

Testicular features of semi-confined Nelore bulls subjected to immunocastration

Características testiculares de touros Nelore semiconfinados submetidos a imunocastração

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate the effect of immunocastration on the scrotal circumference, as well as in the macroscopic and microscopic testicular features in Nelore bulls bred under a semi-confining system for 91 days. Sixty animals were divided into two groups: 30 intact animals (non-vaccinated) and 30 immunocastrated animals. The immunocastrated animals were treated with two anti-GnRH vaccine doses (Bopriva™ - Zoetis Australia Pty Ltd). The scrotal circumference (SC) was measured on days 0 and 56. Testicular parameters: biometry traits (length, width, and height – cm; volume – cm³) and weight (g) was measured on day 91. Three testicles from each group were histologically processed to find the seminiferous tubule diameter and epithelium thickness (µm). Data were analyzed in the Minitab® 19 statistical software. The macroscopic features (SC, and testes weight, volume, length, width, and height) and the microscopic features (seminiferous tubule diameter and epithelium thickness) were compared between the two groups through Student's *t*-test and Mann-Whitney test. All the values were lower ($p < 0.05$) in animals immunized against GnRH, except for the right testis width and seminiferous tubule diameter. Results indicate that immunization against GnRH affected testicular development.

Keywords: Beef cattle. Biometry. Histology. Immunization. Seminiferous tubules.

RESUMO

O objetivo do presente estudo foi avaliar o efeito da imunocastração no perímetro escrotal, assim como nas características testiculares macroscópicas e microscópicas de touros Nelore criados em um sistema de semiconfinamento por 91 dias. Sessenta animais foram divididos em dois grupos: 30 animais inteiros (não vacinados) e 30 imunocastrados. Os animais imunocastrados receberam duas doses de uma vacina anti-GnRH (Bopriva® - Zoetis Ltda). O perímetro escrotal (PE) foi mensurado nos dias 0 e 56. Parâmetros testiculares: atributos biométricos (comprimento, largura e altura – cm; volume cm³) e peso (g) foram medidos no dia 91. Três testículos de cada grupo foram processados para histologia clássica a fim de avaliar o diâmetro e a espessura do epitélio dos túbulos seminíferos (µm). Os dados foram analisados pelo *software* estatístico Minitab® 19. As médias das características macroscópicas (PE, peso, volume, comprimento, largura e altura dos testículos) e das microscópicas (diâmetro e espessura do epitélio dos túbulos seminíferos) foram comparadas entre os dois grupos pelos testes *t* de Student e Mann-Whitney. Todos os valores foram menores ($p < 0,05$) em animais imunizados contra o GnRH, exceto a altura média do testículo direito e o diâmetro do túbulo seminífero. Os resultados indicam que a imunização contra o GnRH afeta o desenvolvimento testicular.

Palavras-chave: Bovinos de corte. Biometria. Histologia. Imunização. Túbulos seminíferos.

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Introduction

The sexual condition of beef cattle affects the meat production system. Non-castrated animals have some advantages. These include greater body development, which leads to greater meat production and better feed conversion (Machado et al., 2018). However, some difficulties are presented when raising non-castrated males due to their aggressive behavior between themselves and with their handlers (Pérez-Linares et al., 2017). Castration of male animals bred for slaughter purposes is one of the most common livestock management practices (Coetzee et al., 2010) since it reduces their aggressive and sexual behaviors. Castration also leads to an increase in carcass fat deposition which reduces the incidence of blackened meat cuts (Stafford, 2007).

The methods used to castrate bulls can be classified as chemical, physical, and immunological. Chemical sterilization involves an intratesticular injection of a substance that causes caustic or osmotic destruction of the testicular cells, such as lactic acid (Fordyce et al., 1989), ethanol (Canpolat et al., 2006), calcium chloride (Canpolat et al., 2006; Pereira et al., 2018) and sodium chloride (Andrade et al., 2014; Oliveira et al., 2017). These injections may cause adverse testicular edema (Pereira et al., 2018) or scrotal sloughing (Fordyce et al., 1989). Furthermore, the efficiency of chemical castration is influenced by the age of the animals (Andrade et al., 2014; Oliveira et al., 2017). The effectiveness is typically around 50% between the age of 12 to 15 months (Canpolat et al., 2006).

