The Corelation Between Qualitative Analysis in Specific Protein EPF with Pregnancy Diagnosis Through Abdominal Palpation in Goats

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this experiment was to determine goat pregnancy using goat early pregnancy factor polyclonal antibody. EPF appears in the blood of doe as early as 7 days following conception and its detection regarded as evidence of pregnancy. Experiments were carried out on thirty Ettawah crossbred female goats aged between 1.5-2 years old. Each goat was having oestrus synchronized with 150 mg progestogen and artificial inseminated with fresh semen diluted in skim milk. Then, for assessment of pregnancy using goat early pregnancy factor polyclonal antibody 5 ml blood was taken on 7, 14, 21, 28 days after mating. ELISA Indirect test was performing the appearance of early pregnancy factor antibody as well as the highest OD result. The result showed when 24 pregnant goats that positively diagnosis by ELISA Indirect were also showed positive by abdominal palpation, and 6 goats the negatively diagnosis by ELISA Indirect were also showed negative by abdominal palpation. In conclusion, EPF was reliable for detecting pregnancy in goats.

Keyword: Goat pregnancy diagnosis, EPF, ELISA Indirect