

Metabolic and hormone profiles of Holstein x Gyr cows during pre- and postpartum

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Abstract – The objective of this work was to describe the effect of genetic composition on body condition score (BCS), on total lactation production, and on metabolic and hormone profiles of Holstein x Gyr cows under the same pre- and postpartum management conditions. The genetic groups $\frac{1}{2}$ (n=8), $\frac{3}{4}$ (n=10), and $\geq \frac{7}{8}$ (n=10) Holstein x Gyr (HG) were evaluated within the same farm, and all of them showed typical lactation curves. The time required to reach peak production did not differ between groups. The groups also did not differ as to time to reach the lowest BCS after calving or to recover BCS after calving, nor as to their BCS values in the week of first ovulation, number of weeks required for first ovulation, and service period. However, $\frac{1}{2}$ HG cows had higher BCS at calving, but also greater BCS loss postpartum. Total lactation production and plasma insulin concentrations of $\frac{3}{4}$ HG cows postpartum were similar to those of cows specifically selected for milk production. Using parameters obtained with Holstein cows to determine management conditions in farms with crossbred cows can have unwanted consequences, since these animals have different metabolic and hormone profiles.

Index terms: *Bos indicus*, *Bos taurus*, GH, IGF-1, lactation curve, transition period.

Perfis metabólico e hormonal de vacas Girolando em pré e pós-parto

Resumo – O objetivo deste trabalho foi descrever o efeito da composição genética no escore de composição corporal (ECC), na produção total da lactação, e nos perfis metabólico e hormonal de vacas Girolando sob mesmo manejo pré e pós-parto. Os grupos genéticos $\frac{1}{2}$ (n=8), $\frac{3}{4}$ (n=10) e $\geq \frac{7}{8}$ (n=10) Holandês x Gir (HG) foram avaliados em uma mesma fazenda, e todos eles apresentaram curvas de lactação típicas. O tempo necessário para atingir o pico de produção não diferiu entre os grupos. Os grupos também não diferiram quanto ao tempo gasto para atingirem o menor ECC ou para recuperarem o ECC após o parto, nem quanto aos seus valores de ECC na semana da primeira ovulação, ao número de semanas requeridas para primeira ovulação e ao tempo de serviço. No entanto, vacas $\frac{1}{2}$ HG tiveram maior ECC ao parto, mas também maior perda de ECC no pós-parto. Já a produção total de leite na lactação e as concentrações de insulina no plasma de vacas $\frac{3}{4}$ HG no pós-parto foram similares aos das vacas selecionadas para produção de leite. O uso de parâmetros obtidos com vacas Holandesas para determinação do manejo em fazenda com vacas cruzadas pode ter consequências indesejáveis, uma vez que esses animais apresentam perfis metabólico e hormonal distintos.

Termos para indexação: *Bos indicus*, *Bos taurus*, GH, IGF-1, curva de lactação, período de transição.

Introduction

Milk production in the tropics is a constant challenge due to the lower adaptability of specialized dairy breeds to this climate and to the somewhat worse environmental, nutritional, and sanitary conditions compared with temperate regions. The energy cost at critical temperatures leads to nutritional imbalances

and metabolic disorders that increase production costs, resulting in lower total lactation production (Campos G. et al., 2007). In this context, the Holstein x Zebu cross emerged as an alternative to reduce impacts on dairy production and cow reproduction in several regions of Brazil, since Zebu animals are well adapted to tropical conditions (Santana Jr. et al., 2015). Among the Zebu breeds, Gyr is particularly well adapted to Brazilian



environmental conditions and it has been intensely used in dairy crossbreeding, being the preferred breed for this purpose in the country (Pereira et al., 2012; Weller et al., 2016).

Although crossbred animals represent the majority used for milk production in Brazil, their nutritional and reproductive management is based on data from Holstein animals, with little knowledge about metabolism and homeorhesis during the transitional period, associated with $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Holstein x Zebu crosses. In addition, there are few evaluations of the performance of these genetic compositions when subjected to the same nutritional management, during a same period, in a same environment. These characteristics are desirable for this type of study, in order to eliminate variables not related to genetic composition.

