



# Oleylethanolamide regulates intestinal stem cell activity and villus size via PPAR $\alpha$ signaling pathway

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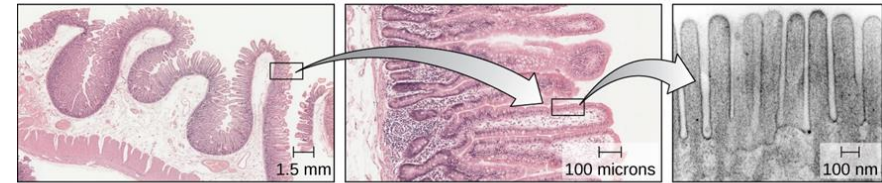
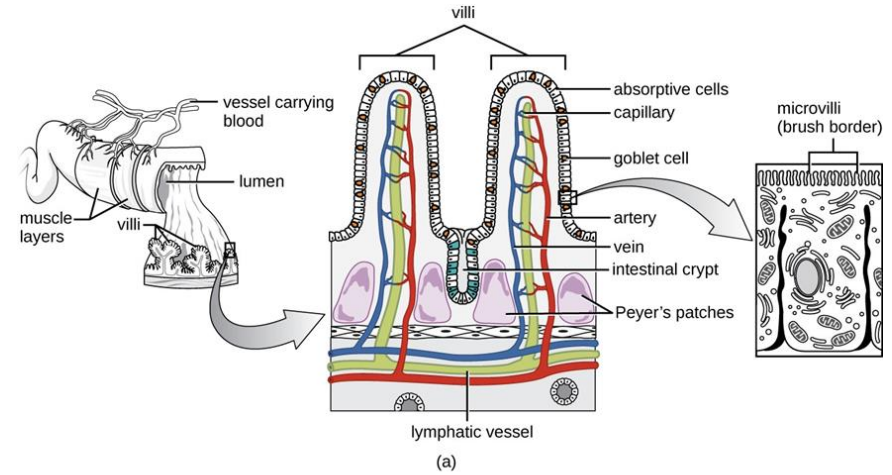
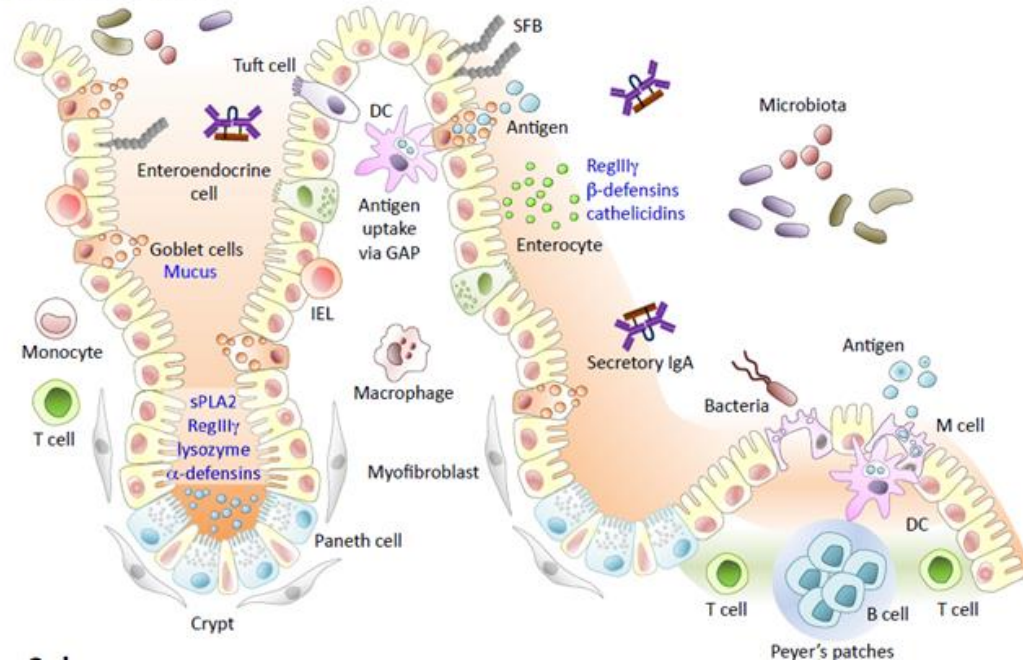
Qianqian Wang, Lanmei Yin, Zhaobin Wang, Jun Li, Xianglin Zeng, Qiye Wang, Jianzhong Li, et al. 2026.  
Oleylethanolamide regulates intestinal stem cell activity and villus size via PPAR $\alpha$  signaling pathway.  
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# Introduction

The size of intestinal villi plays a critical role in determining digestive and absorptive functions, directly affecting nutrient digestibility and feed efficiency.

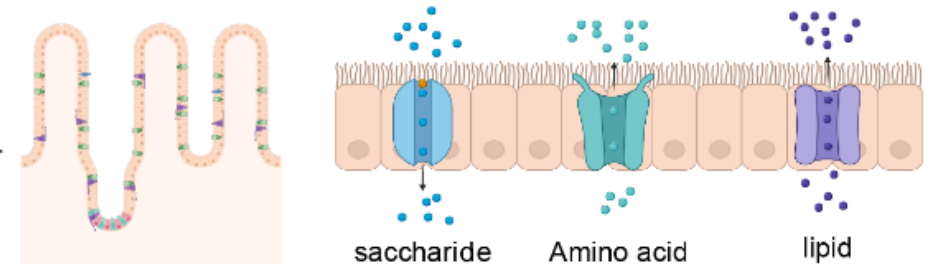
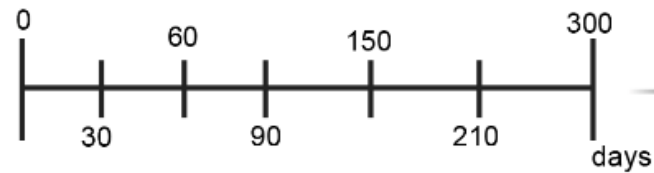
(A) Small intestine



