VETOQUINOL. YOUR PARTNER IN THE PREVENTION OF SALMONELLA NEWPORT INFECTIONS

Are Salmonella outbreaks sucking away dairy profits?



# Salmonella Vetovax<sup>®</sup> SRP<sup>®</sup>

Keep milk production flowing.

vetoquinol.ca





Salmonella Vetovax" SRP

new

# Salmonella Vetovax<sup>®</sup> SRP<sup>®</sup>

SALMONELLA NEWPORT BACTERIAL EXTRACT VACCINE



# Salmonella Vetovax<sup>™</sup> SRP<sup>®</sup>:

an innovative technology designed to address Salmonella Newport outbreaks and **keep milk production flowing** 

Salmonella Vetovax™ SRP® is a vaccine using the patented siderophore receptor and porin (SRP) technology, made from Salmonella Newport bacterial extract, that has been shown to be effective for vaccination of healthy cattle 6 months of age or older against infection caused by Salmonella Newport.

imiting *Salmonella* infections is important to mitigate zoonotic risk and improve the health status and productivity of dairy herds. Clinical salmonellosis is urgently addressed, while subclinical infections commonly go unnoticed.<sup>1</sup> Subclinical *Salmonella* infections make diagnosis difficult, as overt clinical signs are absent, and fecal shedding occurs intermittently. Productivity losses in the form of reduced milk yield and lagging reproductive performance are masked as infected animals often appear healthy.<sup>2</sup>

**Salmonella Vetovax**<sup>™</sup> **SRP**<sup>®</sup> — a new vaccine using the innovative SRP<sup>®</sup> technology helping to prevent *Salmonella* Newport infections, reduce fecal shedding,<sup>3</sup> and increase milk production in the context of subclinical *Salmonella* infections<sup>4</sup> — is now available from Vetoquinol.

The **Salmonella Vetovax**<sup>™</sup> **SRP**<sup>®</sup> vaccine represents an effective strategy to control *Salmonella* Newport outbreaks in dairy operations and a great way to keep milk production flowing.

## • The Salmonella impact on profitability

- Prevalent pathogen, especially in large herds, with extended survival in the environment<sup>5</sup>
- Significant zoonotic pathogen: salmonellosis may result in food-borne exposure of humans to Salmonella through milk or meat products<sup>6</sup>
- Losses in feed efficiency, weight gain, milk production and increased cull rates are linked to subclinical Salmonella infections<sup>7</sup>
- Causes a number of diseases such as acute neonatal diarrhea, pneumonia, gastroenteritis in adult animals, and septicemia
- A cause of abortions in cows and heifers

## What is SRP<sup>®</sup> Technology?

- SRP > Siderophore Receptor and Porin technology
- Porins > protein pores in the cell wall that allow essential nutrients to enter the cell
- Siderophore receptors > specialized porin proteins that transport iron-siderophore complexes through the cell wall during times of iron deprivation
- SRP® technology > siderophore receptor and porin proteins, extracted from the bacterial cell wall and used as vaccine antigens

## ゛ How does it work

- Most pathogenic bacteria require iron for growth and metabolism
- To survive inside a host, a bacterial pathogen must competitively acquire protein-bound iron from the host
- When bacteria encounter a low iron environment, such as inside an animal host, they secrete small proteins called **siderophores** which take iron away from the host binding proteins
- At the same time, bacteria express pore-like siderophore receptors in their outer membrane. These specialized proteins recognize ironsiderophore complexes, transporting them through the cell wall
- Siderophore receptors belong to a family of proteins called "porins"

The **Salmonella Vetovax**<sup>™</sup> **SRP**<sup>®</sup> vaccine stimulates the immune system to produce antibodies to siderophore receptors and porins in the bacterial cell wall.<sup>8</sup>

- SRP proteins are highly conserved among the many strains of Salmonella
- Antibodies to the SRP proteins may be able to bind effectively, for many strains



## Salmonella Vetovax™ SRP® Vaccine Trial

### at Kansas State University

- 180 cows enrolled from a 1,200 Holstein cow herd in Northern Kansas
- S. Agona isolated in trial cows
- Clinical salmonellosis apparent in neonatal calves, but not in cows
- > Randomized in pairs: heifers and dry cows included
- 75 animals vaccinated with *Salmonella* Vetovax<sup>™</sup> SRP<sup>®</sup>
- Vaccine booster 21 to 35 days after primary dose
  Booster 14 to 21 days before parturition
- > Paired set of 75 controls given placebo
- All cows and heifers that were purchased after initiation of the study and not enrolled in the study were vaccinated by the herd manager with the Salmonella Vetovax<sup>™</sup> SRP<sup>®</sup> vaccine.

