

# A FOLLOW-UP ON BLOOD METABOLIC CLUSTERS IN DAIRY COWS

# BACKGROUND



- Results from GplusE, [www.gpluse.eu](http://www.gpluse.eu)
- Metabolic clusters based on **plasma glucose**, **BHB** ( $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate) and **NEFA** (Non-Esterified Fatty Acids) and **serum IGF-1** (Insulin-like Growth Factor-1)
- Prediction by sets of milk biomarkers
  - MIR (mid-IR) spectra
  - IgG (immunoglobulin G) *N*-glycans
  - Milk metabolites and enzymes

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## Potential of milk mid-IR spectra to predict metabolic status of cows through blood components and an innovative clustering approach

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## Prediction of metabolic clusters in early-lactation dairy cows using models based on milk biomarkers

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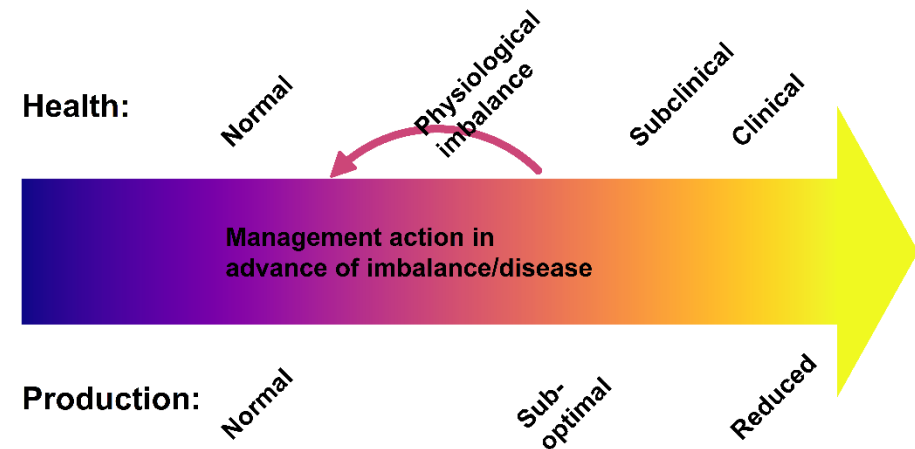
# OBJECTIVE

- Using data from a large Danish study
  - Follow-up on characteristics of the blood metabolic clusters in early lactation
    - Physiological imbalance
    - Energy balance (**EBAL**)
    - Energy corrected milk yield (**ECM**)
  - Components of the milk
    - Fat/protein ratio
    - Fat/lactose ratio
    - Citrate concentration



Fra Memo forsøget på Ammitsbøl Skovgaard

[http://www.kfc-foulum.dk/artikler/12\\_publication/nyhedsbrev8.pdf](http://www.kfc-foulum.dk/artikler/12_publication/nyhedsbrev8.pdf)



# MATERIAL

- Experiment 1996-2001 on a Danish research farm, Ammitsbøl Skovgaard
- 321 cows, in total 610 lactations (1st to 5th): 108 Danish Red, 130 Danish Holstein and 83 Jersey cows
- Randomised to low or normal energy density TMR
- Measures **25** and **74** days after calving:
  - **Plasma glucose, BHB, NEFA** and **IGF-1**
  - **Milk fat, protein, lactose** and **citrate**
  - Yield, feed, body weight and derivatives: **EBAL** and **ECM**



Livestock Production Science 79 (2003) 119–133

LIVESTOCK  
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Influence of breed, parity, and stage of lactation on lactational performance and relationship between body fatness and live weight

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Domestic Animal Endocrinology 29 (2005) 294–304

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DOMESTIC  
ANIMAL  
ENDOCRINOLOGY

To what extent do variabilities in hormones, metabolites and energy intake explain variability in milk yield?

