

RESEARCH NOTE

Open Access



Measurement of catestatin and vasostatin in wild boar *Sus scrofa* captured in a corral trap

Åsa Fahlman^{1*} , Johan Lindsjö² , Ulrika A. Bergvall³ , Erik O. Ågren⁴ , Therese Arvén Norling⁵ , Mats Stridsberg⁶ , Petter Kjellander³ and Odd Höglund⁷

Abstract

Objective: Our aim was to analyse the chromogranin A-derived peptides vasostatin and catestatin in serum from wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) captured in a corral trap. Acute capture-related stress quickly leads to a release of adrenalin and noradrenalin, but these hormones have a short half-life in blood and are difficult to measure. Chromogranin A (CgA), a glycoprotein which is co-released with noradrenalin and adrenalin, is relatively stable in circulation and the CgA-derived peptides catestatin and vasostatin have been measured in domestic species, but not yet in wildlife.

Results: Vasostatin and catestatin could be measured and the median (range) serum concentrations were 0.91 (0.54–2.86) and 0.65 (0.35–2.62) nmol/L, respectively. We conclude that the CgA-derived peptides vasostatin and catestatin can be measured in wild boar serum and may thus be useful as biomarkers of psychophysical stress.

Keywords: Animal welfare, Catestatin, CgA, Live-trap capture, Stress, Trapping, Vasostatin, 3Rs

Introduction

Physiological alterations can be strong indicators of capture-related stress in wild animals [1–4]. Stress during live-trap capture of wild animals may alter several physiological blood variables [5, 6] and various trap methods can affect physiological variables differently [6–9]. In a study that assessed multiple haematological and biochemical values in immobilised wild boar, the results indicated that capture in drop nets, corral and cage traps were more stressful than darting with blow pipe without previous physical capture [9]. In another study, lactate and glucose were higher in wild boar captured and immobilised in corral traps than in cage traps [10]. Acute stress quickly leads to a release of adrenalin and noradrenalin, but these hormones have a very short half-life in blood and are difficult to measure in situ [11]. In

contrast, chromogranin A (CgA), a glycoprotein which is co-released with noradrenalin and adrenalin at a stressful event, is relatively stable in circulation. The CgA-derived peptides catestatin and vasostatin can be measured in serum, plasma, or saliva [12, 13]. Chromogranin A has been used for evaluation of stress response in several domestic species [14–21]. In domestic pigs, salivary CgA has been used as a biomarker of stress in different situations, such as immobilization with a nasal snare [15], after refeeding following a period of food deprivation [22] and after isolation or regrouping [23].

Analysis of the CgA-derived peptides catestatin and vasostatin has not previously been reported in a wild-life species. Potentially, CgA can be used for evaluation of stress related to various capture methods. The aim of this study was to analyse concentrations of catestatin and vasostatin in serum samples from wild boar that were euthanized after live trapping.

*Correspondence: asa.fahlman@slu.se; asa_fahlman@hotmail.com

¹ SLU Swedish Biodiversity Centre, Department of Urban and Rural Development, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



Main text

Materials and methods

Live-trap capture of free-ranging wild boar in a corral-style trap (JP BUR, Oskarström, Sweden) was conducted from 11 March to 21 April, 2015, at Wij Säteri, Bålsta, Sweden (Lat: 59.59, Long: 17.43). The time from when the trap was set until one or several wild boar were captured ranged from 62 to 206 min and the total time wild boar spent in the trap ranged from ~ 2.5–12.4 h. Further details of the capture methodology have been described by Fahlman et al. [24]. The captures were conducted as part of an assignment from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) to the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Department of Ecology at Grimsö Wildlife Research Station, to evaluate new live-traps for wildlife capture before approval as new hunting methods in Sweden. Approval of a new trap construction is based on gross necropsy findings of 20 trapped and euthanised animals. Live-trap capture of wild boar followed by killing inside the trap by gunshot is a recently introduced hunting method in Sweden, and these captures were conducted during the evaluation period, before approval of this trap for hunting. Ethical approval to test the corral-style trap by capture of free-ranging wild boar and subsequent euthanasia of up to 20 sub-adults was given by the Ethical Committee on Animal Research, Uppsala, Sweden (C122/13). The wild boar were euthanized in the corral-style trap by gunshot to the brain (0.22 LR cartridge used in a revolver or a rifle) by the wildlife manager that conducted all captures. Euthanasia was conducted as soon as practically possible upon arrival at the trap, to minimize the time the wild boar were exposed to human presence. The wildlife manager was standing right outside the trap when firing the shots at a maximum shot distance of 4 m from the wild boar. This is the method for killing wild boar captured in this trap when it is used for hunting. The time from arrival of the wildlife manager until all animals were euthanized ranged from 1.6 to 11.1 min for group captures and 0.7–1.6 min for single captures. The evaluation of animal welfare during live-trap capture was based mainly on pathological examinations, as specified by SEPA [25], which required euthanasia. For improved animal welfare evaluation, we studied wild boar behaviour [24] in conjunction with the captures conducted within the SEPA assignment. In addition, we also collected blood samples for this study. Thus, no wild boar was captured solely for the purpose of blood sampling or behavioural assessment. This contributes to *the principle of the 3Rs* through *reduction* and promotes future *refinement* since evidence-based knowledge on physiological and behavioural alterations during the capture process can lead to improved trapping methods.

