

Relationship between Selection for Humoral Immune Response and Productive and Reproductive Traits in Fayoumi Male of Chicken

Nahla A. M.; A. M. Rizk; H. A. Abdellatif and M. H. Abdelfatah

Animal production Research Institute , ARC, Dokki , Giza , Egypt



ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to elucidate the relationship between humoral immune response selection and some productive traits in three lines of Fayoumi cocks. A total of 300 male Fayoumi chicks were divided into three lines, control, high and low according to their immune response against SRBC injection. They were fed the formulated diets in ad libitum. Results showed that the high line males ND, H9 had significantly higher immune response against NDV and H9 than the other lines. Thyroid hormones concentration in the control and low line were significantly higher than high line males but non significant effect on T3/T4 ratio between all male lines. The control line had better testosterone hormone level than the high line, while serum corticosterone hormone concentration was higher in the control and high lines than the low line males. Ejaculate volume, abnormal sperm percentage and total abnormal sperm / ejaculate did not significantly differ between lines studied. The low line in sperm motility (score) was significantly higher than that from the high line. Non significant difference between the low line and the control. Sperm concentration, total sperm / ejaculate and total live sperm / ejaculate were significantly higher in the low and control lines compared by the high line males. Both comb width, and length, wattle width and length did not significantly influenced by Fayoumi – selected lines. Serum total protein, albumin and globulin were significantly improved for the high line followed by the control line while the low line recorded the lowest value. Both total cholesterol, triglycerides, AST and ALT did not significantly influenced by Fayoumi males selected lines. Average of immunoglobulins of different lines of Fayoumi males after 10 days from injection of SRBC was significantly higher in the high line males than the other line. It is concluded that the high line males had significantly higher antibody titer against SRBC in terms of higher plasma IgG and IgM compared to males from the control and low line males.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, different strategies have been applied to improve poultry productivity and profitability. The most important one is directed towards maintaining health, reducing diseases outbreak and improving general immunity. The non-genetic factors mitigating against good performance from poultry in developing countries typically include disease challenge. So, immune selection in commercial genotypes for improving tolerance to prevailing conditions was recently applied by Robert (2011). There is an increasing demand for poultry meat that is nutritious and free of drug residues. Antibody titer against sheep red blood cells (SRBC's), a non-pathogenic multivalent antigen has been extensively used to measure immune competence (Balemans *et al.*, 2005). The immune response to challenge with SRBC's reflects antigen handling, antigen presentation of macrophages and the proliferation of B-lymphocytes (Sarker *et al.*, 1999). Divergent selection for humoral immune response against SRBC's in poultry was positively related to the improvement of cell-mediated immune parameters. Yao-Dong *et al.* (2012) have observed that there were moderate to high genetic correlation between immune response to SRBC's and anti-AI and anti-NDV titers which were higher in high line than low line chickens. Van-der Most *et al.* (2011) showed that selection for growth compromises immune function, however selection for immune function did not necessarily affect growth. Results of Fayoumi chickens selected for antibody response against SRBC's antigen demonstrated that broiler strains are more immune responsive (Gharib, 2006).

Therefore, the main objectives of the present study were to further investigate the relationship between humoral immunity and both productive and reproductive traits of Fayoumi males. Bonker and Beuving (1989) showed that corticosterone level had a negative effect on immune organs (thymus, bursa and spleen) development in birds.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out at the El-Azab Poultry Research Center, Animal Production Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt.

Experimental birds

The pedigreed progenies of 2nd generation of Fayoumi chickens were used in this study. The selection criterion was based on primary antibody titer against SRBC's antigen that was injected intra-muscular (i.m) at 56 days of age and antibody titer was evaluated 7 days post-immunization. Then the highest females (10.32) and highest males (11.05) in the antibody titers were selected as parents to produce HR line in the progeny of second generation. On the other hand, the lowest females (5.09) and lowest males (5.90) in antibody titers were selected as parents to produce the low line (LR) in the progeny of the 2nd generation. While females (7.94) and males (8.17) were taken at random and mated to produce the control line progeny (CL) of the 2nd generation.

Experimental stock management

At hatching, day all chicks were removed from hatchery, wing banded according to their families for identification. The chicks of each line were housed on floor pens in semi-open system up to 18 weeks of age, then the birds were transferred to wire cage. The starting brooder temperature was 33 C during the first 3 days and then the temperature was reduced gradually by 3 C to reach 24-25 C. The chicks were exposed to continuous light during the first three days of age and then they were exposed to natural day light until 17 week of age. At 18 weeks of age they received 14 hours of light a day. The light period was increased 30 minutes every other week using artificial light at night, until it became fixed at 16 hours daily.