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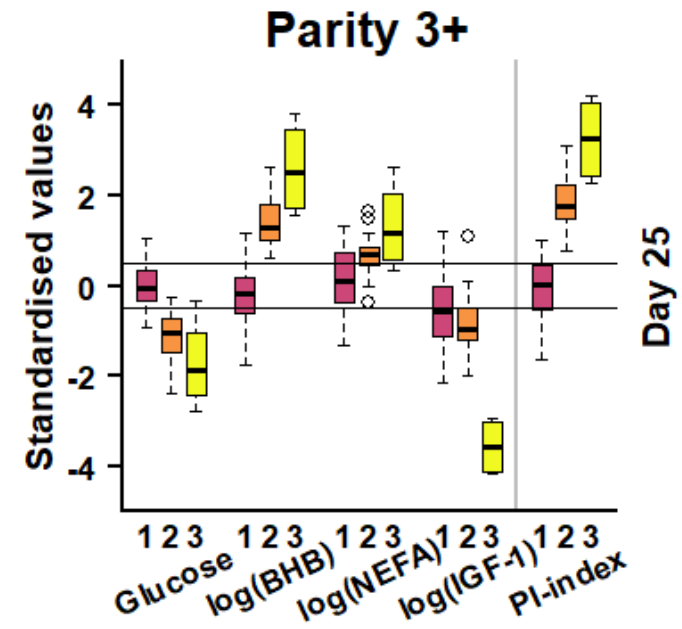
# METHODS

- Metabolic clusters by k-means clustering (k=3) within parity and day
- Using plasma glucose, log(BHB), log(NEFA) and log(IGF-1) standardised within breed and parity (1, 2 and 3+)
- Boxplots of various components
- Physiological imbalance (PI):

**low glucose, high BHB and high NEFA**

- **PI-index** (modified from Moyes et al, 2013, J Dairy Sci 96: 3599-3610):