Blood sample collection and analysis

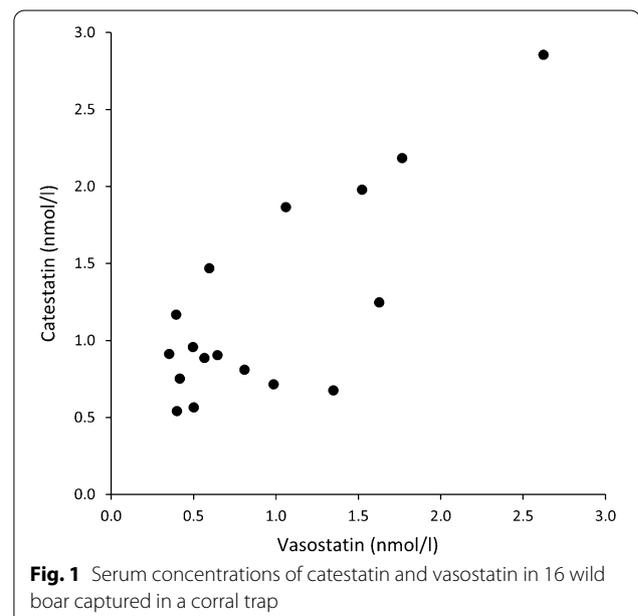
For analysis of the CgA-derived peptides catestatin and vasostatin, blood samples were collected post-mortem from a cut in the jugular vein of 16 subadult wild boar immediately after euthanasia. The blood samples were centrifuged within 24 h, and serum was separated and stored in cryovials in -20°C at the National Veterinary Institute (SVA), Uppsala, Sweden. We stored the serum samples for 3–9 weeks until analysis on 15 May 2015 at the Clinical Chemistry Laboratory, Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden. Competitive radioimmunoassays (RIA) were used (vasostatin, CGA 17–38, and catestatin, CGA 361–372), as described by Stridsberg et al. [18]. All samples were analysed in duplicates.

Statistical analysis

Data was log-transformed (ln) to conform more closely to the normal distribution. Analysis for Pearson's correlation coefficient was performed in JASP Team (Version 0.14.1, Computer software, 2020) to determine if there was a correlation between the catestatin and vasostatin values. The significance level was set to 0.05.

Results

The CgA-derived peptides catestatin and vasostatin were measurable in serum samples from wild boar. The median (range) for catestatin and vasostatin levels were 0.91 (0.54–2.86) and 0.65 (0.35–2.62) nmol/L, respectively (Fig. 1). There was a significant correlation between catestatin and vasostatin values (log-transformed) (Pearson's $r = 0.669$, $n = 16$, $P = 0.005$).



Discussion

We report measurements of the CgA-derived peptides catestatin and vasostatin in wild boar, of potential use as biomarkers of psychophysical stress in wild animals. Chromogranin A and its derivatives are used as diagnostic and prognostic markers for various diseases and as a biomarker of psychophysical stress in humans and domestic species, such as pigs, horses, donkeys and dogs [12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 26–28]. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report on measurements of catestatin and vasostatin in a wild mammalian species. The upper ranges of the catestatin and vasostatin concentrations in the wild boar serum were 2.86 nmol/l and 2.62 nmol/l, respectively. In domestic pig serum, similar vasostatin concentrations have been measured (mean $2.3 \pm SE 0.3$ nmol/l, $n=5$) [14], whereas catestatin has not been reported. Interestingly, in comparison to values measured in dogs with minimal stress behaviour during blood sampling (catestatin range 0.53–0.98 nmol/l, vasostatin range 0.11–1.30 nmol/l) [29], our highest wild boar values were more than twice as high which may reflect capture stress. Behavioural alterations indicative of capture-induced stress were documented through filming of the study animals, which has been published elsewhere [24]. To further increase our understanding of CgA as a biomarker of stress in wild boar, samples also need to be collected from animals subjected to different levels of stress and from animals that are not stressed.

