



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

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Xianglin Zeng<sup>1</sup>, Qiye Wang<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Jianzhong Li<sup>1</sup>, Kang Xu<sup>2</sup>  
Yulong Yin<sup>2,4</sup> Huansheng Yang<sup>1,2,4,\*</sup>

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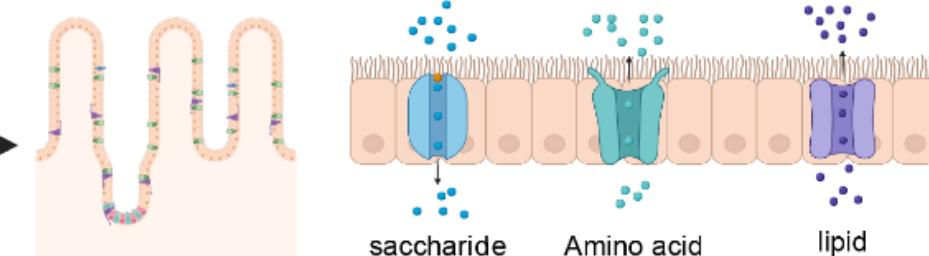
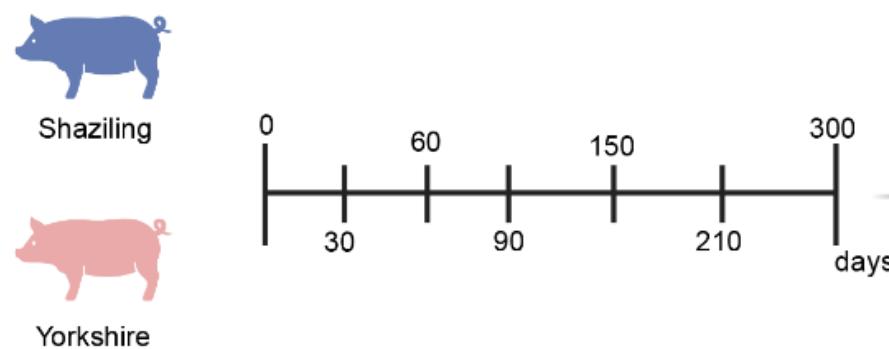
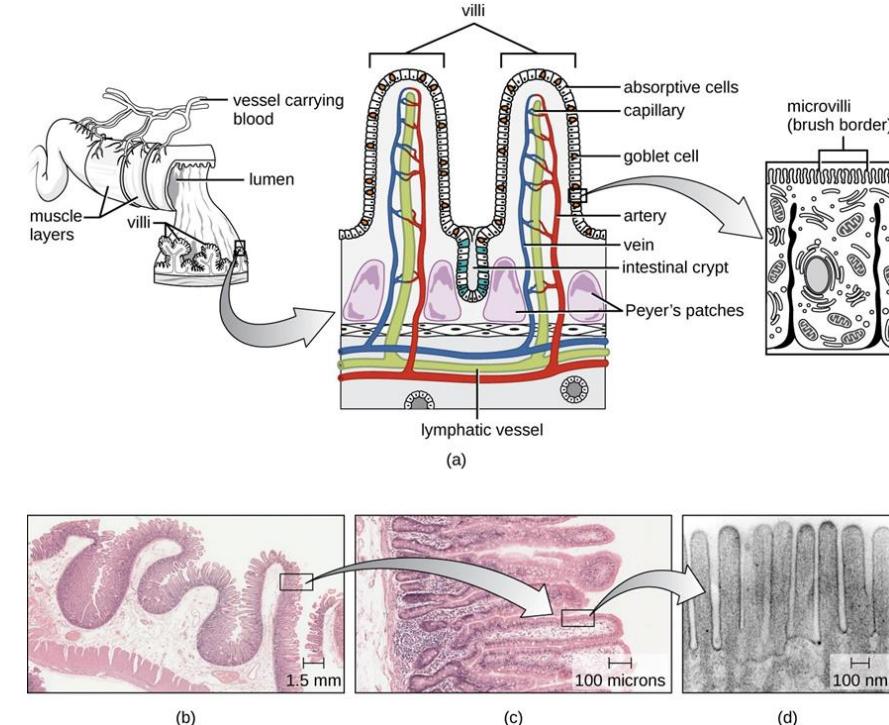
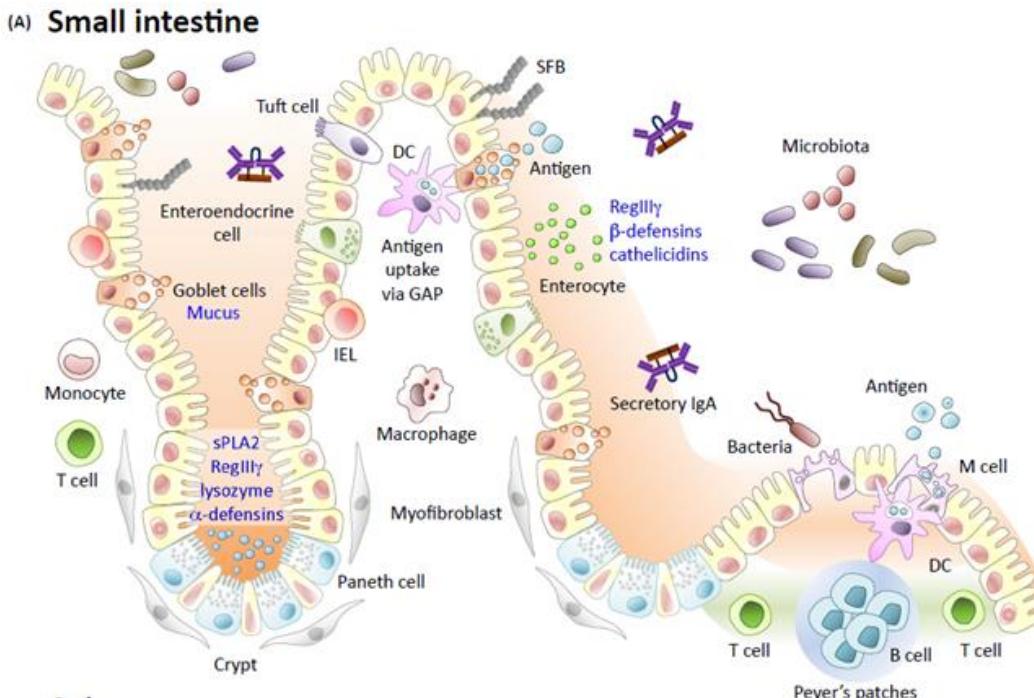
Qianqian Wang, Lanmei Yin, Zhaobin Wang, Jun Li, Xianglin Zeng, Qiye Wang, Jianzhong Li, et al. 2026.  
Oleoylethanolamide regulates intestinal stem cell activity and villus size via PPAR $\alpha$  signaling pathway.

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# Introduction

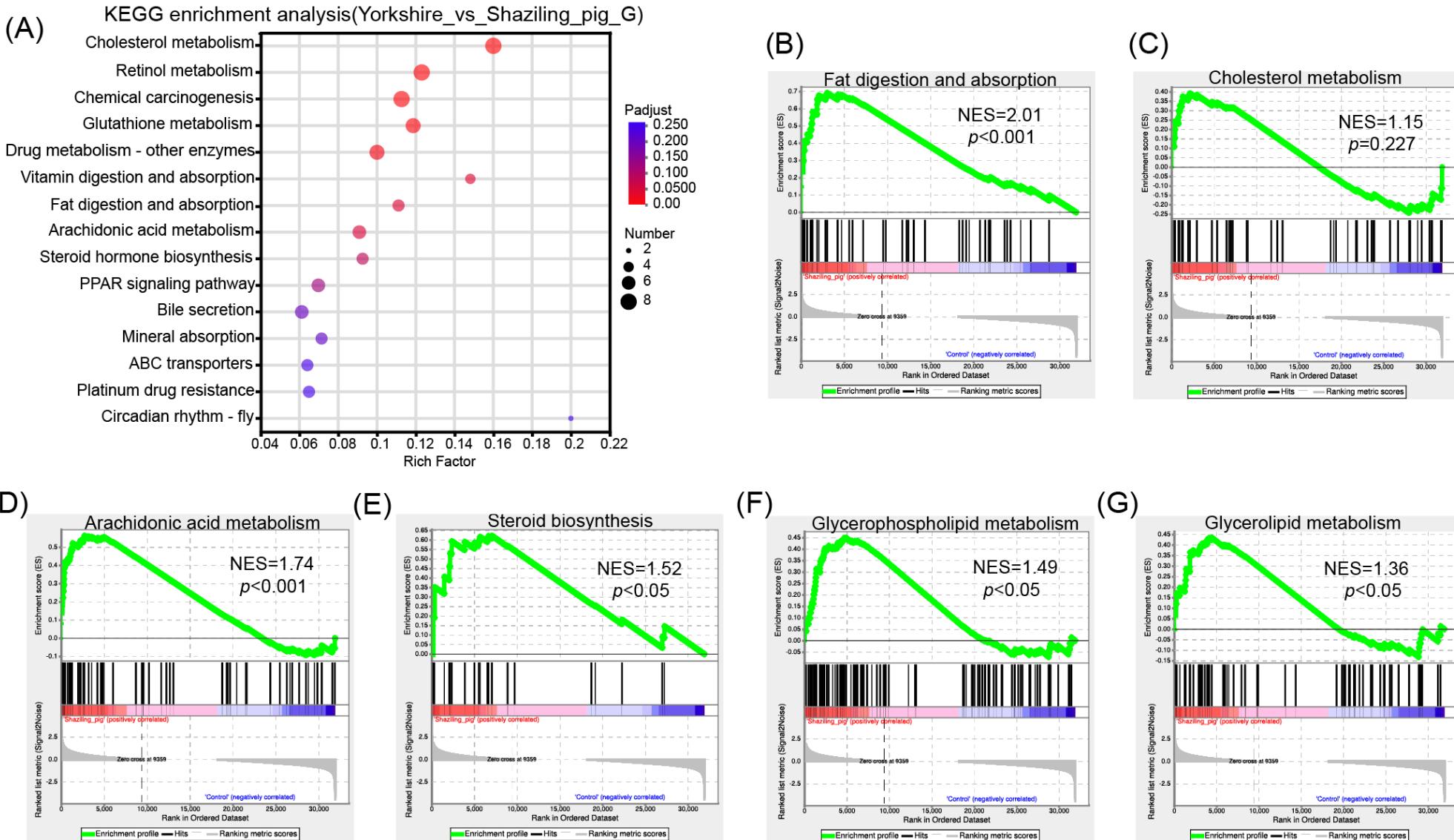
The size of intestinal villi plays a critical role in determining digestive and absorptive functions, directly affecting nutrient digestibility and feed efficiency.





