Relationship of residual feed intake with semen parameters and testicular ultrasound of Nellore bulls

Marcelo Sant’Ana Borges1, Marina de Oliveira Silva1, Luana Gomes Fernandes2, Naiara Nantes Rodrigues2, Guilherme Fazan Rossi2, Camila de Paula Freitas-Dell’Aqua2, Sarah Figueiredo Martins Bonilha3, Maria Eugênia Zerlotti Mercadante1* and Fabio Morato Monteiro1,2

1 Instituto de Zootecnia, Centro Avançado de Pesquisa de Bovinos de Corte, Sertãozinho, SP, Brasil.
2 Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho”, Faculdade de Ciências Agrárias e Veterinárias, Jaboticabal, SP, Brasil.
3 Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho”, Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia, Botucatu, SP, Brasil.

ABSTRACT - The objective of this study was to evaluate characteristics of the testicular parenchyma and vascular parameters of the pampiniform plexus obtained by ultrasound, semen quality parameters, and sperm freezability in Nellore bulls classified based on residual feed intake (RFI). Twenty-seven bulls (21.82±0.88 months of age) evaluated for feed efficiency were sampled for the study, including 15 with low RFI (−0.592±0.09 kg dry matter/day) and 12 with high RFI (0.792±0.10 kg dry matter/day). In ultrasound and Doppler assessment, the most efficient animals (low RFI) showed higher pulsatility and resistive indexes, as well as a tendency towards greater heterogeneity of the testicular parenchyma (0.625±0.032 vs. 0.508±0.032, 1.012±0.072 vs. 0.802±0.072, and 12.9±0.96 vs. 10.2±0.96, respectively, for low vs. high RFI). However, these animals tended to have lower peak diastolic velocity (5.19±0.50 for low RFI vs. 6.54±0.50 for high RFI). Analysis of fresh semen showed a lower percentage of minor defects in low RFI animals (2.67±1.19%) compared with high RFI animals (8.10±1.19%), without differences in the other parameters in fresh or thawed semen and after thermoresistance testing. Evaluation of flow cytometry parameters showed a higher quality of mitochondrial respiration in semen samples of low RFI animals (22.04±2.50%) compared with high RFI animals (12.29±2.71%). Therefore, although RFI exerts an effect on the Doppler parameters of the pampiniform plexus, it is not sufficient to affect the quality of fresh or thawed semen.

Keywords: feed efficiency, Indian cattle, sperm kinetics, testicular parenchyma

1. Introduction

Investments in feed account for more than half of the total cost of cattle production; consequently, improvements in feed efficiency are important for the growth of the livestock sector, directly affecting the profitability of livestock farming (Forbes, 2007). Growing attention has been given to the development of strategies that can increase herd efficiency, reducing both feed intake and the environmental impact of methane production by cattle (Herd et al., 2002; Sakamoto et al., 2021). Studies have been conducted over the past decades to better understand residual feed intake (RFI), which has proved to be an important tool that can be used in the genetic improvement of beef cattle (Grion et al., 2014; Ceacero et al., 2016).
Studies have reported an unfavorable relationship between fertility indices and feed efficiency in young cattle (Awda et al., 2013). Within this context, reports suggest that young bulls with low RFI (more efficient) produce ejaculates characterized by lower sperm motility and lower semen quality based on sperm morphology (Awda et al., 2013). However, Rossi (2017) and Kowalski et al. (2017) found no effect of RFI on the reproductive parameters of young bulls. Similarly, Ferreira Júnior et al. (2018) observed a low genetic and phenotypic correlation between RFI and scrotal circumference (SC), indicating a low or zero effect of feed efficiency on fertility traits of bulls.

Sperm quality is very important for the reproductive success of bulls, with direct effects on the results of field and in vitro fertility, which can even cause changes in the quality of the produced embryos (Saacke, 2008). Therefore, studies have investigated sperm function in detail to estimate the fertilization potential of bulls and to predict long-term male fertility from the collected semen samples (Freitas-Dell’Aqua et al., 2009).

Ultrasonography is a complementary technique to andrological examination and can be an excellent tool to examine the integrity of the testicular parenchyma, in addition to being a rapid and non-invasive method. Spectral Doppler ultrasound can be used to assess blood flow indices in the testicular arteries and pampiniform plexus and thus estimate blood perfusion in this region (Ortiz-Rodriguez et al., 2017; Claus et al., 2019; Rodrigues et al., 2020). Studies have evaluated the relationship of these parameters with the semen quality of various species based on the testicular health of individuals (Ahmadi et al., 2013; Tomlinson et al., 2017; Camela et al., 2019; Gloria et al., 2018). Within this context, some studies observed lower echogenicity in low RFI animals when compared with high RFI animals, a finding that may indicate lower cellularity (Fontoura et al., 2016; Bourgon et al., 2018). On the other hand, Kowalski et al. (2017) found no difference between animals with distinct RFI.

Therefore, we tested the hypothesis that selection for RFI affects the reproductive parameters of Nellore bulls. The objective of the present study was to evaluate the characteristics of the testicular parenchyma obtained by B-mode ultrasound, vascular parameters of the pampiniform plexus measured by spectral Doppler, semen parameters, and sperm freezability in Nellore bulls classified for feed efficiency.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Study location and animals

The study was conducted in Sertãozinho, São Paulo, Brazil (21°10' South latitude and 48°5' West longitude, with altitude of 579 m and predominant tropical condition). The local Animal Use Ethics Committee approved the project, and the study was conducted in accordance with the Ethical Guidelines on Animal Experimentation adopted by the National Council for the Control of Animal Experimentation (Protocol 08791/19).

