Case report

**Bulldog calf born to Limousin-Peranakan-Ongole crossbred cow after insemination with Simmental bull semen**

Yuriati Yuriati

1 Technical Implementation Unit for Northern Territory Animal Health Services
Department of Agriculture and Food of Kulonprogo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia

* Corresponding author, e-mail: dvm_yuri@yahoo.com

Open access under CC BY – SA license, DOI: 10.20473/ovz.v11i2.2022.87-92
Received May 29 2022, Revised July 28 2022, Accepted July 31 2022
Published online August 17 2022


---

**ABSTRACT**

This case describes a bulldog calf born to Limousin-Peranakan-Ongole (LimPO) crossbred cow after insemination with frozen-thawed Simmental bull semen. The dam was a four year old LimPO crossbred cow, with a bodyweight of 380 kg; she was 8.5 months pregnant and has never had any reproductive disorders before. Signs of impending calving appeared at 6 am, and the discharge was normal, but until noon the calf had not been born. Body temperature was 38°C, while other vital signs were normal. Vaginal exploration revealed a completely opened cervix, and the calf was alive, in posterior longitudinal presentation with palpable short hindlegs. The calf was delivered per vaginam with traction. The calf was male with a weight of 15 kg, and was alive, but after a few minutes, the calf died. The monstrous calf was found with morphological defects including a smaller compressed body, head resembled those of a bulldog with a short muzzle and an undershot jaw, shortened fore- and hindlegs, and ascites abdomen. The dam was given 70,000 IU procaine penicillin G and 70 mg dihydrostreptomycin sulphate (Penstrep-400, Interchemie, Holland), 0.3 g diphenhydramine HCl (Vetadryl, Sanbe, Indonesia), 10 mg vitamin B12 (Jectavit B12, Sanbe, Indonesia) by intramuscular injection. The dam looked healthy, and had normal appetite after the delivery assistance.

**Keywords:** Bulldog calf, Limousin-Peranakan-Ongole crossbred, molecular genetics, pattern of inheritance, Simmental bull semen

---

**INTRODUCTION**

Congenital malformations are morphological defects that develop during intrauterine life and could be observed at birth (Uzar et al., 2020). Such developmental disorders resulted from errors in the complex events of organogenesis. The causes of congenital malformations were genetic, environmental, and specific infections during fetal development (Adeyemi and Aina, 2019).

Dwarfism is one of the most popular defects in beef cattle. Dwarfism can be grouped into proportional and disproportionate dwarfism (Ciepłoch et al., 2017). Proportional dwarfism also called pituitary or ateliotic dwarfism was characterized by small but proportionally sized extremities. Proportional dwarfism was caused by disruption of the hypothalamic-growth hormone-insulin-like growth factor axis, followed by reduced bone and soft tissue formation, resulting in an infantile phenotype.

Available at [https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/OVZ/index](https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/OVZ/index)
Disproportionate dwarfism is also called defect chondrodysplasia, chondrodystrophy, and achondroplasia, which is characterized by limb disproportion (rhizomelia), skull deformity (flat and broad head), endochondral ossification defects, and an excessive amount of soft tissue (Murgiano et al. 2014).

Phenotypically, chondrodysplasia varied widely, ranging from lethal fetal abnormalities and semi-lethal to the calf being born and surviving on short legs. Chondrodysplasia is generally a genetic factor (Moura et al., 2014). The inheritance pattern of chondrodysplasia also varies between different phenotypes and breeds. There are several genetic pathways involved in chondrodysplasia, resulting in abnormal function. Pathogenetic chondrodysplasia is characterized by impaired endochondral osteogenesis (Agerholm et al., 2004).