# Results

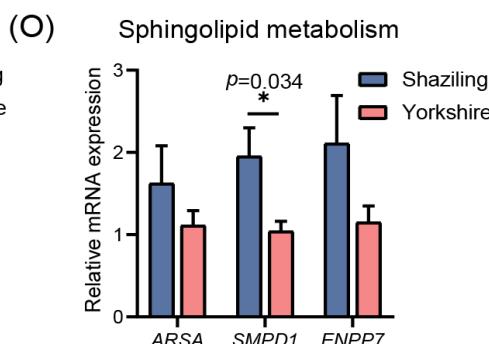
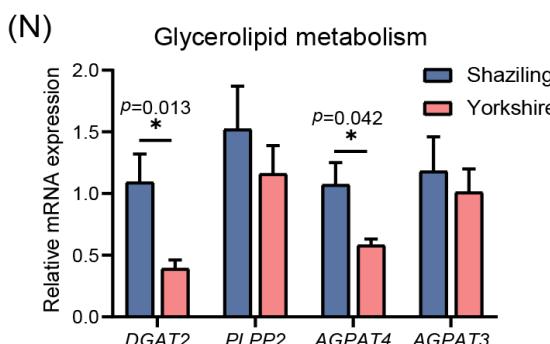
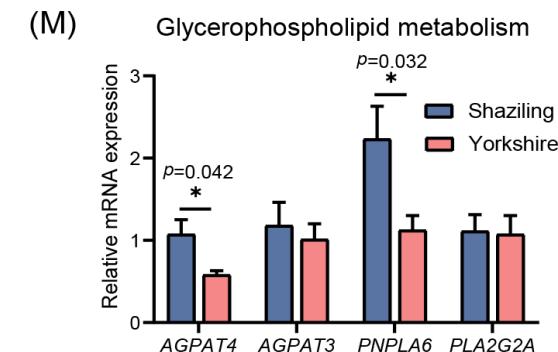
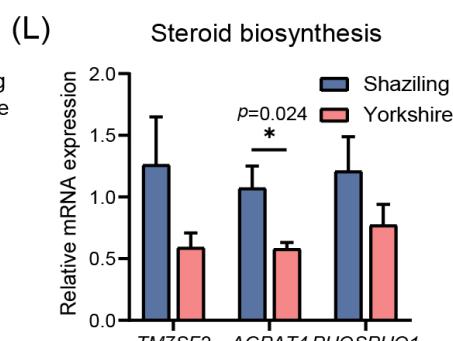
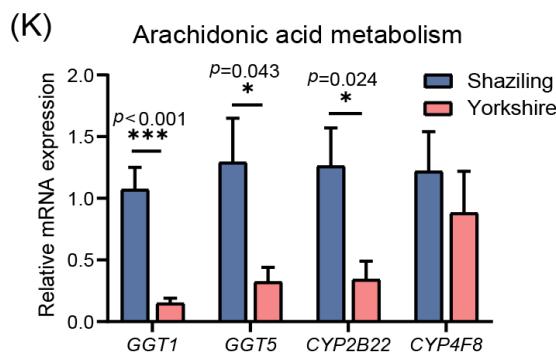
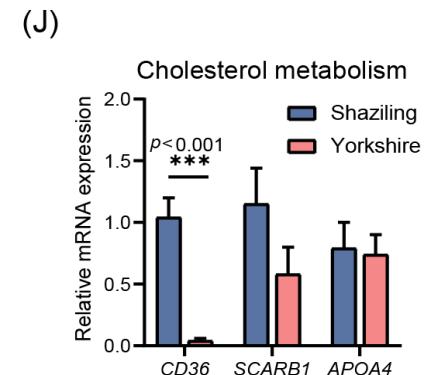
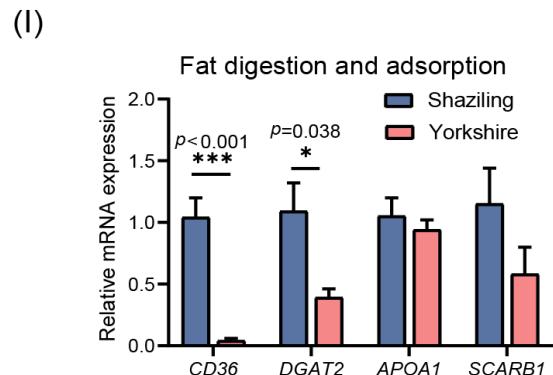
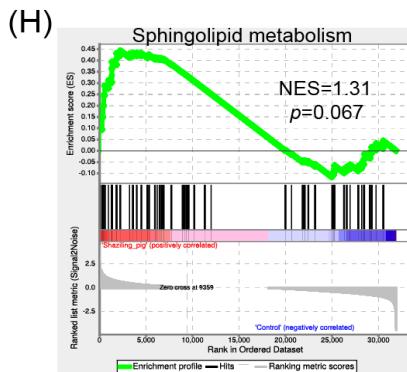
## Significant differences in lipid metabolism pathways between Shaziling and Yorkshire pigs.





# Results

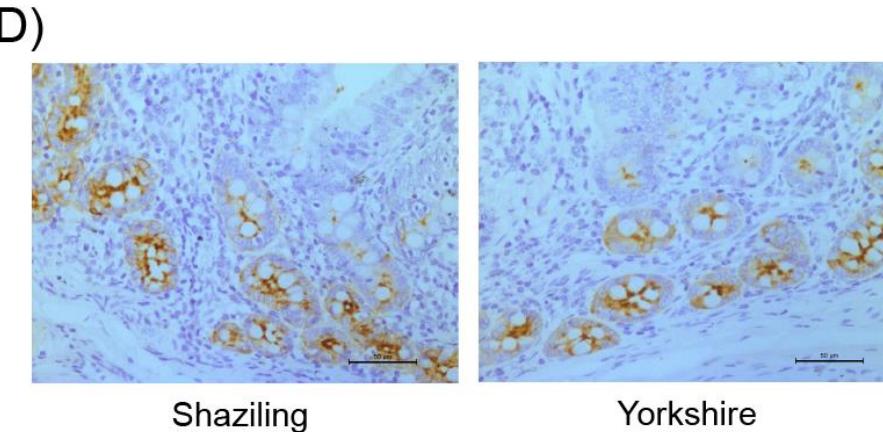
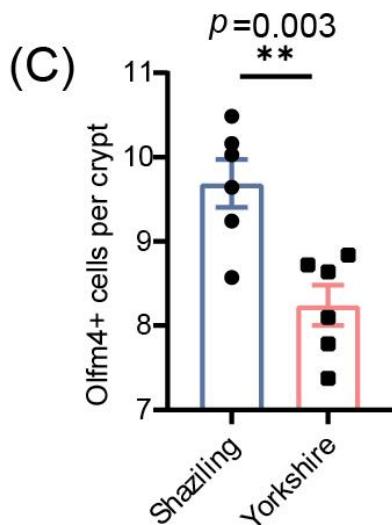
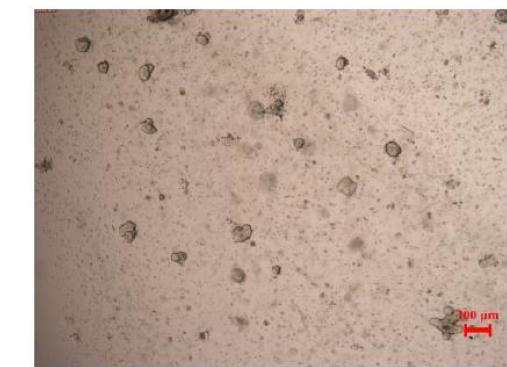
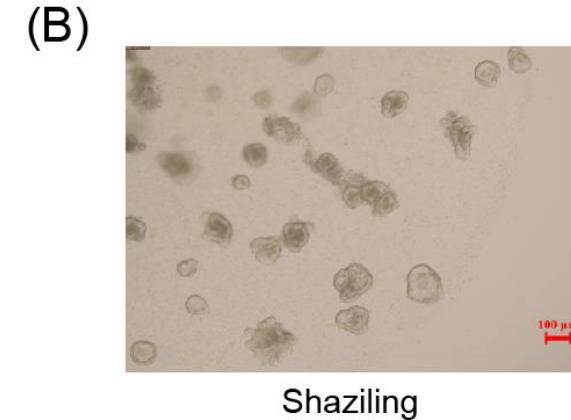
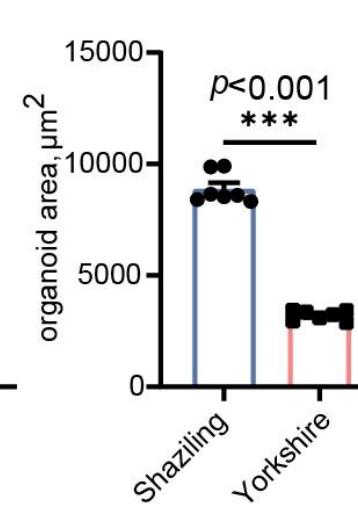
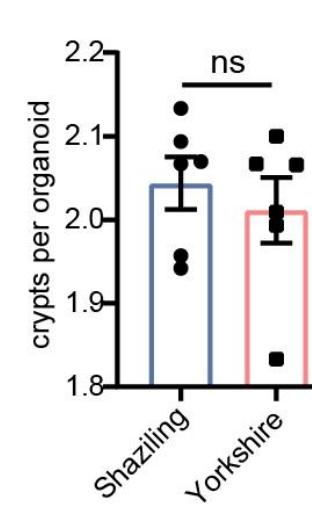
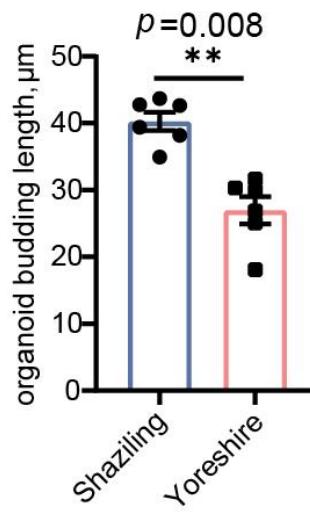
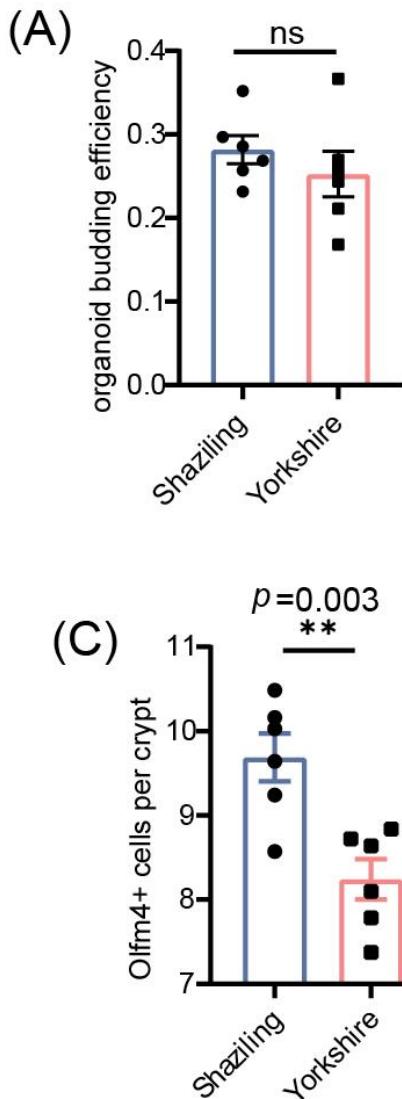
Genes related to the fat metabolism pathway are upregulated in Shaziling pigs.





