

Atypical BSE prion progression in natural hosts - Progress report.

Sonja Ernst, Christine Fast and Giuseppe Ru
Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut



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Atypical BSE in the natural host



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Study:

Infection study with H- and L-type BSE in the natural host

Method:

i.c. inoculation of 22 Frisian Holstein cattle (age ~ 7-8 months)

- 2 mock controls
- 10 H-type BSE
- 10 L-type BSE

Duration of the animal trial: 18 – 20 months

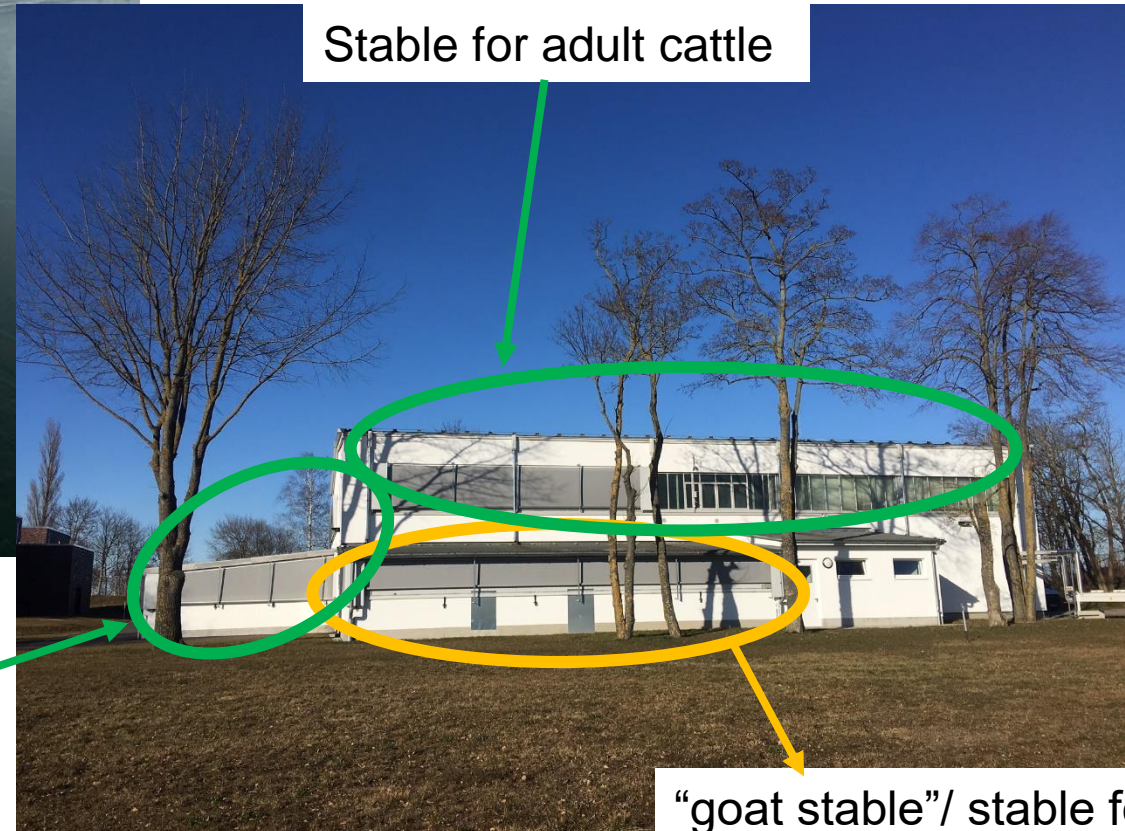
Study aim:

Propagation of reference material for active TSE surveillance according to EU RL 999/2001 for all European NRLs for TSE

Atypical BSE in the natural host - the building



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Paddock for adult cattle

Stable for adult cattle

“goat stable”/ stable for small ruminants (incl. calfs)

Atypical BSE in the natural host - the building

The Stable/ Necropsy hall

November 2024 – March 2025

Complete renovation of the building from 2019 - 2021

- Organisation of furniture, equipment for animal keeping/ work safety/ dissection etc.
- Preparation/ Adjustment of the former goat stable for the calfs during the first cold winter months before i.c. inoculation