Shaziling



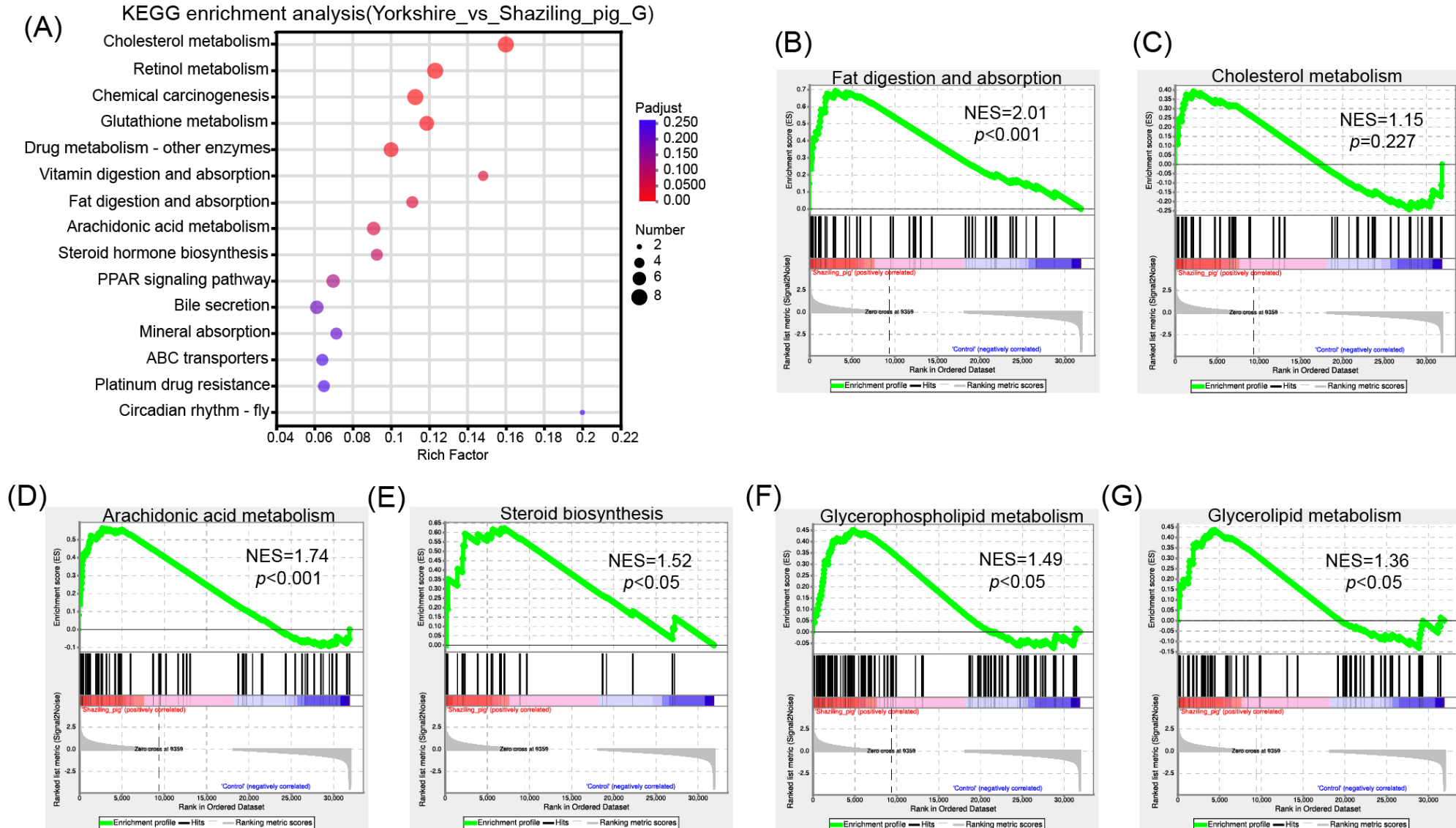
Yorkshire





# Results

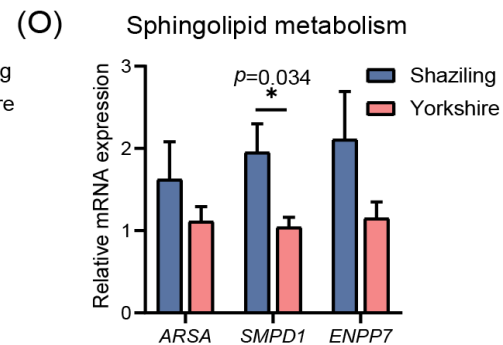
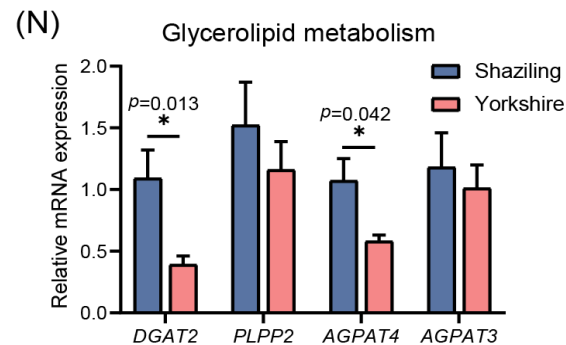
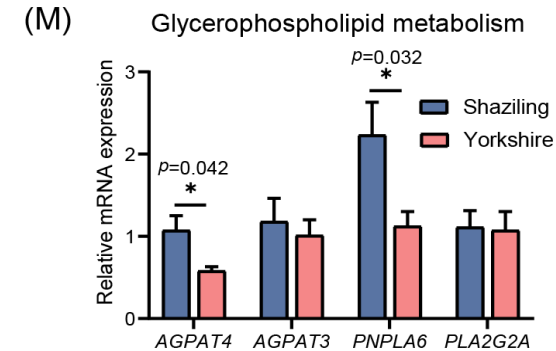
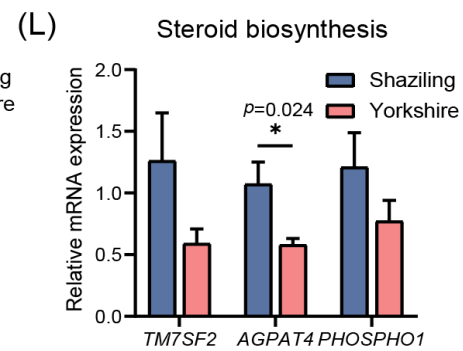
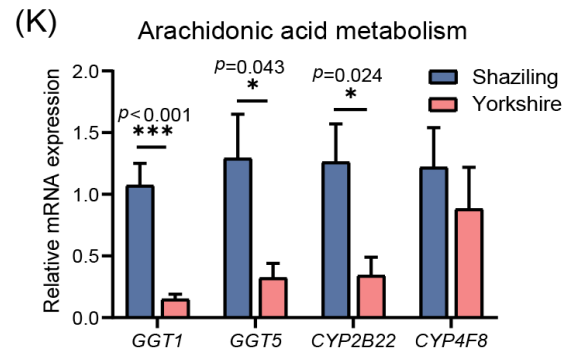
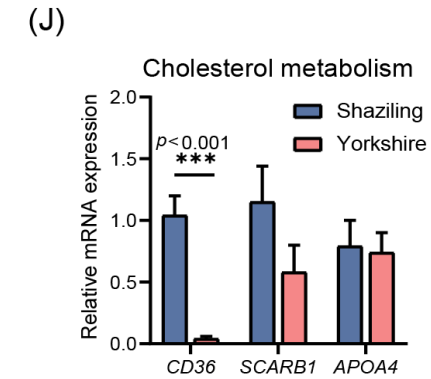
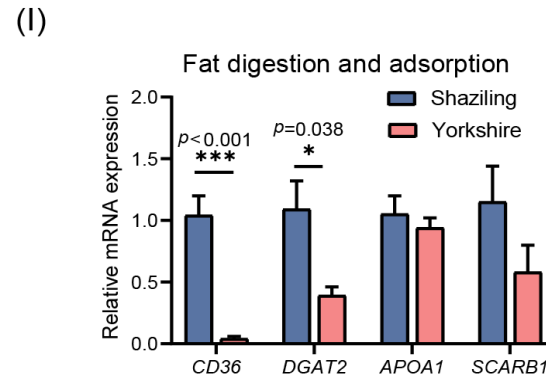
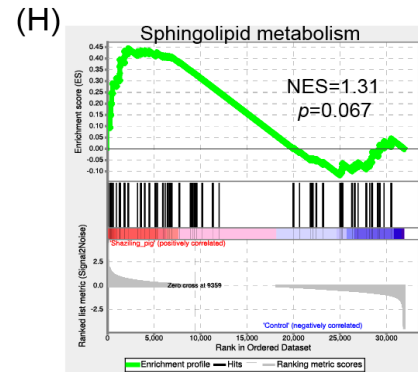
## Significant differences in lipid metabolism pathways between Shaziling and Yorkshire pigs.





# Results

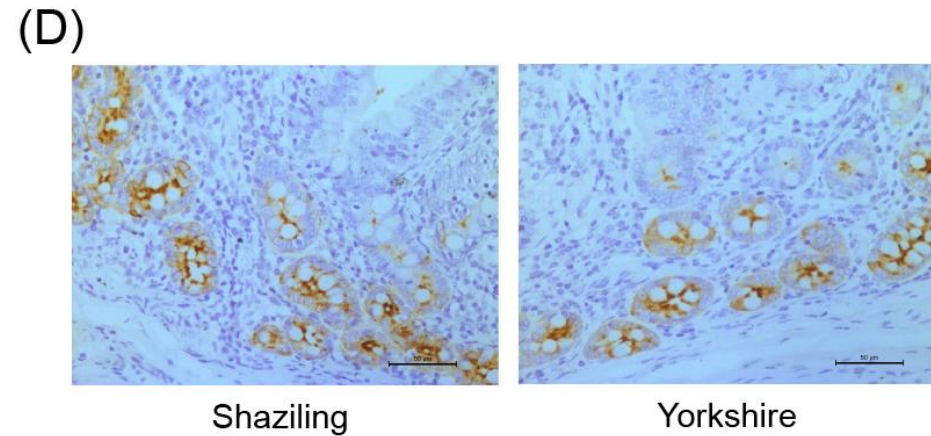
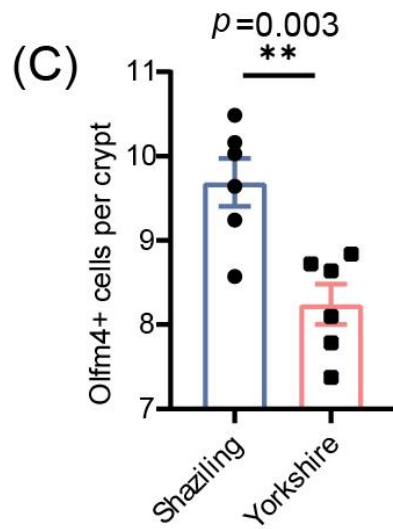
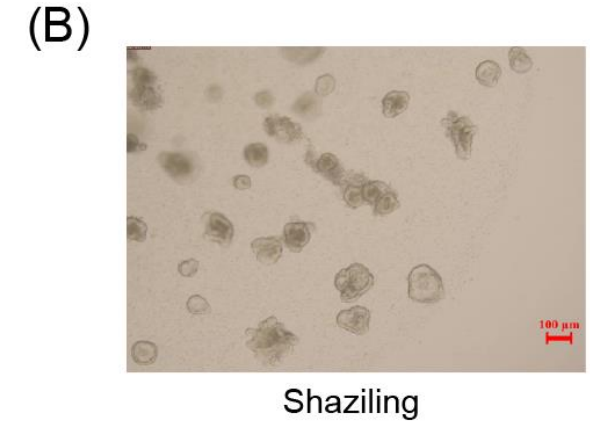
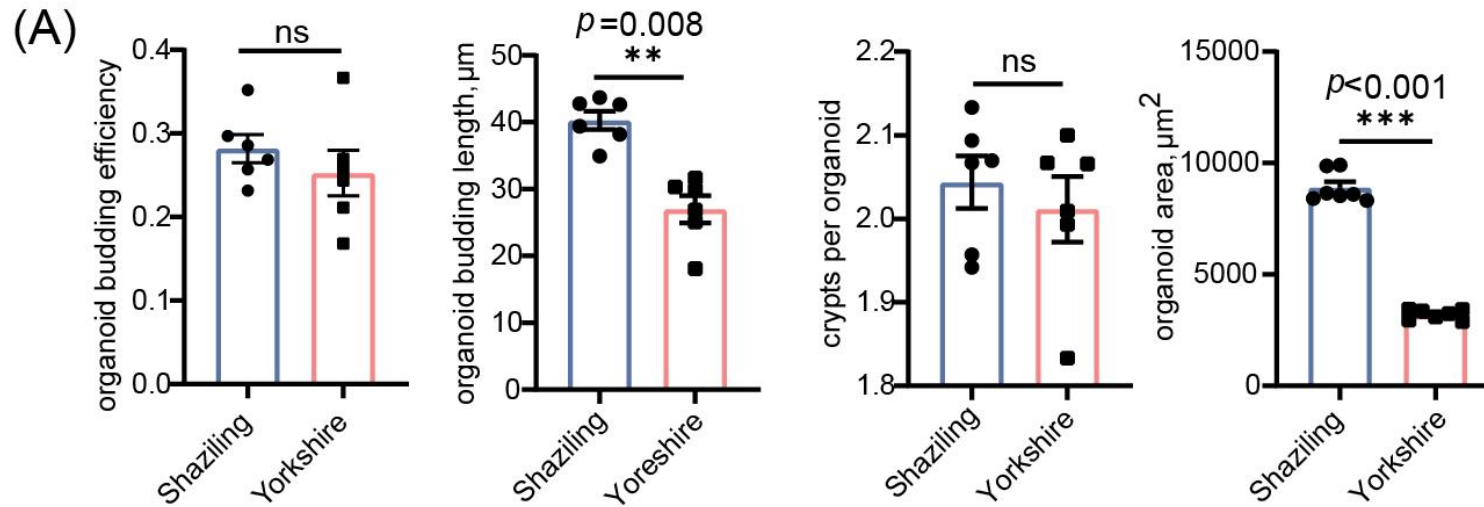
Genes related to the fat metabolism pathway are upregulated in Shaziling pigs.