The objective of this work was to describe the effect of genetic composition on body condition score, on total lactation production, and on metabolic and hormone profiles of Holstein x Gyr cows under the same pre- and postpartum management conditions.

Materials and Methods

The protocols used in this study were approved by the animal ethics committee of Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG, protocol number 370/2013). The trial was performed from January 2014 to February 2015, in Pitangui, in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The temperature and humidity index (THI) was calculated using the model proposed by Armstrong (1994) from data obtained in a weather station of Bom Despacho, also located in Minas Gerais.

Pluriparous Holstein x Gyr (HG) cows (n=28) were used from three weeks before the expected calving date until the end of lactation. Their genetic composition was $\frac{1}{2}$ HG (n = 8), $\frac{3}{4}$ HG (n = 10), and $\geq \frac{7}{8}$ HG (n=10; six $\frac{7}{8}$ HG, two $\frac{15}{16}$ HG, and two Holstein cows). All animals were subjected to the same management conditions during prepartum (rotational grazing with *Urochloa* spp. (syn. *Brachiaria* spp.) grass, supplemented with corn silage and concentrate supplied once a day in the morning), and were allocated to paddocks with shade, water and mineral salt ad libitum.

Throughout lactation, the animals were confined during the day and released to graze at night, in a rotational system with *Megathyrus maximus* (Jacq.)

B.K.Simon & S.W.L. Jacobs, 2003 (syn. *Panicum maximum* Jacq.) 'Mombasa' grass, with one-day occupation period, from January to April 2014 and from November 2014 to February 2015. From May to October 2014, the cows were allocated to a paddock with shade, mineral salt and water ad libitum, and were fed a complete diet composed of corn silage, soybean meal, ground corn, minerals, and vitamins; the diet was provided twice a day, after milking, in the feeding lane.

The cows were milked twice a day, at intervals of 12 hours, in a fishbone milking parlor with 24 sets (2x12=24) and an automatic cluster removal system, without the presence of their calves and without oxytocin. Milk production was weighed weekly, between the second and ninth week postpartum, and monthly, until the end of lactation, using the Alpro FloMaster Pro milk meter (DeLaval Brasil, Jaguariúna, SP, Brazil). Production data were obtained in two consecutive days, considering the average between the two weighings. After 70 days postpartum (after the blood sampling period), all cows received a subcutaneous injection of 500 mg rbST (Lactotropin) every 14 days, up to 14 days before the expected dry-off date.

Blood samples were collected to determine plasma concentrations of progesterone, insulin, insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1), growth hormone (GH), glucose, and non-esterified fatty acids (Nefa). Sampling was done at nine, seven, and five days before the expected calving date, as well as once a week until the ninth week postpartum (in the first week postpartum, two samplings were collected on days three and seven). Samples for Nefa and glucose concentrations, up to the seventh week postpartum, were obtained in the morning before diet supply, by venipuncture of the coccygeal vein using Vacutainer (5 mL) with sodium fluoride for glucose analyzes and EDTA for the other analyzes. The blood was immediately centrifuged at 3,500 g, for 15 min, and the plasma was divided into 1.5 mL aliquots and immediately stored at -20°C. In the blood sampling days, the BCS was assessed according to Gottschall et al. (2012).

The following variables were evaluated: time until first ovulation, in weeks, for progesterone level to rise above 1.0 ng mL⁻¹ (Bisinotto et al., 2015); service period; lactation length, in days; BCS at calving, obtained on the day closest to calving; BCS in the week of first

ovulation, determined on the week in which plasma progesterone concentrations were above 1.0 ng mL⁻¹; BCS loss, considered as the difference between BCS at calving and the lowest BCS after calving; days to the lowest BCS after calving; and days to recover BCS after calving, in days to recover BCS after calving.

