

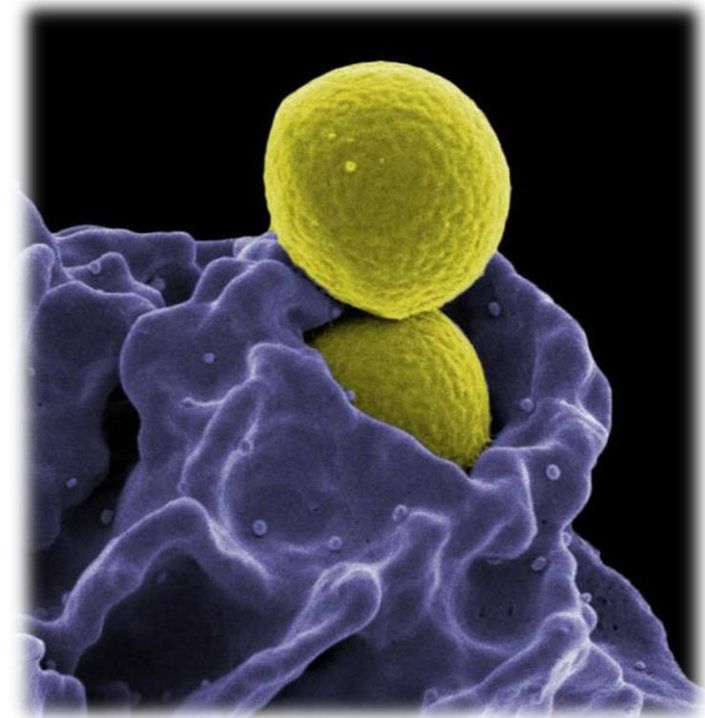
What is immunosuppression and how is it involved in transition cow problems?

Barry Bradford

Michigan State University

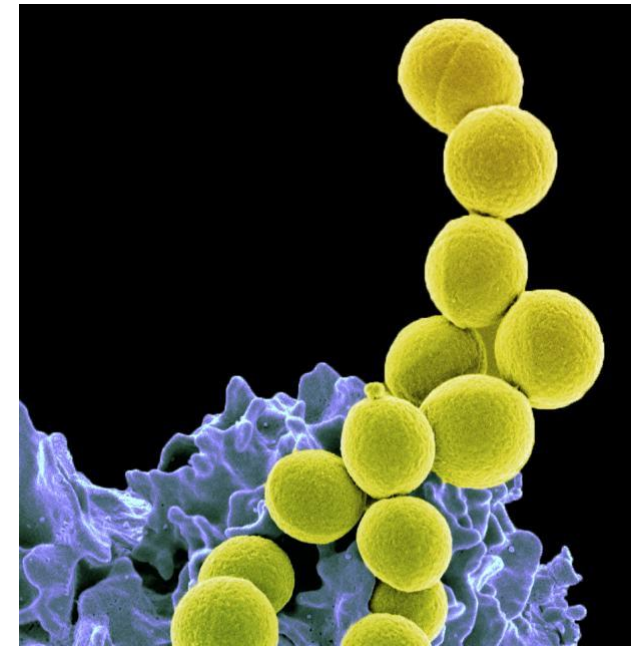
Overview

1. Basics of the immune system and what we are re-learning
2. The evidence for an altered immune state in the transition to lactation
3. Nutritional immunology
 - Immunometabolism

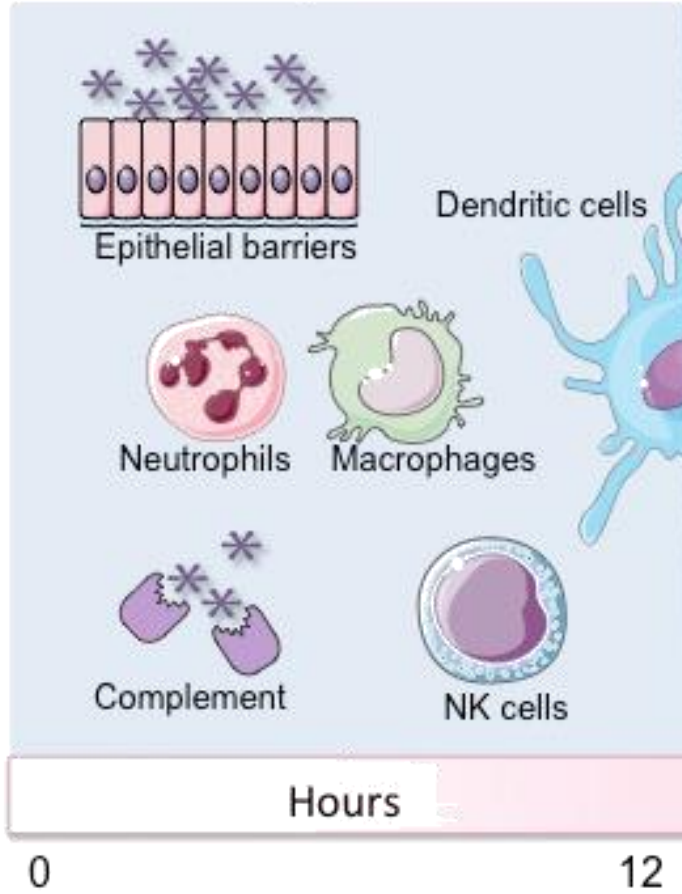


Roles of the immune system

- Monitors and manages the normal and pathogenic microflora found in and around the body
 - Bacteria
 - Viruses
 - Fungi
 - Multicellular parasites
- Detects and clears rogue and compromised cells, tissue debris
- Many emerging regulatory roles

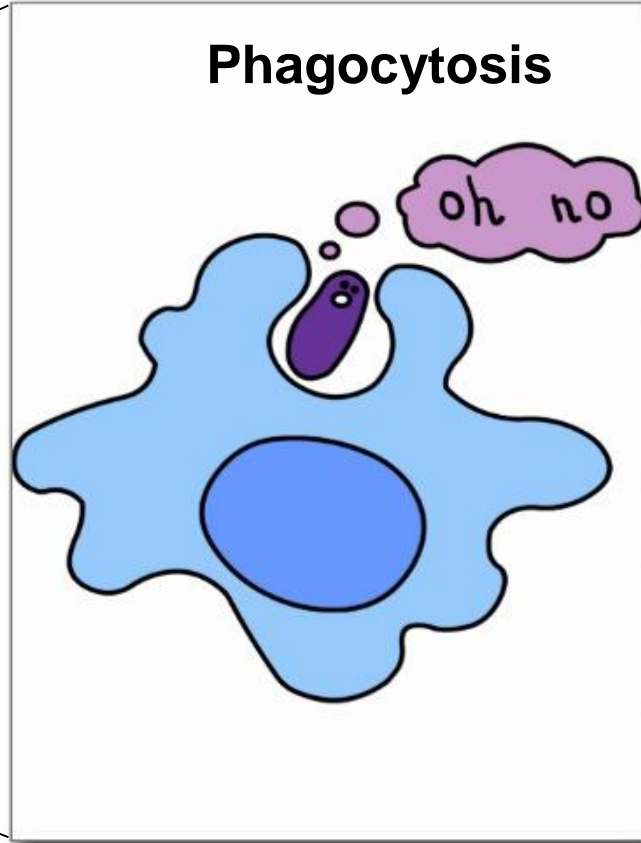
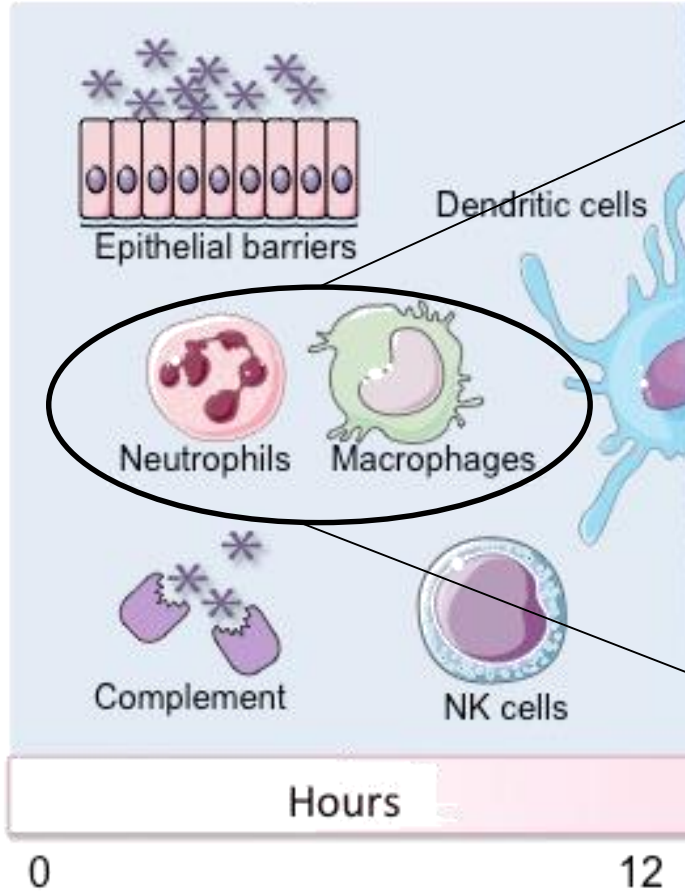