# Results

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

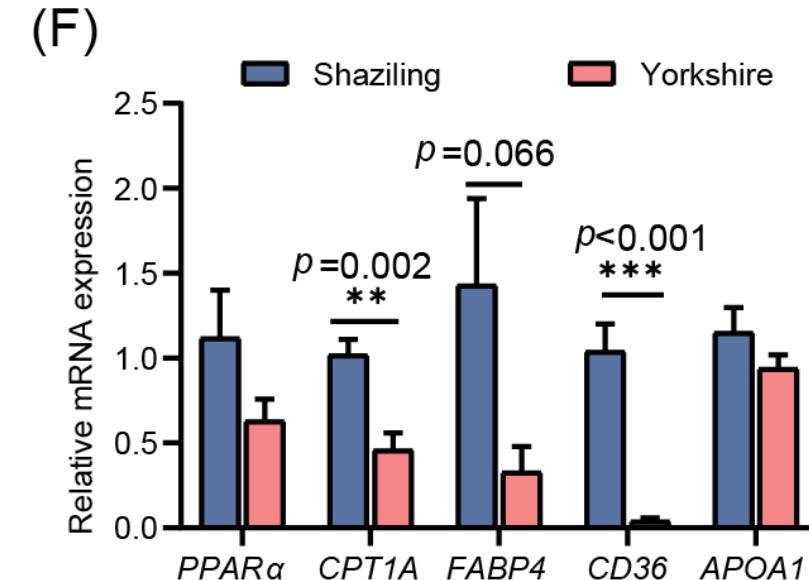
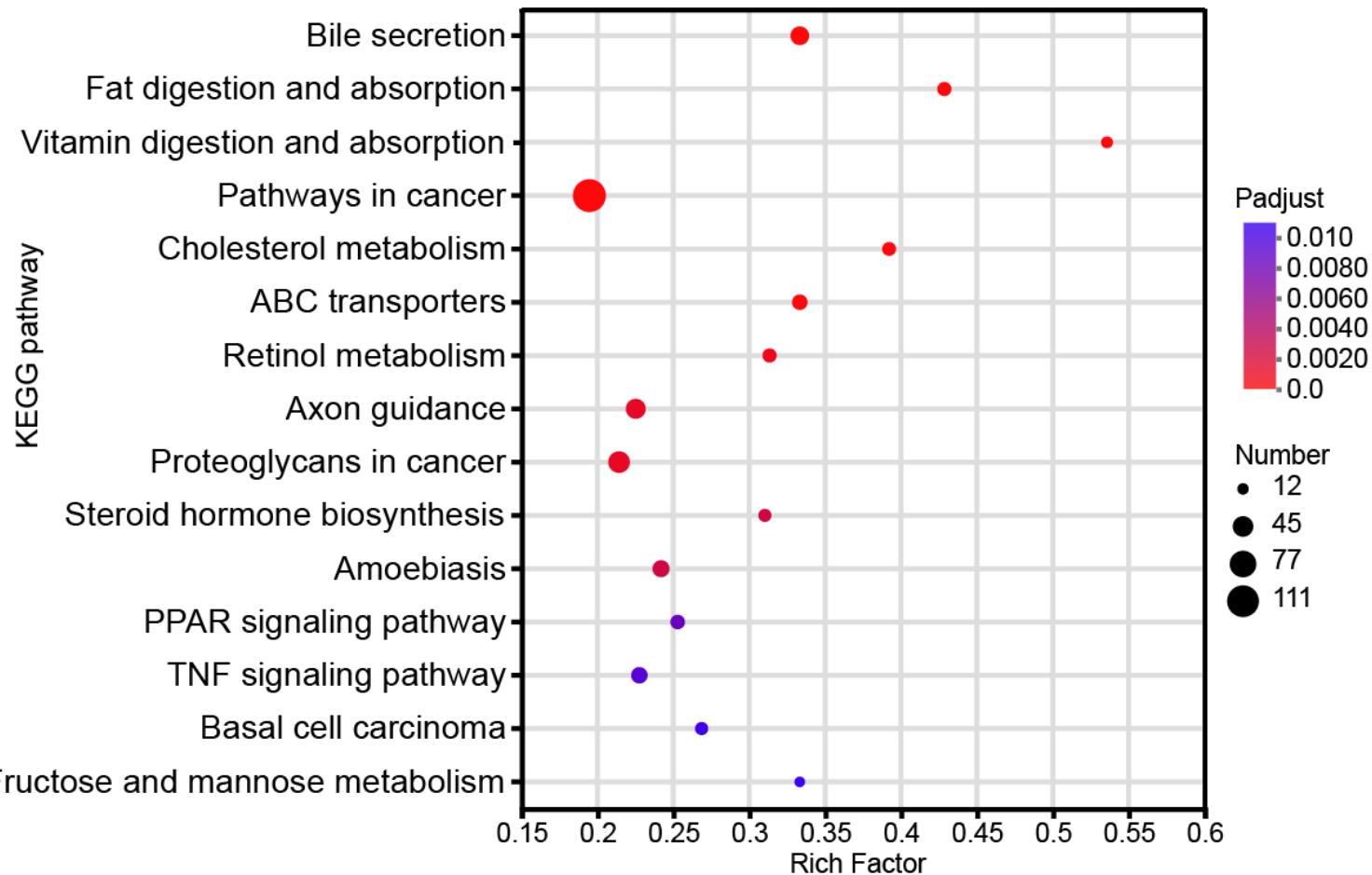




# Results

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

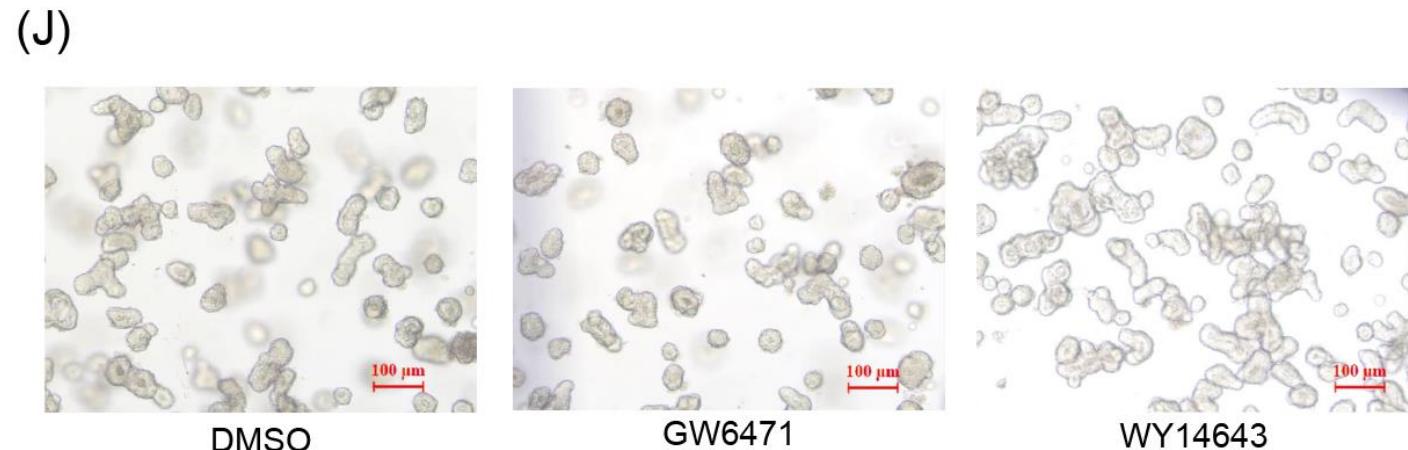
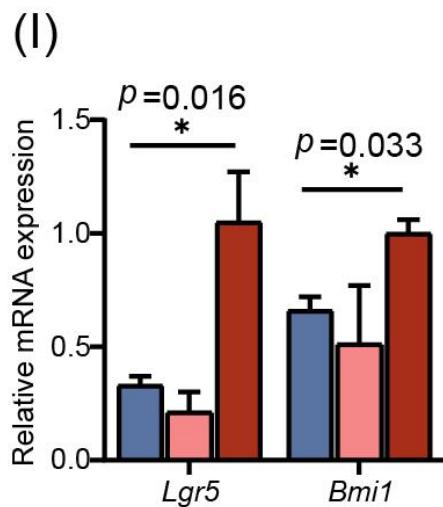
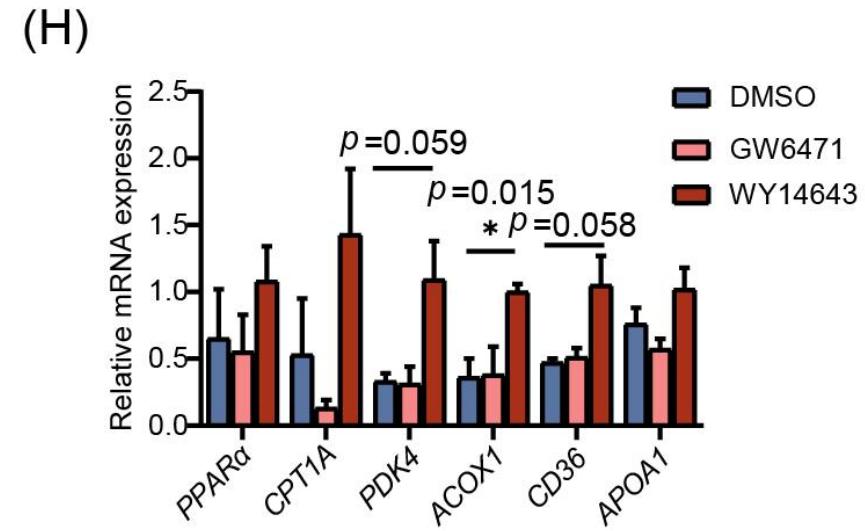
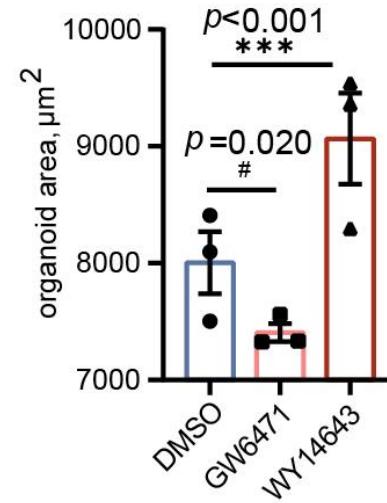
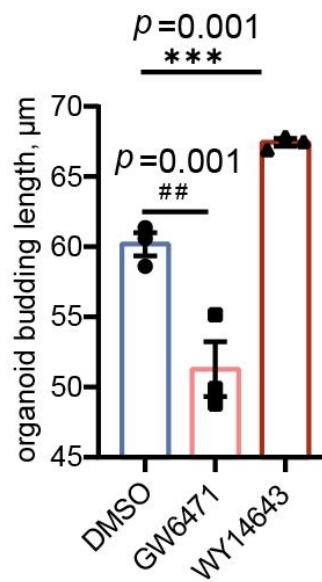
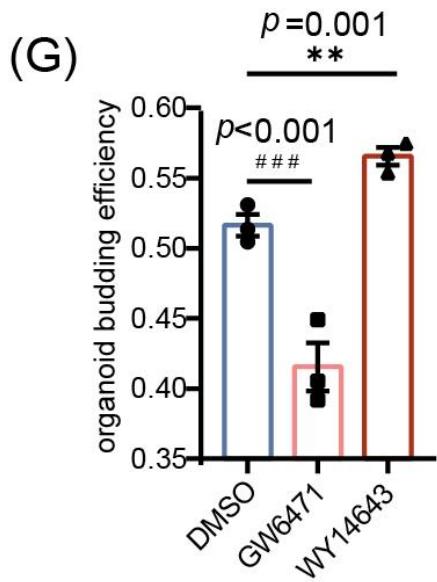
(E) KEGG enrichment analysis(Yorkshire\_organoids\_vs\_Shaziling\_organoids)





