

A screening tool for monitoring scrapie in sheep flocks

A photograph of a flock of sheep in a green field under a blue sky. The sheep are white with some yellow ear tags. In the background, there are hills and a white building with a red roof.

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Genetics of Scrapie

- ***PRNP*** gene locus
- Three codons
 - 136, 154, 171
- ARR (resistant)
- VRQ (susceptible)

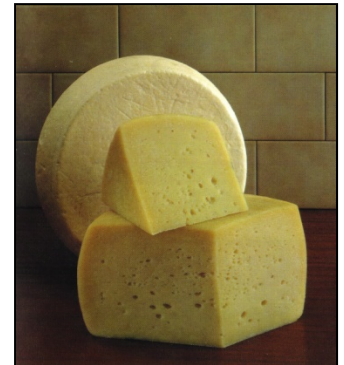
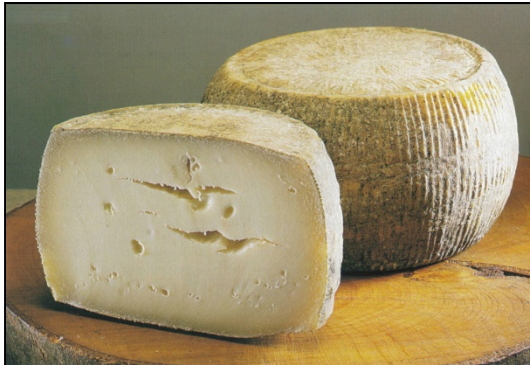




Genetic selection for Scrapie

In the EU

- Increase ARR (resistant)
- Eradicate VRQ (susceptible)
- **DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM “VRQ-free” FLOCKS!**





Genetic selection for Scrapie

In the EU

- **Increase ARR (resistant)**
- **Eradicate VRQ (susceptible)**
- **Conventionally, individual PRNP genotyping using blood samples**



Genetic selection for Scrapie

In the EU

- Increase ARR (resistant)
- Eradicate VRQ (susceptible)
- Conventionally, individual PRNP genotyping using blood samples
- We have developed an individual PRNP genotyping method using **milk somatic cells**



Aim of our project

- Development of a practical **method** for assessing the presence of **VRQ** allele at **flock** level using **bulk milk** samples





Materials and methods

- The Chios dairy sheep breed



Previous research

23 flocks, 4600 ewes



Sample of 1013 ewes



VRQ frequency: **0.4%**
(only in 3 flocks)