Bulldog dwarfism malformations in cattle were first reported in Dexter cattle in the 18th century (Cavanagh et al., 2007). Meanwhile, the first more complete description of chondrodysplasia in cattle was published in 1904. Chondrodysplasia harms the development of the entire skeleton resulting in the disproportion between skeletal segments (Moura et al., 2014). Chondrodysplasia is one of the rare congenital anomalies in cattle, buffalo, and sheep (Prasad et al., 2016). Bulldog calf cases could occur in pure breed Holstein (Agerholm et al., 2004), Jersey, Nellore cattle (Moura et al., 2014), Angus breed cattle (Latter, 2006), Italian Tyrolean Gray cattle (Murgiano et al., 2014), American Angus, Hereford and Ayrshire cattle (Koltes et al., 2009). Bulldog calf cases could also be found in Simmental cross breeds, Hereford-Angus, South Devon-Angus (Blowey and Weaver, 2011), and Holstein-Jersey crossbreeds. So far, there have been no reports of bulldog calves born from the Limousin-Ongole crossbred cow. This case report discusses a calf with congenital defects which was born to a Limousin-Ongole crossbred cow artificially inseminated with frozen-thawed semen of Simmental bull. Inheritance patterns and molecular genetics are discussed to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

**METHODS**

This case occurred in Balak Hamlet, Pendoworejo urban-village, Girimulyo sub-district, Kulon Progo regency, Yogyakarta special region province, on November 29, 2021. Geographically, Kulon Progo regency is located between 7°38′42″ - 7°59′3″ South Latitude and 110°1′37″ - 110°16′26″ East Longitude. The dam, in this case, was a four year old Limousin-Peranakan-Ongole (LimPO) crossbred cow, with a bodyweight of 380 kg; she was 8.5 months pregnant and has never had any reproductive disorders before. The feed given was kolonjono grass, field grass, grass straw, and pollard bran, and drinking water was always available in the cage.

**Anamnesis, physical examination, and treatment**

Signs of impending calving appeared at 6 am, characterized by normal vaginal discharge, but until noon the calf had not been born, and finally, the owner called the veterinarian. Eating and drinking was normal; physical examination showed a body temperature of 38°C, normal breath, shiny hair, regular stool, normal pulse, normal facial expression, wet and warm nose. Examination by vaginal exploration revealed a completely open cervix, and the calf was in a posterior longitudinal presentation with palpable short hind legs. Anal sphincter reflex and umbilical pulse, indicated that the fetus was alive. The calf was delivered per vaginam with traction; and then, the dam was treated with 70,000 IU procaine penicillin G and 70 mg dihydrostreptomycin sulphate (Penstrept-400, Interchemie, Holland), 0.3 g diphendydramine HCl (Vetadryl, Sanbe, Indonesia), 10 mg vitamin B12 (Jectavit B12, Sanbe, Indonesia) by intramuscular injection.

**RESULTS**

The calf was successfully expelled by traction. The calf was male with a weight of 15 kg, and was alive, but after a few minutes, the calf died. The monstrous calf was found with defects including a smaller compressed body (Figure 1 A), head resembled those of a bulldog (Figure 1 B) with a short muzzle and an
undershot jaw (Figure 1 C), shortened fore- and hindlegs (Figure 1 D and E), and ascites abdomen (Figure 1 E). The dam looked healthy, and had normal appetite.

Figure 1 Achondroplastic fetus born with some morphological defects; smaller compressed body (A), head resembled those of a bulldog (B), with a short muzzle and an undershot jaw (C), shortened fore- and hindlegs (D and E), and ascites abdomen (E).

DISCUSSION

The calf’s birth weight in this case (15 kg) was very low compared to the average birth weight of the LimPO calf, which was 34.77 ± 1.97 kg (Susanti et al., 2015). In disproportionate dwarfism calves, the body was short due to reduced axial skeleton length, with an average length of only about 55 cm. The fore- and hindlegs showed bilateral symmetrical malformations with a shorter size than the average calf, but the digits were relatively normal. Pathoanatomically in the Bulldog calf, the most prominent features were disproportionate body morphology, micromelia of the forelegs and hindlegs, short spine, large abdomen, macrocephaly, and short facial bones with protruding tongue. The head was brachycephaly; the dorsal skull was reduced craniocaudal and increased laterally, with prominent frontal and parietal regions (Dittmer et al., 2017).