Innate immunity



**Think of the
immune
system like
the armed
forces**

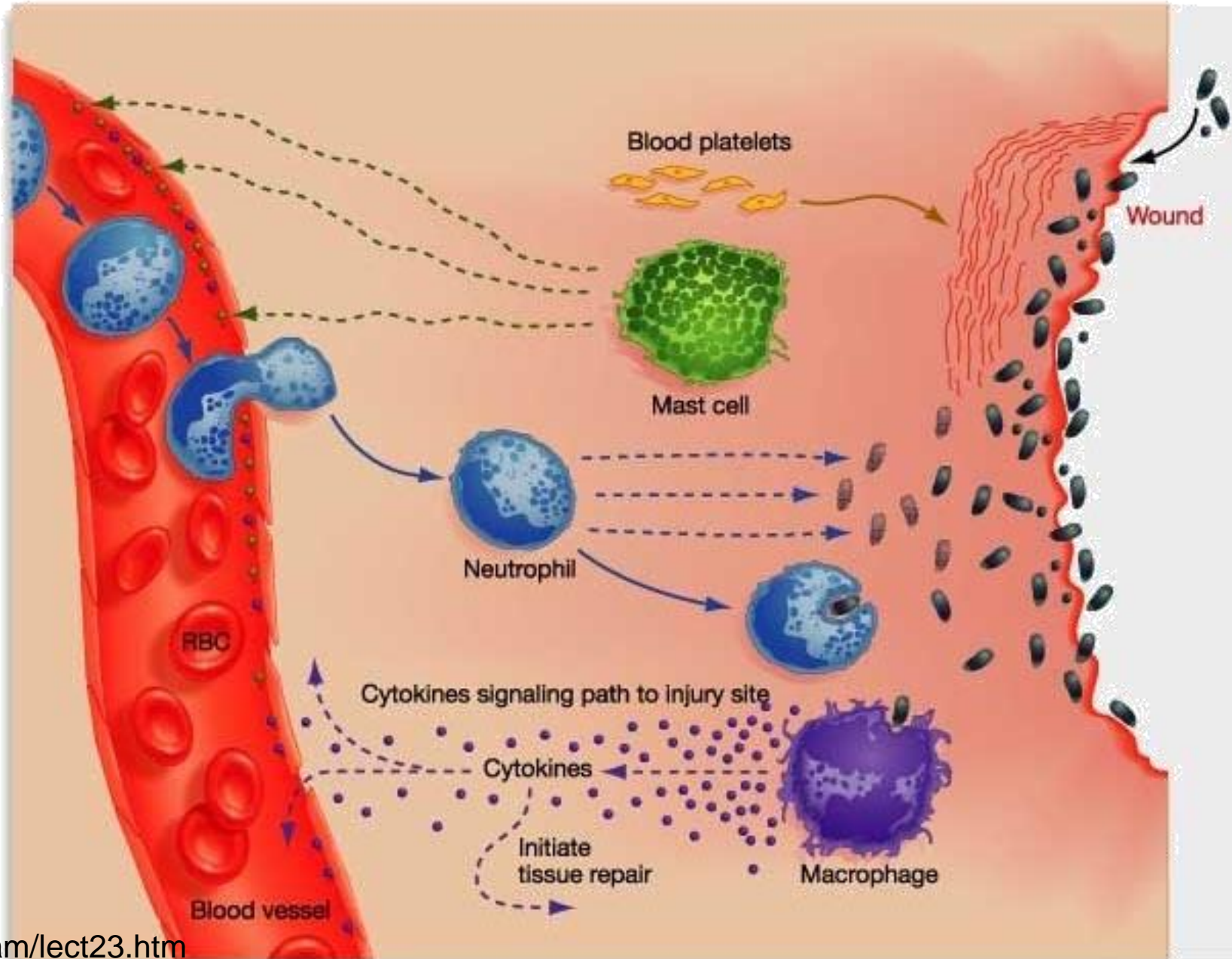
Innate immunity



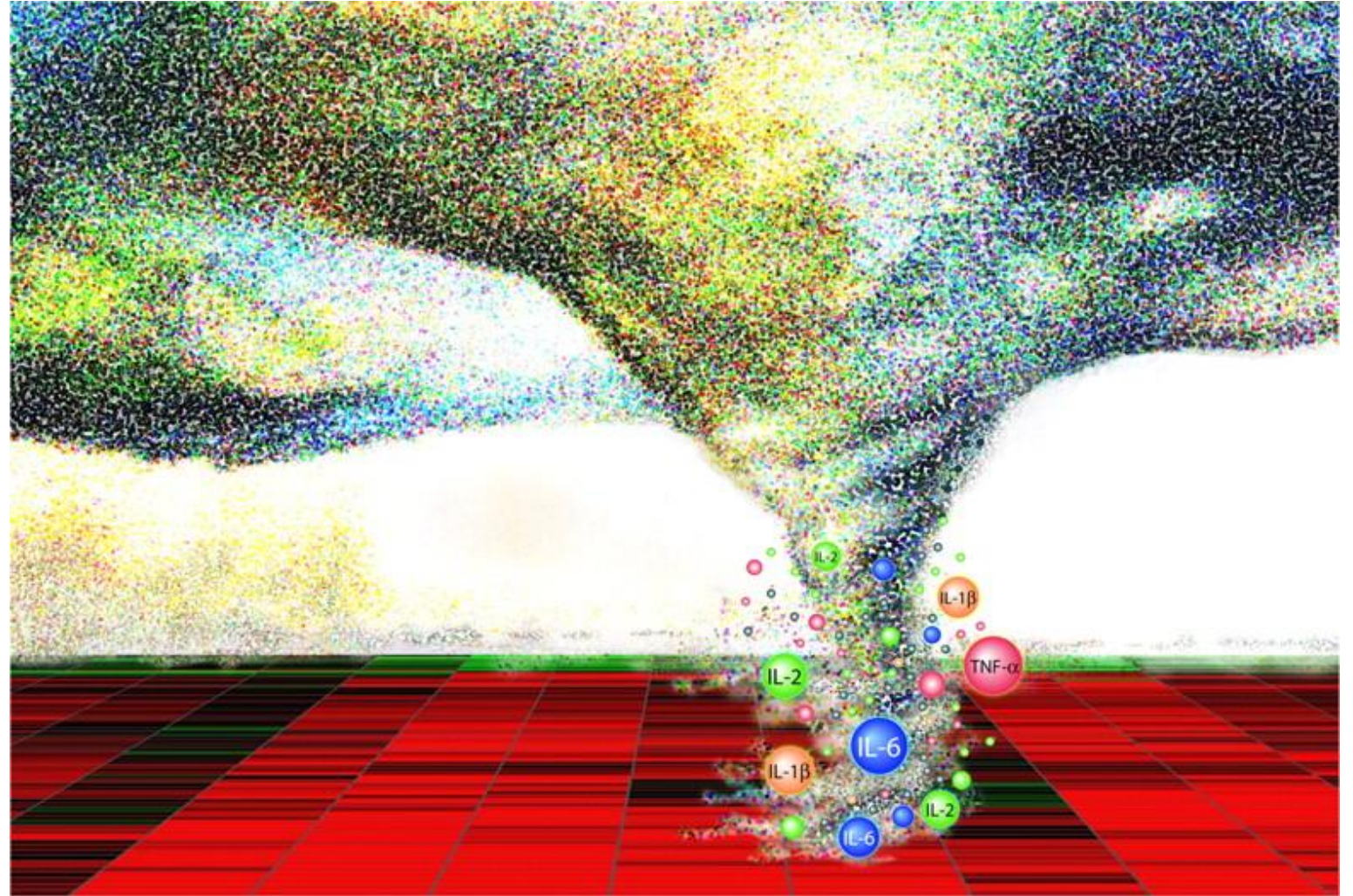
laraslittlebcells.wordpress.com

**Innate
immunity:
the rapid
response
team**

Innate immune response



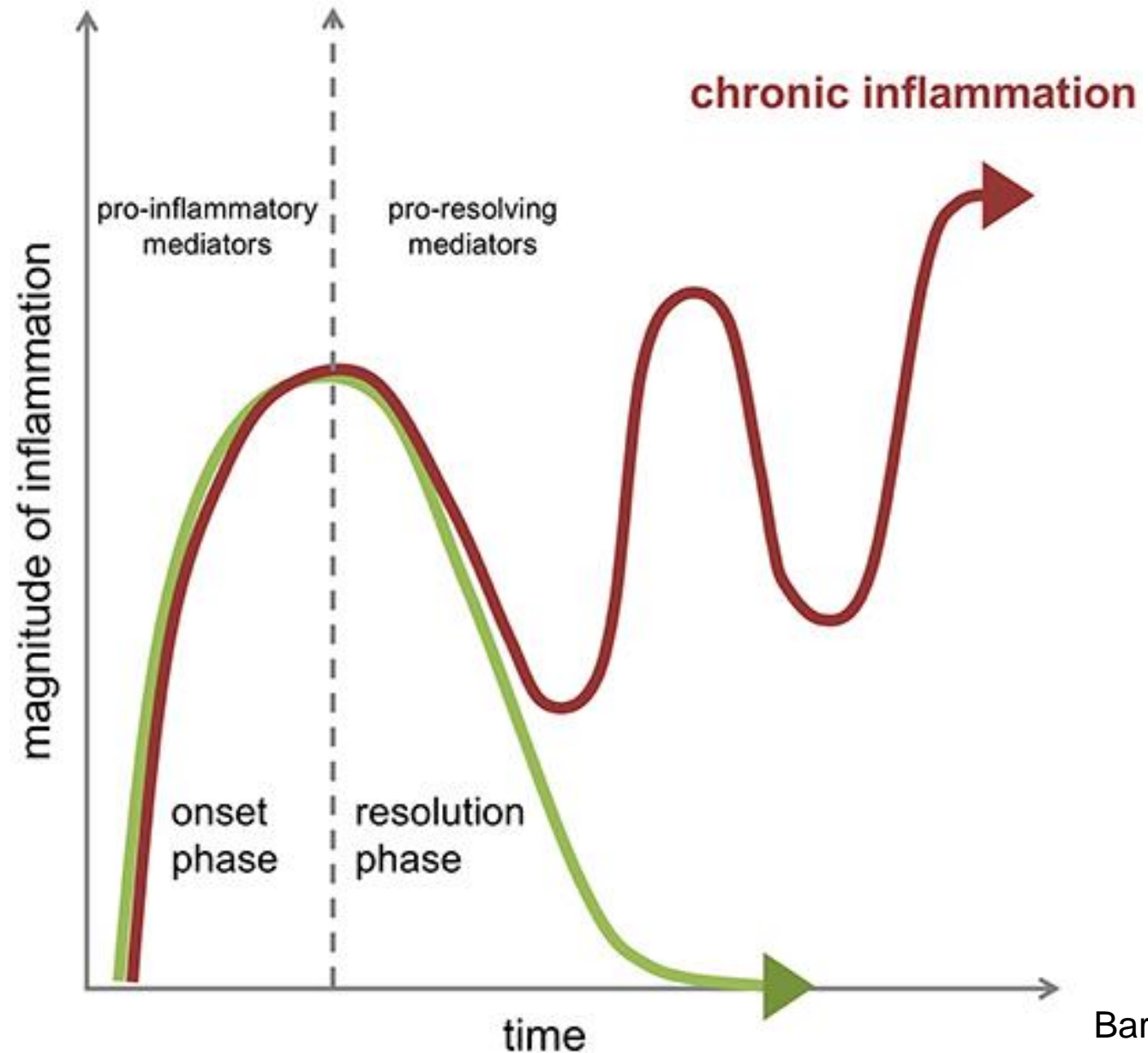
Inflammatory signals: a positive feedback loop



Inflammation

- Cytokines
- Oxylipids
- Acute phase proteins

- All classes include both inflammatory and resolving signals

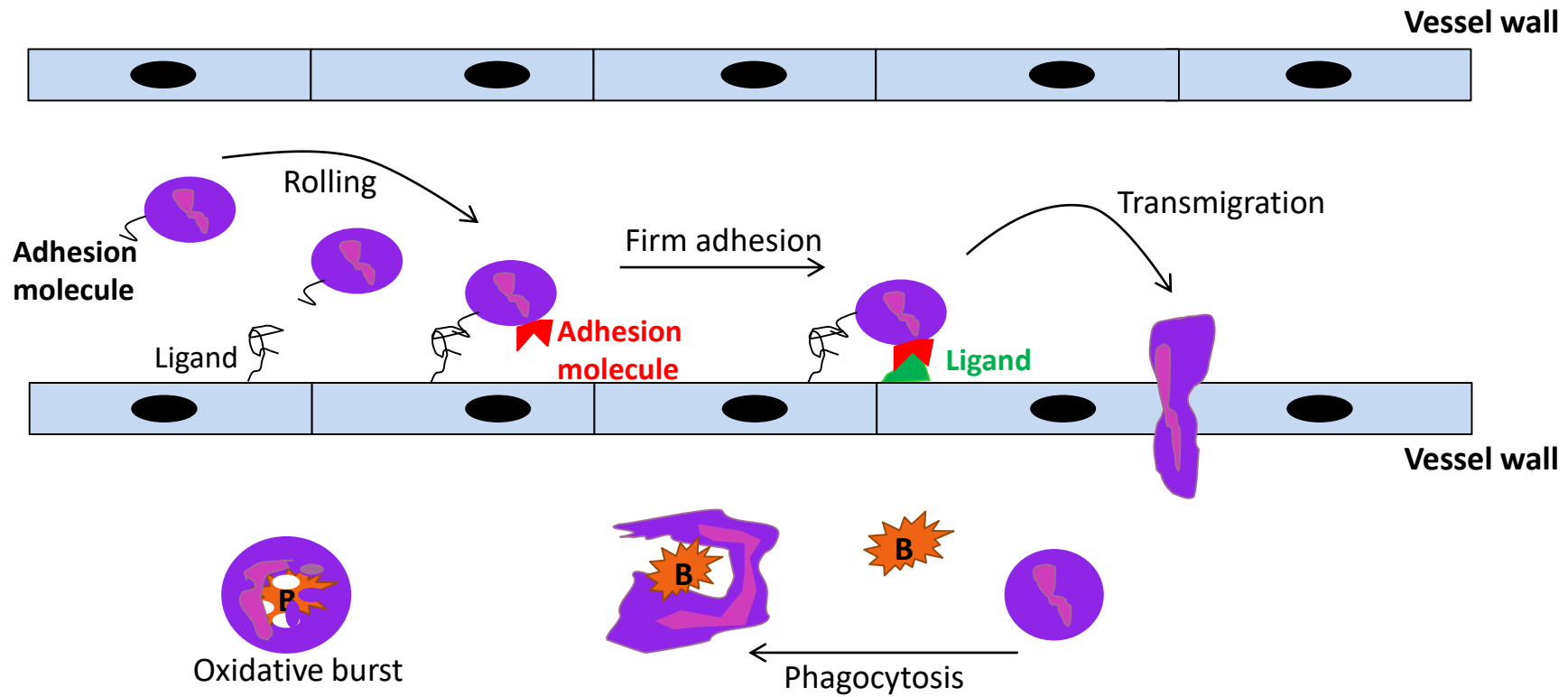


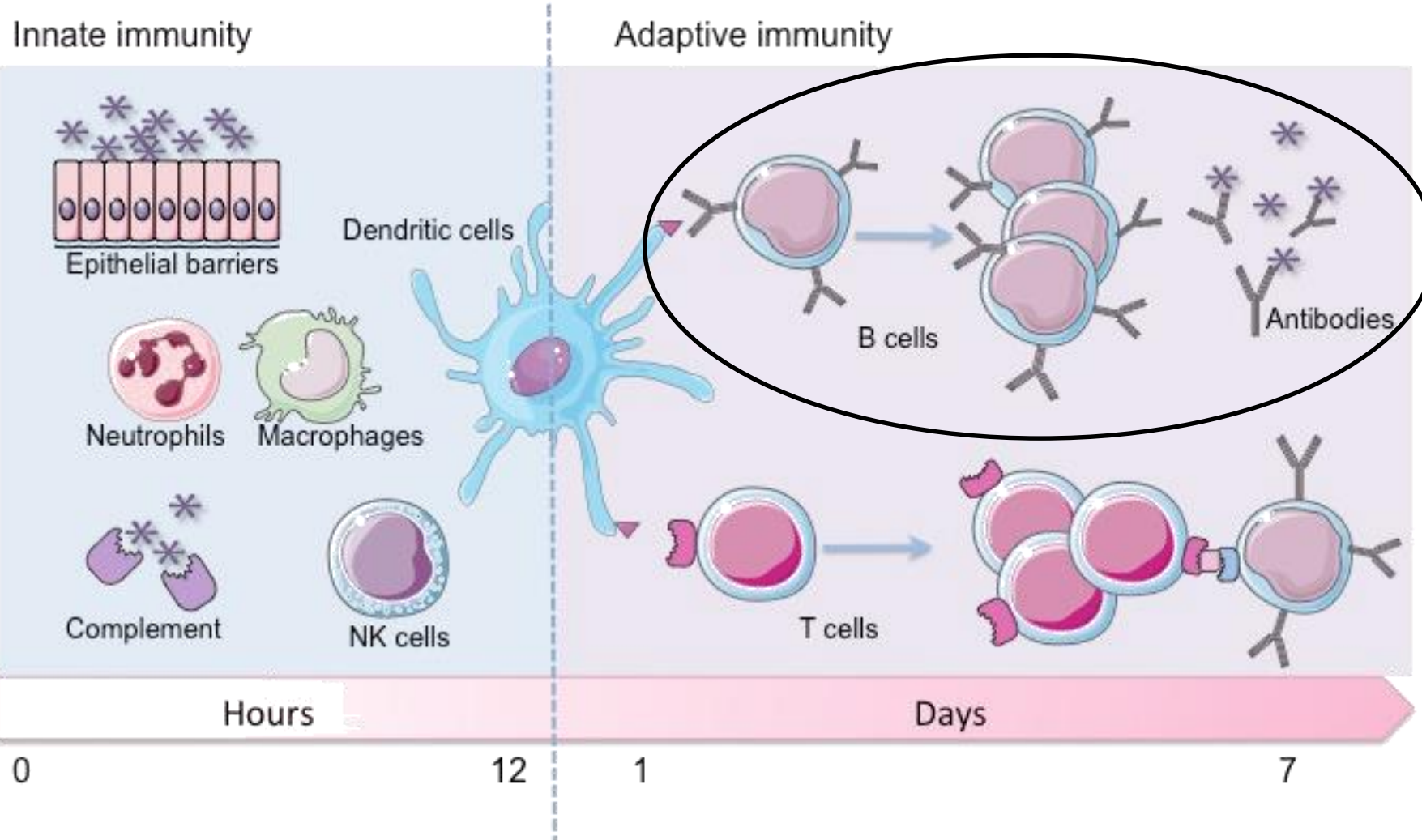
Chemotaxis



- The pipette is releasing a cytokine
- Watch the neutrophil..

Neutrophil migration





**Adaptive
immunity:
in it for the
long haul**

Animals can respond to health challenges in 2 ways

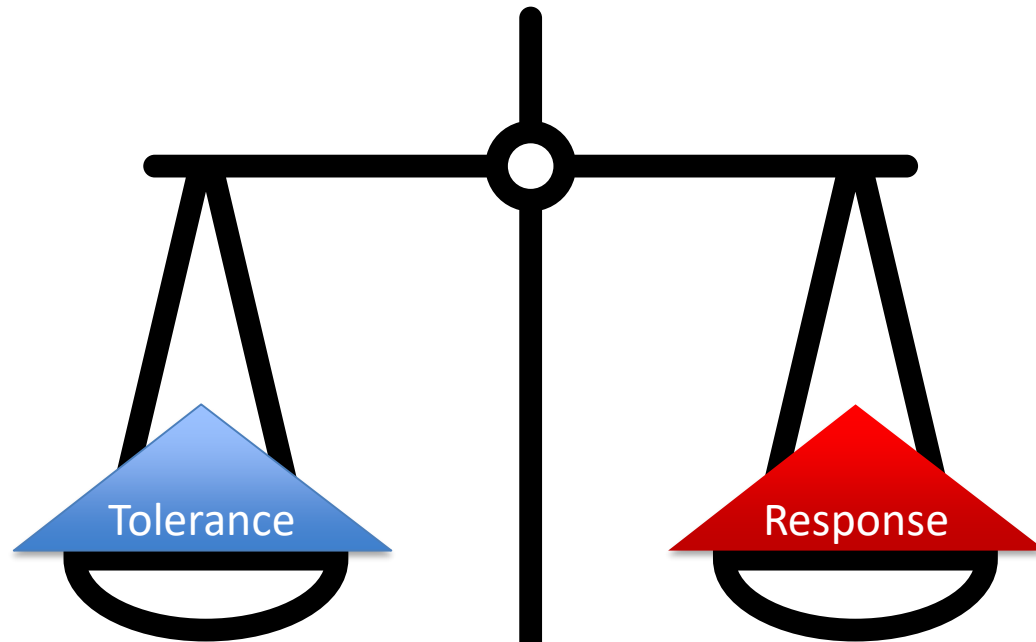
- TOLERANCE



- RESISTANCE (IMMUNE RESPONSE)



