animals, management, diets

The 5 Tibetan pigs, 5 Yorkshire pigs and 5 Rongchang pigs (12 weeks of age) provided by a reservation farm were used in this experiment as fecal donors. According to the standard for donor identification, all pigs did not have digestive disorders, and never received antibiotics and probiotics in the latest 8 weeks.

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#### Sample collection

Faeces of each piglet recipient was collected on days 53–56, and then added 10% hydrochloric acid for fixing excreta nitrogen. The faecal sample of each piglet was dried and used to measure the apparent total tract digestibility (ATTD) of dry matter (DM), calcium (Ca), phosphorous (P), crude ash, crude protein (CP) and ether extract (EE). All the piglets recipients were sacrificed on d 57 by using intravenously administrated dose of Zoletil 50 (Beijing PET Technology Co., LTD, Beijing, China, 10 mg kg\textsuperscript{-1} body weight) as anesthetics, and the blood samples were collected from the precaval vein into vacuum tubes and centrifuged (3000 rpm) for 10 min. The lengths and weights of the small intestine and large intestine were measured, and the

#### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>TMP</th>
<th>YMP</th>
<th>RMP</th>
<th>CON</th>
<th>SEM</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-weaning</td>
<td>1.110</td>
<td>1.098</td>
<td>0.793</td>
<td>0.732</td>
<td>0.176</td>
<td>0.319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-weaning</td>
<td>0.148</td>
<td>0.442</td>
<td>0.393</td>
<td>0.196</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full period</td>
<td>0.545</td>
<td>0.713</td>
<td>0.558</td>
<td>0.420</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>0.128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} TMP, Tibetan porcine flora-associated pig; YMP, Yorkshire porcine flora-associated pig; RMP, Rongchang porcine flora-associated pig.

\textsuperscript{b} Within a row, means without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).
sections of duodenum, jejunum, ileum and colon were immediately obtained and fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde solution. After that, the collected digesta of jejunum, ileum, cecum and colon for analysis of microbiota and metabolites. Samples of jejunal mucosa, duodenum, jejunum and ileum were immediately collected and stored at −80 °C for analysis of gene expressions and enzymes activities.

Diarrhea index

The occurrence of diarrhea for each pig was visually assessed every morning and evening for 56 days of the trial based on the following scoring system: 0 = normal, firm feces, 1 = possible slight diarrhea, soft, formed feces, 2 = moderately diarrhea, definitely unformed, starchiness, moderately fluid feces, 3 = very watery and frothy diarrhea, severe fluid feces. Diarrhea index was calculated according to the formula where diarrhea index = the sum of diarrhea scores recorded in the morning and evening/observational days.

Histology of intestine

Samples of duodenum, jejunum and ileum were obtained and preserved in 4% paraformaldehyde solution, later dehydrated and embedded in paraffin for histological examination. Sections of 5 μm were cut and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) to determine the morphology of the intestinal samples. Ten well orientated sections of each sample were selected, photographed and detected with villi height and crypts depth using the Olympus CK (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) at 40× magnification. Besides, the numbers of goblet cells in the ileum and colon were determined using alcian blue and periodic acid Schiff (AB–PAS) as described before. All the observations were measured by a single experimenter who was unknown to the treatments.

Apparent total tract digestibility (ATTD)

The ATTD was determined as previously described by Diao et al. (2016). All feed and feces were analyzed for AIA (acid insoluble ash, method GB/T 23742), DM (method 930.15, AOAC, 1995), Ca (method 927.02, AOAC, 1995), EE (method 945.16, AOAC, 1995), crude ash (method 942.05, AOAC, 1995), P (method 995.11, AOAC, 1995), CP (method 990.03, AOAC, 1995) and GE. The GE was measured using bomb calorimetry (Parr Instrument 1563, Moline IL). The ATTD was calculated as (100 – A1F2/A3F1 × 100), where A1 represents the AIA content of the diet; F1 represents the nutrient content of the diet; A2 represents the AIA content of faeces; F2 represents the nutrient content of faeces.

