

Progesterone, estrogen, LH, FSH and PRL concentrations in plasma during the estrous cycle in goat

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Summary. Progesterone, estrogen, LH, FSH and PRL variations in plasma were measured in 7 goats by RIA. Mean progesterone level was 0.0-0.8 ng/ml in estrus and 1-4 ng/ml in diestrus. Estrogen levels ranged from 10 to 20 pg/ml in diestrus ; around estrus, a peak of 26.9 ± 3.18 pg/ml was observed. LH values were 0.5-3.0 ng/ml with a preovulatory peak (40.7 ± 10.12 ng/ml) 8 to 24 h after the onset of estrus. Except for a peak (14.0 ± 3.09 ng/ml) coincident with LH surge, plasma FSH level ranged between 2 and 4 ng/ml. PRL level averaged 2-5 ng/ml in diestrus but high concentrations of this hormone were seen around estrus.

Introduction.

Studies on hormonal control of the estrous cycle in the goat essentially concern plasma progesterone variations (Heap and Linzell, 1966 ; Thorburn and Schneider, 1972 ; Jones and Knifton, 1972 ; Wentzel, Botha and Viljoen, 1979 ; Kakusya, 1980 ; Thibier, Pothelet and Jeanguyot, 1981). In a preliminary report, Kakusya (1980) described progesterone, estrogen and LH profiles in female pygmy goats.

The present experiment was conducted to determine progesterone, estrogen, LH, FSH and PRL variations during the different phases of the estrous cycle in the goat.

Material and methods.

Animals and blood sampling procedure.

Seven virgin alpine goats, aged 7 to 8 months and weighing 25 to 30 kg, were used. The experiment was carried out between the months of November and December ; during this period, goats in northern Italy (45° N latitude) show spontaneous sexual activity. Blood samples were collected by jugular venipuncture into heparinized tubes every 8 hours during the entire estrous cycle. The blood was centrifuged at $2\ 300 \times g$ for 10 min at 4 °C, and the plasma thus obtained was stored at - 20 °C until assay.

Detection of estrus.

At every blood sampling, we looked for estrus by examining the external genitalia and the secretion from the vulva of the goats. Furthermore, behavioural patterns, sexual receptivity and interest in the buck were noted.

Hormone assays.

Progesterone. — Progesterone was determined by radioimmunoassay as described by Seren, Leopold and Bolelli (1974). The antiserum, raised in a rabbit to 11 α -hydroxyprogesterone-hemisuccinate-BSA, was used at a dilution at 1:12 000. Cross-reactions of other steroids were (in %): 11 α -hydroxyprogesterone: 83.3; 11 β -hydroxyprogesterone: 15.7; 21-hydroxyprogesterone: 4.0; 17 α -hydroxyprogesterone: 1.7; 20 α -dihydroprogesterone: < 0.1. Assay sensitivity, defined as the mass of hormone required to suppress binding of the labelled hormone to 90 % of the binding achieved with no hormone added (B/Bo), was 21.9 ± 0.74 (SEM) pg/tube. The recovery of [1, 2, 6, 7]-³H progesterone was 84.77 ± 1.21 %. The blank value obtained by extracting an equal amount of double-distilled water, under the same plasma conditions, was < 0.01 ng/ml.

Estrogens. — Estrogens were determined by RIA as described by Seren, Leopold and Bolelli (1974). The antiserum was raised in a rabbit to estriol-16,17-disuccinate-BSA and used at a dilution of 1:9 000. The values reported were regarded as total estrogen concentrations because this antibody showed the following cross-reactions (%): estradiol-17 β : 100; estrone: 92.5; estriol: 58.1; estradiol-17 α : 51.5. Assay sensitivity was 7.8 ± 0.53 pg/tube for estradiol-17 β . Recovery of [2, 4, 6, 7]-³H estradiol-17 β was 79.29 ± 0.28 %. The average blank value obtained was 7.2 ± 0.53 pg/ml.

Hypophyseal hormones. — LH, FSH and PRL were quantified by a double antibody radioimmunoassay previously validated in this laboratory (Bono, Gaiani and Chiesa, 1980; Bono, Gaiani and Seren, 1980). Because of the unavailability of caprine hypophyseal hormones, ovine standard references were used.

— **LH:** LH was determined by using an anti-ovine-LH serum (NIH-LH-S20) diluted 1:80 000 with 0.05 M EDTA-PBS 0.1 % BSA containing 1.5 % RGG, pH 7.5. Labelled antigen was obtained by radioiodinating purified ovine LH (LER-1374A). Specific activity of the ¹²⁵I-labelled antigen was 62.5 μ Ci/ μ g. A preparation (NIH-LH-S20) was used for the standard curve. Assay sensitivity was 54 pg/tube.