Balancing tolerance and response

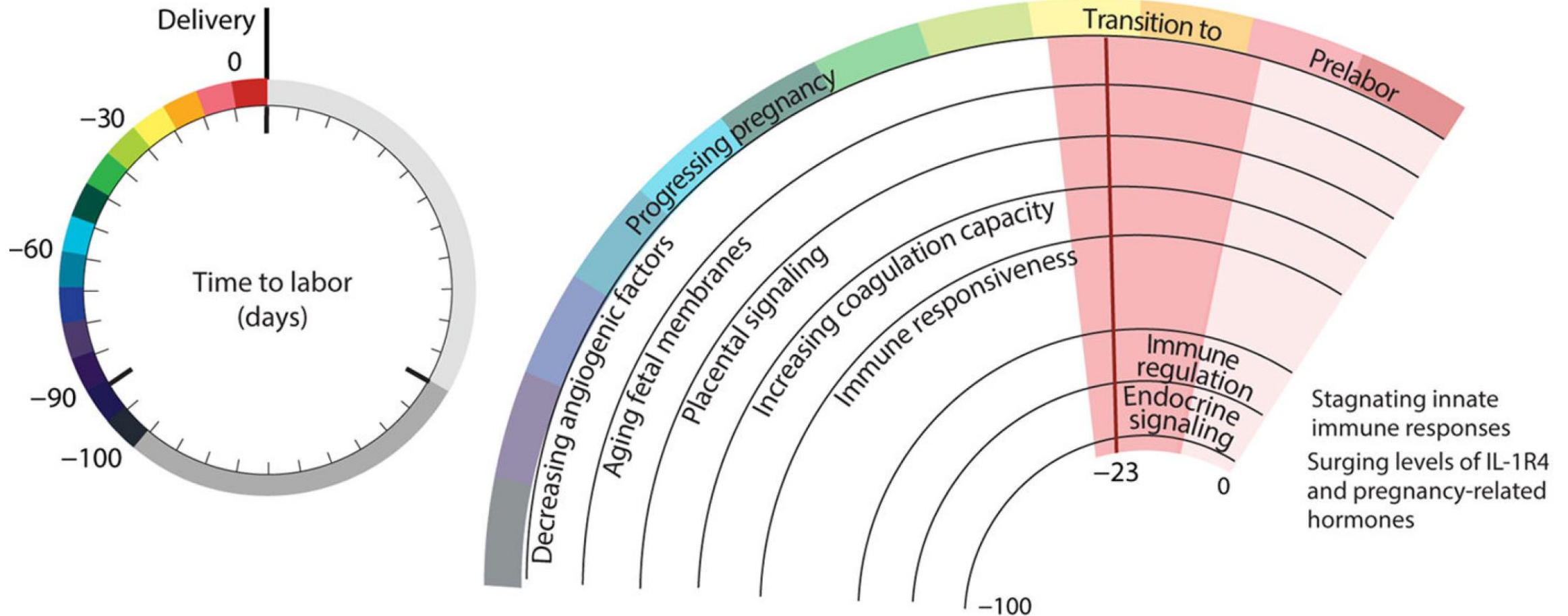


There is a gradient between tolerance and response, under continuous regulation

Infectious disease

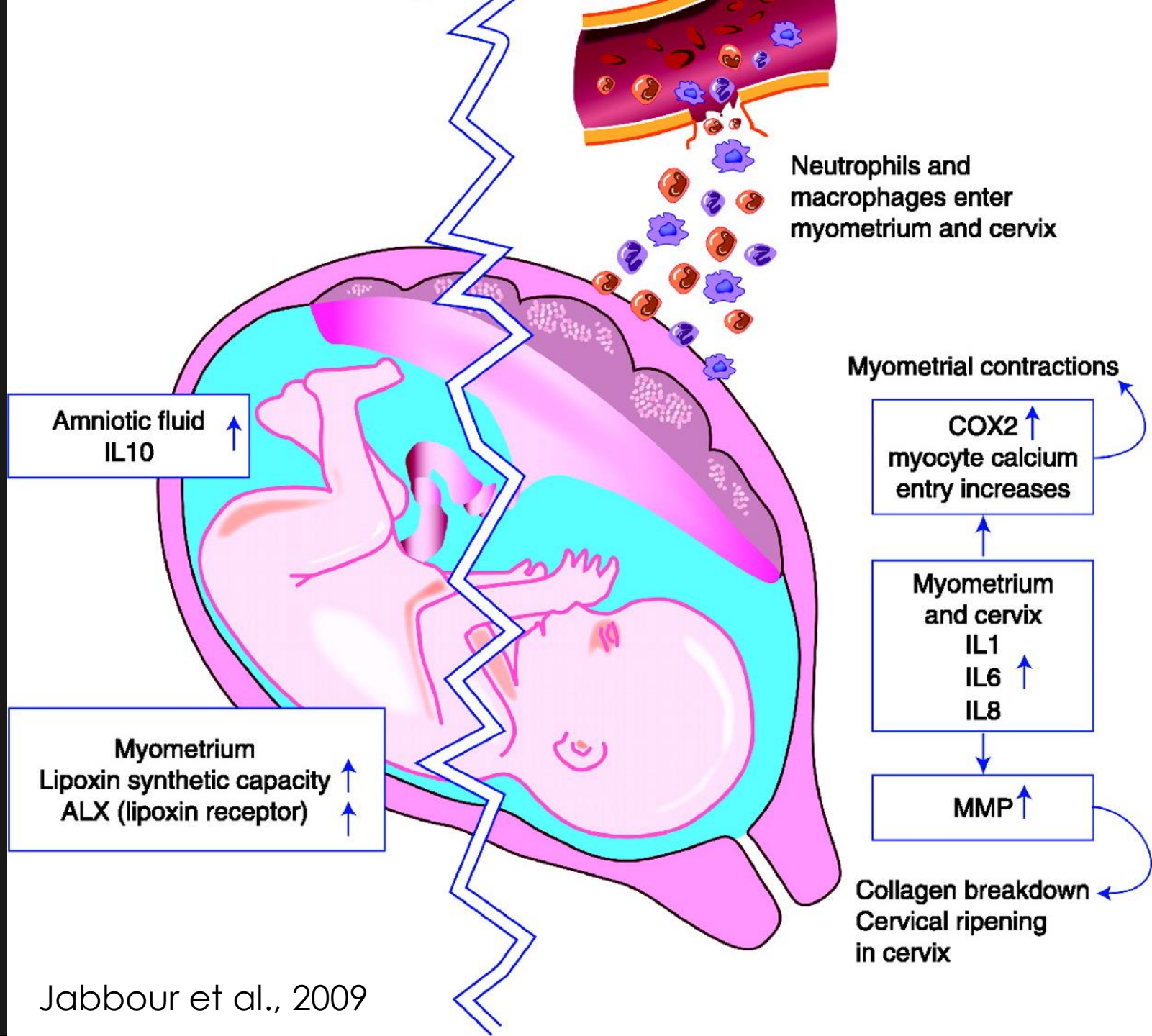
*Inflammatory /
autoimmune disorders*

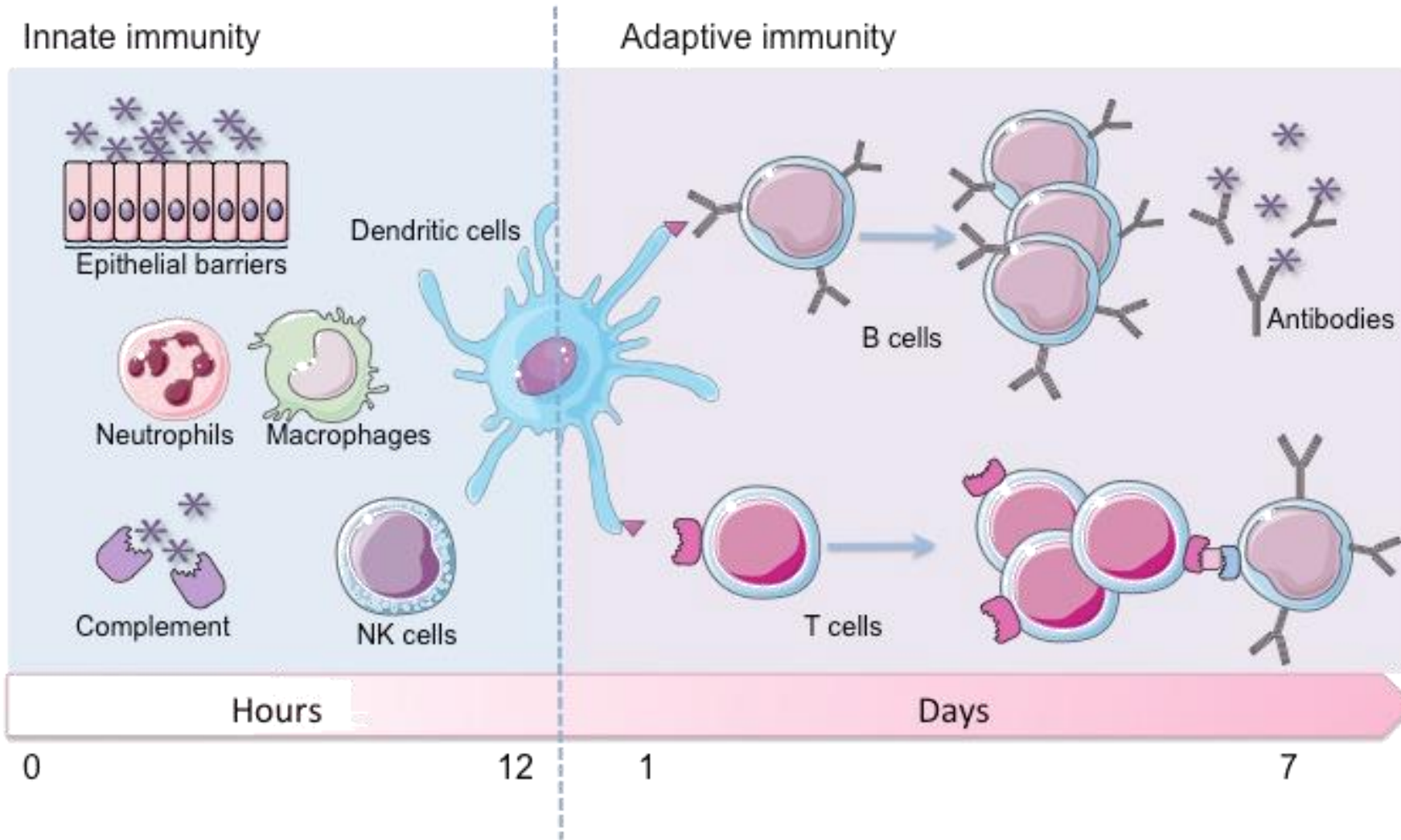
Pregnancy and parturition involves immune shifts



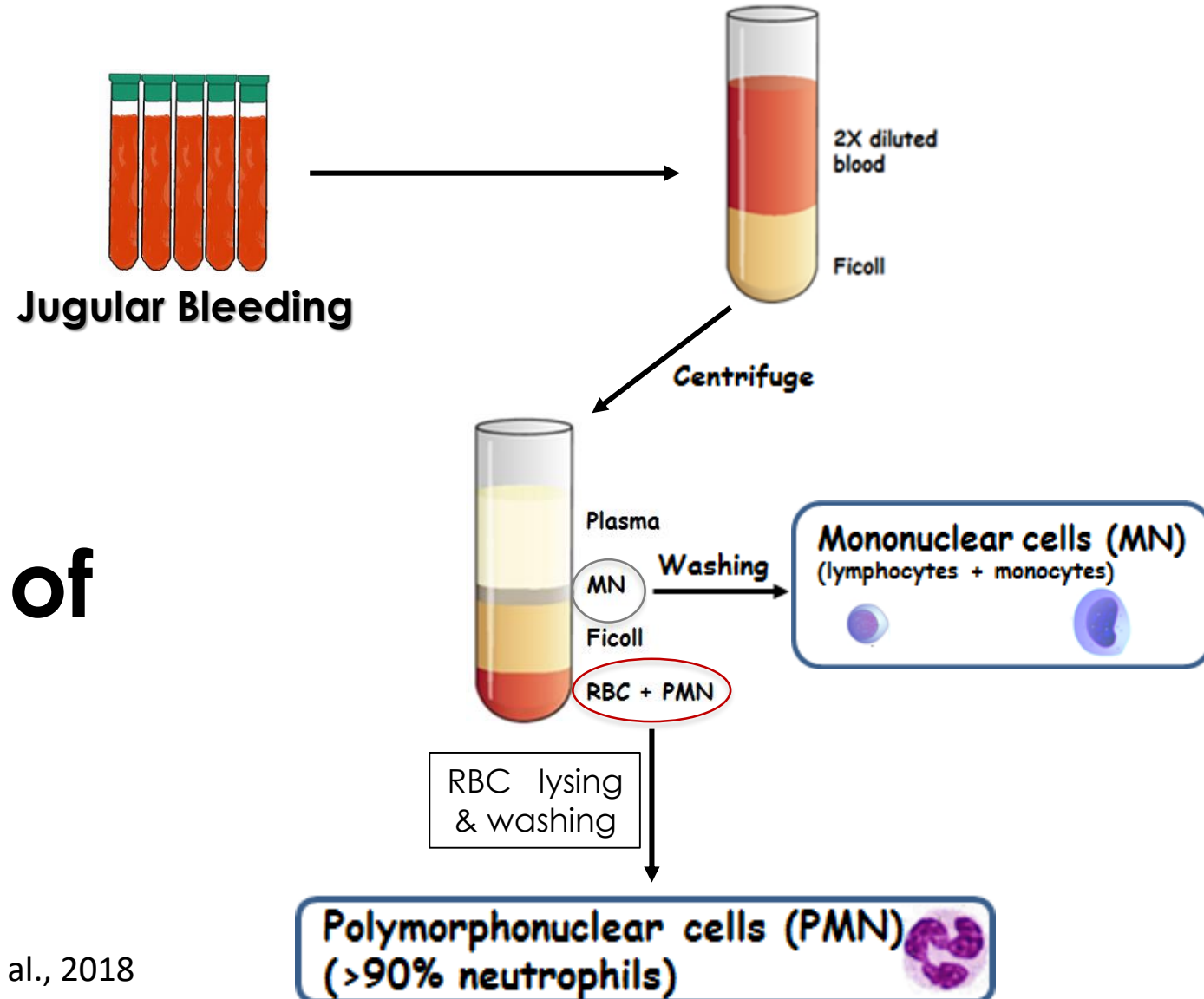
Inflammatory signals are essential for parturition

- 1 Stimulate release of proteases
- 2 Promote contractions
- 3 Interact with prostaglandin synthesis pathways





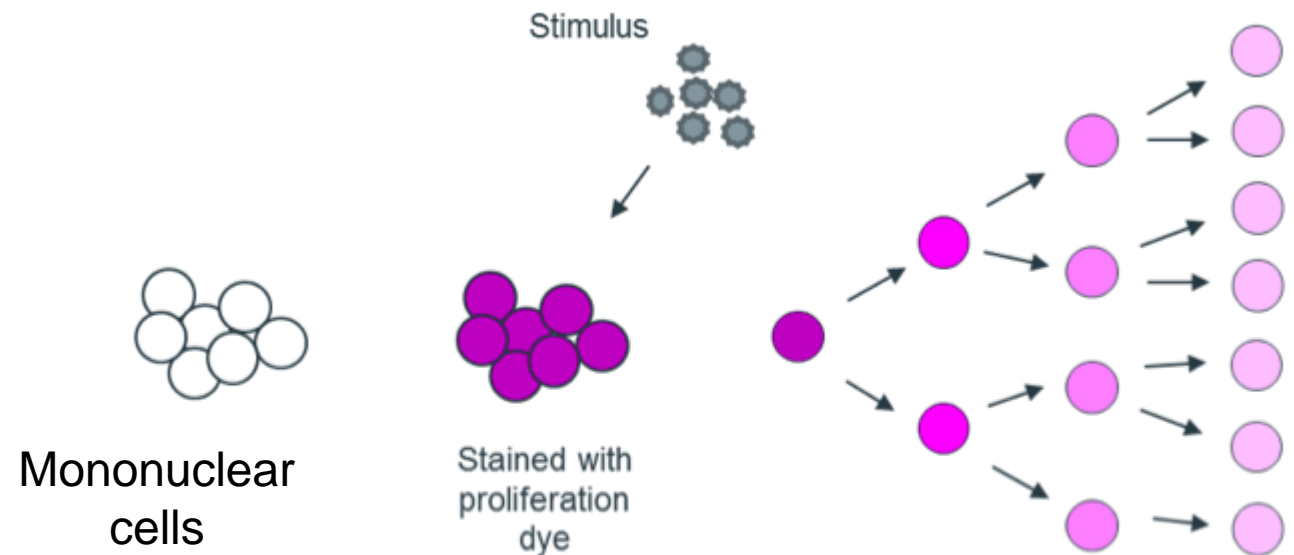
Does this system function normally in the period around calving?