Materials and methods

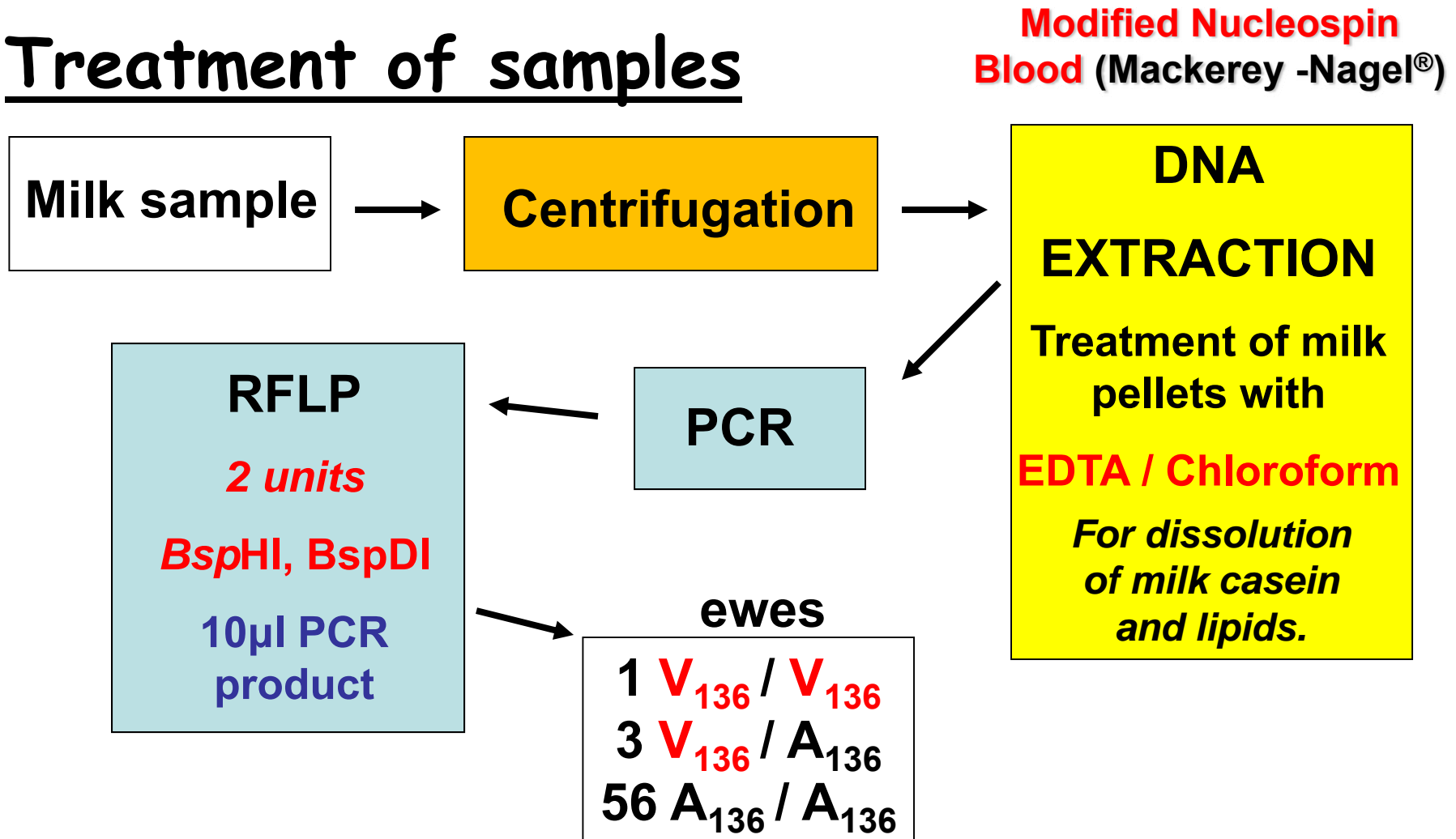
- One “VRQ” flock selected
- 60 **individual** milk samples (50ml) collected





Materials and methods

Treatment of samples





Materials and methods

Artificial bulk milk samples

- Mixing different individual milk samples
- Different V_{136} frequencies
 - 64%, 32%, 16%, 8%, 4%, 2%, 1%, 0.5%, 0.25%
 - 2 different sets