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- Organisation of technical adjustments in the big stable
 - Repairing the feeding grid
 - Repairs at the feeding table
 - Further adjustments at different ends

Atypical BSE in the natural host - Status Quo

The inoculation

February – March 2025

- Establishment of the anesthesia protocol (in cooperation with Svenja Mammerow)
 - propofol + detomidine + butorphanol
- Establishment of the surgery protocol (in cooperation with Timm Konold, APHA, UK)



1

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Measurement of the head and identification of the drill position



2

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3

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Drilling the hole for the inoculation



4

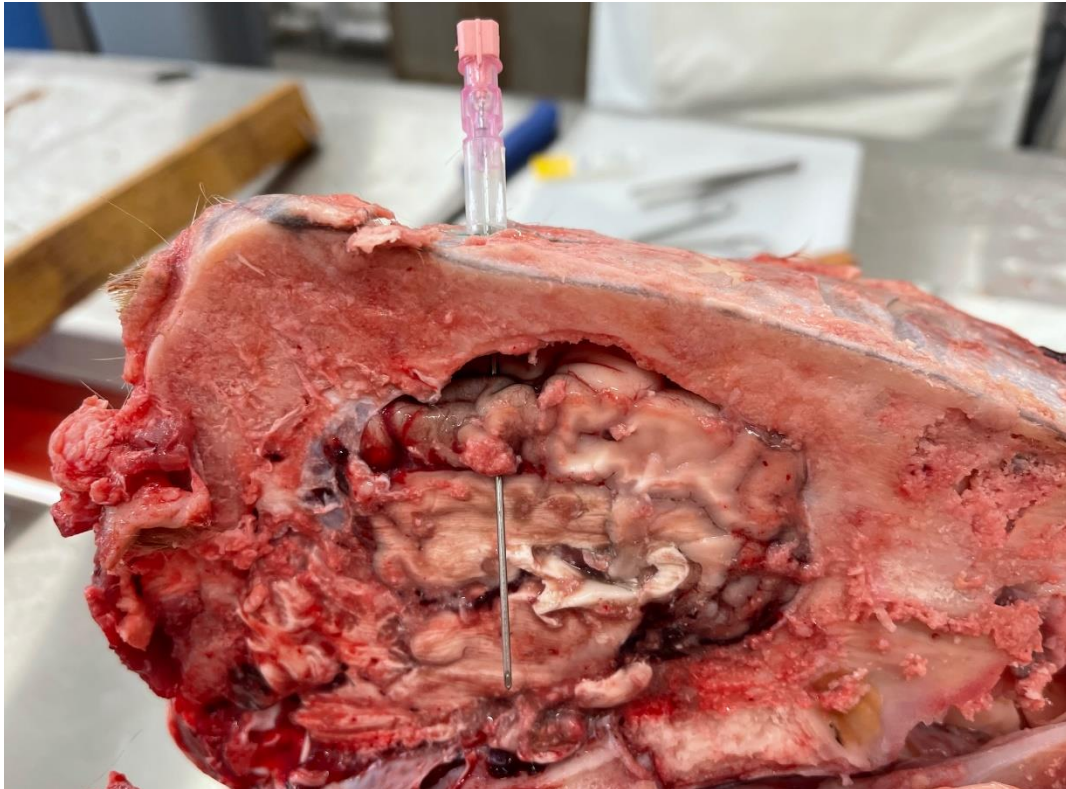
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Insertion of the inoculation needle

Atypical BSE in the natural host - Status Quo

The inoculation

Did I hit the target?



