

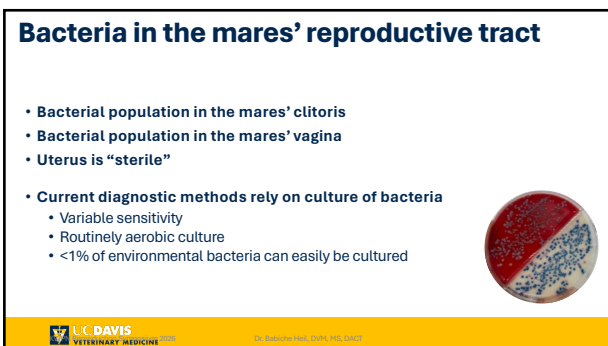
Microbiome of the mares' genital tract: from research to practice

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Diplomate American College Theriogenologists

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Bacteria in the mares' reproductive tract

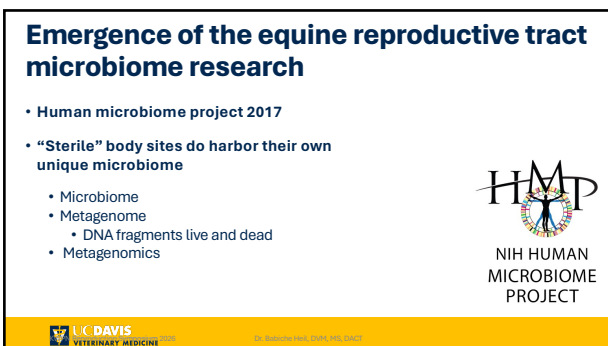
- Bacterial population in the mares' clitoris
- Bacterial population in the mares' vagina
- Uterus is "sterile"
- Current diagnostic methods rely on culture of bacteria
 - Variable sensitivity
 - Routinely aerobic culture
 - <1% of environmental bacteria can easily be cultured



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Emergence of the equine reproductive tract microbiome research

- Human microbiome project 2017
- "Sterile" body sites do harbor their own unique microbiome
 - Microbiome
 - Metagenome
 - DNA fragments live and dead
 - Metagenomics



**NIH HUMAN
MICROBIOME
PROJECT**

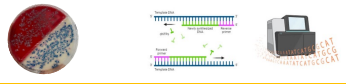
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Culture versus 16S Sequencing

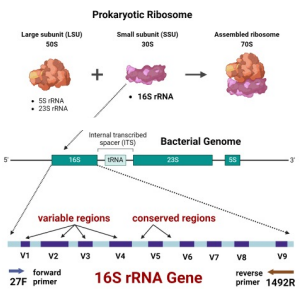
Culture	Sequencing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bacteriology combined with cytologyOnly live bacteria identifiedBacteria identified depend on culture conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PCR amplification of 16S rRNABoth live and dead/fragmented DNA detectedMany organisms identified that were previously undetected



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What is 16S rRNA gene?



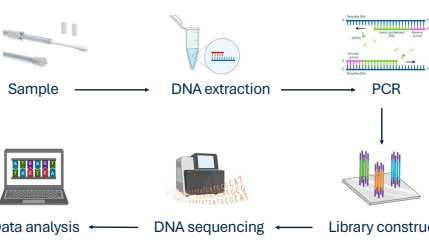
Prokaryotic Ribosome: Large subunit (LSU) 50S + Small subunit (SSU) 30S = Assembled ribosome 70S. Components include 5S rRNA, 23S rRNA, and 16S rRNA.

Bacterial Genome: 5' - 16S - Internal transcribed spacer (ITS) - 23S - 5S - 3'. The 16S region contains variable regions (V1-V9) and conserved regions. Primers: forward 27F, reverse 1492R.

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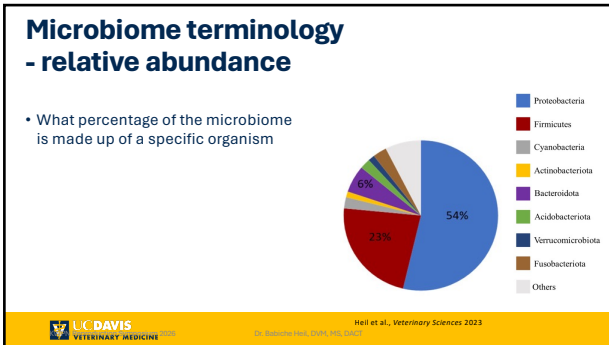
What is 16S rRNA Gene Sequencing?