Ex vivo evaluation of immune cell responses

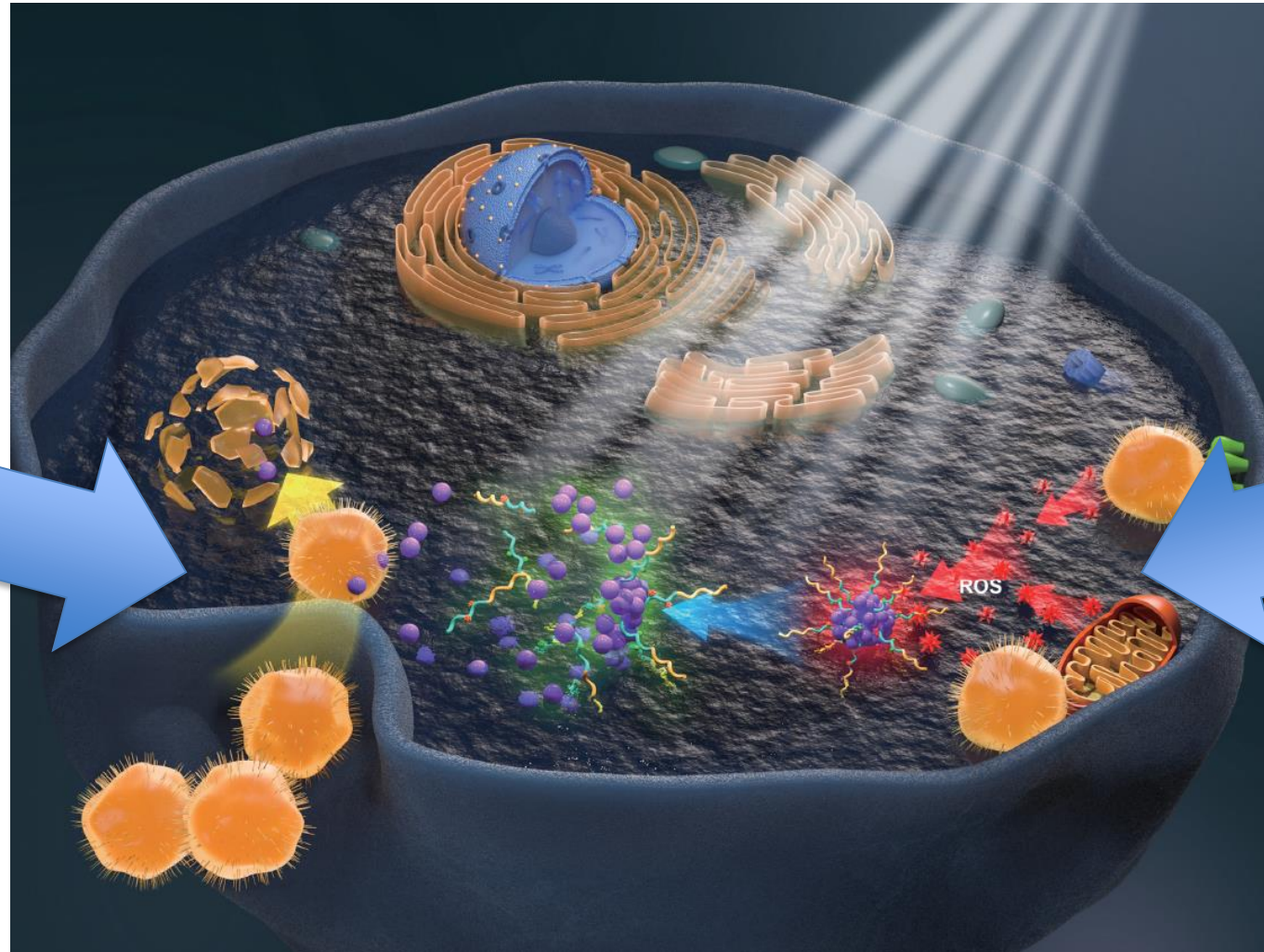
Assessing lymphocyte functionality (adaptive)

- Lymphocytes can be separated because they don't adhere to culture plates
- Lymphocytes should proliferate (mitosis) when given an appropriate stimulus
- Relative cell expansion in response to a stimulus in a test tube is used as a proxy for lymphocyte functionality



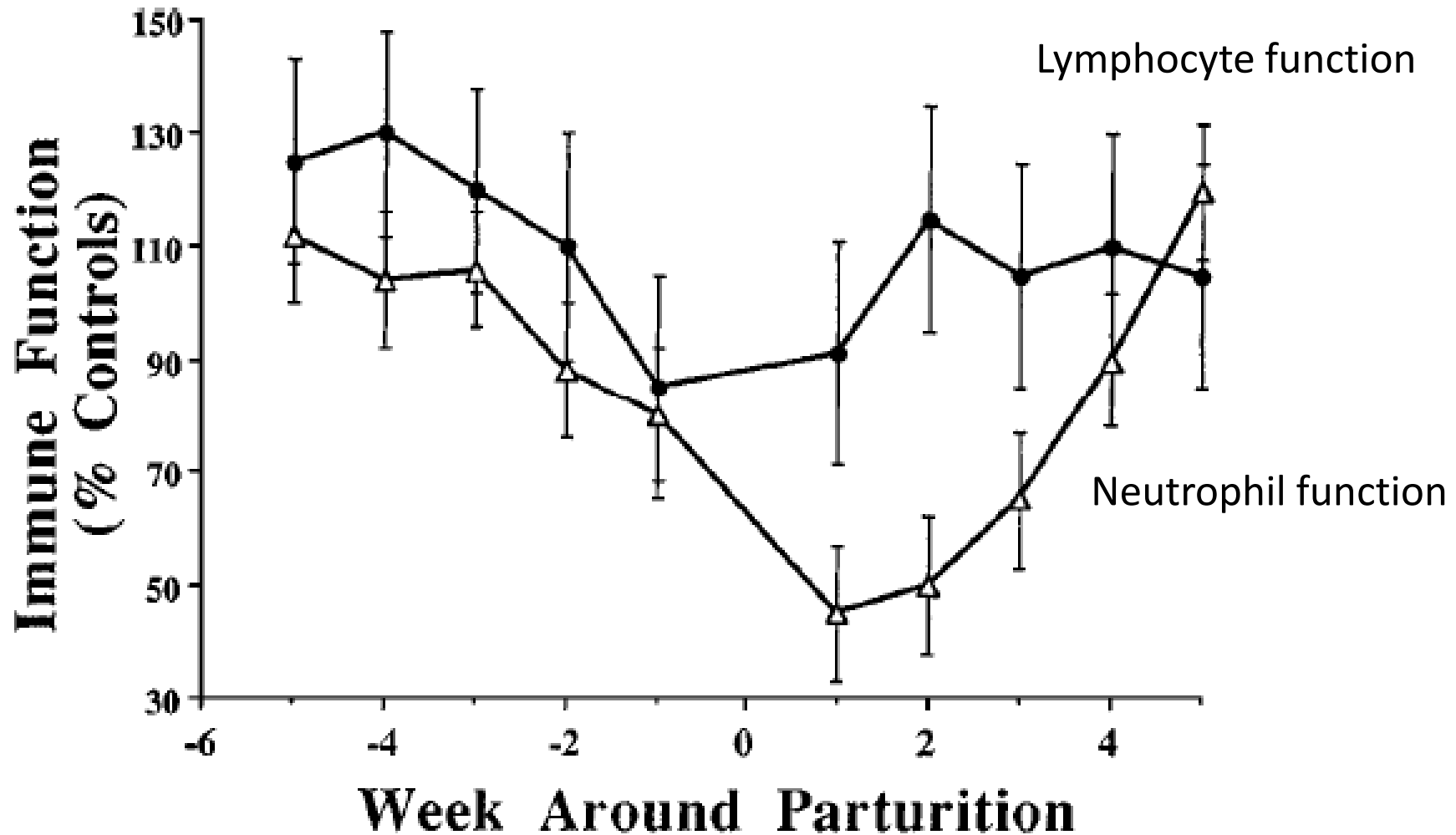
Assessing neutrophil functionality (innate)

Phagocytosis can be measured by labeling particles (like bacteria) and tracking movement into the neutrophils

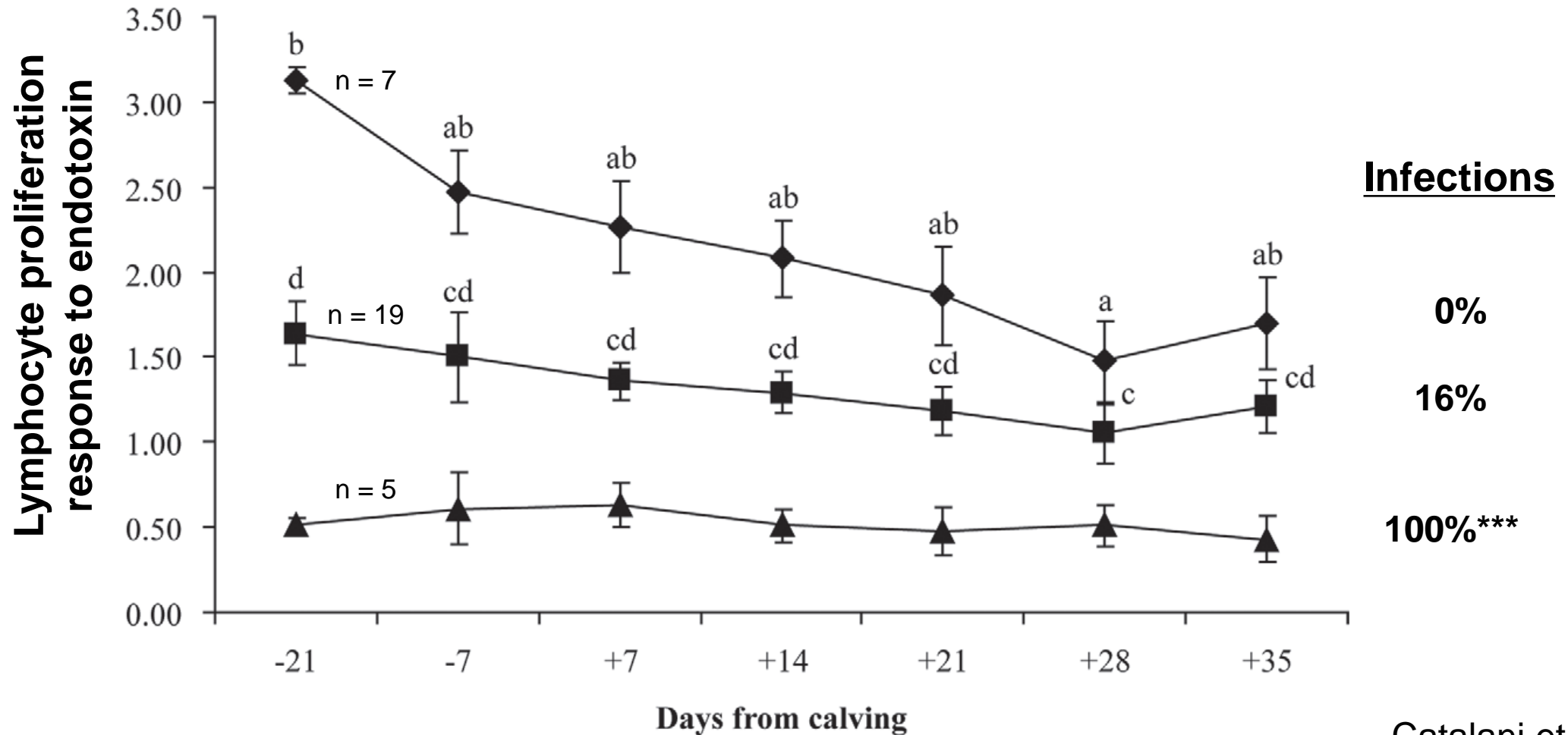


Oxidative burst is the production of reactive oxygen species by neutrophils as a killing tool.

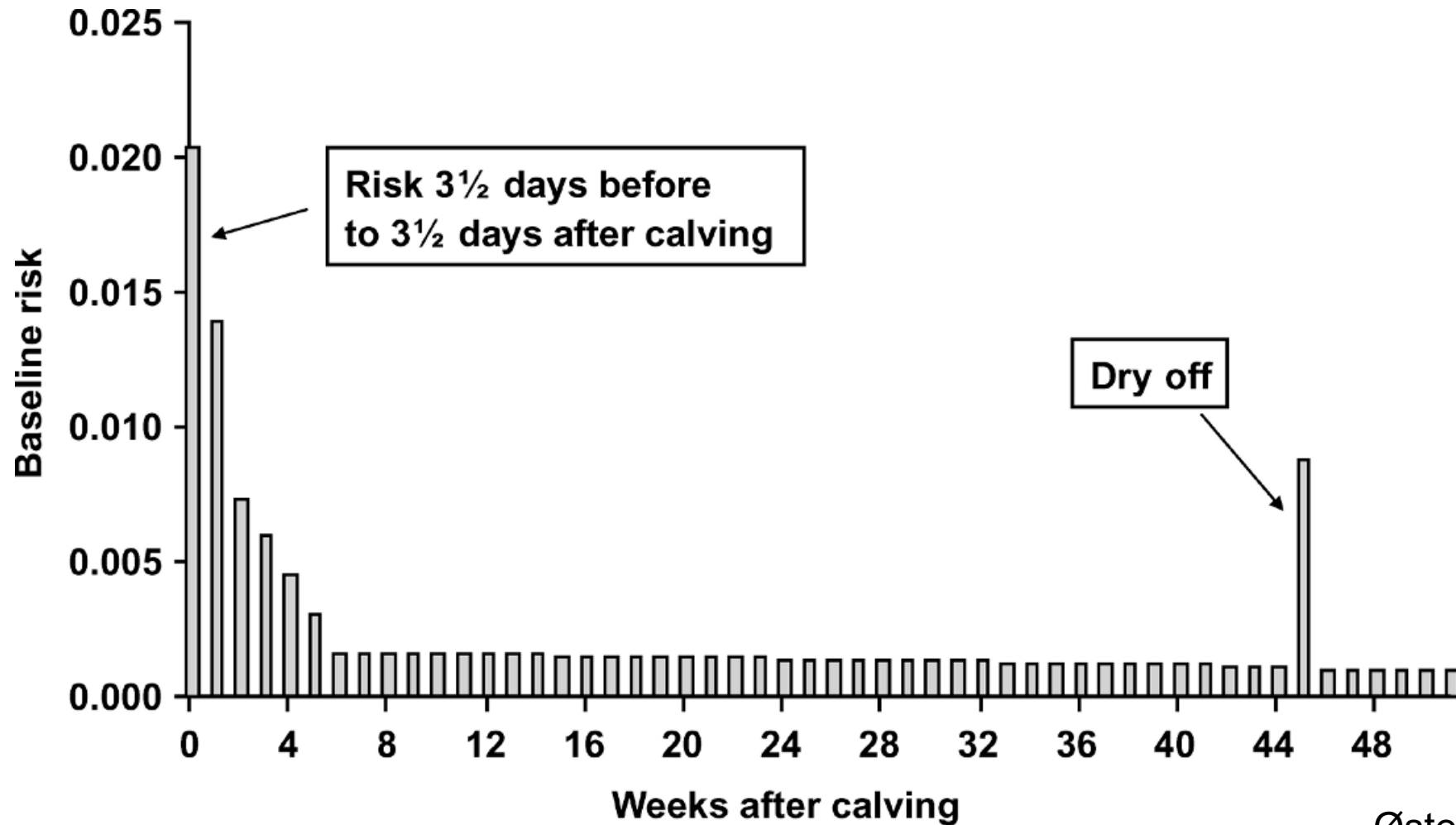
Transition leukocytes have decreased functionality



