## Nanotechnology in Animal Husbandry: Pioneering Advancements in Dairying

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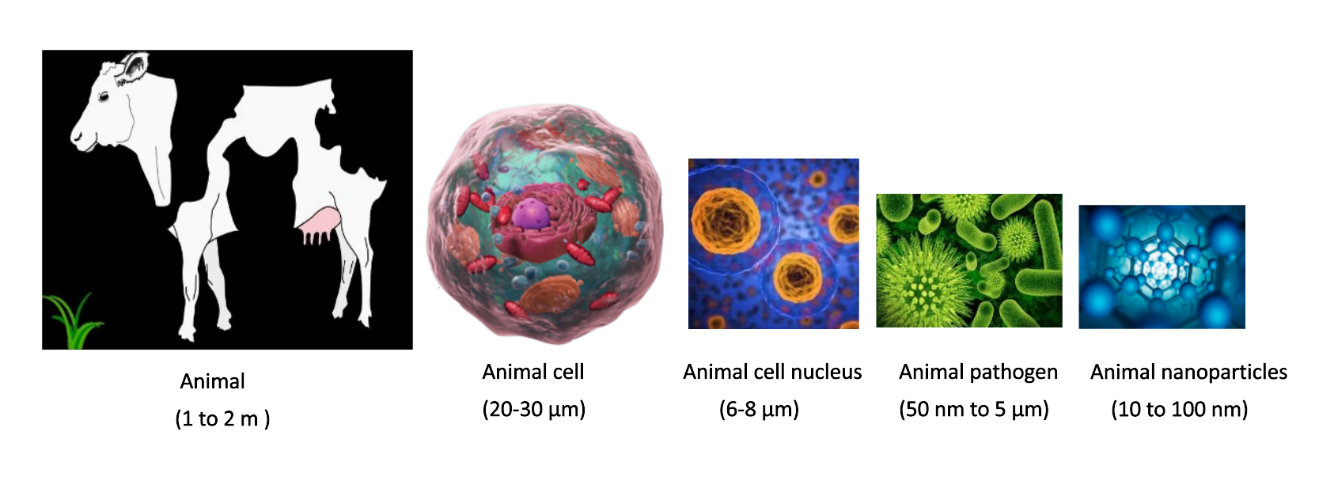
**Abstract**

The livestock production system is under a massive pressure to provide enough food to the rapidly increasing human population. The emergence of new infections, diseases and climate change has increased the pressure on the animal production system. Nanotechnology, an application of materials at the nano scale, opens gate to improve animal production, growth and health by providing better diagnostics, vaccines, therapeutics, adjuvants, animal feed and others feed additives, and even helping animal reproduction. The implementation of nanotechnology in the dairy industry holds the potential for a forthcoming revolution. This chapter discusses the exciting examples of the selected application of nanotechnology in animal husbandry and dairy processing industry to realize the benefits and potential challenges of emerging nanotools that promise increase in food production from farm animals and shelf-life extension for dairy products in a sustainable manner. Moreover, reducing particle size through nanotechnology can enhance the properties of bioactive compounds in dairy products.

**Keywords:** Nanotechnology, Agriculture, Dairying, Animal Husbandry and Farm animals.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

