

The Long Lasting Impact of Nutrition: Developmental Programming

Kimberly Vonnahme, PhD Associate Professor Department of Animal Sciences

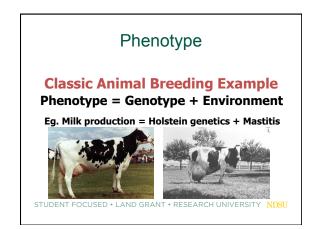
STUDENT FOCUSED • LAND GRANT • RESEARCH UNIVERSITY NDSU

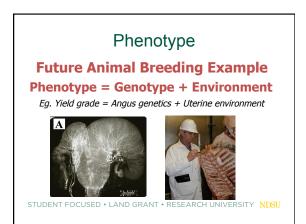


OUTLINE

- What is developmental programming?
- · Primary focus on beef cattle
- How maternal nutrition impacts uterine blood flow in the beef cow

STUDENT FOCUSED • LAND GRANT • RESEARCH UNIVERSITY NDSU



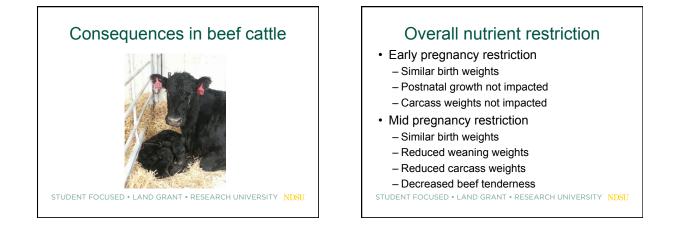


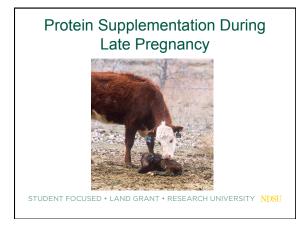
Programming

- The process through which a <u>stimulus</u> or <u>insult</u> establishes a <u>permanent</u> response
- Developmental programming hypothesis
- Exposure during a *<u>critical period</u>* in development may influence later metabolic or physiological functions in adult life

STUDENT FOCUSED \bullet LAND GRANT \bullet RESEARCH UNIVERSITY $\begin{tabular}{c} NDSU \\ NDSU \end{tabular}$







Ste	er Fe	edlot Performance						
		Treatment			P-value			
	PS/ WR	NS/ WR	PS/ CR	NS/ CR	Sys	Sup	S*S	
ADG, kg/d	1.71	1.66	1.69	1.66	0.85	0.09	0.65	
Final Live BW, kg	622ª	591 ^b	609 ^{ab}	614ª	0.52	0.10	0.02	
HCW, kg	376ª	357 ^b	368 ^{ab}	371ª	0.52	0.10	0.02	
				Slide co	ourtesy o	f Rick Fi	unston	

Г

Steer	Fee	Feedlot Performance					
		Treatr	nent		F	-value	,
	PS/ WR	NS/ WR	PS/ CR	NS/ CR	Sys	Sup	S*S
12 th rib fat, cm	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.84	0.31	0.58
REA, cm ²	88.5	88.4	90.3	89.7	0.21	0.75	0.85
Yield Grade	2.94	2.69	2.74	2.77	0.55	0.26	0.16
Empty body fat	29.9	28.7	29.3	28.8	0.48	0.06	0.38
Choice, % Upper 2/3	84.5 43.2	76.5 26.6	88.2 35.4	64.6 15.0	0.57 0.34	0.04 0.03	0.28 0.81
				Slide of	courtesy of	f Rick Fu	nston

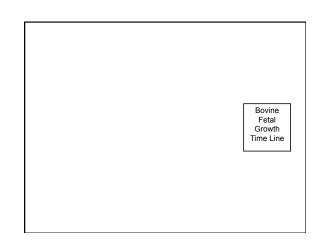


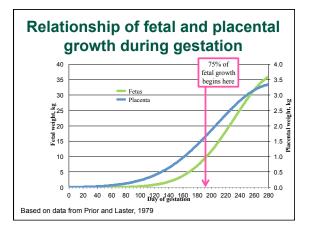
	Treatment				
Item	Prot	NoProt	SEM	P-value	
Age at Puberty, d	339	334	10	0.70	
Cycling at beginning of breeding season, %	61	67	-	0.45	
Calved in first 21 d, %	77	49	-	0.005	
Overall pregnancy rate, %	93	80	-	0.05	
Calving date, Julian d	71	75	3	0.15	
Calf birth wt, kg	33	33	1	0.94	
Unassisted births, %	78	64	-	0.24	

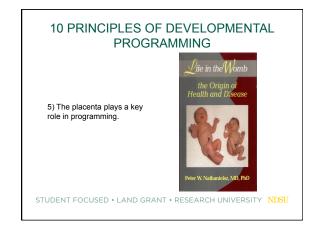
Reproductive Performance

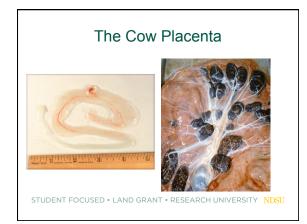
Item	Prot	NoProt	SEM	P-value 0.70
Age at Puberty, d	339	334	10	
Cycling at beginning of breeding season, %	61	67	-	0.45
Calved in first 21 d, %	77	49	-	0.005
Overall pregnancy rate, %	93	80	-	0.05
Calving date, Julian d	71	75	3	0.15
Calf birth wt, kg	33	33	1	0.94
Unassisted births, %	78	64	-	0.24





