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SEROCONVERSION AND SEROREACTIVITY PATTERNS OF DAIRY GOATS NATURALLY EXPOSED TO CAPRINE ARTHRITIS-ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS IN BRAZIL

SOROCONVERSÃO E SOROREATIVIDADE DE CABRAS LEITEIRAS NATURALMENTE EXPOSTAS AO VIRUS DA ARTRITE-ENCEFALITE CAPRINA NO BRASIL

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SUMMARY

A labelled avidin-biotin ELISA (lab-ELISA) using repeated serum samples of goats showed a progressive seroconversion with higher seroconversion rate at the period going from the beginning of the breeding up to the last half of lactation (35.0%), compared to that recorded at the beginning of breeding (17.8%)($p<0.05$). Furthermore, the seroreactivity pattern, evaluated by a lab-ELISA standard-curve with serum samples collected at 30-40 days intervals during 12 months, was characterized by high individual variability. No seroreversion was observed and there were higher titers in the group of animals which delivered kids and established a lactation period ($n=6$; mean titre=913.4 units) compared to the group of goats that failed to conceive ($n=4$; mean titre=261.2 units) ($p<0.01$).

Key words: goat; caprine arthritis-encephalitis virus, diagnostics, enzyme immunoassays, immunity

RESUMO

Foram realizados exames sorológicos em cabras leiteiras, utilizando-se ELISA marcado com avidina-biotina (LAB-ELISA). Esses exames mostraram soroconversão progressiva, com uma taxa maior entre os animais a partir do início da reprodução até a última metade da lactação (35%) comparada à observada nos animais até o início da reprodução (17,8%)($p<0,05$). Além disso, o padrão de sororeatividade das amostras colhidas a cada 30-40 dias, durante 12 meses, avaliado pelo LAB-ELISA, foi caracterizado por alta variabilidade individual. Não foi observada sororeversão, e títulos mais altos

foram obtidos mais no grupo constituído por animais que entraram em lactação ($n=6$, média de títulos=913,4) do que no grupo constituído por animais que cruzaram, mas não conceberam ($n=4$, média de títulos=261,2)($p<0,01$).

Palavras-chave: caprino; artrite-encefalite caprina; diagnóstico; imunoensaio enzimático; imunidade; vírus.

INTRODUCTION

Caprine arthritis-encephalitis (CAE) is a chronic and progressive viral disease of goats characterized by persistent infection, with inflammatory and degenerative lesions of joints, mammary gland, lungs and, less frequently of the nervous system of kids (NARAYAN & CORK, 1985; NARAYAN *et al.*, 1997). The aetiological agent, caprine arthritis-encephalitis virus (CAEV) included in the retroviridae family, is almost worldwide distributed, mainly affecting goats from countries where the dairy industry is well developed (ADAMS *et al.*, 1984). In Brazil, the epidemiological surveys have showed a high prevalence of seroreactivity in purebred animals (SARAIVA NETO *et al.*, 1995; CUNHA & NASCIMENTO, 1995) but it is very low in crossbred goats (CASTRO*, personal observation).

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The susceptible animals may be usually infected by oral exposure to CAEV (through the ingestion of infectious colostrum and milk) and less frequently by contact, intramammary route, and from doe to fetus, either prior to, or during the birth process (ADAMS *et al.*, 1983; EAST *et al.*, 1993; LERONDELLE *et al.*, 1995). After CAEV infection, the seroconversions may occur in different periods; some animals present a delayed seroconversion, mainly after the first parturition (RIMSTAD *et al.*, 1993). Experimentally infected animals produce specific antibodies that reach a maximum level between 49 to 77 days post-infection, and then fall to lower stable titres (ADAMS *et al.*, 1980). Moreover, seroreversion was observed in some naturally infected animals (ROWE *et al.*, 1992; RIMSTAD *et al.*, 1993).

The hormones are responsible for the mammary gland development and lactation maintenance. It has been demonstrated that some hormones are able to activate or to increase the replication rate of retroviruses (LERONDELLE *et al.*, 1995). In seropositive naturally infected goats, it has been observed an increase in CAEV replication, during hormonal induction of lactation by estradiol, progesterone and hydrocortisone treatment (ASSO *et al.*, 1990).