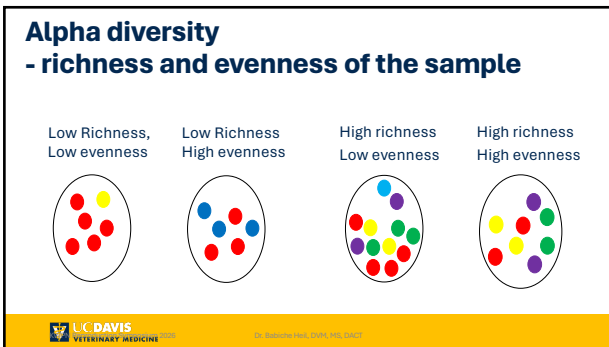
Sample → DNA extraction → PCR → Library construction → DNA sequencing → Data analysis

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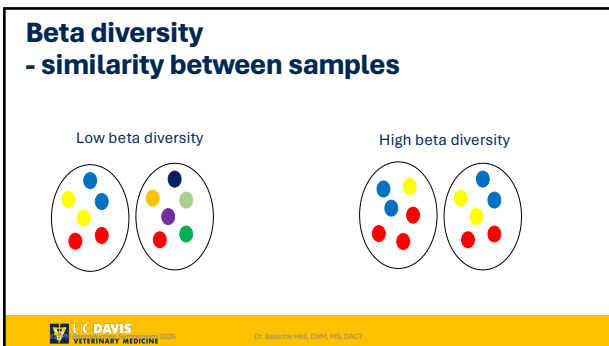
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Evidence of a microbiome in the reproductive tract

- Evidence of presence of microbiome across multiple species and reproductive sites
- Variations of taxa and communities between populations

	Vaginal	Uterine	Placental
Human	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●
Equine	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●
Giant panda	●●●●●	●●●●●	unknown
Primates	●●●●●	●●●●●	unknown
Bovine	●●●●●	●●●●●	unknown
Ovine	●●●●●	●●●●●	unknown
Canine	●●●●●	●●●●●	unknown

Legend:
 Firmicutes ● Bacteroidetes ●
 Tenericutes ● Fusobacteria ●
 Proteobacteria ● Actinobacteria ●

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Role of the microbiome in the equine reproductive tract?

- Contribution colonization reproductive tract to healthy immune state of the reproductive tract?
- Change in microbiome useful indicator of pregnancy outcome?

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Lower reproductive tract microbiome

Clitoral microbiome in estrus

Phylum

Hezeng et al., Veterinary Sciences 2025

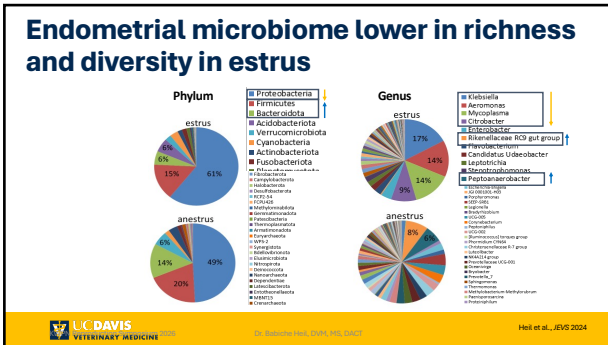
Vaginal microbiome

ESTRUS

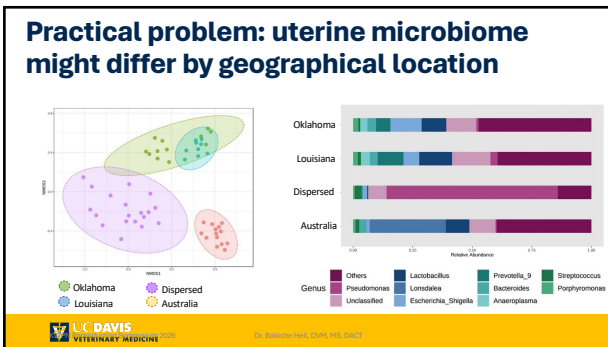
Barba et al., Animals 2020

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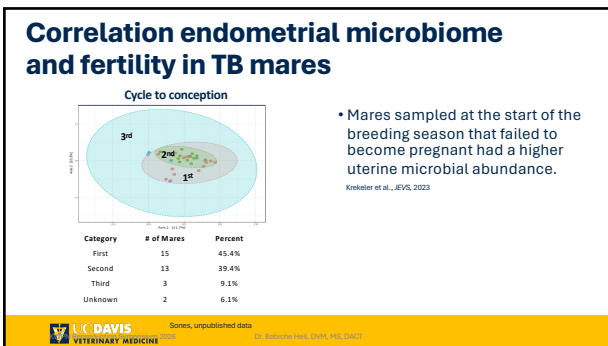
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Correlation endometrial microbiome and chronic endometritis

- Uterus microbiome of healthy mare has higher richness and evenness compared to mares with chronic endometritis.