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Atypical BSE in the natural host - Status Quo

The animals

End of January 2025



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Arrival of the animals

- 22 Frisian Holstein calves
- From two different farms
- 3 – 4 months old

February – end of March 2025



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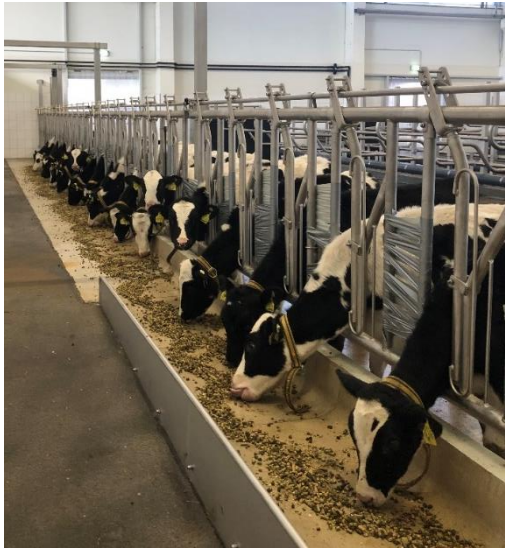
Acclimatisation and growing up in the small ruminant stable

- Better conditions for calves in this compartment
 - Better climate, less windy
 - straw bedding possible
- Parasitic treatment
- 1. Vaccination against BTV

Atypical BSE in the natural host - Status Quo

The animals

End of March 2025



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Moving to the „big“ cattle stable

- Blood analysis for anaesthesia
- Taking negative control samples
 - Blood (citrate)
 - Liquor cerebrospinalis



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April 2025

Final* approval of the stable by the authorities

Now we can start with the inoculations!

**This is a completely different story with many twists and turns ...*

Atypical BSE in the natural host – The homogenates

1x L-type BSE sample

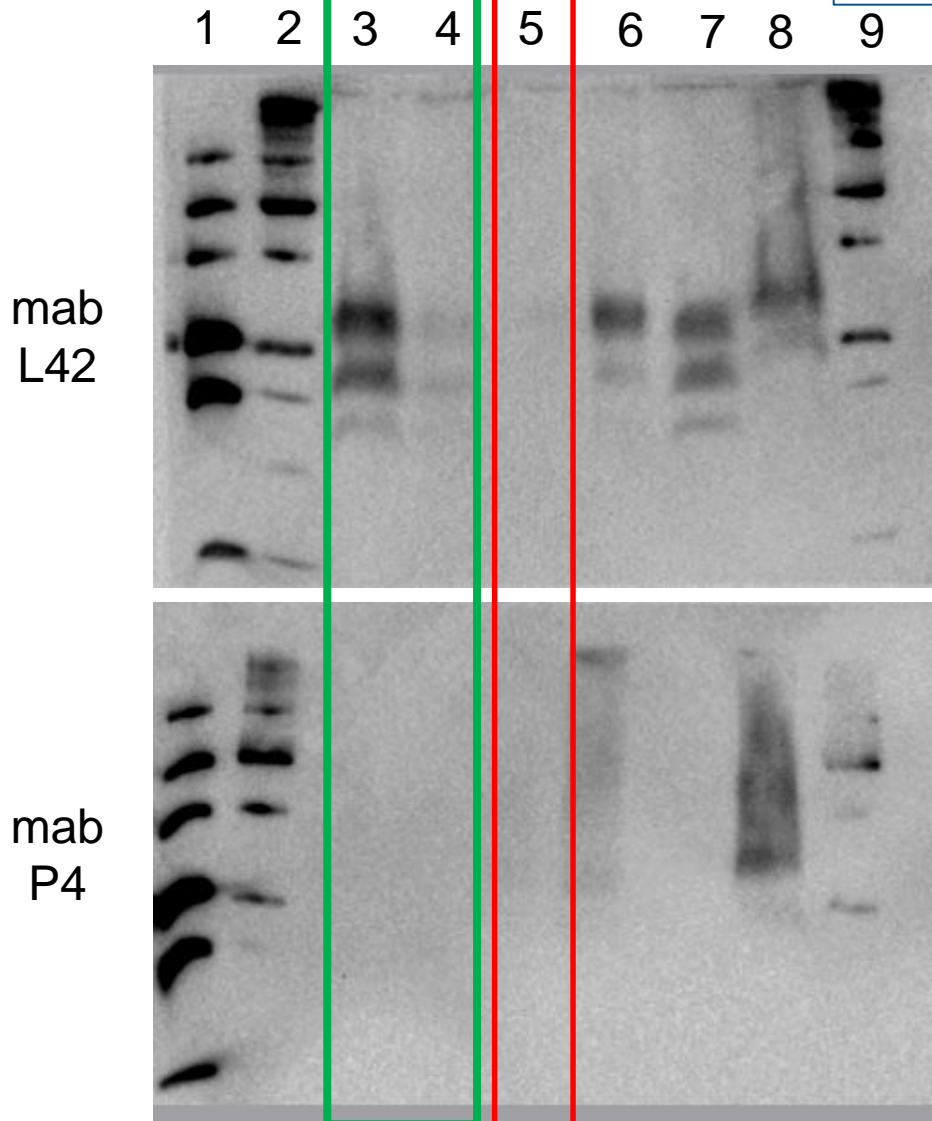
ID	R4/21
Origin	Bavaria/ Germany emergency slaughter in 2021
Cattle breed	Pinzgauer
Age	14 years
Tissue	Brain stem

