

Effect of nutrient supply on mammary gland development and gene expression in pre-weaned calves

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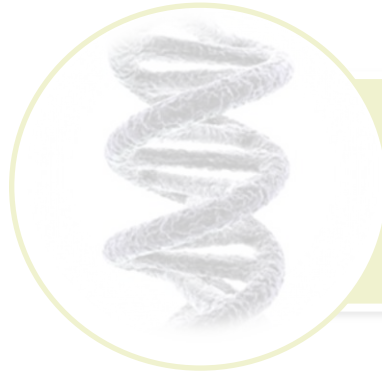
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⁵Cornell University, Ithaca



Background



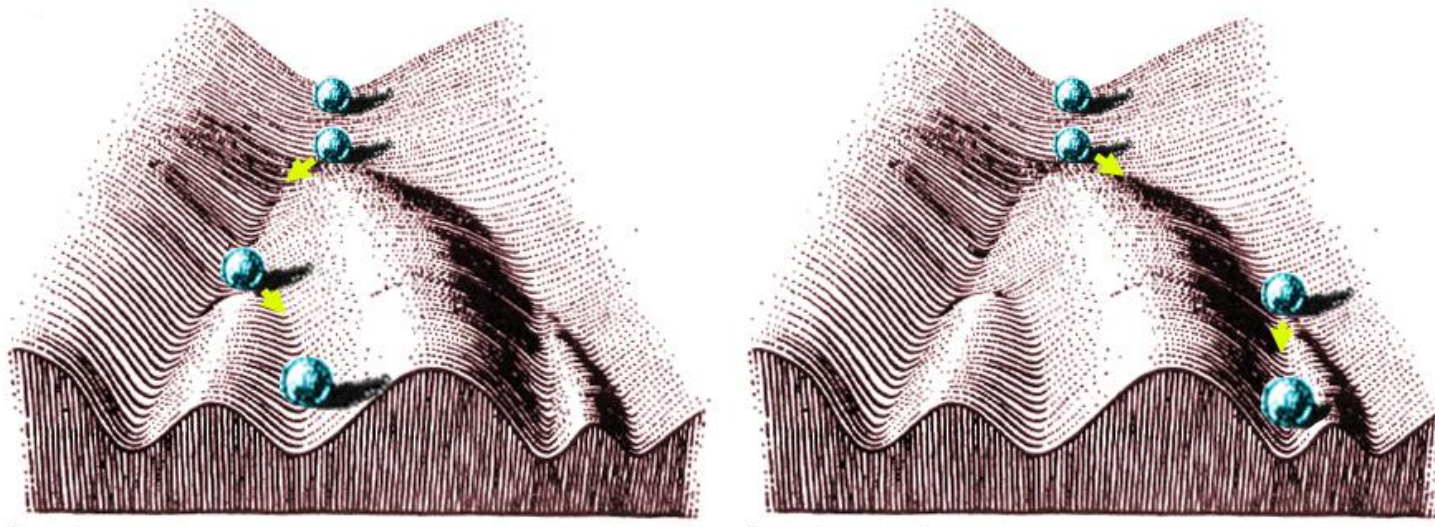
Experimental work



Implications

The metabolism can be programmed

“...**early adaptation to a nutritional stress** or stimulus that **permanently changes** the physiology and metabolism of the organism and continues to be expressed **even in the absence** of the stimulus/stress that initiated them...” (Patel and Srinivansan, 2002)



(Adapted from Conrad's Waddington epigenetic landscape)

The metabolism can be programmed



The metabolism can be programmed



Increased milk production ^{1, 2, 3, 5, 6}

Reduced age at 1st calving ^{1, 3}

Feed efficiency⁴

¹Bar-Peled et al. 1998; ²Drackley et al. 2007; ³Raeth-Knight et al. 2009;