Nefa and glucose were analyzed with colorimetric methods, at the clinical pathology laboratory of UFMG, using the Cobas Mira Plus device (Roche Diagnóstica Brasil Ltda., São Paulo, SP, Brazil). The enzymatic kits used to determine glucose and Nefa were CGL1611 and FA 115 (Randox Brasil, São Paulo, SP, Brazil), respectively. Progesterone, insulin, IGF-1, and GH were analyzed at the laboratory of animal endocrinology of Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho. Insulin and progesterone were quantified by radioimmunoassay. The Porcine Insulin RIA kit with 250 tubes (Merck Millipore Brazil, Barueri, SP, Brazil) was used for insulin analysis, and the intra- and inter-assay coefficients of variation (CVs) were 9.94 and 10.72%, respectively. For progesterone analysis, the IM1188 Progesterone RIA kit (Beckman Coulter do Brasil Com. e Imp. de Prod. de Lab. Ltda., Barueri, SP, Brazil) was used, and the intra- and inter-assay CVs were 3.12 and 8.06%, respectively. The IGF-1 was determined with the in-house Elisa method, and the intra- and inter-assay CVs were 7.50 and 10.43%, respectively. The GH was quantified by Elisa using the biotin-streptavidin-peroxidase amplification system in a competitive assay, and the intra- and inter-assay CVs were 10.8 and 4.6%, respectively.

Lactation curves were adjusted for each animal by the incomplete gamma function (Wood, 1967), which was used to estimate: total and peak production, days to reach peak production, average lactation curve for each genetic group, and average monthly milk production during the first and second months of lactation.

The fixed effect of genetic group was evaluated on the following variables: average monthly milk production during the first and second months of lactation; total lactation production; days to reach peak production; peak milk production; weeks to first ovulation; service period; lactation length; BCS at calving; BCS in the week of first ovulation; BCS loss; days to the lowest BCS after calving; days to recover BCS after calving; and plasma concentrations of Nefa, glucose, insulin, IGF-1, and GH. The analyses were carried out using the SAS software, version 9.0

(SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA). The normality of the data was verified with Shapiro-Wilk's test, and homoscedasticity, with Bartlett's test.

The analysis of variance was performed for: average monthly milk production during the first month, days to reach peak production, total lactation production, days to the lowest BCS after calving, days to recover BCS after calving, BCS in the week of first ovulation, weeks to first ovulation, and service period. Duncan's test was used to compare the adjusted means of the genetic groups. The variables days to the lowest BCS after calving, days to recover BCS after calving, weeks to first ovulation, and service period were log transformed. The variables BCS loss, BCS at calving, and BCS in the week of first ovulation were analyzed with the Kruskal Wallis test. IGF-1, average monthly milk production during the second month, peak milk production, and lactation length were analyzed with the Kruskal Wallis test, followed by Dunn's test to compare means. Nefa, insulin, GH, and glucose data were assessed using a mixed model methodology specific for repeated measure analysis, and the adjusted means were compared by Tukey's test. The variables Nefa and insulin were log transformed.

The statistical analysis was performed by dividing the trial into periods: prepartum, with samples collected nine, seven, and five days prepartum; first month postpartum, with samples collected between 3 and 28 days postpartum; and second month postpartum, with samples collected between 28 and 63 days postpartum.

Results and Discussion

The maximum, minimum, and mean values for the THI during the trial were 84, 61, and 70, respectively. The maximum THI recommended for crossbred animals is 79, and ½ Holstein x Zebu (HZ) cows have higher tolerance to exceeding values than ⅞ HZ, whereas ¾ HZ cows present intermediate tolerance (Azevedo et al., 2005).

All evaluated groups showed initial production with an ascending phase until peak milk production was reached, followed by a descending phase; this was the case for 75% of the ½ HG cows. This pattern, described in the literature as a typical curve (Glória et al., 2010), is expected for lactation curves of *Bos taurus* cattle, with peak production between 60 and 90 days (Cobuci et al., 2004), as observed for all groups in the

present study (Table 1). Jacopini et al. (2016), however, verified peak production between 34 and 45 days for pluriparous cows from different Holstein x Gyr crosses. It should be noted that, for some time, it was believed that HZ crossbred animals showed no peak production, because of their atypical lactation curve; however, according to several authors, this could be due to the lack of records during pre-peak production (Oliveira et al., 2007; Glória et al., 2010).