# Results

The organoids derived from Shaziling pigs exhibited significantly greater budding length and growth area compared to those from Yorkshire pigs.

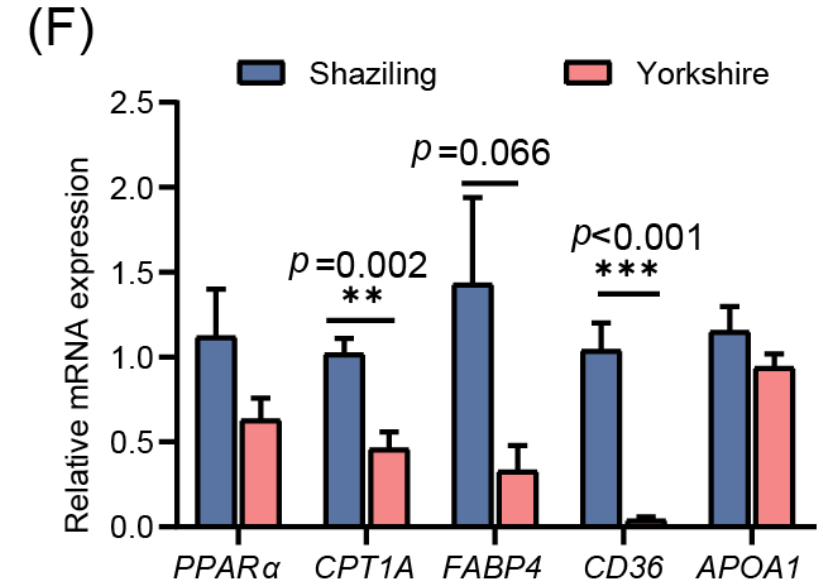
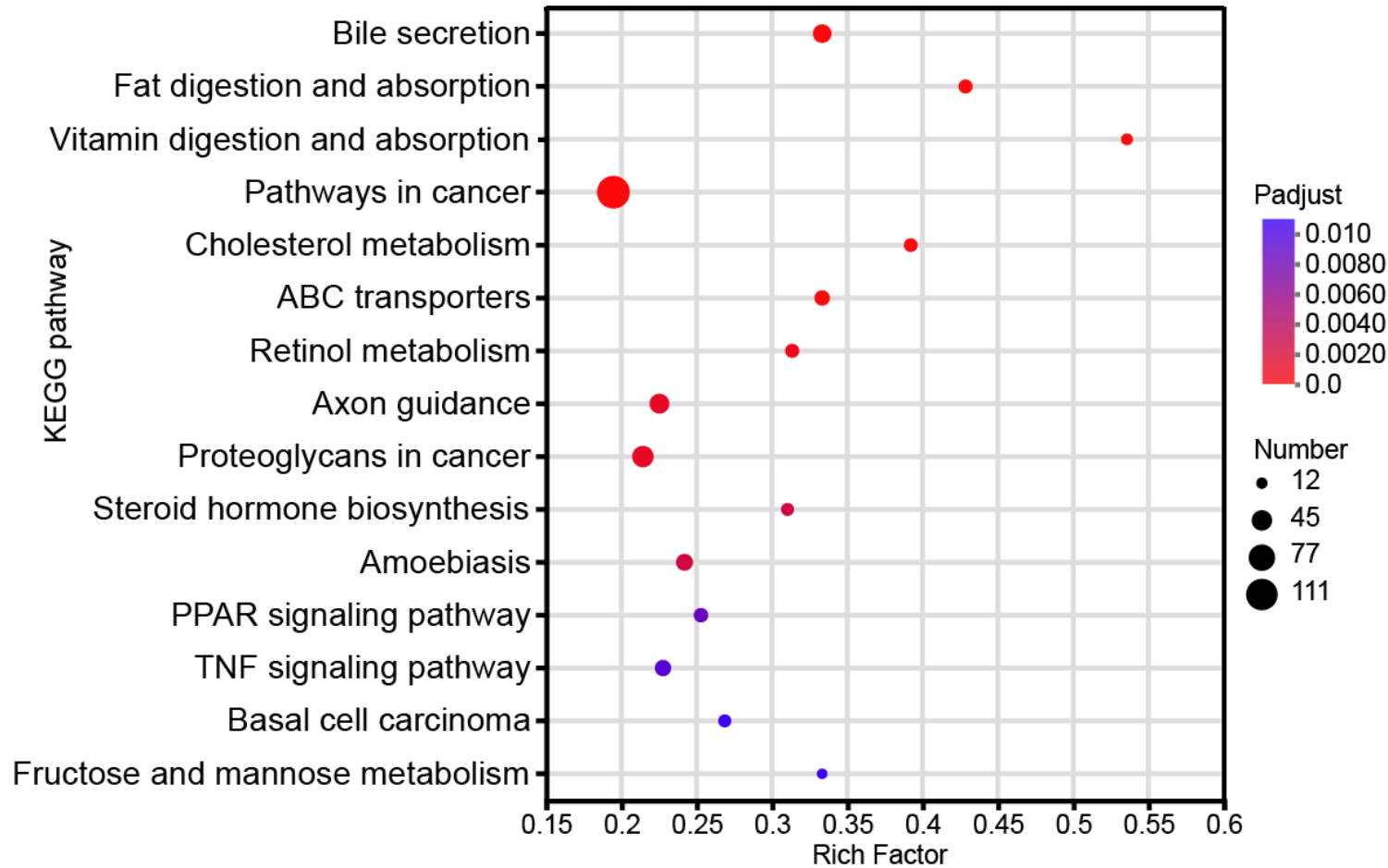




# Results

**PPAR $\alpha$  signaling pathway is more highly expressed in Shaziling pigs.**

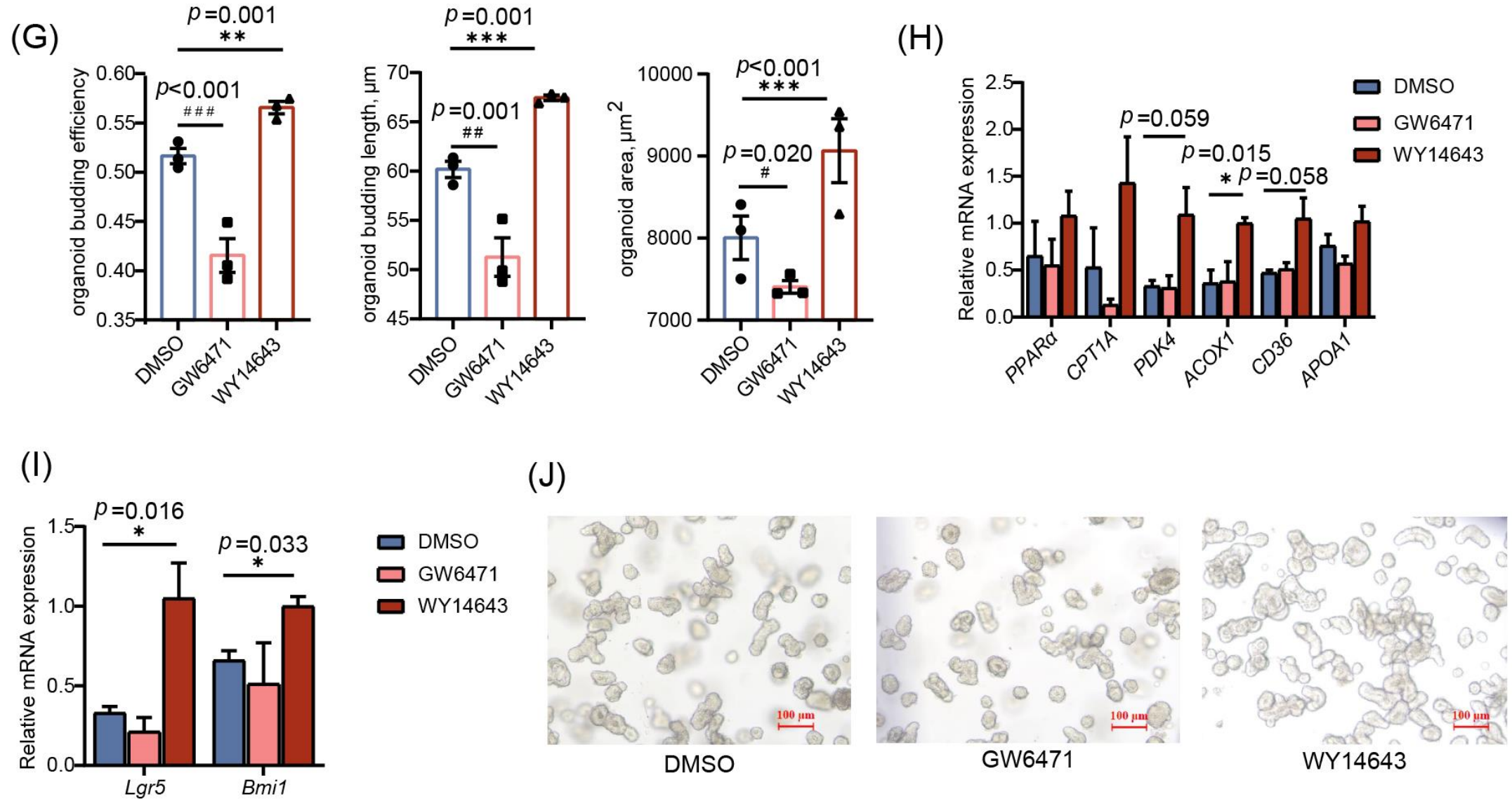
(E) KEGG enrichment analysis(Yorkshire\_organoids\_vs\_Shaziling\_organoids)