Birds were provided with clean fresh water and feed ad libitum following the recommended standard diets for each age formulated (from 1 day to end of

experimental) according to feed composition tables for Animal and Poultry feedstuffs used in Egypt (2001).

Studied traits

Schedule of immunization and evaluation of humoral immune response.

All birds were vaccinated for Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV) at 7,18 and 21 days of age . Avian Influenza Virus (AIV) was given as follows:, (H5N1 at 12 and 37 days of age) ,and (H9N2 at 9 and 30 days of ages) . Then at 56 days of age , all birds were challenged intramuscular (i.m) by one ml of 25% SRBCs suspension that was prepared by washing of SRBCs in phosphate buffer saline (PBS) (Ghaffari laleh *et al* ,2008)

After 7 days post –immunization by SRBCs (at 63 days of age) a blood sample of 4 ml was collected from the brachial vein of each bird and serum samples were prepared by clotting at 37 C and centrifugation in the meantime . Antibody titers against NDV,AIV and SRBCs were evaluated using hemagglutination inhibition , test and expressed as log 2 of the reciprocal of the highest serial dilution where the hemagglutination occurred .

Reproductive performance traits

Body weight at sexual maturity was recorded individually for each selected male to the nearest gram .

Semen characteristics measurements

At 36 weeks of age , semen was collected from cocks of each line using abdominal massage method. Three successive ejaculates were collected from each male within 10 days . Semen samples were individually evaluated according to kalamah *et al* . (2000) . The following characteristics were measured for each ejaculate :-

The ejaculate volume to the nearest 0.01 ml using 1.00ml tuberculin syringe , motility , pH , live sperm , abnormal sperm , sperm concentration , total sperm /ejaculate , total live sperm/ ejaculate and total abnormal sperm/ ejaculate .

Semen pH was measured by comparative pH paper , percentage of live and abnormal sperms were determined after staining with eosin and nigrosine and sperms concentration was determined by using themes – zies hem cytometer (El-wardany *et al* .,1995).

Hormonal profile

At 36 weeks of age , blood samples were collected from randomly selected five cocks from each line . Estrogen hormone was evaluated using RIA estradiol immunotech Beckman coulter company , Franc serum samples of cocks were evaluated for leve of testosterone hormone by using RIA(testosterone direct Beckman Coulter company) Moreover , tri – iodothyronine (T3) ,tetraiodothyronine (T4) and corticosterone hormone leve were measured in serum samples using (RIA kits purchased from Cambridge Medical Diagnostic Lab (Billerica MA).

Statistical analysis

Data were subjected to one-way analysis of variance using general linear models (GLM) procedure of SAS Institute (2000). Means were separated by using Duncan's multiple range test (Duncan, 1955). The percentage values were transferred to percentage angle using arcsine equation before subjected to statistical analysis, and then actual means are presented.

The following model was used:

$$Y_{ij} = U + L_i + e_{ij}$$

Where: Y_{ij} = observation for each dependent variable; U = overall mean; L_i = Line effects (i = 1,2 and 3); e_{ij} = Random error.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. The composition of the experimental basal diets.

Ingredients	Percentage (%)
Yellow corn	61.57
Soya bean 44%	17.00
Wheat bran	6.70
Corn gluten 60%	4.50
Di Ca P export	1.39
Lime stone	8.16
Salt	0.37
*Premix	0.30
L Methionine	0.01
Total	100.00
Calculated values (%)	
Crude Protein	16.5
Metabolizable energy (M.E.) kcal/kg	2699
Crude fiber (C. F.)	3.468
Ether extract	2.964
Calcium	3.399
Available Phosphorous	0.397
Total Phosphorous	0.610
Sodium	0.164
Arginine	1.28
Lysine	0.730
Methionine	0.335
Methionine & cysteine	0.619

*Premix added to the 1 kg of diet including Vit.A 10000 I.U; vit. D3 2000 I.U; vit. E 15 mg; vit. K3 1 mg; vit B1 1mg; vit. B2 5 mg; vit. B12 10 µg; vit B6 1.5mg; Niacin 30mg; Pantothenic acid 10mg; folic acid 1mg; Biotin 50 µg; choline 300 mg; zinc 50mg; copper 4mg; iodine 0.3 mg; iron 30mg; selenium 0.1mg; manganese 60mg; cobalt 0.1mg and carrier CaCo3 up to 1kg.