The peak milk production of $\frac{3}{4}$ HG cows was higher than that of $\frac{1}{2}$ HG cows, while $\geq \frac{7}{8}$ HG cows were statistically similar to both groups (Table 1). The fact that $\geq \frac{7}{8}$ HG animals did not show higher peak milk production was probably due to their lower adaptability to thermal stress (Campos G. et al., 2007), since all groups were subjected to the same overall and nutritional managements.

The time required to reach peak production did not differ between groups, but the average number of days necessary for the $\frac{1}{2}$ HG and $\frac{3}{4}$ HG groups to reach the peak was higher (Table 1) than the 21 days obtained by Glória et al. (2010) for pluriparous $\frac{1}{2}$ HG cows. In addition, lactation length was longer for the $\geq \frac{7}{8}$ HG than for the $\frac{1}{2}$ HG group, because animals with a higher percentage of zebu genes have a shorter lactation length (Glória et al., 2006). The total lactation production of $\frac{3}{4}$ HG and $\geq \frac{7}{8}$ HG cows was greater than that of $\frac{1}{2}$ HG, showing that the higher the Gyr proportion in the crossing, the greater the chance of reduced milk production, as also reported by McManus et al. (2008).

$\frac{1}{2}$ HG cows had higher BCS at calving, but greater BCS loss postpartum (Table 2). These results corroborate those of Akbar et al. (2015), Locher et al. (2015), and Mishra et al. (2016), who found higher mobilization of body reserves in cows with greater body weight at calving, during early lactation. However, there was no

difference as to the number of days until reaching the lowest BCS after calving, the number of days required to recover BCS after calving (Table 2), and Nefa values during all periods (Table 3). Despite the greater BCS loss postpartum, the $\frac{1}{2}$ HG group quickly recovered the BCS. According to Mulligan et al. (2006), in order to avoid metabolic disorders, the maximum BCS loss up to two months postpartum should be between 0.5 and 0.75 points. All genetic groups showed a BCS loss below these values until the first month of lactation, and no metabolic disorders were recorded.

In the week of first ovulation, there were no differences between the groups for weeks to first ovulation, service period, and BCS (Table 2). It should be pointed out that negative energy balance (NEB) and metabolic adaptations are the most important factors related to reduced fertility in dairy cows (Alves et al., 2009), and both the duration and severity of NEB are correlated with the return to ovarian activity after calving (Butler et al., 2003). The large mobilization of body reserves can extend the interval from calving to first estrus and ovulation in high-producing dairy cows (Roche et al., 2009), which seems to happen in crossbred cows (Borges et al., 2009).

No significant differences were found between the different groups or weeks evaluated regarding the Nefa values (Table 3), which were lower than 0.123 mmol L⁻¹. Nefa increases during early lactation when cows do not consume the needed amount of dry matter (DM) to meet the energy demand (Roche et al., 2009) and when the BCS is above 4.0 (Pires et al., 2013). Considering the low Nefa concentration for all

Table 1. Average±standard deviation of peak milk production (PMP), days to reach peak milk production, lactation length, and total lactation production (TLP) of crossbred Holstein x Gyr (HG) cows⁽¹⁾.

Traits	Genetic group		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ HG	$\frac{3}{4}$ HG	$\geq \frac{7}{8}$ HG
PMP (kg per day)	21±9b	31±3a	28±3ab
Days to reach PMP	60±25a	45±12a	63±27a
Lactation length (days)	231±105a	324±97ab	345±36a
TLP (kg per lactation)	3,968±2,795b	7,925±1,955a	6,935±2,039a

⁽¹⁾Means followed by equal letters do not differ by Dunn's test, at 5% probability.

Table 2. Average±standard deviation of body condition score (BCS) at calving, BCS loss, days to the lowest BCS after calving, days to recover BCS after calving, BCS in the week of first ovulation, weeks to first ovulation, and service period of crossbred Holstein x Gyr (HG) cows⁽¹⁾.