# Results

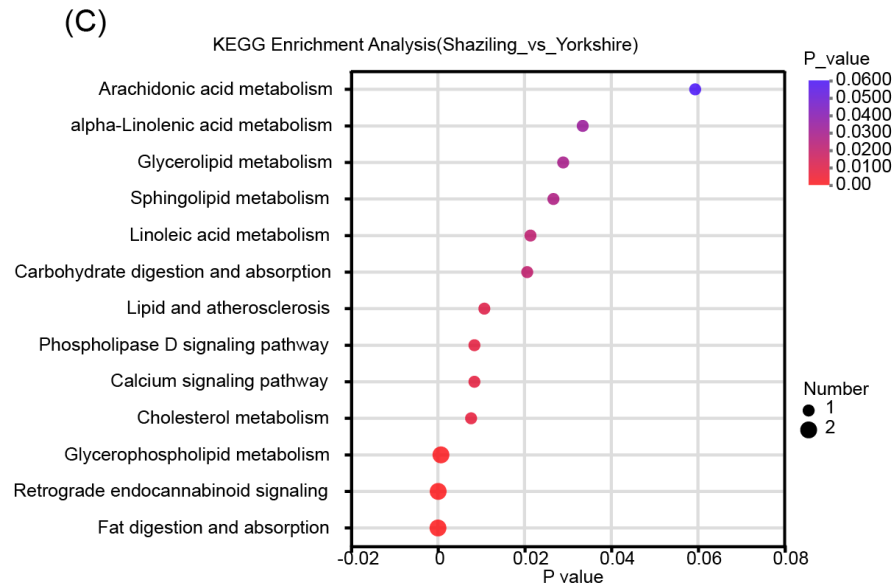
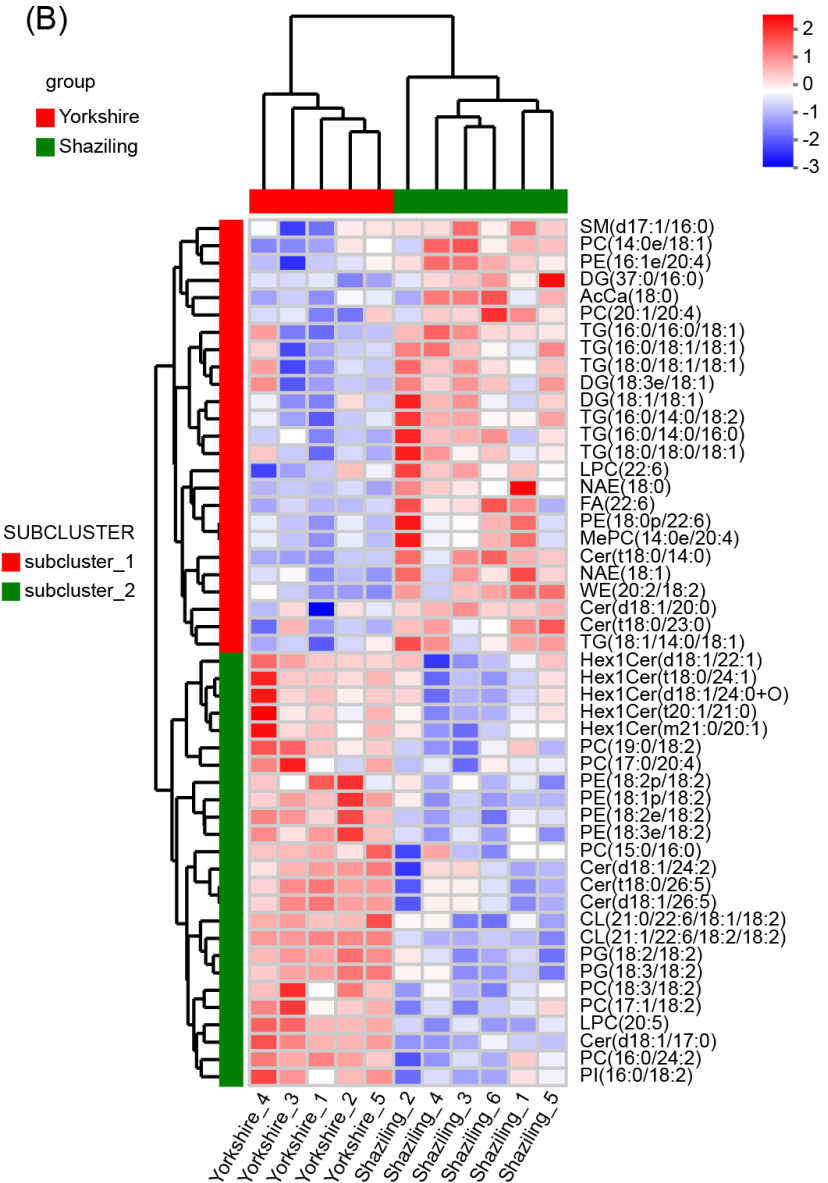
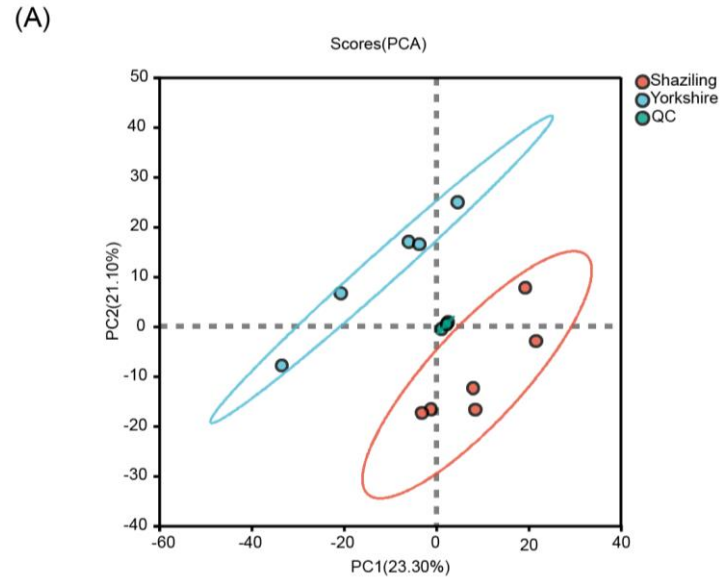
**PPAR $\alpha$  plays an important role in intestinal development.**