Relationship between selection to immune response to SRBC ,NDV and avian Influenza of Fayoumi males at 20 weeks of age is illustrated in Table-2 -Data clearly showed that the high line males had significantly higher immune response against NDV and H9 than the other lines .On the other hand ,data showed non significant effect on immune response to H5 between all fayoumi –selected lines .

Table 2. Relationship between selection to immune response to SRBC, NDV and avian Influenza of Fayoumi males at 36 weeks of age.

Item	Line			SEM
	High	Control	Low	
NDV	7.380 ^a	6.167 ^b	5.433 ^b	0.325
H9	5.533 ^a	4.280 ^b	4.097 ^b	0.315
H5	4.120	3.780	3.543	0.251

^{a,b,...} Means within each row have no similar letter(s) are significantly different (P ≤ 0.05)

The relationship between selection to immune response to SRBC and thyroid activity of Fayoumi males at 36 weeks of age is illustrated in table -3- Data clearly showed that T3 and t4 hormones concentration for the control and low line cocks were significantly higher than high line males. On the other hand , data showed non significant effect on T3/T4 ratio between all male lines .

Moreover ,the control line had better testosterone hormone level than the high line . It is observed from the

table that the significantly high an average of plasma corticosterone for males was recorded for the high line strain compared to males from the control and low line . In addition, the low line had better estradiol hormone than the control and high line . On the other hand, non - significantly difference between average progesterone hormone in control line and the high line and low line ,respectively .

Table 3. Relationship between selection to immune response to SRBC, and plasma corticosterone , thyroid hormones level and sex hormones of Fayoumi males at 36 weeks of age.

Item	Line			SEM
	High	Control	Low	
T3 (ng/ml)	2.603 b	3.480 a	3.893 a	0.214
T4 (ng/ml)	14.343 b	16.170 ab	17.923 a	0.779
T3/T4 ratio	0.182	0.215	0.218	0.015
corticosterone (ng/ml)	2.37a	1.92b	1.55c	0.46
Testosterone (ng/ml)	2.477c	2.956 b	3.390 a	0.121
Estradiol (ng/ml)	250.33c	288.67 b	331.00 a	9.308
progesterone (ng/ml)	0.216 b	0.240 ab	0.280 a	0.012

^{a,b,c} Means within each row have no similar letter(s) are significantly different (P ≤ 0.05)

It is clear from the table that , the low line had significantly higher serum testosterone ,estradiol and progesterone levels than the control and high line . More ever,the control line had better testosterone and estradiol hermones response than the high line . plasma corticosterone hormone level of the control line was higher than the low males .. Thyroid hormones was reported to has an obvious effect on immune organs and hence , immunity of living organisms . In this respect ERF and MARCH (1987),Scott and Glick(1989),Haddad and

Mashaly (1990)) and Johnson *et al* .(1992) have reported that thyroid hormones level had a stimulatory influence on immune organs development and consequently the immune response of birds . On the other hand , adrenal gland was known to exert its effect on immunity by producing corticosterone . Donker and Beuving (1989) showed that corticosterone level had a negative effect on immune organs (thymus , bursa and spleen) development in birds .Our results confirm those obtained by many others who bostulated that the avian immune system is under the control of genes and endocrine secretions (Biozzi , *et al* .,1982) and Van der Zjp (1983).Moreover Lassila *et al* (1979) stated that the genetic control of the cell – mediated immunity in chickens is not related to sex of the bird . On the other hand , EL-kaiaty (1993) reported that the immune response against SRBC was higher in Fayoumi chickens at 4,11 and 18 weeks of age compared to both LSL and Baladi chickens . A similar trend was observed by Atta *et al* (1996) who found that Fayoumi chicks responded better to SRBC in a dose dependent manner than LSL chicks . Also Davis , (1998) found that endocrine system is the main regulator of different environmental factors affecting immunity of birds , since , it help birds to successfully compete the viral challenges. This was also observed by many authors who claimed that hormones can modulate the immune system responses (Eglezos *et al* , 1993 and Trout and Mashaly, 1995).