— **FSH:** An anti-ovine-FSH serum and a purified bFSH for iodination were used. Both the antiserum and the purified bFSH were kindly supplied by Dr. Cheng. The specific activity of the labelled hormone was 40.6 μ Ci/ μ g. FSH values were expressed in ng equivalents of LER-1976-A2. Assay sensitivity was 30 pg/tube.

— **PRL:** An heterologous radioimmunoassay using an anti-bPRL (NIH-P-B1) serum diluted 1:80 000 was developed. Purified oPRL (LER 860-2) was used for radioiodination; specific activity was 100 μ Ci/ μ g. The same preparation (LER 860-2) was used as the reference standard. Assay sensitivity was 140 pg/tube. The interassay coefficient of variation (CV) was < 15 %.

The reliability of the LH, FSH and PRL heterologous assays was assessed by : *a*) comparing the inhibition curves for the oPRL reference standard and PRL in different amounts (6.25-200 μ l) of caprine plasma (parallelism was always satisfactory) ; *b*) recovering known amounts (100, 250, 500, 1 000 pg) of hypophyseal hormones added to caprine plasma ; regression analysis gave correlation coefficients of 0.988, 0.922 and 0.987 for LH, FSH and PRL, respectively, and *c*) estimating intraassay precision by measuring PRL concentrations in three caprine plasma pools.

Results.

Mean variations of plasma progesterone, total estrogen, LH, FSH and PRL observed in 7 goats during the 10 days preceding and following ovulatory LH peak are shown in figure 1.

Mean plasma progesterone values during diestrus ranged between 1 and 4 ng/ml. Between the 80th and 56th hour before LH ovulatory peak, plasma progesterone levels suddenly decreased, remained lower than 1 ng/ml for about 6 days and then gradually increased to typical diestrous values. The plasma progesterone drop occurred 24 to 48 h before behavioural estrus, whose length varied between 32 and 40 h.

Mean basal estrogen levels ranged between 10 and 19 pg/ml during the estrous cycle. About 60 h before LH peak and simultaneously with progesterone drop, there was an increase in these plasma estrogen concentrations ; maximal levels were observed during LH peak (26.9 ± 3.18 pg/ml).

Except during estrus, when there was a remarkable rise in all the animals just after the rapid progesterone decrease and estrogen increase, mean basal LH levels were low (0.5-3.0 ng/ml) during the entire cycle. The LH levels returned to basal concentrations after 16 h ; maximal levels were 40.7 ± 10.12 ng/ml. The interval between sexual receptivity and LH surge averaged 8 to 24 h.

Plasma FSH levels ranged between 2 and 4 ng/ml. During the period between the 60 hrs preceding and the 150 hrs following LH peak, plasma FSH variations were more pronounced. FSH peak (14.0 ± 3.09 ng/ml) was temporarily simultaneous with LH peak.

Mean basal PRL levels averaged 2-5 ng/ml. Between the 32 hrs preceding and the 80 hrs following LH peak, PRL reached concentrations 5 to 10 and, in some cases, 20 times higher than basal levels. In 5 out of 7 goats, the maximal peak ($46,8 \pm 17.2$ ng/ml) coincided with the LH peak. In the other two animals, no significant variation in this hormone was seen.

Discussion.

The progesterone patterns we observed during the caprine estrous cycle were similar to those reported by Thorburn and Schneider (1972), Jones and Knifton (1972), Wentzel, Botha and Viljoen (1979) and Thibier, Pothelet and Jeanguyot (1981).