Physical castration is the most common method used on beef cattle and can be divided into procedures that involve

the surgical removal of testes, or methods that interrupt the blood supply, like using a Burdizzo clamp, rubber ring, or latex band in the spermatic cord (Jacinto-Valderrama et al., 2020; Stafford & Mellor, 2005). In the surgical castration practice, a distal incision is placed in the scrotum to remove the testes, or the scrotum is removed, and the spermatic cords are dissected and cut or pulled until they rupture (Stafford & Mellor, 2005). Closed and open techniques have also been used. The closed technique leaves the common tunic intact and is recommended for bulls up to 230 kg of body weight. In the open technique, all the tunics are separated from the testicular vasculature, and tunics and vasculature are ruptured in two phases (Capucille et al., 2002). Despite being the most used method in Brazil (Machado et al., 2018), surgical castration can lead to postoperative complications, additional expenses with labor force and medications, performance loss, stress, and, in some cases, death (Needham et al., 2017).

Considering the issues resulting from castration procedures, a vaccine called anti-GnRH factor (GnRH - gonadotrophin-releasing hormone) was developed to force the animal's immune system to produce antibodies capable of neutralizing endogenous GnRH. GnRH is a hypothalamic hormone that has an important role in the control of reproductive functions because it regulates the secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) (Monleón et al., 2020; Needham et al., 2017; Oliver et al., 2003; Öztürk & Bolacali, 2018).

Testosterone is the main steroid hormone produced in the testis. It stimulates the development and secretory activity of male sex organs, sets secondary sexual features, and enhances muscle growth (Hafez et al., 2004). Immunization against GnRH leads to a decrease in testosterone secretion. Consequently, immunization inhibits testicular growth, reduces the scrotal circumference, and leads to low muscle development (Janett et al., 2012a; Oliver et al., 2003). Gamete production in vaccinated bulls is also affected as these animals show incomplete spermatogenesis, reduced seminiferous tubule diameter, and testicular degeneration (Janett et al., 2012b; Withoef et al., 2019; Zanella et al., 2009).

The anti-GnRH vaccine is an alternative to surgical castration (Hernandez et al., 2005). However, the reduction in reproductive activity is temporary and fertility returns to normal rates when the circulation of anti-GnRH antibodies declines after the suppressive effect ends (D'Occhio, 1993).

Therefore, this study aimed to compare scrotal circumference, as well as macroscopic (biometry, weight, and volume) and microscopic (the seminiferous tubules diameter and epithelium thickness) testicular features

between non-castrated and immunocastrated Nelore bulls bred under a semi-confining system for 91 days.

Materials and Methods

Animal management and experimental design

The research was conducted at the Experimental Farm of UNIPAR (Paraná University), located in Maria Helena County, Northwestern Paraná State. Sixty (60) non-castrated male Nelore bulls with an average age between 18 to 24 months were used. Animals were housed in plots planted with *Brachiaria brizantha* and *Cynodom* spp. and fed on an isoenergetic and isoprotein diet for 91 days.

Bulls were distributed in two groups to preserve homogeneous mean body weight (BW) and body condition score (BCS) at the beginning of the study: non-castrated (NoC, n = 30; BW: 365.70 kg; BCS: 6; average age: 21.73 months) and immunocastrated (ImC, n = 30; BW: 367.40 kg; BCS: 6; average age: 21.90 months). The BCS was assessed using a scale from 1 to 9 (Spitzer, 1986).

During the immunocastration procedure, ImC animals received two doses of 1.0 mL of anti-GnRH vaccine (Bopriva™ - Zoetis Australia Pty Ltd) by subcutaneous injection, in the anterior half of the neck, using an appropriate injector, on experimental days 0 and 30, following the manufacturer's recommendations.

Data collection

The scrotal circumference (SC – cm) was measured using a tape in the median region at the widest scrotal sac point after pushing the testes in the ventrocaudal direction (Colégio Brasileiro de Reprodução Animal, 2013).

The animals were slaughtered at the end of the experimental period using previous stunning through pneumatically powered stunners followed by bleeding. The testes recovered at the time the animals were slaughtered (day 91) were dissected with the aid of autoclaved scissors and anatomical tweezers. Testicular weight (g), volume (cm³) and biometry (cm) were characterized after dissection. The testes were individually weighed on a digital scale (Gehaka® - model: BG440). The testicular volume was set by placing each testis in a vessel containing water and by measuring the water volume leaked from the vessel. This was done with the aid of a measuring cylinder. Testicular measurements (length, width, and height) were performed with the aid of a digital caliper (Mitutoxo®). The testicular length was measured through the dorsoventral distance, testicular width measured through the lateral-medial

distance, and testicular height corresponded to the testis thickness, in the cranial-caudal direction.