# Results

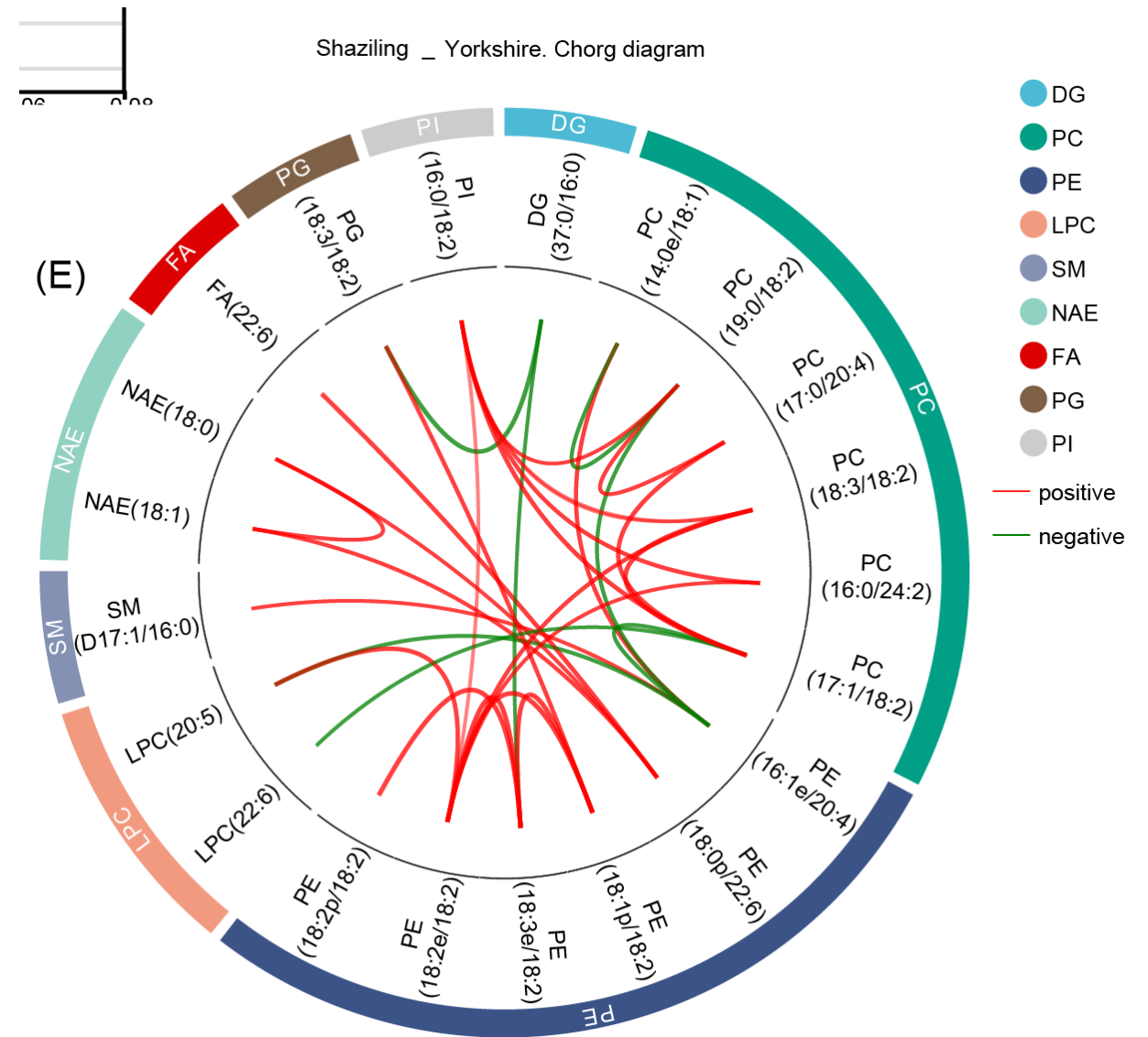
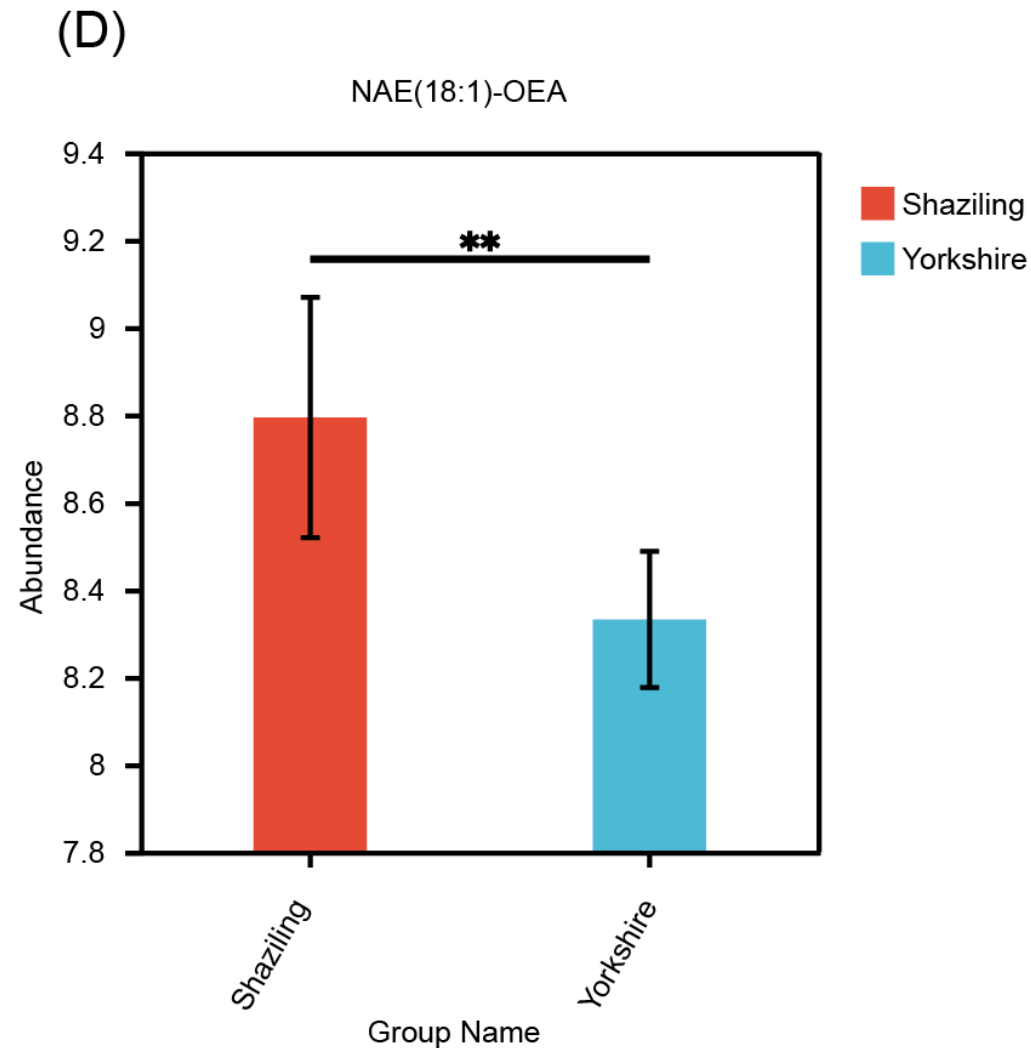
The differential metabolites clustered mainly in glycerophospholipids pathway.





# Results

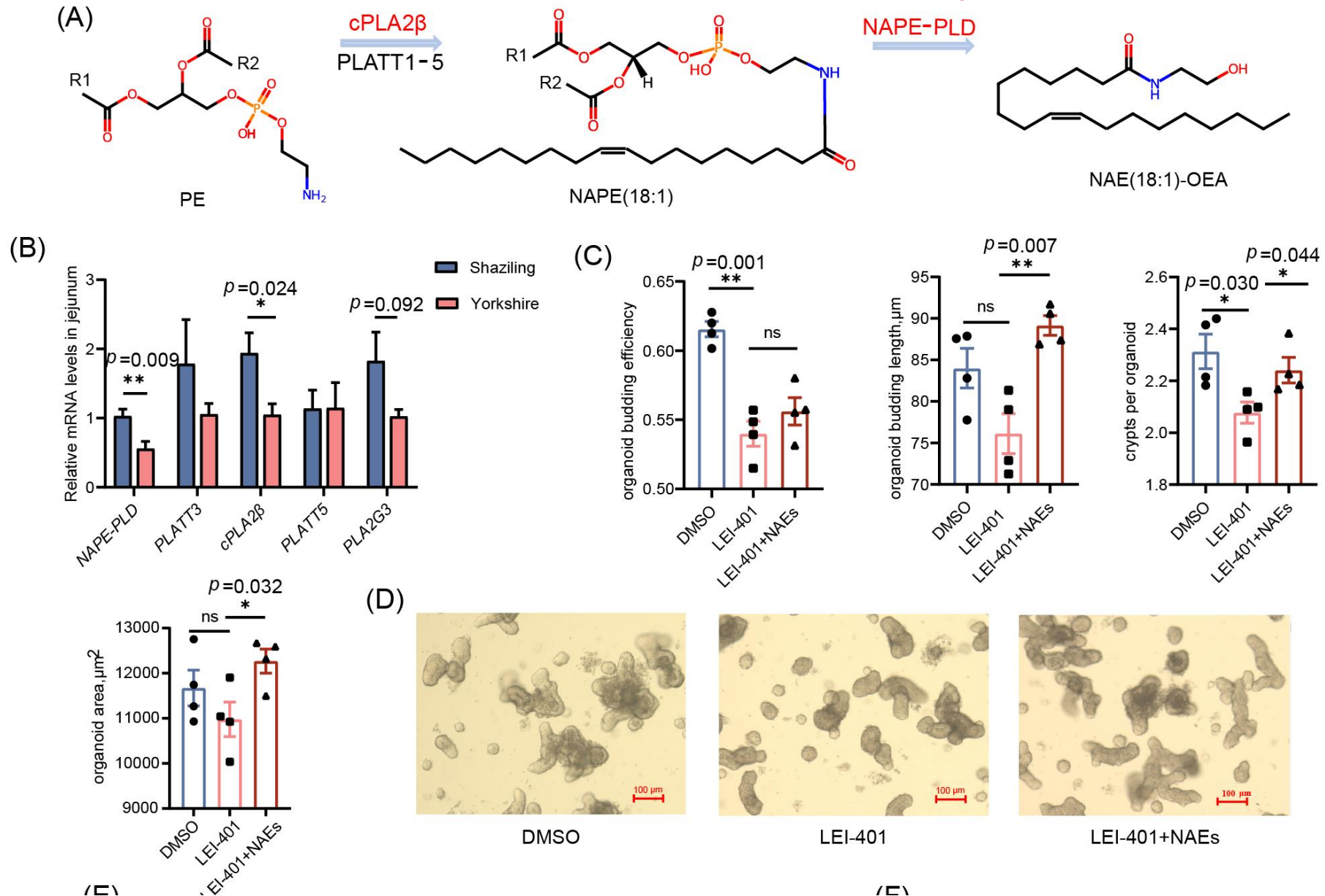
**Oleoylethanolamine (OEA) produced by lipid metabolism is more enriched in Shaziling pigs.**





