Identifying pre-clinical MAP infected cattle

Project Title: Identifying Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis (MAP) exproteome components recognized during early infection to develop diagnostic and vaccine targets

Researchers: Lucy Mutharia, Ph.D. lmuthari@uoguelph.ca
Lucy Mutharia, Ph.D. (University of Guelph), Phillip Griebel, Ph.D. (University of Saskatchewan)

Background

Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis (MAP) causes Johne’s disease (JD), a chronic infectious disease of ruminants. Infection normally occurs in the neonatal period when calves ingest an infectious dose of MAP but clinical, irreversible and ultimately fatal disease does not occur until years later. In the meantime, animals with preclinical JD may look healthy while still shedding MAP in their feces, transmitting the disease to new animals.

There are no effective vaccines or treatments, and diagnostic tests fail to identify many infected animals in the pre-clinical state. A reliable, sensitive, specific diagnostic test that accurately identifies MAP carriers in the early stages of infection would greatly help efforts to control the disease.

One potentially promising approach involves identifying cell mediated immune responses (CIMR) and antibody responses. It is known that CIMR declines and antibody responses increase at the time that animals enter the clinical stage of the disease, but CIMR tests are not specific enough for diagnosing JD in the early stages.

Objectives

The main objective of this study is to identify proteins secreted by MAP that can elicit a MAP-specific CMIR.

What they will do

These researchers have identified two proteins secreted by MAP that induced strong CMIR in calves one-month after MAP infection. This indicates that systematic screening of the proteins secreted by MAP is the best approach to identify novel targets for a CMIR-based test to detect early-stage JD. In this study, the researchers will identify the rest of the proteins secreted by MAP and
generate recombinant versions. The ability of each protein to elicit a mucosal T-cell response will be determined, and the presence of these T-cells in blood will be determined.

**Implications**

The availability of well characterized MAP specific epitopes which induce CMIR early in infection would improve test sensitivity and specificity and facilitate effective management interventions to control MAP in beef herds.

**Proudly Funded By:**

The Beef Cattle Industry Science Cluster is funded by the Beef Cattle Research Council, a division of the Canadian Cattlemen’s Association, and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to advance research and technology transfer supporting the Canadian beef industry’s vision to be recognized as a preferred supplier of healthy, high quality beef, cattle and genetics.

**For More Information Contact:**

Beef Cattle Research Council  
#180, 6815 - 8th St. NE  
Calgary, AB T2E 7H7  
Tel: (403) 275-8558  
Fax: (403) 274-5686  
info@beefresearch.ca

**For More Information Visit:**

[www.beefresearch.ca](http://www.beefresearch.ca)