Concentrations of antimicrobial components in milk at dry off and postpartum and their relationships to new high somatic cell counts at quarter level in dairy cows

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SUPPLEMENTARY FILE

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Table S1: Correlations between SCC and the concentrations of antimicrobial components in same quarters at dry off and postpartum

	IgG		IgA		lactoferrin		LAP		S100A7	
	ρ	*P*	ρ	*P*	ρ	*P*	ρ	*P*	ρ	*P*
at dry off	0.080	0.503	0.246	0.037	-0.036	0.764	-0.017	0.887	-0.102	0.392
at postpartum	0.382	<0.001	0.251	0.0333	0.606	<0.001	0.014	0.906	0.154	0.196

ρ shows Spearman rank correlation coefficient

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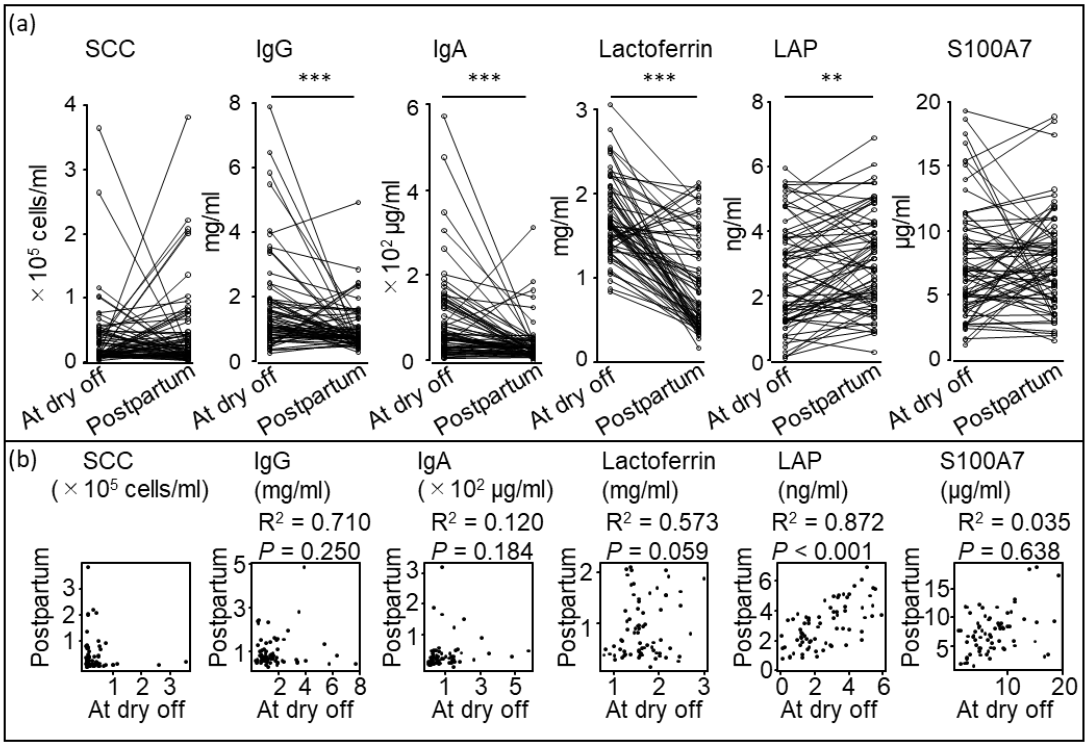

Figure S1

(a) SCC and IgG, IgA, lactoferrin, lingual antimicrobial peptide (LAP), and S100A7 concentrations in milk at last milking prior to dry off and at 7 d after parturition from 72 quarters. (b) Correlation of SCC andIgG, IgA, lactoferrin, LAP, and S100A7 concentrations in milk at dry off and at postpartum in same quarters. Longitudinal and horizontal axis in scatter plots show the concentrations postpartum and at dry off, respectively. ** and *** indicate significant difference between dry off and postpartum ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.001$, respectively).

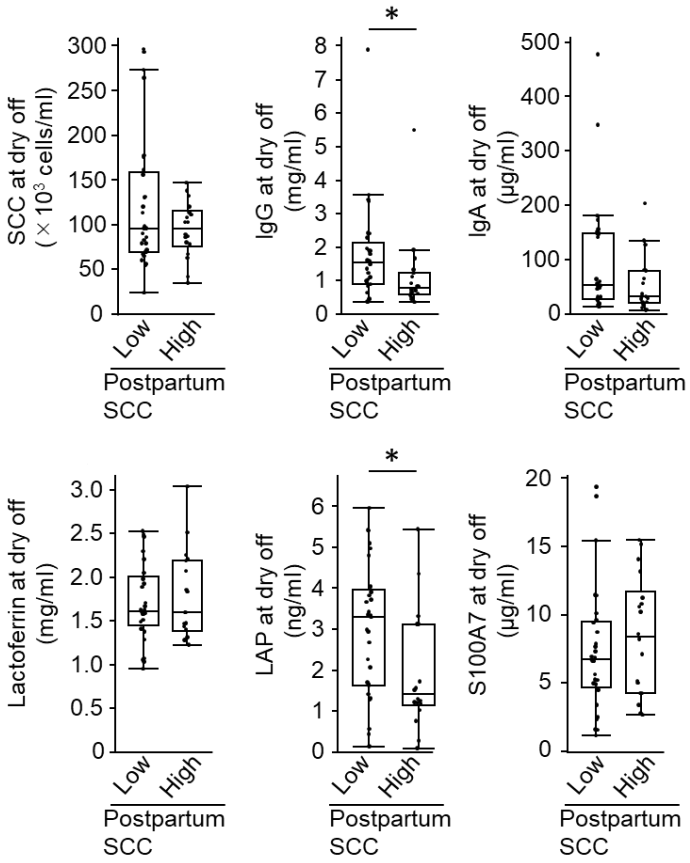

Figure S2

Comparison of SCC and IgG, IgA, lactoferrin, lingual antimicorbial peptide (LAP), and S100A7 concentrations in quarter milk at dry off between quarters with persistent low SCC (postpartum SCC: Low, when SCC were <300,000 cells/mL in postpartum milk) and those with new high SCC (postpartum SCC: High, when SCC were >300,000 cells/mL in postpartum milk). Quarters with SCC <300,000 cells/mL at dry off (n = 47) were selected. Boxplots showed lower value (bottom of the line), first quartile (bottom of the square), median (horizontal line), third quartile (top of the square), and aupper value (top of the line). Circles were considered outliers. * indicate significant difference between dry off and postpartum ($P < 0.05$).