Twenty-seven young Nellore males (17 born in 2016 and 10 born in 2017) were evaluated. The animals had participated in postweaning (seven months) feed efficiency tests, including 145 animals in 2017 and 128 animals in 2018. In the performance test, the animals were fed in collective pens equipped with electronic feed bunks for the recording of feed intake (GrowSafe® Systems Ltd.; Airdrie, Alberta, Canada), with 28 days of adaptation and 77±10 days of test.

The RFI was calculated as the residual of the regression equation according to the model proposed by Koch et al. (1963) within the contemporary group:

\[ \text{DMI} = \beta_0 + \beta_W \text{BW}^{0.75} + \beta_G \text{ADG} + \varepsilon, \]

in which DMI is the mean dry matter intake during the test; \( \beta_0 \) is the intercept of the equation; \( \text{BW}^{0.75} \) is the mean metabolic body weight; \( \text{ADG} \) is the average daily weight gain; \( \beta_W \) and \( \beta_G \) are the regression coefficients of DMI on \( \text{BW}^{0.75} \) and \( \text{ADG} \), respectively; and \( \varepsilon \) is the residual of the equation, corresponding to RFI.
For this study, animals with extreme low (more efficient animals) and high RFI (less efficient animals) were chosen to compose the total samples. After the performance test, the animals were kept on *Brachiaria brizantha* pasture with free access to water and proteinated salt until the start of the experimental period, when the animals were 21.5±0.886 months old and had reached body weight of 495±62.2 kg.

The experiment lasted 21 days to obtain the ultrasonographic parameters and to perform the sperm evaluation of fresh and thawed semen from low and high RFI animals (Figure 1).

**2.2. Testicular ultrasound**

Two testicular ultrasound assessments were performed, one at the beginning of the experimental period and one after 21 days. A Z5 Vet ultrasound apparatus (Mindray, Shenzhen, China) coupled to a linear 7.5-MHz transducer was used. Scans were performed in the longitudinal and transverse planes of the right and left testes. The images were analyzed using the Image Pro Plus 7.01 software (Media Cybernetics Inc.; San Diego, CA, USA), with numerical grayscale pixel values ranging from 0 (absolute black) to 255 (absolute white) (Giffin et al., 2009).

Doppler ultrasound was applied to the region of the spermatic cord to determine the mean diameter of the testicular artery. Spectral Doppler was used for the measurement of vascular parameters using three waves for calculation: peak systolic velocity (PSV), end-diastolic velocity (EDV), vascular resistive index \[RI = (PSV – EDV)/PSV\], and pulsatility index \[PI = (PSV – EDV)/M, in which M is the mean PSV and EDV\] (Wood et al., 2010; Feliciano et al., 2012).

**2.3. Andrological evaluation**

Scrotal circumference was measured with a millimeter tape measure as recommended by the CBRA (2013). The animals were subjected to andrological evaluation every seven days, totaling four assessments, with the first two for standard sperm evaluation (Figure 1). In the last two assessments, semen was also cryopreserved. Semen samples were collected with an Autojac® electroejaculator (Neovet, Brazil).

Sperm concentration was measured with a photometer (SDM1, Minitube, Germany), calibrated for bovine semen, as the number of total spermatozoa per mL ejaculate. Sperm motility kinetics were analyzed by computer-assisted semen analysis (CASAS; Hamilton Thorne Research, IVOS-14, USA). For this purpose, 10 µL of diluted semen sample was placed in a previously heated (38 °C) Makler chamber (SEFI Medical Instruments Ltd., Haifa, Israel) and five random fields were observed. The following CASA parameters were obtained: total motility (TM, %), progressive motility (PM, %), rapid motility (RAP, %), average path velocity (VAP, µm/s), straight line velocity (VSL, µm/s), and..
curvilinear velocity (VCL, µm/s), amplitude of lateral head displacement (ALH, µm), beat cross frequency (BCF, Hz), straightness (STR, %), and linearity (LIN, %).

For the analysis of sperm morphology, the semen samples were stored in 500 µL of 4% saline-buffered formalin for examination by differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy (Eclipse Ni-U, Nikon®, Tokyo, Japan). A total of 200 cells were counted and defects in the head, midpiece, tail, and acrosome were recorded. Anomalies were classified as major, minor, and total sperm defects (CBRA, 2013).

2.4. Cryopreservation of semen

The semen collected in the last two samples was cryopreserved, totaling two batches of cryopreserved semen samples per bull. The semen was packaged at room temperature into 0.5-mL straws (IMV® Technologies, France), at a final concentration of 25×10⁶ spermatozoa/straw (50×10⁶ spermatozoa/mL). The diluent used was BotuBov (BotuPharma®, Botucatu, Brazil) containing 6.4% glycerol as cryoprotectant. A programmable portable semen cryopreservation system was used for refrigeration and cryopreservation (TK 4000®, Tetakon, Uberaba, Brazil), following a curve of 0.25 °C/min (±25 °C to 5 °C). After stabilization for 4 h at 5 °C, cryopreservation was performed (−20 °C/min; 5 °C to −120 °C). Next, the straws were immersed directly in liquid nitrogen (−196 °C) and stored until the time of post-thaw analysis.

2.5. Post-thaw semen evaluation

Two cryopreserved straws of each sample per bull were thawed in a water bath at 37 °C for 30 s. Samples were subjected to thermoresistance testing (TRT) in a water bath at 46 °C for 30 min (Barnabé et al., 1981; Crespilho et al., 2006). After thawing and after TRT, the semen samples were analyzed by CASA as described above.