The catestatin and vasostatin concentrations in the wild boar serum correlated, which contrasts with a previous study involving healthy dogs [29]. However, comparisons should be done cautiously as the dog study included analysis of saliva and different statistical methods were used. Furthermore, there may be differences between species. The plasma concentration of catestatin and vasostatin reflect both the intact CgA molecule and the two degradation derived peptides, which may have different clearance rates [30].

Physiological alterations may result in adverse effects on an animal's short- and long-term welfare and survival [8, 31]. Monitoring stress using physiological indicators allows the comparison and evaluation of different capture techniques [9, 32]. Cortisol concentrations, haematological and biochemical variables have been measured for assessment of stress and animal welfare for wild boar captured in cage traps [5, 9], corral traps, drop nets and by darting [9]. Further, the cortisol response in wild boar and four other ungulate species (moose, red deer, fallow deer, roe deer) has been reported in relation to various traumatic situations and hunting methods. Interestingly, cortisol levels were 5–10 times higher in wild boar than in the other ungulate species [33], indicating physiological differences between species. Ideally, a panel of various

biomarkers and multiple haematological and chemistry variables should be used to evaluate the stress response [5, 6, 10, 26], which unfortunately was not possible in the present study due to limited funding. Biomarkers that can be used for evaluation of stress in domestic pigs, such as cortisol, CgA, and immunoglobulin A (IgA), have been reviewed by Martínez-Miró et al. [26]. In domestic pigs, salivary CgA and IgA appeared to be more sensitive stress markers than cortisol and testosterone during isolation from other pigs, which caused a significant increase in exploratory behaviour (sniffing, touching and walking through the pen) and vocalization [23]. Further studies are needed to investigate and potentially validate catestatin and vasostatin as biomarkers of stress in wild boar, through concurrent analysis of multiple physiological blood variables and in comparison to individual behaviour and pathology.

Conclusion

The CgA-derived peptides vasostatin and catestatin can be measured in wild boar serum and may be useful as biomarkers of psychophysical stress.

Limitations

The present study included a small sample size. Reference values for vasostatin and catestatin in wild boar serum remain to be determined, which requires a larger sample size.

Abbreviations

CgA: Chromogranin A; SEPA: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency; SLU: Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences; SVA: National Veterinary Institute; IgA: Immunoglobulin A.

Acknowledgements

We thank Lillemor Wodmar and Bengt Röken for advice and support. Michael Gustavsson and Petter Foucard conducted the field work, and Robert Tibblom permitted land use for wild boar captures. We also thank Claudia von Brömssen for statistical consultancy.

Authors' contributions

ÅF coordinated the study. ÅF, JL, UAB, EOÅ, TAN, MS, PK, OH contributed to the study design and data interpretation. UAB, EOÅ, PK designed the field protocol for the trap testing. TAN contributed to study planning and data analyses. MS performed the laboratory analyses. UAB conducted the statistical analyses and created the figure for the manuscript. ÅF, JL, OH drafted the manuscript and all authors substantially revised it. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Funding

Open access funding provided by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)—Wildlife management Fund (#13/279) funded equipment for blood sampling and presentation of the results on an international conference. The Swedish Association for the Protection of Animals (*Swedish*: Svenska Djurskyddsföreningen) funded writing of the manuscript. Field testing of new live animal traps, including wild boar capture and blood sampling, was accomplished through a

contract between SEPA and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences to Petter Kjellander (Contract no NV-04004-14).

Availability of data and materials

The datasets analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All applicable international, national, and/or institutional guidelines for the care and use of animals were followed. Approval to test traps by capture of free-ranging wild boar was given by the Ethical Committee on Animal Research, Uppsala, Sweden (C122/13).