$$\frac{[\log(NEFA)] + [\log(BHB)] - [Glucose]}{\sqrt{3}}$$



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Animal Feed Science and Technology  
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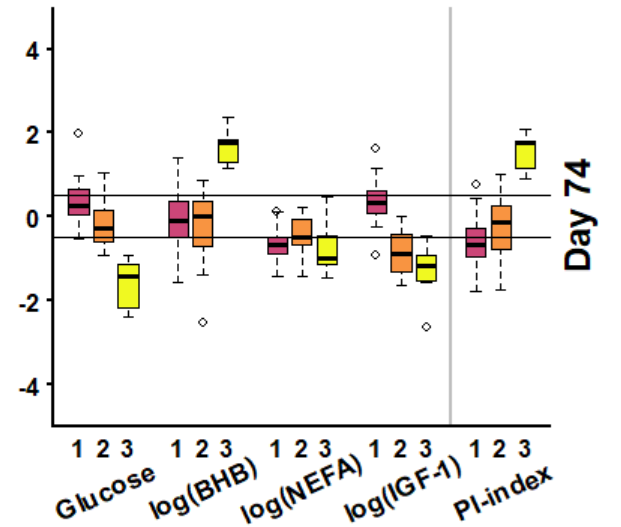
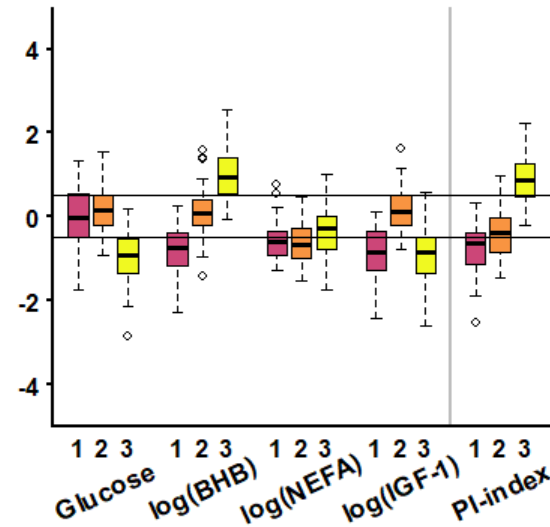
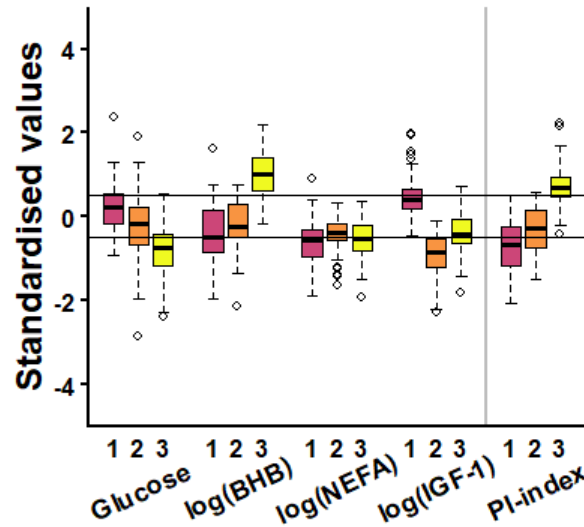
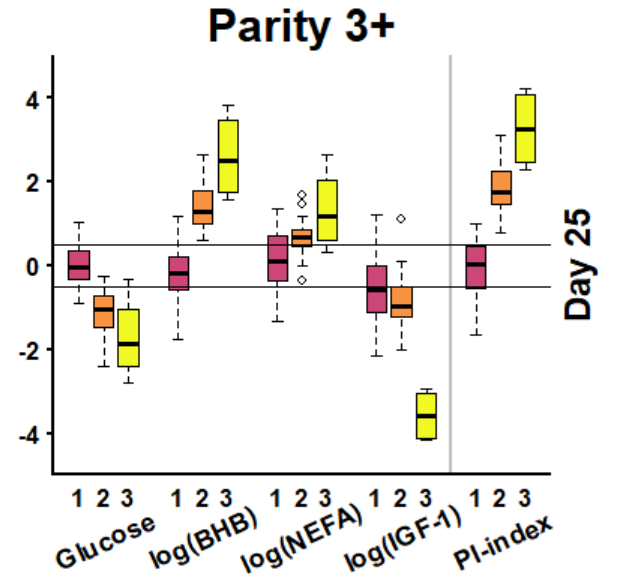
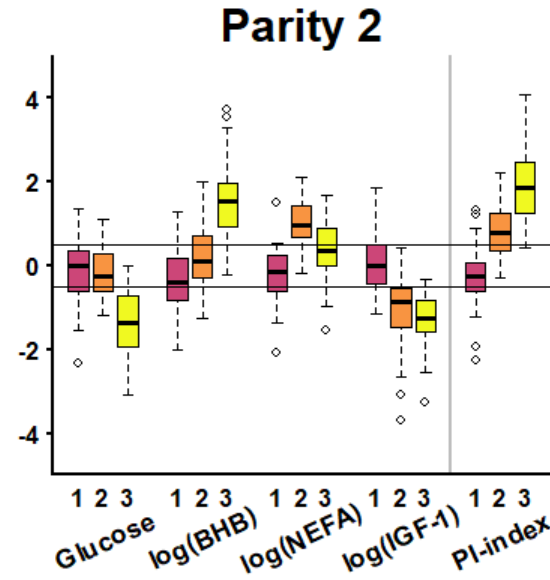
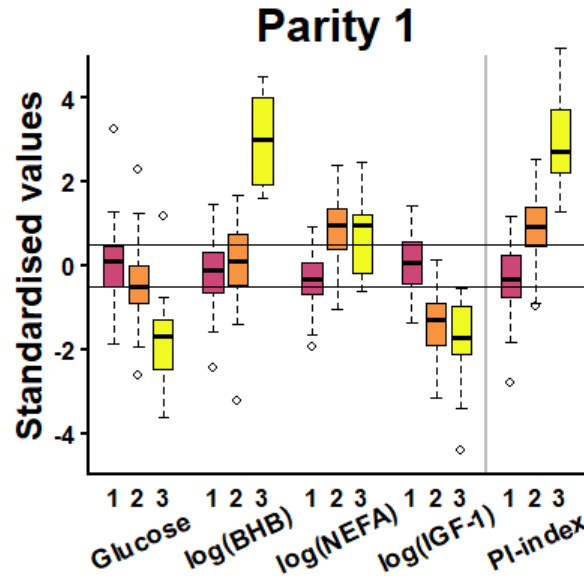
Feeding- and management-related diseases  
in the transition cow  
Physiological adaptations around calving and  
strategies to reduce feeding-related diseases<sup>☆</sup>