2.6. Analysis of membrane integrity

A BD LSR II flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA, USA) equipped with blue (488 nm, 100 mW), red (640 nm, 40 mW), and violet (405 nm, 100 mW) lasers was used for flow cytometry. The filter configurations for the photomultiplier tubes measuring fluorescence emission of the applied fluorochromes were 450/50 nm (H342), 530/30 nm (FITC), 660/20 nm (APC), and 694/50 nm (PI). Data were analyzed using the BD FACSDiva v6.1 software.

The semen samples were diluted in TALP-PVA (100 mM NaCl, 3.1 mM KCl, 25.0 mM NaHCO₃, 0.3 mM NaH₂PO₄, 21.6 mM DL-sodium lactate 60%, 2.0 mM CaCl₂, 0.4 mM MgCl₂, 10.0 mM acid-free Hepes, 1.0 mM sodium pyruvate, 1.0 mg/mL polyvinyl alcohol-PVA, and 25 µg/mL gentamicin) at a concentration of 5×10⁶ spermatozoa/mL, supplemented with Hoechst 3342 (7 µM diluted in distilled water; H342; 14533, Sigma Aldrich, Darmstadt, Germany) for the elimination of debris, according to the method of Freitas-Dell’Aqua et al. (2012).

Propidium iodide (P4170; Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, MO, USA) and fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated Pisum sativum agglutinin (FITC-PSA; L0770, Sigma) were used for evaluation of plasma and acrosome membrane integrity. A 200-µL semen sample was diluted in TALP-PVA medium to a concentration of 5×10⁶ spermatozoa/mL and mixed with 1.5 µM propidium iodide and 0.5 mL FITC-PSA (2 mg/mL). The subpopulation identified in this analysis were spermatozoa containing intact plasma and acrosomal membranes (MPAI).

Mitochondrial membrane potential and plasma membrane stability were assessed using the combination of MitoStatusRed (MST; mitochondrial potential) and Yo-Pro® (YP; Y3603 Life Technologies, Darmstadt, Germany). For this purpose, YP (25 nM) and MST (20 µM) were added to the 500-µL semen aliquots extended in TALP-PVA, and the samples were incubated for 20 min at 37 °C.
Lipid peroxidation was assessed using C11-BODIPY as fluorescent probe (D-3861; Molecular Probes, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Each semen aliquot (2 million sperm/mL TALP-PVA extended in 489.5 μL) was added to C11-BODIPY 581/591 (0.5 μL, solution 1 mg/mL). After incubation, the samples were washed two times at 300 × g for 5 min, and the pellet was resuspended in 500 μL TALP-PVA and analyzed by flow cytometry (Guasti et al., 2013).

2.7. Statistical analysis

Results were subjected to analysis of variance considering repeated measures using the PROC MIXED procedure of the SAS program (Statistical Analysis System, version 9.4.). The following statistical model was adjusted:

\[ y = \mu + \text{RFI} + \text{evaluation} + \text{RFI} \times \text{evaluation} + \text{age} + e, \]

in which \( y \) is the response variable, \( \mu \) is the overall mean, RFI is the effect of RFI class (low, high), evaluation is the effect of evaluation class (\( i = 1, 2 \) or \( i = 1, \ldots, 4 \), depending on the variable), age is the linear effect of the covariate age of animal at evaluation, and \( e \) is the error. The repeated measures of the same animal were modeled considering compound symmetry (CS) as residual (co)variance structure.

Means were adjusted by the least squares method (LSMEANS) and compared by the probability of difference (PDIFF), when necessary. Statistical significance was set at \( P < 0.05 \) and a tendency was considered when \( 0.05 > P < 0.1 \).

3. Results

Animals classified as low RFI exhibited higher RI and PI (\( P = 0.019 \) and \( P = 0.049 \), respectively) than high RFI animals. However, EDV tended to be lower in low RFI animals compared with high RFI (\( P = 0.065 \)). In addition, a tendency towards greater testicular heterogeneity was observed in low RFI animals (\( P = 0.061 \)). There were no differences in the other ultrasound variables evaluated between low and high RFI animals (Table 1).

| Trait                        | RFI (kg DM/day) | SEM | P-value |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----|---------|
| RFI                         | Low  | High |       |       |
| Diameter (mm)               | 2.62 | 2.56 | 0.086 | 0.592 |
| Peak systolic velocity (cm/s)| 13.9 | 13.9 | 0.773 | 0.995 |
| End-diastolic velocity (cm/s)| 5.19 | 6.54 | 0.498 | 0.065 |
| Vascular resistive index    | 0.625 | 0.508 | 0.033 | 0.020 |
| Pulsatility index           | 1.012 | 0.802 | 0.073 | 0.049 |
| Mean pixel intensity        | 65.6 | 62.3 | 2.44  | 0.339 |
| Minimum pixel intensity     | 32.9 | 31.6 | 1.29  | 0.463 |
| Maximum pixel intensity     | 127  | 122  | 2.39  | 0.164 |
| Heterogeneity               | 12.9 | 10.2 | 0.96  | 0.061 |

No differences were observed in the characteristics of fresh semen between RFI groups, except for minor defects whose percentage was lower in semen of low RFI animals compared with high RFI animals (Table 2). Similarly, there were no differences in the sperm kinetic parameters evaluated between more and less efficient animals after thawing and after rapid TRT (Table 3).
The percentages of cells with a stable plasma membrane (PMStable, Figure 2A) and MPAI (Figure 2B) were similar between low and high RFI animals. There was also no difference in the percentage of cells with high mitochondrial potential between low and high RFI animals (HMP, Figure 2C). However, the quality of high mitochondrial potential of stable cells (HMPStable, Figure 2D) was greater in low RFI animals than in high RFI animals (P = 0.013).