Table -4 showed the relationship between selection to immune response to SRBC and semen quality traits of Fayoumi cocks at 36 weeks of age. Data revealed that ejaculate volume ,abnormal sperm percentage and total abnormal sperm / ejaculate did not significantly different between lines studied. However, semen pH of the control line was significantly higher compared to the high line .

Table 4. Relationship between selection to immune response to SRBC and semen quality traits of Fayoumi cocks at 36 weeks of age.

Item	Line			SEM
	High	Control	Low	
Ejaculate volume (ml)	0.378	0.418	0.526	0.070
Semen pH	7.30 ^b	7.87 ^a	7.50 ^{ab}	0.143
Sperm motility (1-5)	2.70 ^b	3.40 ^{ab}	3.80 ^a	0.299
Live sperm %	78.90 ^b	86.20 ^a	87.00 ^a	2.168
Abnormal sperm %	15.50	14.60	13.70	0.941
Sperm concentration (x10 ⁹ /ml)	3.019 ^b	3.307 ^{ab}	3.655 ^a	0.165
Total sperm/ejaculate (x10 ⁹ /ml)	1.155 ^b	1.386 ^{ab}	1.900 ^a	0.234
Total live sperm/ejaculate (x10 ⁹ /ml)	2.427 ^b	2.874 ^{ab}	3.191 ^a	0.192
Total abnormal sperm/ejaculate (x10 ⁹)	0.477	0.485	0.497	0.042

^{a,b} Means within each row have no similar letter(s) are significantly different (P ≤ 0.05)

Data clearly showed also that in sperm motility (score) of the low line was significant higher than that from the high line. On the other hand , data showed non significantly difference between the low line and the control . Live sperm percent of both the low and control lines was significantly higher compared to the high line . Results clearly show that both sperm concentration, total sperm /ejaculate and total live sperm / ejaculate were significantly higher in the low and control lines compared by the high line strain . However, both low and control lines did not significantly differ in these traits. The improved semen quality traits in our study may be related to the genetic background of the selected lines although they are produced from the same fayoumi breed . It appears that selection for higher immunity is associated

with changes in the expression of genes responsible for semen production and quality . In this respect , El – Wardany , *et al* . (1995) examined semen quality traits in three local strains of chicken (originated from Fayoumi breed) and found significant differences in semen quality traits which in close agreement with our study . Moreover , Kalamah *et al* .(2000) showed that semen volume of Norfa cocks was 0 . 33 ml which is nearly similar to the value of the high line strain in our study . The present study is in agreement with the findings reported by Khedr (2005) who studied the association between the immune response and semen volume , semen characteristics sperm motility(%) and semen pH in Turkey were not significant and found that all traits . These results are in agreement with the results reported by

Hafez (1968) . He reported that fresh semen of cocks is usually slightly alkaline . Also , Zaki *et al* .(1982) found that the statistical differences among strains of chicken in pH values were not significant . In addition , El-Hammady *et al* . (1995) showed that the semen pH in Dandarawi cocks was 7.25 and the corresponding value in fayoumi cocks was 7.29 which is nearly similar to our results .

Table-5 showed the relationship between selection to immune response to SRBC and comb and wattle measurement of Fayoumi cocks at 36 weeks of age . Results clearly showed that both comb width , and length , wattle width and length did not significantly influenced by Fayoumi – selected lines . The increased wattle length in response to SRBC may be mediated through cytokines release and / or as an endocrine regulation of antibody production by B-lymphocytes . This is in accordance with the reports by Tizard (1996) who found that antibodies display a high degree of interaction on antigens that may stimulate antibodies production and hence induce a response on the secondary sexual characters , i.e.increase of wattle and length .

Table 5. Relationship between selection to immune response to SRBC and comb and wattle measurement of Fayoumi cocks at 36 weeks of age.

Item	Line			SEM
	High	Control	Low	
Comb width (cm)	12.39	12.58	13.04	0.378
Comb length (cm)	6.96	6.80	7.34	0.255
Wattle width (cm)	5.31	5.65	5.33	0.641
Wattle length (cm)	5.27	5.22	5.02	0.392

^{a,b,...} Means within each row have no similar letter(s) are significantly different (P ≤ 0.05)

The relationship between selection to immune response to SRBC and blood plasma proteins and lipids concentrations and liver enzymes activity of Fayoumi males at 36 weeks of age is illustrated in Table-6 results clearly showed that both total protein and albumin were significantly improved for the high line followed by the control line while the low line recorded the lowest values .