⁴Soberon et al. 2011; ⁵Davis-Rincker et al. 2011; ⁶Soberon et al. 2012

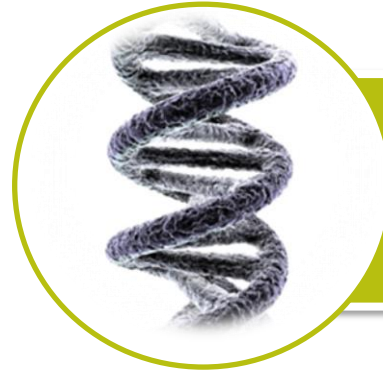
Window of opportunity

Period 2-8 wks	Average		High	
ADG, g/day	400		670	
Period 9-14 wks	Average	High	Average	High
ADG, g/day	470	1060	400	1130
Final BW, kg	80	106	90	121
Parenchyma weight, g/100 kg BW	16	15	24	23
DNA, g/100 kg BW	44	42	85	86
RNA, g/100 kg BW	63	63	103	108

❖ Increasing protein and energy from 2-8wk increased mammary development



Background

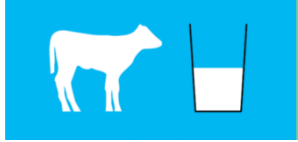


Experimental work

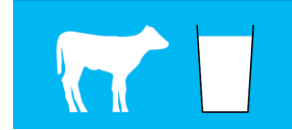


Implications

Enhanced milk supply and organ development



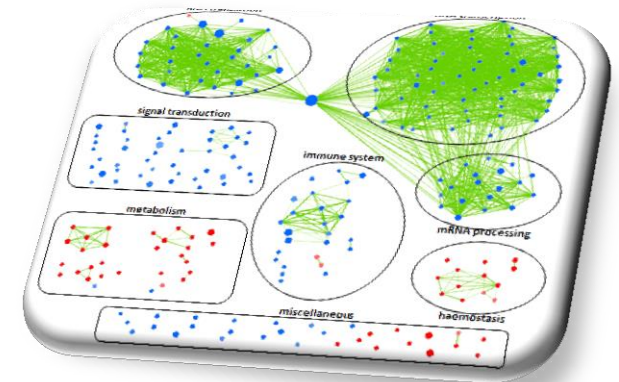
RESTRICTED: 0.6 kg/d MR



ENHANCED: 1.3 kg/d MR

	Restricted (n=6)	Enhanced (n=6)	P value
Birth weight, kg	39.2	39.7	0.90
Harvest weight, kg	61.0	83.2	< 0.01
Age at harvest, days	54.3	54.0	0.80
MJ above maintenance, MJ	3.7	15.7	< 0.01
ADG, kg	0.39	0.82	<0.01
Mammary gland, g	75.48	337.58	< 0.01
Parenchyma, g	1.10	6.48	< 0.01
Parenchyma, % of BW	0.002	0.008	< 0.01

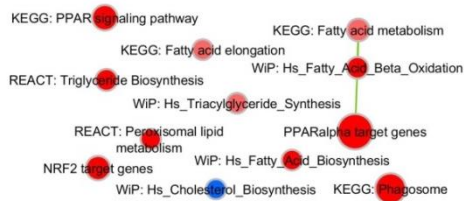
Gene expression profiles



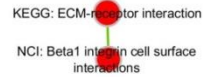
	Significantly changed genes in mammary gland (P<0.01)
Total	654
Up regulated	364
Down regulated	290
Up > 2 Fold change	48
Down < 2 Fold change	48

