

The effects of condensed tannins against cattle nematodes



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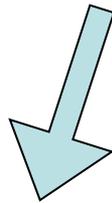
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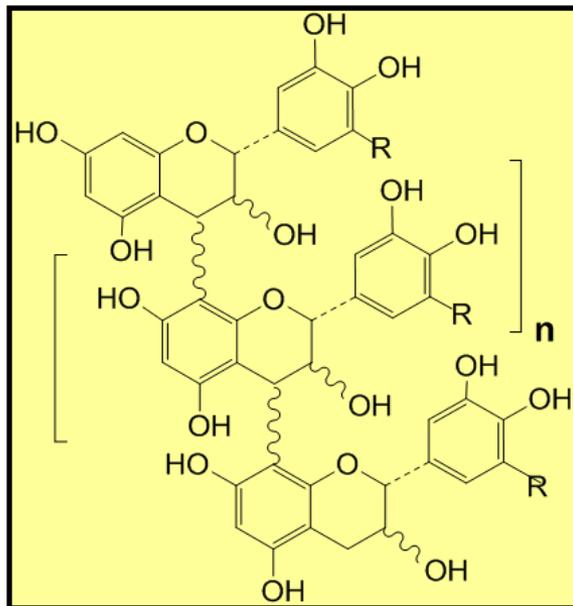
Anthelmintic plants as a novel approach for controlling parasitic nematodes in ruminants

Plant secondary metabolites (PSM): glycosides, saponins, lactones, polyphenols



the polyphenolic compounds group called

condensed tannins



Tannin-containing plants with anthelmintic activity against sheep and goat nematodes



Sulla
(*Hedysarum coronarium*)



Birdsfoot trefoil
(*Lotus corniculatus*)



Big trefoil
(*Lotus pedunculatus*)



Sainfoin
(*Onobrychis viciifolia*)



Sedicea lespedeza
(*Lespedeza cuneata*)

EU Marie Curie Project "HealthyHay"

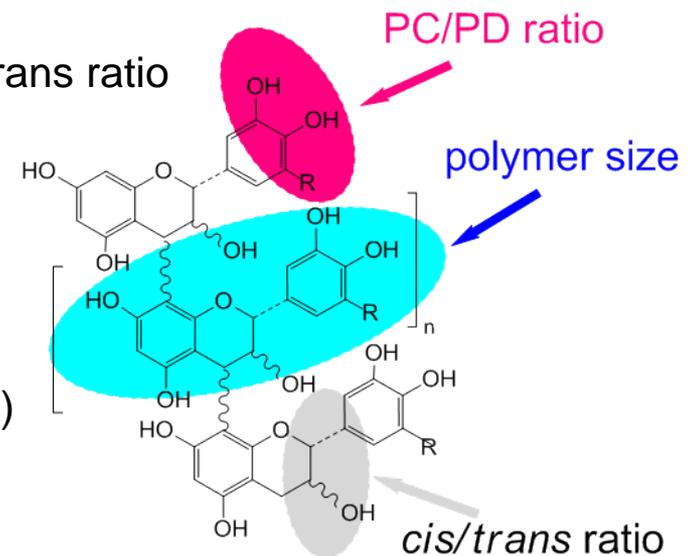
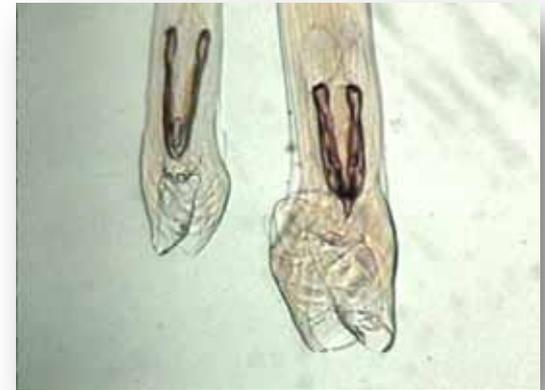