# Results

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

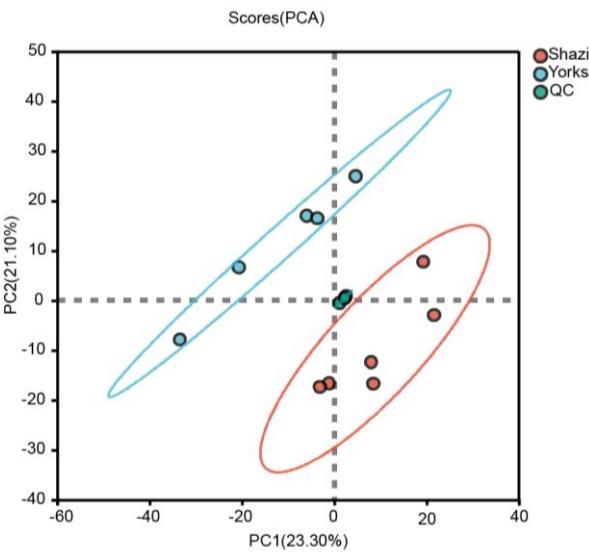




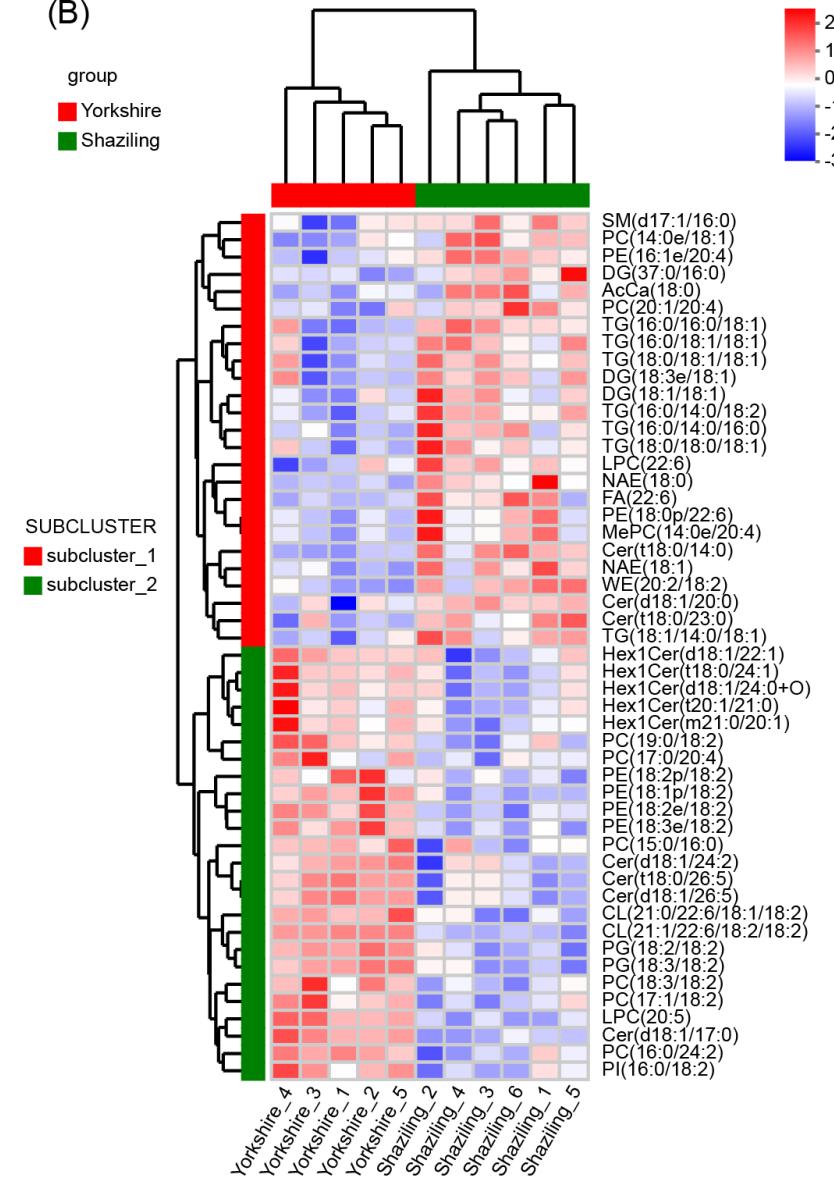
# Results

The differential metabolites clustered mainly in glycerophospholipids pathway.

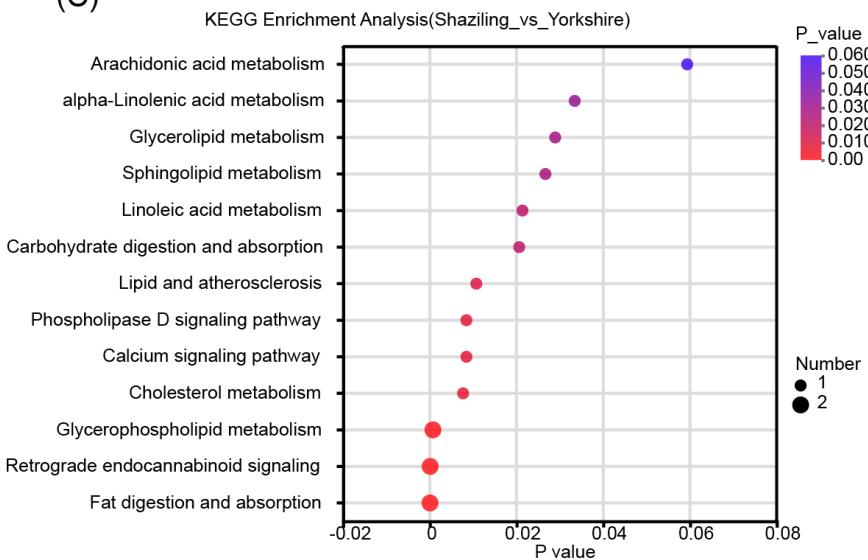
(A)



(B)



