




Reproductive Vaccine Effects on Reproductive Performance in Beef Cattle.

George A. Perry
Texas A&M AgriLife
Research and Extension Center
Overton, Tx

Russell F. Daly and Christopher C. Chase
Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences Department,
South Dakota State University



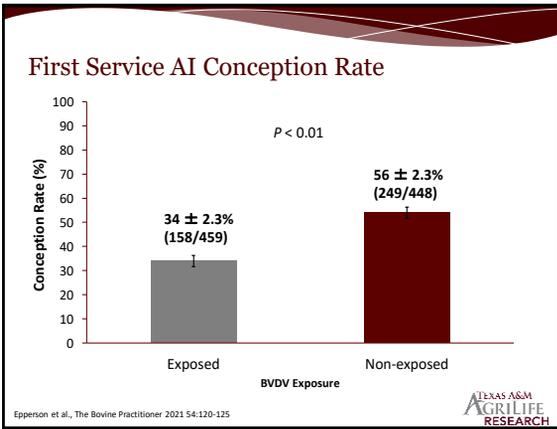

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BVD = Bovine Viral Diarrhea

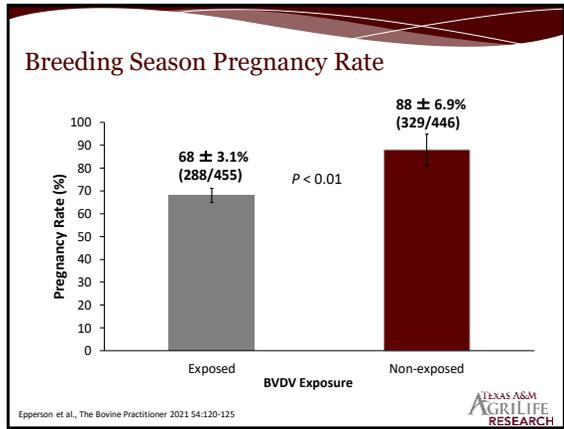
- a “family of viruses”, many different strains
- Reproductive symptoms:
 - Dependent on dam’s stage of gestation when infected:
 - Early embryonic death; low conception rates
 - Persistently infected calves
 - Birth defects, stunted calves
 - Congenitally infected calves
- Prevalence 15.74% worldwide
 - <1% in the United States
 - At least 1 PI in 5 of 30 herds tested



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Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis: “Red Nose,” IBR

- Agent = herpesvirus; may lay latent within the animal
- Symptoms
 - Late term (5th-9th month) abortion
 - Also causes respiratory symptoms, ocular symptoms, vaginitis



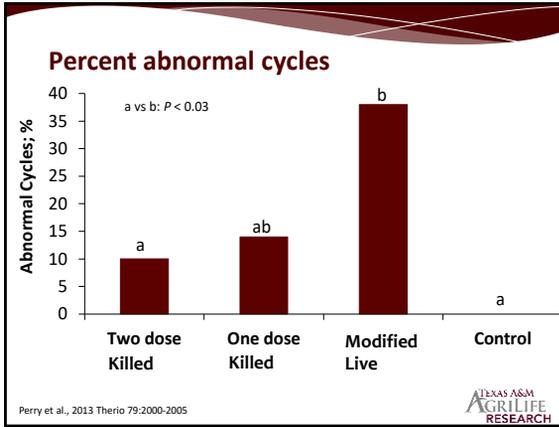
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Vaccination for IBR and BVD reproductive infections

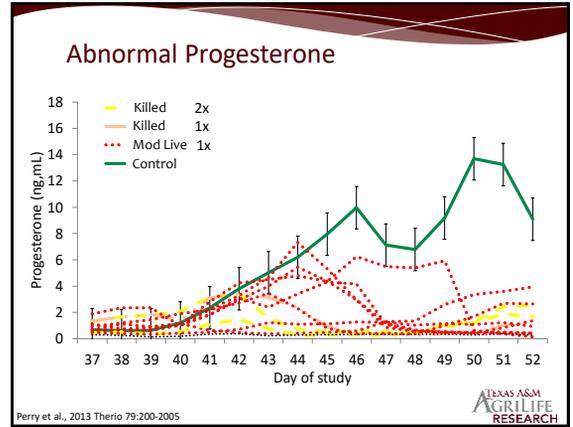
- Combined with Vibrio + Lepto
- 30 days prior to breeding
- Modified Live Vaccines dogma
 - Better cell-mediated immunity (viral infections)
 - Booster requirements more flexible
 - **Live virus – handling and safety**
- Killed Vaccines dogma
 - Better antibody-mediated immunity (bacterial infections)
 - Need more frequent boosters
 - Safer



