

PREVALENCE OF BLAD AND CVM IN HOLSTEIN DAIRY CATTLE INTRODUCED TO MOROCCO

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SUMMARY

The aim of this work was the estimation of BLAD and CVM prevalence in Holstein heifers and bulls that produced the semen introduced to Morocco. The study was carried out on 1874 heifers imported from France, Germany and Netherlands between 2005 and 2006 and 221 bulls that produced the semen imported from Canada, USA and France between 1999 and 2007. Based on the genotypes of sires and maternal grandsires mentioned on heifers' pedigrees, 2.1% and 17.5% of heifers introduced to Morocco were potential BLAD and CVM carriers, respectively. No bull that produced the semen was BLAD-carrier, whereas 0.5% bulls were CVM carriers. The frequency of at risk matings, i.e. those between potential carrier heifers and known carrier bulls, was 0 for BLAD and 0.7% for CVM. The frequency of mating between non-carrier heifers and confirmed carrier bulls was 0.2% and 16.8% for BLAD and CVM, respectively. The BLAD and CVM allele frequencies in heifers varied from 0.01 to 0.12 and from 0.03 to 0.14, respectively. It was concluded that a surveillance programme should be implemented in Morocco in order to avoid the introduction and the dissemination of farm animal hereditary defects.

Keywords: *heifers, bulls, semen, Holstein, genetic defect, BLAD, CVM, at risk mating*

INTRODUCTION

The Moroccan Holstein population was mainly constituted through the importation of pregnant heifers from European and North-American countries. Between 1982 and 2000, 273346 heifers were introduced, averaging 13667 heifers per year (Boujenane, 2002). After the apparition of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in some European countries, these importations were suspended from November 2000 to October 2004, but started again in October 2004. The importation of dairy cattle was governed by a law that lays down the minimum performances of heifers' ancestry, without paying attention to genetic defects. On the other hand, the BLAD (bovine leukocyte adhesion deficiency) and the CVM (complex vertebral malformation). Both BLAD and CVM are manifested in the presence of the homozygous recessive allele and have reported in Holstein cattle (Shuster *et al.*, 1992; Tajima *et al.*, 1993; Agerholm *et al.*, 2001 and Nagahata, 2004) of exporting countries to Morocco. Since the Moroccan Holstein population was constituted through heavy importations of heifers, it is probable that some heifers or semen carrying these defects were introduced to the country.

The objectives of this study were to analyse the pedigrees of heifers and bulls that produced the semen in order to determine the BLAD and CVM prevalence and to estimate the BLAD and CVM allele frequencies in imported Holstein cattle.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study of BLAD and CVM prevalence in Holstein cattle was carried out based on two types of data:

- Data concerning heifers introduced between 2005 and 2006. They were obtained from pedigrees available at the Direction of Control and Quality of Casablanca port.
- Data concerning bulls that produced the proven semen introduced and used in Morocco between 1999 and 2007. They were obtained from pedigrees available at the Casablanca Artificial Insemination Centre.

The information collected for each heifer was:

- Identification number and birth date of heifer
- Identification number and birth date of sire
- BLAD status of sire (BL: BLAD-carrier; TL: BLAD non-carrier)
- CVM status of sire (CV: CVM-carrier; TV: CVM non-carrier)
- Identification number and birth date of dam
- Identification number of maternal grandsire
- BLAD status of maternal grandsire (BL: BLAD-carrier; TL: BLAD non-carrier)
- CVM status of maternal grandsire (CV: CVM-carrier; TV: CVM non-carrier)
- Identification number and birth date of AI bull
- BLAD status of AI bull (BL: BLAD-carrier; TL: BLAD non-carrier)
- CVM status of AI bull (CV: CVM-carrier; TV: CVM non-carrier)

Concerning bulls that produced the imported semen, information collected from pedigrees were:

- Identification number and birth date of bull
- BLAD status of bull (BL: BLAD-carrier; TL: BLAD non-carrier)
- CVM status of bull (CV: CVM-carrier; TV: CVM non-carrier)
- Number of straws of semen introduced to Morocco
- Arrival date and bull's origin country.