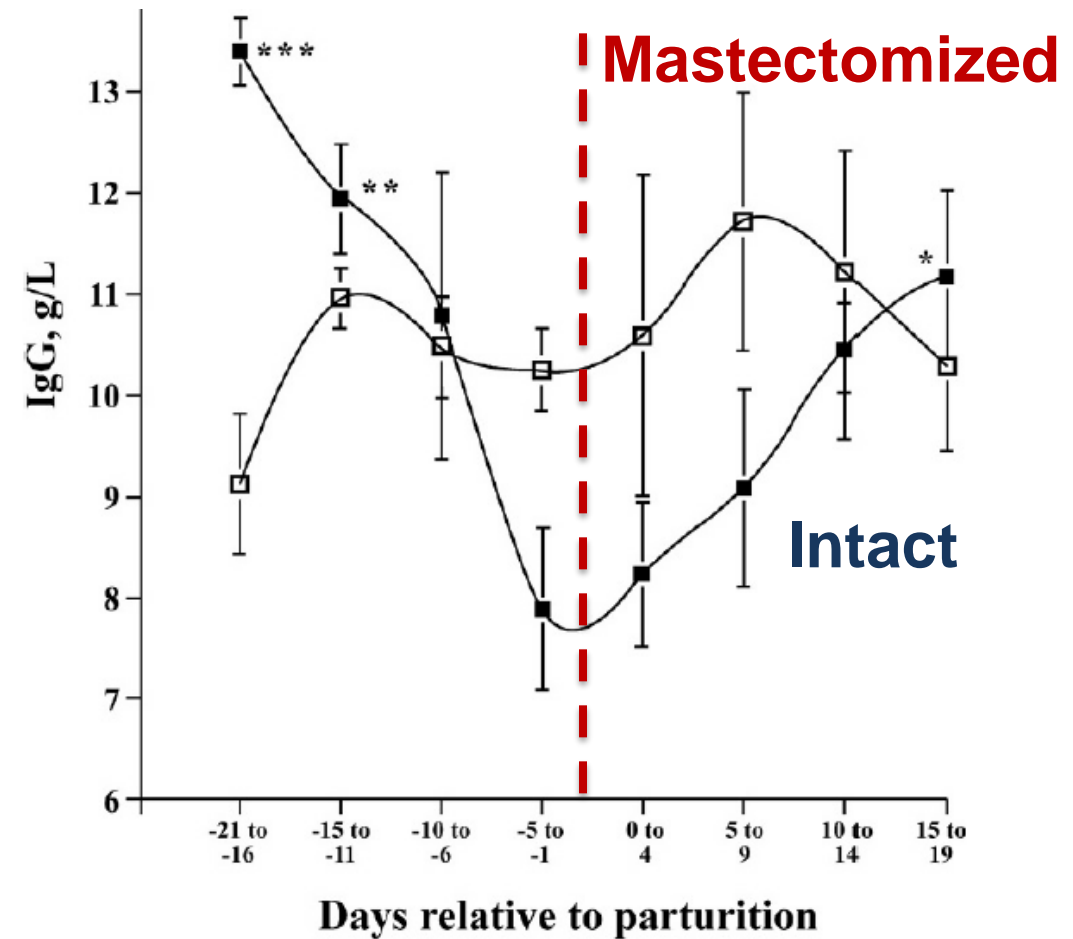
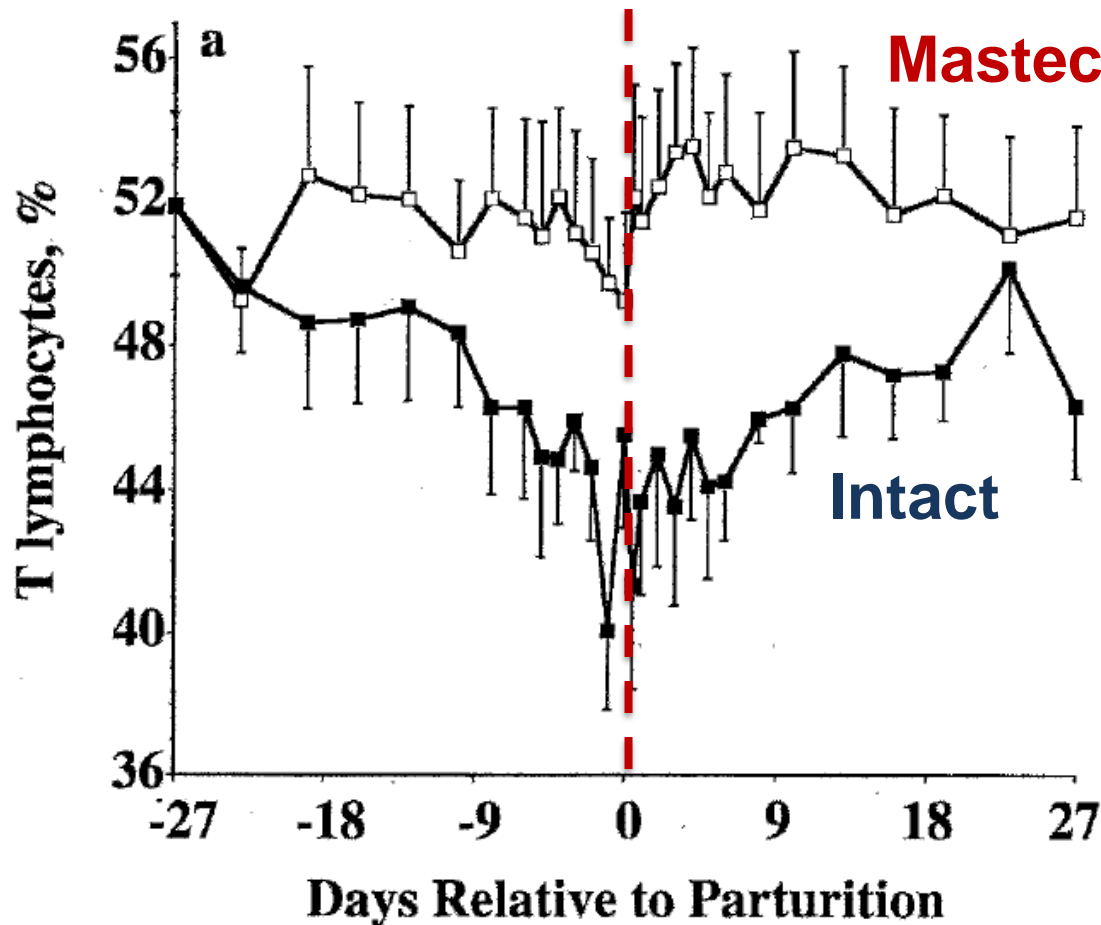
Immune function predicts infection risk (small study)



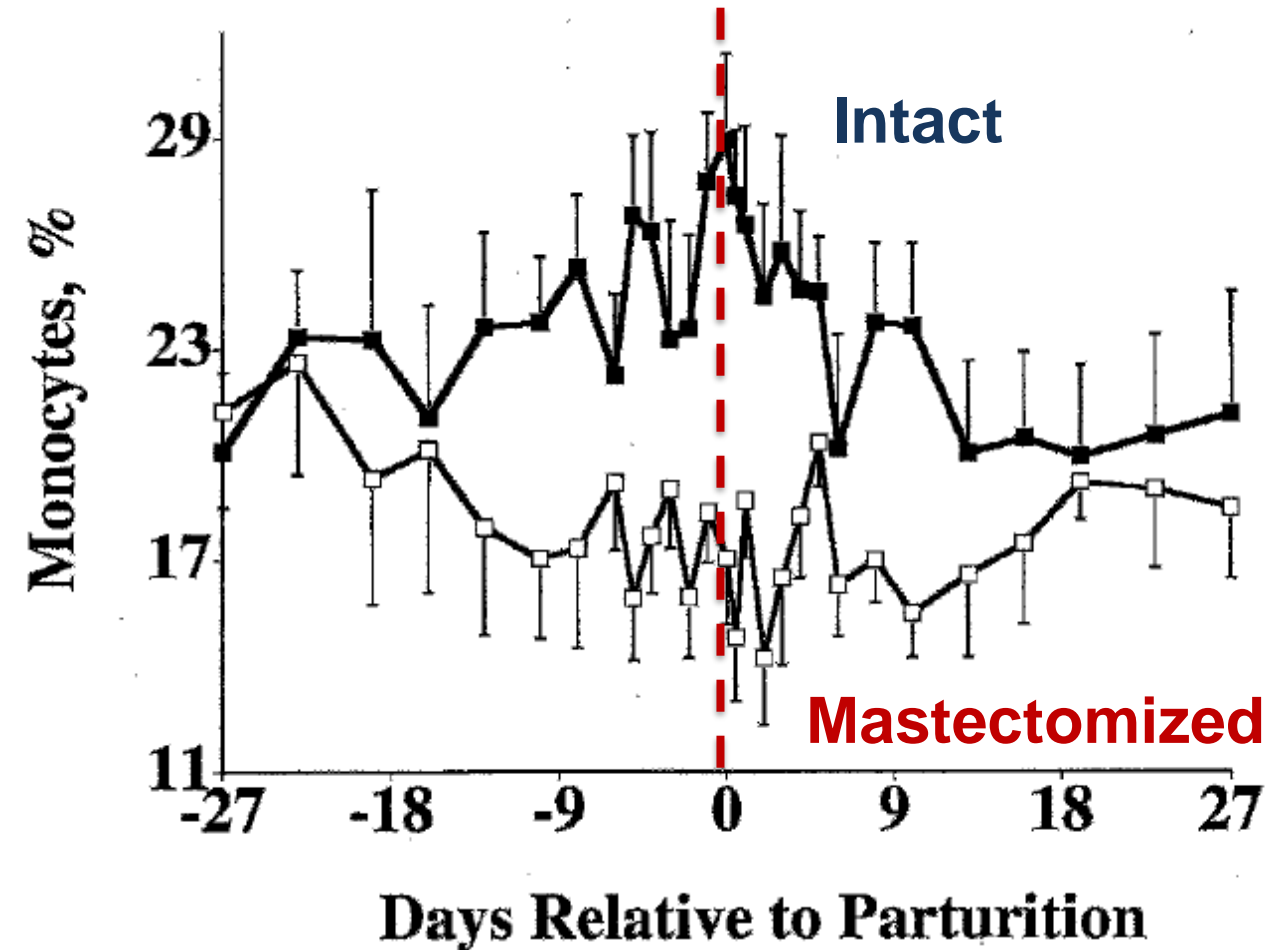
Immunosuppression coincides with greater infection risk



Is the mammary gland to blame?

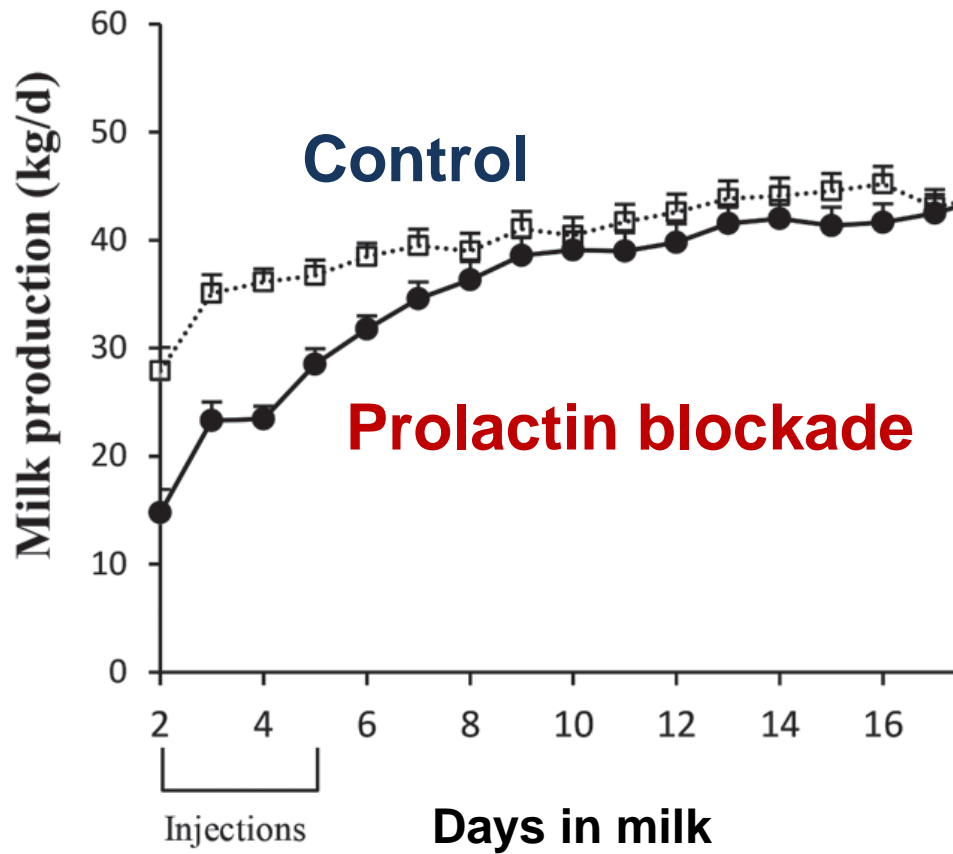


Is the mammary gland to blame?

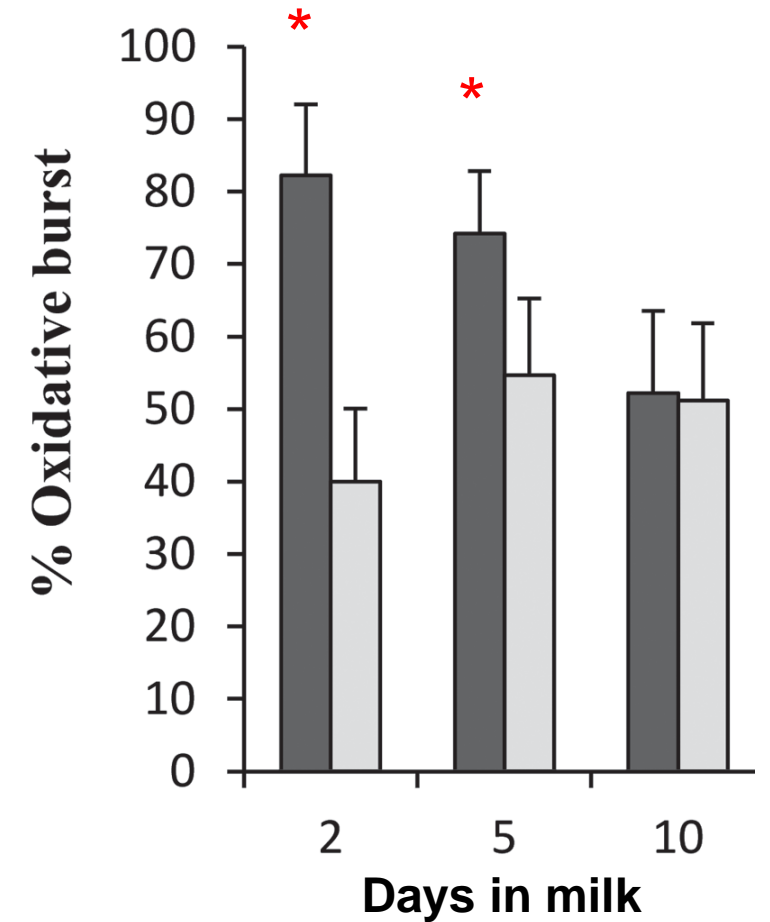


- Enhanced inflammatory response
- Impaired chemotaxis
- Decreased phagocytosis
- Reduced killing ability

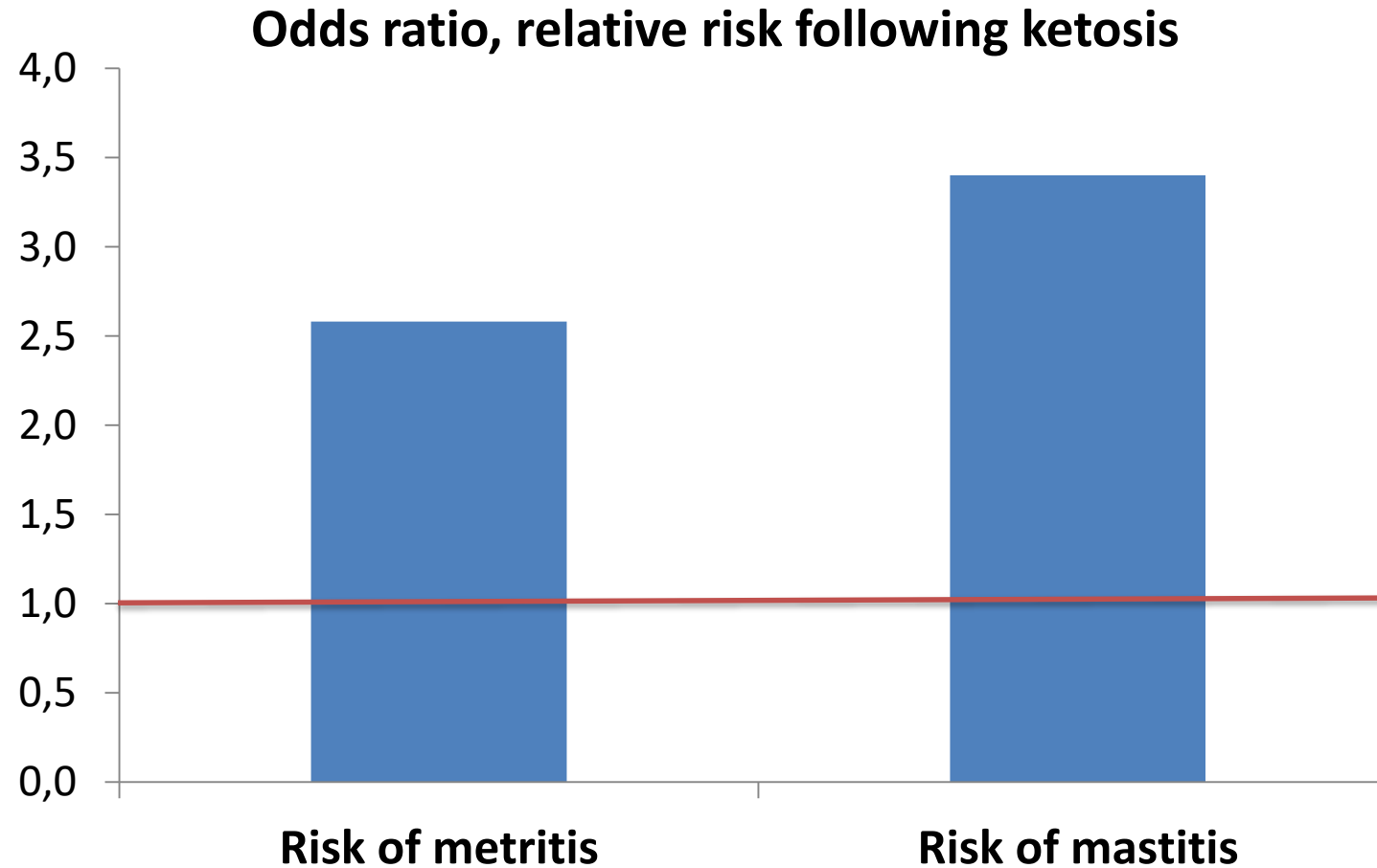
Is the mammary gland to blame?