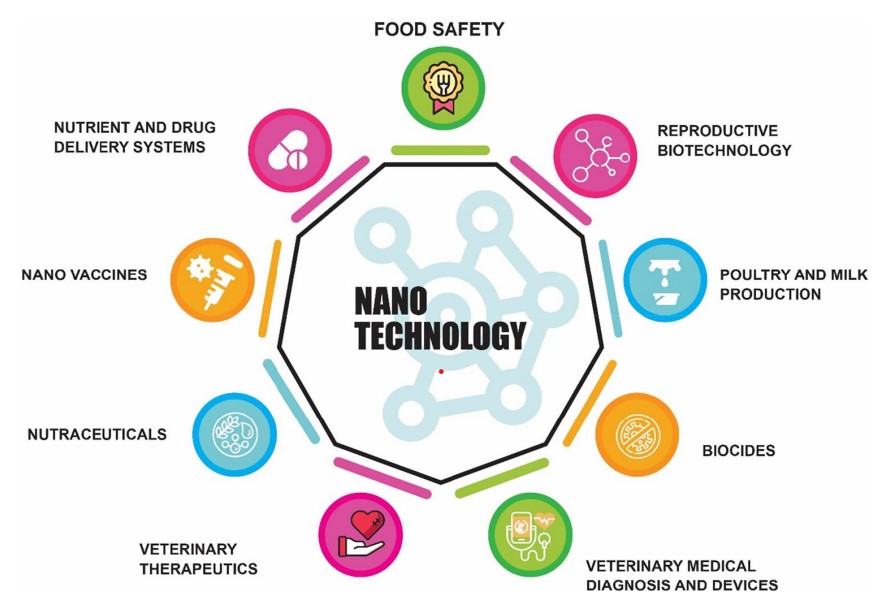
The term ‘nano’ is derived from the Greek word meaning ‘the dwarf’ and is generally used combined with other words such as nanometre, nanobots, nanotechnology (NT), etc. [[1](#a1),[24](#a24)]. NT is the science and technology of small things of small things with new changes in their chemical and physical structure, and also higher reactivity and solubility [[1](#a1),[25](#a25)]. Nanomaterials have unique physical, chemical, and biological properties compared with non-nanomaterial counterparts. Due to the smaller size, molecules are biologically more active and soluble and having more stable structure and are less affected by oxidative inactivation and other underlying factors. The main objective of NT is to generate materials on a nanoscale, having at least one dimension ranging from 1 to 100 nanometers [1], concerning various sizes of biological structures ([Fig. 1](#Fig1)). These ultrastructure materials having higher surface-area ratio, called nanoparticles (NPs). Nanoparticles (NPs) can be readily synthesized from a range of substances, encompassing metals, flowers, leaves, and chemicals [21]. At the ultramicroscopic scale, NPs attain distinct physical, chemical, and biological attributes, opening novel avenues for investigating the structural, cellular, and molecular mechanisms within mammalian cells [2].



**Fig. 1: Different biological structures with varying size in farm animals [**[**21**](#a21)**]**

NT, the manipulation of matter at the nanoscale, has emerged as a game-changing technology with a broad range of applications in numerous industries. NT has made their mark on agriculture, changing animal husbandry practices and dairy farming methods over the past years. This chapter explores the various applications of NT in enhancing animal health, nutrition, and overall productivity in the milieu of modern agricultural practices. NT having numerous applications in veterinary medicine including disease diagnosis, treatment, animal breeding, drug delivery, and improving and boosting animal origin food product. It offers a wide range of new nanomaterials and NPs including Nano chips, nanosenser, gold NPs, liopsoms, quantum dot, magnetic Nanoparticles etc for disease diagnosis, vaccination, pathogen detection, animal breeding and provide polymeric NPs, carbon nanotube, Nano shell dendrites, etc for delivering antimicrobial NPs and nano medicine for treatment of disease.

Numerous domains within agricultural animal production hold promise for the application of nanotechnology (NT) to enhance both animal well-being and food yield. Over an extended span, domesticated animals including cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, buffalo, and poultry have functioned as vital food sources, contributing meat, milk, and related items for human dietary needs. Projections indicate a global human population of around 9 billion by 2050, necessitating a substantial increase, possibly two to threefold, in global agricultural output to meet the escalating demands of the expanding populace. It is expected that the human will reach approximately 9 billion by 2050, requiring a doubling or even tripling of global agricultural production to adequately cater to the perpetually expanding human populace's food demands [[3](#a3)]. Hence, it is required to adopt the modern technologies, like Nanotechnology in the field of the Animal Husbandry, to enhance the productivity of domestic animals. Over recent years, there has been a growing enthusiasm to investigate the potential of NT in enhancing animal health and production. In this context, our attention is directed towards several NT applications within the realms of Animal Husbandry and Dairying ([Fig. 2](#Fig2)).