**Table 2 - Least square means of sperm kinetic parameters of fresh semen from Nellore bulls according to residual feed intake (RFI) class**

| Parameter       | RFI | RFI | SEM | P-value |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
|                 | Low | High|     |         |
| RFI (kg DM/day) | −0.592 | 0.792 | 0.065 | <0.001 |
| SC (cm)         | 33.08 | 33.05 | 0.67 | 0.963   |
| TM (%)          | 83.9 | 84.6 | 1.87 | 0.793   |
| PM (%)          | 60.67 | 62.61 | 2.12 | 0.519   |
| RAP (%)         | 80.94 | 81.31 | 2.11 | 0.899   |
| VAP (µm/s)      | 106.7 | 105.7 | 2.31 | 0.825   |
| VSL (µm/s)      | 83.6 | 84.3 | 2.02 | 0.819   |
| VCL (µm/s)      | 182.4 | 182.6 | 6.49 | 0.985   |
| ALH (µm)        | 7.05 | 7.15 | 0.23 | 0.800   |
| BCF (Hz)        | 33.8 | 29.9 | 3.56 | 0.460   |
| STR (%)         | 79.5 | 80.7 | 1.06 | 0.439   |
| LIN (%)         | 49.6 | 49.7 | 0.99 | 0.935   |
| Major defects (%) | 12.2 | 9.78 | 3.22 | 0.583   |
| Minor defects (%) | 2.61 | 8.27 | 1.19 | 0.002   |
| Total defects (%) | 14.9 | 17.9 | 3.21 | 0.511   |

SC - scrotal circumference; TM - total motility; PM - progressive motility; RAP - rapid motility; VAP - average path velocity; VSL - straight line velocity; VCL - curvilinear velocity; ALH - amplitude of lateral head displacement; BCF - beat cross frequency; STR - straightness; LIN - linearity; SEM - standard error of the mean.

**Table 3 - Least square means of sperm kinetic parameters after thawing and rapid thermoresistance testing of Nellore bulls according to residual feed intake (RFI) class**

| Parameter       | RFI | RFI | SEM | P-value |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
|                 | Low | High|     |         |
|                 |    |     |     |         |
| RFI Time        | 0.788 | <0.001 | 0.792 |         |
| RFI×TRT         | 0.836 | 0.002 | 0.762 |         |
| TM (%)          | 48.8 | 47.2 | 6.59 | 0.777   |
| PM (%)          | 38.3 | 37.6 | 5.43 | 0.648   |
| RAP (%)         | 44.7 | 43.0 | 6.32 | 0.528   |
| VAP (µm/s)      | 32.8 | 31.5 | 2.09 | 0.990   |
| VSL (µm/s)      | 29.8 | 27.9 | 2.17 | 0.839   |
| VCL (µm/s)      | 54.6 | 53.6 | 3.24 | 0.777   |
| ALH (µm)        | 2.65 | 2.54 | 0.56 | 0.526   |
| BCF (Hz)        | 14.9 | 15.7 | 5.06 | 0.944   |
| STR (%)         | 13.2 | 11.8 | 1.44 | 0.531   |
| LIN (%)         | 17.8 | 16.9 | 0.75 | 0.499   |
| LP (AU)         | 98.4 | 84.0 | 9.98 | 0.380   |

TRT - thermoresistance testing; TM - total sperm motility; PM - progressive motility; RAP - rapid motility; VAP - average path velocity; VSL - straight line velocity; VCL - curvilinear velocity; ALH - amplitude of lateral head displacement; BCF - beat cross frequency; STR - straightness; LIN - linearity; LP - lipid peroxidation; SEM - standard error of the mean.

The percentages of cells with a stable plasma membrane (PMStable, Figure 2A) and MPAI (Figure 2B) were similar between low and high RFI animals. There was also no difference in the percentage of cells with high mitochondrial potential between low and high RFI animals (HMP, Figure 2C). However, the quality of high mitochondrial potential of stable cells (HMPStable, Figure 2D) was greater in low RFI animals than in high RFI animals (P = 0.013).
4. Discussion

Spectral Doppler ultrasound analysis of the testicular artery showed a tendency towards a lower EDV in low RFI animals when compared with high RFI animals. The PSV and EDV represent the velocity at which blood flows through the analyzed blood vessel and reaches the tissue. According to Ortiz-Rodriguez et al. (2017), the higher the velocity at which blood passes through the testicular artery, the better the blood perfusion in the testis. Studies have reported a relationship between blood flow velocity and male reproductive capacity in different animal species (Ortiz-Rodriguez et al., 2017; Gacem et al., 2020; Lemos et al., 2020).

In the present study, higher RI and PI were observed in low RFI animals compared with high RFI animals. According to Pozor and McDonnell (2004), PI and RI are more sensitive markers of blood flow than EDV and PSV, since these indexes provide not only information about velocity but also about vascular impedance. The PI and RI represent the difficulty of blood to flow through the vessel; the higher these indexes in the testicular artery, the lower the testicular tissue perfusion and, consequently, the supply of oxygen and nutrients to the testes (Strina et al., 2016; Fávaro et al., 2020).

Figure 2 - Flow cytometry analysis of cryopreserved semen from bulls with low and high residual feed intake (RFI).
Parenchymal organs require continuous blood flow, and the arteries that supply these structures typically have low resistance (Carvalho et al., 2008).