Table 6. Relationship between selection to immune response to SRBC , blood plasma proteins , lipids concentrations and liver enzymes of Fayoumi males at 36 weeks of age.

Item	Line			SEM
	High	Control	Low	
Plasma proteins:				
Total protein (g/dl)	5.822 ^a	5.224 ^b	5.172 ^b	0.146
Albumin (A) (g/dl)	3.196 ^a	3.048 ^{ab}	2.934 ^b	0.079
Globulin (G) (g/dl)	2.626 ^a	2.176 ^b	2.238 ^b	0.111
A/G Ratio	1.222	1.414	1.328	0.071
Plasma lipids:				
Total lipids (mg/dl)	384.69 ^a	387.16 ^a	341.54 ^b	12.999
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	158.89	140.14	144.92	10.619
Triglycerides (mg/dl)	82.75	76.44	70.24	4.726
Liver functions:				
AST (U/L)	50.43	49.34	49.24	1.785
ALT (U/L)	23.98	24.71	23.62	1.820

^{a,b,...} Means within each row with no similar letter(s) are significantly different (P ≤ 0.05)

On the other hand , A/G ratio was not significantly different for Fayoumi males selected lines . However , data showed significant reduction in total lipids for the control and the high lines ,while the low line recorded the lowest value . Data clearly showed that both total cholesterol,

triglycerides , AST and ALT did not significantly influenced by fayoumi males selected lines . The significant increases in both plasma protein and plasma lipids profiles may be due , in part to the high immune response as a result of SRBC injection . This was explained by several authors as related to the increase in immunoglobulin's secretion , where they are higher in the high antibody lines than the low ones (Okada and Yamamoto, 1987,Martin *et al* . , 1990 and Elasyaid *et al* . , 2011) .

Table-7- Showed average of immunoglobulins of different lines of Fayoumi males after 10 days from injection of SRBC . It is clear from the table that the high line males had significantly higher antibody titer against SRBC in terms of higher plasma IgG and IgM compared to males from the control and low line strain . The significant increase in IgG and IgM in the high line provides evidence that both played an important role in the activation of acquired immune response of chickens . This agreed with the results by Lee and Klassing , (2004) and Yao – Dong , *et al* , (2012) who reported that IgG and IgM provides a defense mechanism against various types of pathogen

Table 7. Average of immunoglobulins of different lines of Fayoumi males after 10 days post SRBC injection .

Item	Line			SEM
	High	Control	Low	
IgG(mg/dl)	3.383 ^a	2.570 ^b	2.113 ^b	0.139
IgM (mgdl)	3.250 ^a	2.520 ^{ab}	1.960 ^b	0.219

^{a,b,...} Means within each row with no similar letter(s) are significantly different (P ≤ 0.05)

REFERENCES

- Atta , A.M.; S . M. T . El-Tantawy ; A. Osman and A.A. El-Far (1996) . Suppression of cellular immune response of chickens following in vivo and in vitro heat stress . Egyptian J. Animal Prod. 33: 145-152 .
- Balemans, R.H.K., Parmentier, M.G., Nieuwland, P.Dony, F. Demey and D.Berkvens (2005). Haemolytic complement activity and humoral immune responses to sheep red blood cells in indigenous chickens and in eight German Dahlen Red chicken lines with different combinations of major genes (dwarf , naked neck , and frizzled) of tropical interest , Trop . Anim. Health Production , 37: 173 – 186 .
- Biozzi, G.: D. Mouton: A.M. Heumann and Y.Bouthillier (1982) . Genetic regulation of immune responsiveness in relation to resistance to infectious diseases . Proc.2nd World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production , Madrid, Spain , 5:150-163 .
- Biozzi, C ., C. Stiffel, D. Mouton , Y. Bouthillier and C. Decreusefond (1972) . Cytodynamics of the immune response in two lines of mice genetically selected for high and low antibody synthesis . J. Exp. Med. 135:1071-1094 .
- Davis , S.L.(1998). Environmental modulation of the immune system via the endocrine system . Dom . Animal Endocrinol. 15:283-289 .
- Donker, R.A.amd G.Beuving (1989) . Effect of corticosterone infusion on plasma corticosterone concentration , antibody production , circulating leucocytes and growth in chicken lines selected for humoral immune responsiveness. Br. Poultry Sci.30:361-369 .
- Duncan, D.B. (1955) :Multiple Range and Multiple F . Test . Biometrics , 11:1 .
- El-Hammady,H. Y., M. A. Abd Elatif and K. M. Ali ,1995 : Effect of Naked neck (Na) gene , dietary protein level and their interaction on body weight and semen characteristics of chicken males . Egypt . Poultry Sci ; 15:87-109 .