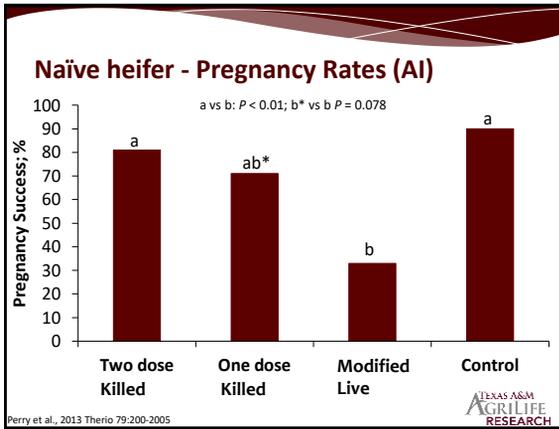

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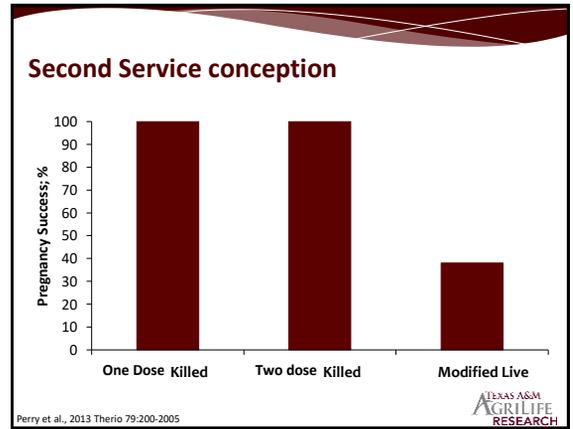
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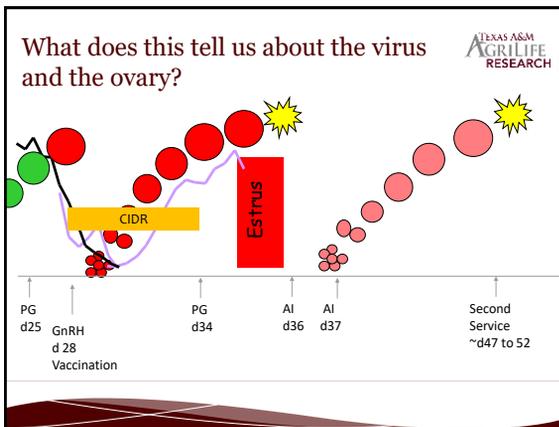
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Virus induced damage to CL

- Miller and Van der Maaten, 1986
- IBR given 7-28d post breeding
- CL damage
 - Lesions
- Immune cell invasion
 - Macrophages
 - Lymphocytes
 - Plasma cells
- Virus not isolated but antigen detected

Miller and Van der Maaten, 1986, Am J Res (47) 223-8

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Ovarian damage by vaccinations

- Smith et al., 1990
 - Heifers vaccinated with a commercial IBR virus vaccine
 - Ovaries collected 9d later
- Necrotic oophoritis
 - Ovarian tissue necrosis
 - Hemorrhage
 - Mononuclear lymphocyte invasion

Microscopic images showing ovarian damage. The top image is labeled 'Lymphocyte invasion' and shows a dense cluster of cells. The bottom image is labeled 'Necrosis' and shows a large area of dead tissue with a central corpus luteum (CL) labeled 'CL'.