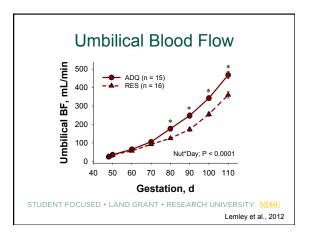




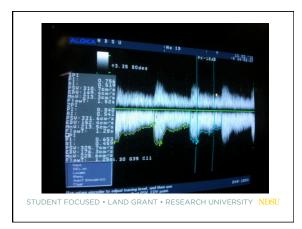


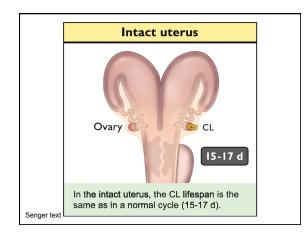




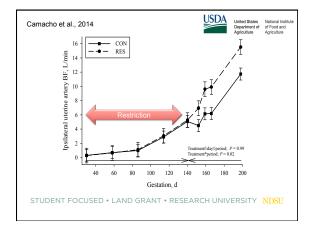


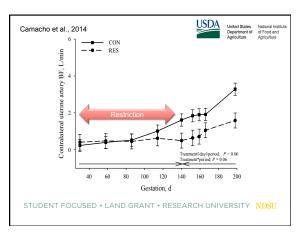


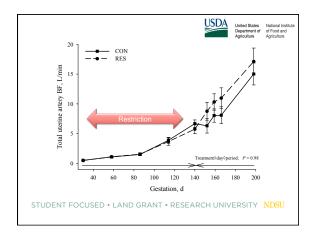


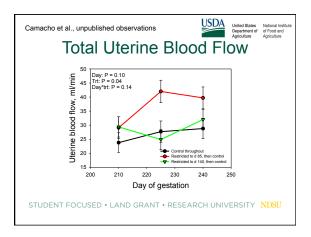


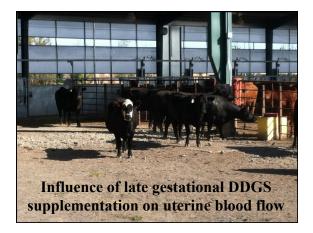


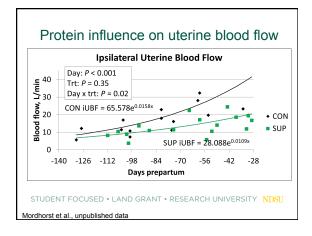


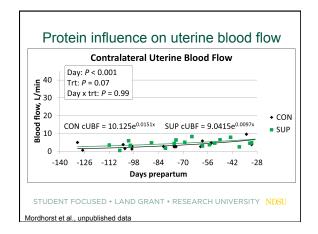


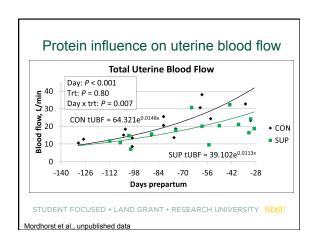


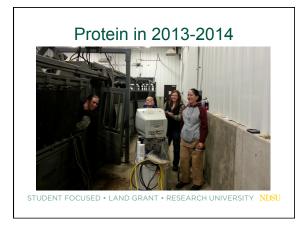


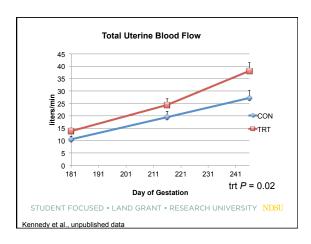


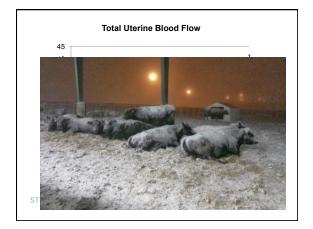








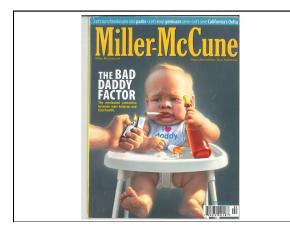


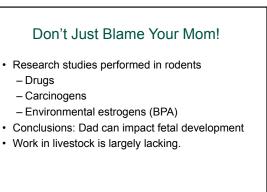


UPDATE: 2013-2014

- · Harsh winter
- Same cows (plus more) as last protein
 project
- Poorer quality forage (Cornstalks)
- · Increased birth weights (no dystocia)
- · Milk production measured

STUDENT FOCUSED • LAND GRANT • RESEARCH UNIVERSITY NDSU





STUDENT FOCUSED • LAND GRANT • RESEARCH UNIVERSITY NDSU



- Placenta plays a key role in developmental programming
 ""
 - -"Plastic"
 - -Ability to compensate
 - Target for therapeutics

STUDENT FOCUSED \bullet LAND GRANT \bullet RESEARCH UNIVERSITY $\begin{tabular}{c} NDSU \\ NDSU \end{tabular}$

Future Directions

- Maternal intake
- Maternal efficiencies
- Timing of supplementation
- · Specific components of the diet?

STUDENT FOCUSED \bullet LAND GRANT \bullet RESEARCH UNIVERSITY $\begin{tabular}{c} NDSU \\ NDSU \end{tabular}$