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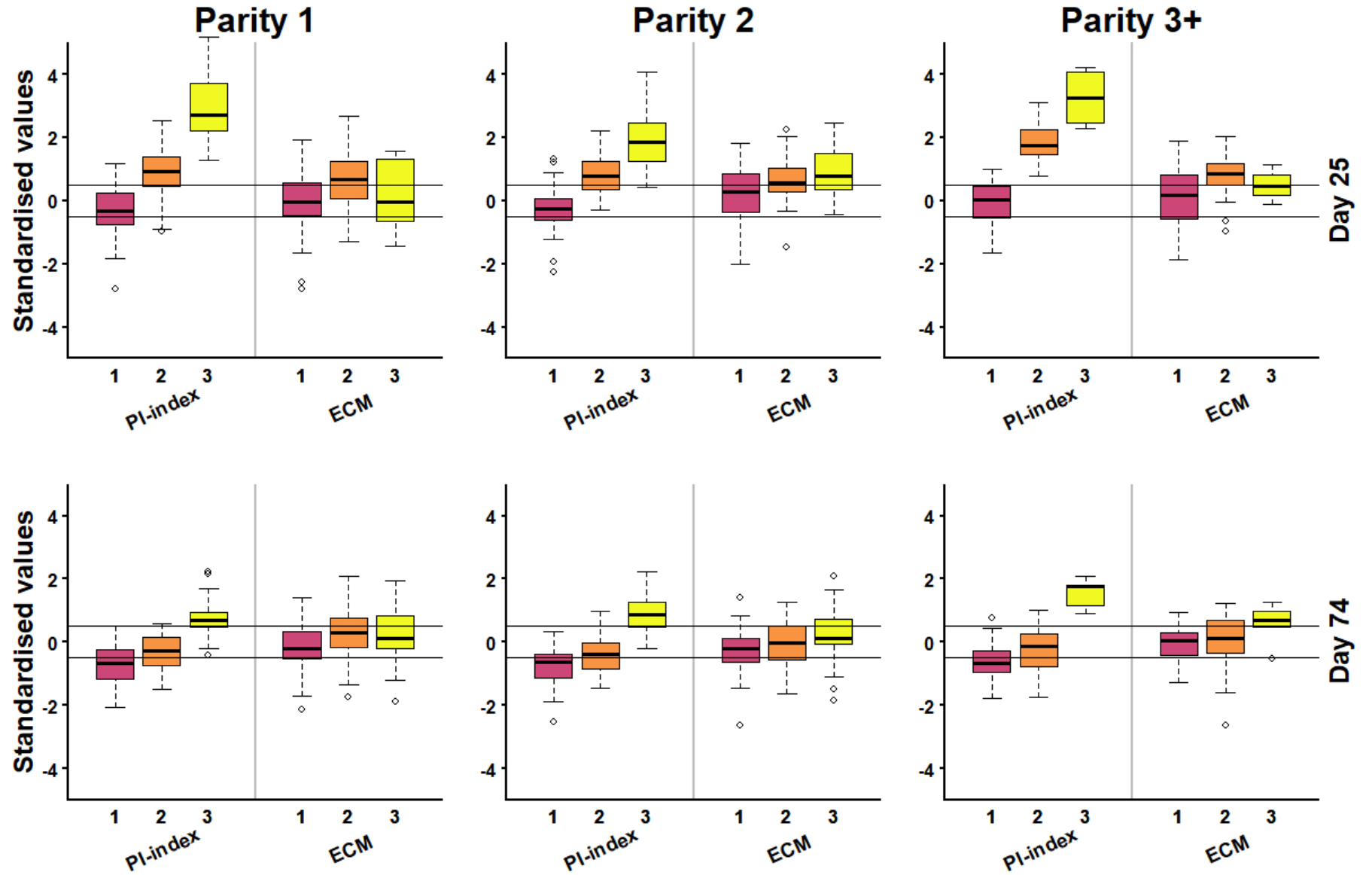
# RESULTS