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Plasmid DNA standard pools

- VRQ clone / ARQ clone
 - 100%, 50%, 32%, 16%, 8%, 4%, 2%, 1%, 0.5%, 0.25%



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Both in triplicates

20 μ l PCR product

10 units of BspHI and BspDI



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Detection limit

Clear detection

to all 3 digested samples



Results

Plasmid pools

**Sensitivity
(limit of detection)**

0.5%

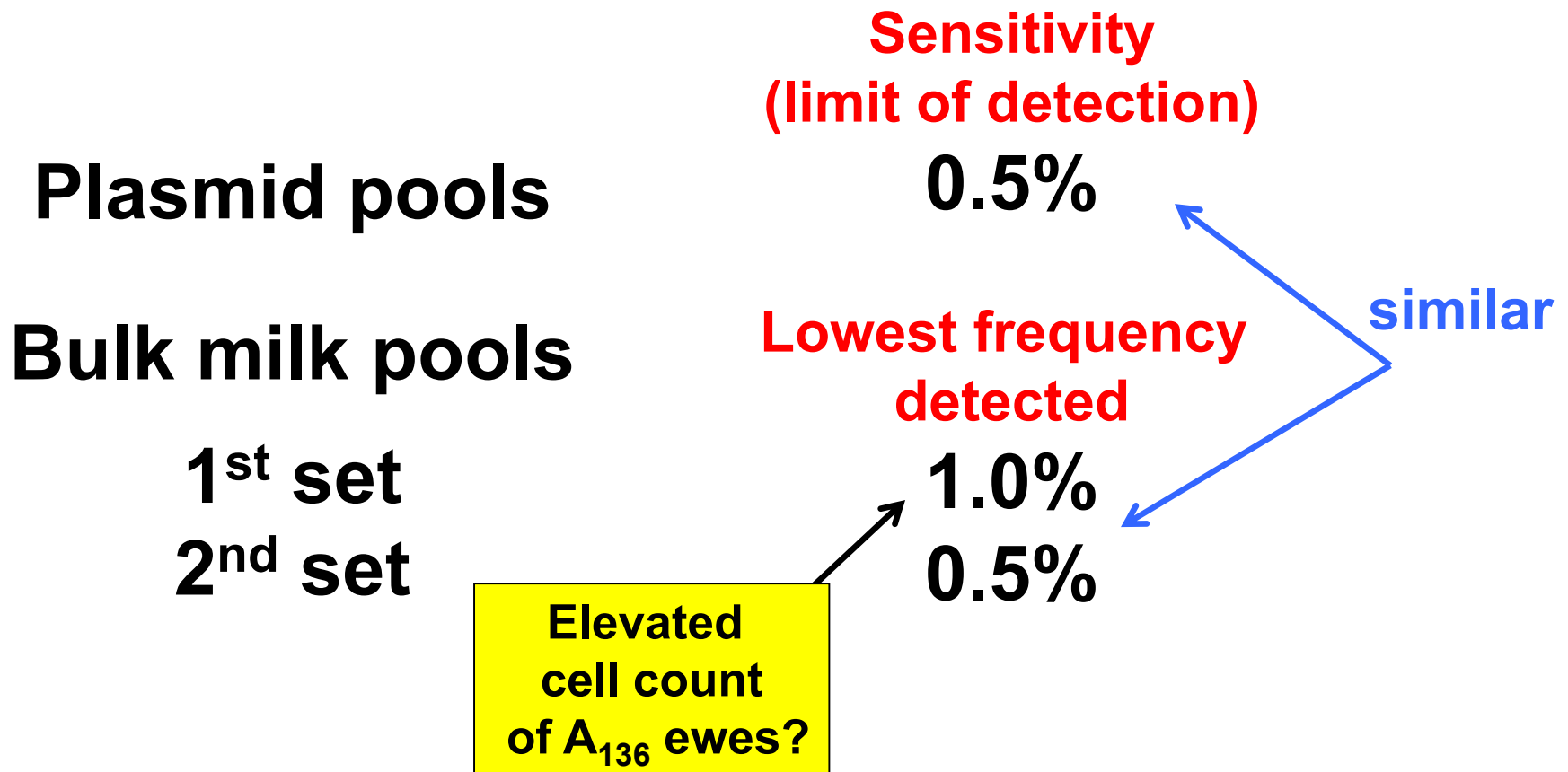


Results

Plasmid pools	Sensitivity (limit of detection) 0.5%
Bulk milk pools	Lowest frequency detected
1st set	1.0%
2nd set	0.5%