LPS and DAO concentrations, antioxidant capacity and the digestive and absorptive enzyme activities

The serum LPS (lipopolysaccharide) concentration was determined using pig Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay Kits from R&D system (Minneapolis, MN) combined with a BioTek Synergy HT microplate reader (BioTek Instruments, Winooski, VT). The serum DOA (diamine oxidase) concentration was determined by a commercial kit (Nanjing Jiancheng Institute of Bioengineering, Nanjing, China) combined with a UV-VIS Spectrophotometer (UV1100, MAPADA, Shanghai, China) according to the manufacturer’s protocol.

The crude enzyme solutions of jejunal digesta and mucosa were prepared according to procedure previously described by Diao et al. (2015). Samples of jejunal digesta and mucosa were collected and homogenized in sterile saline (m/v = 1:9). The homogenates were centrifuged at 3000 rpm at 4 °C for 15 min. After that, the supernatant was collected and used for subsequent analysis of the digestive and absorptive enzyme activities (lactase, sucrase, maltase, amylase, lipase, trypsin, γ-glutamyltransferase (γ-GT), Na+, K+-ATPase and Ca2+, Mg2+-ATPase), and the antioxidant capacity (total antioxidant capacity (T-AOC), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and methane dicarboxylic aldehyde (MDA)), which were measured by the kits (Nanjing Jiancheng Institute of Bioengineering, Nanjing, China) combined with a UV-VIS Spectrophotometer (UV1100, MAPADA, Shanghai, China).

Total RNA extraction, reverse transcription reaction and real-time quantitative PCR

Total RNA was extracted from the frozen mucosa of duodenum, jejunum and ileum using the TRIzol reagent (Biotechnology Company, Dalian, China). Reverse transcription reaction was conducted by using a PrimeScript RT reagent kit (Biotechnology Company, Dalian, China), and then obtained cDNA of each sample. The genes related to intestinal development (EGF, epidermal growth factor; GLP-2, glucagon-like peptide-2; ANG4, angiogenin 4; IGF-1, insulinlike growth factor-1; IGF-1R, insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor), digestion and absorption (SGLT-1, sodium/glucose cotransporter 1; GLUT-2, glucose transporter type 2; ZNT-1, zinc transporters-1; DMT1, divalent metal transporter-1; SLC-A5, solute carrier family 7), and intestinal barrier (MUC1, mucin 1; MUC2, mucin 2; REGIIIγ, regeneration protein IIIγ; Ocludin; ZO-1, zonula occludens 1; IL-10, interleukin-10; IL-1β, interleukin-1β) were detected by the QuantStudio™ Real-Time PCR System (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Shanghai, China) as described by Diao et al. (2016).

Briefly, The PCR system was composed of 0.5 μL of forward and 0.5 μL of reverse primers (100 nM), 1 μL cDNA, 3 μL diethylcarbamate-treated water and 5 μL 2× SYBR Premix Ex Taq (Biotechnology Company, Dalian, China). The PCR cycling conditions were as follows: 95 °C for 10 s, followed by forty cycles of 95 °C for 5 s, annealing at 60 °C for 10 s and 72 °C for 15 s. The melting curve conditions were 95 °C for 30 s, 55 °C for 60 s and 95 °C for 60 s, and this procedure was performed after each real-time quantitative PCR to check the purity and specificity of PCR products. The primers listed in Table S4 were synthesized commercially by Invitrogen (shanghai, China).
China). The reaction system and quantitative real-time PCR conditions used in present study were referring to Qi et al. (2011). The reaction system for detecting the total bacteria was composed of 12.5 μL SYBR Premix Ex Taq (2×), 9.5 μL double distilled water (ddH2O), 1 μL of forward and 1 μL of reverse primers (100 nM) and 1 μL DNA. The PCR conditions were as follows: 95 °C for 10 s, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 95 °C for 5 s, annealing at 59 °C for 25 s and extension at 95 °C for 10 s. The reaction system for detecting Lactobacillus, Escherichia coli, Bacillus and Bifidobacterium was composed of 8 μL realMasterMix (2.5×), 7.7 μL ddH2O, 1 μL probe enhancer solution (20×), 1 μL of forward and 1 μL of reverse primers (100 nM), 0.3 μL probe (100 nM) and 1 μL DNA. The PCR conditions were as follows: 1 cycle of predenaturation at 95 °C for 10 s, followed by 50 cycles of denaturation at 95 °C for 5 s, annealing at 53–60 °C for 25 s and extension at 95 °C for 10 s.