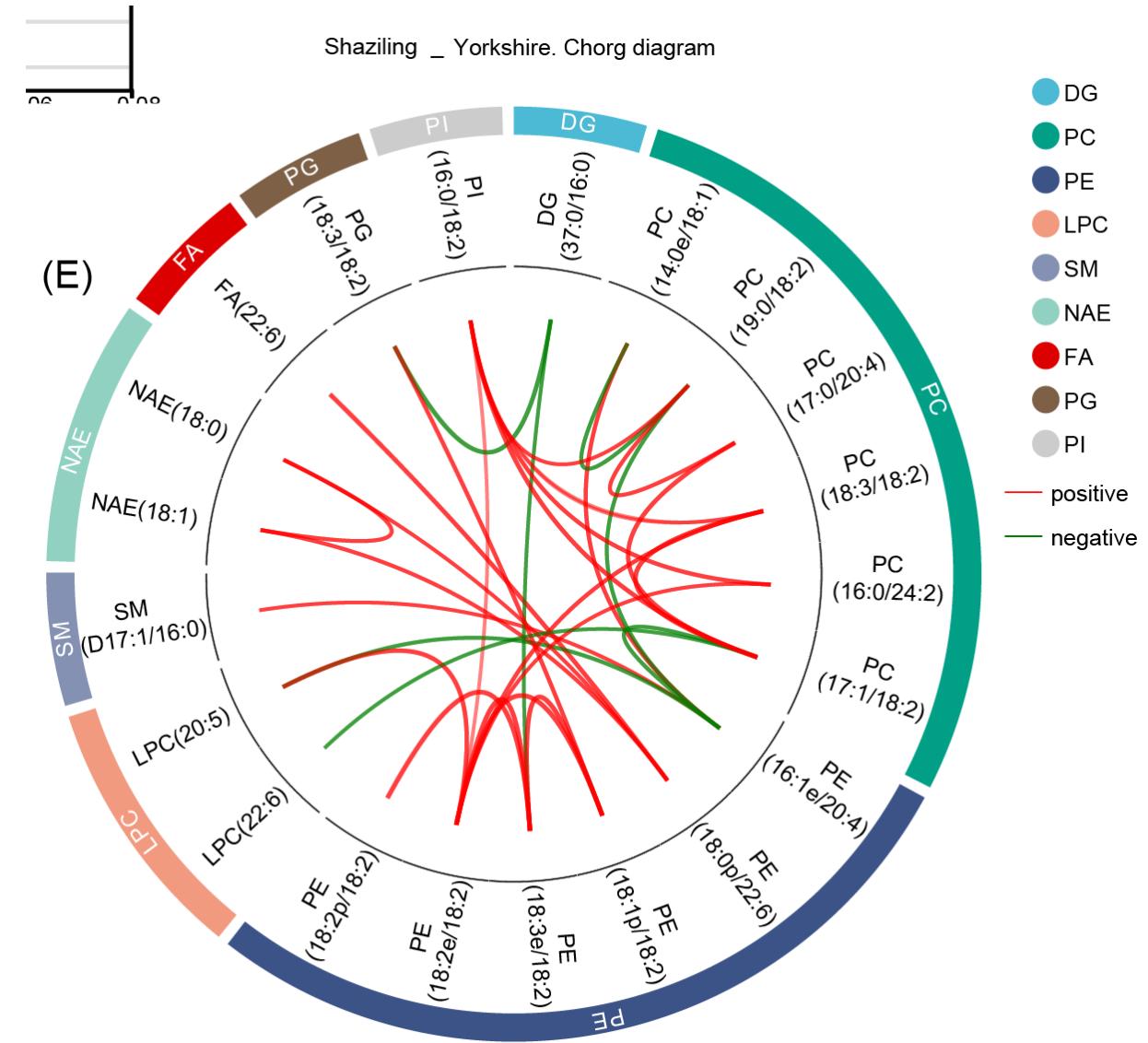
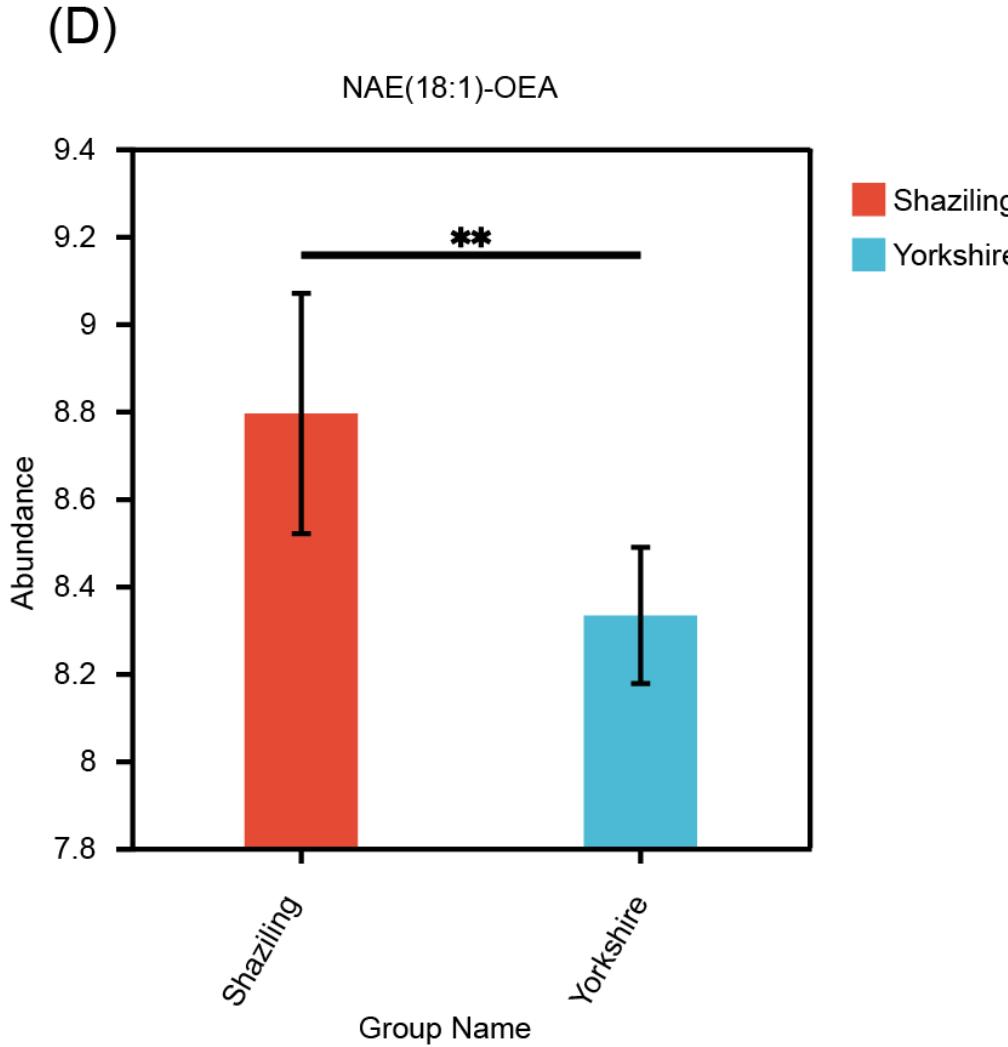
(C)





# Results

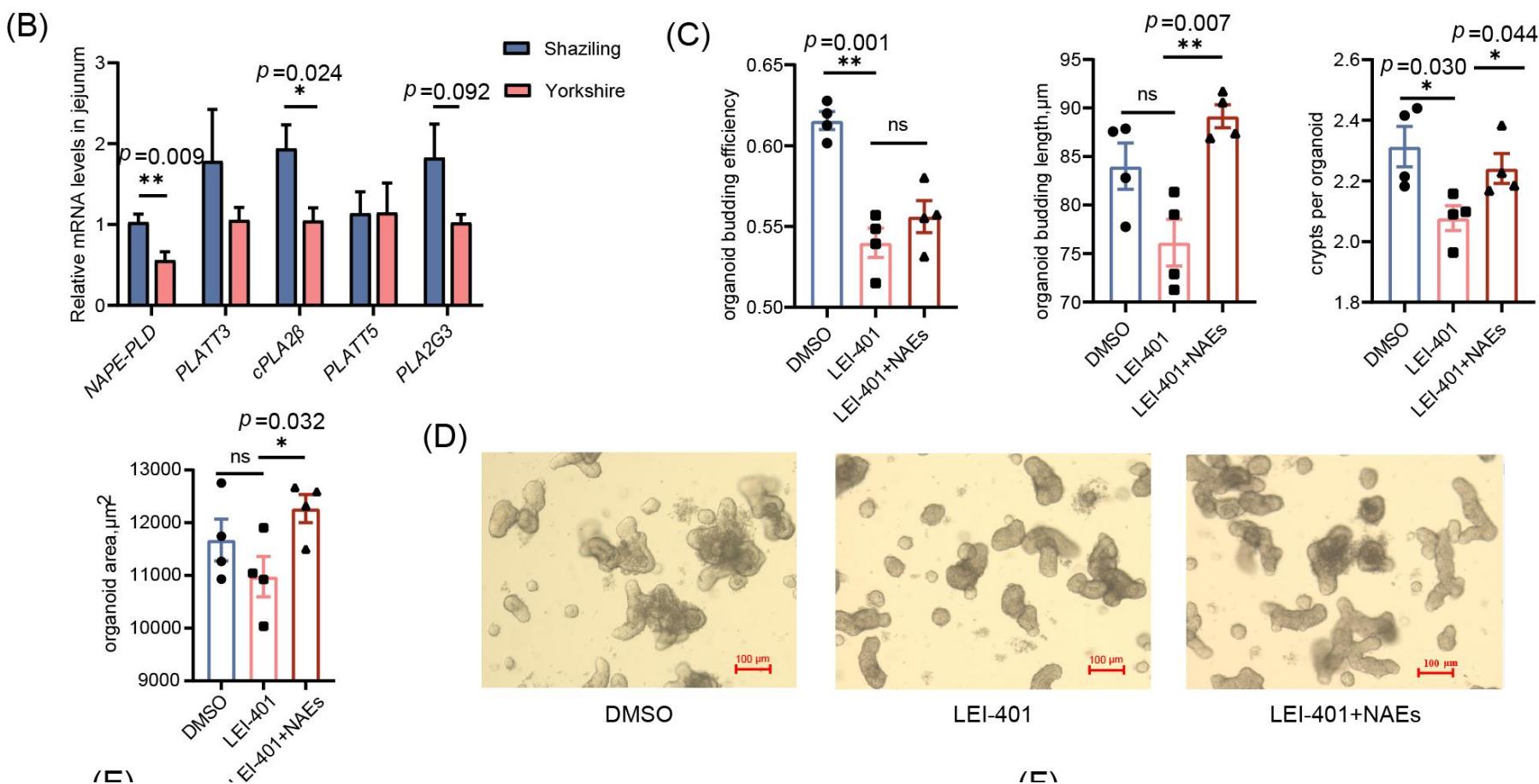
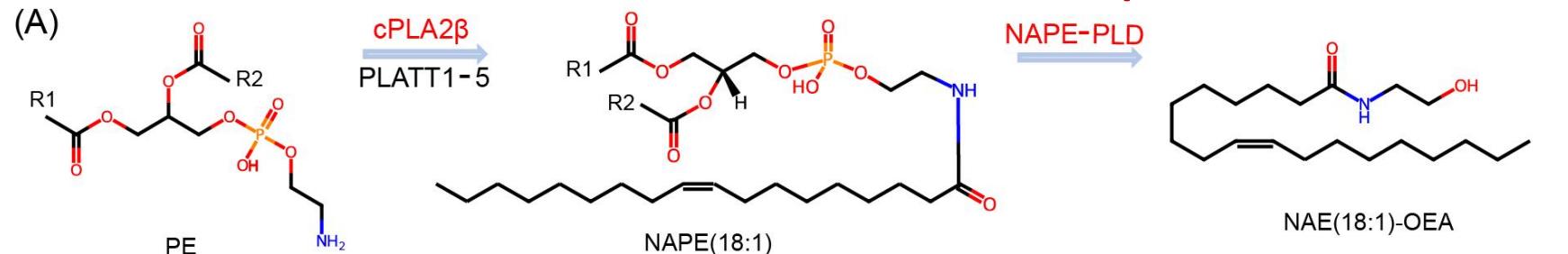
## Oleoylethanolamine (OEA) produced by lipid metabolism is more enriched in Shaziling pigs.