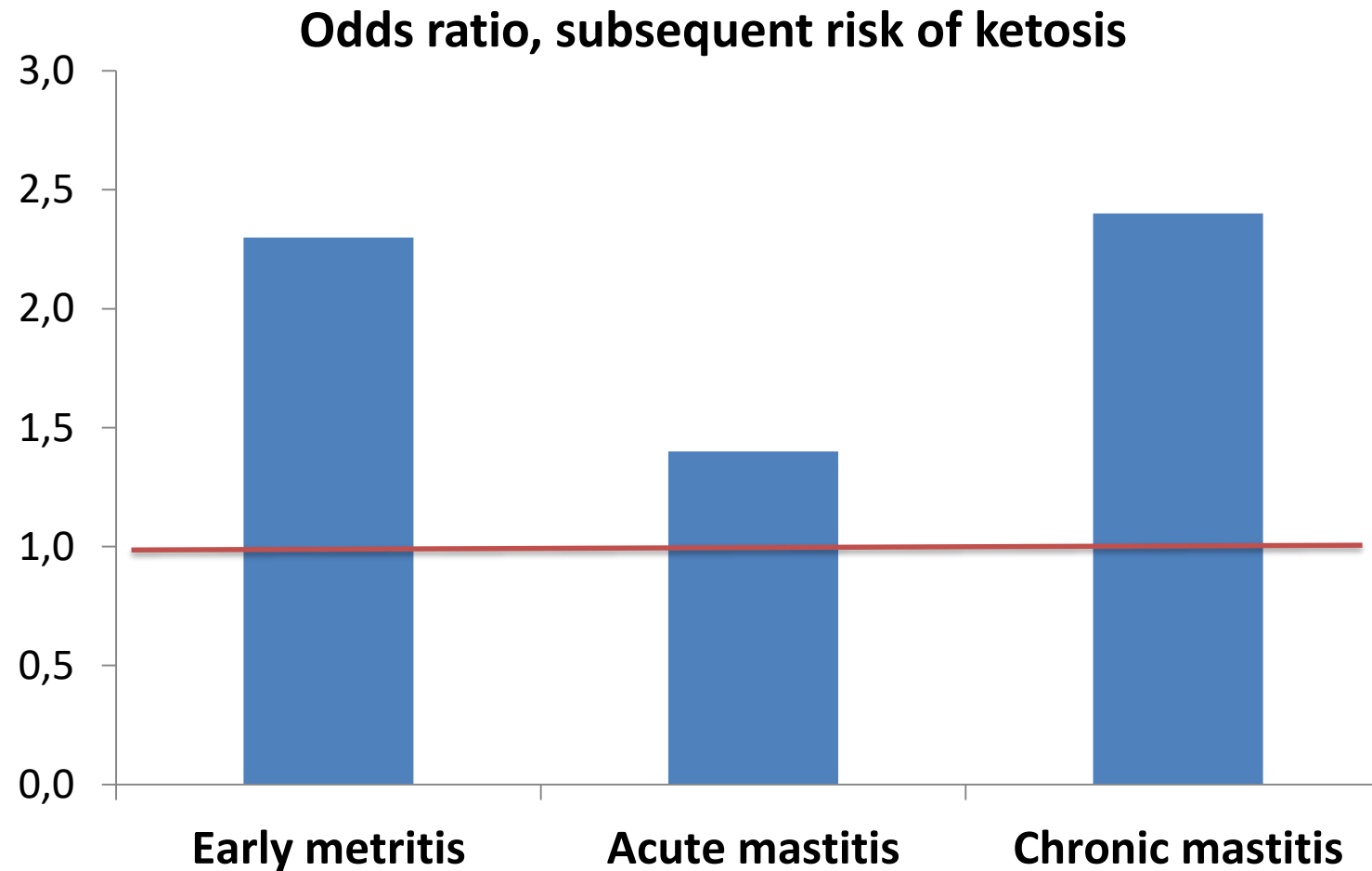
Lower prolactin, ketones; Higher glucose, calcium



Ketosis associated with greater infection risk

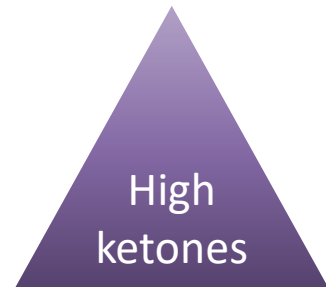


Infections associated with greater ketosis risk



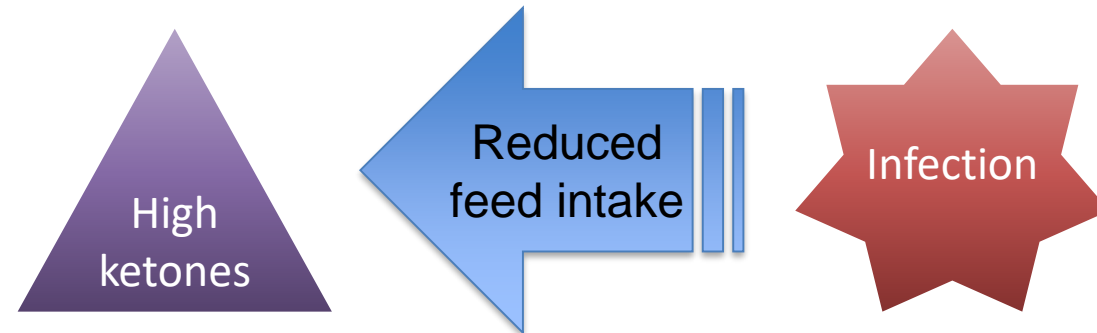
Transition cows: causal relationships are very hard

- Example: ketosis and infectious disorders



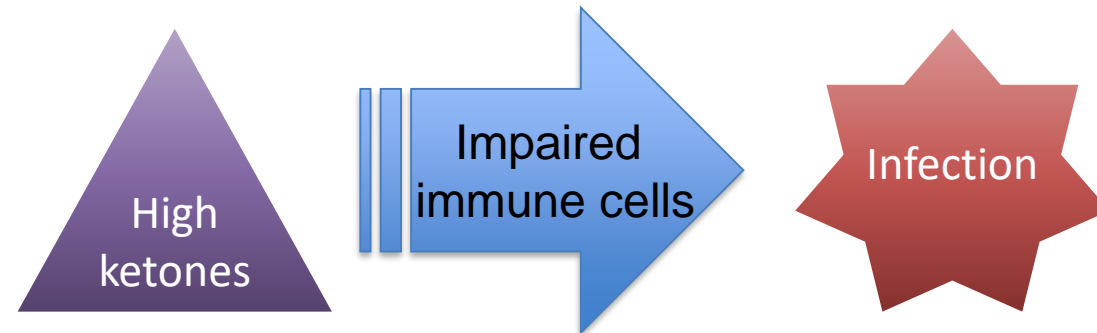
Transition cows: causal relationships are very hard

- Example: ketosis and infectious disorders
- One view:



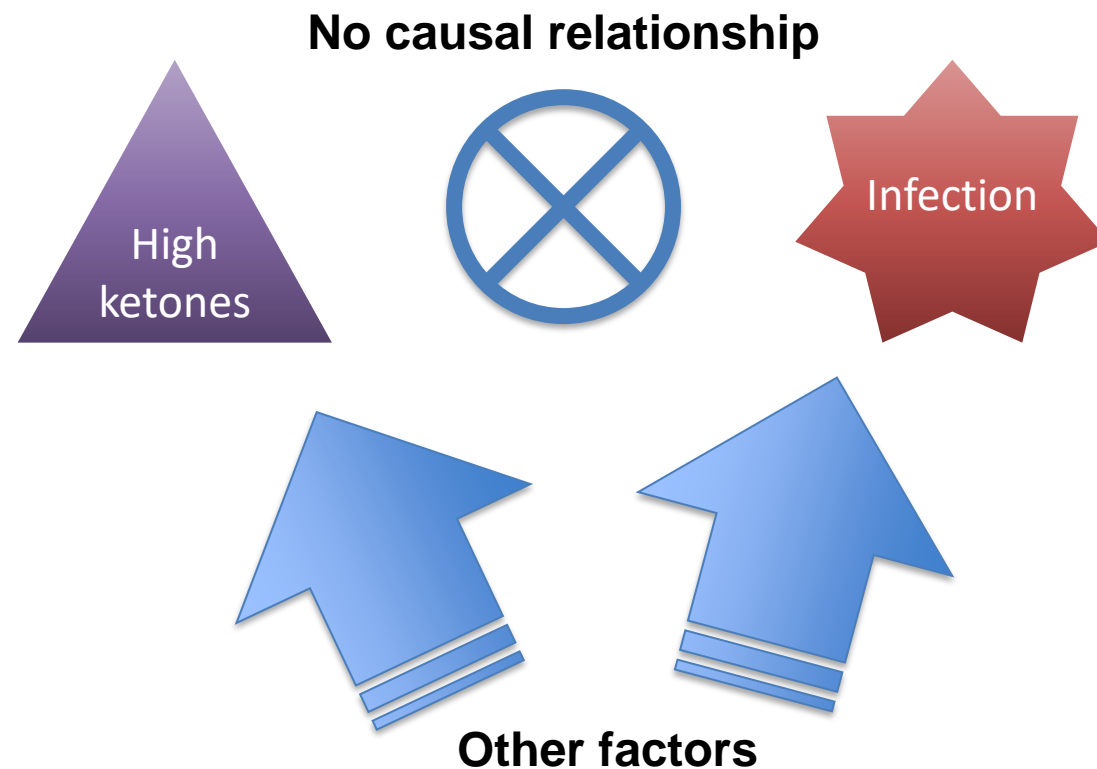
Transition cows: causal relationships are very hard

- Example: ketosis and infectious disorders
- Another view:

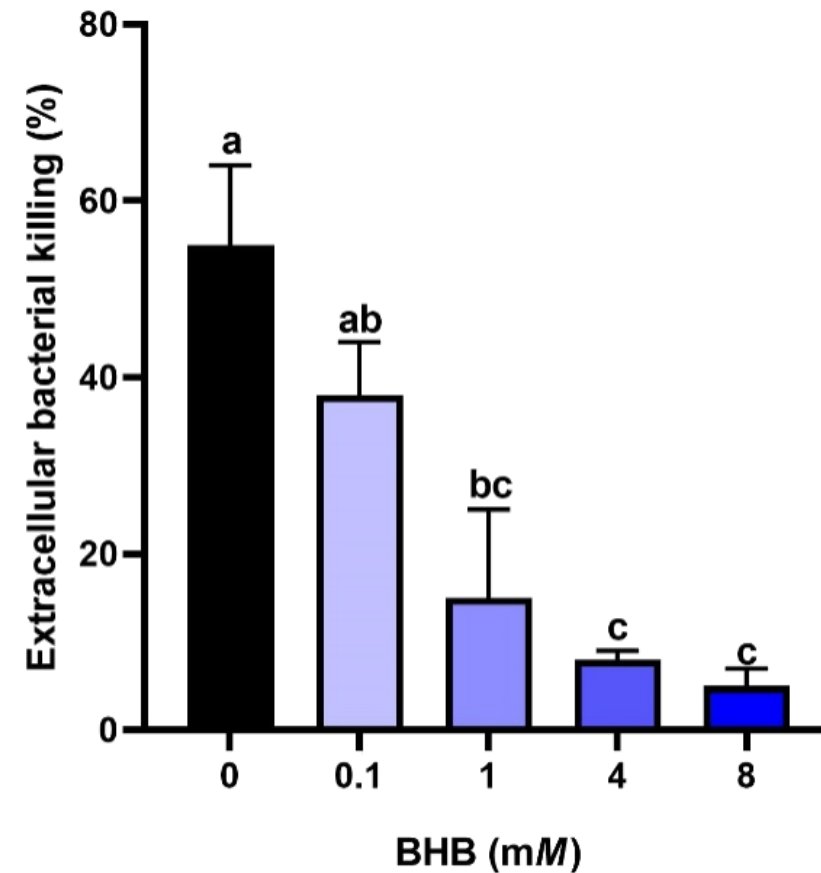
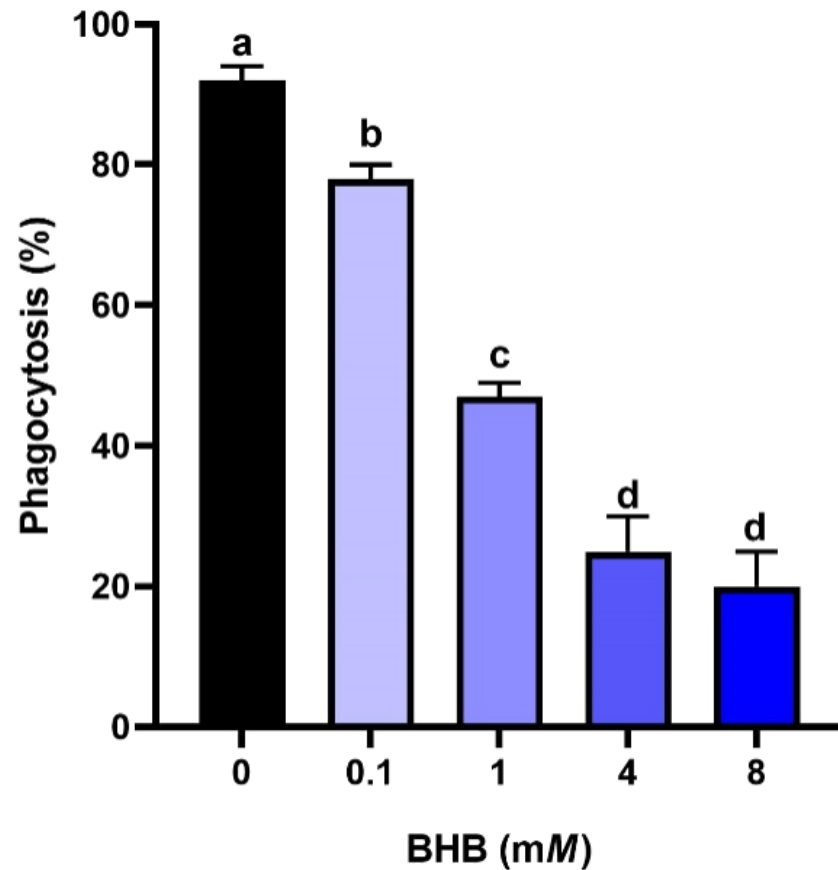


Transition cows: causal relationships are very hard

- Example: ketosis and infectious disorders
- A third view:



Ketone BHB impaired neutrophil bacterial killing



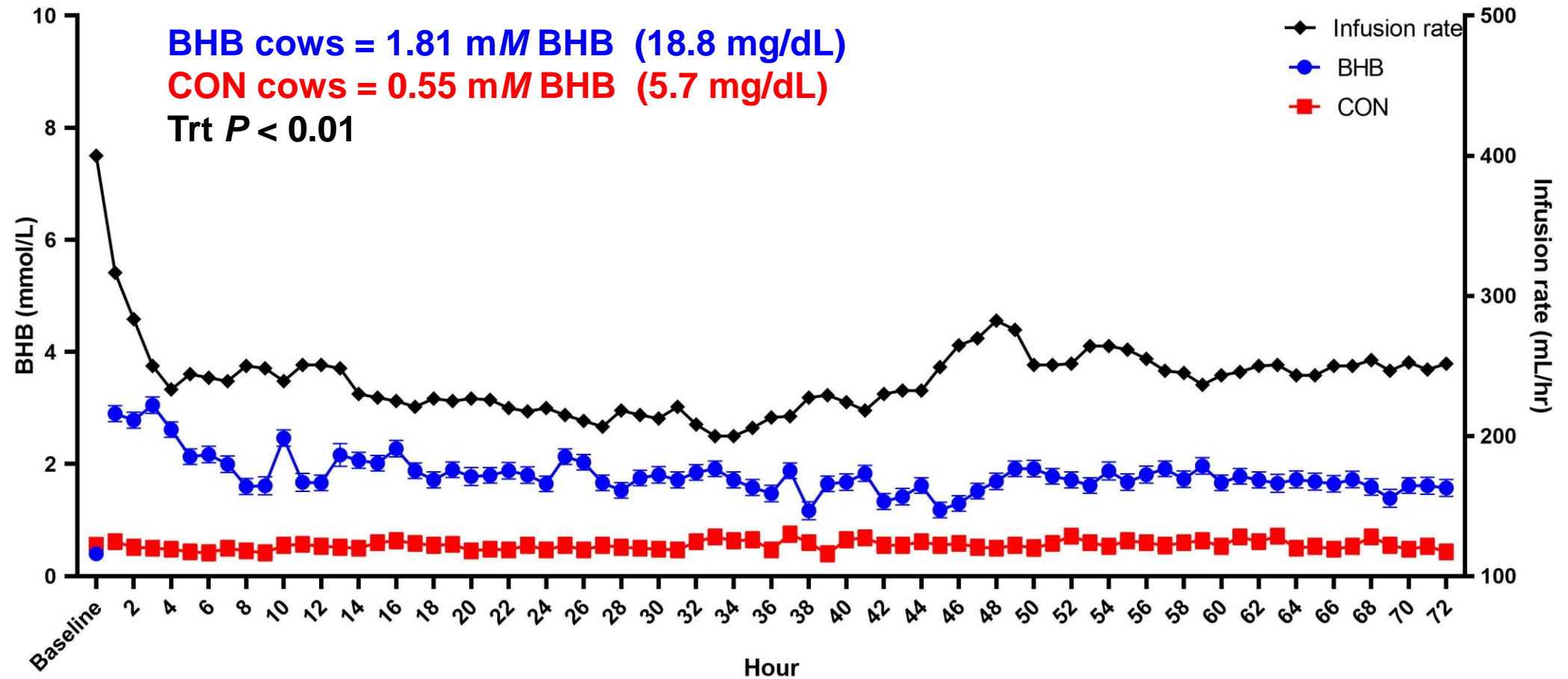
Different letters denote significance; Grinberg et al., 2008