Smith et al., 1990, Am J Res (51) 969-72

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Adverse Effects of MLV IBR on Reproduction – Naïve Animals

- Live IBR injected into 8 heifers d. 1 after estrus
 - Ovarian necrosis in 7 (VanderMaaten & Miller, 1985)
- MLV IBR vaccine IV into 8 heifers d. 1 after estrus
 - CL and ovarian necrosis in 8 (VanderMaaten, et al, 1985)
- MLV IBR vaccine IV into 18 heifers d. 4 after 2nd PGF
 - CL and ovarian necrosis, inflammation in 14 (Smith, et al, 1990)
- MLV IBR vaccine IV – or control - into 19 heifers day of 2nd PGF (Chiang, et al, 1990)
 - Vaccinated heifers 3/10 calved, Control heifers 9/9 calved
- MLV IBR vaccine in 8 heifers d. 14 after breeding
 - Infertility, embryonic death, return to estrus in 4 (Miller et al, 1989)

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Effects on ovary extend past 1 estrus cycle

Cattle: 42 days from preantral to preovulatory size
90 days from activation to preovulatory

Preantral follicles

Don't use Modified Live vaccines at breeding or synchronization in never-vaccinated heifers!

PG d28, AI d36, Second Service ~d47 to 52

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MLV in previously vaccinated cows

Animals (n = 799) vaccinated three times prior to breeding (Vista 5)
Second dose 90 d prior to peak breeding day
Third dose either 40 d or 3 d prior to peak breeding

Conception rates: Overall through day 45, 1st service, 2nd service. Days to Conception: Overall, 1st + 2nd service.

Legend: Day 40 (grey), Day 3 (dark red)

Bolton et al., 2007 Vet Therap 8:177-182

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MLV in well vaccinated cows

Heifers (n = 295) were vaccinated with a MLV (CEVAX-8) vaccine either 30 d or 9 d prior to the start of the AI breeding program.

Legend: Day 30 (grey), Day 9 (dark red)

Stormshak et al., 1997 Therio 47:997-1001

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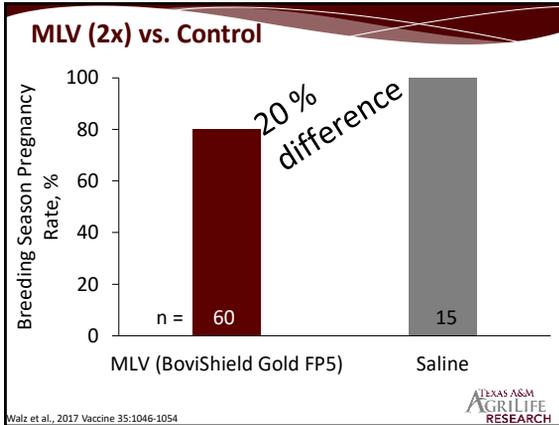
MLV vs. Inactivated

Legend: MLV (Express FP 5-VL5) (dark red), IVV (Citadel VL5) (grey)

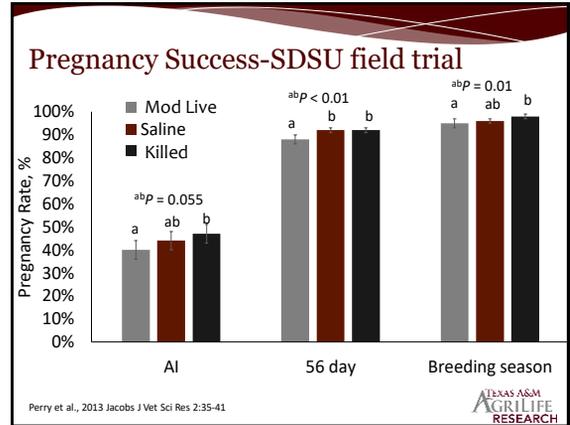
Annotations: 20% difference (40 and 10 d), 15% difference (61 and 31 d)