Six (6) randomly selected tests (three from each group) were processed for the histological assessment of the testicular tissue according to the classic histology routine technique used in the Veterinary Pathology Sector at UNIPAR Veterinary Hospital. The testes were sectioned in half, fixed in 10% formalin for 24 h, kept in 70% alcohol, dehydrated, diaphanized, and embedded in paraffin. The paraffin-embedded material was sectioned in microtome (5 µm thickness) and subjected to Hematoxylin/Eosin staining per Kiernan (2001).

Testicular images were collected using appropriate equipment (MOTIC®), and the diameter and epithelium thickness of the seminiferous tubules was measured using the Motic Images Plus 2.0 software. Thirty (30) measurements were taken for each variable in each processed testis.

Statistical analysis

Minitab® 19 statistical software was used. For statistical analysis, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to verify the normality of the data. Differences between treatments were tested for significance using Student's *t*-test. The Mann-Whitney test was used for non-parametric variables (left testis width and seminiferous tubule epithelium thickness). For all analyses, a *p*-value of < 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

Table 1 shows that SC assessed on experimental days 0 and 56 were affected by immunocastration on day 56 (*p*=0.000).

Table 2 shows the mean RTW (right testis weight), LTW (left testis weight), RTV (right testis volume), LTV (left testis volume), RTL (right testis length), LTL (left testis length), RTW_i (right testis width), LTW_i (left testis width), RTH (right testis height) and LTH (left testis height) values found in the NoC and ImC groups. All measurements were smaller (*p*<0.05) for the ImC animals in all comparisons, except for RTW_i. This difference in biometry was easily recognized by looking at the testes recovered at the time of slaughter (Figure 1).

Table 3 shows the microscopic measurements (diameter and epithelium thickness of the seminiferous tubules) performed in the testicular parenchyma of animals belonging to the two experimental groups. The epithelium of the seminiferous tubules (Figure 2) in the NoC bulls was thicker than that of the bulls belonging to the ImC group (*p*=0.000).

Table 1 – Mean values for the scrotal circumference (cm) of intact and immunocastrated Nellore bulls (Maria Helena, 2020)

Experimental days	Scrotal circumference (cm)		SEM	p-value
	Treatments			
	Intact	Immunocastrated		
Day 0	30.88	30.72	0.25	0.746
Day 56	34.09	30.27	0.39	0.000

SEM = standard error of the means. Student's *t*-test ($p < 0.05$).

Table 2 – Mean values for weight, volume, length, width, and height of bovine testes, in the intact and immunocastrated groups (Maria Helena, 2020)

Item	Treatments		SEM	p-value
	Intact	Immunocastrated		
RTW (g)	179.40	127.35	6.91	0.000
LTW (g)	172.85	125.99	6.08	0.000
RTV (cm ³)	173.68	119.44	6.63	0.000
LTV (cm ³)	168.37	119.08	6.12	0.000
RTL (cm)	10.47	9.49	0.18	0.004
LTL (cm)	10.36	9.47	0.17	0.008
RTW _i (cm)	5.46	5.09	0.10	0.086
LTW _i (cm)	5.40	4.83	0.10	0.002
RTH (cm)	5.09	4.72	0.08	0.021
LTH (cm)	5.03	4.70	0.07	0.018

SEM = standard error of the means; RTW = right testis weight; LTW = left testis weight; RTV = right testis volume; LTV = left testis volume; RTL = right testis length; LTL = left testis length; RTW_i = right testis width; LTW_i = left testis width; RTH = right testis height; LTH = left testis height. Student's *t*-test and Mann-Whitney test ($p < 0.05$).

Table 3 – Mean values for the seminiferous tubule/diameter (µm) and epithelium thickness (µm) in testes of bovine animals belonging to the intact and immunocastrated groups (Maria Helena, 2020)

Item	Treatments		SEM	p-value
	Intact	Immunocastrated		
Seminiferous tubule diameter (µm)	192.64	186.74	2.47	0.233
Seminiferous tubule epithelium thickness (µm)	61.49	42.84	1.17	0.000

SEM = standard error of the means. Student's *t*-test and Mann-Whitney test ($p < 0.05$).

