

Breaking the Barriers and reaching the new pathways - OMICS Group Life Science Conferences

International Conference on Animal & Dairy Sciences was held during July 23-24, 2013 at Embassy Suites Las Vegas, USA.

LOS ANGELES, CA, USA, July 25, 2013 /EINPresswire.com/ -- Animals are constant companions of the men throughout his journey towards civilization. Animals are domesticated for farming, as livestock and pets. Lifecycle on the earth is incomplete without plants, animals, insects and the marine organisms.

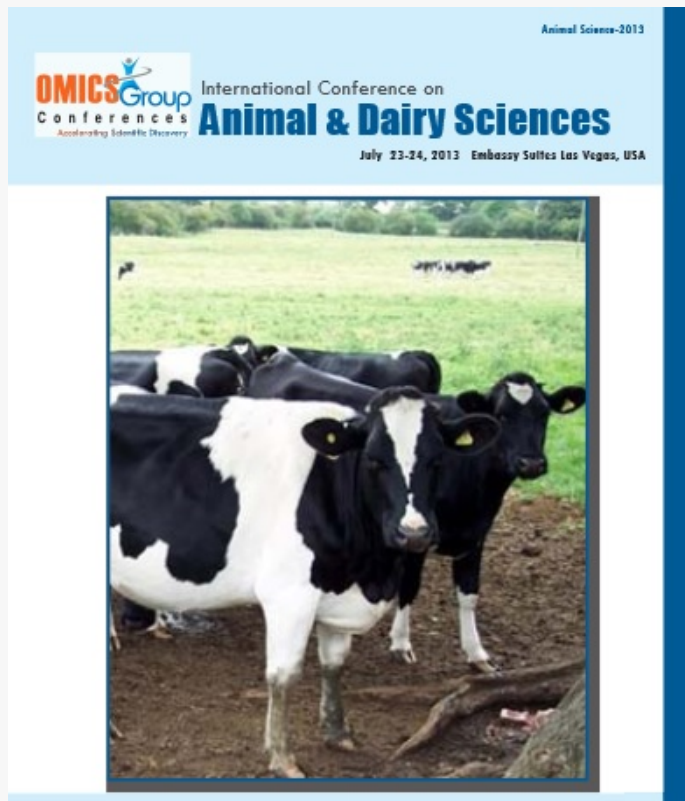
Global Dairy and Livestock industry is one of the most dynamic industries worldwide due to reasons like economic downtrend, climate change and the changing consumer behavior. Despite these odds, the global dairy market is expected to reach US\$494 billion by 2015, according to the Global Industry Analysts INC (GIA). While EU is still a market leader, Asia Pacific and Latin American countries are fastest emerging markets for the dairy products.

Global beef production is estimated as 57.5 million tons by October 2013 and Brazil and Australian markets are in upward trend. There is a growing import demand from China and Hong Kong, while it is weaker in Mexico. Global Pork production is upward 2,7 million tons due to lower feed process. Exports are reduced in EU, USA and Brazil.

There is a significant rise in the demand for the livestock products among the developing countries due to high



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consumption as a result of grow in income levels of the people. Keeping the significance of the Animal and Dairy Sciences in mind, [OMICS group](#) organized an International Conference on Animal & Dairy Sciences during July 23-24, 2013 at Embassy Suites Las Vegas, USA with the theme "Breaking down Barriers and Venturing into New Realms in Animal Science". Animal Science-2013 conference has been appreciated with a huge gathering from more than 20 countries.

Key Speakers

Daniel Y C Fung, Kansas State University, USA presented a paper on "Rapid methods and automation in microbiology: 25 years of trends and predictions to the future ". His presentation traced the early developments in the field of Microbiology from improving conventional methods by miniaturization, automation, mechanization, and ingenious procedures to obtain microbiological, immunological, biochemical, and related technologies to rapidly obtain valuable information so that researchers and scientists can make important decisions to use the data for positive disposition of the results for the betterment of the microbiological decisions at hand. The presentation concluded focusing the trends of national and international Food Microbiology –2008-2013

Naresh Kumar Singh, professor at Kangwon National University, Republic of Korea presented his paper on "Inter-relationship of mammary adipose and epithelial stem cells and the determination of myogenic satellite cells potential in regenerating diseased mammary gland in ruminants". His study discussed about the Mammary gland, which is a unique organ that follows a cyclic growth, development and regression and it encompasses several progenitors (i.e. adipose, epithelial and myo-epithelial stem cells). Whether these cells regulate or gets regulated by nutritional or lactational factors is quite a debatable issue. Although several researchers have raised this issue in the past, none of them could address the molecular mechanism beneath to unfurl several unanswered questions. This paper investigate whether nutritional status has anything to do with adipose formation and suppression of epithelial and myo-epithelial stem cells and vice versa.

Sarnarinder Randhawa, Professor at Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, India presented his case on "Impact of heavy metals and pesticides residues on animal health". His study explained how rapid industrial development and injudicious use of heavy metals, pesticides and other agrochemicals has resulted into widespread contamination of the environment. Animals that are exposed to high levels of these toxicants are subjected to hazardous diseases. Toxic effects may vary from subtle or chronic intoxication to overt acute toxicities. Subtle or chronic effects appear more important and include immunotoxicity, cognitive and behavioral changes, teratogenicity, endocrine disruption, infertility etc. Toxicity of different pesticides and heavy metals are widely studied and well documented in experimental animals, though studies reporting toxic effects in livestock and wild animals under natural conditions are sporadic. His study found a close link between poor reproduction and production potential, increased susceptibility to various infectious diseases and poor response to treatment are some general effects that can be linked with environmental pollution. Alarmingly high level of various pesticides has been detected in blood of human and domestic animals in various states of India including Punjab. Presence of heavy metals in groundwater is reported in more than 40 districts from 13 states of India. Concurrent exposure of heavy metals and pesticides is responsible for high prevalence of cancer in human being living in south-western districts of Punjab, India.

Hameeda Sultana, Assistant Professor at Old Dominion University, USA presented her study on " Semaphorin7A as a potential target for treating flaviviral infections". Semaphorin 7A (Sema7A) is a membrane-associated (GPI-anchored)/secreted protein that plays an essential role in connecting the vertebrate neuronal and immune systems. Although, some of the DNA viruses encode Sema7A homolog in its genome, role of vertebrate Sema7A has not been elucidated in viral pathogenesis. RNA viruses such as West Nile virus (WNV, a mosquito-borne flavivirus that caused recent epidemic meningoencephalitis and death) do not encode sema7A homolog in its genome. In a recent study using a mouse model of infection, she assessed whether Sema7A is involved in a fatal neurotropic

WNV pathogenesis.

Future OMICS Group Conferences on Animal & Dairy Sciences:
OMICS Group 2nd International Conference on Animal & Dairy Sciences ([Animal Science-2014](#)) will be held on September 29- October 01, 2014, Townsville, Australia.

For further details contact

John Benson

Animal Science-2014 Organizing Committee

[Life Science Conferences](#)

5716 Corsa Ave., Suite110

Westlake, Los Angeles

CA 91362-7354, USA

Office: +1-888-843-8169

Fax: +1-650-618-1417

Toll Free: +1-800-216-6499 (USA & Canada)

Email: animalscience2014@omicsgroup.us or animalscience2014@conferenceseries.net

John Benson

OMICS Group Incorporation

+1-888-843-8169

email us here

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