**Results**

**Diarrhea index**

There were no significant differences in diarrhea index of pre-weaning and full period among the four treatments, nevertheless, the diarrhea index of pre-weaning and full period for pigs in the fecal microbiota transplantation groups (TMP, YMP and RMP) was higher than that in the CON group to various extent (P < 0.05, Table 1). However, the diarrhea index of post-weaning for pigs in the YMP and RMP groups was higher than that in the TMP and CON groups (P < 0.05).

**Intestinal morphology**

When compared to the TMP treatment, YMP had a higher crypt depth in the jejunum (P < 0.05, Table 2 and Fig. 1), whereas YMP and RMP had a lower villus height: crypt depth in the jejunum (P < 0.05). When compared to the RMP treatment, TMP had a higher villus height in the ileum (P < 0.05), and CON had a higher villus height in the ileum (P < 0.05).

**The relative mRNA expression of intestinal development-related genes**

As shown in Fig. 2, compared with the RMP group, TMP had a higher GLP-2 mRNA abundance in the jejunum and a higher EGF mRNA abundance in the colon (P < 0.05). The colonic ANG4 and IGF-1 mRNA abundances in TMP and CON were higher than those in RMP (P < 0.05). Compared with the YMP group, TMP and CON had a higher IGF-1R mRNA abundance in the ileum (P < 0.05), and TMP had higher IGF-1 and EGF mRNA abundances in the ileum (P < 0.05). Compared with the YMP and RMP groups, TMP and CON had higher ANG4 and GLP-2 mRNA abundances in the ileum (P < 0.05), and TMP had a higher GLP-2 mRNA abundance in the colon (P < 0.05).

**Apparent total tract digestibility**

When compared to the RMP group, the ATTD of CP was increased in YMP and CON (P < 0.05, Table 3), the ATTD of crude ash and Ca were improved in TMP, YMP and CON (P < 0.05), and the ATTD of DM and energy were increased in CON (P < 0.05). Moreover, the ATTD of P in TMP and the ATTD of EE in

### Table 2  Effect of fecal microbiota transplant on intestinal morphology in suckling piglets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>TMP</th>
<th>YMP</th>
<th>RMP</th>
<th>CON</th>
<th>SEM</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jejumums</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villus height (μm)</td>
<td>546.800&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>523.720&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>491.790&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>521.360&lt;sup&gt;ab&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>13.186</td>
<td>0.077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypt depth (μm)</td>
<td>210.290&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>262.610&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>249.530&lt;sup&gt;ab&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>229.620&lt;sup&gt;ab&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>12.220</td>
<td>0.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villus height: crypt depth</td>
<td>2.631&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.0166&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1.997&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.306&lt;sup&gt;ab&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.143</td>
<td>0.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ileum</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villus height (μm)</td>
<td>563.870&lt;sup&gt;ab&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>473.680&lt;sup&gt;ab&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>416.130&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>609.830&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>45.095</td>
<td>0.041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypt depth (μm)</td>
<td>229.960</td>
<td>202.680</td>
<td>175.720</td>
<td>244.020</td>
<td>27.375</td>
<td>0.344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villus height: crypt depth</td>
<td>2.464</td>
<td>2.351</td>
<td>2.411</td>
<td>2.615</td>
<td>0.139</td>
<td>0.591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> TMP, Tibetan porcine flora-associated pig; YMP, Yorkshire porcine flora-associated pig; RMP Rongchang porcine flora-associated pig; CON, control group, without fecal microbiota transplantation. <sup>b</sup> Within a row, means without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).
TMP and CON were enhanced as compared with RMP \((P < 0.05)\). Besides, the ATTD of EE in CON was higher than that in YMP \((P < 0.05)\), and the ATTD of Ca in TMP and CON was higher than that in YMP \((P < 0.05)\).