Analysis of pixel intensity of the testicular parenchyma revealed no differences between high and low RFI animals. This result corroborates the findings of Kowalski et al. (2017), who did not observe a difference between RFI classes in young developing Purunã bulls. On the other hand, Fontoura et al. (2016) and Bourgon et al. (2018) found higher maximum pixel intensities in animals with lower feed efficiency (high RFI). This difference might be related to the age of the animals in the cited studies since pixel intensity of the testicular parenchyma is higher before and during puberty (Brito et al., 2004; Rodrigues et al., 2020). The hypothesis to explain this difference is that spermatogenesis starts at a certain stage of development of the testicular parenchyma during puberty (Kastelic and Brito, 2012). Furthermore, the breed may also be a determinant factor, as reported by Rodrigues et al. (2020), who observed differences in testicular pixel intensity between zebu (Nellore) and taurine (Caracu) animals.

Observing the ultrasound results, the tendency towards a difference (P = 0.061) between RFI classes might be related to differences in the number or diameter of the seminiferous tubules, which could affect the heterogeneity of the testicular parenchyma (Brito et al., 2012). The testicular tissue is homogenous and moderately echogenic. This state can change during puberty or in the presence of testicular pathology that can alter homogeneity and increase the pixel intensity as a result of fibrotic processes (Kastelic and Brito, 2012). Despite these differences in the ultrasound parameters of the testicular artery and vascular parameters of the pampiniform plexus between low and high RFI animals, they were not sufficient to cause differences in SC or in the quality of sperm motility in these animals.

The mean SC did not differ between low and high RFI animals. Similar results have been reported in previous studies comparing bulls with distinct RFI values (Wang et al., 2012; Fontoura et al., 2016; Kowalski et al., 2017). On the other hand, Awda et al. (2013) and Bourgon et al. (2018) observed a greater SC in high RFI animals, but the difference decreased when the animals received better-quality diet, suggesting that this difference in reproductive parameters between low and high RFI animals is due to the energy distribution for maintenance and production and reproductive traits. The authors suggested that, in animals with low RFI, reproductive parameters may have a lower priority, a fact delaying sexual maturity.

Although several studies have associated vascular parameters with semen quality (Gloria et al., 2018; Hedia et al., 2019; Gacem et al., 2020), the higher EDV in less efficient animals and the higher RI and PI in more efficient animals observed in the present study were not sufficient to cause alterations in the seminal parameters studied. Evaluation of the parameters of fresh and thawed semen and after TRT showed that feed efficiency did not affect sperm kinetics, since no differences in CASA parameters were detected between low and high RFI animals. The results of the present study corroborate other studies that evaluated sperm motility or progressive motility in low and high RFI animals (Awda et al., 2013; Fontoura et al., 2016; Bourgon et al., 2018). However, some authors changed the division of low and high RFI classes and reported different results. Including body composition traits in the equation for calculating RFI, Fontoura et al. (2016) found higher total and progressive sperm motility in less efficient (high RFI) animals when compared with more efficient (low RFI) animals, which was not observed in the present study. On the other hand, Wang et al. (2012) observed lower sperm motility in low RFI animals. However, this difference was not sufficient to reduce the fertility of breeding animals, with the most efficient animals having a larger number of offspring. It should also be noted that the mean values reported by the cited authors are considered excellent for andrological examination (Penny, 2010; CBRA, 2013; Chenoweth and McPherson, 2016).

When the sperm morphology of fresh semen was analyzed, we found only differences in the percentage of minor defects, with more efficient (low RFI) animals exhibiting a smaller number of defects than less efficient (high RFI) animals. This result contradicts most of the studies that...
compared sperm morphology between low and high RFI bulls and did not observe any difference (Wang et al., 2012; Bruinjé et al., 2019) or observed higher percentages of sperm pathologies in low RFI animals (Fontoura et al., 2016; Bourgon et al., 2018). Despite the significant difference in sperm morphology observed here between animals with distinct RFI, the mean values are within the range recommended by different andrology handbooks (Penny, 2010; CBRA, 2013; Chenoweth and McPherson, 2016).

The percentages of spermatozoa with a stable plasma membrane, with intact plasma and acrosome membranes, and with high mitochondrial potential were similar between low and high RFI animals. These results corroborate some of the findings reported by Bruinjé et al. (2019); however, these authors reported a higher percentage of mitochondrial respiration activity in spermatozoa from low RFI animals, while the proportion of cells with low mitochondrial potential was higher in these animals. Other studies observed higher rates of mitochondrial activity in liver tissue (Lancaster et al., 2014), in longissimus dorsi muscle (Kolath et al., 2006), and in lymphocytes (Ramos and Kerley, 2013) of more efficient animals (low RFI).

In the present study, although there was no difference in the proportion of cellular respiration of sperm between the two RFI classes, more efficient animals (low RFI) exhibited a better quality of cellular respiration of stable cells in cryopreserved semen. These results may explain why the lower blood flow observed in the testicular artery of low RFI animals was not sufficient to change the sperm kinetics of fresh or thawed semen. One hypothesis would be that sperm cells of low RFI bulls are more efficient in energy production, requiring less blood supply, or that they are adapted to a lower nutritional demand, since mitochondria can be partially influenced by the surrounding environment, particularly by other organelles (Keil et al., 2011).

The results suggest that RFI does not influence sperm kinetics nor the sensitivity of sperm to cryopreservation; however, feed efficiency influences blood flow in the vascular cone, increasing the difficulty of blood to pass through the testicular arteries and to reach the testes in more efficient animals. However, cellular metabolism may have compensated for the lower availability of nutrients for sperm cells.