The BLAD and CVM statuses of imported heifers were not mentioned on their pedigrees. Therefore, they were indirectly inferred, with a certain probability, from those of their male parents, since the BLAD and the CVM statuses of their sires and maternal grandsires were mentioned on the heifers' pedigrees. Based on this information, a heifer was considered as a potential carrier when her sire and/or her maternal grandsire were determined as being carriers. She was considered as non-carrier when both her sire and maternal grandsire were determined as being non-carriers. The status of the heifer was determined with the assumption that the maternal grand-dam was a non-carrier. Concerning the bulls that produced the imported proven semen, the BLAD and the CVM statuses were mentioned on their pedigrees. Likewise, the genetic statuses of AI bulls were mentioned on the pedigrees of heifers that they inseminated. The frequency of BLAD and CVM alleles in the imported heifers' population was calculated as follows:

$$\text{BLAD or CVM allele frequency} = 1 - \frac{2(AA) + (Aa)}{2N}$$

where AA is the number of non-carrier heifers, Aa is the number of BLAD or CVM carrier heifers and N is the total number of heifers studied (N= 1874). The number of carrier heifers was calculated using the probability of matings between parents of various genetic statuses according to Durand (2002) and the number of cases present in the sample.

RESULTS

The sample studied included 1874 heifers imported from Germany (66.5%), France (26%) and Netherlands (7.5%). The heifers imported during 2005 represented 36.8%, with 25.9% from France, 9.8% from Germany and 1.1% from Netherlands. Those introduced during 2006 represented 63.2%, with 56.7% from Germany, 6.4% from Netherlands and 0.1% from France.

From 1999 to 2007, 182747 straws of semen produced from 221 Holstein bulls were imported, averaging 29287 straws per year. This number varied from 4167 straws during 2000 to 72507 straws during 2006. These straws of semen were imported from Canada (57%), USA (34%) and France (9%). Furthermore, the number of straws per bull averaged 827, varying from 10 to 8010 straws.

The analysis of pedigree information of bulls that produced the semen imported between 1999 and 2007 showed that none was BLAD-carrier but 0.5% of them were CVM carriers. This semen was imported from Canada.

Among the imported heifers, 0.2% and 2% were inseminated by semen produced from BLAD and CVM carrier bulls, respectively.

The proportion of potential BLAD-carrier heifers (i.e. sires and/or maternal grandsires were known carriers) was 2.1% of all heifers studied (Table 1). Among these heifers, 0.3% had only the sire determined as being carrier, 1.6% had only the maternal grandsire determined as being carrier, and 0.2% had both the sire and the maternal grandsire determined as being carriers. The potential BLAD-carrier heifers imported from France, Netherlands and Germany represented 5.1%, 2.1% and 0.9%, respectively of those imported from each country. Likewise, the proportion of potential CVM-carrier heifers was 17.5% of all heifers studied (Table 1), where those imported from France, Netherlands and Germany represented 45.8%, 27.9% and 5.5%, respectively of those imported from each country. Among the potential CVM carriers, 8.3% had only the sire determined as being carrier, 8.2% had only the maternal grandsire determined as being carrier, and 1% had both the sire and the maternal grandsire determined as being carriers.

Table 1. Frequency of potential BLAD or CVM carriers among the imported heifers (N= 1874).

Potential carrier heifer through	BLAD		CVM	
	N	Frequency (%)	N	Frequency (%)
Carrier sire	6	0.3	157	8.3
Carrier maternal grand-sire	30	1.6	154	8.2
Carrier sire and carrier maternal grandsire	3	0.2	17	1.0
Total	39	2.1	328	17.5

Using Durand's probabilities, the proportion of imported heifers determined as being BLAD carriers varied from 0.6% when their maternal grand-dams were assumed to be non-carriers to 25.2% when these grand-dams were confirmed carriers. Consequently, the BLAD allele frequency would vary from 0.01 to 0.12. Likewise, the proportion of heifers determined as being CVM carriers varied from 6.8% when their maternal grand-dams were assumed to be non-carriers to 28.8% when these were confirmed carriers. Consequently, the CVM allele frequency would vary from 0.03 to 0.14.