- Physiological imbalance:
    - low glucose
    - high NEFA
    - high BHB
  - PI-index
- $$\frac{[\log(NEFA)] + [\log(BHB)] - [Glucose]}{\sqrt{3}}$$
- PI-index and IGF-1



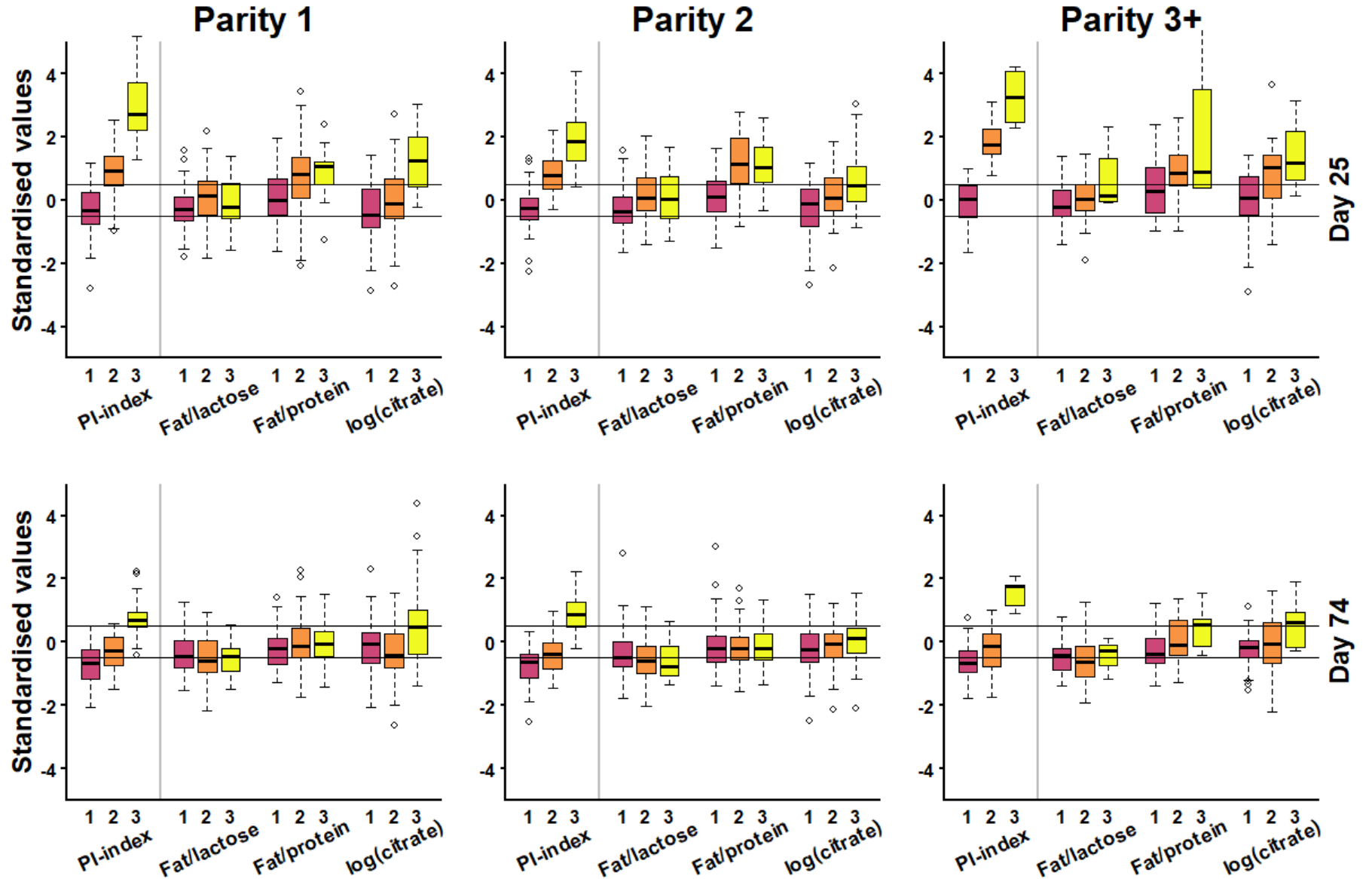
# RESULTS

- ECM (energy corrected milk yield)