Walz et al., 1995 Therio 83:822-831

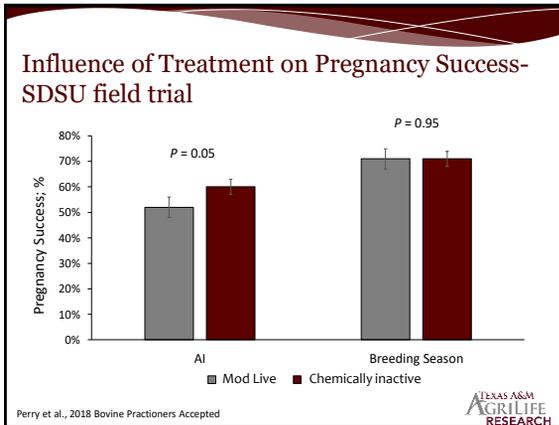
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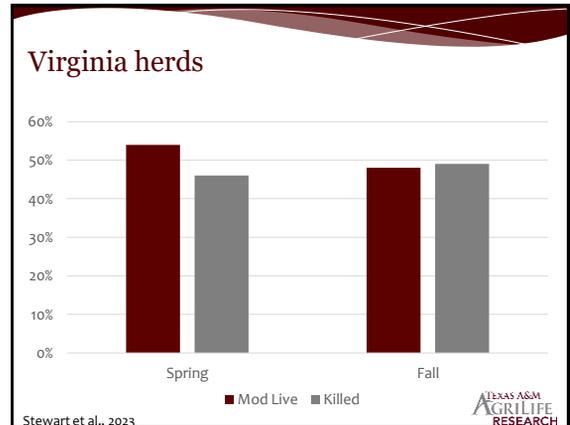
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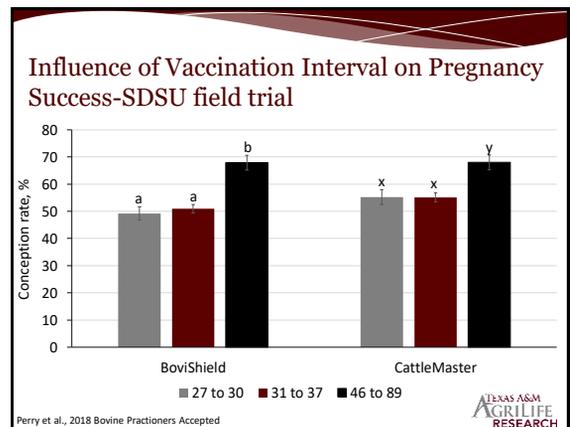
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Reasons

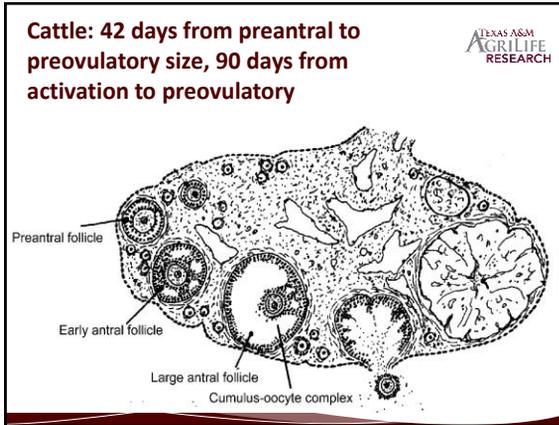
- A recent study - naïve heifers vaccinated at the start of a synchronization protocol with a MLV the Control animals housed in the same pen seroconverted before the end of the study (Chase unpublished data).
- This indicates that when animals are vaccinated with a MLV, animals can shed the virus and impact animals that they are around.