# Results

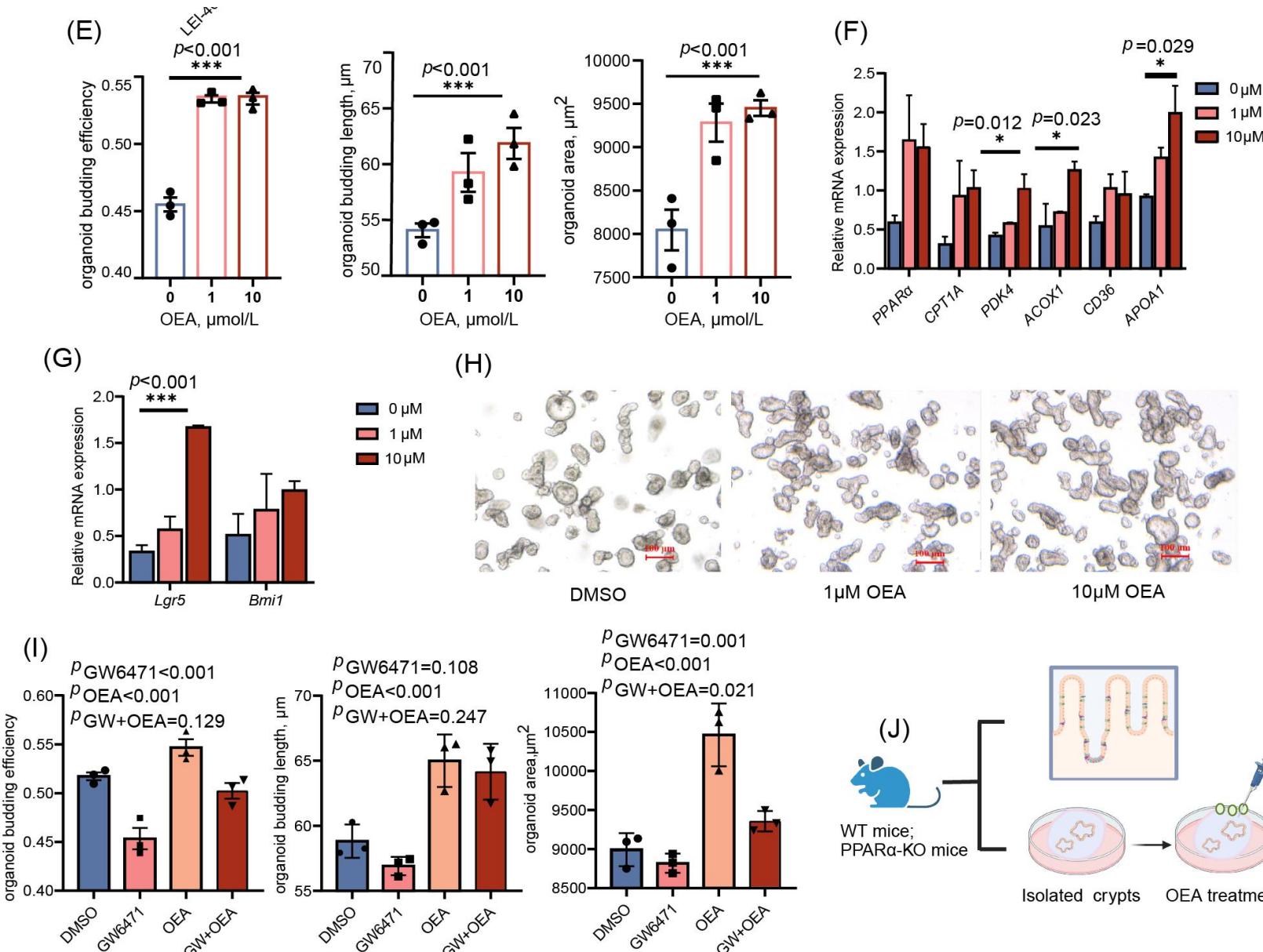
## The critical role of NAE in intestinal development.





# Results

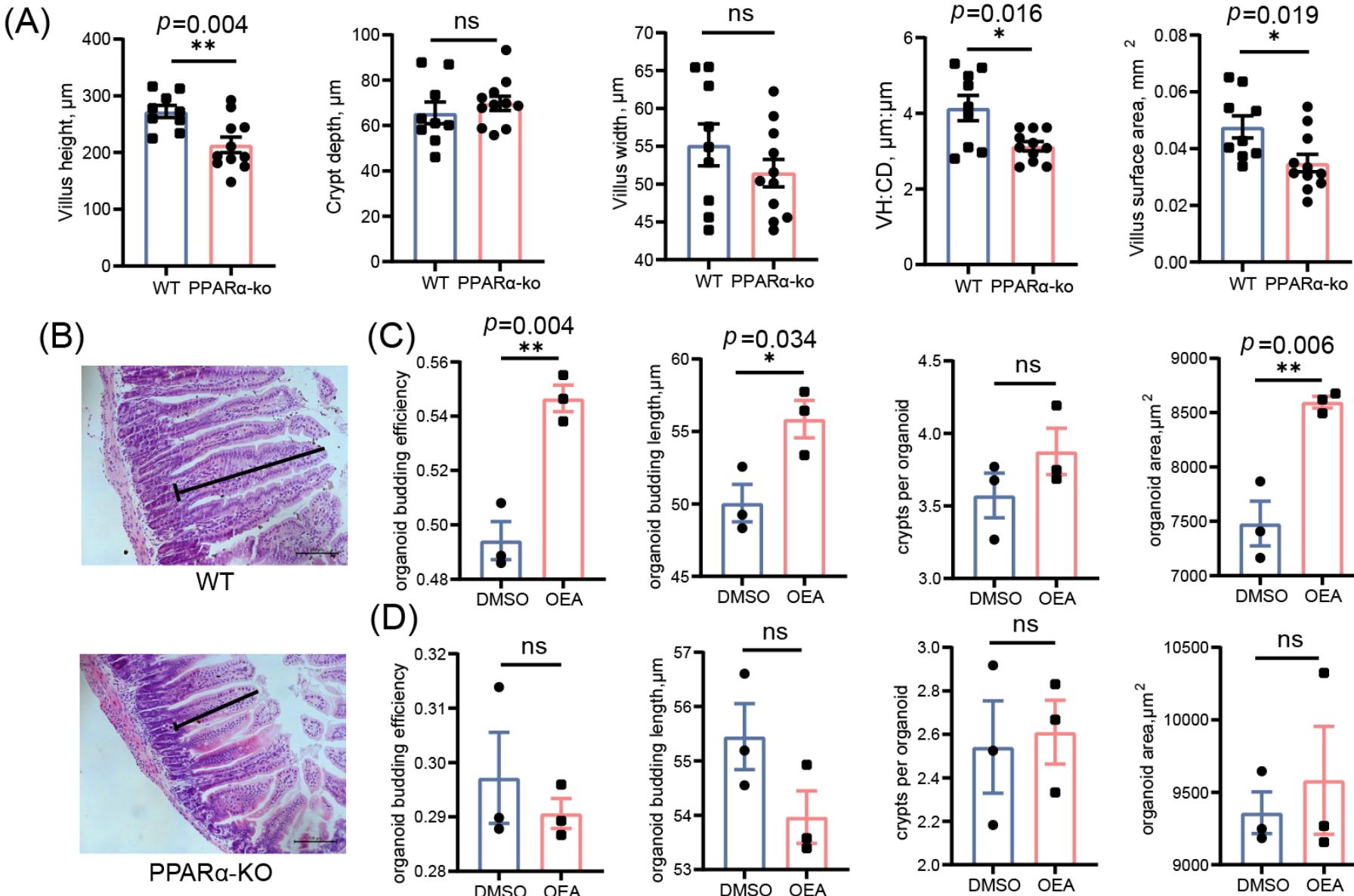
## OEA regulates intestinal stem cell activity and organoid budding via PPAR $\alpha$ signaling pathway.





# Results

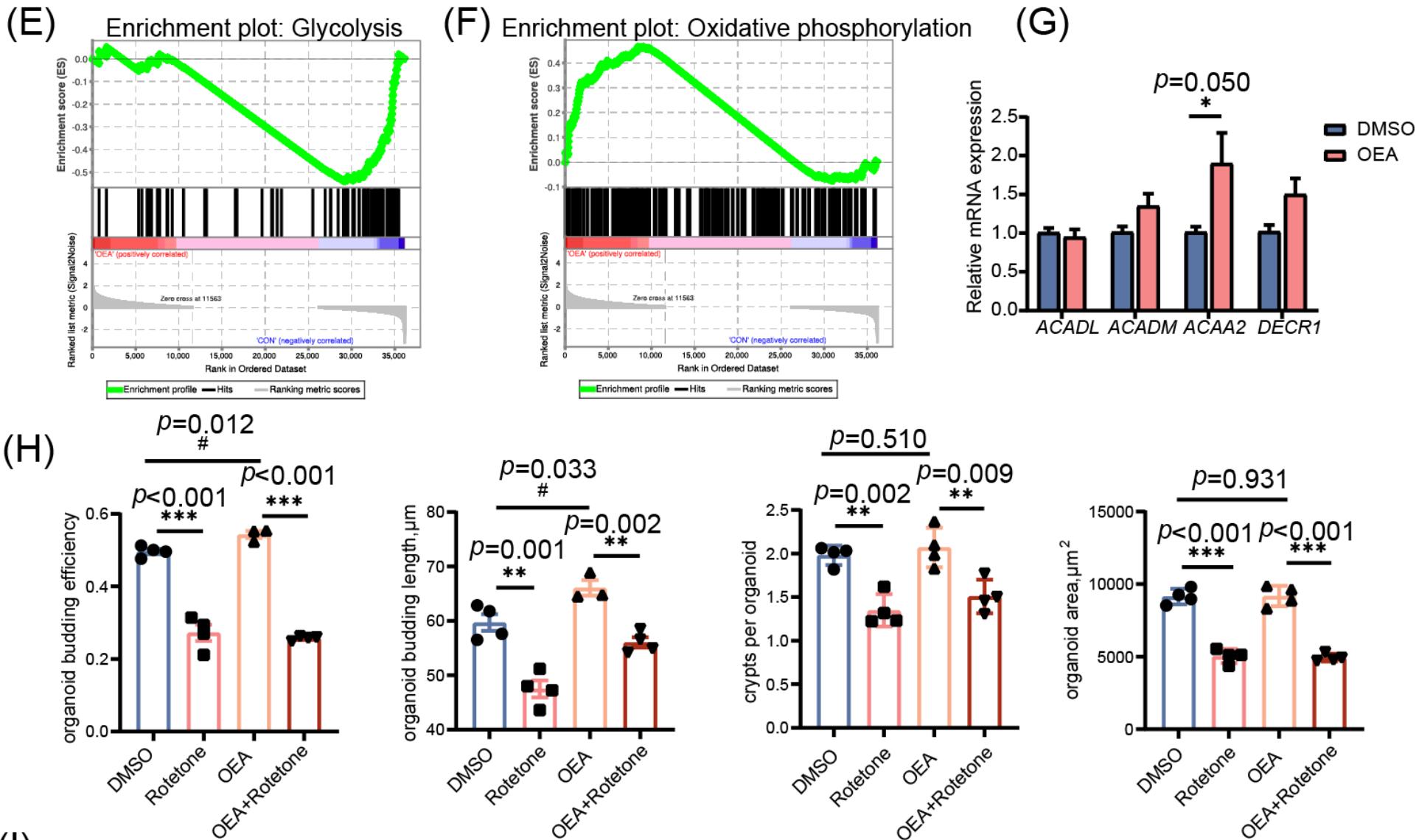
The effects of OEA are mediated through PPAR $\alpha$  activation.