**Fig. 2: Applications of nanotechnology for animal production and veterinary medicine [**[**26**](#a26)**]**

1. **IMPROVEMENT IN ANIMAL HEALTH**

Animals at livestock farm which are in good health contribute to increased animal productivity, ensuring a consistent and quality food supply, reduced reliance on antibiotics and vaccines, and steady trade of animal products. Consequently, prioritizing effective healthcare and disease prevention can lead to substantial cost savings by eliminating the need for treatment and eradication of disease. One of the most noticeable examples is an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease (FMD), a catastrophic viral illness that effects cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep, and pigs, which costs 11 billion US dollars to the outbreak countries, primarily India and China [[4](#a4)]. Additionally, animal products such as milk, meat, and their products, including hide are not accepted by disease-free importing nations such as USA and Europe, this restriction also leads to substantial losses in the animal trade industry. Notably, these nanoparticles (NPs) share a similar size scale with disease-causing viruses (nanometres in size) and similarity offers the potential to create efficient diagnostic and therapeutic approaches for specific diseases [[2](#a2)]. Therefore, NT is considered as an attractive option to improve veterinary medicine, animal health, and drug delivery. The utilization of nanominerals and nanoemulsion technologies brings numerous advantages to the production and application of cattle and poultry feed, such as reduced expenses, decreased reliance on additives, and the incorporation of growth-promoting and immune-modulating properties [[27](#a27)]. Nanominerals can also inhibit harmful pathogens in feed, regulate the process of rumen fermentation, even address the reproductive problems in cattle and sheep herds. Nanominerals have also been used to treat the several animal diseases. For instance, Nanozinc oxide has the potential to increase the growth rate, immunity, and reproductive performance of farm animals and birds, as well as lower the incidence of diarrhoea in piglets [[28](#a28)]. Studies have revealed that Nanozinc has the ability to enhance milk yield and decrease the count of somatic cells in dairy cows affected by recessive mastitis.

1. **VETERINARY DIAGNOSTICS**

Establishing the fast, accurate, and highly responsive detection of disease-causing pathogens that is fundamental to effectively treating and eradicating those diseases In recent times, the progress in nanotechnology (NT) has brought about a transformative shift in veterinary diagnostics. For example, nanoparticles (NPs) based on iron oxide can now be employed to track the dispersion of a medication within the body by utilizing magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) [[5](#a5)]. Also, a specific drug can be labelled with fluorescent Nanoparticles to identify where it is located within the target cells [[6](#a6)]. Moreover, NP-based diagnostic chips are made available to rapidly analyse a large number of samples [[7](#a7)]. Nanoparticle (NP)-based diagnostic chips require less time, a minute quantity of initial material (like blood or serum), fewer consumables, and yield more precise outcomes in contrast to conventional laboratory techniques like polymerase chain reactions and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs) [[22](#a22)]. Several examples of NP-based veterinary diagnostics are outlined in [Table 1](#T1).

**Table 1: Some innovative applications of NP-based veterinary diagnostics [22]**

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| **Animal Species** | **Nanoparticle-based diagnostic tool** | **References** |
| Poultry | Quantum dot-based 3D-printed immunoassay to detect avian influenza (H7N9) virus | [Xiao et al. (2019)](#b31) [[31](#b31)] |
| Pig | Nano-polymerase chain reaction assay to detect the epidemic porcine diarrhea virus | [Wanzhe et al. (2015)](#b32) [[32](#b32)] |
| Poultry | Gold NPs-coated polyvinylidene difluoride membrane to detect avian flu antibodies in serum | [Emami et al. (2012)](#b33) [[33](#b33)] |
| Cattle | NPs-based array of sensors (NA-NOSE) to detect volatile organic compounds linked to bovine tuberculosis in breath | [Peled et al. (2012)](#b34)  [[34](#b34)] |
| Domestic as well as Wild ruminants | NPs-based biosensor assay to detect the *Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis* (MAP), the causative agent of Johne’s disease (JD), in fecal samples | [Kumanan et al. (2009)](#b35) [[35](#b35)] |
| Chicken and Goat | Quantum dot-based fluoro-immunoassay to detect antibodies of chicken Newcastle and goat pox virus in serum | [Yuan et al. (2009)](#b36)  [[36](#b36)] |