5. Conclusions

The lower blood flow in the pampiniform plexus of low RFI bulls possibly resulted in greater heterogeneity of the testicular parenchyma evaluated by B-mode and Doppler ultrasound. On the other hand, the reduced blood flow in the pampiniform plexus of low RFI bulls was not sufficient to change sperm kinetics, indicating that the RFI class does not affect the quality of fresh semen, thawed semen, or semen after rapid thermoresistance testing.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: M.S. Borges, G.F. Rossi, M.E.Z. Mercadante and F.M. Monteiro. Data curation: M.S. Borges and F.M. Monteiro. Formal analysis: M.S. Borges, M.E.Z. Mercadante and F.M. Monteiro. Investigation: M.S. Borges, M.O. Silva, L.G. Fernandes, N.N. Rodrigues, G.F. Rossi, C.P. Freitas-Dell’Aqua and F.M. Monteiro. Methodology: M.S. Borges, G.F. Rossi and F.M. Monteiro. Resources: S.F.M. Bonilha, M.E.Z. Mercadante and F.M. Monteiro. Writing – original draft: M.S. Borges, C.P. Freitas-Dell’Aqua, M.E.Z. Mercadante and F.M. Monteiro. Writing – review & editing: M.S. Borges, M.E.Z. Mercadante and F.M. Monteiro.
Acknowledgments

This research was funded by the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP; #2017/50339-5) – Brazil, the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES, Finance Code 001, by providing grants to M.O. Silva, L.G. Fernandes, N.N. Rodrigues, and G.F. Rossi), and Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq: 434681/2018-0, providing grant to M.S. Borges).

References

Ahmadi, B.; Mirshahi, A.; Giffin, J.; Oliveira, M. E. F.; Gao, L.; Hahnel, A. and Bartlewski, P. M. 2013. Preliminary assessment of the quantitative relationships between testicular tissue composition and ultrasonographic image attributes in the ram. The Veterinary Journal 198:282-285. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tvjl.2013.06.001

Awda, B. J.; Miller, S. P.; Montanholi, Y. R.; Vander Voort, G.; Caldwell, T.; Buhr, M. M. and Swanson, K. C. 2013. The relationship between feed efficiency traits and fertility in young beef bulls. Canadian Journal of Animal Science 93:185-192. https://doi.org/10.4141/cjas2012-092

Barnabé, V. H.; Barnabé, R. C.; Visintin, J. A.; Viana, W. G.; Casagrande, J. F. and Almeida, C. A. 1981. Estudo comparativo entre as provas rápidas e lenta de avaliação de sêmen congelado. Revista Brasileira de Reprodução Animal 4:7-11.

Bourgon, S. L.; Diel de Amorim, M.; Chenier, T.; Sargolzaei, M.; Miller, S. P.; Martell, J. E. and Montanholi, Y. R. 2018. Relationships of nutritional plane and feed efficiency with sexual development and fertility related measures in young beef bulls. Animal Reproduction Science 198:99-111. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anireprosci.2018.09.007

Brito, L. F. C.; Barth, A. D.; Wilde, R. E. and Kastelic, J. P. 2012. Effect of growth rate from 6 to 16 months of age on sexual development and reproductive function in beef bulls. Theriogenology 77:1398-1405. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.theriogenology.2011.11.003

Brito, L. F. C.; Silva, A. E. D. F.; Unanian, M. M.; Dode, M. A. N.; Barbosa, R. T. and Kastelic, J. P. 2004. Sexual development in early- and late-maturing Bos indicus and Bos indicus × Bos taurus crossbred bulls in Brazil. Theriogenology 62:1198-1217. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.theriogenology.2004.01.006

Bruinjé, T. C.; Ponce-Barajas, P.; Dourey, A.; Colazo, M. G.; Caldwell, T.; Wang, Z.; Miller, S. P. and Ambrose, D. J. 2019. Morphology, membrane integrity, and mitochondrial function in sperm of crossbred beef bulls selected for residual feed intake. Canadian Journal of Animal Science 99:456-464. https://doi.org/10.1139/cjas-2018-0103

Camela, E. S. C.; Nociti, R. P.; Santos, V. J. C.; Macente, B. L.; Murawski, M.; Vicente, W. R. R.; Bartlewski, P. M. and Oliveira, M. E. F. 2019. Changes in testicular size, echotexture, and arterial blood flow associated with the attainment of puberty in Dorper rams raised in a subtropical climate. Reproduction in Domestic Animals 54:131-137. https://doi.org/10.1111/rda.13213

Carvalho, C. F.; Chammas, M. C. and Cerri, G. G. 2008. Princípios físicos do Doppler em ultra-sonografia. Ciência Rural 38:872-879. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0103-84782008000300047

CBRA - Colégio Brasileiro de Reprodução Animal. 2013. Manual para exame andrológico e avaliação de sêmen animal. 3.ed. CBRA, Belo Horizonte.

Ceacero, T. M.; Mercadante, M. E. Z.; Cyrrillo, J. N. S. G.; Canesin, R. C.; Bonilha, S. F. M. and de Albuquerque, L. G. 2016. Phenotypic and genetic correlations of feed efficiency traits with growth and carcass traits in Nellore cattle selected for postweaning weight. PLoS ONE 11:e0161366. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0161366

Chenoweth, P. J. and McPherson, F. J. 2016. Bull breeding soundness, semen evaluation and cattle productivity. Animal Reproduction Science 169:32-36. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anireprosci.2016.03.001

Claus, L. A. M.; Barca Junior, F. A.; Koetz Junior, C.; Pereira, G. R.; Fávaro, P. C.; Galdioli, V. H. G.; Seneda, M. M. and Ribeiro, E. L. A. 2019. Scrotal skin thickness, testicular shape and vascular perfusion using Doppler ultrasonography in bulls. Livestock Science 226:61-65. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.livsci.2019.06.005

Crespihó, A. M.; Papa, F. O.; Alberti, K.; Siqueira Filho, E. R.; Martins Jr., A.; Novaes, J. L. C. and Dell’Agua, J. A. 2006. Efiência comparativa entre dois diuídores para a congelação de sêmen bovino sobre os padrões de motilidade e integridade de membrana plasmática. Ars Veterinaria 22:229-235.