Discussion

Unanian et al. (2000) studied the testicular biometric features of 402 Nellore bulls (age: 18 months old; mean body weight - BW: 308.06 kg) and found mean SC of 23.68 cm. This value was well below that found in NoC and ImC groups analyzed in the present study. The difference may be due to the animals' age and to the higher mean initial weight of the NoC (365.70 kg) and ImC (367.40 kg) animals on day 0. According to Yokoo et al. (2007) and Marques et al. (2013), there is a positive correlation between SC and live weight.

Valentim et al. (2002) assessed the SC of 190 Nellore bulls and found values such as 27.40 cm in 20-month-old animals (BW = 336 kg) and 29.20 cm in 24-month-old bulls (BW = 368 kg). The SC in 24-month-old animals resembled the results found in the NoC and ImC animals on day 0 in the present study since their body weights were similar. However, the NoC animals showed higher SC (34.10 cm) on day 56 due to live weight increase (439.43 kg). Despite the body weight (445.77 kg) found in the immunocastrated group on day 56, SC decreased to 30.30 cm.

Godfrey et al. (1989), Zanella et al. (2009), and Janett et al. (2012a) compared the SC between intact and immunocastrated bulls and found decreased SC in the immunocastrated group. According to Zanella et al. (2009), the SC of immunocastrated animals (22 ± 5.98 cm) was 8 times smaller than that of the control group (35.6 ± 2.4 cm) at the time the animals were slaughtered; the experimental period lasted 741 days. This result was also reported by Janett et al. (2009) for equine species, as well as by Gökdal et al. (2010) for ovine species.

Bertol et al. (2015) compared the right and left testes of 10 castrated Tabapuã bulls (age: 36 to 84 months old; mean weight 560 kg) and found RTW (275.4 ± 93.8 g), LTW (265.7 ± 94.8 g), RTL (13.2 ± 1.7 cm), LTL (12.9 ± 1.5 cm), RTW_i (6.5 ± 1.1 cm) and LTW_i (6.4 ± 1 cm) values higher



Figure 1 – Testes of the intact bulls (A) and immunocastrated bulls (B).

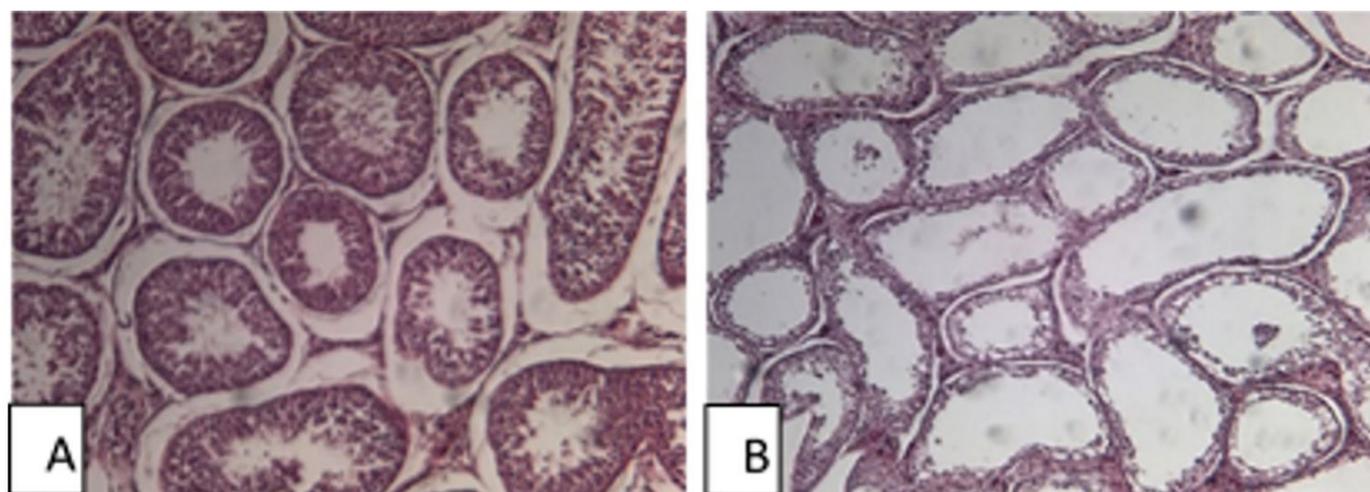


Figure 2 – Seminiferous tubules of the intact bulls (A) and immunocastrated bulls (B) H-E. 10x.