# Results

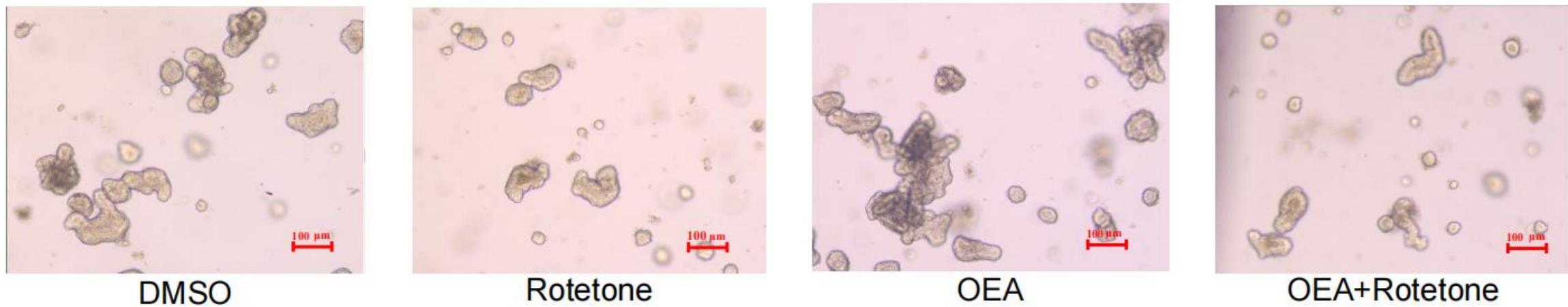
In OEA-treated organoids, the glycolysis pathway is downregulated, while oxidative phosphorylation activity is significantly upregulated.



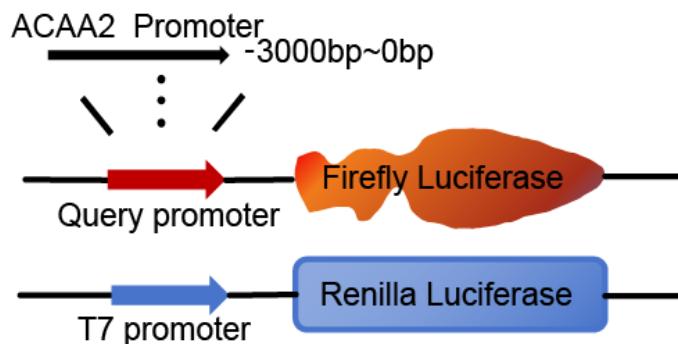


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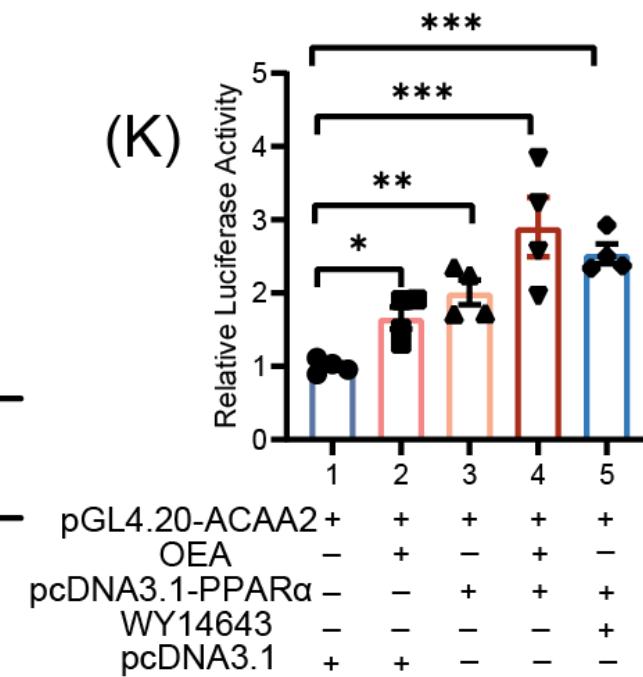
Regulation of intestinal stem cell activity by OEA may be mediated through oxidative phosphorylation.



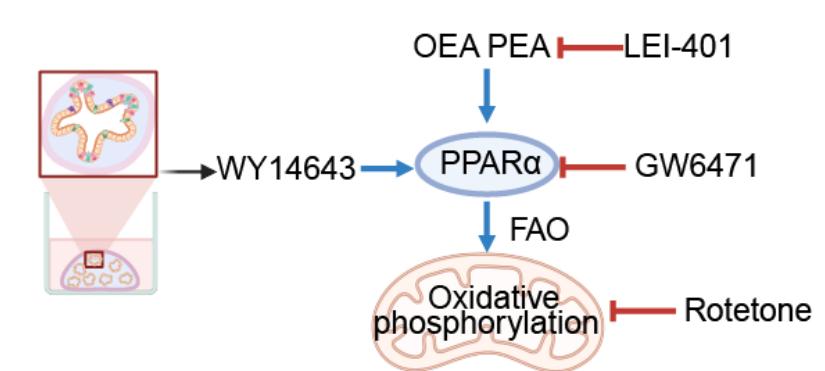
(J)



(K)



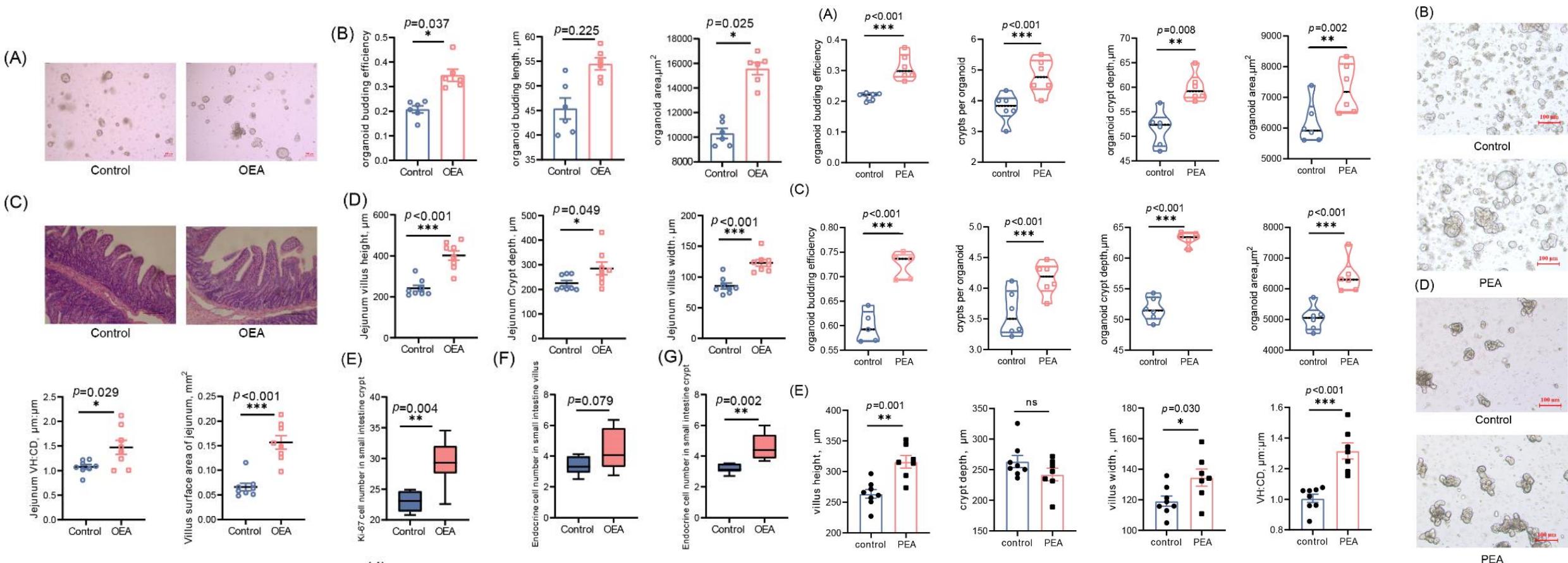
(L)