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details

¹SLU Swedish Biodiversity Centre, Department of Urban and Rural Development, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden. ²Department of Animal Environment and Health, SLU, 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden. ³Grimsö Wildlife Research Station, Department of Ecology, SLU, 739 93 Riddarhyttan, Sweden. ⁴Department of Pathology and Wildlife Diseases, National Veterinary Institute, 751 89 Uppsala, Sweden. ⁵Department of Organismal Biology, Genome Engineering Zebrafish, SciLifeLab, Uppsala University, 752 36 Uppsala, Sweden. ⁶Department of Medical Sciences, Uppsala University, 751 85 Uppsala, Sweden. ⁷Department of Clinical Sciences, SLU, 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden.

Received: 15 February 2021 Accepted: 16 August 2021

Published online: 30 August 2021

References

- Schütz KE, Ågren E, Amundin M, Röken B, Palme R, Mörner T. Behavioral and physiological responses of trap-induced stress in European badgers. *J Wildlife Manage*. 2006;70(3):884–91.
- Fahlman Å, Arnemo JM, Persson J, Segerström P, Nyman G. Capture and medetomidine-ketamine anesthesia of free-ranging wolverines (*Gulo gulo*). *J Wildlife Dis*. 2008;44(1):133–42.
- Fahlman Å, Arnemo JM, Swenson JE, Pringle J, Brunberg S, Nyman G. Physiologic evaluation of capture and anesthesia with medetomidine-zolazepam-tiletamine in brown bears (*Ursus arctos*). *J Zoo Wildlife Med*. 2011;42(1):1–11.
- Risling TE, Fahlman Å, Caulkett NA, Kutz S. Physiological and behavioural effects of hypoxemia in reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*) immobilised with xylazine-etorphine. *Anim Prod Sci*. 2011;51(4):355–8.
- Casas-Díaz E, Closa-Sebastià F, Marco I, Lavín S, Bach-Raich E, Cuenca R. Hematologic and biochemical reference intervals for wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) captured by cage trap. *Vet Clin Pathol*. 2015;44(2):215–22.
- Cattet MRL, Christison K, Caulkett NA, Stenhouse GB. Physiologic responses of grizzly bears to different methods of capture. *J Wildlife Dis*. 2003;39(3):649–54.
- White PJ, Kreeger TJ, Seal US, Tester JR. Pathological responses of red foxes to capture in box traps. *J Wildlife Manage*. 1991;55(1):75–80.
- Cattet M, Boulanger J, Stenhouse G, Powell RA, Reynolds-Hogland MJ. An evaluation of long-term capture effects in Ursids: implications for wildlife welfare and research. *J Mammal*. 2008;89(4):973–90.
- Torres-Blas I, Mentaberre G, Castillo-Contreras R, Fernández-Aguilar X, Conejero C, Valldeperes M, et al. Assessing methods to live-capture wild boars (*Sus scrofa*) in urban and peri-urban environments. *Vet Rec*. 2020;187(10):1–9.
- Barasona J, López-Olvera J, Beltrán-Beck B, Gortázar C, Vicente J. Trap-effectiveness and response to tiletamine-zolazepam and medetomidine anaesthesia in Eurasian wild boar captured with cage and corral traps. *BMC Vet Res*. 2013;9(1):1–11.
- Hjemdahl P. Physiological aspects on catecholamine sampling. *Life Sci*. 1987;41(7):841–4.
- Taupenot L, Harper KL, O'Connor DT. The chromogranin-secretogranin family. *N Engl J Med*. 2003;348(12):1134–49.
- D'Amico MA, Ghinassi B, Izzicupo P, Manzoli L, Di Baldassarre A. Biological function and clinical relevance of chromogranin A and derived peptides. *Endocr Connect*. 2014;3(2):R45-54.
- Stridsberg M, Angeletti RH, Helle KB. Characterisation of N-terminal chromogranin A and chromogranin B in mammals by region-specific radioimmunoassays and chromatographic separation methods. *J Endocrinol*. 2000;165(3):703–14.
- Escribano D, Soler L, Gutiérrez AM, Martínez-Subiela S, Cerón JJ. Measurement of chromogranin A in porcine saliva: validation of a time-resolved immunofluorometric assay and evaluation of its application as a marker of acute stress. *Animal*. 2013;7(4):640–7.
