

**ANTISPERM ANTIBODY DETECTION ON REPEAT BREEDER
FRIESIAN HOLSTEIN DAIRY COW AT KPSP SETIA KAWAN
NONGKOJAJAR, TUTUR DISTRICT, PASURUAN.**

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ABSTRACT

This study intend to determine the antisperm antibody concentration detected in cervical mucus and blood serum as well as the correlation both of it in repeat breeder Friesian Holstein dairy cows at Koperasi Peternakan Sapi Perah (KPSP) Setia Kawan, Nongkojajar using ELISA-Indirect technique. This study presents a laboratory explorative method by using sample of cervical mucus and blood serum from 11 Friesian Holstein dairy cows, age ≥ 4 years and <9 years (productive age), normal estrus cycle, have given birth before, look healthy and no observed abnormalities. FH dairy cows were divided into 2 groups, consist of 10 dairy cows that have repeat breeder (insemination 3 times or more) and 1 normal dairy cow (insemination 1-2 times) as a control. Samples were examined using indirect-ELISA test method and then the result data were analyzed using Spearman Correlation test in SPSS (Statistical Programs For Social Scientific) program. The results of this study indicate that the antisperm antibody concentration that appears in cervical mucus samples and blood sera of FH dairy cow control (K) has a lower concentration value, that are 0.342 and 54.860 ng/ml. The highest concentration of cervical mucus and blood sera samples was found in FH dairy cows who had repeat breeder with criteria had been mated by artificial insemination (AI) 4 times and not pregnant yet with age around 6.5 years and parity 5 times (P10), each value are 233,776 and 944,531 ng/ml.

Key words : Antisperm antibody, Repeat Breeder, Friesian Holstein.