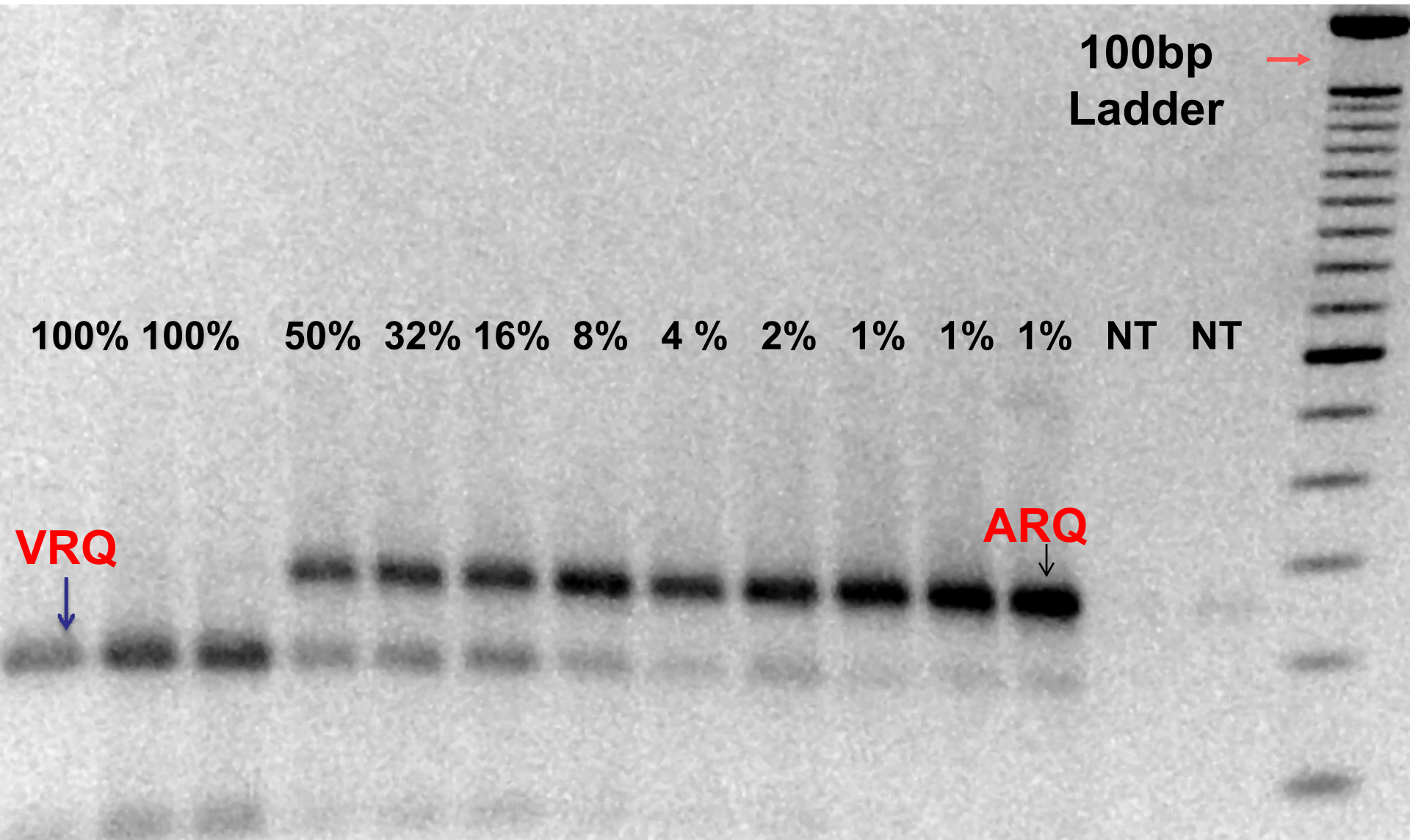


Results



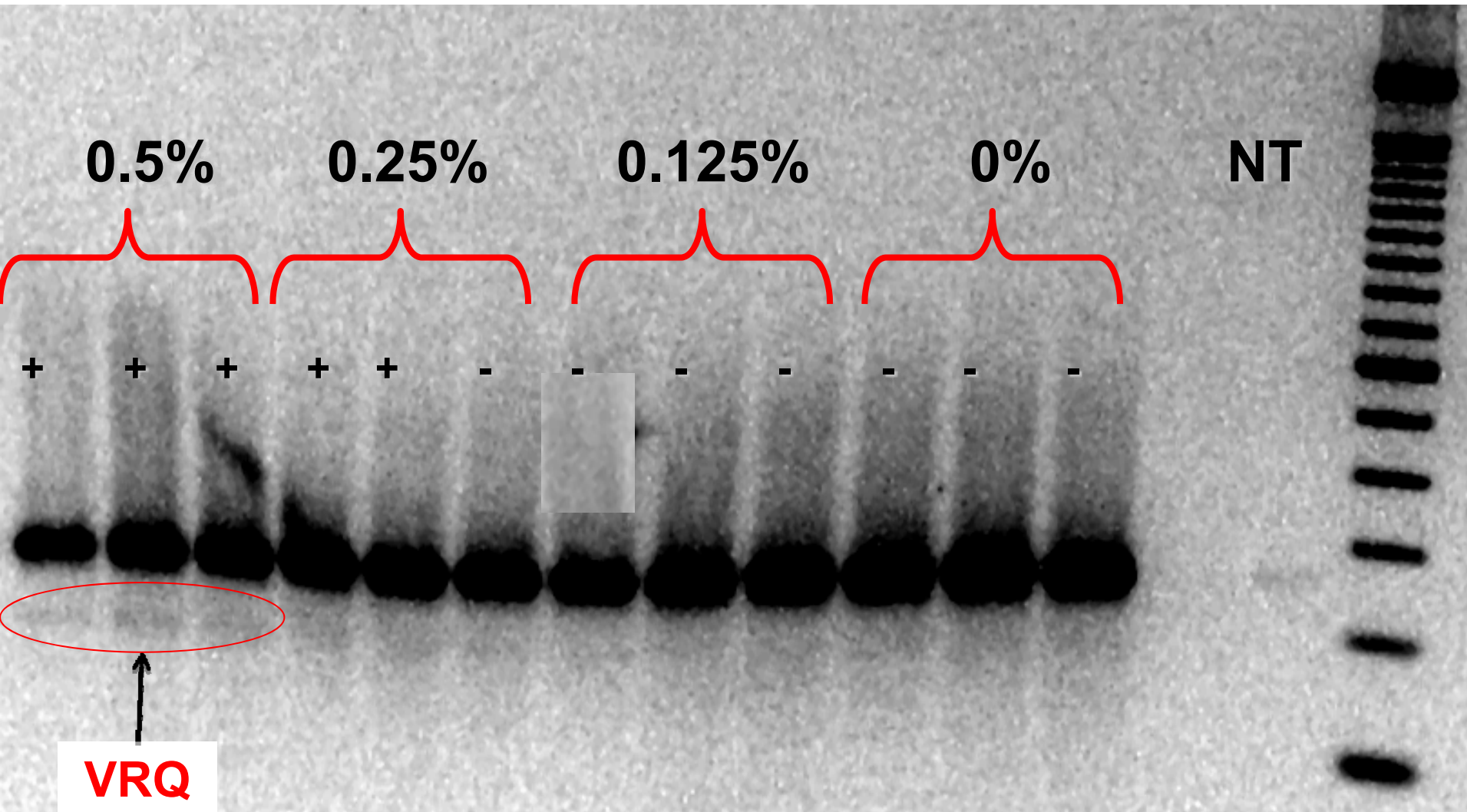


Results-plasmid pools



