



**Beef/Dairy New Vaccine Approval:
Agrilab's Mycomune R Approved To Help Prevent Respiratory Disease In Calves**

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Source: AgriLabs news release

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has granted approval of Mycomune R, a vaccine to help prevent respiratory disease in calves caused by *Mycoplasma bovis*.

This new vaccine, which contains antigens against four economically important strains of *M. bovis*, can be administered to beef and dairy calves as young as three weeks of age. Mycomune R was developed by CEVA Biomune, a leading manufacturer of vaccines for animals, and is being marketed exclusively in the United States by AgriLabs.

"With Mycomune R, veterinarians and producers now have another weapon to use in the fight against respiratory disease in calves," says Charlie Higdon, business unit manager, AgriLabs.

"Mycomune R offers producers significant advantages over previous products for preventing *Mycoplasma bovis*," said Jessica Newberry, DVM with Biomune Co. "Producers can administer the vaccine to calves at a much younger age and help prevent the symptoms of mycoplasma, which include cough, ear infections, and mucous discharge."

Mycomune R contains the same four highly immunogenic protective strains found in the current Biomune Co. product Mycomune, which has been available for three years and is the only USDA-approved vaccine for the prevention and control of mastitis caused by *Mycoplasma bovis* in mature cows. Compared to similar products that are not approved for use until 45 days of age, Mycomune R offers a significant advantage of vaccinating calves early so they can develop immunity before being commingled with other cattle, which usually occurs by 45-60 days of age. Additionally, Mycomune R has a withdrawal period of only 21 days, versus 60 days for competitive products.

"When used according to label, Mycomune R shows outstanding protection - even in the face of harsh conditions - providing better livability and rate of gain in calves," said Higdon.

Recommended use for Mycomune R is an initial vaccination of 2 mL administered subcutaneously in the neck, followed by two subsequent doses at two to four week intervals.