# Serum IGF-1, leptin and growth in early and traditionally weaned beef calves



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weaning





Slaughter

weight: 500 kg

Early weaning has been proposed as a cost-effective management strategy in areas with feed shortage. Modifying age at weaning, however, modifies the nutritional status of the calf, which could affect growth and serum IGF-1 and leptin concentrations

**Objective:** determine the effect of age at weaning on serum IGF-1, leptin and their relations with growth

#### Material and Methods

16 Parda de Montaña spring-born calves

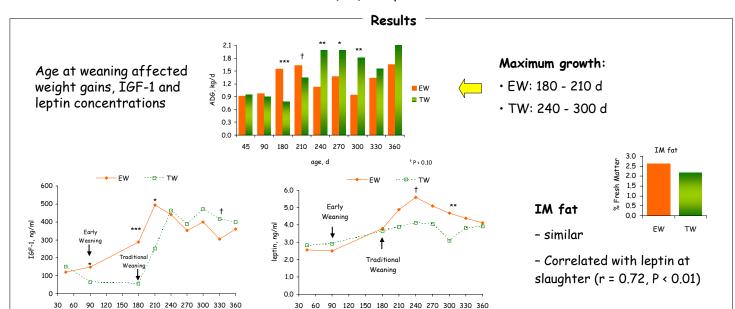


Early Weaned (EW) Traditionally Weaned (TW)

0-90 d	90-180 d	180-365 d
Indoors with dam + concentrates	Concentrates	Concentrates
Indoors with dam	High mountain ranges with dam	Concentrates

weaning

- Weekly weights, except during the grazing season  $\implies$  monthly average daily gain (ADG)
- Blood samples at 45, 90, 180, 210, 240, 270, 300, 330 and 360 d to obtain serum for:
  - IGF-I determination with a commercial kit
  - leptin determination with a competitive multispecies EIA
- · 1 steak from L. thoracis muscle for intramuscular (IM) fat quantification with an Ankom extractor



### IGF-1 concentrations

- EW: increased sharply after weaning and peaked at 210 d
- TW: decreased during lactation in mountain ranges, increased after weaning and peaked at 240 d

#### Leptin concentrations

 EW: increased after weaning and peaked at 240 d

age, d

<sup>†</sup> P < 0.10

TW: barely changed

## Correlations

	IGF-I	Leptin
Weight	r = 0.67***	r = 0.52***
AGD	r = 0.59***	
IGF-I		r = 0.42** §
§In EW calves only		

<sup>†</sup> P < 0.10

#### **Conclusions**

- · Age at weaning affected both serum IGF-I and leptin concentrations, which were correlated with weight
- · Leptin at slaughter could be used to predict IM fat in Parda de Montaña calves slaughtered at 500 kg