# RESULTS

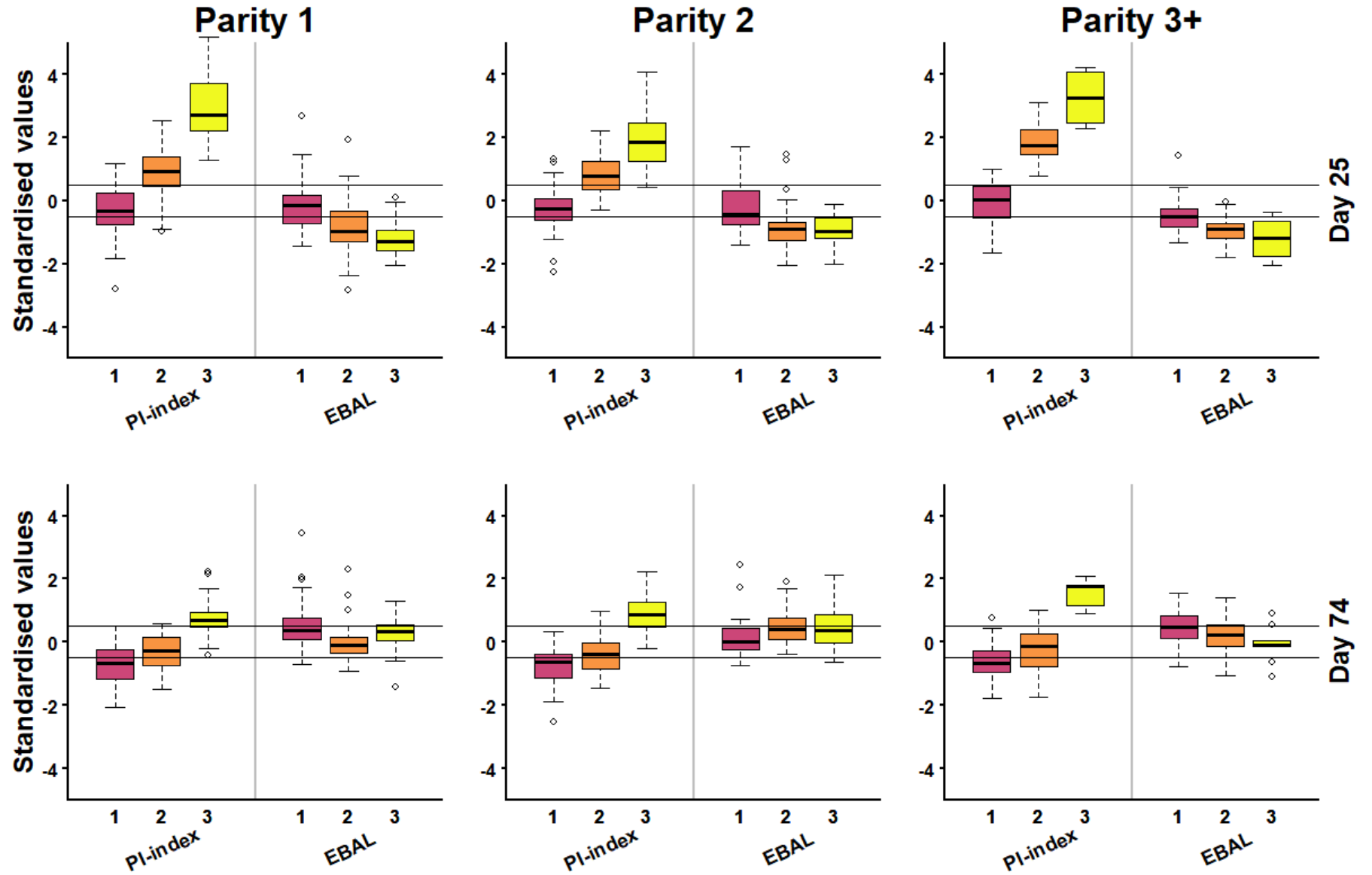
- Fat/lactose ratio
- Fat/protein ratio
- Citrate in milk