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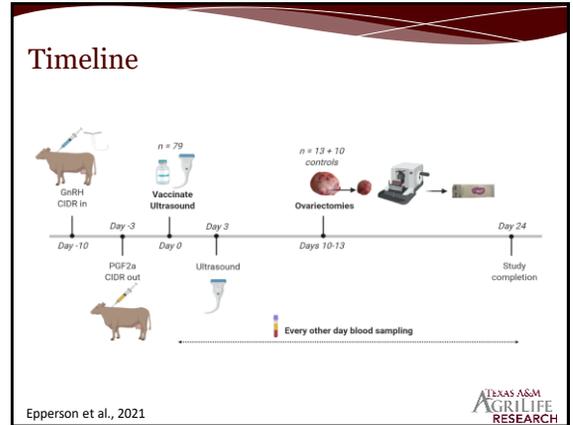
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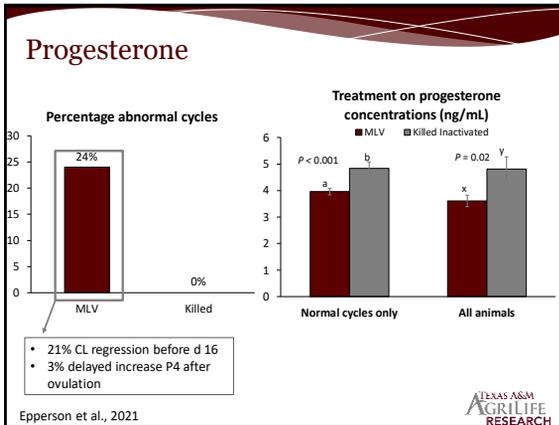
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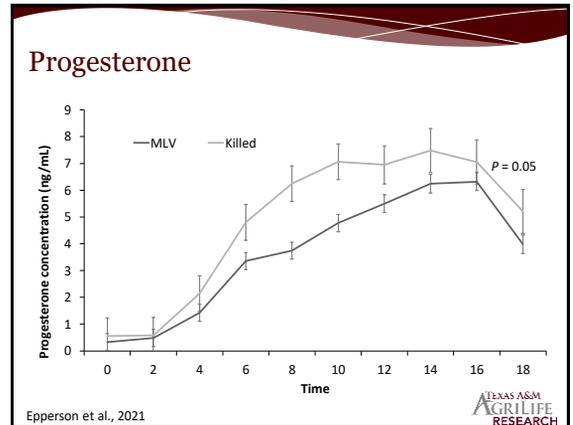
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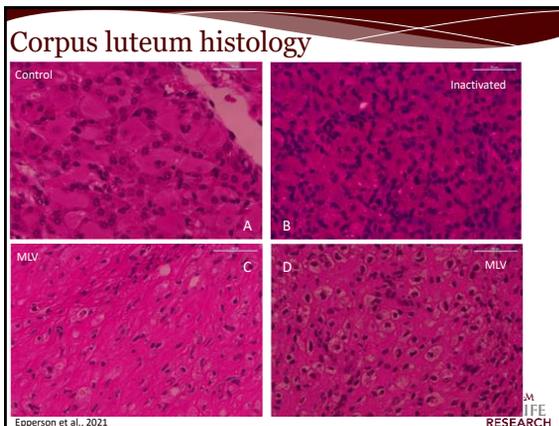
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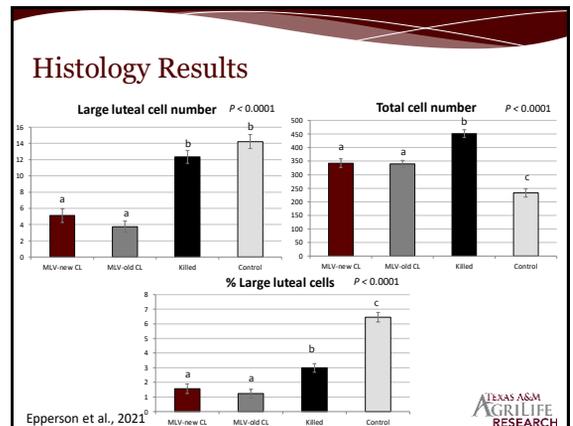
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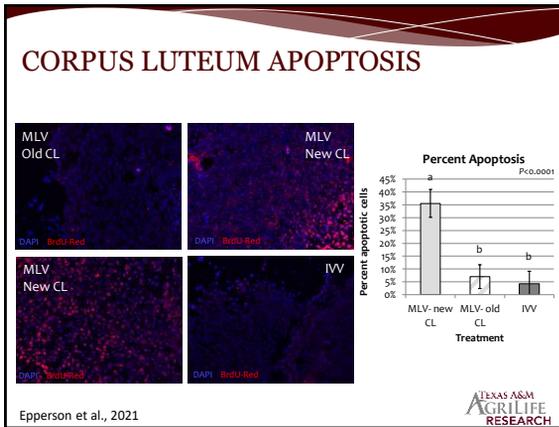