1. **VETERINARY THERAPEUTICS AND VACCINE DELIVERY**

Investment in veterinary medical research and development will increase access to the best medicines and vaccinations for treating diseases. By creating a smart drug delivery system that ensures the effective distribution of medications to the target tissues, NT has opened up new possibilities in veterinary therapy [[2].](#a2) The smart medication delivery method guarantees optimal therapeutic efficacy for a sufficient amount of time, as well as little irritation and maximum absorption at the target site [[8].](#a8) Many NPs, including polymeric NPs, carbon nanotubes, liposomes, dendrimers, nanoshells, and nanopores, as well as magnetic NPs, have been employed in recent years for the targeted administration of medications to treat veterinary disorders [[9].](#a9) A wide range of antibiotics such as penicillin, amoxicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, and gentamycin are frequently used drugs in veterinary medicine. In farm animals, particularly in poultry and pigs, the antibiotics are not only used to kill pathogenic bacteria but also used as growth promoters [[10](#a10)]. Humans exposed to antibiotics through the consumption of antibiotics-treated milk and meat products may increase the incidence of antibiotics resistance [[11](#a11)]. To combat the overuse of antibiotics in farm animals, NT can be important in the development of potent, nontoxic antibacterial drugs. Antigenic parts of pathogens called vaccines are frequently utilised to shield animals from contracting disease states. The vaccination prompts the body to create particular antibodies against a particular infection. [[12](#a12)]. The efficacy of vaccines is highly dependent upon antigen type, route of delivery, and vaccine composition. With vaccines, the adjuvants (immunological agents) are often injected to augment the body’s immune response that provides stronger and long-lasting immunity to a particular disease [[13](#a13)]. New vaccine candidates like synthetic peptides and recombinant proteins are sensitive to degradation, and commonly use aluminium-based adjuvants could not protect these new classes of vaccines from early degradation [[14](#a14)]. NPs can be used to engineer the adjuvants in such way that vaccines have longer bioactivity with reduced dose to provoke a specific immune response. Various forms of NPs such as liposomes, polystyrene nanobeads, and immune-stimulating complexes can be used to engineer the adjuvants [[14](#a14)]. A few examples of NP-based therapeutics in veterinary are summarized in [Table 2](#T2). By utilising NT, a variety of nutrients, biological molecules, and drugs can acquire novel physicochemical properties. These properties include increased mucoadhesive properties, improved enzymatic actions, higher mobility and cellular uptake, and controlled sustained release of the drug at the target site [[29](#a29)].

**Table 2: Examples of NP-engineered vaccines and therapeutics in veterinary medicine [**[**29**](#a29)**]**

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| **Animal species** | **Nanoparticle-based therapeutic and vaccine** |
| Cattle | Liposome-based streptomycin delivery for the treatment of brucellosis disease |
| Intra-nasal delivery of ring-shaped NPs for the treatment of respiratory syncytial virus |
| Transdermal delivery of liposomes-based diclofenac as an anti-inflammatory and analgesic drug |
| Sheep | Polystyrene nanobeads to deliver foot and mouth disease vaccine |
| DNA chitosan nanospheres to deliver Newcastle disease vaccine |
| Liposome-based staphylococcal mastitis vaccine |
| Liposome-based bovine leukemia virus vaccine |
| Horse | Liposome-based delivery of diamidine for the treatment of babesiosis disease |
| Micelle-based delivery of ivermectin for the treatment of Strongylus vulgaris |
| Water-based NPs adjuvant vaccine against *Rhodococcus equi* pneumonia |
| Liposome-based delivery of *Toxoplasma gondii* vaccine |
| Pig | Dendrimer-based delivery of foot and mouth vaccine |
| Polymeric *E. coli* fimbriae vaccine |

