



Follistatin, muscle accumulation, puberty and fertility in Merino ewe lambs

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Acknowledgements:

Team Supervisors







Internal factors

External factors

Genotype

Liveweight

Body Condition

Age



Rainfall Environmental temperature

Latitude Photoperiod

Nutrition

Socio-sexual interactions

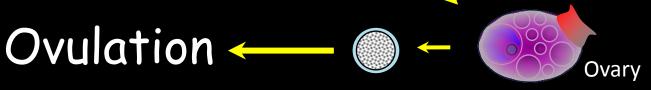
Liveweight (50 – 70%)

Physiological sexual maturity has been reached

Gonadotrophins

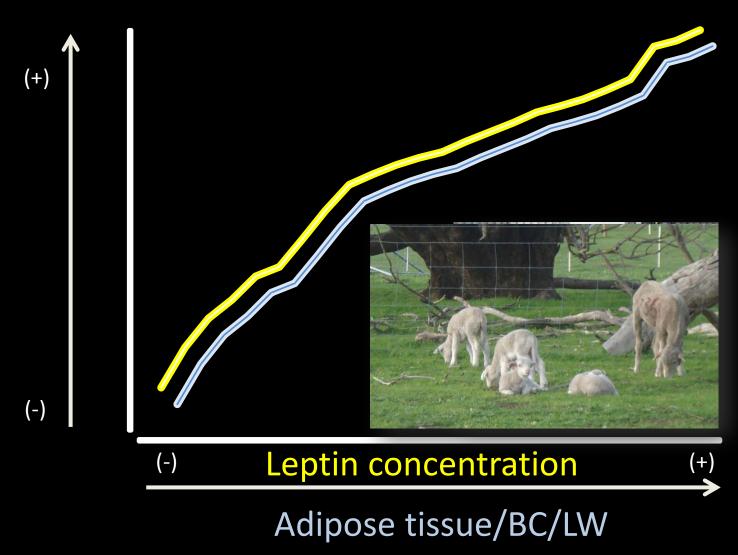
LH – Luteinizing Hormone

