CHARACTERIZATION AND GENETIC ANALYSIS OF MINNESOTA JOHNE'S MILK ELISA TEST UNDER ADVANCED MILK RECORDING SYSTEMS

By

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ABSTRACT

Two sets of data were used in the study to investigate the effect of Johne's disease infection rate (MAP) on herd performance measures and estimate the genetic parameters and breeding values Mycobacterium immune response using milk ELISA test. Data set one included 339 Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Mixed herds tested for Johne's disease using milk ELISA test was used to evaluate the effect of Johne's infection rate (MAP), herd size (HS) and breed (B) on Rolling Herd Milk Average (RHM), Rolling Herd Fat Average (RHF), Rolling Herd Protein Average (RHP), Calving Interval (CI), percent cows left (CL) and Somatic Cell Score (SCS) of tested herds. Data set two consisted of 25,809 tests from 21,514 Holstein cows in 282 Johne's positive herds were available for analysis. The Johne's test data were analyzed both as a binary trait (positive or negative) and linear as the transformed ELISA optical density (ln(OD)). Age at test day, herd year season of the test (HYS) and days in milk (DIM) were used as fixed effects on linear and threshold animal and maternal models. MAP, breed and herd size showed significant effects on most herd performance measures. . Herds with higher infection rate gave lower RHM, RHF, and RHP, also had higher CL and SCS. . ln(OD) increased with age at test day and days in milk. Heritability estimates ranged from 0.065 to 0.104. Maternal heritabilities were relatively low, ranging from 0.012 to 0.021. Repeatabilities ranged from 0.377 to 0.438. Correlations between the sire breeding values for ln(OD) for 154 bulls with at least 30 daughters in the analysis and their USDA PTA were: milk, -0.084; fat, -0.199; protein, -0.179; somatic cell score, 0.140; daughter pregnancy rate, -0.122; productive life, -0.292; and Net Merit, -0.339. These correlations suggest that selection for productive life or Net Merit also will improve resistance to Johne's disease.

Keywords: Johne's Disease, ELISA, herd performance, heritability, dairy cattle.

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عنوان الرسالة: التوصيف والتحليل الوراثي لإختبار منيسوتا (الإليزا) للكشف عن مرض جونز في اللبن تحت نظم التسجيل المتطورة

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المستخلص العربى

أستخدم في الدراسة مجموعتين من البيانات: تضمنت المجموعة الأولى عدد ٣٣٩ قطيع لأبقار الهولستين، الجيرسي، الجيرنسي والمختلطة والتي أجرى لأبقارها اختبار الإليزا في اللبن وقد أستخدمت هذة البيانات لبيان تأثير كل من معدل الأصابة ، حجم القطيع والسلالة على المتوسطات المتحركة لإنتاج اللبن، الدهن والبروتين ومتوسط الفترة بين ولادتين ، متوسط نسبة الأستبعاد ومتوسط عدد الخلايا الجسدية باللبن. تكونت المجموعة الثانية للبيانات من ٢٨٠٩ سجل لإختبار الإليزا والذي أجرى على ٢١٥١٤ بقرة هولستين تم تربيتها في ٢٨٢ قطيع أيجابي لإختبار جونز. تم تحليل هذة البيانات بإستخدام النموذج الخطي والنموذج الحدى حيث كانت العوامل الثابتة في النموذجين هي العمر عند الإختبار، قيم المقارنة الخاصة بأختبار وعدد أيام الحليب عند أجراء الإختبار في كل من نموذج الحيوان والنموذج الأموي.

الكلمات الدالة: مرض جونز ، اختبار الإليزا، أداء القطعان ، العمق الوراثي، ماشية اللبن.

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٥ - ١ باللغة العربية:

الكلمات الداله: مرض جونز، إختبار الإليزا، أداء القطعان ، العمق الوراثي ، ماشية اللبن

أستخدم في الدراسة مجموعتين من البيانات. أشتملت المجموعة الأولى على ٣٣٩ قطيع أستخدمت لدراسة تأثير معدل الأصابة بمرض جونز على الأداء الإنتاجي للقطعان تحت الدراسة. أشتملت المجموعة الثانية من البيانات على ٢٥٨٠٩ سجل لإختبار الإليزا لتقدير المعالم الوراثية والقيم التربوية لهذا الاختبار كمؤشر لمدى مقاومة الأبقار لمرض جونز. كان لتأثير نسبة الإصابة بمرض جونز تأثيرا معنويا سلبيا على الأداء الإنتاجي للقطعان تحت الدراسة. تراوحت قيم العمق الوراثي لصفة المقاومة لمرض جونز بين ٢٠٠٠ - ٢٠٤٠ ، وأوضحت الدراسة أن الإنتخاب لصفة الميزة الصافية والحياة الإنتاجية قد يؤدي إلى التحسين الوراثي لصفة المقاومة لمرض جونز.