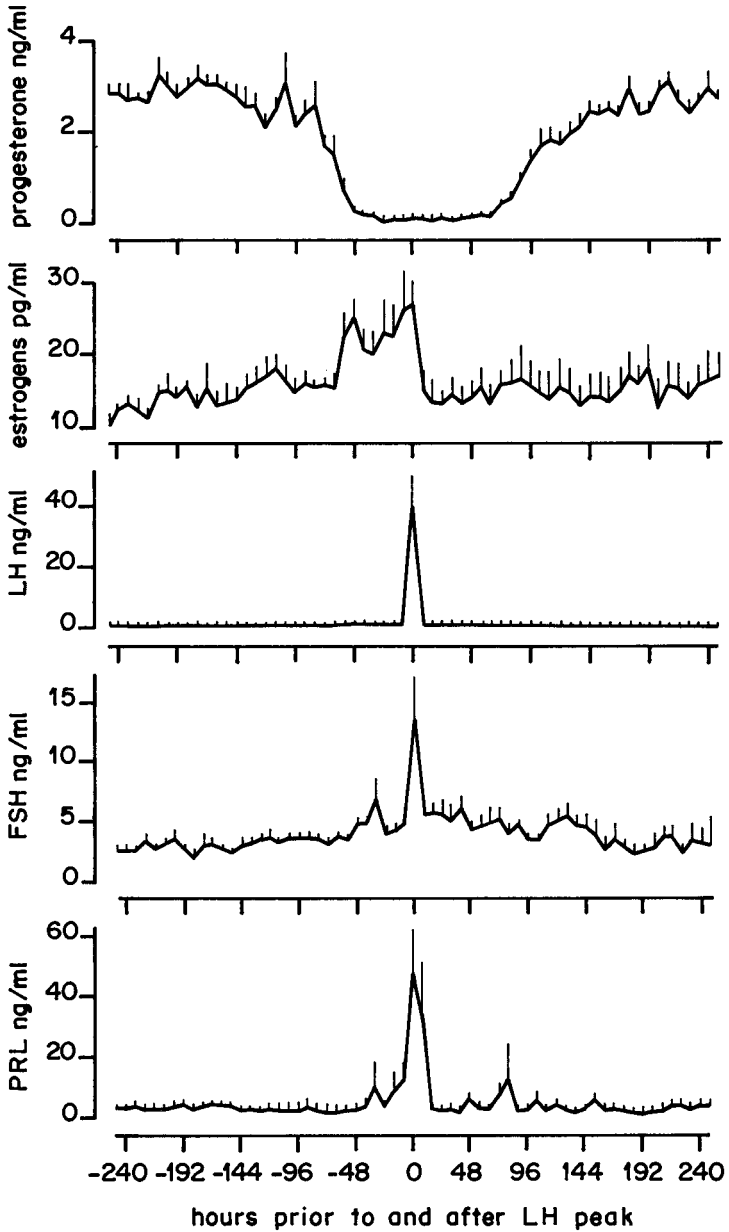


FIG. 1. — Mean variations in plasma progesterone, estrogens, LH, FSH and PRL during the 240-hour period preceding and following LH peak in 7 goats.

These patterns are characterized by high plasma levels in diestrus and low plasma levels during estrus. A preovulatory estrogen peak was observed in all animals within 48 h before LH surge ; maximal values averaged 20-50 pg/ml.

The estrogen increase coincided with a decrease in the plasma progesterone level ; these events seem to confirm the hypothesis of a feedback mechanism in goats controlling preovulatory LH release, similar to that described in other species, particularly in sheep (Karsch *et al.*, 1978).

The LH surge was observed 8 to 24 h after the onset of behavioural estrus ; according to Kakusya (1980), LH peak occurs in pygmy goats 6.5 h after the onset of estrus. According to Bondurant *et al.* (1981), LH surge is observed for 6 h preceding or following male receptivity in goats with photoperiodic induction of estrus. Absolute values were not significantly different.

As regards plasma FSH levels, it should be recalled that the rise observed beginning at 60 h prior to LH peak might be superimposed essentially to preovulatory estrogen increase. Furthermore, high FSH levels seemed to be closely related to low progesterone concentration.

Patterns of plasma PRL levels are characterized by a maximal peak during estrus ; these patterns are similar to those described by Kann and Denamur (1974) in sheep. The mean PRL concentrations in our study are lower than those described by Hart (1973) in anestrus virgin goats or by Bryant and Greenwood (1968) in a lactating goat. These differences in concentration probably depend on the different reproductive statuses of the animals studied.

The high variability of the concentrations we observed and the presence of some occasional increases do not appear to be easily explained in relation to variations in the other hormones we have described.

We conclude that hormonal control of the estrous cycle in goat may be very similar to that hypothesized in other ruminant species as cow and sheep, particularly as regards the relationship between ovarian steroid and gonadotropin (LH and FSH) levels.

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Résumé. *Les concentrations plasmatiques de la progestérone, des œstrogènes, de la LH, de la FSH et de la PRL au cours du cycle œstral chez la chèvre.*

On a déterminé, au moyen des dosages radioimmunologiques, les variations des concentrations plasmatiques de la progestérone, des œstrogènes, de la LH, de la FSH et de la PRL chez 7 chèvres.

La progestérone présente une concentration moyenne de 0,0-0,8 ng/ml au cours de l'œstrus et de 1-4 ng/ml au cours de la période interœstrale.

Les taux plasmatiques des œstrogènes qui varient entre 10-20 pg/ml au cours de la période interœstrale s'élèvent jusqu'à $26,9 \pm 3,18$ pg/ml au moment de l'œstrus.

La LH présente un pic pré-ovulatoire bien défini ($40,7 \pm 10,12$ ng/ml) entre la 8^e et la 24^e heure après le début de l'œstrus ; ensuite les taux plasmatiques de cette hormone varient entre 0,5-3,0 ng/ml.

La FSH présente des niveaux de base de 2 à 4 ng/ml et un pic pré-ovulatoire ($14,0 \pm 3,09$ ng/ml) qui se superpose à celui de la LH.

Les taux plasmatiques de la PRL varient entre 2 et 5 ng/ml pendant la période inter-œstrale mais, au cours des chaleurs ils atteignent des niveaux plus élevés.

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