# Results

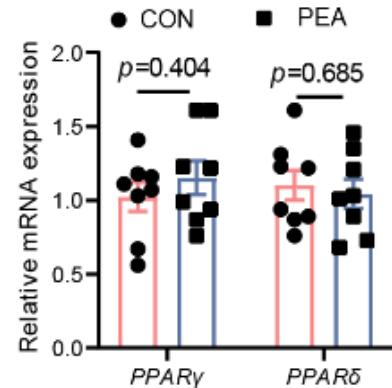
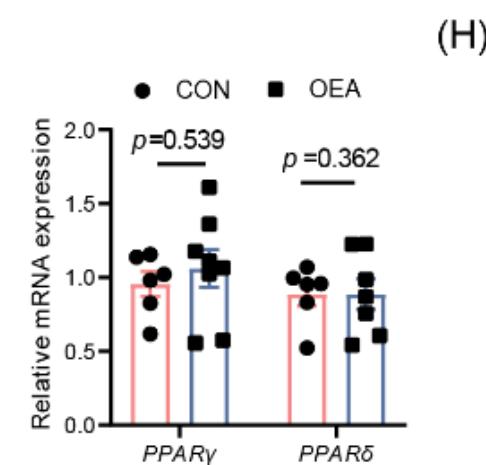
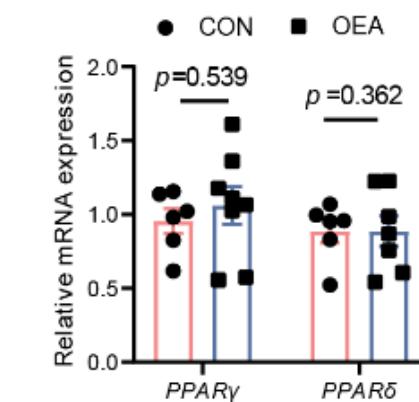
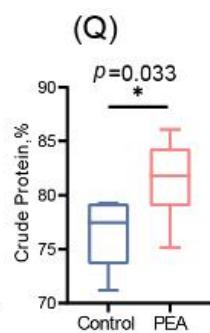
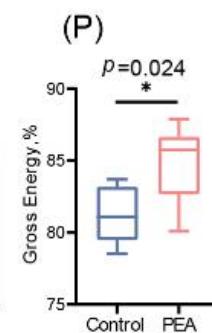
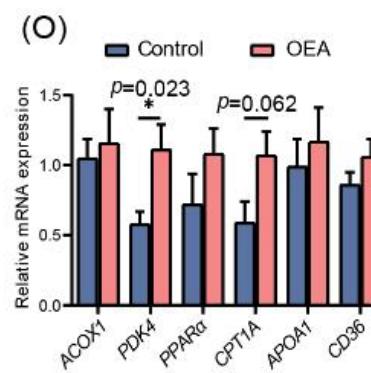
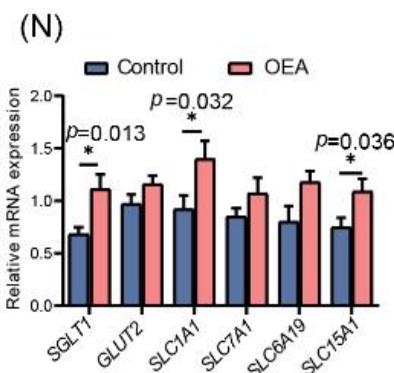
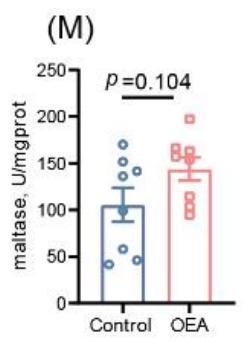
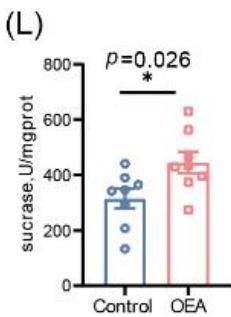
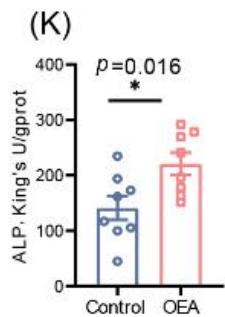
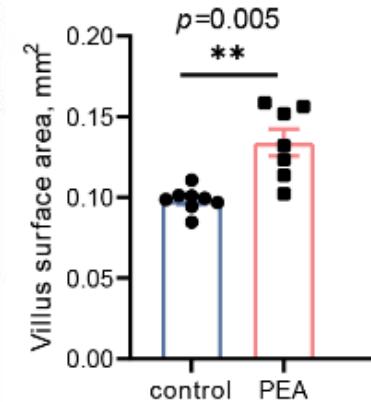
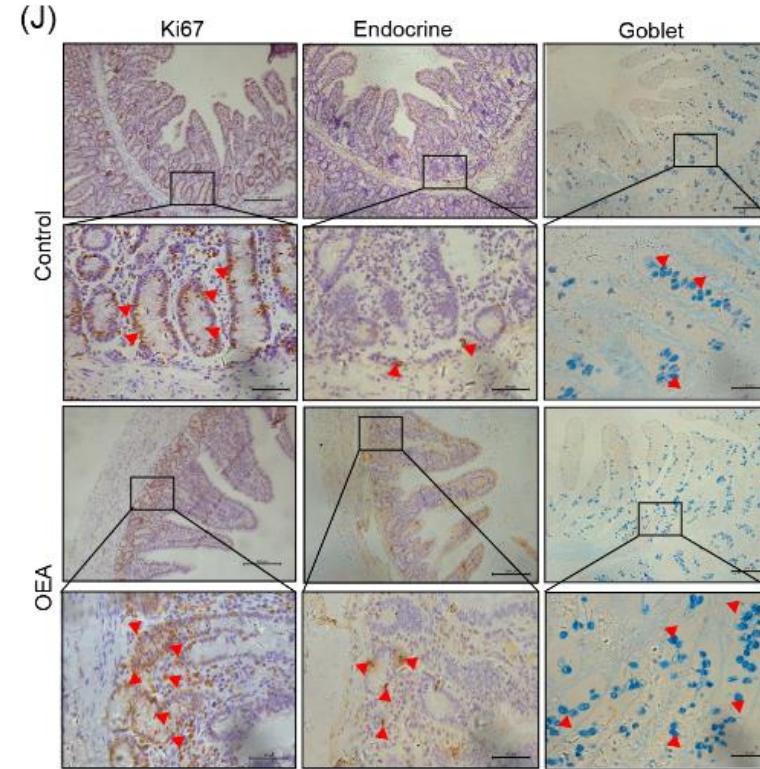
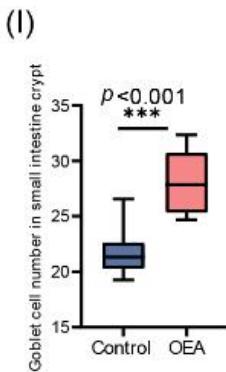
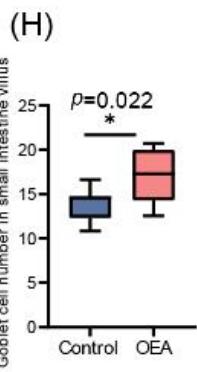
## Dietary supplementation with OEA and PEA improved primary intestinal organoid budding and increases villus size.





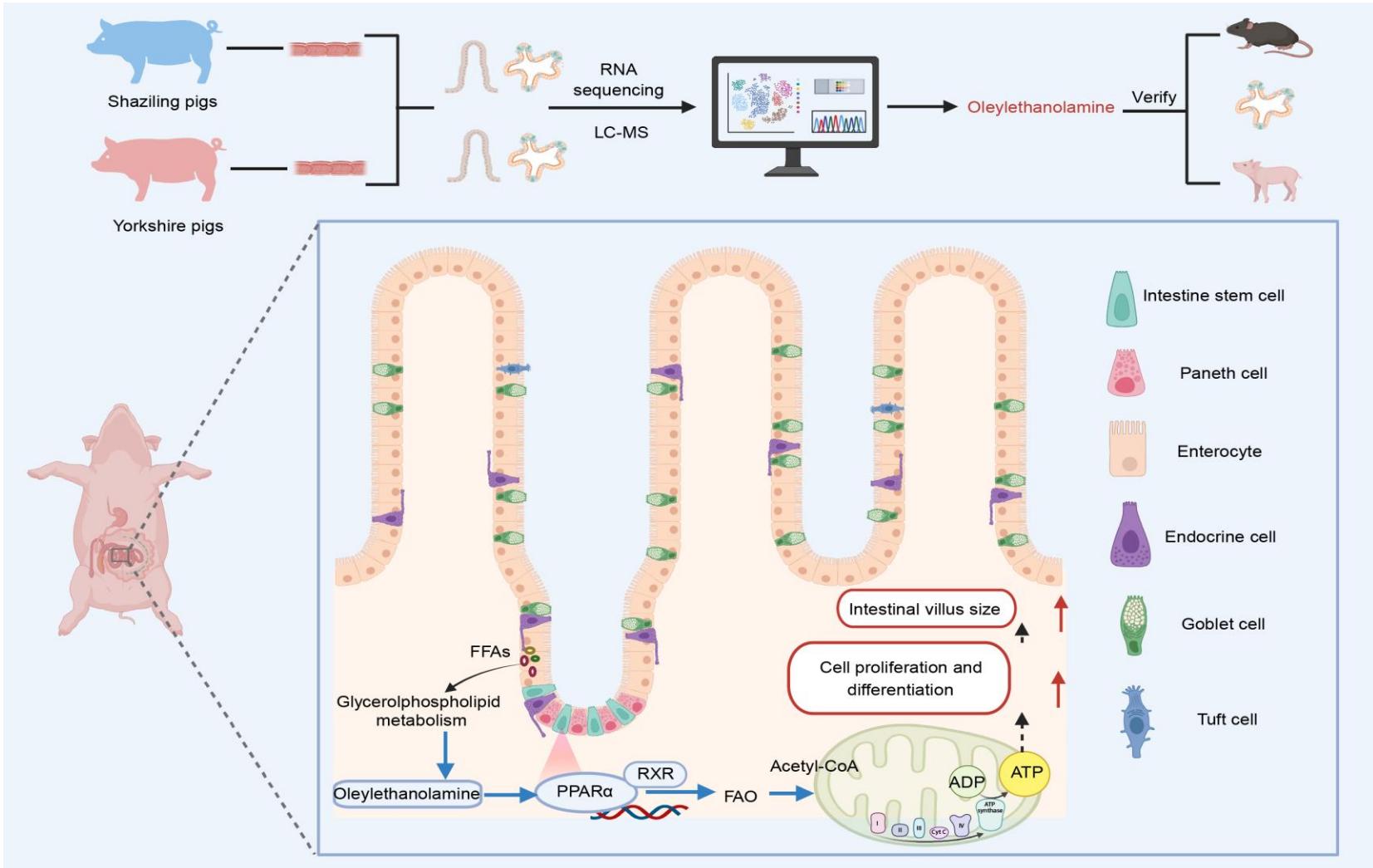
# Results

## Dietary supplementation with OEA and PEA significantly enhanced nutrient absorption.





# Summary



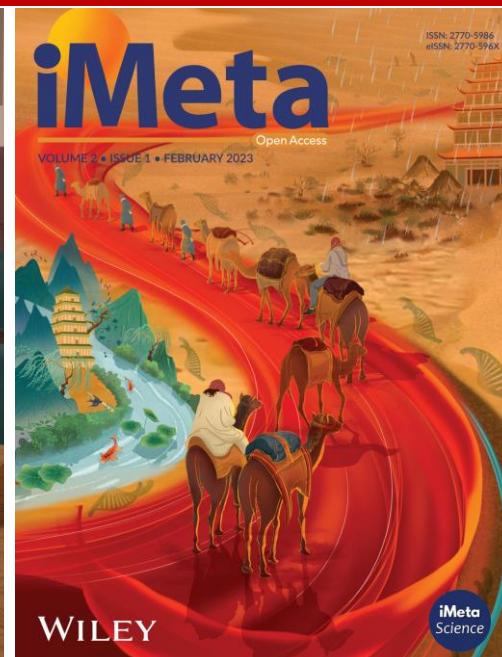
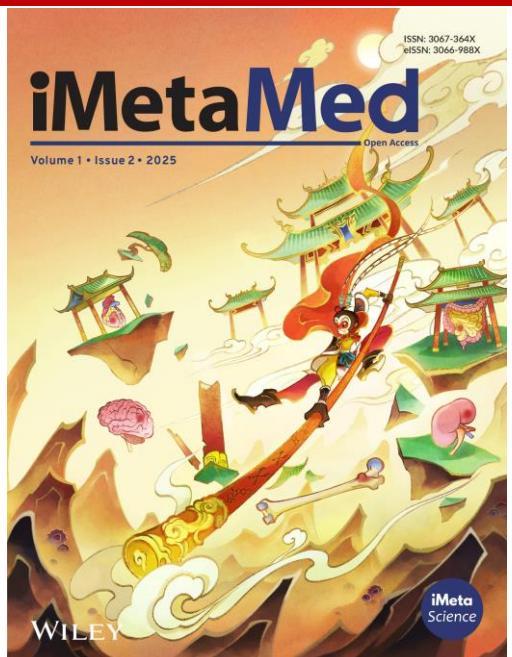
- Species-specific lipid metabolism fundamentally links fatty acid metabolic pathways to variations in intestinal villus development.
- Oleoylethanolamide regulates intestinal stem cell activity and villus size through the PPAR $\alpha$ -oxidative phosphorylation axis.
- Dietary N-acylethanolamines enhance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

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Oleoylethanolamide regulates intestinal stem cell activity and villus size via PPAR $\alpha$  signaling pathway.

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