# RESULTS

- Energy balance

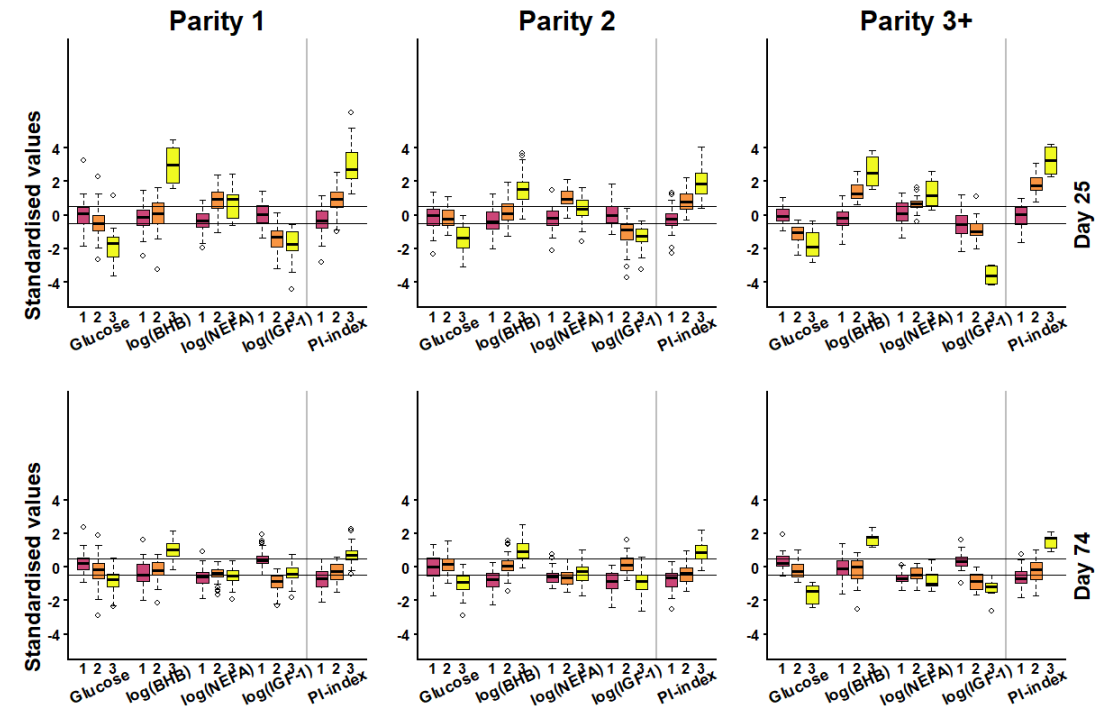


# RESULTS

- Changes from day 25 to 74

Parity 1 (row pct)		Day 74			N
		1	2	3	
Day 25	1	58.1%	21.0%	21.0%	62
	2	14.8%	47.5%	37.7%	61
	3	7.7%	38.5%	53.8%	13
N		46	47	43	136