- Eglezos, A.: P.V. Andrews and R.D. Helme (1993). In vivo inhibition of the rat primary antibody response to antigenic stimulation by somatostatin. *Immunol. Cell Biol.* 71: 125-129.
- El-Kaiaty, A.M.A. (1993). Immunogenetic studies on local breed of chicken. Thesis for the Ph. D. Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.
- El-Syaid, A. G and Mahrous. M.Y. (2011). Productive performance and immune competency parameters of Naked Neck and normally feathered chicken genotypes Got from different Maternal lines. *Polt. Sci.* Vol (31)(11): 379-392.
- El-Wardany, I., A.Zein El-Dein and S.H.Hassanin, (1995). A valuation of semen quality traits to predict the fertility potential of males from three strains of chickens. *J. Agric. Sci. Mansoura Univ.* 20(3):1071-1084.
- Erf, G.F. and J.A. Marsh (1987). Tri-iodothyronine affects intogen responsiveness in sex linked dwarf and cornell K strain chickens. *Dev. Comp. Immunol.* 11:395.
- Ghaffari Laleh, V, R. Ghaffari Laleh, N. Pirany and M. Moghadazadeh Ahrabi, 2008. Measurement of EPF for detection of caw pregnancy using rosette inhibition test. *Theriogenology*, 70: 105-107.
- Gharib, H.B.A., A.M.M Atta, M. A. El-Menaway and F.K.R. Stino (2006). Effect of divergent selection for primary antibody titers against sheep red blood cells on some immunological and productive performance of chickens. *Egyptian Poultry Science Journal* 26:1549-1566.
- Haddad, E. E. and Mashaly, M. M. (1990). Effect of thyrotropin releasing hormone, triiodothyronine and chicken growth hormone on plasma concentrations of thyroxine, triiodothyronine, growth hormone and leukocyte population in immature male chickens. *Poultry Sci.* 69: 1094.
- Hafez, E.S.E. (1968). *Reproduction in Farm Animals*. Second Edition, Lea and Febiger Philadelphia, DP235-242.
- Johnson, B. E.; J. A. Marsh; D. B. King; H. S. Lillehoj and G.G.Scans (1992). Effect of triiodothyronine on the expression of T-cell markers and immune function. *Exp. Biol. Med.* 199: 104.
- Kalamah, M.A., M.M.El Nadi, and L.M.Goher and M. M. Soliman (2000). Some factors affecting fertility and Hatchability using artificial insemination in Norfa chickens. All Africa / ESAP Conference of Animal Production, Alex, Egypt, Nov 6-9, 2000.
- Kalamah, M. A., El Nadi, M. M., Goher, L. M., and Soliman, M. M. (2000). Some factors affecting fertility and hatchability using artificial insemination in Norfa chickens. 3rd All African Conference on Animal Agric. And 11th Conference of the Egyptian Society of Animal Production, Alex. Egypt, 6-9 November, 597-605.
- Khedr, H.A. (2005). Some physiological studies and their relation to some productive traits in turkeys. M.Sc. Thesis, Faculty, of Agric., Minufya University.
- Lassila, O.; T. Turmi and J. Eskola (1979). Genetic difference in the mitogenic response of peripheral blood lymphocytes in the chicken. *J. Immunogenet.* 6: 37-43.
- Lee, K.A. and K.C. Klasing, 2004. A role for immunology in invasion biology. *Trends Ecol. Evol.* 19: 523-529
- Martin, A.E.A. Dunnington, W.E. Briles, R.W. Briles and P.B. Seigel (1990). Production traits and all antigen systems in lines of chickens selects for high and low antibody responses to sheep erythrocytes. *Poultry Sci.* 69:871-878.
- Okada, i., and Yamamoto, Y. (1987). Immunocompetence and Marek's disease resistance in three pairs of chicken lines selected for different immunological characters. *Poult. Sci.* 66:769-773.
- Robert P. (2011) Poultry genetics and breeding in developing countries. Food and Agriculture organization of the united nations, Poultry Development Review, 1:4.
- Sarker, N., M. Ksuzuki, M. Nishibori and Y. Yamamoto (1999). Direct and correlated response to divergent selection for serum immunoglobulin M and G levels in chicken. *Poult. Sci.* 78:1-7.
- SAS Institute (2000). SAS/STAT User's Guide, statistics SAS institute Inc. Cary, NC, USA.
- Scott, t. and B. Glick (1989). In Vitro thymidine uptake and incorporation into thymic and bursal lymphocytes from young hypothyroid chickens. *Int. Arch. Allergy Appl. Immunol.* 80: 394.
- Tizard, I (1996). An introduction to veterinary immunology. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, P. A.
- Trout, J.M. and M. M. Mashaly (1995). Effect of in vitro corticosterone on chicken T and B- lymphocyte proliferation. *British Poultry Sci.* 36: 813-820.
- Van der Most, P.S., B. Dejong, H.K. Pavmenter and S. Verhulst (2011). Trade-off between growth and immune function: A meta analysis of selected experiments. *Functional Ecology*, 25:74-80.
- Van der Zijpp, A. Ja (1983). The effect of genetic origin, source of antigen on the immune response of cockerels. *Poultry Sci.* 62: 205-211.
- Yao - Dong Hu, Jie Wen, Mar-Qing Zheng, Ran - Ran Liu, Ji-Lan Chen, Qing Zhu and Gu i - Ping Zhou (2012). Correlated responses to Bi-directional selection for sheep red blood cell titer in White Leghorn. *J. Anim. and Vet. Advances* 11(16): 2879-2884.
- Zaki. S.M.A. (1982). Study on some physical and chemical properties of cock semen. M.Sc., Thesis, Faculty of Agric, Cairo university.