## **Overview of the results** (see figures 1-2)

- Both vaccinates and controls showed decreased Salmonella fecal shedding
- Decreased somatic cell count (SCC) in vaccinates vs. controls
   170 000 vs. (20 000 st 20. (0 days is ssill. (DIM)).
  - ① 179,000 vs 439,000 at 30-60 days in milk (DIM) (P<0.01)</p>
- Mean parity adjusted average daily milk yield was greater in vaccinates
  - ⊙ Additional 1.14 kg/cow/day in the first 90 DIM (P<0.01)
- Vaccinated cattle had higher concentrations of circulating antibodies at both samplings: 7-14 and 28-35 DIM (P=0.01)

### **General conclusions**

Vaccinating dairy cows with *Salmonella* Vetovax<sup>™</sup> SRP<sup>®</sup> resulted in higher adjusted average daily milk yield (+1.14 kg), a decrease in SCC, and a significant increase in circulating antibodies. Since *Salmonella* bacteria are present on most dairy operations, this serologic response is positive. Vaccination with *Salmonella* Vetovax<sup>™</sup> SRP<sup>®</sup> resulted in a significant increase in milk yield which may lead to improved profitability for dairy operators.

#### Source for the data provided here

HERMESCH, D.R., THOMSON, D.U., LONERAGAN, G.H., RENTER, D.R., WHITE, B.J. (Sept. 2008). Effects of a commercially available vaccine against *Salmonella enterica* serotype Newport on milk production, somatic cell count, and shedding of *Salmonella* organisms in female dairy cattle with no clinical signs of salmonellosis, *AJVR*, 69(9): 1229-1234.

**SRP® vaccines** differ from whole-cell bacterins and core antigen vaccines. They are a purified bacterial extracts containing predominantly SRP proteins; other cellular components and extraneous proteins are removed during manufacturing. Antibodies produced to the SRP vaccine bind to siderophore receptors and porins on the bacterial cell membrane. Siderophore receptor and porin proteins are highly conserved among serotypes, which may result in a broadened protection from the *Salmonella* Newport bacterial extract vaccine.

### FIGURE 1

# Effect of Salmonella SRP vaccination



FIGURE 2

# Effect of Salmonella SRP vaccination

## on somatic cell count (SCC) (cells/mL)



Source: Kansas State University study

# Salmonella Vetovax<sup>™</sup> SRP<sup>®</sup>

SALMONELLA NEWPORT BACTERIAL EXTRACT

Siderophore receptors and porins **Veterinary use only** 

VLN365/PCN 2811.00

#### Indication

This product has been shown to be effective for vaccination of healthy cattle 6 months of age or older against infection caused by *Salmonella* Newport. The duration of immunity is unknown. For more information regarding efficacy and safety data, consult the *productdata.aphis.usda.gov* website under *Salmonella Newport Bacterial Extract*.

#### **Dosage and administration**

**Shake well before use**. Administer 2 mL (1 dose) subcutaneously. Revaccinate in 2 to 4 weeks. Dry cows and bred heifers should be vaccinated twice before calving; whole herd vaccination may be done at any stage of lactation. The need for annual booster vaccination has not been established for this product; consultation with a veterinarian is recommended.

#### Cautions

Store at 2 °C to 8 °C (35 °F to 46 °F). **DO NOT FREEZE**. Use entire contents when first opened. Do not vaccinate within 60 days of slaughter. Transient swelling may occur at the injection site. In case of allergic response administer flunixin meglumine and/or epinephrine. Contains an emulsified adjuvant. Contains formaldehyde and polymyxin-B as preservatives. Do not mix with other products. For use by, or under the supervision of a veterinarian.

#### Warning

In case of human exposure, contact a physician.

Salmonella Vetovax" SRP

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Patent information www.epitopix.com/patents

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Manufactured by: Epitopix, Willmar, MN, USA 56201

#### Distributed by:

Vetoquinol N.-A. inc., 2000, chemin Georges, Lavaltrie (Québec) Canada J5T 3S5



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## REFERENCES

- 1 FOSSLER, C.P., WELLS, S.J., KANEENE, J.B. *et al.* (2004). Prevalence of *Salmonella spp* on conventional and organic dairy farms, *JAm Vet Med Assoc.* 225:567-573.
- 2 HERMESCH, D.R., THOMSON, D.U., LONERAGAN, G.H., RENTER, D.R., WHITE, B.J. (Sept. 2008). Effects of a commercially available vaccine against *Salmonella enterica* serotype Newport on milk production, somatic cell count, and shedding of *Salmonella* organisms in female dairy cattle with no clinical signs of salmonellosis, *AJVR*, 69(9): 1229-1234.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Ibid.

- 5 NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM. Salmonella and Campylobacter on U.S. dairy operations, 1996-2007. APHIS Info Sheet, July 2009, #N562.0709.
- 6 LONERAGAN, G.H., et al. Salmonella in Cull Dairy Cattle of the Texas High Plains. 89th Annual Meeting of the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases, Dec. 7-9, 2008, Chicago, Ill.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 HERMESCH et al., op. cit.

Product	ντα	CDMV	VP	WDDC	AVP
<b>Salmonella Vetovax™ SRP</b> ® 100 mL	458808	125789	1150355	139102	1153620