1. **IMPROVEMENT IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION**

Reproductive efficiency plays a pivotal role in livestock farming systems, significantly impacting farms' productivity, profitability, and long-term sustainability. The ability of farm animals to reproduce effectively directly influences the efficiency of milk and meat production. Farm animals are reared to produce large quantities of milk, eggs, meat, fiber, and hide at the lowest possible cost. Efficient farm production requires good management practices that include adequate nutrition and good health, and the adaptation of animals to specific production conditions. The farm animal production system has undergone significant change in the last few decades due to the rapidly expanding demand for food of animal origin, which is supported by the mechanisation of agriculture and technical advancements. Nanotechnologies can also be used to boost farm animals' capacity for reproduction. For instance, NP-coated feed supplementation, also known as nanofeed, is used to increase animal productivity and growth as well as to enrich dairy, meat, and egg products [[7](#a7)]. At present, NT in animal production systems is in its budding stage, there is great potential in the coming years that NT will be extensively used to boost farm animal production.

1. **ANIMAL NUTRITION**

In an animal production system, approximate 40-50% of operating costs are due to animal feed [[23](#a23)]. The feed industry’s aim is to increase the efficiency of feed and its additives. Nutritional deficiency significantly decreases the production potential of animals, and nutrient-deficient animals are more prone to disease [[23](#a23)]. The production of animal products (milk, eggs, and meat) should be increased as well as their quality, and the animal feed industry should use NPs to formulate feed with the following goals in mind: (a) improving overall feed efficiency; (b) increasing levels and quality of animal products (milk, eggs, and meat); (c) using NPs with immune-modulating and antioxidant properties to improve health; (d) reducing the need for antibiotics as growth promoters, as these may have detrimental effects on human health and (e) removing boar taint of animals products, particularly in pig’s meat [[15](#a15)]. Numerous research claimed that feed in nanoform might be used to increase its nutritional value and foster animal growth [[15](#a15)]. Some of the examples of nanofeed additives are summarized in [Table 3](#T3).

**Table 3: Commonly used nanoparticle additives in farm animal feed [**[**8**](#a8)**]**

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| **Animal Species** | **Nanoparticles** | **Application** |
| Sheep, goat and poultry | Selenium | Stimulation of rumen microbial and enzyme activity |
| Enhancing the semen quality |
| Enhancing the immune response |
| Ruminants, pig and poultry | Zinc | Improving feed conversion ratio that promotes growth |
| Enhancing the immune response |
| Pig | Chromium | Anti-diarrheal |
| Improving carcass quality, particularly lean meat production |
| Enhancing the immune response |
| Poultry | Copper | Stimulating the metabolic rate in broilers during embryonic development |
| Strengthening immunological biocompatibility |
| Poultry | Montmorillonite-Composite | Reducing aflatoxin toxicity |
| Farm animals, including poultry | Nano-polystyrene with polyethylene glycol linkers and mannose targeting biomolecules | Binding and removal of foodborne pathogens in animal feed |

1. **ANIMAL REPRODUCTION**

Reproduction, in which sex cells (oocyte and sperm) are combined to create an embryo that grows into a new generation of animals, is a natural mechanism to increase the population of cattle. Since many years ago, people have been breeding next-generation animals to produce more food (meat and milk) for human consumption by taking advantage of the best genotype and phenotypic parent animals. The most popular technique for assisting faster and more widespread replication of superior animal production qualities in farm animal reproduction is artificial insemination with frozen semen. In order to comprehend the physiology of the fertilisation process, NPs have recently been utilised to research the physiological interaction between sperm and egg [[16](#a16), [17](#a17)]. Application of NPs to assess the physical and physiological characteristics of sperm such as motility, directionality, and intactness of acrosome can be helpful in predicting the suitability of semen in assisted reproductive techniques (ART) and thus ensuring successful fertilization. Furthermore, NP-based magnetic purification method of bull semen has demonstrated separation of damaged and defective sperm, thereby improving fertilization ability both in vitro and in vivo [[18](#a18), [19](#a19)]. Recently, the potential applications of NPs as antioxidants and protective agents were investigated as supplement in semen extender to protect sperm during cryopreservation stress [[20](#a20)]. NT can be used in conjunction with techniques for semen cryopreservation and gamete biology to improve an animal's capacity for reproduction. A promising tool in the management of reproduction, nanobiosensors are being validated and used for illness detection, estrus management, and hormone level detection [[30](#a30)].