Fávaro, P. C.; Pereira, G. R.; Barca Junior, F. A.; Adona, P. R.; Franco, E. M. V.; Dias, I. S.; Seneda, M. M. and Koetz Junior, C. 2020. Hemodynamic evaluation of the supratesticular artery in bulls. Livestock Science 241:104210. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.livsci.2020.104210

Feliciano, M. A. R.; Vicente, W. R. R. and Silva, M. A. M. 2012. Conventional and Doppler ultrasound for the differentiation of benign and malignant canine mammary tumours. Journal of Small Animal Practice 53:332-337. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1748-5827.2012.01227.x
Ferreira Júnior, R. J.; Bonilha, S. F. M.; Monteiro, F. M.; Cyrillo, J. N. S. G.; Branco, R. H.; Silva, J. A. I. V. and Mercadante, M. E. Z. 2018. Evidence of negative relationship between female fertility and feed efficiency in Nellore cattle. Journal of Animal Science 96:4035-4044. https://doi.org/10.1093/jas/sky276

Fontoura, A. B. P.; Montanholi, Y. R.; Diel de Amorim, M.; Foster, R. A.; Chenier, T. and Müller, S. P. 2016. Associations between feed efficiency, sexual maturity and fertility-related measures in young beef bulls. Animal 10:96-105. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731115001925

Forbes, J. M. 2007. A personal view of how ruminant animals control their intake and choice of food: minimal total discomfort. Nutrition Research Reviews 20:132-146. https://doi.org/10.1071/RDv25n1Ab20

Freitas-Dell’Aqua, C. P.; Crespihlo, A. M.; Papa, F. O. and Dell’Aqua Junior, J. A. 2009. Metodologia de avaliação laboratorial do sêmen congelado bovino. Revista Brasileira de Reprodução Animal 33:213-222.

Freitas-Dell’Aqua, C. P.; Guasti, P. N.; Monteiro, G. A.; Maziero, R. R. D.; Dell’Aqua Jr, J. A. and Papa, F. O. 2012. Flow cytometric analyses of fertile and subfertile of frozen stallion spermatozoa. In: IV International Symposium on Animal Biology of Reproduction, Campinas.

Gacem, S.; Papas, M.; Catalan, J. and Miró, J. 2020. Examination of jackass (Equus asinus) accessory sex glands by B-mode ultrasound and of testicular artery blood flow by colour pulsed-wave Doppler ultrasound: Correlations with semen production. Reproduction in Domestic Animals 55:181-188. https://doi.org/10.1111/rda.13604

Giffin, J. L.; Franks, S. E.; Rodriguez-Sosa, J. R.; Hahnel, A. and Bartlewski, P. M. 2009. A study of morphological and haemodynamic determinants of testicular echotexture characteristics in the ram. Experimental Biology and Medicine 234:794-801. https://doi.org/10.1081/0812-RM-364

Gloria, A.; Carluccio, A.; Wegher, L.; Robbe, D.; Valorz, C. and Contri, A. 2018. Pulse wave Doppler ultrasound of testicular arteries and their relationship with semen characteristics in healthy bulls. Journal of Animal Science and Biotechnology 9:14. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40104-017-0229-6

Grion, A. L.; Mercadante, M. E. Z.; Cyrillo, J. N. S. G.; Bonilha, S. F. M.; Magnani, E. and Branco, R. H. 2014. Selection for feed efficiency traits and correlated genetic responses in feed intake and weight gain of Nellore cattle. Journal of Animal Science 92:955-965. https://doi.org/10.2527/jas2013-6682

Guasti, P. N.; Freitas-Dell’Aqua, C. P.; Maziero, R. R. D.; Monteiro, G. A.; Hartwig, F. P.; Lisboa, F. F.; Papa, P. M. and Papa, F. O. 2013. 20 lipid peroxidation and generation of hydrogen peroxide from subfertile stallion spermatozoa during storage at refrigeration temperature. Reproduction, Fertility and Development 25:157. https://doi.org/10.1071/RDv25n1Ab20

Hedia, M. G.; El-Belely, M. S.; Ismail, S. T. and Abo El-Maaty, A. M. 2019. Monthly changes in testicular blood flow dynamics and their association with testicular volume, plasma steroid hormones profile and semen characteristics in rams. Theriogenology 123:68-73. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.theriogenology.2018.09.032

Herd, R. M.; Arthur, P. F.; Hegarty, R. S. and Archer, J. A. 2002. Potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from beef production by selection for reduced residual feed intake. In: 7th World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production, Montpellier, France.