than those found in the NoC and ImC animals assessed in the present study. Such a result may be explained by the difference in the age and body weight of the assessed animals. On the other hand, the RTH (4.84 ± 0.4 cm) and LTH (4.7 ± 0.5 cm) values were lower in Tabapuã than in NoC Nellore bulls (RTH = 5.09 cm and LTH = 5.03 cm), because the testes of Nellore animals are more elongated than the those of other Indian breeds (Monteiro et al., 2011; Segui et al., 2011; Silveira et al., 2010).

Studies conducted comparative analyses between the right and left bovine testes and did not find significant measurement differences between them. This confirmed testes symmetry throughout the animal's growth (Guimarães et al., 2003; Machado et al., 2012; Pastore et al., 2008; Unanian et al., 2000).

Boligon et al. (2010) reported testicular volume 327.62 ± 148.09 cm³ in 18-month-old Nellore bulls; this volume was higher than that found in NoC (171.03 cm³) and ImC animals (114.94 cm³). The testicular volume in the present study was measured through the extravasation of liquid in a measuring cylinder. On the other hand, Boligon et al. (2010) used the following mathematical calculation to find this result: $V = 2 \times (r^2 \times \pi \times h)$, wherein r = radius calculated from the width (width / 2), $\pi = 3.14$ and h = length or height. Bovine breeds show different testicular shapes: long, fairly long, oval long, spherical long, and spherical (Siqueira et al., 2012). Testicular length is different from testicular height; therefore, these measures could not be considered equal in the formula. This aspect may explain the difference in the results.

As shown previously, the immunization against GnRH negatively affected the scrotal circumference, testicular size, weight, and volume in the present study. Several additional authors highlighted this occurrence in bovine

(Assumpção et al., 2017; D'Occhio et al., 2001; Godfrey et al., 1989; Janett et al., 2012a; Withoef et al., 2019), swine (Jaros et al., 2005), and ovine species (Gökdal et al., 2010).

Bopriva™ is an anti-GnRH vaccine developed specifically for use in cattle. It contains a modified form of GnRH conjugated to a protein that generates a body response, stimulating the animal's immune system to produce specific antibodies capable of neutralizing the circulating endogenous hormone (Campal-Espinosa et al., 2020; Pérez-Linares et al., 2017). GnRH is released from the hypothalamus and it is responsible for the pituitary production and release of LH and FSH, which act in the production of androgens and spermatogenesis, respectively (Yitbarek & Regasa, 2014). In this way, immunocastrated animals show a decrease in testosterone levels and, consequently, a decrease in testicular development (Janett et al., 2012a).

Immunization against GnRH affected the testicular histology and decreased the seminiferous tubule epithelium thickness. The seminiferous tubule epithelium is mainly composed of Sertoli cells, whose base is located at the tubule periphery and extends towards the center of it (Frandsen et al., 2011; Garner & Hafez, 2004). It is known that the pituitary FSH promotes the growth of Sertoli cells (Hafez et al., 2004) and, since their secretion is inhibited by the immunization against GnRH, this explains the decreased seminiferous tubule epithelium thickness resulting from inadequate growth and dysfunction of these cells (Zanella et al., 2009).

According to Janett et al. (2012b), vaccinated bulls presented incomplete spermatogenesis, impaired spermatid production, and reduced seminiferous tubule diameter. In addition to these aspects mentioned, Withoef et al. (2019) also detected grade 1, 2, and 3 testicular degeneration in young Angus x Limousin bulls. Gökdal et al. (2010) also reported decreased seminiferous tubule diameter in ovine

species. Monleón et al. (2020) suggested that the effect of vaccination is more effective in reducing the seminiferous tubule diameter when calves are vaccinated at a low live weight, before puberty. The present study did not find reduced seminiferous tubule diameter, which may be a result of the short experimental period (91 days).

Conclusion

The immunization against GnRH (application of Bopriva™) has effectively receded the testicular development, thus affecting the macro and microscopic features of the male gonad.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethics Statement

The research was conducted under the approval of the Ethical Committee for Animal Research of UNIPAR (protocol 24440/2013).

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