1. **NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR DAIRY PROCESSING**

Nanotechnology offers a wide range of applications in the dairy industry, providing opportunities to improve various aspects of dairy production, processing, and product quality. The advantages of using nanomaterials in the dairy industry are discussed ([Fig. 3](#fig3)). Nanomaterials can be used as encapsulating agents for vitamins, antioxidants, flavours, minerals, and other nutrients, which are important for fortifying milk and milk products [[37](#a31)]. They also have a role in developing novel packaging materials and biosensors to protect against disease-causing microorganisms. Nanomaterials can be beneficial for various other applications such as protecting milk products from spoilage and oxidation [[38](#a32)].

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| **Fig. 3 Applications of nanotechnology in dairy industry [**[38](#a32)**]** |

By integrating nanotechnology into the dairy industry, producers can enhance product quality, safety, and processing efficiency, contributing to the advancement of the dairy sector in a sustainable and responsible manner. Some of the key applications include:

1. **Nutrient Delivery and Fortification**

Nanotechnology enables the nanoencapsulation of nutrients and bioactive compounds, enhancing their stability during processing and digestion. This allows for the development of fortified dairy products with improved nutritional value, such as nano-encapsulated vitamins, minerals, or antioxidants in milk, yogurt, or cheese. Nano-emulsions can be utilized to create stable and homogenous mixtures of immiscible liquids, which can enhance the texture and sensory attributes of dairy products. For example, nano-emulsions can be employed in ice cream to provide a smoother and creamier mouthfeel [[39](#a33)]. Nanotechnology can be utilized to reduce the fat content in dairy products without compromising taste and texture. Nanostructured fat substitutes can mimic the mouthfeel of fats, providing healthier alternatives to consumers. The delivery system functions as a conduit for conveying the functional ingredient to the target object of action. It is imperative for the delivery system to safeguard the functional ingredient against chemical or biological degradation throughout processing, storage, and utilization [[40](#a34)].

1. **Food Safety and Quality**

Nano-sensors and nanomaterials play a crucial role in detecting contaminants, pathogens, or spoilage indicators in dairy products [38]. This ensures better food safety and quality throughout the dairy supply chain, reducing the risk of foodborne illnesses and spoilage. Nanosensors demonstrate the capacity to monitor temporal variations in temperature and humidity, detect gases emanating from oxidative food spoilage and pathogenic microorganism contamination within packages, while also enabling colour changes in the package as a means to convey pertinent information regarding these alterations [[41](#a34)].

1. **Extended Shelf Life & Smart Packaging**

Nanotechnology can extend the shelf life of dairy products by inhibiting the growth of spoilage microorganisms and maintaining product freshness for a longer duration. Nanotechnology offers opportunities for advanced dairy product packaging. Nanocomposite materials can provide better barrier properties, reducing oxygen and moisture permeability, thus extending the shelf life and preserving the quality of dairy products. Nano-packaging in dairy products aims to safeguard the contents and extend the shelf life of such products. Commonly investigated nanoparticles used in this context encompass copper, zinc oxide, silver, and titanium dioxide, all of which demonstrate notable antimicrobial properties when employed in dairy product packaging ([Table 17.3](#t4)) [[38](#a32)].