FSH – Follicle-Stimulating Hormone

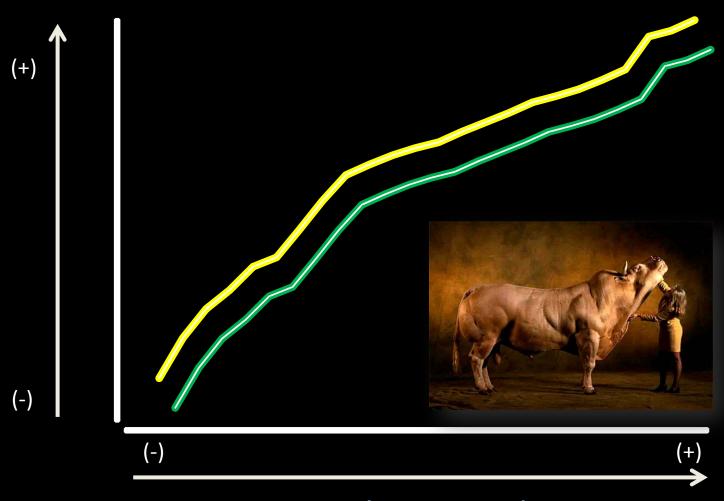


Egg

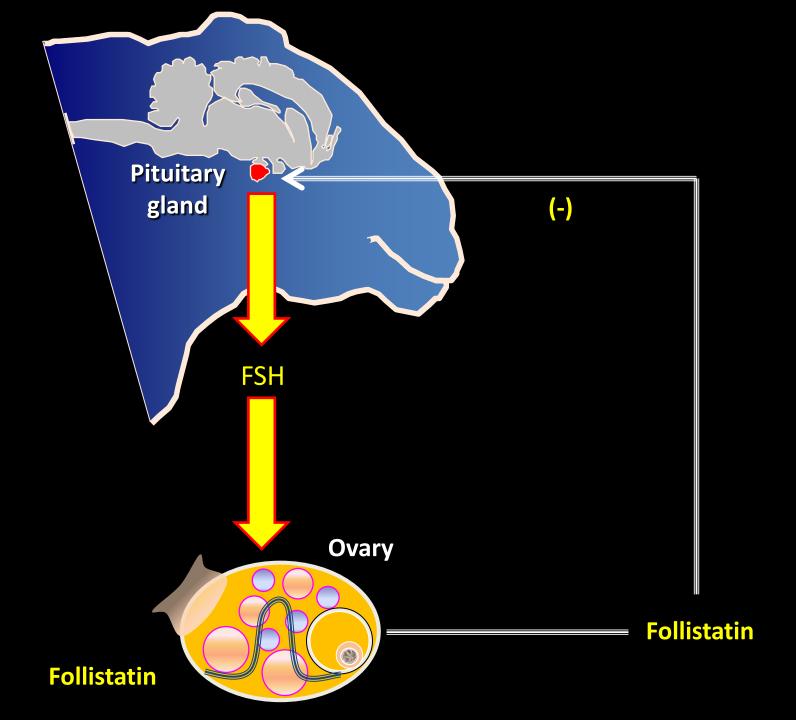
Puberty/Fertility Leptin concentration



Follistatin Fecundity

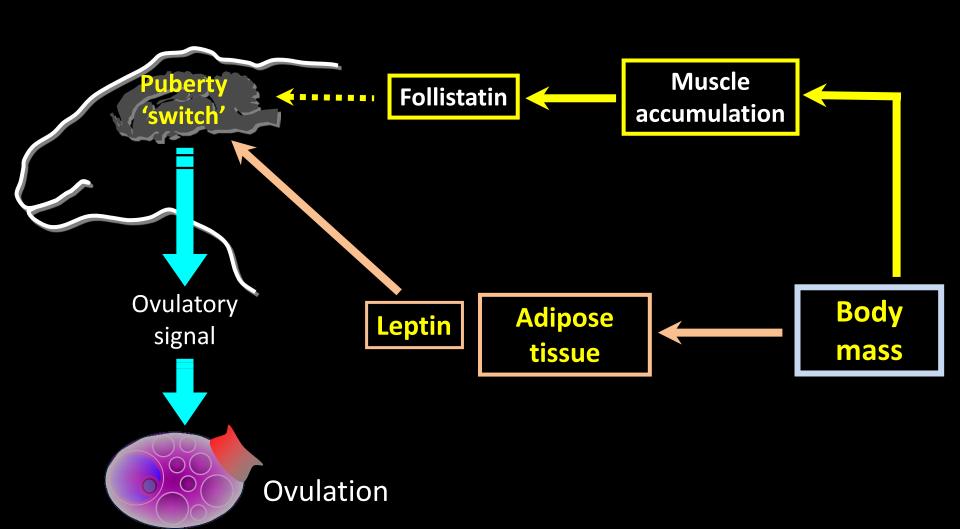


Muscle accumulation



Hypothesis

Circulating concentration of Follistatin is positive correlated to puberty and fertility in Merino ewe lambs



- Flock: 136 Pure Merino ewe lambs (Aug Sep 2009).
 - Sire: Wide range in genetic values (ASBV) for muscle
- Fat and muscle scan (Average 5 mo).
 - Phenotypic and Genotypic
 - Muscle



