Effect of a Biological Response Modifier on Expression of Growth Factors and Cellular Proliferation at Drying Off. By Dallard et al., page 2229. The objectives of this study were to describe the effects of a single intramammary infusion of a lipopolysaccharide-based biological response modifier on mammary epithelial cellular proliferation and expression of growth factors in uninfected and *Staphylococcus aureus*-infected bovine mammary glands at 7, 14, and 21 d of involution. Mammary cell proliferation and expression of insulin growth factor-I and vascular endothelial growth factor were increased in *Staph. aureus*-infected quarters. Biological response modifier treatment decreased the proportion of *Staph. aureus*-infected mammary quarters in the first week of involution but showed no effect during the remainder of the observation period.