Onobrychis viciifolia

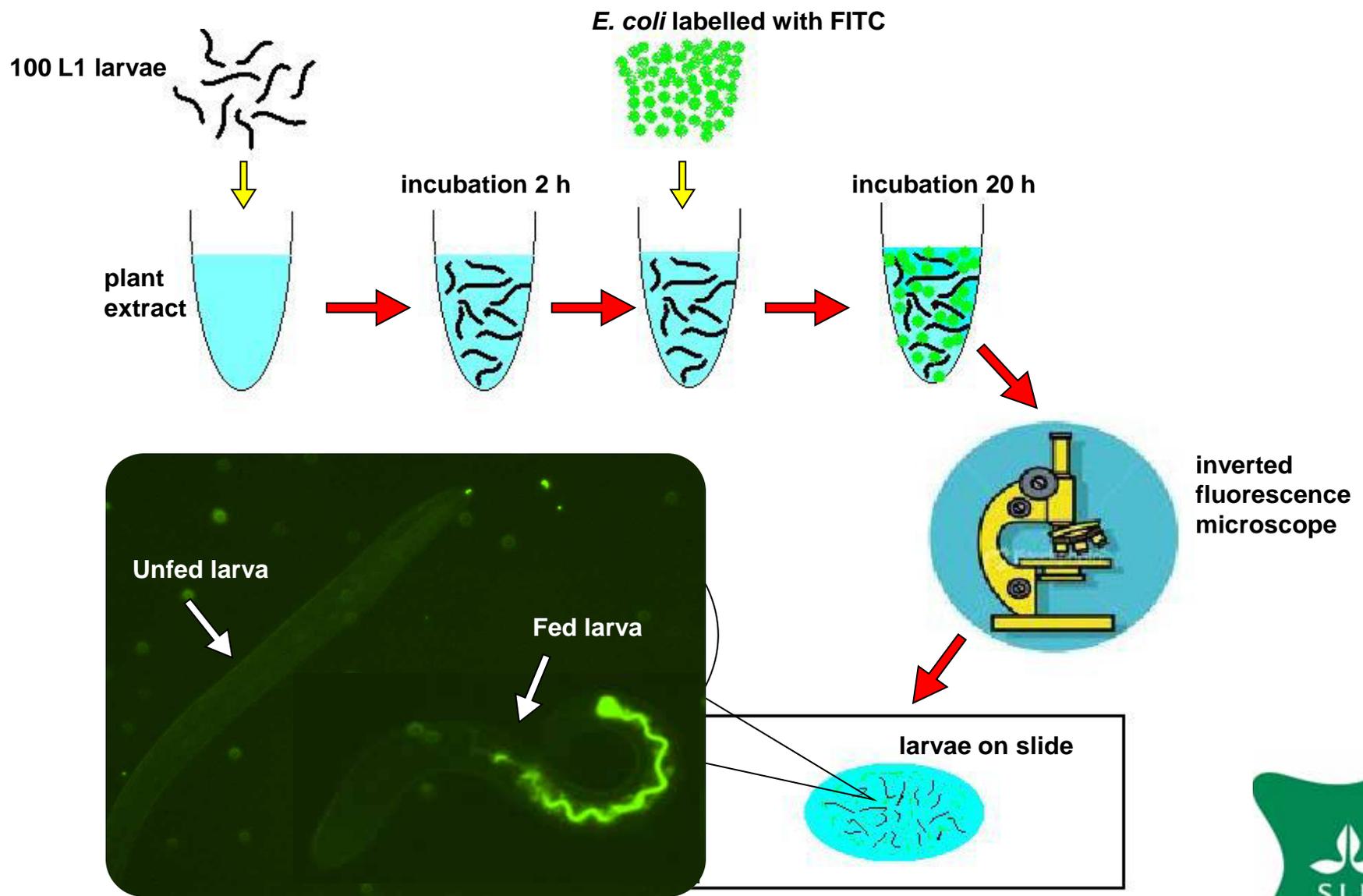
- Research of sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*)
– improvement of breeding, investigation of chemical composition, nutritional, environmental and antiparasitic benefits of sainfoin
- Aim: *in vitro* effects of tannin-containing plant extracts against cattle nematodes