2010

Experiment

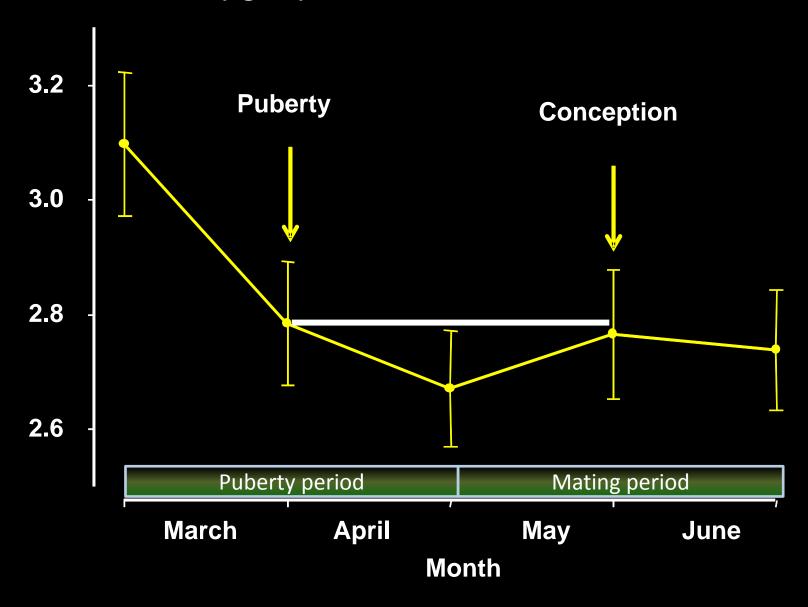
- Puberty period (Ram effect; 6 mo and 37 kg)
 - Assessed the onset of puberty; 4 testosterone-treated castrate males with harness
 - Three times per week marks were recorded
- Mating period (Average 8 mo and 41 kg)
 - Experience entire rams
- Blood samples (5)
 - Follistatin
- Pregnancy scan
 - Assessed the conception rate



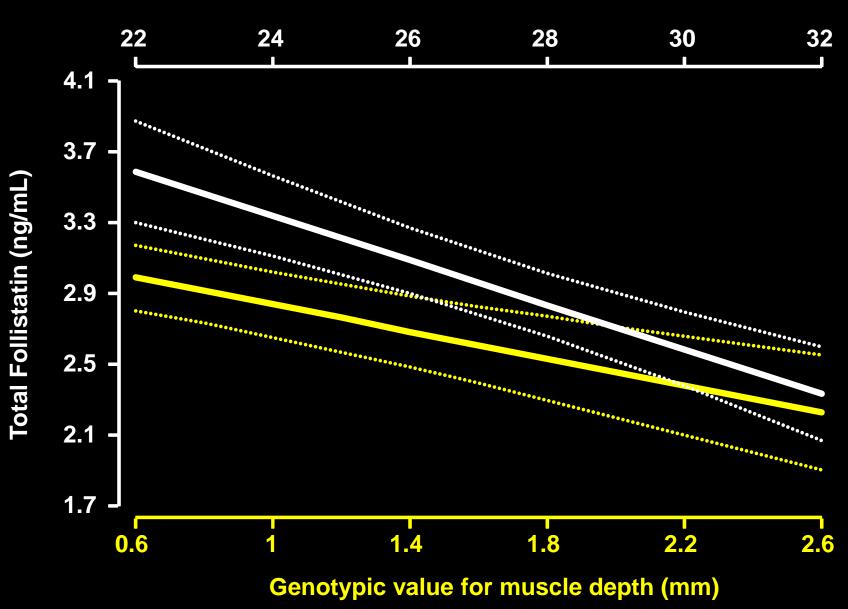
Total Follistatin concentration was measured by RIA