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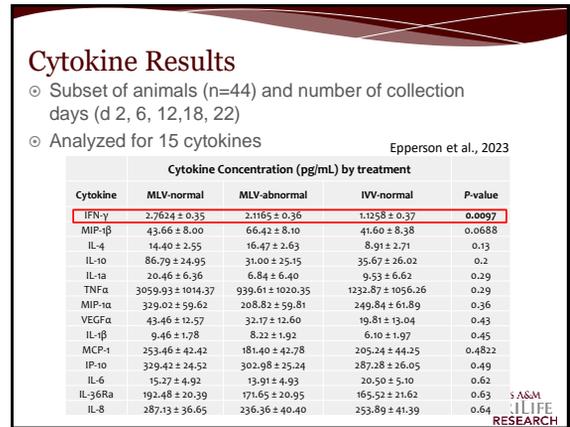
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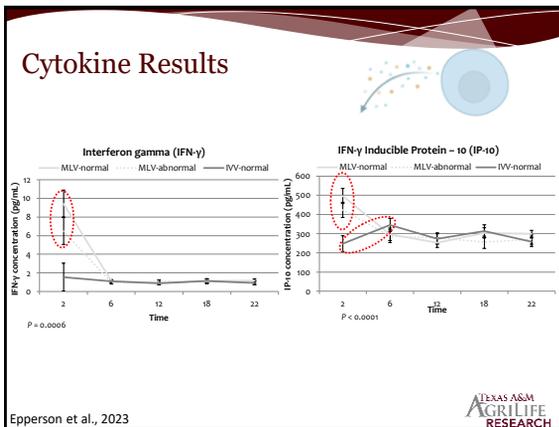
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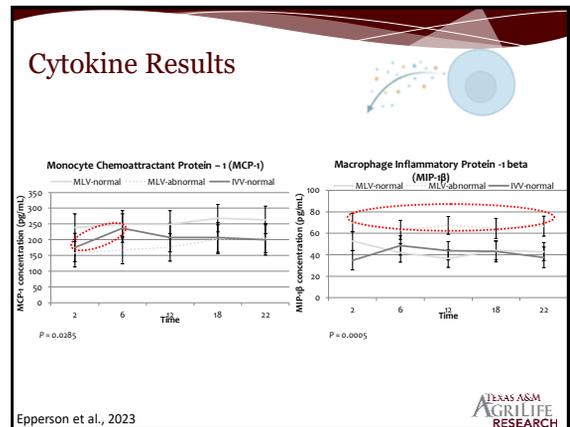
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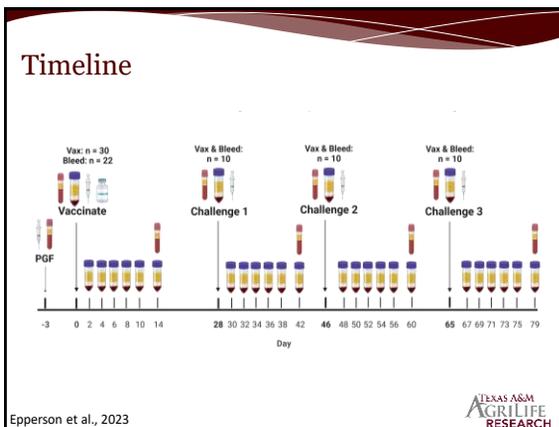
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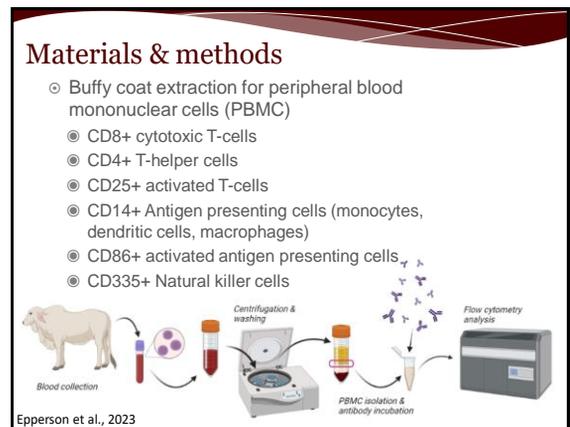
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Leukocyte Changes after vaccination: Days 0 - 14