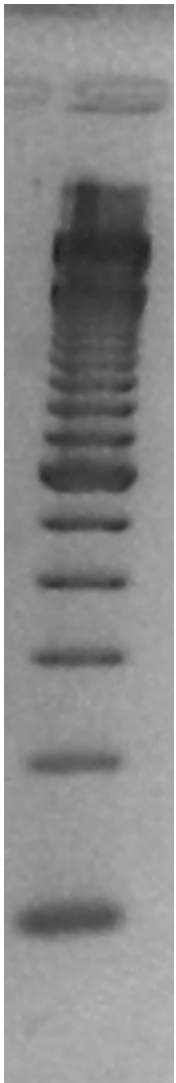
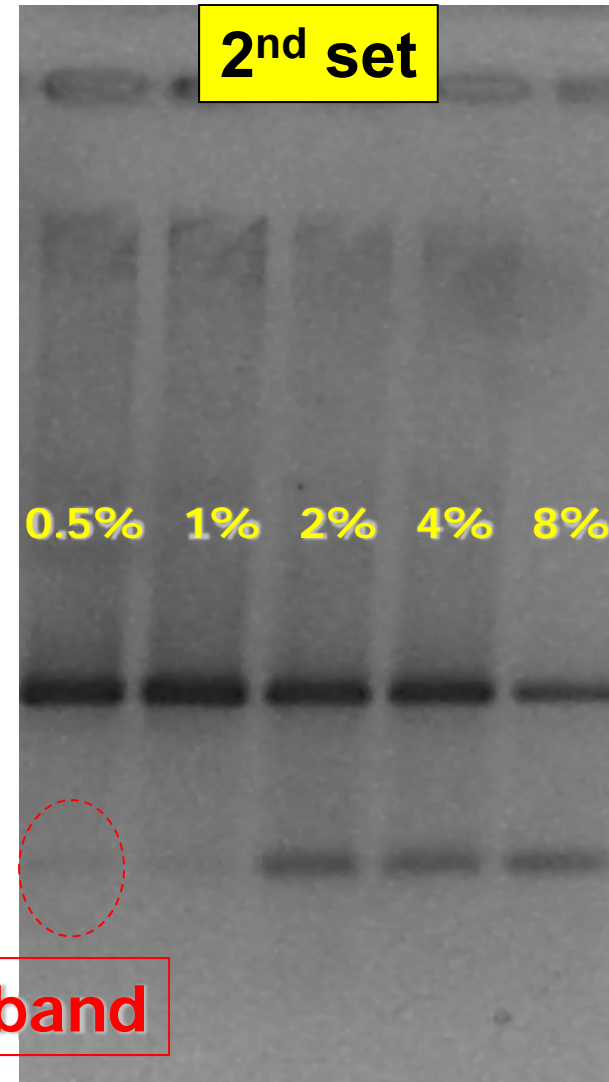
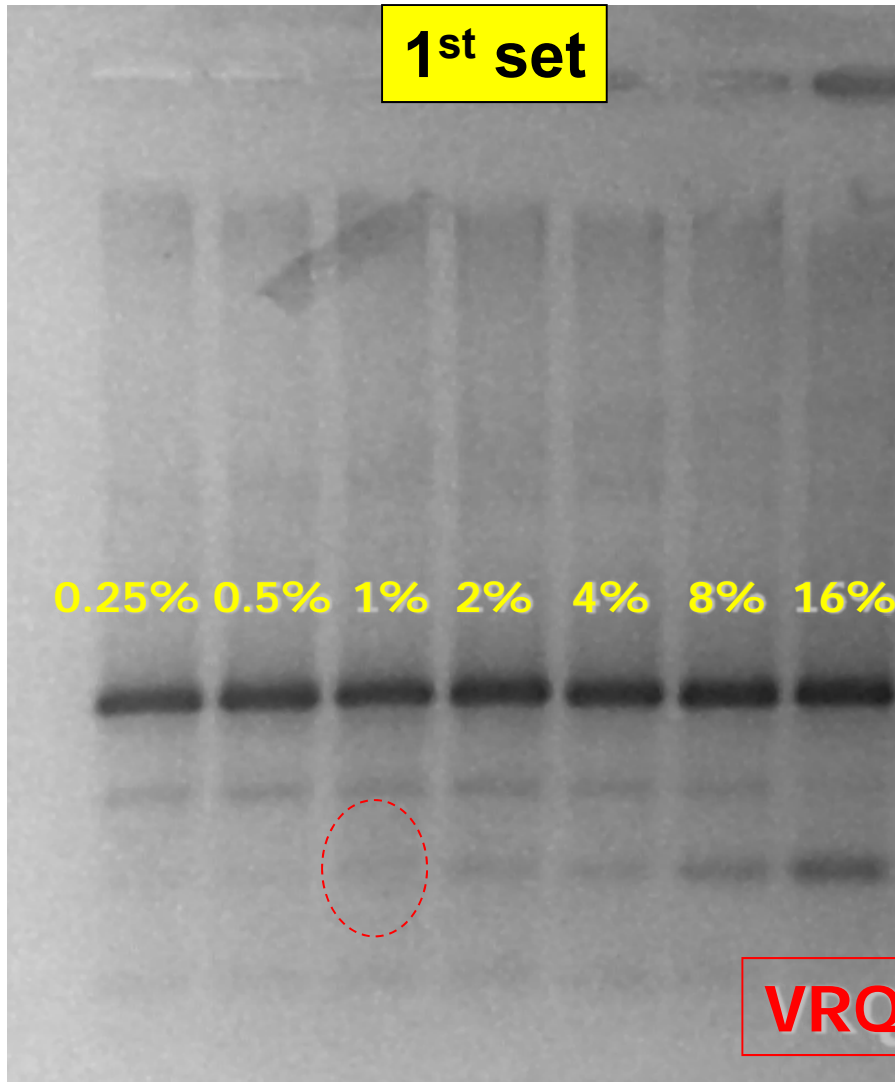