Considering the particular role of does in CAEV epidemiology and the reports indicating relationship between physiological status and CAEV expression that might interfere in the immunological response, this research work was designed to evaluate the seroconversion and the pattern of seroreactivity of dairy goats naturally exposed to CAEV.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Animals

Seventy three same-generation goats (61 Saanen and 12 Toggenburg breeds) from a CAEV-positive commercial flock, in Minas Gerais State, Brazil, comprising nearly 450 animals, were used to evaluate the seroconversion pattern. At birth the kids were separated from their mothers as soon as possible, and received pasteurized colostrum, followed by non-pasteurized goat milk until 90 days old. They were, then, submitted to an intensive management, feeding on napier grass, corn silage, sugar cane stems, mineral salts and protein concentrate, according to their respective nutritional needs. At about 12 months, they were submitted to a non-hormonal estrous programming, consisting of an artificial 4-hours increase in the daily

photoperiods, and were mated by CAEV seronegative fertile bucks. Ten seropositive animals, at the first set of tests, were segregated and used to evaluate the pattern of seroreactivity.

Serology

The goat sera were obtained by blood centrifugation, and were stored at -20°C, until the test performance by the labelled avidin biotin ELISA-lab-ELISA (CASTRO *et al.*, 1999). Briefly, to perform the lab-ELISA, the control and the test sera were dispensed in microplates previously coated with CAEV antigens; a rabbit immunoglobulin G (IgG) anti-goat IgG conjugated with biotin (GIBCO-BRL, USA) was added, and after incubation, streptavidin conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (Sigma, USA) was added; the reaction was detected by the addition of substrate mixture (H₂O₂ and o-phenylenediamine, GIBCO-BRL, USA) followed by the enzymatic reaction inhibitor (3NH₂SO₄); the optical density (OD) was read in a 492nm spectrophotometre (EIA Microplate Reader, Sigma, USA). The results were expressed as a percentage of a high positive reference standard, resulting in a uniform and continuous scale of 0-100 percent positivity.

Evaluation of the seroconversion and seroreactivity patterns

The seroconversion pattern was investigated by testing samples from four periods, selected according to the physiological status of the flock: beginning of breeding, end of gestation, first and last half of lactation. During the study both seronegative and seropositive goats were kept under the same management practices. The seropositive animals in the first set of tests were segregated to evaluate the pattern of seroreactivity, and divided into two experimental groups. In the first one (CPC=complete productive cycle; n=6), the goats were bred, became pregnant, delivered their kids and followed their lactation period. The second group (IPC=incomplete productive cycle; n=4) was composed by goats that were bred, but failed to conceive. Ten serum samples, collected 30 to 40 days apart, from each goat, were titrated in duplicate, in a sole microplate, with a fixed dilution (1:50) as reference to a standard titration curve (KURSTAK, 1985, WRIGHT *et al.*, 1993) constructed from a serial twofold dilutions of a strong positive serum inserted into each plate. This standard was arbitrarily defined to contain 6,400 units of anti-CAEV antibodies per µl (Figure 1).

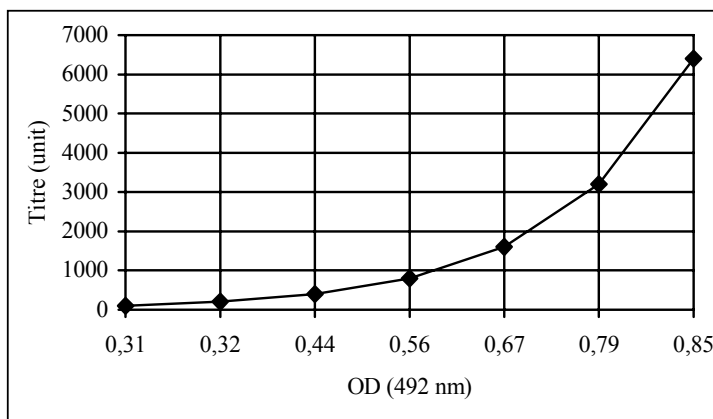


Figure 1 - Lab-ELISA standard unit curve used for the titration of goat serum antibodies against caprine arthritis encephalitis virus.

Statistical analysis

The seroconversion rates were compared by chi-square, while the serum titres of antibodies against CAEV were analysed by analysis of variance, considering 10 animals, two groups and 10 sampling periods (DEAN *et al.*, 1990).