The trachea was stenotic at the cranial thoracic aperture, the ribs are short, causing narrowing of the thoracic cavity and compression and hypoplasia of the lungs (Windsor et al., 2006). Compression of the lungs with the lungs not filled with air (Agerholm et al., 2004) would be followed by dyspnea in the first days of life, leading to death (Blowey and Weaver, 2011). The heart was spherical with bilateral ventricular hypertrophy and decreased ventricular volume. The large and protruding abdomen was due to the normal volume of the viscera but the very short lumbar spine (Moura et al., 2014).

Inheritance pattern

Achondroplastic dwarfism could be caused by genetic factors (chromosomal or gene mutation) or environmental factors (chemical or physical teratogenicity, infection, etc.), or a combination thereof (Uzar et al., 2020). Bulldog calf syndrome was congenital anomalies resulting from Mendelian inheritance from the parents (Prasad et al., 2016). Several bulldog calves have shown that the inheritance of chondrodysplasia in the Dexter breed followed a homozygous dominance mechanism. In simple terms, the inheritance pattern of Bulldog calves could be illustrated as in Figure 2. If the symbol for the allele "a" and the mutant allele was "A", long-legged Dexter cattle had a genotype of "aa" (homozygous), and short-legged Dexter cattle had a genotype of "Aa" (heterozygous) and the
bulldog Dexter had the genotype "AA" (homozygous) (Moura et al., 2014).

The second type was aggrecan type dwarfism, which caused bulldog dwarfism and was first discovered in Dexter cattle (Cieploch et al., 2017). It was one of the most common forms of disproportionate dwarfism, caused by mutations in the ACAN gene on bovine chromosome 21. The mutation was a 4-bp insertion in exon 11, the base GGCA at a position between the sequences 2266 and 2267 (c.2266_2267insGGCA), and the C to T transition in exon 1 (c.-198C>T), which were called BD1 and BD2, respectively. ACAN encoded aggregan, an aggregating proteoglycan that was an essential structural component of cartilage. BD1 and BD2 mutations caused a significant reduction or even absence of aggregan so that cartilage growth was inhibited, which resulted in impaired long bone development (Moura et al., 2014). Stillborn calves with markedly chondrodystrophic dwarfism with hydrocephalus were born from a normal dam with a bovine BD1 heterozygous (Cabrera et al., 2016). ACAN mutation detection could use PCR, PCR-Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) with Hsp92I for BD1 and BD2. Confirmation of these techniques by radiography could identify differences between normal cows, sufferers, or carriers of dwarfism (Cavanagh et al., 2007).

The ACAN gene was located in band five regions 1 of the long arm of bovine chromosome 21 (BTA21q15). This gene encoded aggregan, a protein present in the extracellular matrix of cartilage tissue and was required for the normal formation of bone. The matrix was called chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan core protein 1 (CSPGCP or CSPG1). Different possible causative variants (ACAN:c.5686insC; p.Val1898fsTer9), homozygous dwarfism calves originating from parents and males who were heterozygous, respectively (Struck et al., 2018).

The third type was Chondrodysplasia (Cieploch et al., 2017). Disproportionate dwarfism chondrodysplasia was caused by a mutation in the EVC2 gene on chromosome 6. The causative mutation was a 2-bp deletion (c.2993_2994ACdel) in exon 19 of the Tyrolean Gray bovine gene. The EVC2 gene, also called

Figure 2 Dwarfism inheritance pattern based on Mendel's Law (Moura et al., 2014).

In addition, there was a genetic model involving unstable mutants with high frequency in the dominant dwarfism allele expressed during gametogenesis (Latter, 2006). This genetic inheritance could be autosomal recessive or incompletely autosomal dominant. Whitlock et al. (2008) reported that cows with a heterozygous genotype have this defect, while genotypically homozygous individuals were aborted or die soon after birth.