Digestive and absorptive enzyme activity in jejunum

The impacts of fecal microbiota transplantation on the digestive and absorptive enzyme activity in jejunum are shown in Table 4. Compared with the RMP and YMP treatments, TMP and CON had a higher lactase activity in the jejunal mucosa \((P < 0.05)\), and CON had a higher \(\gamma\)-GT activity in the jejunal mucosa \((P < 0.001)\). The sucrase activity of jejunal mucosa in TMP was higher than that in YMP \((P < 0.05)\), and the maltase activity of jejunal mucosa in TMP was higher than that in RMP \((P < 0.05)\). The \(\text{Ca}^+\), \(\text{Mg}^+\)-ATP activity of jejunal mucosa in TMP was higher...
than that in CON ($P < 0.05$), whereas the Na\textsuperscript{+}, K\textsuperscript{+}-ATP activity of jejunal mucosa in TMP was higher than that in other three treatments ($P < 0.05$).

**Digestion and absorption-related genes in small intestine**

Fig. 3 presents the relative mRNA expressions of digestion and absorption-related genes in small intestine. Compared with the RMP and YMP treatments, TMP and CON had a higher ZNT-1 mRNA abundance in the duodenum and a higher DMT-1 mRNA abundance in the jejunum ($P < 0.05$), and TMP had a higher DMT-1 mRNA abundance in the duodenum ($P < 0.05$). The relative mRNA expression of duodenal SLC7A1 in TMP was higher than that in RMP and CON ($P < 0.05$). Compared with YMP, TMP and CON had a higher ZNT1 mRNA abundance in the jejunum and a higher SLC7A1 mRNA abundance in the ileum ($P < 0.05$), and TMP had a higher GLUT-2 mRNA abundance in the jejunum ($P < 0.05$).

**Jejunal antioxidant capacity**

The effects of fecal microbiota transplantation on jejunal antioxidant capacity in piglets are shown in Table 5. Compared with the RMP and YMP treatments, TMP had a lower MDA content in the jejunum ($P < 0.05$), and CON had a higher SOD activity in the jejunum ($P < 0.05$). However, fecal microbiota transplantation failed to cause jejunal T-AOC capacity alterations ($P > 0.05$).

**Intestinal barrier function**

According to Fig. 4, we found the relative mRNA expression of ileal ZO-1 in TMP and CON was higher than that in YMP ($P < 0.05$), and the relative mRNA expression of colonic occludin in TMP and CON was higher than that in RMP ($P < 0.05$). Meanwhile, compared with other three treatments, YMP had a greater DAO concentration in the serum ($P < 0.05$).
As shown in Fig. 5, compared with the RMP and YMP treatments, TMP had higher MUC1 and RegIIIγ mRNA abundances in the jejunum (P < 0.05). The relative mRNA expression of ileal MUC1 in TMP was higher than that in YMP (P < 0.05). The relative mRNA expression of colonic RegIIIγ in CON was higher than that in YMP (P < 0.05). Compared with YMP, TMP and CON had greater numbers of goblet cells in the colon (P < 0.05, Fig. 6), and CON had greater numbers of goblet cells in the ileum (P < 0.05).

Fig. 7 depicts the effects of fecal microbiota transplant on the serum LPS concentration and the relative mRNA expression of intestinal tight junction-related genes in suckling pigs. TMP, Tibetan porcine flora-associated pig; YMP, Yorkshire porcine flora-associated pig; RMP Rongchang porcine flora-associated pig; CON, control group, without fecal microbiota transplantation. a, b Within a row, means without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).

**Discussion**

Gut microbiota, the second genome, are closely related to host intestinal health. Studies of fecal microbiota transplantation from healthy individuals to those with inflammatory bowel disease and clostridium difficile enterocolitis have revealed that it is crucial to recover the normal microbial composition during curing these diseases. As there has been particularly tricky intestinal disorder problems in practical pig production, we can consider whether the pig intestinal health can be improved through fecal microbiota transplantation. Besides, studies on transplanting fecal microbiota to conventional raised pig are hardly researched. In addition, the numbers and species of gut microbiota are very few when pigs are born, indicating the microbiota are flexible when pigs are young. Therefore, the present study was conducted to investigate the effects of early
Fig. 5 Effect of fecal microbiota transplant on the relative mRNA expression of intestinal mucin and RegIIIy in suckling pigs. TMP, Tibetan porcine flora-associated pig; YMP, Yorkshire porcine flora-associated pig; RMP, Rongchang porcine flora-associated pig; CON, control group, without fecal microbiota transplantation. a, bWithin a row, means without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).