Does BHB alter mastitis *in vivo*? Infusion study

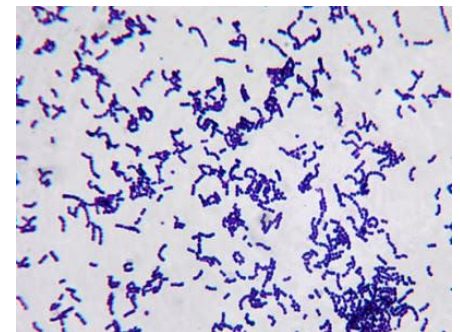
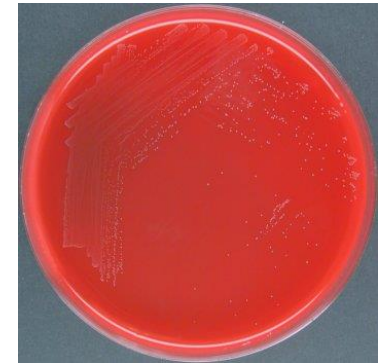
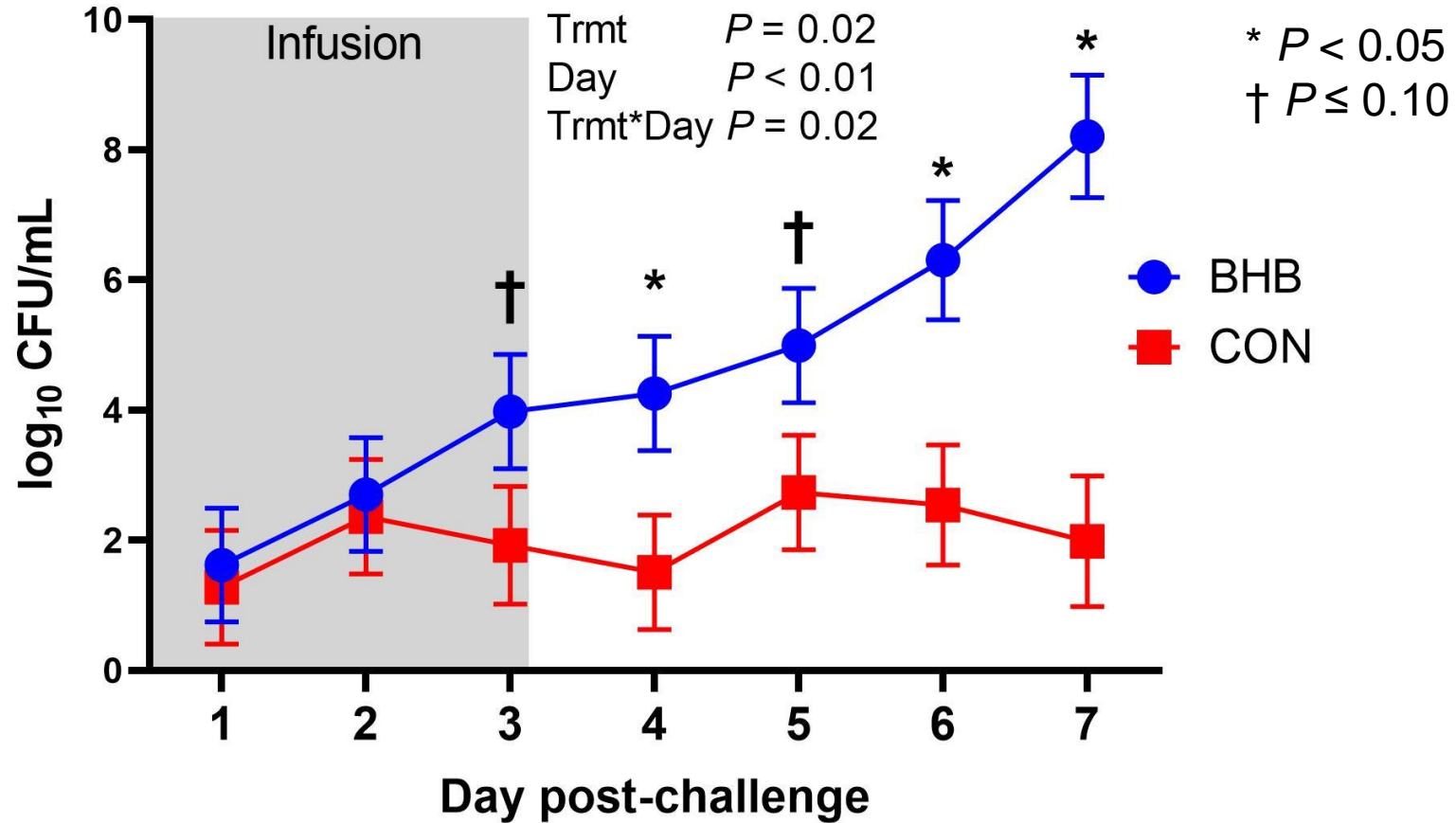
- Late lactation cows (n = 12) continuously IV infused with either BHB (target: 1.8 mM) or isotonic saline for 72 h
- Challenged with *Strep uberis* in two quarters at the start of BHB infusion



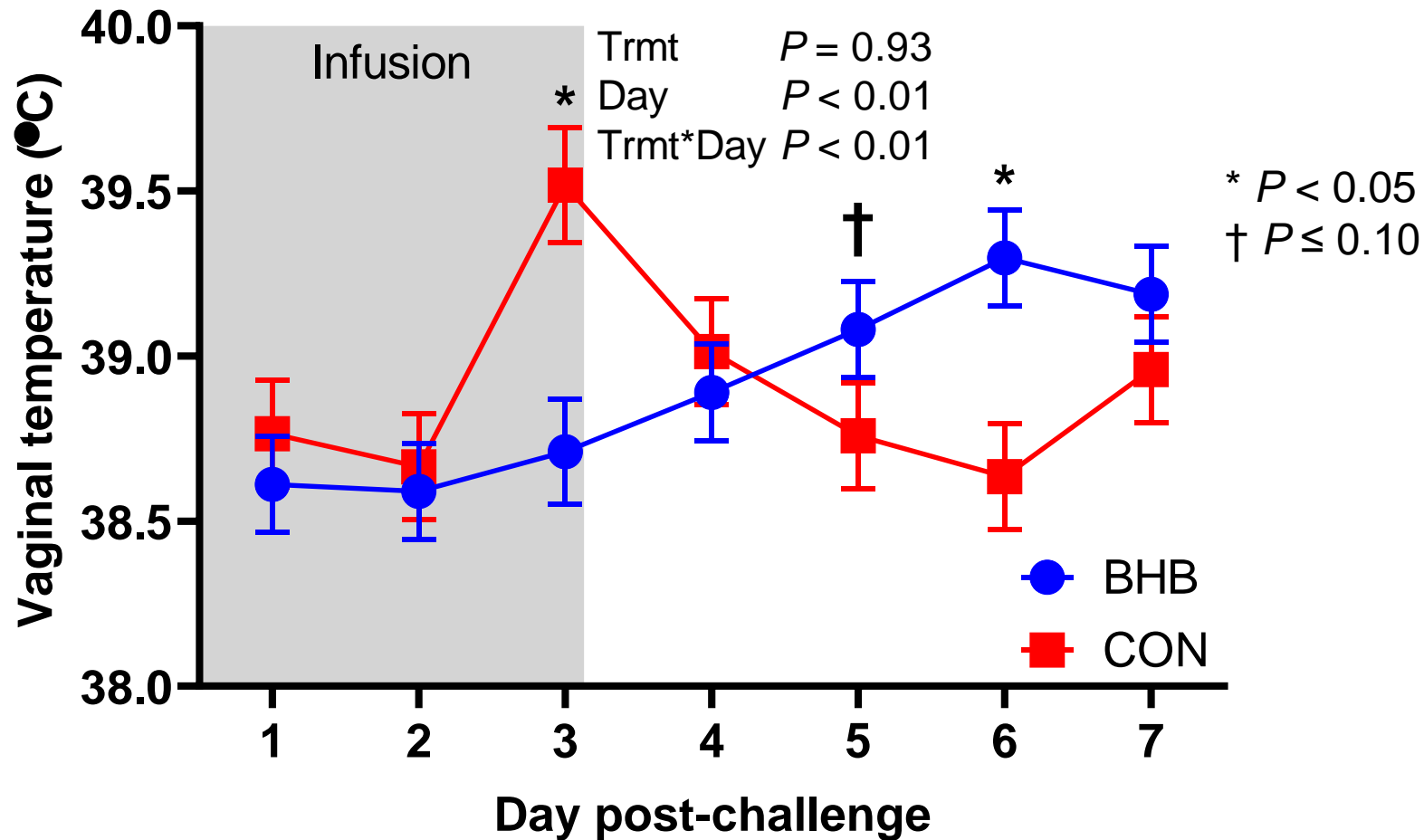
BHB clamp successful



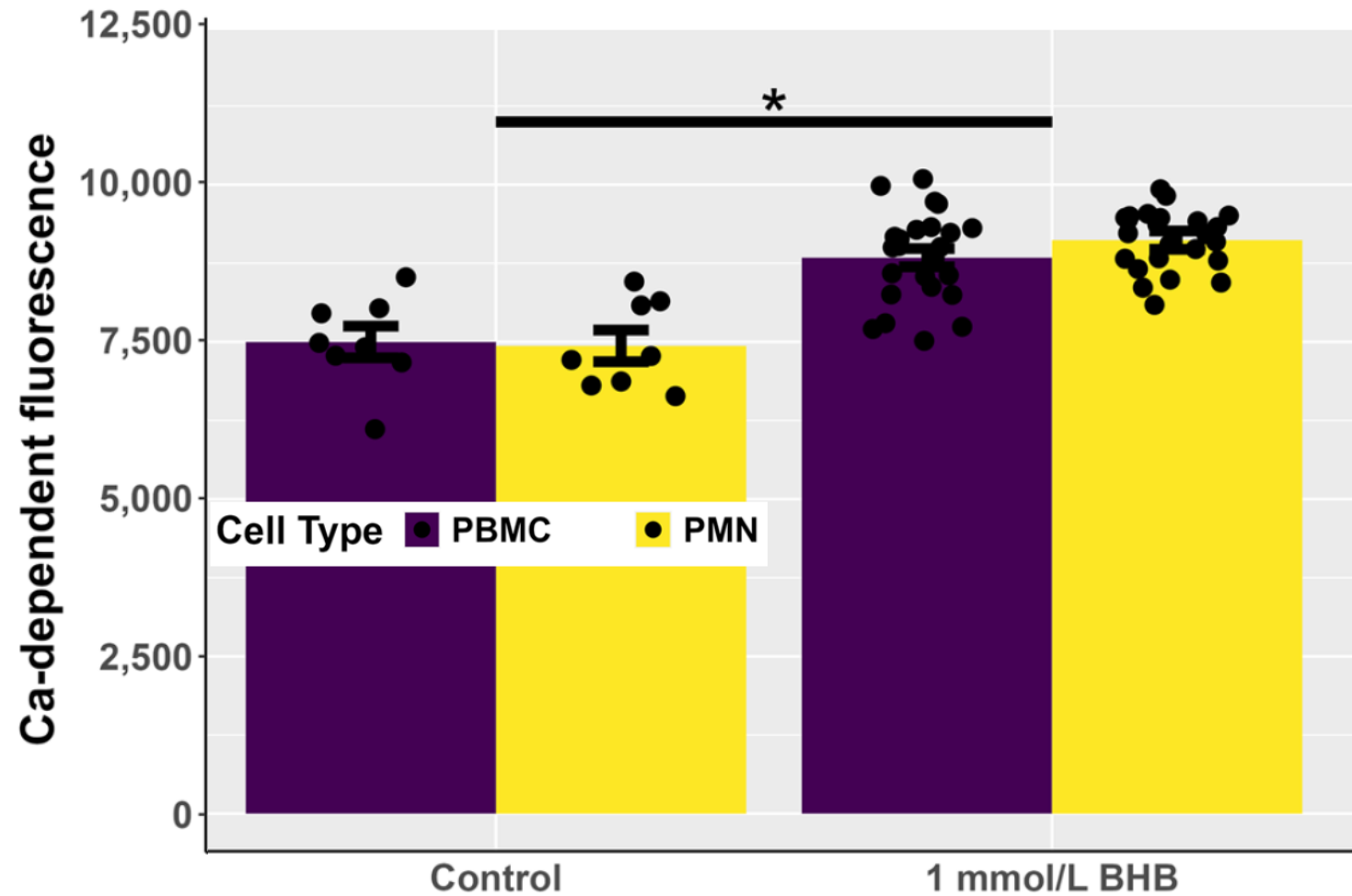
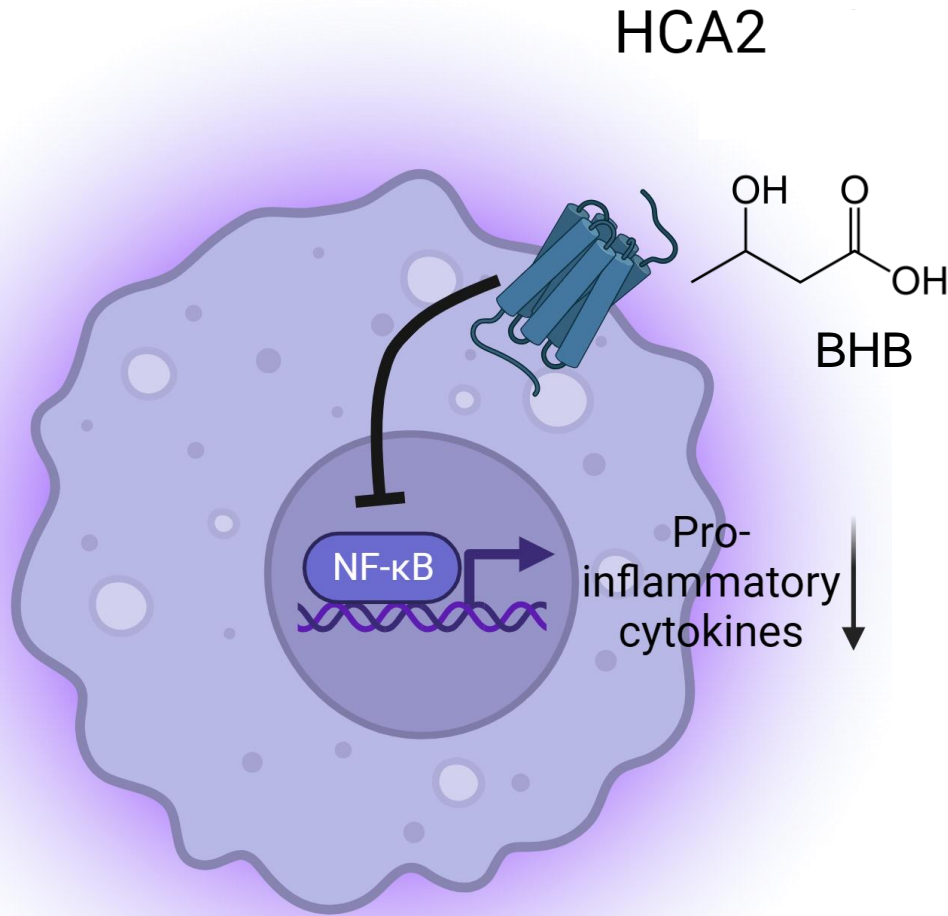
S. uberis growth enhanced in BHB-infused cows