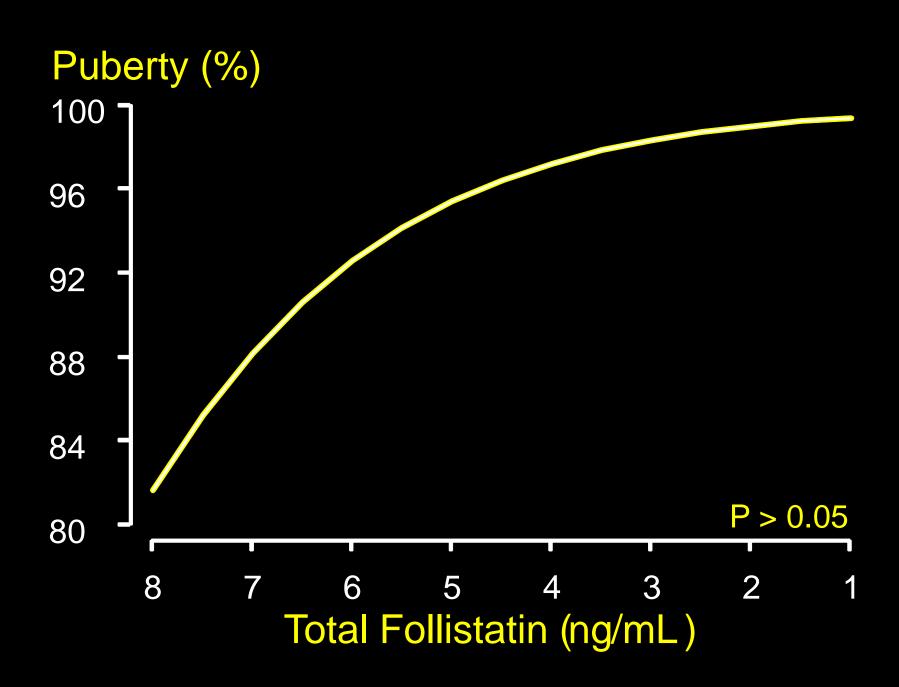
- Generalized Linear Mixed Model with a binomial distribution and logit link functions for Puberty and Fertility
- Class variables & Fixed Effects: Birth type, Ewe sire, Dam source,
 Dam age
- Covariates: Phenotypic and Genotypic value for muscle

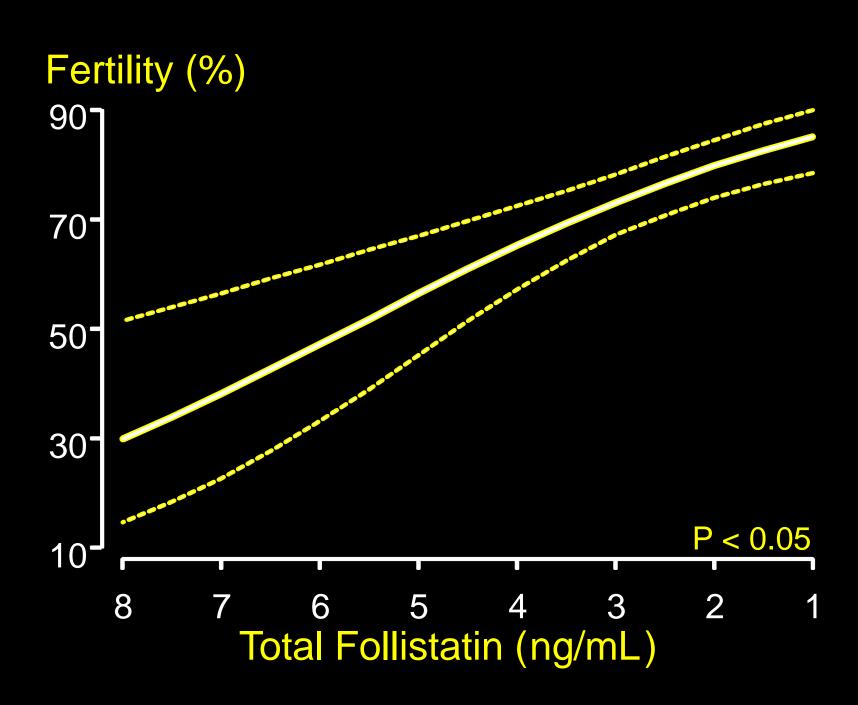












Conclusion

- ➤ Follistatin secretion is positive correlated to muscle accumulation
- ➤ Follistatin concentration is not correlated to the onset puberty
- Follistatin concentration is negative correlated to fertility