Effects of Age and Nutrition on Expression of CD25, CD44, and L-Selectin (CD62L) on T Cells from Neonatal Calves. By Foote et al., page 2718. During the first weeks of life, dairy calves experience heightened susceptibility to a variety of infectious diseases. In tests evaluating functional capacities of peripheral blood lymphocytes in vitro, cells from 1-wk-old calves were not as responsive as cells from adult cattle. Cells from calves at 8 wk of age, however, were functionally comparable to cells from older cattle, suggesting that specific aspects of the immune system of the calf mature rapidly during the neonatal period. Lymphocytes from calves fed an intensified milk replacer, which contained increased amounts of protein and energy, decreased functional activity compared with cells from calves fed a standard milk replacer. These results suggest that animal maturity and neonatal nutrition influence immune function and (potentially) infectious disease resistance in the preweaned calf.