Bovine-Origin Human Therapy; Need More Attention

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ABSTRACT

The nature of bovines’ life enable them to form developed immune responses due to their exposure to many pathogens, besides their immune organs’ characteristics. Bovine are herbivorous animals which make them a rich and safe source for human's therapies. The potential role of bovine in providing humans with antibodies in serum and milk in particularly the specific antibodies against human viruses or even relevant bovine viruses cannot be denied. Here, we shortly review the roles of bovine in human infections as a model for producing antibodies specific for human viruses and bacteria, designing vaccines as well the role of some bovine viruses in stimulating the human immunity memory against human viruses e.g. Rota vaccines.

Keywords
Bovine, Viruses, Human, Therapy, Vaccines

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Introduction

"And there is no creature on [or within] the earth or a bird that flies with its wings except [that they are] communities like you." (Cattle-38), the Noble Quran. Although there are differences between human and bovines, the same approximate gestation period of 280 days between bovine and human suggest the near immune response between them1. Colostrum or serum-rich in antibodies from bovine can be used against human diseases caused by viruses and also bacteria.

Antibodies-rich Colostrum

It's not new the natural health benefits of bovine colostrum especially for human children2,3 who consume it for nutrition, immunity and growth4. Cow colostrum contains IgG levels higher than that of woman colostrum as bovine IgG does not cross the placenta in addition to lactoferrin, lactoperoxidase, lysozyme and other immune factors which have antiviral activities3,5. As a potential means of controlling human viral disease outbreaks6, bovine colostral and milk IgG were developed and applied as a passive
immunity to human disease\textsuperscript{7-12}. Bovine colostrum may be beneficial in people infected with HIV\textsuperscript{13}, where IgG derived from colostrum enhances immune response to HIV. Antibodies from some leukemic cattle can inhibit HIV-1 reverse transcriptase activity in vitro\textsuperscript{14}. Use of polyclonal bovine antibodies as a therapy treat human pathogens\textsuperscript{12} is due to their potential for increased potency in the formation of immune complexes and neutralization of pathogens epitopes\textsuperscript{15} consequently preventing or control of human viral infections\textsuperscript{7-12,16}. Against Rota virus, milk immunoglobulin concentrate could be used to induce passive immunity to infantile rotavirus gastroenteritis with thanks to the technology of the milk immunoglobulin concentrate\textsuperscript{17}. Bovine lactoferrin plays an important role in the prevention of colon cancer\textsuperscript{18} which is the major cause of cancer death in developed and developing countries\textsuperscript{19}.

Study carried out by Fang He \textit{et al}\textsuperscript{20}, suggested that the oral administration of bovine colostrum may possess some modulatory effect on human humoral immune response against enteropathogenic \textit{Salmonella typhi} vaccine\textsuperscript{20}, as well supplementation of infants with formula with Bovine MFGM induced immunomodulatory effects against pneumococcus vaccine\textsuperscript{21}. Also, bovine antibodies could prophylactically reduce the carcinogenic bacteria transmission from mother to child and other pathogens (\textit{Shigella flexneri}, \textit{Escherichia coli}, \textit{Clostridium difficile}, \textit{Cryptosporidium parvum} and \textit{Helicobacter pylori})\textsuperscript{22,23} in human beings by passive immunity\textsuperscript{22} motivating the hypothesis of use of immune milk products as promising health-promoting functional foods, or nutraceuticals\textsuperscript{22}.

\textbf{Bovine vaccination}

Bovine vaccination with \textit{Streptococcus mutans}, the main aetiological agent in dental caries in humans, whole bacteria or purified components result in antibodies against \textit{S. mutans}. Oral administration of these antibodies from immunized cows have been used successfully as prophylaxis against dental caries in both an animal experimental model and healthy volunteers.

Bovine vaccination with a specific human virus results in production of antigen-specific antibodies in sera and colostrum (Hyperimmune milk) of bovine\textsuperscript{13}. Bovine yields remarkably high BrNAb s titers rather than other animal species after vaccination. Indeed, bovine antibodies from vaccinated cows could ultimately benefit for individuals infected with HIV through their extraordinary characteristics.

\textbf{Transchromosomic (Tc) bovines}

A creative study was carried out by Luke \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{26} using transchromosomic (Tc) bovines to produce human anti-MERS-CoV antibodies. This study demonstrated an efficacy in vitro and in a mouse model of MERS-CoV infection showing how large quantities of human MERS-CoV-neutralizing antibodies can be rapidly produced in Tc bovines, providing a possible strategy for the development of passive immunotherapy against coronaviruses or other new and emerging infectious diseases\textsuperscript{26}. Fully human polyclonal antibodies, produced in TcB, can be elicited against many viruses\textsuperscript{26-32} (Ebola Zaire Virus) and some of them have already been shown to be safe and effective in human clinical trials\textsuperscript{30,33}.

Bovine could be used in the biological production of human polyclonal antibodies where transgenic calves and transgenic platforms were created to produce polyclonal antibodies derived from animals and human sequences\textsuperscript{34,35}. Coping with the problem of that most polyclonal antibodies will target non-neutralizing epitopes\textsuperscript{13}, through producing monoclonal BrNAb s targeting
preserved epitopes among different subtypes of viruses with humanization of bovine monoclonal antibody reducing anti-antibody responses.

Based on Bovine – human rotaviruses reassortment, as a result of anthropozoonosis, and human rotavirus attenuation in bovines (HRR), RotaShield and RotaTeq vaccines were developed and both vaccines have been licensed in many countries.

In conclusion, the present review provides important insights into how to get human therapies from bovine with the need for presence of more advanced and sensitive technologies for achieving that. How bovine’s immunity respond to viruses infect humans and bovines help us more, in the light of the immunological studies, in preventing of humans against viral infections through vaccination and passive immunization.

**Abbreviation**

**BrNAbs**: broad neutralizing antibodies  
**HIV Env**: Human immunodeficiency virus envelop  
**CD4bs**: T-helper cell binding site  
**HCDR3**: the heavy chain complementarity-determining region 3  
**HRR**: host-range restriction. MERS-CoV; Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus.  
**Bovine MFGM**: Bovine milk fat globule membranes

**Ethical statement**

No ethical approval was required for this study.

**Conflict of interests**

The author declares no financial or commercial conflict of interest.

**Author's contributions**

AAS prepared and reviewed the original draft.
of the manuscript. AAM discussed the manuscript idea and help in manuscript revision. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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