Traits	Genetic groups		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ HG	$\frac{3}{4}$ HG	$\geq \frac{7}{8}$ HG
BCS at calving ⁽²⁾	3.9±0.3a	3.5±0.3b	3.3±0.2b
BCS loss	0.6±0.2a	0.2±0.2b	0.3±0.3b
Days to the lowest BCS after calving	13±10a	6±7a	7±9a
Days to recover BCS after calving	25±14.1a	12±14a	20±23a
BCS in the week of first ovulation	3.5±0.4a	3.2±0.3a	3.3±0.3a
Weeks to first ovulation	5±2a	4±1a	4±1a
Service period	110±54a	125±42a	154±92a

⁽¹⁾Means followed by equal letters do not differ by Dunn's test, at 5% probability. ⁽²⁾BCS evaluated on the day closest to calving.

groups, at all times, it is possible to infer that cows were in an adequate pre- and postpartum nutritional status.

At prepartum, glucose concentration was higher in the ½ HG genetic group. However, no difference was verified between groups during the first month of lactation. In the second month, ½ HG cows showed higher glucose concentrations than $\geq\frac{7}{8}$ HG cows (Table 3). These variations, coupled with total lactation production data, make it possible to infer that ½ HG cows do not use as much glucose for milk production as the other groups do.

The insulin concentration for ½ HG was similar to that observed in the $\frac{3}{4}$ HG and $\geq\frac{7}{8}$ HG groups, but $\frac{3}{4}$ HG cows showed higher insulin concentrations than $\geq\frac{7}{8}$ HG during prepartum (Table 3). In the first month of lactation, there was no effect of genetic groups on insulin concentration, but there was a significant one of weeks. Insulin concentration ($\mu\text{U mL}^{-1}$) in the first month was similar in the first (9.45 ± 5.16) and second (8.01 ± 5.26) weeks postpartum. However, during the second week postpartum, insulin concentration was lower than in the third (10.34 ± 6.78), fourth (11.81 ± 4.14), and fifth (11.54 ± 8.65) weeks.

According to Rhoads et al. (2004), the decrease in insulin concentration is connected to a decline in DM intake and to NEB. Moreover, the decoupling of the somatotropic axis is associated with the decrease in insulin concentration, since the exogenous administration of insulin results in increased mRNA of the GH and IGF-1 receptors in the liver, increased IGF-1 concentrations, and decreased GH concentrations in pregnant and lactating Holstein cows. In the present study, BCS did not decrease and Nefa did not vary immediately at postpartum. Therefore, it can be inferred that cows did not present NEB able to decrease insulin concentrations to the point of decoupling the somatotropic axis. In the second month postpartum, insulin concentration was higher for the ½ HG genetic group than for $\frac{3}{4}$ HG and $\geq\frac{7}{8}$ HG (Table 3), showing that ½ HG cows directed their metabolism earlier towards weight gain, because they are not specifically selected for milk production, which had already been indicated by their higher glucose concentration in the second month postpartum compared with $\geq\frac{7}{8}$ HG animals.

The IGF-1 concentration at prepartum was similar between $\frac{3}{4}$ HG cows and the other groups (Table 3), but the values for ½ HG were greater than those for $\geq\frac{7}{8}$ HG cows. Cows selected for milk production

Table 3. Average±standard deviation of plasma concentrations of non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA), glucose, insulin, growth hormone (GH), and insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) of Holstein x Gyr (HG) crossbred cows at prepartum, in the first month postpartum, and in the second month postpartum⁽¹⁾.