Guo et al., *Frontiers*, 2025

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Correlation endometrial microbiome and fertility

Is high richness and low abundance the key to fertility?

- Mares sampled at the start of the breeding season that failed to become pregnant had a higher uterine microbial abundance.
- Uterus microbiome of healthy mare has higher richness and evenness compared to mares with chronic endometritis.

Kinkeller et al., *JVIS*, 2023

Guo et al., *Frontiers*, 2025

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Can we easily alter the lower reproductive tract microbiome in the healthy mare?

- Persistence of *Lactobacillus* at 12-hours post application, return to baseline at 48 hours. Dynamic alterations of relative abundance of top phyla.

Clitoral microbiome in estrus before and after probiotic application

Abundance (%)

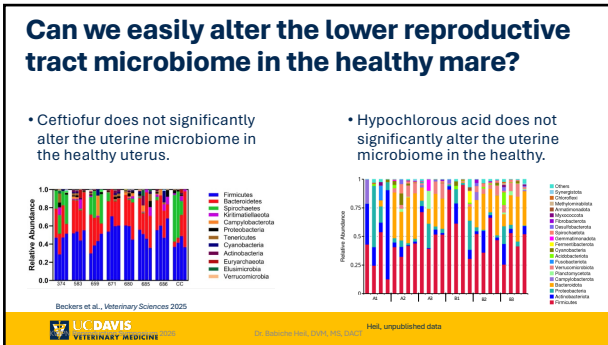
Genus (Top40)

- Porphyromonas
- Clostridia
- Unclassified Aerococcaceae
- Corynebacterium
- Campylobacter
- Mobiluncus
- Moraxella
- Fusobacterium
- Unclassified Neisseriaceae
- Streptococcus
- Lactobacillus

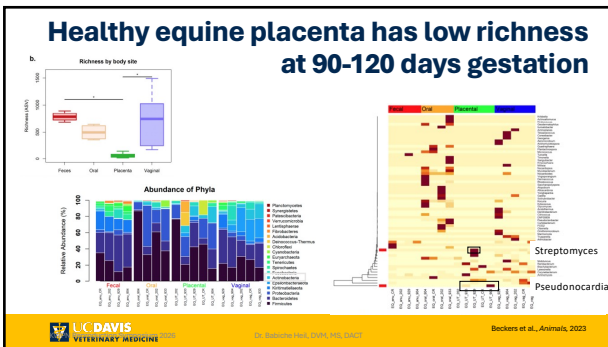
Hertzog et al., *Veterinary Sciences* 2025