# Results

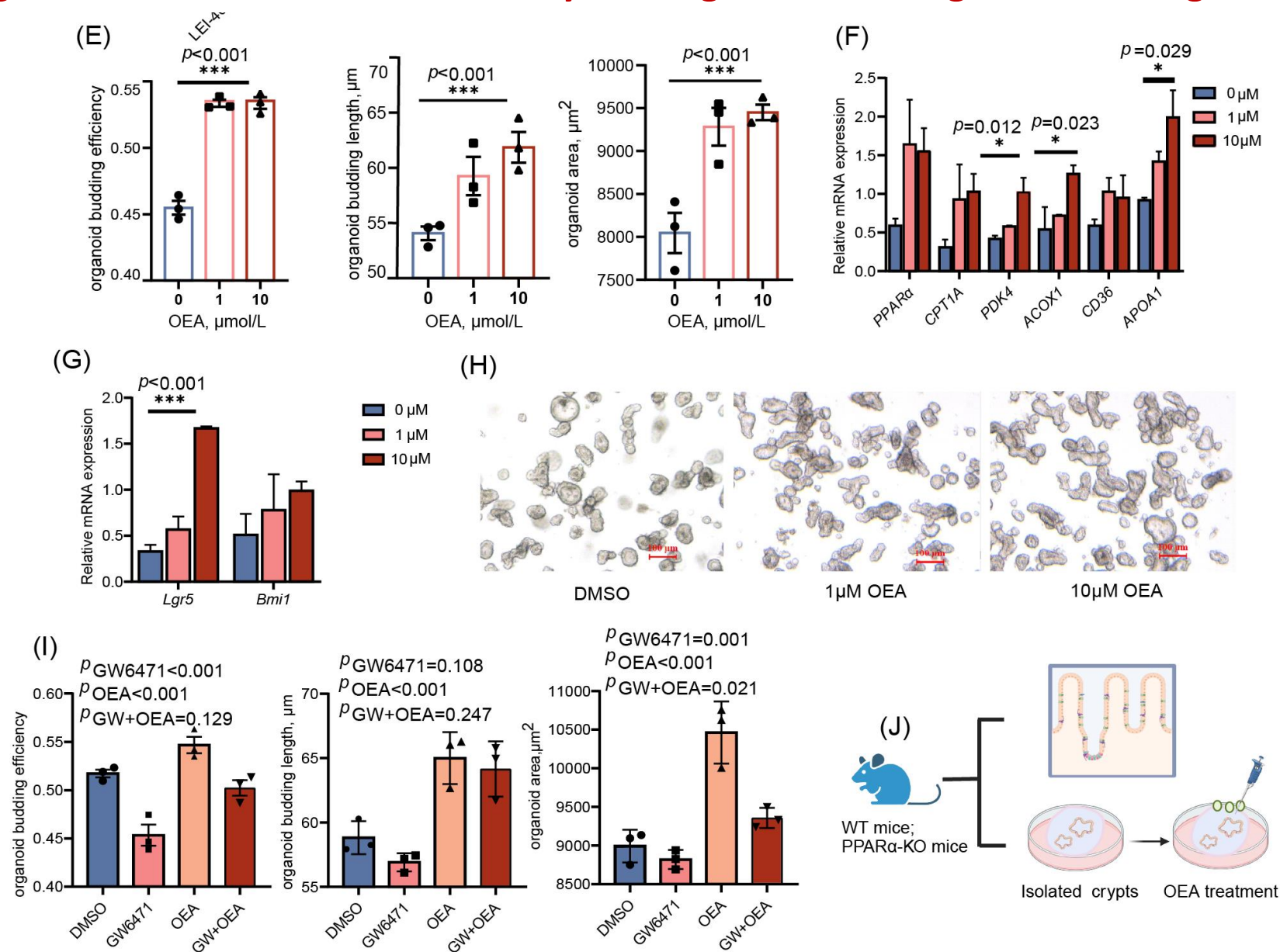
## The critical role of NAE in intestinal development.





# Results

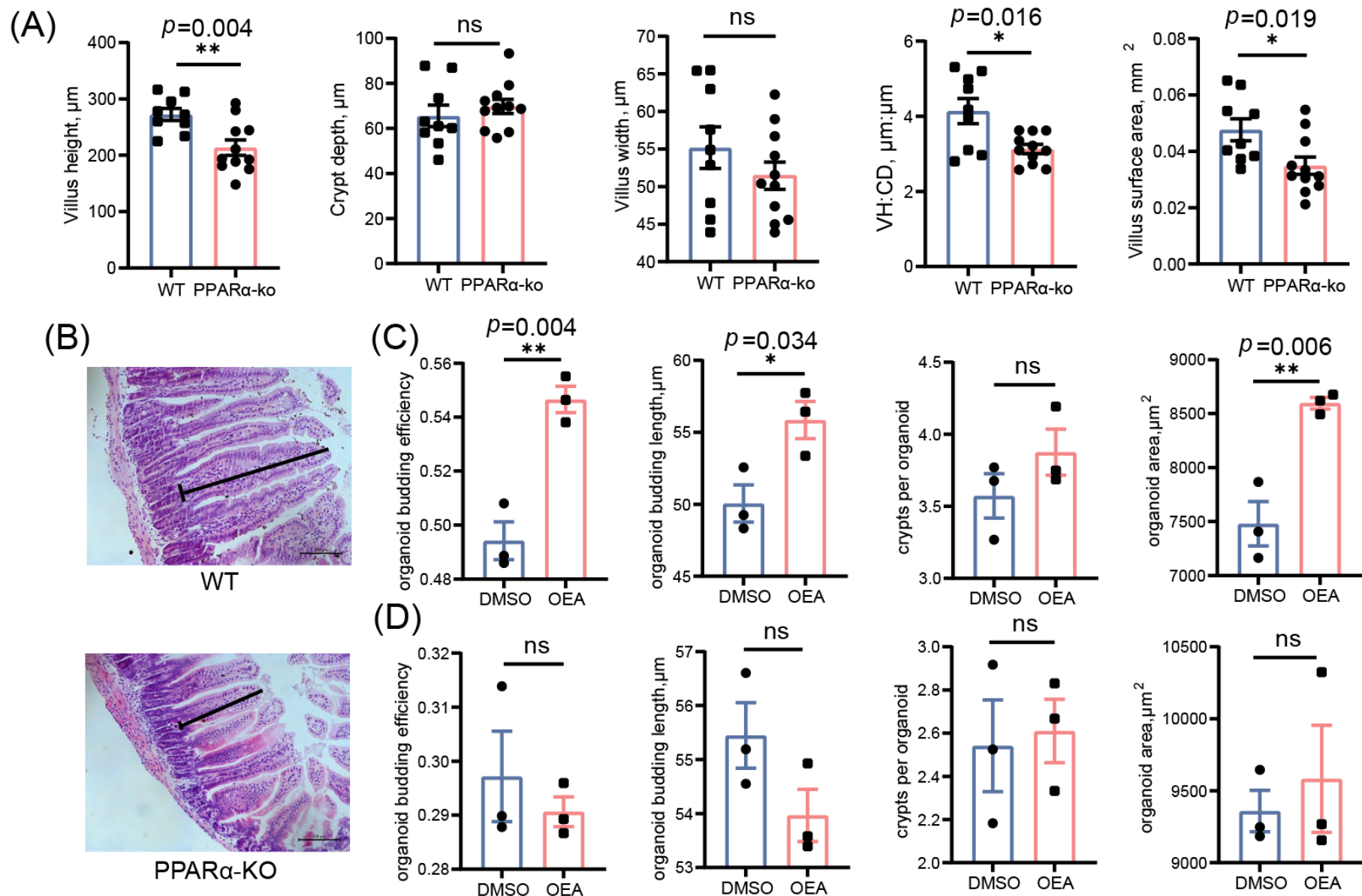
OEA regulates intestinal stem cell activity and organoid budding via PPAR $\alpha$  signaling pathway.





