# Application of metabolomics on selecting for litter size in American mink

S. Spencer<sup>1</sup>, A. Kenez<sup>2</sup>, Y. Montanholi<sup>1</sup> & Y. Miar<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dalhousie University, Department of Animal Science and Aquaculture, Truro, Canada <sup>2</sup> Institute of Animal Science, University of Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany



### **Outline**



Application of metabolomics on selecting for litter size in American mink

Mink Genomics Research Program
Background
Mink metabolomics
Results



### **Mink Genomics Research Program**





### Background

- Over 99% of ranch-raised pelts sold in Canada are American mink pelts
- Nova Scotia produces 61.4% of pelts in Canada
- Increasing litter size will produce a higher financial gain than improving any other trait in mink
- This study is one of the first metabolomic studies on mink



### **Objectives**

•To determine metabolites and their association with litter size in mink

•To assess the potential of metabolomics in selecting for economically important traits in mink





## **Mink Breeding**

- Induced ovulators seasonal breeder
- Gestation ranges from 40-75 days
- Litter size ranges from 0-17 kits
- Litter size heritability of 0.07±0.03

### **Factors Affecting Litter Size**

- Length of gestation
- Nutrition
- Ovulation rate





### **Metabolomics**

- The study of metabolites present within an organism, cell or tissue
- Metabolites are substances formed in or necessary for metabolism
- Ability to study the phenotype while taking environmental stresses into account

### **Previous Research**

- Predict desired phenotypes
  - Body mass
  - Growth rates
  - Meat quality
  - Feed intake
- Discover biomarkers for diagnosing diseases
  - Diabetes



### Animals

- 21 dams from the Canadian Centre for Fur Animal Research (CCFAR) – Dalhousie AC
  Age ranges from 2-4 years
- Selected based on the reproductive performance (2016)
  - 11 selected for high litter size (Avg. 9)
  - 10 selected for low litter size (Avg. 0)







#### DALHOUSIE 1818 UNIVERSITY 2018 Mink Gel

# **Metabolite Assay Using NMR**

- Samples prepared at NRC
  - Dilute samples with D20 to 10-20%
  - Transfer into 1.7mm NMR tubes





## **Data Analysis**

### • NMR spectra imported into NMRProcFlow 1.2

- Alignment
- Removal of water signal
- Intelligent binning



- Binned NMR spectral data then analyzed in MetaboAnalyst 3.0<sup>1</sup>
- Principle Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the impact of reproductive performance on plasma metabolic fingerprints

1. Xia, J. and Wishart, D.S. (2016) Current Protocols in Bioinformatics, 55:14.10.1-14





- No obvious separation between groups
- Remarkable variation between individuals
- Individual patterns present
  - Mink 10, 13, 19
  - Mink 17, 20





# **PCA Score Plot**

- PC1 and PC2 accounted to 49.4% of the total variation
- Little variation seen within low litter size group
- Plenty of variation within high litter size group





### **T-test**

• Significance level: P<0.05

DALHOUSIE

UNIVERSITY

E CO E

- Majority of spectral bins not significantly different
- Significant difference seen between 5 bins

1818

2018

• Greater concentration of metabolite in high litter size group in all 5 spectral bins



Spectra Bins





- Lack of difference may be due to small sample size
- Next step is to determine the association between the metabolites and litter size
- Cao et al. (2015) found progestin level to be higher in mink dams with reproductive success
- Results from this study show the good potential for future metabolomic studies in mink
  - Feed conversion
  - Aleutian disease



### Acknowledgments



**Prof. Hossain Farid** 









FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

NOVA SCOTIA MINK BREEDERS

Canadian Centre for Fur Animal Research Mink Veterinary Consulting & Research Service Ltd



### Younes Miar, Ph.D. Assistant Professor & Industry Research Chair in Mink Genomics

miar@dal.ca

902-893-6165

**Graduate Student Positions – Mink Genomics** 