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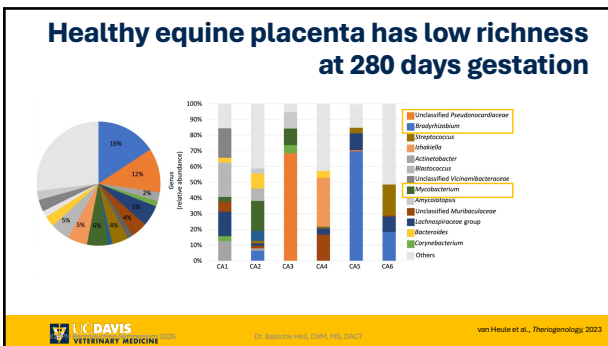
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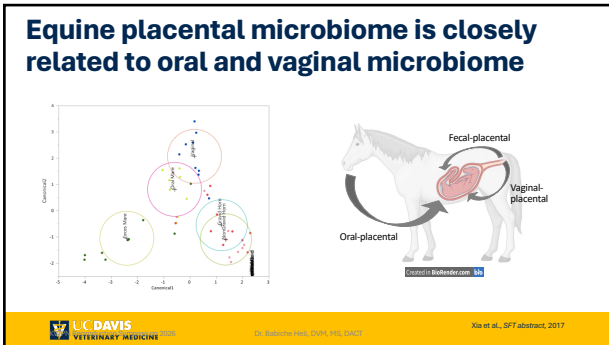
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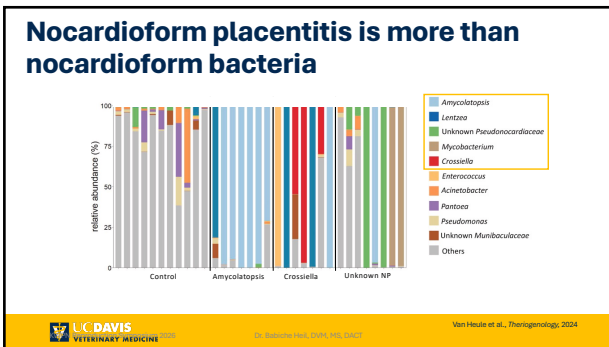
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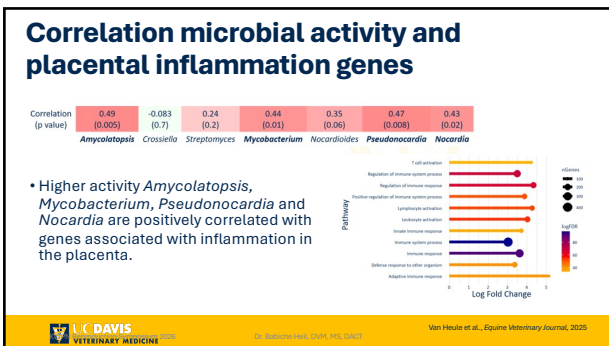
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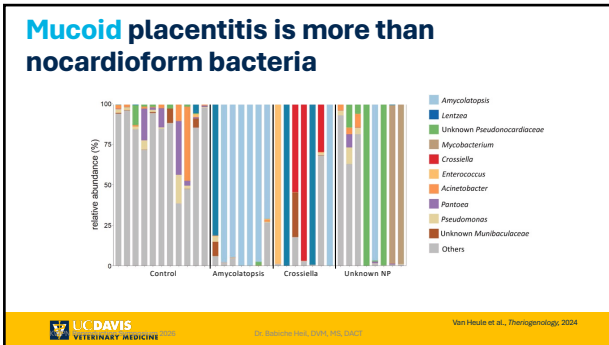
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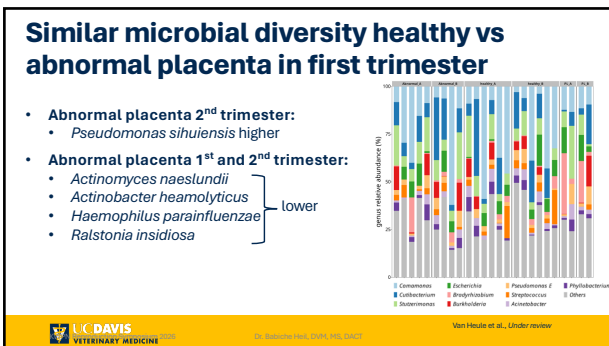
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Is risk for developing ascending placentitis related to vaginal microbiome?

- 60 TB broodmares on one farm
- Vaginal samples at 45- and 120-days gestation
- Ultrasonographic and post foaling placental evaluations
 - Normal placenta group
 - Abnormal placenta group
 - Placentitis group

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Correlation vaginal gene expression and vaginal microbiome

- Presence of *Pseudomonas* and *Streptococcus* associated with vaginal genes *PI3*, *IRF7* and *eNAP2*
- **PI3:** anti-viral, -fungal and immunomodulatory function, also upregulated in ascending and nocardiform placentitis
- **IRF7:** critical for innate immune response to bacterial infection
- **eNAP2:** role in neutrophil-mediated antimicrobial defence

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Van Heule et al., Under review

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Correlated vaginal and bacterial gene expression

- Abnormal placenta 2nd trimester
- 6 host genes (inflammation and apoptosis markers)
- 2 bacterial genes (associated with virulence)

elevated

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Van Heule et al., Under review

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Is risk for developing ascending placentitis related to vaginal microbiome?

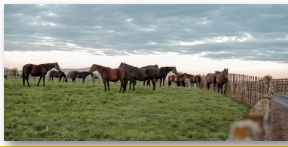
- Bacterial gene expression *rpoZ* and *tgt* influences vaginal gene expression altering vaginal environment
- Creation of condition allowing ascension of bacteria through vagina and cervix into placenta?
- Microbe-host interactions in vagina rather than broad community shifts predispose to ascending placentitis?

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Conclusions

- There are good bacteria in the mares' reproductive tract
- Presence of live and dead bacteria impact uterine environment
- Prediction of risk of developing disease is ongoing research
- Rapid DNA test are not yet available but will come




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Questions?

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