Fig. 6 Effect of fecal microbiota transplant on the number of intestinal goblet cell in suckling pigs. TMP, Tibetan porcine flora-associated pig; YMP, Yorkshire porcine flora-associated pig; RMP, Rongchang porcine flora-associated pig; CON, control group, without fecal microbiota transplantation. a, bWithin a row, means without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).
Fecal microbiota transplantation on gut development, digestion and barrier function in 3 day old sucking piglets.

Although there was no statistical significance on the diarrhea index for pigs received the fecal microbiota from the Tibetan pigs, Yorkshire pigs, Rongchang pigs and control group in the pre-weaning period, the diarrhea index in the three transplantation groups was higher than that in the control group to various extent from the view point of numerical data, which suggested that inoculating fecal microbiota from Tibetan pigs, Yorkshire pigs and Rongchang pigs brings large stress to the new born piglets, and this may be attributed to complex composition and diversity of gut microbiota in donor and recipient with different physiological stages. However, the diarrhea index of post-weaning for pigs in the TMP and CON groups was lower than that in the YMP and RMP groups, indicating microbiota adaptation was existed in the intestines after pigs received the fecal microbiota from the Tibetan pigs, but not from the Yorkshire pigs and Rongchang pigs. Comparison of Tibetan pigs and ordinary pigs revealed Tibetan pigs had an increasing microbial diversity in intestine, which may be beneficial to recipient piglets after an adaptation period.

The body health is affected by the intestinal function, and the intestinal growth, digestion, absorption and barrier function.

Table 7 Effect of fecal microbiota transplant on the volatile fatty acid in colonic digesta of piglets ($\mu$mol g$^{-1}$C0$^1$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>TMP</th>
<th>YMP</th>
<th>RMP</th>
<th>CON</th>
<th>SEM</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetic acid</td>
<td>53.41</td>
<td>50.659</td>
<td>51.86</td>
<td>55.828</td>
<td>1.845</td>
<td>0.265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propionic acid</td>
<td>29.340a</td>
<td>24.728a</td>
<td>27.465a</td>
<td>31.384a</td>
<td>0.965</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyric acid</td>
<td>16.544a</td>
<td>12.957b</td>
<td>12.863b</td>
<td>16.973a</td>
<td>0.866</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total volatile fatty acid</td>
<td>99.294a,b</td>
<td>88.344c</td>
<td>92.187b,c</td>
<td>104.185a</td>
<td>2.245</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a TMP, Tibetan porcine flora-associated pig; YMP, Yorkshire porcine flora-associated pig; RMP Rongchang porcine flora-associated pig; CON, control group, without fecal microbiota transplantation. b Within a row, means without a common superscript differ ($P < 0.05$).
integrity functions compose gut development.$^{37}$ In the present study, compared with the CON group, pigs received the fecal microbiota from the Yorkshire pigs and Rongchang pigs had lower GLP-2 and ANG4 mRNA abundances in the ileum, a reducing jejunal lactase activity, a decreasing DMT1 mRNA abundance in the jejunum, a lower butyric acid concentration in the colon whereas a higher LPS content in the serum. However, different results were found in pigs received the fecal microbiota from the Tibetan pigs, who had greater activities of jejunal Na$^+$, K$^+$-ATPase and Ca$^{2+}$, Mg$^{2+}$-ATPase, and higher counts of Lactobacillus spp in the cecal and colonic digesta as compared with the CON group. Meanwhile, there were no differences between TMP and CON in most of these indicators. Based on the foregoing view, we showed that early transplantation of the fecal microbiota from the Yorkshire pigs and Rongchang pigs to DLY suckling piglets had destructive effects on intestinal health, which could damage the intestinal growth, digestion, absorption and barrier integrity. Nevertheless, transplantation of the fecal microbiota derived from the Tibetan pigs would not harm the intestinal health, on the contrary, elevate the activities of absorption enzymes and the counts of beneficial bacteria in DLY suckling piglets, indicating the microbial diversity and predominant flora in the intestine of Tibetan pigs may act an important part to this phenomenon. A study using the method of denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis revealed one clone in faeces of Tibetan pigs was similar to Anaerobiospirillum succinici prouducens, an important genus of cellulose-degrading bacteria.$^{36}$ Similarly, a cellulolytic bacterium was isolated from a Tibetan pig’s intestine, and the cellulase production of this bacterium was high.$^{38}$ 16S rRNA gene sequencing in one of our previous studies has shown that the microbiota composition differed among Tibetan pigs,
Yorkshire pigs and Rongchang pigs.