Metabolites and hormones	Genetic group			Genetic group	p-value	
	½ HG	$\frac{3}{4}$ HG	$\geq\frac{7}{8}$ HG		WtC	Genetic group x WtC
Prepartum						
Nefa (mmol L ⁻¹)	0.11±0.09	0.11±0.08	0.08±0.05	0.69	0.07	0.59
Glucose (mg DL ⁻¹)	59.75±3.70a	56.74±3.20b	55.73±3.07b	0.01	0.48	0.08
Insulin ($\mu\text{U mL}^{-1}$)	8.69±2.82ab	9.48±2.92a	6.99±2.14b	0.04	0.17	0.81
GH (ng mL ⁻¹)	10.12±5.71	9.15±4.10	10.21±5.64	0.83	0.16	0.06
IGF-1 (ng mL ⁻¹)	213.86±40.00a	189.34±42.50ab	170.73±31.19b	0.04	0.28	0.74
First month postpartum						
Nefa (mmol L ⁻¹)	0.12±0.10	0.09±0.06	0.11±0.06	0.69	0.25	0.06
Glucose (mg DL ⁻¹)	60.65±7.48	57.45±5.05	57.17±4.57	0.29	0.26	0.56
Insulin ($\mu\text{U mL}^{-1}$)	13.51±8.77	9.61±5.04	8.10±3.07	0.12	0.01	0.05
GH (ng mL ⁻¹)	10.61±7.24	10.23±4.81	12.03±7.55	0.70	0.003	0.28
IGF-1 (ng mL ⁻¹)	180.98±67.62	162.29±37.86	162.81±55.91	0.48	0.001	0.11
Second month postpartum						
Nefa (mmol L ⁻¹)	0.07±0.05	0.10±0.04	0.10±0.05	0.12	0.96	0.32
Glucose (mg DL ⁻¹)	62.95±6.4ab	57.54±7.72bc	56.55±4.69c	0.04	0.69	0.82
Insulin ($\mu\text{U mL}^{-1}$)	22.10±18.94a	9.94±4.40b	8.86±3.95b	0.01	0.47	0.80
GH (ng mL ⁻¹)	9.68±4.38	9.61±4.25	13.71±13.71	0.19	0.01	0.06
IGF-1 (ng mL ⁻¹)	277.57±113.65a	169.44±41.32b	186.71±90.09b	0.01	0.001	0.001

⁽¹⁾Means followed by equal letters do not differ by Dunn's test, at 5% probability. WtC, weeks to calving.

have lower plasma IGF-1 concentration (Lucy et al., 2009; Hammon et al., 2010); however, in the first month postpartum, no difference was observed in these concentrations between the genetic groups, whereas, in the second month, ½ HG cows followed the same pattern found for insulin. Insulin stimulates the expression of the GH receptor in the liver and, consequently, sensitizes it to secrete IGF-1, which exerts a negative feedback on GH production and secretion by the pituitary gland (Butler et al., 2003). This result reinforces the hypothesis that ½ HG animals directed their metabolism earlier towards weight gain, in comparison with the other genetic groups, since the negative feedback of IGF-1 limits homeorhesis actions of the GH for milk production and insulin stimulates glucose use by the peripheral tissues. As a result, it directs the metabolism to the anabolic phase, reducing glucose availability for lactose production in the mammary gland.

Plasma concentrations of the GH were similar between genetic groups in the three studied periods (Table 3). According to Rhoads et al. (2004) and Lucy et al. (2009), the selection of Holstein cows aiming to increase milk production results in a greater secretion of the GH; however, this was not observed for the crossbred animals evaluated.

The results obtained for the GH and IGF-1 are in alignment with the idea that crossbred cows presented no decoupling of the somatotropic axis, because they did not show low concentrations of IGF-1 in the immediate postpartum period and did not present a considerable variation in GH plasma concentration between pre- and postpartum. The high concentration of circulating insulin since prepartum may have stimulated the liver to express mRNA for the GH receptor and, consequently, to produce and secrete IGF-1. According to Butler et al. (2003), the expression of GH receptors in the liver is rapidly influenced by the nutritional status of the animal, which again justifies the results found, considering none of the genetic groups had a NEB.

Conclusions

1. ½ Holstein x Gyr (HG) cows have greater ability to increase body condition score postpartum, when compared with the other genetic groups evaluated, mainly due to their plasma insulin pattern.

2. Total lactation production and plasma insulin levels of ¾ HG cows at postpartum are similar to those of cows specifically selected for milk production.

3. Using Holstein parameters to determine management conditions in farms with crossbred cows can have unwanted consequences, since these animals have different metabolic and hormone profiles.

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