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Influence of the temperament of water buffaloes on the serum lipid levels

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Introduction

Lipids plays a fundamental role in the energy metabolism of ruminants. However, the profile and complexity of the different lipid pathways which can be affected by animal temperament in different species are still unknown and deserve further investigation.

Objective

Evaluate the effect of the temperament on serum lipid levels of water buffaloes in growing phase in feedlot.

Material and Methods		Highlights					
 ✓ 75 animals of 3 genetic groups (GG) of water buffaloes (n=25 for each GG); ✓ GG: Jafarabadi, Mediterranean, and Murrah; 	Table 1. Means, probabilities, and feedlot and classified according to	✓ There were no interactions effects for variables evaluated;					
 ✓ 390±32 days of age; ✓ 310±61.27 kg of initial body weight. 		Tempei	ament			Correlation	 ✓ ADQ animals showed lower levels of cholesterol and LDL than EXC animals;
 On day 0: Temperament classification: Temperament score (TSc): mean of the sum of the scores of the time of entry into the squeeze chute (1 to 5: 1=greater time spent for entry; 5=less time spent for entry) and the exit velocity score (1 to 5: 	Serum variables, mg/dL	Adequate	Excitable	SEM	P-value	TSc	 ✓ There was no effect of temperament for triglycerides, HDL, and VLDL;
	Total cholesterol	65.95	70.96	2.33	0.04	ns	 Positive correlations were verified between:
	Triglycerides	16.57	17.54	1.17	0.41	r = 0.32; P < 0.01	 TSc and triglycerides; TSc and VLDL;
	High-density lipoprotein	35.79	36.90	1.54	0.47	ns	Tondoncy was detected between

The animals were categorized: Adequate (ADQ; $TSc \le 3$) or excitable (EXC; TSc > 3).

- ✓ On days -28, 0, and 84:
 - . Blood samples were collected and evaluated for serum levels of:
 - total cholesterol;
 - triglycerides;
 - high-density lipoprotein (HDL);

1=lower speed; 5=higher speed);

- low-density lipoprotein (LDL);
- very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL);
- colorimetric enzymatic analyses performed by commercial kits.

✓ Statistical analyses:

- MIXED procedure in SAS; - fixed effects: GG, temperament, day, and the resulting interactions; - term day was used for repeated measures in time;
- Correlation analysis CORR procedure of SAS.

	Temper	ament			Correlation
Serum variables, mg/dL	Adequate	Excitable	SEM	P-value	TSc
Total cholesterol	65.95	70.96	2.33	0.04	ns
Triglycerides	16.57	17.54	1.17	0.41	r = 0.32; P < 0.01
High-density lipoprotein	35.79	36.90	1.54	0.47	ns
Low-density lipoprotein	26.74	30.40	1.57	0.02	r = 0.20; P = 0.09
Very low-density lipoprotein	3.38	3.55	0.23	0.46	r = 0.33; P < 0.01

SEM = standard error of means; TSc = temperament score; r = correlation coefficient; P = significance considered if $P \le 0.05$ and tendency if $P > 0.05 e P \le 0.10$; ns = non-significant correlation.



Genetic groups of water buffaloes used in the study: Jafarabadi, Mediterranean, and Murrah, respectively.

- the
- total
- or the
- - Fendency was detected between TSc and LDL.

Conclusions

There are differences in serum lipid levels between water buffalo temperaments which deserves further investigation.

Acknowledgement

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