Tibetan pigs had higher levels of bacteria from *Elusimicrobia*, *Fibrobacteria* and *Spirochaetes*, and all of the three phylum are capable of degrading fiber components, which contribute to enhance the hemi-cellulose digestibility. Moreover, our former study also revealed higher counts of *Lactobacillus*, *Roseburia* and *Blautia* were observed in Tibetan pigs. As is known to us, *Blautia* and *Roseburia* are major bacteria that produce acetic acid and butyrate, respectively, and *Lactobacillus* is found to be positively correlated with the cure of enteritis, which is beneficial to gut health. In our present study, pigs received the fecal microbiota from the Tibetan pigs had greater count of *Lactobacillus* spp in the cecum. It appears, therefore, that transplantation of the fecal microbiota derived from the Tibetan pigs may promote intestinal development.

Incomplete immune system in germ free animals, characterized by abnormal numbers of several immune cell types and immune cell products, deficient in local and systemic lymphoid structures, hypoplastic Peyer’s patches, as well as decreased numbers of mature isolated lymphoid follicles, and reducing levels of secreted immunoglobulins A and immunoglobulins G, results in irregularities of cytokine levels and damages in body health. Lacking the expansion of CD4+ T-cell populations is one of the major immune deficiency exhibited by germ free animals, and this deficiency phenomenon can be reversed by colonizing with *Bacteroides fragilis*. Similarly, germ-free mice colonized with fecal microbiota derived from conventional mice induced the proliferation and differentiation of Th17 cells. In our present study, a higher IL-10 mRNA abundance in the colon was observed in pigs received the fecal microbiota from the Tibetan pigs, which may be associated with certain microbes in their intestine. Previous studies have demonstrated that Tibetan pigs had higher proportions of *Lactobacillus* and *Parabacteroides*, which are found to be positively correlated with the cure of enteritis through mediating cytokine levels. Besides, higher proportions of *Roseburia* and *Blautia* were also observed in Tibetan pigs, and the two genus of microbes can produce short chain fatty acids, regulating immune functions via their receptors (GPR41 and GPR43). As indicated above, the fecal microbiota of Tibetan pigs strongly affect immune function of suckling piglets, suggesting gut microbiota occupy a central role in the development of intestinal mucosal immunity system.

### Conclusion

Early transplantation of the fecal microbiota from the Yorkshire pigs and Rongchang pigs to DLY suckling piglets would destroy the gut microbiota balance and thus damage intestinal health. However, transplantation of the fecal microbiota derived from the Tibetan pigs would not harm the intestinal health, on the contrary, promote absorption enzymes activities in DLY suckling piglets (Fig. 8).

### Funding

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### Authors' contributions

DWC and XBM conceived the study and designed the experiment. HD, HLY and YX performed the experiments, including chemical analysis, analyzed the experimental data, and wrote the manuscript. JY and BY verified the validity of the experimentation and checked the results. JH and PZ participated in its design and gave important intellectual advice for approval. All of the authors read and approved the final version of this manuscript.

### Consent for publication

Not applicable.

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

All experimental procedures and animal care were accomplished in accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals provided by the Institutional Animal Care Advisory Committee for Sichuan Agricultural University. All animal protocols used in this study were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Sichuan Agricultural University under permit number DKY-B20131704.

### Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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