Material and Methods

- 3 plant extracts:
 - *Onobrychis viciifolia*
 - *Lotus pedunculatus*
 - *Lotus corniculatus*
- Chemical analysis of plant extracts:
 - PC/PD ratio, CT content, mDP, cis/trans ratio
- 2 cattle nematodes:
 - *Ostertagia ostertagi*
 - *Cooperia oncophora*
- 2 *in vitro* assays:
 - Larval feeding inhibition assay (LFIA)
 - Larval exsheathment assay (LEA)



Scheme of larval feeding inhibition assay



Scheme of larval exsheathment assay

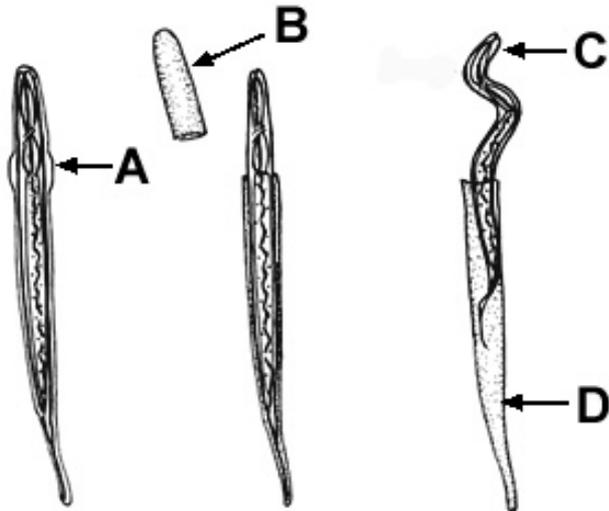
Incubation of ensheathed L3 in extract (3 h)

Washing with PBS

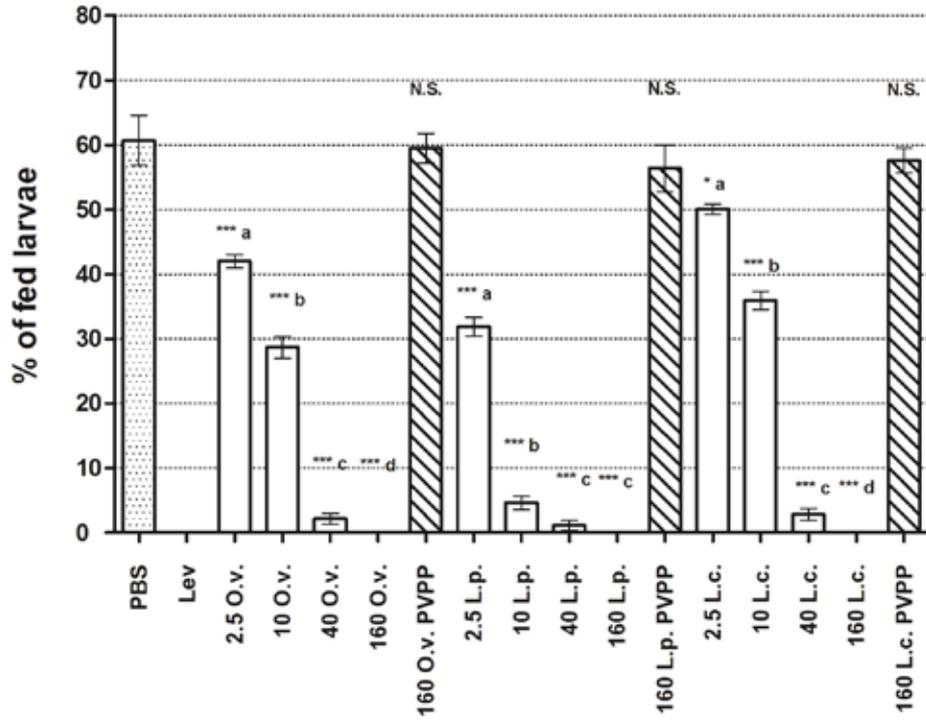
Transferring of larve into wells containing hypochlorite sodium