Kastelic, J. P. and Brito, L. F. C. 2012. Ultrasoundography for monitoring reproductive function in the bull. Reproduction in Domestic Animals 47(Suppl. 3):45-51. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1439-0531.201202042.x

Keil, V. C.; Funke, F.; Zeug, A.; Schild, D. and Müller, M. 2011. Ratiometric high-resolution imaging of JC-1 fluorescence reveals the subcellular heterogeneity of astrocytic mitochondria. Pflugers Archiv - European Journal of Physiology 462:693-708. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00424-011-1012-8

Koch, R. M.; Swiger, L. A.; Chambers, D. and Gregory, K. E. 1963. Efficiency of feed use in beef cattle. Journal of Animal Science 22:486-494. https://doi.org/10.2527/jsa196322486x

Kolath, W. H.; Kerlog, M. S.; Golden, J. W. and Keiser, D. H. 2006. The relationship between mitochondrial function and residual feed intake in Angus steers. Journal of Animal Science 84:861-865. https://doi.org/10.2527/2006.844861x

Kowalski, L. H.; Fernandes, S. R.; DiLorenzo, N.; Moletta, J. L.; Rossi Junior, P. and Freitas, J. A. 2017. Residual feed intake and reproductive traits of growing Purunã bulls. Journal of Animal Science 95:930-938. https://doi.org/10.2527/jsa2016.0888

Lancaster, P. A.; Carstens, G. E.; Michal, J. J.; Brennan, K. M.; Johnson, K. A. and Davis, M. E. 2014. Relationships between residual feed intake and hepatic mitochondrial function in growing beef cattle. Journal of Animal Science 92:3134-3141. https://doi.org/10.2527/jas.2013-7409

Lemos, H.; Dorado, J.; Hidalgo, M.; Gaivão, I. and Martins-Bessa, A. 2020. Assessment of dog testis perfusion by colour and pulsed-Doppler ultrasonography and correlation with sperm oxidative DNA damage. Topics in Companion Animal Medicine 41:100452. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tcam.2020.100452

Ortiz-Rodriguez, J. M.; Anel-Lopez, L.; Martin-Munoz, P.; Alvarez, M.; Gaitskell-Phillips, G.; Anel, L; Rodriguez-Medina, P.; Penã, F. J. and Ortega-Ferrusola, C. 2017. Pulse Doppler ultrasound as a tool for the diagnosis of chronic testicular dysfunction in stallions. PLoS ONE 12:e0175878. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0175878
Relationship of residual feed intake with semen parameters and testicular ultrasound of Nellore bulls
Borges et al.

Penny, C. 2010. The BCVA’s bull pre-breeding examination certificate. Veterinary Record 167:551-554. https://doi.org/10.1136/vr.c5216

Pozor, M. A. and McDonnell, S. M. 2004. Color Doppler ultrasound evaluation of testicular blood flow in stallions. Theriogenology 61:799-810. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0093-691X(03)00227-9

Ramos, M. H. and Kerley, M. S. 2013. Mitochondrial complex I protein differs among residual feed intake phenotype in beef cattle. Journal of Animal Science 91:3299-3304. https://doi.org/10.2527/jas.2012-5589

Rodrigues, N. N.; Rossi, G. F.; Vrisman, D. P.; Taira, A. R.; Souza, L. L.; Zorzetto, M. F.; Bastos, N. M.; Paz, C. C. P.; Lima, V. F. M. H.; Monteiro, E. M. and Oliveira, M. E. F. 2020. Ultrasonographic characteristics of the testes, epididymis and accessory sex glands and arterial spectral indices in peri- and post-pubertal Nelore and Caracu bulls. Animal Reproduction Science 212:106235. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anireprosci.2019.106235

Rossi, G. F. 2017. Parâmetros reprodutivos de machos da raça Nelore de baixa e alta eficiência alimentar suplementados com ácidos graxos protegidos em pastagem. Tese (D.Sc.). Universidade Estadual Paulista "Júlio de Mesquita Filho", Jaboticabal.

Saacke, R. G. 2008. Sperm morphology: Its relevance to compensable and uncompensable traits in semen. Theriogenology 70:473-478. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.theriogenology.2008.04.012

Sakamoto, L. S.; Souza, L. L.; Gianvecchio, S. B.; Oliveira, M. H. V.; Silva, J. A. H V; Canesin, R. C.; Branco, R. H.; Baccan, M.; Berndt, A.; Albuquerque, L. G. and Mercadante, M. E. Z. 2021. Phenotypic association among performance, feed efficiency and methane emission traits in Nelore cattle. PLoS ONE 16:e0257964. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0257964

Strina, A.; Corda, A.; Nieddu, S.; Solinas, G.; Lilliu, M.; Zedda, M. T.; Pau, S. and Ledda, S. 2016. Annual variations in resistive index (RI) of testicular artery, volume measurements and testosterone levels in bucks. Comparative Clinical Pathology 25:409-413. http://doi.org/10.1007/s00580-015-2199-4

Tomlinson, M.; Jennings, A.; Macrae, A. and Truyers, I. 2017. The value of trans-scrotal ultrasonography at bull breeding soundness evaluation (BBSE): The relationship between testicular parenchymal pixel intensity and semen quality. Theriogenology 89:169-177. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.theriogenology.2016.10.020

Wang, Z.; Colazo, M. G.; Basarab, J. A.; Goonewardene, L. A.; Ambrose, D. J.; Marques, E.; Plastow, G.; Miller, S. P. and Moore, S. S. 2012. Impact of selection for residual feed intake on breeding soundness and reproductive performance of bulls on pasture-based multisire mating. Journal of Animal Science 90:2963-2969. https://doi.org/10.2527/jas.2011-4521

Wood, M. M.; Romine, L. E.; Lee, Y. K.; Richman, K. M.; O’Boyle, M. K.; Paz, D. A.; Chu, P. K. and Pretorius, D. H. 2010. Spectral Doppler signature waveforms in ultrasonography: a review of normal and abnormal waveforms. Ultrasound Quarterly 26:83-99. https://doi.org/10.1097/ruq.0b013e3181dcbf67