The status of mating with regards to BLAD and CVM genotypes of imported heifers and AI bulls showed that the frequency of matings between potential carrier heifers and known carrier AI bulls (i.e. at risk matings) was nil for BLAD and 0.7% for CVM (Tables 2 and 3). The frequency of matings between non-carrier heifers and carrier AI bulls was 0.2% for BLAD and 1.3% for CVM. In addition, 2.1% and 16.8% of matings were between non-carrier AI bulls and potential carrier heifers for BLAD and CVM, respectively. Finally, 97.7% of matings occurred between BLAD non-carrier animals and 81.2% between CVM non-carrier animals.

Table 2. Frequency (%) of matings for various BLAD statuses (N= 1874)

BLAD status	Heifer	
	Potential carrier	Non-carrier
Bull	Carrier	0
	Non-carrier	2.1

Table 3. Frequency (%) of matings for various CVM statuses (N= 1874)

CVM status	Heifer	
	Potential carrier	Non-carrier
Bull	Carrier	0.7
	Non-carrier	16.8

DISCUSSION

None of bulls that produced the semen imported between 1999 and 2007 was BLAD-carrier. This may be explained by the DNA testing made available since 1991 (Tajima *et al.* 1993), allowing BLAD-free bulls only to be progeny tested (Boujenane, 2007). This indicates that the dissemination of BLAD through the use of semen was almost impossible, because the introduction of proven semen to Morocco started 8 years after the development of DNA testing. However, 0.5% of bulls were CVM carriers, i.e. expectedly one bull out of the 211 bulls that produced semen imported and used in Morocco between 1999 and 2007. Furthermore, 180 straws of semen of the CVM-carrier bull were imported. If all these straws were used successfully to give birth to calves, there would be 90 CVM-carrier calves born from this sire. In addition, the DNA testing for CVM was developed in 2001 (Agerholm *et al.*, 2001). This means that semen from some CVM-carrier bulls have been used for AI between 1999 and 2001 without being identified.

Among the heifers studied, 2.1% were potential BLAD-carriers and 17% were potential CVM-carriers. This difference is due to the fact that CVM is a relatively recent disease compared to BLAD, and some sires of imported heifers have been used for artificial insemination even though they were determined later as being CVM carriers. The Holstein cattle have been genotyped for these mutations in several countries. Thus, the frequency of BLAD-carrier prevalence was 13.4% in Danish Holstein-Friesian cattle (Jorgensen *et al.*, 1993), 8.1% in Japanese Holstein animals (Nagahata *et al.*, 1997) and 5.7% in Brazilian Holstein cows (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2000). Shuster *et al.* (1992) reported a heterozygote frequency of 14.1% for bulls and 5.8% for cows in American Holstein. In Sweden, 23% of all Holstein bulls born between 1995 and 1999 were confirmed CVM carriers (Berglund *et al.*, 2004). In France, Malher *et al.* (2006) estimated that the frequency of CVM carriers was roughly about 10-12% in Holstein cattle of Brittany. These results indicate that these mutations are prevalent among Holstein cattle throughout the world.

The frequency of BLAD and CVM carriers in the Holstein cattle of Morocco is probably higher than that found in this study. In fact, the importation of heifers from Europe was heavy during the 1990's, i.e. when these diseases were highly present in Holstein cattle. The stoppage of heifers' importation between 2000 and 2004 in order to avoid the introduction of BSE disease to the country had at the same time limited the introduction of BLAD and CVM genes. Otherwise the frequency of these diseases, especially the CVM, would be greater than the current frequency.