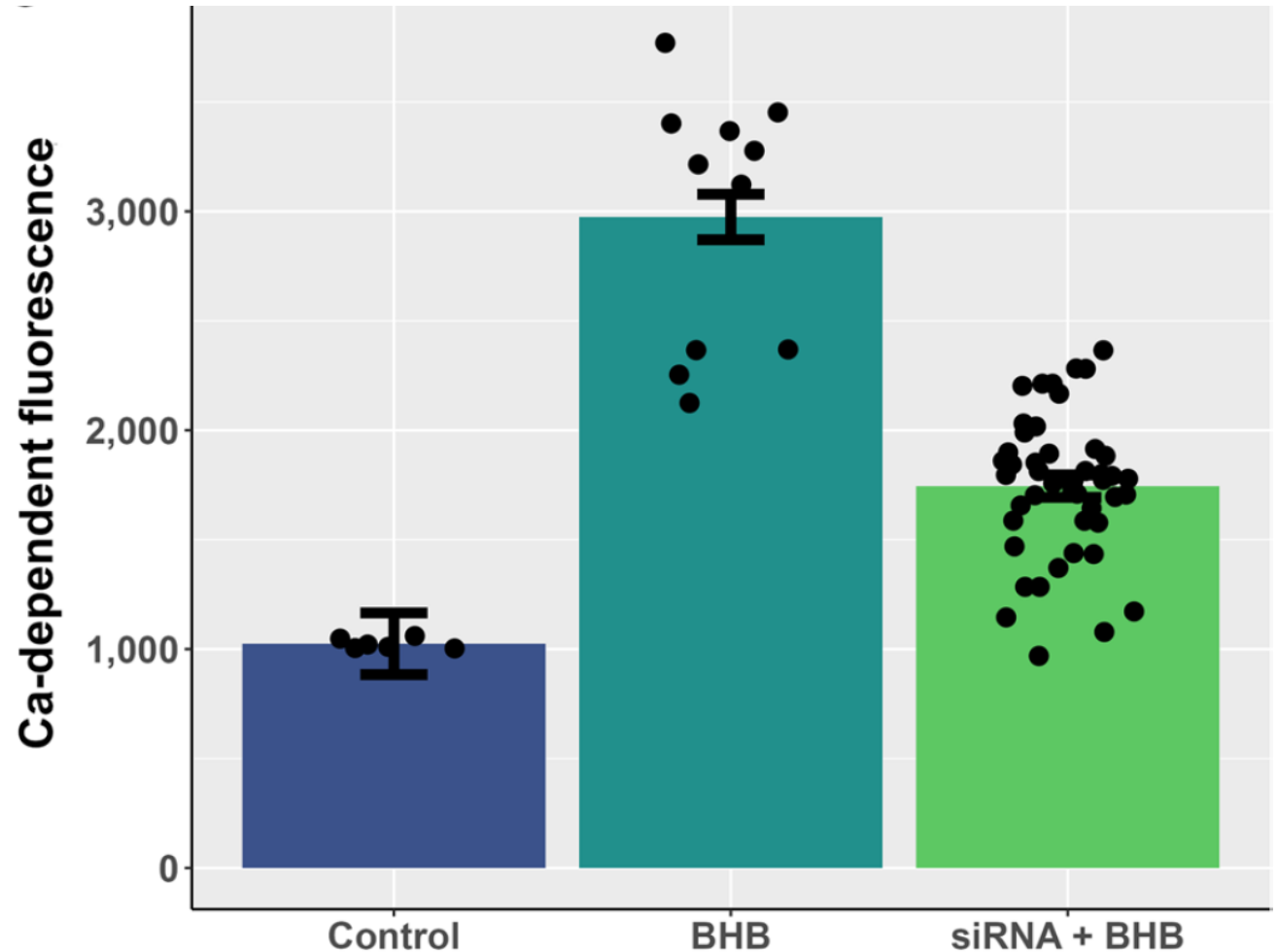
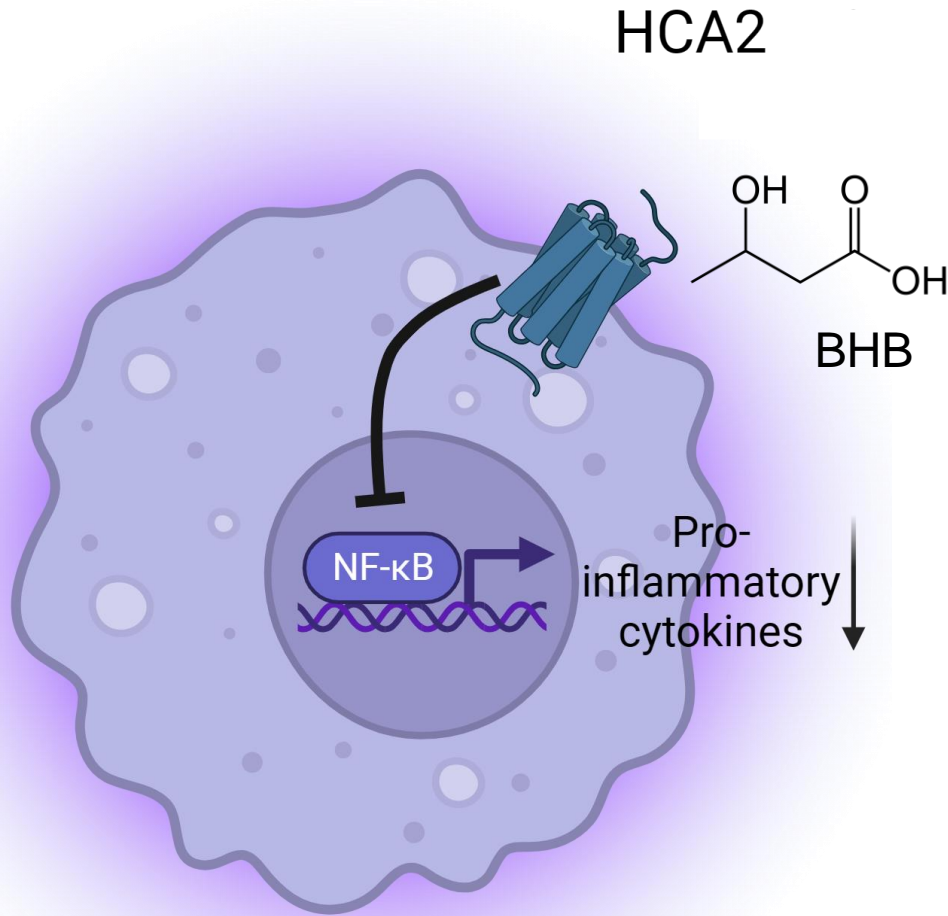
BHB delayed the febrile response to infection



BHB reduces inflammation in multiple models / species

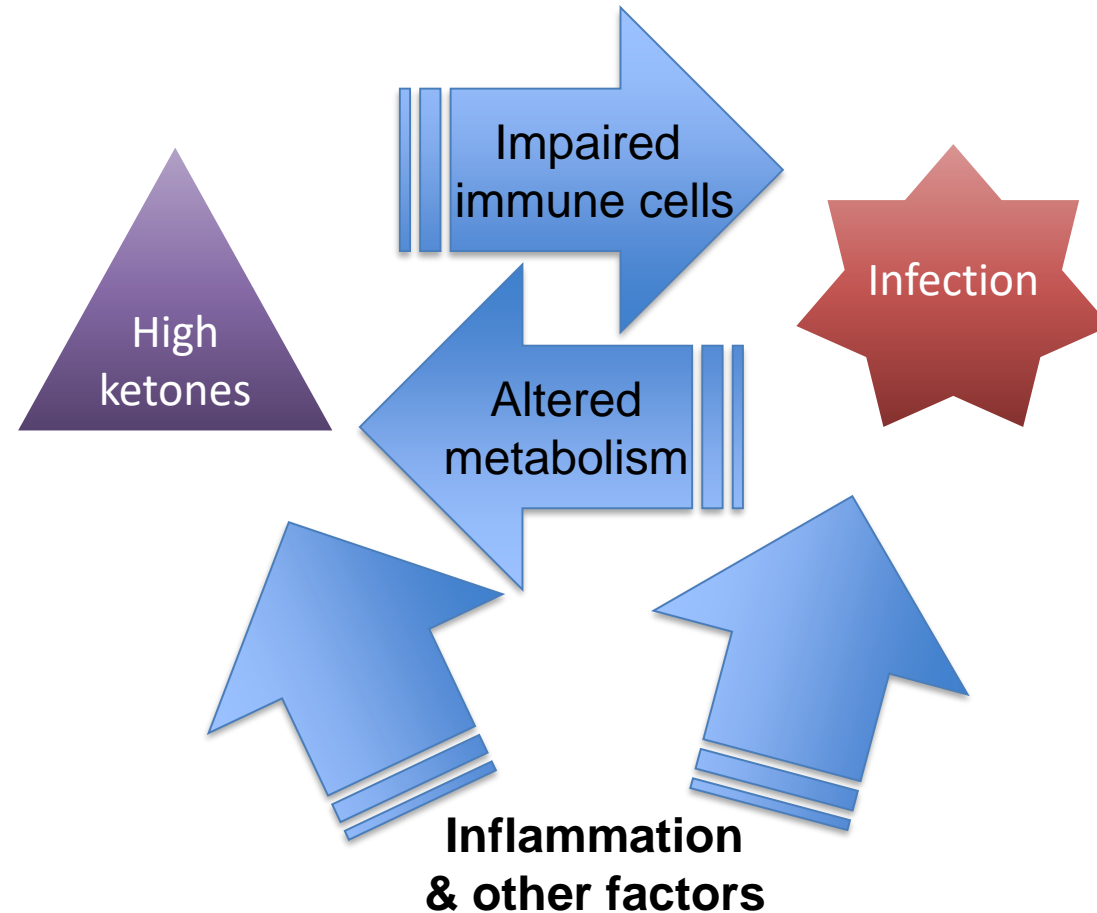


BHB acts at least partly through HCAR2 in bovine PBMC



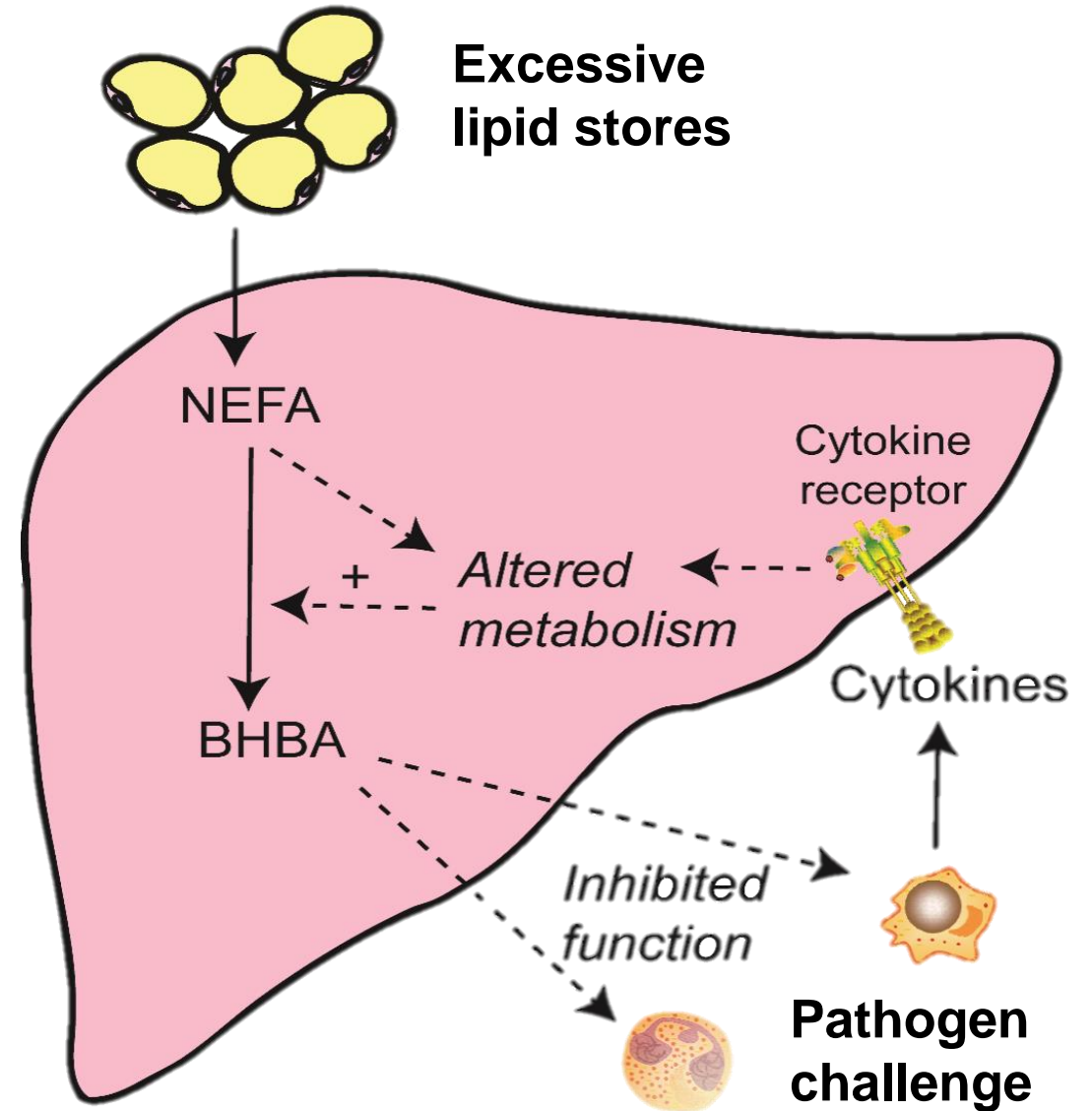
Transition cows: causal relationships are very hard

- Example: ketosis and infectious disorders
- My view:



A vicious cycle

Metabolic disorders
promote
Infections
promote
Metabolic disorders

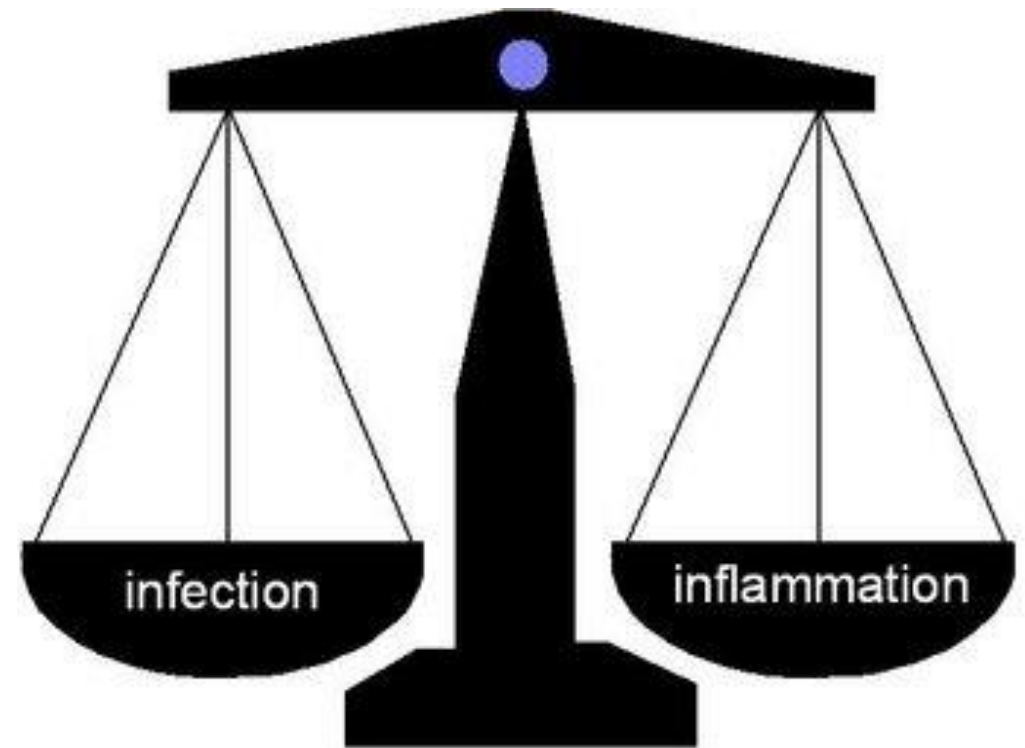


Balance is necessary....

Infections should draw
the focus
to immune support

Metabolic problems suggest an
anti-inflammatory feeding
strategies may help

**But metabolic and infectious
diseases are interwoven in
transition cows!**



Thank you!



Questions/comments:

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