Stop reaction by adding Lugol solution after 15, 30, 45, and 60 min

Counting of exsheathed and ensheathed larvae under microscope



LFIA *C. oncophora*



Concentrations of extract:

2.5, 10, 40, 160 µg/ml

Lev = Levamisole (40 µg/ml) as positive control

PBS as negative control

160 µg/ml of extract+PVPP (50 mg/ml)

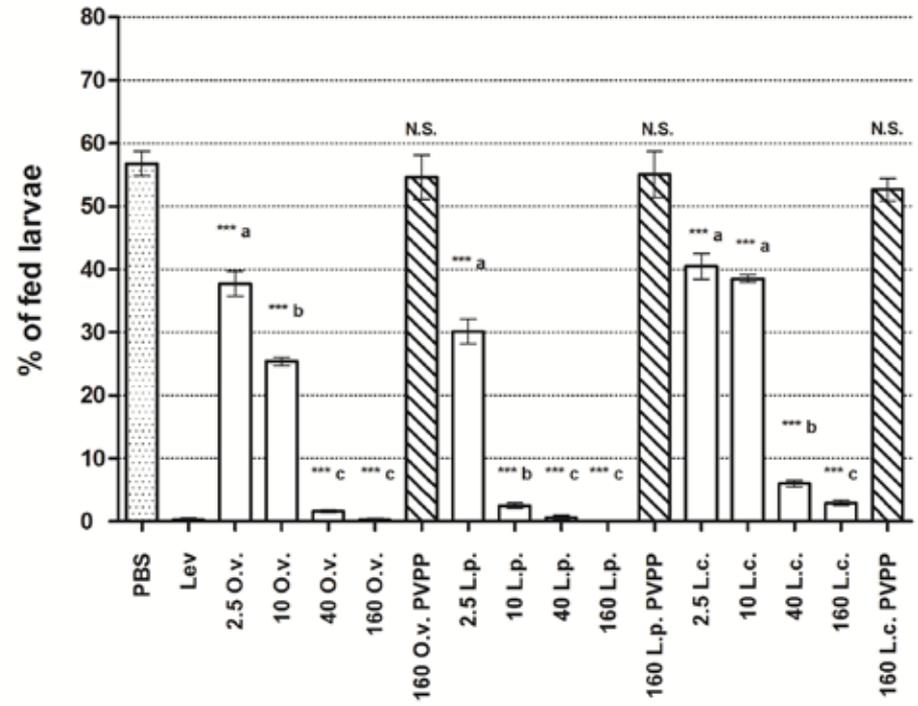
O.v. = *O. viciifolia*

L.p. = *L. pedunculatus*

L.c. = *L. corniculatus*

Results: LFIA

LFIA *O. ostertagi*

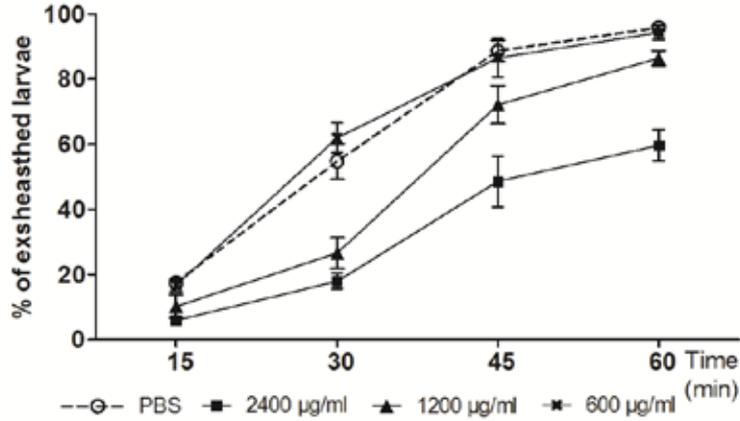


EC₅₀ in LFIA and tannin content and composition of three plant extracts

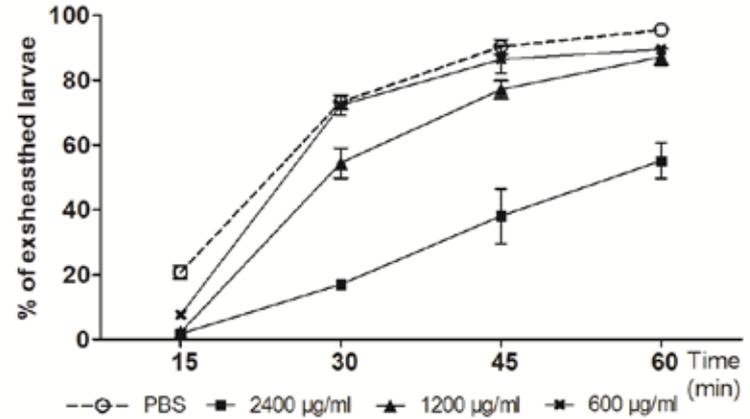
Plant extract	<i>C. oncophora</i>	<i>O. ostertagi</i>	CT	mDP	PC/PD	<i>cis/trans</i> ratio
	EC ₅₀ (95% CI) (µg/ml)	EC ₅₀ (95% CI) (µg/ml)	mean g CT/100g ext.	mean	PC : PD mean (%)	<i>cis</i> : <i>trans</i> mean (%)
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	8.6 (5.17-14.43)	7.7 (4.83-12.05)	12.5	27.6	33.4 : 66.6	81.6 : 18.4
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	2.6 (2.22-3.09)	2.6 (2.39-2.89)	19.4	26.4	19.3 : 80.7	79.1 : 20.9
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	12.8 (9.74-16.96)	16.1 (13.61-19.50)	9.4	18.2	61.4 : 38.6	62.4 : 37.6

