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Cytokine gene expression in the mammary gland parenchyma of dairy cows infected with staphylococci

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Mastitis

- * Coagulase-positive (CoPS) and coagulase-negative staphylococci (CoNS) are common cause of the bovine mastitis
- Infection takes place during milking (insufficient hygiene of milking equpiment and milker's hands)
- * Microorganisms (eg. bacteria) colonize the udder, multiply and produce harmful toxins

Aim

Analysis of expression of the cytokine genes:

- Interleukin 8 IL8
- Interleukin 18 IL18
- Interleukin 1B- I/1B
- C-X-C motif chemokine ligand 5 CXCL5
- Tumor Necrosis Factor a TNFa
- C-C Motif Chemokine Ligand 2 CCL2

in the mammary gland parenchyma infected with CoPS or CoNS

Material nad methods

- 51 quarter samples were collected from 40 Polish Holstein-Friesian cows of Black-and-White variety
- Three groups of samples were distinguished: infected with CoPS (N=25) infected with CoNS (N=13) infection- free (N=13)
- Gene expression analysis using qPCR techniques (LightCycler480, Roche)
- The Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was used as a reference

Regults

- There were no differences in TNFa, IIIB and CCL2 gene expressions
- *mRNA levels of IL8, IL18 genes (pro-inflammatory cytokines) were increased when the inflammatory state occurred
- * mRNA level of CXCL5 gene (recruiting and activation leukocytes) was also increased during inflammation in the mammary gland
- *The coagulase-negative staphylococci are considered as environmental bacteria, however, both types of staphylococci cause the inflammation in the mammary gland

Cytokines

- Glycoproteins participating in both anti-inflammatory and pro-inflammatory processes
- They can selectively stimulate a cellular or humoral reponse



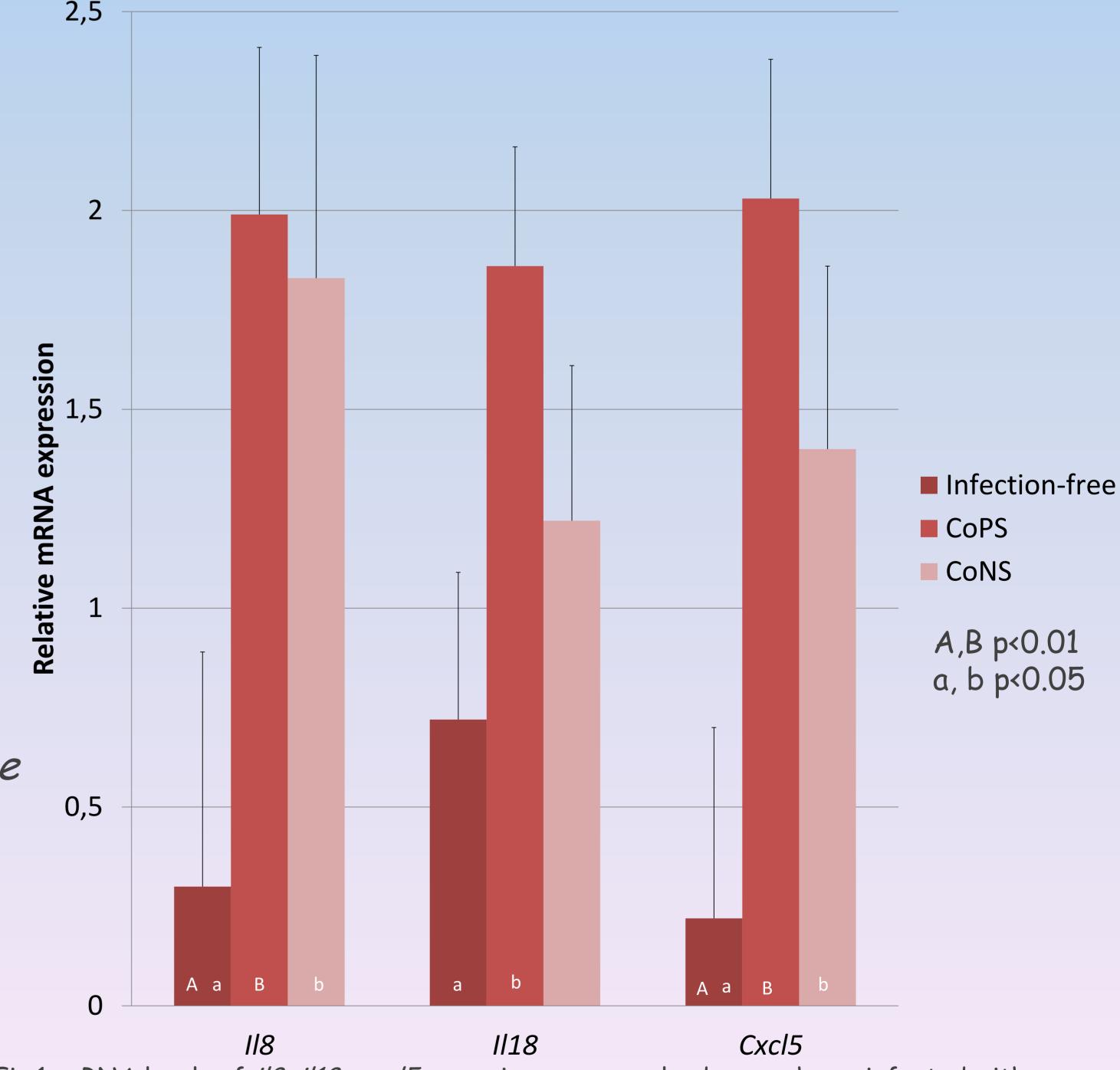


Fig.1. mRNA levels of il8, il18, cxcl5 genes in mammary gland parenchyma infected with CoPS and CoNS. Different letters indicate significant differences - A,B at p<0.01;a,b at p<0.05

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