2x H-type BSE samples

ID	Italy	R152/04
Origin	Italy	Bavaria/ Germany Healthy slaughter
Cattle breed	Unknown	unknown
Age	Unknown	13 years
Tissue	Cerebrum and Septum	Mid brain

Atypical BSE in the natural host – The homogenates

Western Blot



Lane	Sample
1	Dual Color Marker
2	Unstained Marker
3	L-Typ R4/21 brain stem
4	L-Typ R4/21 cerebellum
5	H-Typ Italy
6	C-type BSE Ctrl.
7	L-type BSE Ctrl.
8	H-type BSE Ctrl.
9	Unstained Marker

L-type R4/21 Germany

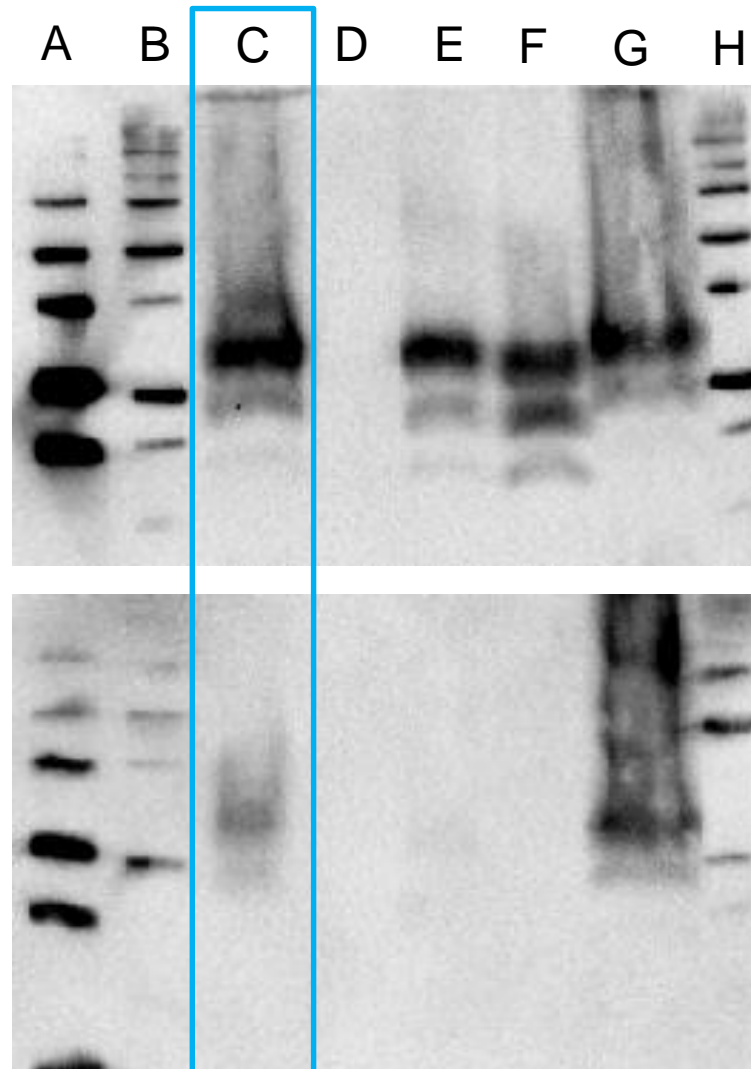
- Brain stem with strong signal with mab L42
- Cerebellum only weak signal with mab L42
- No signal with mab P4