العلاقة بين الانتخاب للاستجابة المناعية في الدم والصفات الإنتاجية والتناسلية في ذكور دجاج الفيومي نهله عبدالرازق محمد ، احمد محمد رزق ، هشام احمد عبداللطيف و محمد حامد عبدالفتاح معهد بحوث الانتاج الحيواني ، مركز البحوث الزراعية ، وزارة الزراعة ، مصر

أجريت الدراسة الحالية لتوضيح العلاقة بين الانتخاب للاستجابة المناعية في الدم وبعض الصفات الإنتاجية في ثلاثة خطوط من سلالة الفيومي. تم تقسيم مجموعته من ذكور الفيومي إلى ثلاثة خطوط كالتالي ومرتفع ومنخفض طبقا للاستجابة المناعية للحقن بكرات الدم الحمراء للغنم، وأظهرت النتائج أن الذكور ذوي الخط المرتفع لديهم استجابة مناعية أعلى بشكل ملحوظ ضد NDV و H9 أكثر من الخطوط الأخرى. توضح النتائج أيضا أن هرمونات الغدة الدرقية (T3 و T4) في مجموعته المقارنة والخط المنخفض أعلى بكثير من الذكور عالية المناعة بدون تأثير كبير على نسبة T3 / T4 بين جميع الذكور. كان مستوى هرمون التستوستيرون مرتفعا في مجموعته المقارنة عن المجموعه مرتفعه المناعة. ان تركيز هرمون كورتيكوستيرون في الدم وتبعاً في المجموعه منخفضة المناعة وكذلك المرتفعه ولا توجد فروق معنويه في حجم السائل المنوي، ونسبة الحيوانات المنوية الشائعة والحيوانات المنوية الشائعة / القفذه الواحد بين الخطوط التي تمت دراستها. كان الخط المنخفض في حركة الحيوانات المنوية (درجة) أعلى بكثير من ذلك من الخط المرتفع. لا فرق كبير بين الخط المنخفض والمرتفع. كان كل من تركيز الحيوانات المنوية وعدد الحيوانات المنوية / القفذه ومجموع الحيوانات المنوية الحية / القفذه أعلى بكثير في خطوط الكنترول والخط المنخفض مقارنة بالخط العالي. كان مستوى كل من البروتين الكلي والألبومين والجلوبولين مرتفعا بصورة معنويه للخط العالي يليه خط الكنترول بينما سجل الخط المنخفض أدنى قيمة. لم يتأثر كل من الكوليسترول الكلي والدهون الثلاثية ونشاط انزيم AST وانزيم ALT بشكل كبير بالخطوط المختارة من الذكور الفيومي. كان مستوي الجلوبيولينات المناعية مرتفعا في دم الديوك المنتخبه لارتفاع المناعة ضد كرات دم الغنم الحمراء مقارنة بالديوك الموجوده في الخطوط الاخرى.