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Microbiota of bovine udder foremilk and susceptibility to mastitis in dairy cows.

H. Falentin^{1,2*}, L. Rault^{1,2}, D. Bouchard^{1,2}, A. Nicolas^{1,2}, J. Lassalas^{3,4}, P. Lambertson^{3,4}, J.-M. Aubry^{3,4}, P.-G. Marnet^{3,4}, Y. Le Loir^{1,2}, S. Even^{1,2}

1 : *Agrocampus Ouest, UMR1253 STLO, 35042 Rennes, France*

2 : *INRA, UMR1253 STLO, 35042 Rennes, France*

3 : *Agrocampus Ouest, UMR1348 PEGASE, 35042 Rennes, France*

4 : *INRA, UMR1348 PEGASE, 35042 Rennes, France*

**Helene.Falentin@rennes.inra.fr*

Mastitis is an inflammatory disease of the mammary gland, generally of infectious origin, which causes huge economic losses in the milk production chain and can affect milk yield and quality. The capacity of the internal microbiota of the bovine udder (contained notably in foremilk) to exert a barrier effect with regard to pathogens has never been investigated so far. In this study, we evaluated composition of the bovine udder microbiota in relation to mastitis susceptibility. Udder microbiota was investigated in 31 quarters whose sanitary status ranged from healthy (i.e. no mastitis during the previous lactations) to susceptible to mastitis (i.e. one to several mastitis episodes during each of the previous lactations). Total bacterial DNA was extracted from foremilk sample and swab sample of the teat canal in each quarter. The 16S DNA was PCR-amplified and pyrosequenced. Phylobiome was analyzed using QIIME, and results were further treated using R, and LEfSe. Clustering of the samples based on their bacterial composition showed a link between udder microbiota and sanitary status. Healthy quarters showed a higher diversity compared to mastitis susceptible ones. Discriminant analysis of phylobiomes revealed dysbiosis in mastitis-susceptible quarters and allowed identification of taxonomic markers in relation to mastitis susceptibility. Healthy quarters were associated to a higher proportion of the Clostridia class, the Bacteroidetes phylum and the Bifidobacteriales order whereas mastitis-susceptible quarters showed a higher proportion of the Bacilli class (Staphylococcus) and Chlamydia class. These results suggest that a diverse and balanced microbiota in the udder contributes to the mammary gland health, likely by exerting a barrier effect with regard to pathogens, as observed in other contexts (e.g. human gut). Mechanisms of interaction between this endogenous microbiota and the mammary gland deserve further investigations, which will help maintain a balanced mammary microbiota e.g. through the development of mammary probiotics.

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Keywords: mammary gland microbiota, mastitis, probiotic