H-type Italy

- Only very weak signal with both antibodies

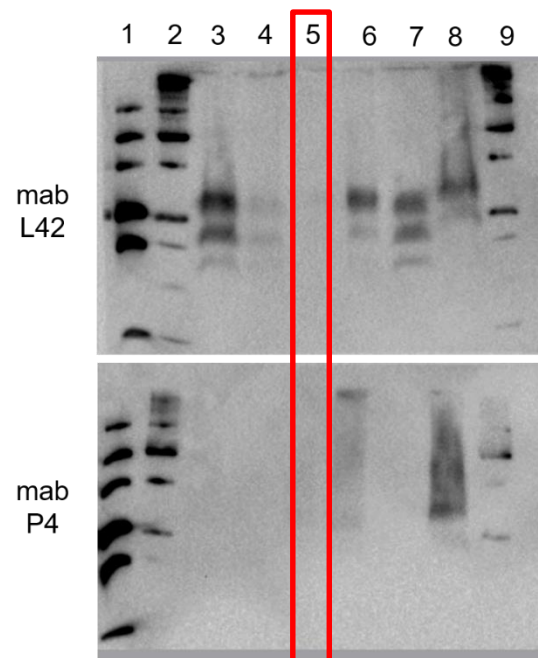
Atypical BSE in the natural host - The homogenates

Western Blot



Lane	Sample
A	Dual Color Marker
B	Unstained Marker
C	H-type BSE 152/04
D	Sample buffer
E	C-type BSE Ctrl.
F	L-type BSE Ctrl.
G	H-type BSE Ctrl.
H	Unstained Marker

WB L-type Germany and H-type Italy:



H-type 152/04 Germany

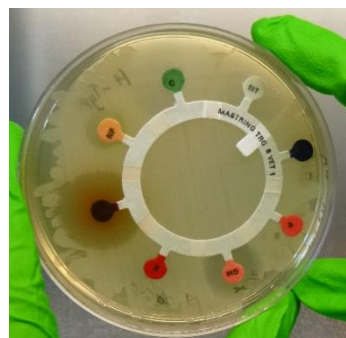
- Strong signal with mab L42
- Clear signal with mab P4

→ stronger signals than H-Type Italy!

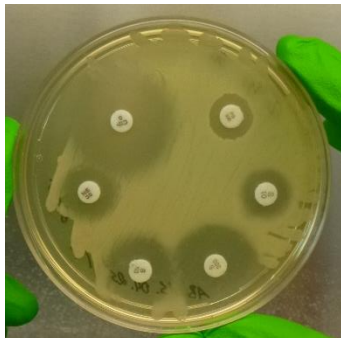
Atypical BSE in the natural host - The homogenates

Microbiology results

	L-type R4/21	H-type Italy	H-type R152/04	Best antibiotic
Gram+	Several colonies (aerobic, anaerobic)	Several colonies (aerobic, anaerobic)	Several small colonies (aerobic, anaerobic)	Erythromycin
Gram-	E. coli	-	-	Streptomycin
Fungi	-	++	-	High resistance against antimycotics



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Fungi with high resistance and
weak WB signal

**Decision to inoculate the H-type
152/04 Germany sample**

Atypical BSE in the natural host - Status Quo

i.c. Inoculation H-Typ BSE



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Anaesthesia and positioning of the calves

Atypical BSE in the natural host - Status Quo

i.c. Inoculation H-Typ BSE



© Christine Fast Final positioning of the calves



© Christine Fast Preparation of the drill

Inoculation of 10%
homogenates in NaCl + 1%
erythromycin



© Christine Fast Inoculation

Atypical BSE in the natural host - Status Quo

Outlook

1. i.c. inoculation of the L-type BSE inoculum end of May
2. Finalize *PRNP*-genotyping
3. Regular clinical examination and scoring during the incubation periods
4. Regular sampling of
 - Blood (every 4-6 months)
 - Liquor cerebrospinalis (every 8 month)

THANK YOU!

We would like to thank all colleagues of FLI that contributed to this work.



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