- Höglund OV, Hagman R, Stridsberg M. Chromogranin A and cortisol at intraoperative repeated noxious stimuli: surgical stress in a dog model. *SAGE Open Med*. 2015;3:1–6.
- Srithunyarat T, Höglund OV, Hagman R, Olsson U, Stridsberg M, Lagerstedt AS, et al. Catestatin, vasostatin, cortisol, temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate, scores of the short form of the Glasgow composite measure pain scale and visual analog scale for stress and pain behavior in dogs before and after ovariohysterectomy. *BMC Res Notes*. 2016;9(381):1–9.
- Stridsberg M, Pettersson A, Hagman R, Westin C, Höglund O. Chromogranins can be measured in samples from cats and dogs. *BMC Res Notes*. 2014;7(336):1–4.
- Dai F, Dalla Costa E, Cannas S, Heinzl EUL, Minerio M, Mazzola SM. May salivary chromogranin A act as a physiological index of stress in transported donkeys? A pilot study. *Animals*. 2020;10(6):1–8.
- Sato F, Ishida N, Hasegawa T, Katayama Y, Kanno T, Yanaiharu N, et al. Expression of equine chromogranin A. In: *Chromogranins - Functional and Clinical Aspects*, Helle KB, Aunis D, editors. Boston, MA: Springer; 2002. pp. 137–42.
- Frydland M, Kousholt B, Larsen JR, Burnettr JC, Hilsted L, Hasenkam JM, et al. Increased N-terminal CgA in circulation associated with cardiac reperfusion in pigs. *Biomark Med*. 2013;7(6):959–67.
- Ott S, Soler L, Moons CPH, Kashiha MA, Bahr C, Vandermeulen J, et al. Different stressors elicit different responses in the salivary biomarkers cortisol, haptoglobin, and chromogranin A in pigs. *Res Vet Sci*. 2014;97(1):124–8.
- Escribano D, Gutiérrez AM, Tecles F, Cerón JJ. Changes in saliva biomarkers of stress and immunity in domestic pigs exposed to a psychosocial stressor. *Res Vet Sci*. 2015;102:38–44.
- Fahlman Å, Lindsjö J, Norling TA, Kjellander P, Ågren EO, Bergvall UA. Wild boar behaviour during live-trap capture in a corral-style trap: implications for animal welfare. *Acta Vet Scand*. 2020;62(1):1–11.
- SEPA: Regulations on Approval of Hunting Devices. In Swedish: Naturvårdsverkets föreskrifter om typgodkännande av fångstredskap. <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/foreskrifter/nfs2013/nfs-2013-13.pdf>; 2013.
- Martínez-Miró S, Tecles F, Ramón M, Escribano D, Hernández F, Madrid J, et al. Causes, consequences and biomarkers of stress in swine: an update. *BMC Vet Res*. 2016;12(171):1–9.
- Srithunyarat T, Hagman R, Höglund OV, Stridsberg M, Olsson U, Hanson J, et al. Catestatin, vasostatin, cortisol, and pain assessments in dogs suffering from traumatic bone fractures. *BMC Res Notes*. 2017;10(129):1–10.
- Lindahl AE, Low A, Stridsberg M, Sjöberg F, Ekselius L, Gerdin B. Plasma chromogranin A after severe burn trauma. *Neuropeptides*. 2013;47(3):207–12.
- Srithunyarat T, Hagman R, Höglund OV, Olsson U, Stridsberg M, Jitpean S, et al. Catestatin and vasostatin concentrations in healthy dogs. *Acta Vet Scand*. 2017;59(1):1–8.
- Jitpean S, Stridsberg M, Pettersson A, Höglund OV, Holst BS, Hagman R. Decreased plasma Chromogranin A361–372 (Catestatin) but not Chromogranin A17–38 (Vasostatin) in female dogs with bacterial uterine infection (pyometra). *BMC Vet Res*. 2015;11:14.

31. Iossa G, Soulsbury CD, Harris SA. Mammal trapping: a review of animal welfare standards of killing and restraining traps. *Anim Welfare*. 2007;16:335–52.
32. Marks C. Haematological and biochemical responses of red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) to different capture methods and shooting. *Anim Welfare*. 2010;19:223–34.
33. Gentsch RP, Kjellander P, Röken BO. Cortisol response of wild ungulates to trauma situations; hunting is not necessarily the worst stressor. *Eur J Wildlife Res*. 2018;64(11):1–12.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