RESULTS

Repeated serum samples and testing of goats pointed out a progressive seroconversion pattern with no significant differences among the four studied periods ($p > 0.05$) (Table 1). However, the seroconversion rate, observed in the period between the beginning of the breeding and the last half of lactation (21/60), was higher than that recorded up to the beginning of breeding (13/73) ($X^2 = 6.75$; $p < 0.05$); the calculated odds ratio (OR) was 0.40 ($0.17 < OR < 0.96$), and the relative risk (RR) was 0.51 ($0.28 < RR < 0.93$). The standard curves used to anti-CAEV antibodies serum titration presented a high repeatability with a mean coefficient of regression of 0.98. A high individual variability was observed in the titres at both groups (coefficient of variation=144.6%). The titres of antibodies against CAEV, recorded in serum samples from CPC (mean

913.4 units), were significantly higher than those from IPC (mean 261.2 units) ($p < 0.01$) (Figure 2). During the studied period, no seroreversion was observed.

DISCUSSION

The seroconversion study showed that up to the end of the first productive cycle, almost half of the animals seroconverted, probably due to the use of non-pasteurized goat milk, although the presence of antibodies in the milk was not tested.

The seroconversions occurred during all the studied periods, mainly after breeding. These

findings indicate that some susceptible animals seroconverted because of the continued transmission of CAEV, as it has been suggested by ROWE *et al.* (1991), and experimentally demonstrated by EAST *et al.* (1993), probably due to the intensive management and circulation of workers. In CAEV infected flocks, a noteworthy feature is the role of the does, as they are more numerous, and submitted to a lower selection pressure than the bucks; they exert the most important relationship between the newer and the older generations; and they are also submitted to natural periodic hormonal cycles, what should lead to viral expression and transmission (ASSO *et al.*, 1990). Therefore the permanence of seropositive animals in the flock due to the genetic standard favours the maintenance of the infection and the incidence of clinical alterations.

The pattern of seroconversion observed suggests that more emphasis should be placed on testing the new does being selected for breeding and those at the end of their first lactation in CAEV control programmes, it should not underestimate the importance of the transmission among infected and susceptible animals.

The seroreactivity pattern was characterized by a variable individual antibody titre, no seroreversion, and by highest titres in animals with complete productive cycle. This might be a consequence of a complex interaction among animals, viral genotypes and environmental factors. Regarding to the seroreactivity pattern, it must be taken into account that the animals were yearling goats, so it is possible that the titres would be

Table 1 - Seroconversion of 73 dairy goats naturally exposed to caprine arthritis encephalitis virus in Brazil.

Physiological status of the flock	Number of seroconversion (%)	Total seroconversion (%)
Beginning of reproduction	13 (17.8)	13 (17.8)
Ending of gestation	8 (13.3)	21 (28.8)
First half of lactation	7 (13.5)	28 (38.3)
Last half of lactation	6 (13.3)	34 (46.6)

$$X^2 = 0.85 \text{ (p > 0.05)}$$

stabler after several production cycles in infected animals.

CAEV control is achieved by testing and segregating or culling of seropositive animals together with management practices to prevent the exposure of kids to CAEV (ROWE & EAST, 1997). All this might favour the selection of virus strains and of animals with low level of humoral immunological-response against CAEV, which might interfere negatively in the control and eradication practices if serological tests are used as the sole criterium to the CAEV infection diagnosis. So, it is our understanding that is necessary more research with newer approaches to explain the relationship among does physiological status and CAEV expression, as well as there is a need of studies on the use of highly sensitive serological tests associated with early viral detection methods such as PCR, in order to identify a higher number of infected animals.

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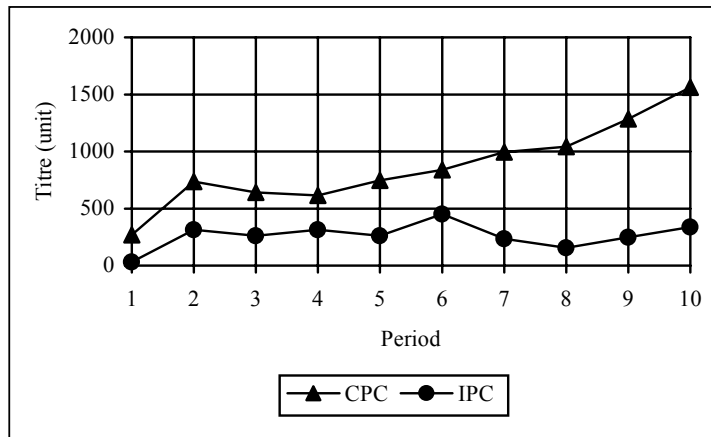


Figure 2 - Lab-ELISA titres of goat serum antibodies against caprine arthritis encephalitis virus according to the experimental group.

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