

CAMEL COLOSTRUM BANK- MAKING THERAPEUTIC USE OF IgG POSSIBLE

In a recent study by a team of camel scientists led by Dr. U. Wernery of CVRL, Dubai (UAE), there is a new hope of raising a colostrum bank for camel calves to protect them from many diseases. In their research, camel calves were found to acquire an adequate passive transfer of IgG through colostrum intake together with the intake of maternal antibodies against Brucellosis, MERS, and *Trypanosoma evansi*, which eventually protects them against these infections for at least two months of age. Dr. Wernery and co-researchers conducted another important research by serologically testing for seven infectious diseases of camels from different countries. All sera were found negative for FMD, PPR, and Anaplasma. However, high numbers of antibodies were found against CCHFV and WNV and, to a lesser extent, against *Trypanosoma evansi* and Brucellosis. Many salutes to dedicated camel scientist-Dr. U. Wernery, who benefitted camels not only in the middle east but at a global level as well. Fortunately, he turns octogenarian on 7th August, remains active, diligent, and indefatigable as a dynamic scientist, and will remain a legend. We all wish him good health and longevity.

World Camel Day was celebrated on 22nd June in many countries to raise awareness about camels and their importance to human societies and ecosystems and to celebrate these unique creatures.

The August issue of JCPR is an amalgamation of research on diverse aspects of camel science. It contains two review papers. The first is related to camel milk and other dietary treatments for autism. Christina Adams, the author of the famous book –Camel Crazy, made a fair attempt to co-author me in this review paper. Scientists from Mongolia and CVRL, Dubai, authored another review of bacterial and viral infections of Bactrian camels in Mongolia. A team of Indian scientists worked on the cytotoxic activity of camel milk whey protein as a nutraceutical against HeLa cells and found that camel milk whey may inhibit cell migration, induce DNA fragmentation, and activate the Caspase 3 mediated pathways. Dose specific effects of ionomycin on parthenogenetic activation of *in vitro* matured dromedary oocytes, expression of aquaporin 1 in the testis and epididymis, and glycosidase activities and steroids hormones concentrations during the follicular phase and parturition are few reproduction-based research papers which found a space in the current issue. Two camel milk-based papers are optimising processing conditions for camel's kefir milk and *in vitro* digestibility of spray-dried camel milk powder during accelerated storage. Other miscellaneous manuscripts are on the effect of roughage replacement in camel diet with tannin-containing tree leaves on digestibility and nutrient intake of lactating camel, histology of adrenal gland, and isolation and characterisation of a nitrate reductase positive *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* strain from caseous lymphadenitis.

New research may come up in camel science this year as few laboratories were affected during the Covid-19 pandemic which hampered the research. I wish great times and good health to all editors, authors, and readers of the Journal of Camel Practice and Research.



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Editor