**Dwarfism Molecular Genetics**

Molecularly, there are three types of dwarfism, namely proportional dwarfism with inflammatory lesions, Aggrecan type dwarfism, and Chondrodysplasia (Cieploch et al., 2017). Proportional dwarfism was caused by mutations in the RING finger protein 11 (RNF11) gene located on chromosome three. The causative mutation was the transition of the DNA coding gene from Adenine to Guanine (c.124_2A>G) and changed the intron acceptor site of one of the genes. RFN11 encoded the finger protein RING 11—a subunit of the ubiquitin A20 editing complex that regulated Nuclear Factor Kappa Beta (NF-κB) signaling. Proteins paid for due to mutations caused loss of function, so tissue growth was inhibited. This mutation could be detected by quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), 5'-exonuclease assay, and capillary sequencing (Sartelet et al., 2012).

Available at [https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/OVZ/index](https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/OVZ/index)
the LBN gene, encodes the Ellis-van Creveld syndrome 2 protein. The mutation caused a frameshift and premature termination of codons. This mutation resulted in an impaired in the development of the skull, spine, and other limbs. Radiographic techniques, single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) array genotyping, and Sanger sequencing made it possible to find these deletions (Muscatello et al., 2015).

In Angus cattle, Dwarfism was disproportionate with mutations in the PRKG2 gene on chromosome 6 (Cieploch et al., 2017). The product of PRKG2 expression was a type II protein dependent on cGMP kinase as an essential signal transduction pathway for tissue formation and growth of plate cartilage. The causative mutation was the transition from C to T (c.2032C>T) localized at exon 15, leading to premature termination of codons in the kinase domain. These mutations altered the expression levels of COL2 and COL10, which played a crucial role in the growth plate (Koltes et al., 2009). Experiments showed that the R678X mutation resulted in a loss of PRKG2 regulation of COL2 and COL10 mRNA expression as the cause of mutations in chondroplastic dwarfism cattle (Koltes et al., 2009). The COL2A1 missense mutation could also cause lethal chondrodysplasia in the offspring of French Holstein males (Agerholm et al., 2016). Bulldog calf syndrome resulted from de novo mutation events that occur either post-zygote in embryos inherited from the dam or the male (Jacinto et al., 2020). The Ellis van Creveld syndrome 2 (EVC2) gene was associated with chondrodysplastic dwarfism in Japanese Brown cattle. Sanger sequencing confirmed the presence of a 2 bp deletion in exon 19 (c.2993_2994ACdel), causing a premature stop codon in the bovine EVC2 coding sequence (Murgiano et al., 2014).

Achondroplasia was a genetic disorder caused by mutations in the Fibroblast Growth Factor 3 (FGFR3) receptor. This mutation caused an increase in chondrocyte inhibitory signals on the growth plate. Recifercept was a potential drug for dwarfism. Recifercept worked by binding to the FGFR3 ligand, which then normalized the activation of the FGFR3 receptor. Recifercept was shown to bind to FGF isoforms in vitro and cellular model systems and attenuate FGFR3 signaling. Moreover, in a transgenic mouse model of achondroplasia, Recifercept restored reduced body weight and long bone growth in these mice (Gonçalves et al., 2020).

CONCLUSION

The rescue of the bulldog calf case born to the Limousin-Peranakan-Ongole crossbred cow after insemination with the frozen-thawed semen of the Simmental bull has been successfully carried out. A male fetus weighed 15 kg, was successfully delivered alive, but after a few minutes, the fetus died. There was an abnormality in the shape of the calf which resembled a bulldog. The dam was healthy, with normal appetite after the delivery assistance. Prevention could be done by rejecting males with a DNA profile carrying the bulldog calf gene.

REFERENCES

cattle is caused by mutations in ACAN. Mamm Genome. 18: 808-14.