# Results

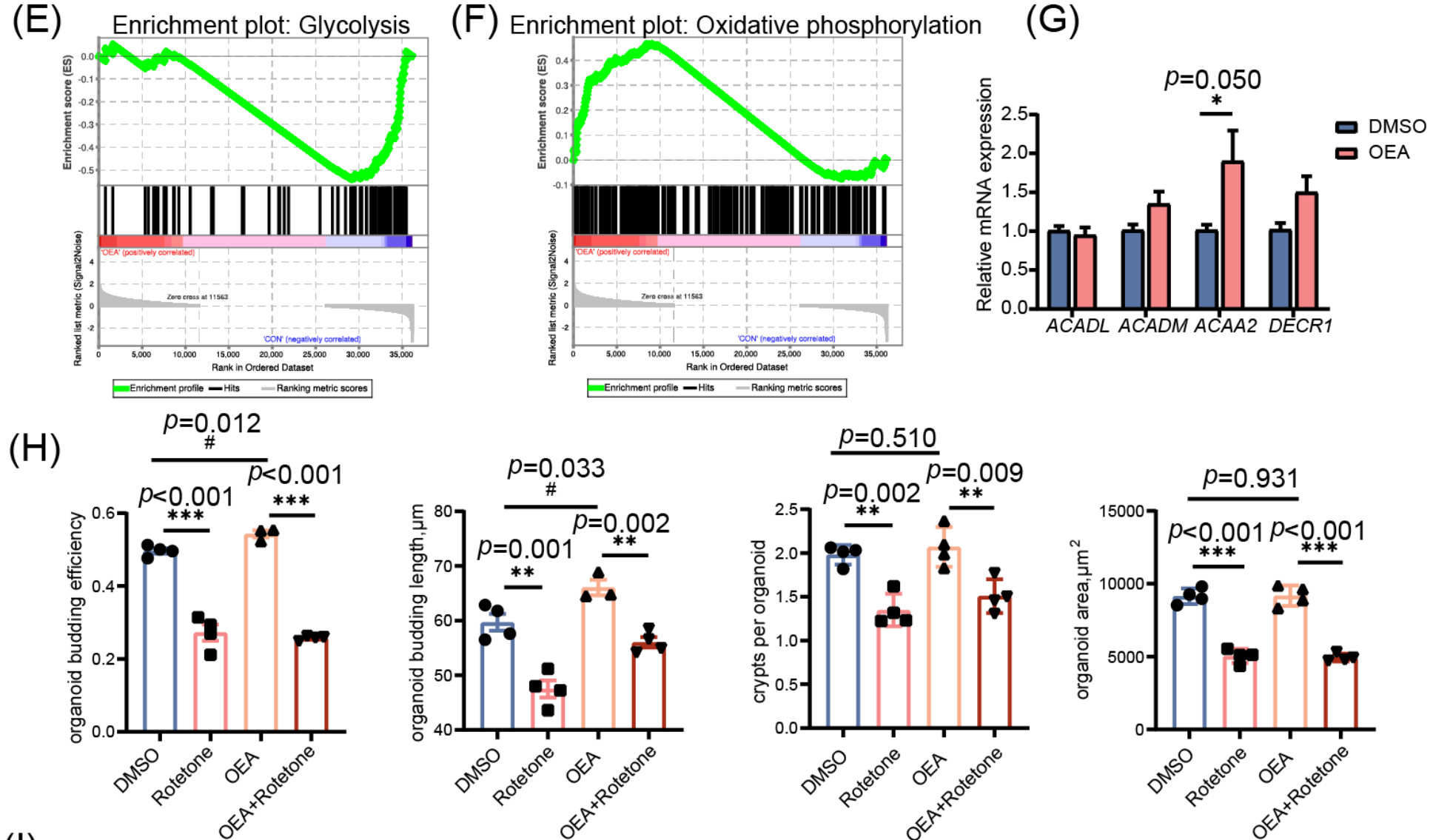
The effects of OEA are mediated through PPAR $\alpha$  activation.





# Results

In OEA-treated organoids, the glycolysis pathway is downregulated, while oxidative phosphorylation activity is significantly upregulated.



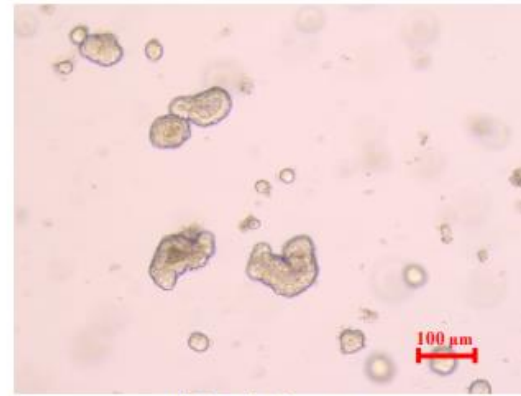


# Results

Regulation of intestinal stem cell activity by OEA may be mediated through oxidative phosphorylation.



DMSO



Rotetone

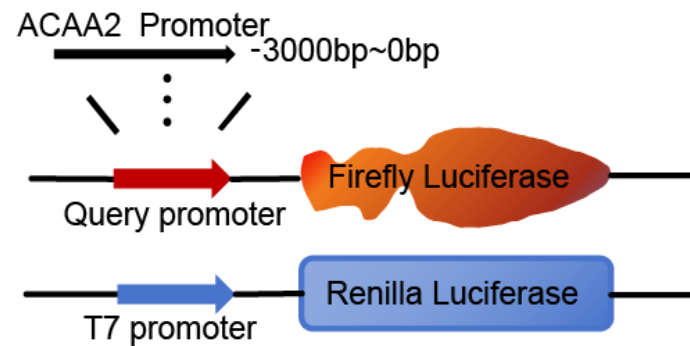


OEA

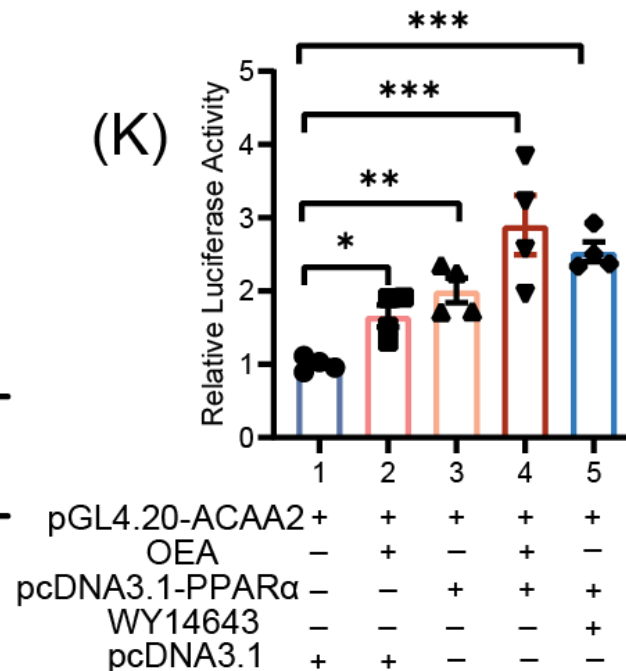


OEA+Rotetone

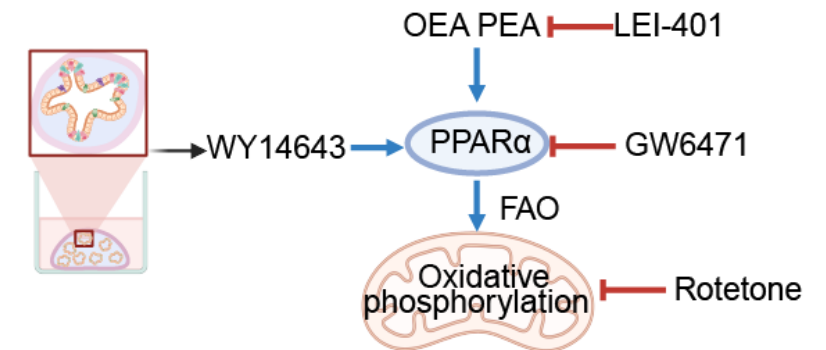
(J)



(K)



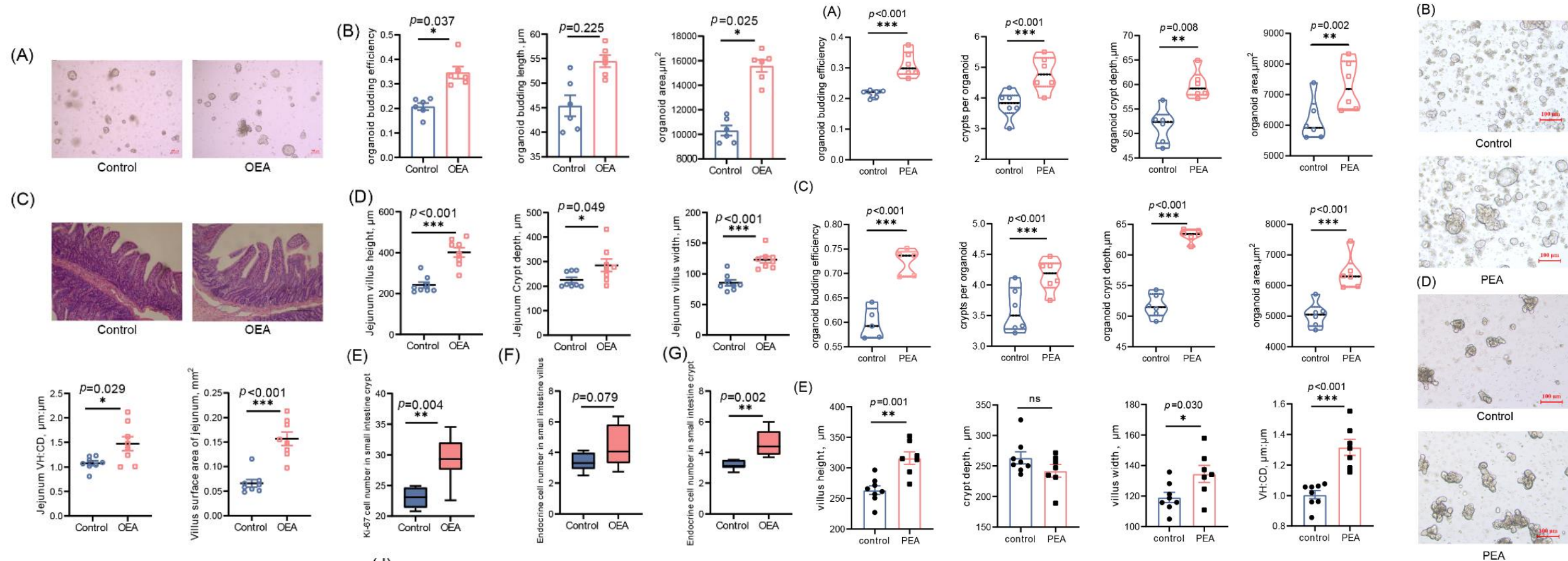
(L)





