Fertility - Work in Progress

Stephen Butler - Moorepark

Michael Diskin and Seamus Hanrahan - Athenry



Sheep Reproduction Research at Athenry

- Genetic control of ovulation rate, litter size, conception rate & embryo survival
- Phenotypic & genetic variation in incidence of lambing assistance
- Two genes with major effects on ovarian function have been identified.
 - Ovulation rate increase
 - Homozygous carriers are sterile
- Recent evidence for putative new gene segregating in Cambridge population
 - Small effects on ovulation rate
 - May increase embryo survival
 - Localisation studies planned using 64 k SNP chip

Sheep Reproduction Research at Athenry

Artificial Insemination

Develop cost effective procedures to facilitate use of Al in sheep

Problems

- Transcervical Al not usually possible in ewes
- Cervical Al with FT semen yields unacceptably low pregnancy rates
 - Ewe breed effects have been identified at Athenry
- High sperm dose usually required
- Seasonality of breeding

Current Studies

- Physiological basis for major ewe breed effect on pregnancy rate to cervical Al of frozen-thawed semen
- Diluents to increase semen lifespan
- Preg rate sperm dose response curve for fresh semen

Cattle Reproduction Research at Athenry

- Repeatability and heritability of metabolic hormones in the cow
- Effect of dietary restriction on gene expression in the anterior pituitary and hypothalamic tissues of cattle.
- Identification of uterine proteomic and genomic differences in dairy heifers with different levels of embryo survival rate
- Uterine and embryo gene expression of cows with high and low polyunsaturated fatty acid concentrations
- The effect of stage of cycle and steroid environment on the uterine proteome of the cow and differences from plasma.

Athenry Resources

Personnel

- Research Staff Cattle 4, Sheep 1
- Walsh Fellows Cattle 5 (1 finishing), Sheep 2
- Technicians 2 field tech, 2 lab techs

Fully equipped Laboratories

- Endocrine
- Molecular
- Proteomic Labs

Animals & Facilities

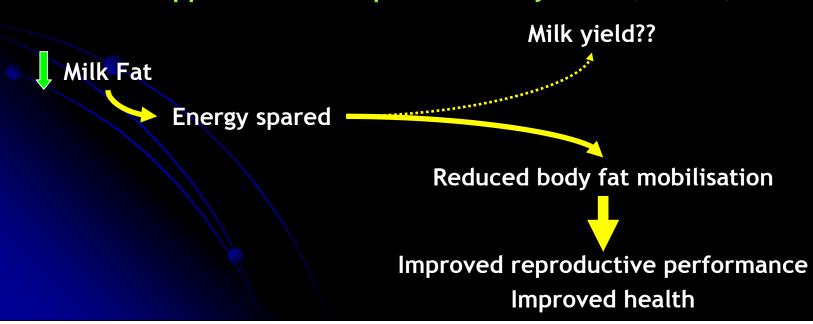
- 40 beef heifers + 120 dairy heifers
- Full surgery
- Individual feed spaces

Dairy Cow Reproduction - Moorepark

Heat detection/Submission rate (RMIS 5397)

- Heat detection aids
- Automated heat detection at pasture (activity)
- Oestrus and ovulation synchronisation
 - FTAI
 - Reverse slippage in MCD

Nutritional approaches to improve fertility - CLA (RMIS 5890)

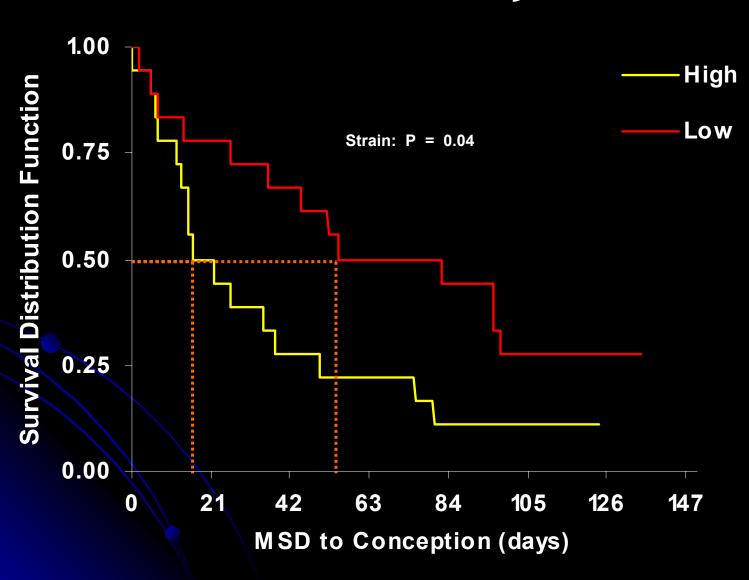


Dairy Cow Reproduction - Moorepark

High and Low fertility genetic model

Trait Holstein %	High Fertility SI 92	Low Fertility SI 93
PTA milk (kg)	234	263
Milk SI	€38	€43
PTA Calving interval (days)	-3.3	2.9
PTA Longevity	1.6	0.1
Fertility SI	€52	€-31

Survival analysis



Ongoing work 2009

- MY, DMI, EB, BCS change
- Examine oestrus cycle (ovarian and hormonal changes)
- Challenges (e.g., IVGTT, GnRH challenge)
- Collect oocytes and embryos
- Collect biopsies of liver, adipose and muscle
- Uterine lavage

Resources

- Personnel
 - Research staff 1
 - Walsh Fellows 3
 - Technicians 0 Field tech, shared use of MDPRC lab techs
- Animals
 - High and low genetics for fertility model
 - Different dairy breeds and crossbreeds
 - Access to commercial farms for field trials
 - Fully automated feeding system 500 cow herd
- Animal facilities and techniques
 - Fully automated feedshed (~70 cows)
 - Metabolism stalls (12 cows)
 - Tissue biopsies, OPU, embryo flushing, uterine lavage
 - Access to molecular lab facilities (L. Giblin MFRC)

Future dairy cow research?

- What are the underlying physiological differences between high and low fertility lactating cows?
 - Must do more than look at SNP's
 - Identify novel genes and regions of DNA
 - Transcriptome of various body tissues
 - Proteomics/metabolomics approaches
 - Identify traits to select for improved fertility
 - BCS
 - Lower peak yield and improved persistency
 - Early resumption of cyclicity (P4) and observed oestrus (CSI)
 - Identify elite cows in the national herd
 - Generate potential Al sires using MOET
 - Reduce generation interval