Cell Type	Treatment	P-value	
		Day	Treatment*Day
Antigen Presenting Cells (APCs)	0.61	<0.0001	0.02
Natural killer cells	0.25	0.03	0.27
Activated APCs	0.35	0.0006	0.56
T-helper cells	0.27	0.006	0.14
Cytotoxic T-cells (CTLs)	0.80	<0.0001	0.16
Activated T-cells	0.84	<0.0001	0.01
Activated CTLs	0.89	0.41	0.14
Activated T-helper (T-regulatory)	0.96	0.0005	0.05

Epperson et al., 2023



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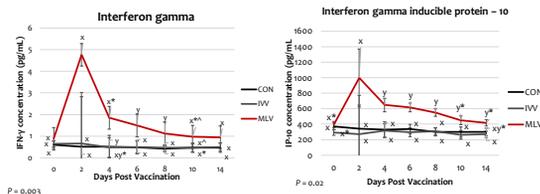
Cytokine changes after vaccination: Days 0 - 14

Epperson et al., 2023

Cytokine	Treatment	P-value	
		Time	Treatment * Time
IFN-γ	0.6274	0.8314	0.0032
IL-1α	0.2639	0.005	0.5714
IL-1β	0.64	0.0856	0.2955
IL-4	0.8022	0.1645	0.2028
IL-6	0.7557	0.3119	0.0459
IL-8	0.0706	0.0758	0.1918
IL-10	0.2223	0.0416	0.9598
IL-17A	0.3164	0.0034	0.0536
MIP-1α	0.5178	0.0543	0.5525
IL-36RA	0.2466	<0.0001	0.0351
IP-10	0.0344	0.0161	0.0162
MCP-1	0.8437	<0.0001	0.6227
MIP-1β	0.3597	0.0125	0.1367
TNFα	0.205	0.1092	0.8819
VEGF-A	0.3837	0.0004	0.5294

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Cytokine Changes after Vaccination: Days 0 - 14



Epperson et al., 2023

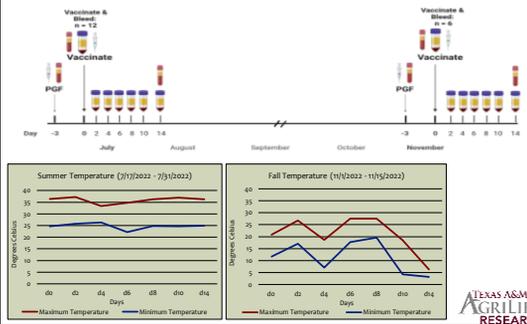


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Season

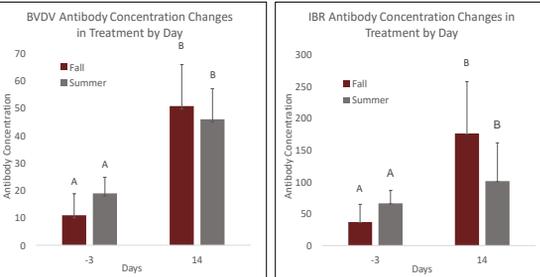
Blaske et al., 2023

Temperature Vaccination Study



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Antibody production

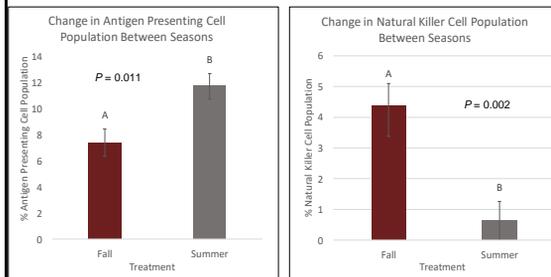


Blaske et al., 2023



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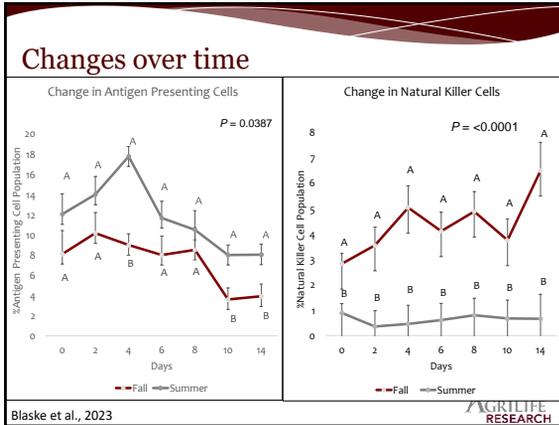
Leukocyte population



Blaske et al., 2023



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Vaccines have the potential to
 production
 effects of MLV in well-vaccinated

luteal function
 immune response

ons – interval to breeding
 grams: get veterinary input
 eeds differ among herds

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Thank You!!!

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Questions?

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