**Table 4: Nanoparticles incorporated packaging for dairy products [**[**37**](#a31)**]**

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| **Product** | **Nanoparticle** | **Target microorganisms** | **References** |
| Butter | Zinc NPs coated-packaging film | - | [Contreras et al. (2010)](#a36) [[42](#a36)] |
| Soft white cheese | Titanium NPs/Chitosan/Poly (vinyl alcohol) (CS/PVA/TiO2 nanocomposite) | *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli* and *Candida albicans* | [Youssef et al. (2015)](#a38) [[43](#a37)] |
| Dairy products | Copper NPs | *Pseudomonas spp*. | [Longano et al. (2012)](#a38) [[44](#a38)] |
| Soft ripened cheese | TiO2 coated HDPE-based food packaging | Reduction in activity of organic materials | [Gumiero et al. (2013)](#a39) [[45](#a39)] |
| Soft cheese and milk powder | 1% nano-silver and 0.1% TiO2 | *Enterobacter spp.* | [Metak and Ajaal (2013)](#a40) [[46](#a40)] |

1. **Improved Dairy Processing**

Nanotechnology can optimize dairy processing techniques. For instance, the use of nanofiltration or ceramic nanomembranes facilitates more efficient separation of components from milk, leading to improved processing efficiency and higher-quality dairy products. Nanotechnology can be employed to create unique nanoscale tags or markers for dairy products, enhancing their traceability and authentication to prevent counterfeiting and ensure product integrity [[47](#a41)]. Furthermore, the ongoing development of smart packaging employing nanotechnology has introduced innovative functionalities for food preservation. This smart packaging incorporates diverse nanosensors and nanodevices, enabling consumers to access real-time information regarding the condition of the food enclosed within. Equipped with nanosensors, the packaging is designed to monitor both internal and external factors affecting food products, pellets, and containers across the entire supply chain [[48](#a42)].

1. **POTENTIAL CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH NANOPARTICLES**

The safety aspect of nanoparticles is a significant concern due to the increased contact surface area resulting from the nanoscale materials, leading to potential toxic effects in the body. However, the regulation and knowledge surrounding these nanomaterials are currently lacking. While some researchers and research committees acknowledge the usefulness of this technology, further investigations are necessary to ensure the safety of these nanomaterials [[49](#a43)]. The human body may be exposed to nanoparticles through various systems such as the respiratory, digestive, and skin systems, as shown in [figure 4](#fig4). Ingestion of nanoparticles has been linked to heightened oxidative stress, free radical production, DNA mutations, and potential harm to human health [[50](#a44)].

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| **Fig. 4 Potential challenges associated with nanoparticles [**[49](#a43)**]** |

1. **CONCLUSION**

Nanotechnology has great potential to enhance the production and health of agricultural farm animal. Existing research studies have clearly revealed that the practicality of Nanotechnology in, enhanced feed efficiency, precise diagnostic tools, targeted drug delivery, enhanced vaccine response, and increased fertility in agricultural animals. Individuals within the nanotechnology field, encompassing scientists, engineers, and biologists, should sustain their ongoing initiatives. Additionally, securing substantial financial resources for research and development is imperative for their progress. A multitude of uses exist for these inventive nanoparticles within the animal sector, and the current examination aimed to aid in directing attention toward scientific methodologies while also identifying potential applications for these technologies. Nanotechnology has reformed scientific research in the disciplines of animal and veterinary sciences. This chapter aimed to emphasize these purposes and pinpoint potential prospects for forthcoming applications.

Nanotechnology is assuming a crucial function in areas like ensuring food safety, disease diagnosis, medical treatment, vaccine manufacturing, efficient nutrient and drug delivery mechanisms as alternatives to antibiotics, reproductive biotechnology, and the poultry industry. The significant expansion of the contact surface area in nanoparticles gives rise to significant safety apprehensions. Nanoparticles can enter the human body through various routes such as inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact. Consequently, it is essential to establish a suitable regulatory body to tackle these concerns and supervise the secure usage, implementation of nanoparticles and oversee the safe utilization and uses of nanoparticles.

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