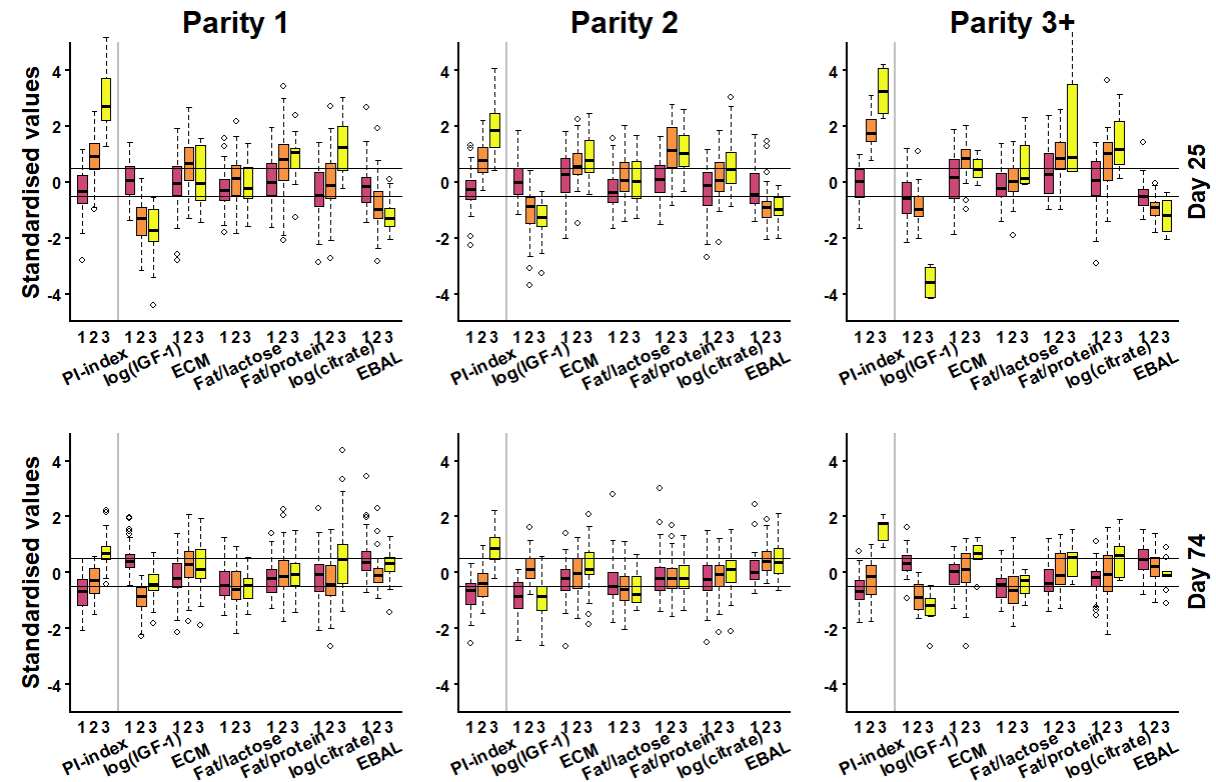
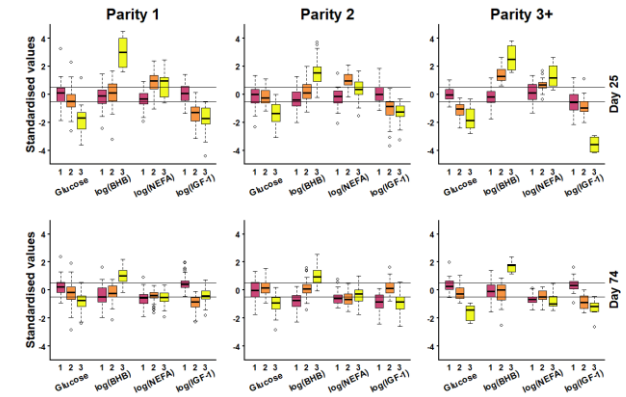
Parity 2 (row pct)		Day 74			Sum
		1	2	3	
Day 25	1	16.7%	59.5%	23.8%	42
	2	31.1%	51.1%	17.8%	45
	3	19.4%	33.3%	47.2%	36
N		28	60	35	123



Parity 3+ (row pct)		Day 74			N
		1	2	3	
Day 25	1	56.3%	37.5%	6.3%	32
	2	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	30
	3	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	4
N		34	24	8	66

# CONCLUSION

- Early in lactation: clusters of cows showing strong sign of physiological imbalance (PI)
- In early lactation IGF-1 is strongly linked to PI but this association becomes weaker later in lactation and the segregation in PI-index is more clear
- Physiological imbalance is not due to high ECM – but more likely difficulties in adapting to lactation
- Imbalanced cows had higher citrate content and fat/protein ratio but not fat/lactose ratio; indicating relationship to fat mobilisation and metabolism



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