Gene expression – enrichment maps Cytoscape

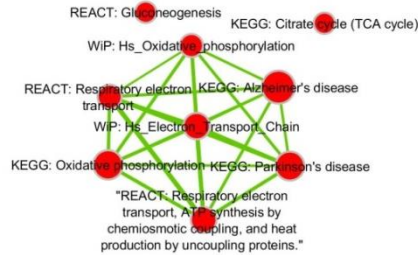
fat metabolism



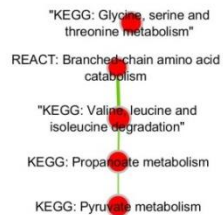
ECM interactions



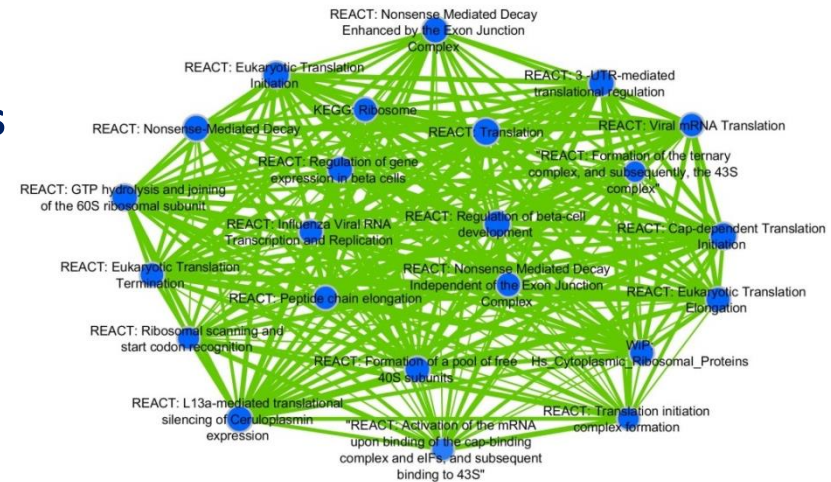
TCA cycle



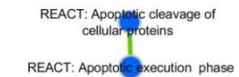
amino acid metabolism



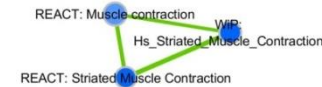
RNA translation



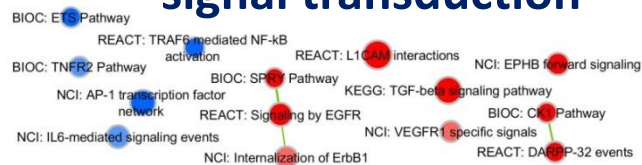
apoptosis



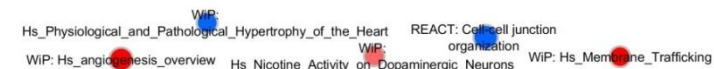
muscle contraction



signal transduction

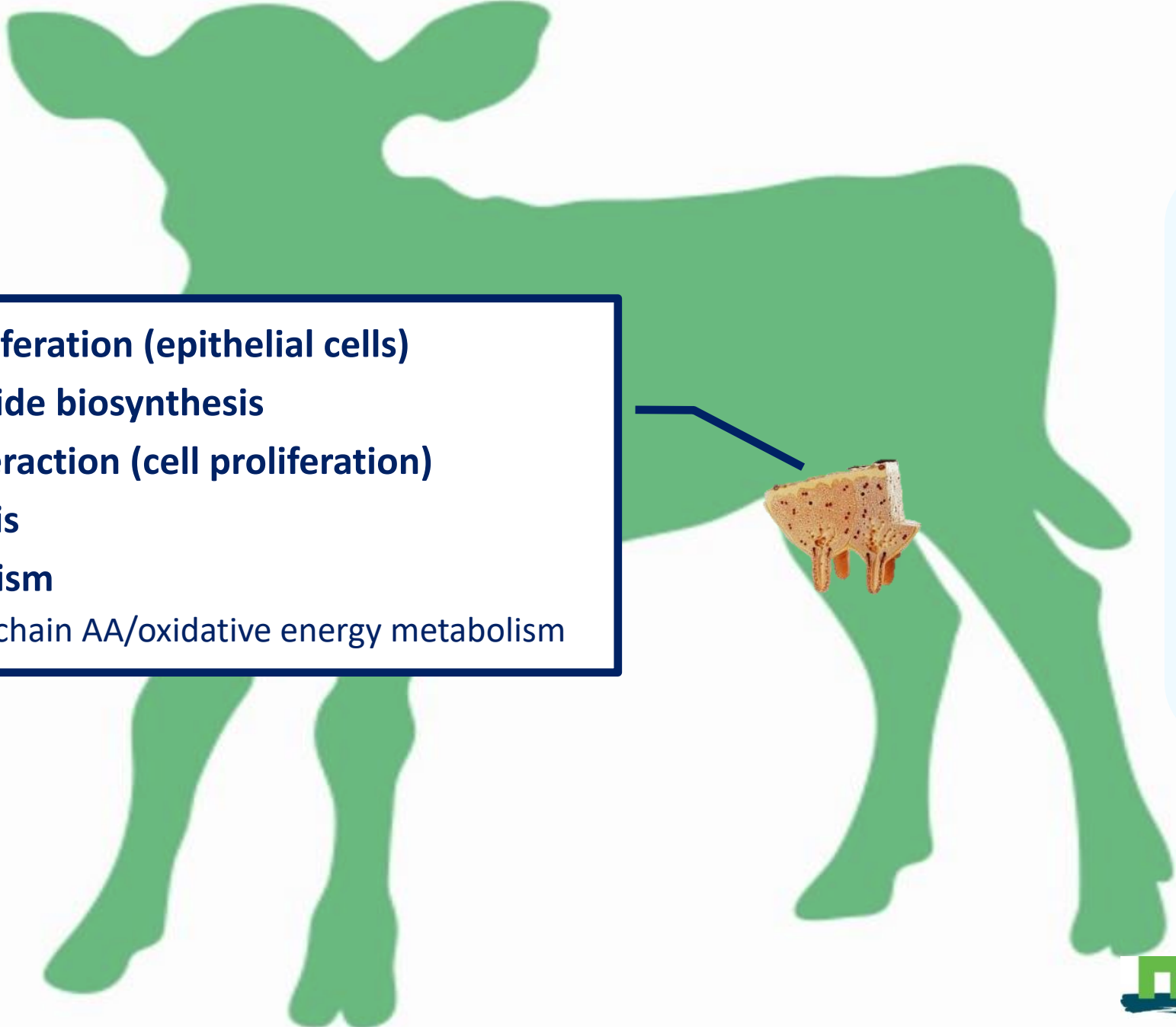


miscellaneous



● Enriched

● Supressed

- 
- ↑ Cell proliferation (epithelial cells)
 - ↑ Triglyceride biosynthesis
 - ↑ ECM interaction (cell proliferation)
 - ↓ Apoptosis
 - ↑ Metabolism

Branched chain AA/oxidative energy metabolism



ENHANCED CALVES

- ↑ Milk intake
- ↑ BW
- ↑ Liver
- ↑ Mammary gland
- ↓ Dry feed intake

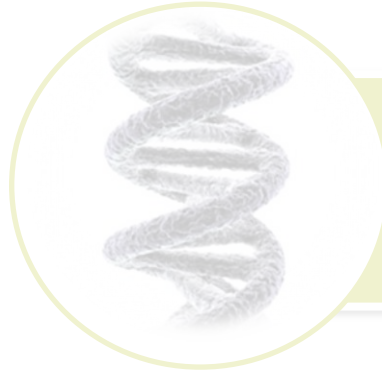
Upstream regulator analysis (IPA)

Upstream regulator (P<0.01)	Activation Z-Score (> 2.00)	Predicted activation state	Effect in the tissue	References
TP63	2.26	Activated	Cell proliferation & differentiation	1, 2
NFKB1	2.19	Activated	Cell proliferation, epithelial morphogenesis	3, 4, 5
TP53	2.04	Activated	Cell proliferation & differentiation	6, 7
BCL6	- 2.00	Supressed	Cell differentiation	8, 9, 10, 11
ESR2	- 2.19	Supressed	Cell proliferation	12, 13, 14

¹ Yang et al. 1999; ² Senoo et al. 2007; ³ Hayden et al. 2008; ⁴ Brantley et al. 2000; ⁵ Brantley et al. 2001; ⁶ Cam et al., 2006; ⁷ Wang et al. 2015; ⁸ Ye et al. 2003; ⁹ Bos et al. 2003; ¹⁰ Logarajah et al. 2003; ¹¹ Tran et al. 2010; ¹² Weihua et al. 2001; ¹³ Weihua et al. 2002; ¹⁴ Imamov et al. 2012



Background



Experimental work



Implications

Take home messages

- **Early life stimuli have long lasting effects**
- **Depends on the timing and intensity (early nutritional interventions)**
- **Elevated planes of nutrition substantially modified gene expression**
- **Differentiated mammary organogenesis**



Thank you for your attention