# Results

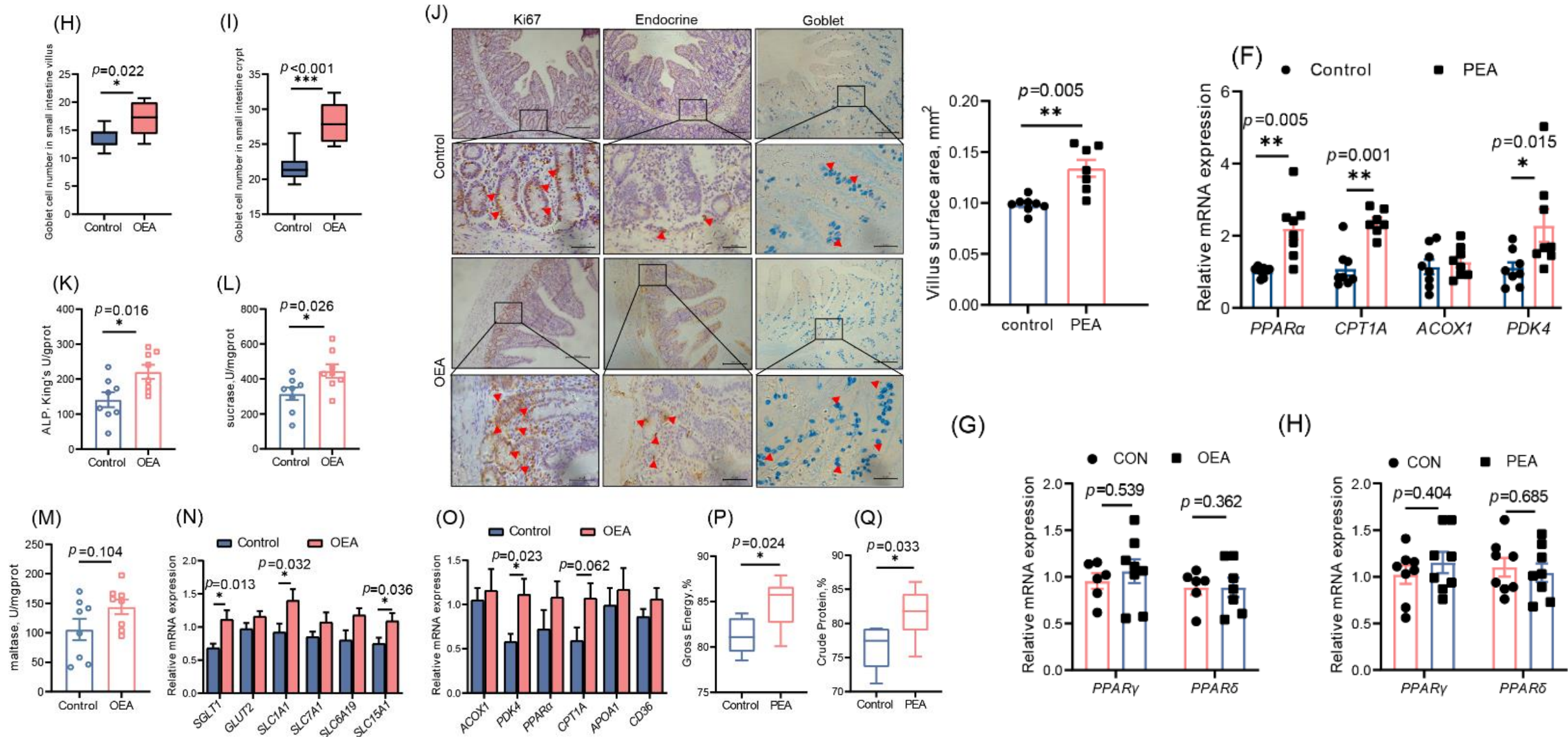
**Dietary supplementation with OEA and PEA improved primary intestinal organoid budding and increases villus size.**





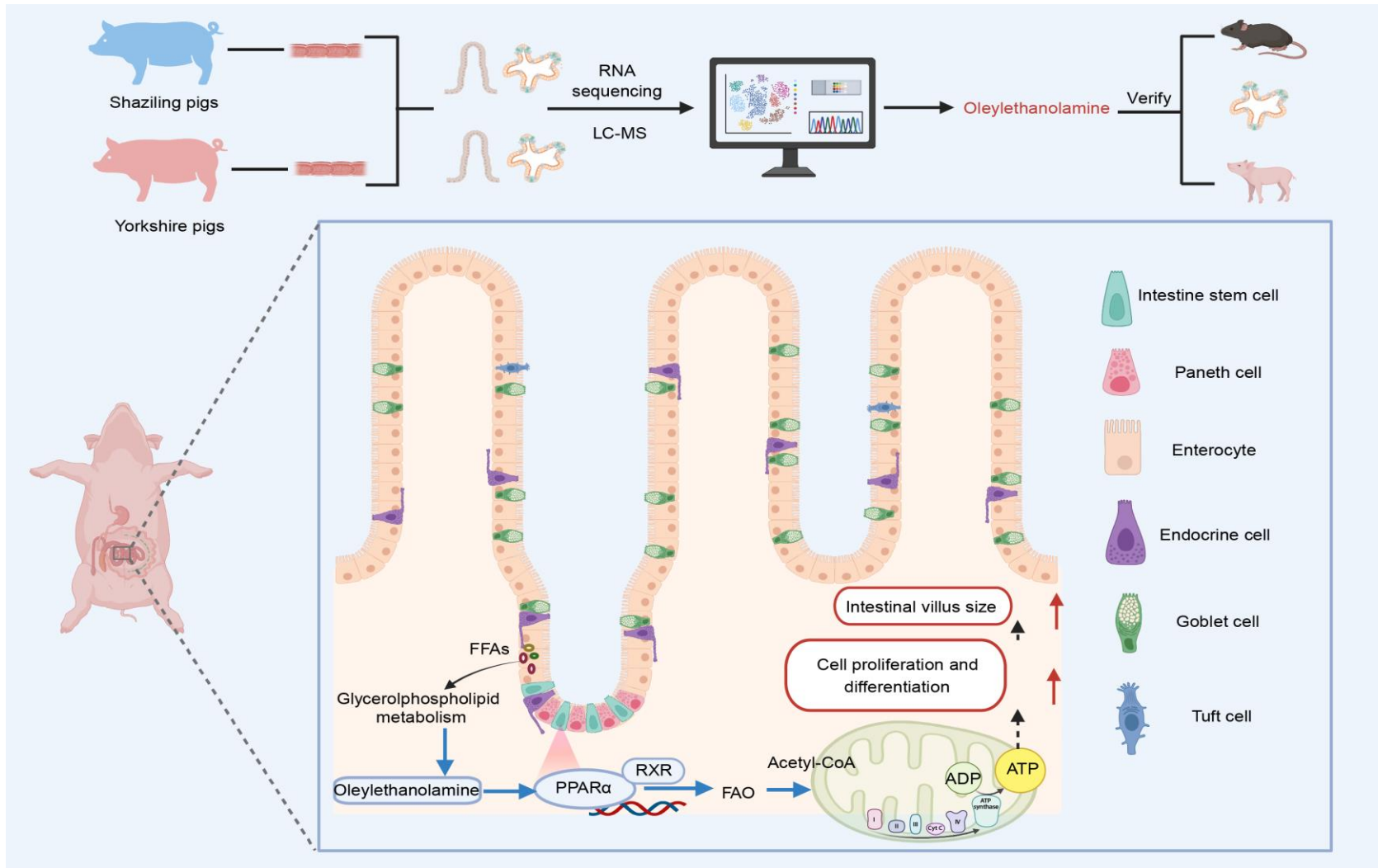
# Results

Dietary supplementation with OEA and PEA significantly enhanced nutrient absorption.





# Summary



- ❑ Species-specific lipid metabolism fundamentally links fatty acid metabolic pathways to variations in intestinal villus development.
- ❑ Oleylethanolamide regulates intestinal stem cell activity and villus size through the PPAR $\alpha$ -oxidative phosphorylation axis.
- ❑ Dietary N-acylethanolamines enhance intestinal villus size and nutrient digestibility as potential feed additives.

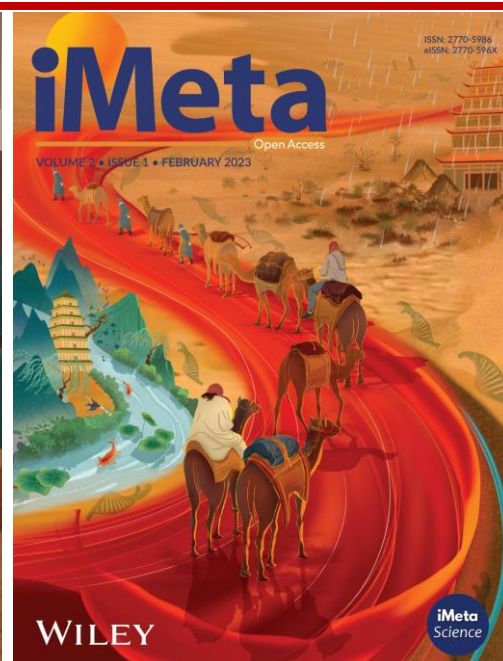
Qianqian Wang, Lanmei Yin, Zhaobin Wang, Jun Li, Xianglin Zeng, Qiye Wang, Jianzhong Li, et al. 2026.

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