The frequency of at risk matings, i.e. between confirmed carrier AI bulls and potential carrier heifers, was nil for BLAD and 0.7% for CVM. In France, Malher *et al.* (2006) found that incidence of matings between CVM gene carriers, between a carrier bull and a non-carrier cow and between a non-carrier bull and a carrier cow were estimated to be 1.4, 10.6 and 9%, respectively, and 1.1, 9.3 and 10.9%, respectively in heifers. In Morocco, Baqasse (1999) reported that the rate of abortions among the imported heifers was 6.7%. Since the abortion is one symptom of these diseases, a part of the observed abortions may result from these diseases. Likewise, Durand (2002) showed that daughters of carrier sires which were inseminated by semen of carrier bulls gave birth to 0.4% calves less than matings occurring between non-carrier animals.

Some heifers considered as non carriers, on the basis of BLAD and CVM statuses of their sires and maternal grandsires, may be determined as being carriers through their maternal grand-dams. Therefore, the frequency of at risk matings would be higher than the frequency reported in this study. Durand (2002) considered as at risk mating, any mating between a carrier bull and a non-carrier heifer. Thus, matings between non-carrier bulls and potential carrier heifers on one hand, and matings between carrier bulls and non-carrier heifers on the other hand might give birth to heterozygous calves, which could later disseminate BLAD and CVM genes in the population.

The BLAD and CVM allele frequencies in the present study were high, indicating that the eradication of these alleles in the Moroccan Holstein population will take several years. The frequencies found in this study are in the range of those reported elsewhere. The frequency of BLAD allele was 0.028 in Holstein cows in Brazil (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2000) and from 0.041 to 0.054 in some Holstein herds in Japan (Nagahata *et al.*, 1997). Rusc and Kaminski (2007) reported that the frequency of CVM allele averaged 0.12 in Polish Holstein-Friesian bulls active in 2001-2005. In

France, Malher *et al.* (2006) estimated that the frequency of CVM allele was 0.05-0.06.

CONCLUSION

The pedigree-analysis showed the presence of BLAD and CVM alleles in the imported Holstein heifers. Since these diseases are economically important, Moroccan dairy farmers should avoid the use of proven semen from carrier bulls on one hand and the importation of heifers sired by carriers on the other hand. In addition, it is essential to implement a surveillance programme in order to avoid the introduction and the dissemination of genetic defects of farm animals.

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ظهور بعض العيوب الخلقية الوراثية مثل الـ BLAD و CVM فى ماشية الهولستين المستوردة إلى المغرب

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الهدف من الدراسة هو تقدير انتشار BLAD و CVM فى المجلات الهولستين و الذكور التى تنتج السائل المنوى المستورد إلى المغرب. تمت الدراسة على 1874 عجلة مستوردة من فرنسا والمانيا و هولندا خلال الفترة من 2005 إلى 2006 و عدد 221 طلوقة نتيجة للسائل المنوى المستورد من كندا و أمريكا و فرنسا خلال الفترة من 1999 إلى 2007. إعتماًداً على الطلائق (الأباء) و الجدود من ناحية الأمهات، المذكورة فى كشف العجلات 2.1% و 17.5% من العجلات المستوردة إلى المغرب و كانت غير حامله لـ BLAD، لـ BLAD فى حين 0.5 من الذكور كانت حامله لـ CVM. كان تكرار التلقيحات التى بها مخاطه بمعنى التلقيح بين عجلات فى الامكان حامله و ذكور معروف إنها حامله هو حفر لـ BLAD و 0.7% لـ CVM. وكان تكرار التلقيح بين عجلات غير حامله و ذكور مؤكد انها حامله هو 0.2% ، 16.8% لـ BLAD ، CVM على الترتيب. من الدراسة جذورة إنشاء برنامج مراقبة فى المغرب كلى نتيجة استخدام و انتشار عيوب وراثية فى حيوانات المزرعة.