Results-plasmid pools





Results-bulk milk pools





Application

- Bulk milk sampling from **every 50 ewes**
- **2 monthly consecutive collections**
statistical elimination of problems arising from
fluctuating somatic cell counts
- Milk recording samples can be used

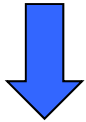


Application

Flock of 200 ewes



**Genotyping
from blood samples**



200 samples



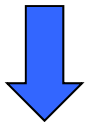


Application

Flock of 200 ewes



**Genotyping
from blood samples**



200 samples



Genotyping from milk samples

No “VRQ” animals



50 ewes

50 ewes

50 ewes

50 ewes

Negative Negative Negative Negative

4 samples x 2 = 8 samples

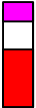


Application

Flock of 200 ewes



Genotyping
from blood samples

200 samples 

Genotyping from milk samples

One “VRQ” animal

50 ewes

Negative

50 ewes

Positive

50 ewes

Negative

50 ewes

Negative

25 ewes

Positive

25 ewes

Negative

12 ewes

Negative

13 ewes

Positive

13 individual
samples

$(8 + 13 \text{ samples}) \times 2 = 42 \text{ samples}$



CONCLUSIONS

- Individual and bulk milk genotyping
- High detection sensitivity
- Animal friendly
- No specialized personnel for sampling
- Fast and cost-effective
- **Excellent tool for flock screening**



Acknowledgement

RISKSCRA , E.C./COLL-CT-2006

***Dairy products in Mediterranean sheep
populations: quantification of scrapie risk***



**Thank you!
Any questions?**