Results: LEA

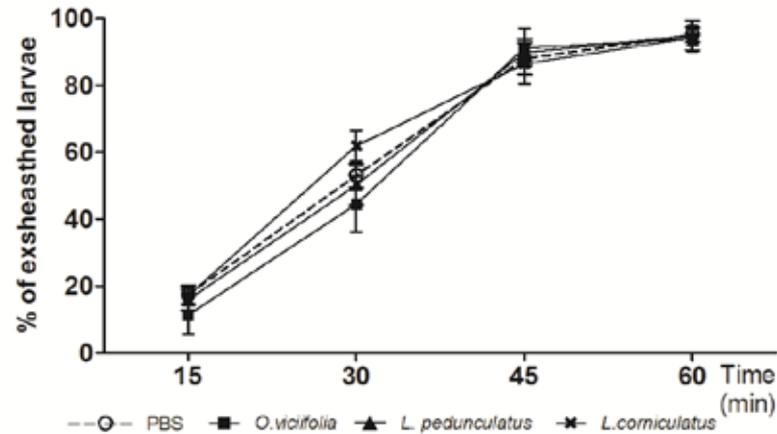
L. pedunculatus



O. vicifolia



PVPP



Discussion

- all three plant CT extracts act against L1 and L3 of *O. ostertagi* and *C. oncophora*
- different sensitivity of LFIA and LEA
- ranking according to effect in LFIA:
 1. *L. pedunculatus*
 2. *O. viciifolia*
 3. *L. corniculatus*
- anthelmintic effect associated with CT content and PC/PD ratio
- need of *in vivo* experiment in cattle
- combination of pasture management and plant anthelmintics or chemical anthelmintics = successful control of GIT nematodes in future

Acknowledgements

Ron H. Brown - University of Reading, UK

Elisabetta Stringano - University of Reading, UK

Heidi L. Enemark - DTU, Denmark

Yvonne Bartley - Moredun Research Institute, UK

Fotini Manolaraki - Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire de Toulouse, France

Herve Hoste - Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire de Toulouse, France

Janina Demeler - Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Study was supported by the EU Marie Curie project 'HealthyHay' (contract: MRTN-CT-2006-035805).



For more information, please, visit:

<http://sainfoin.eu>