

Genome-wide associations for atypical progesterone profiles in Holstein-Friesian dairy cows

Sofia Nyman 2018-02-12



BACKGROUND

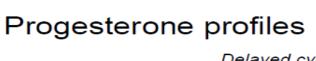
Female fertility has a major role in the dairy production

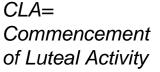
Economically important trait affecting profitability

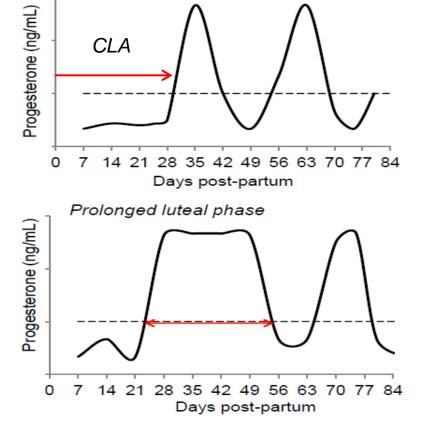
Endocrine fertility traits, such as progesterone profiles, are interesting indicators

- more accurately reflect the cow's physiology
- higher heritability compared to traditional fertility traits

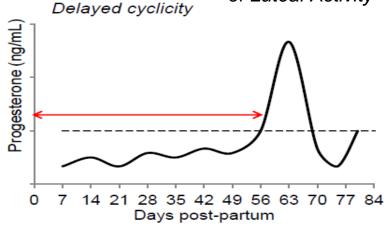
Atypical progesterone profiles have been associated with compromised fertility

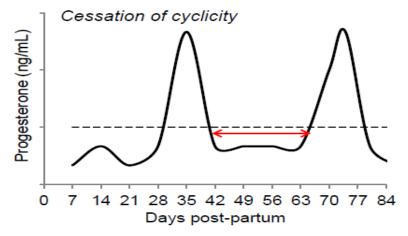






Normal oestrus cycle





OBJECTIVE

To perform a genome-wide association study (**GWAS**) in order to identify genomic regions associated with atypical progesterone profiles in the Holstein-Friesian breed



Data from research herds in 4 different countries

- > 1,126 primiparous and multiparous Holstein-Friesian (**HF**) cows
- > 1,612 lactations with phenotypic data

Progesterone measurements in milk

Traditional fertility traits:

- > Calving interval (CI)
- ➤ Interval from calving to first observed heat (CFH)
- > Interval from calving to first service (CFS)
- Pregnancy at first service (PFS)



ANALYSIS

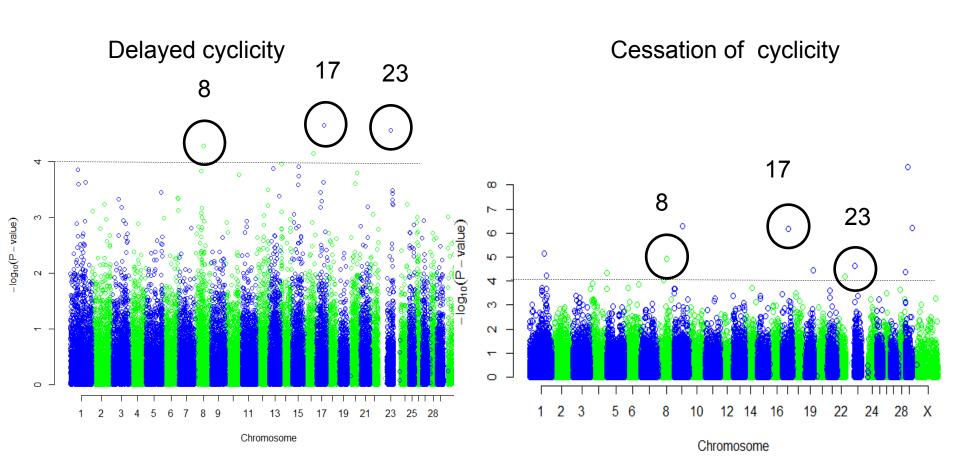
Illumina BovineSNP50 BeadChip (Bovine50K)

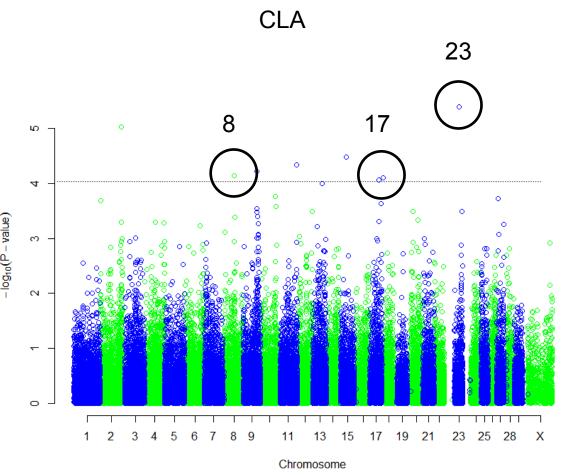
The GenABEL-package RepeatABEL

Model used:

$$y_{ijklmn} = \mu + P_i + Y_j + S_k + SNP_l + a_m + pe_n + e_{ijklmn}$$

RESULTS





Traditional fertility traits:

- ➤ CFS at chromosome 8
- ➤ CFH at chromosome 8
- >FLS chromosome 23

ANALYSIS

Whole genome sequencing (WGS)

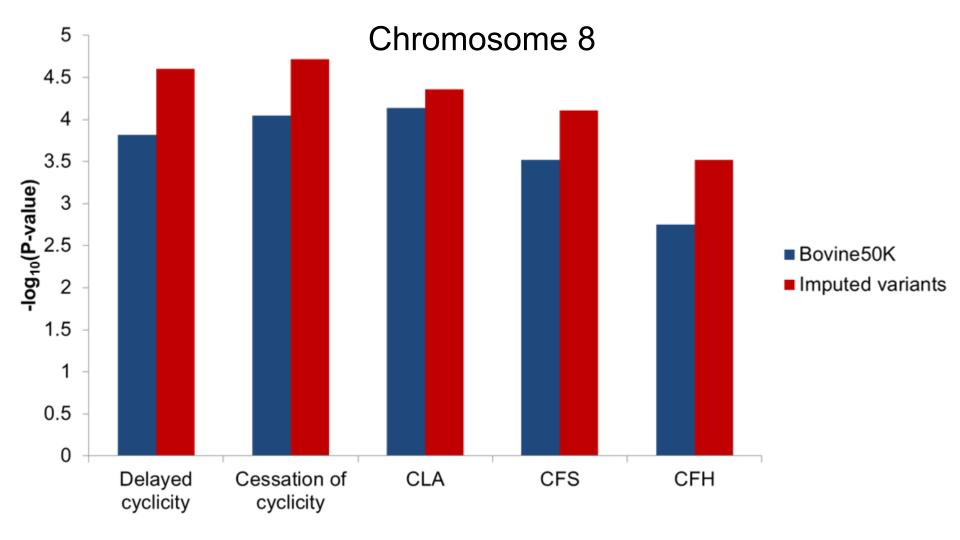
- Beagle version 4.1
- ➤ All polymorphic variants with accuracy (AR2) ≥0.2 and AR ≥ 0.7

were considered for further studies 1000 Bull Genome Consortium

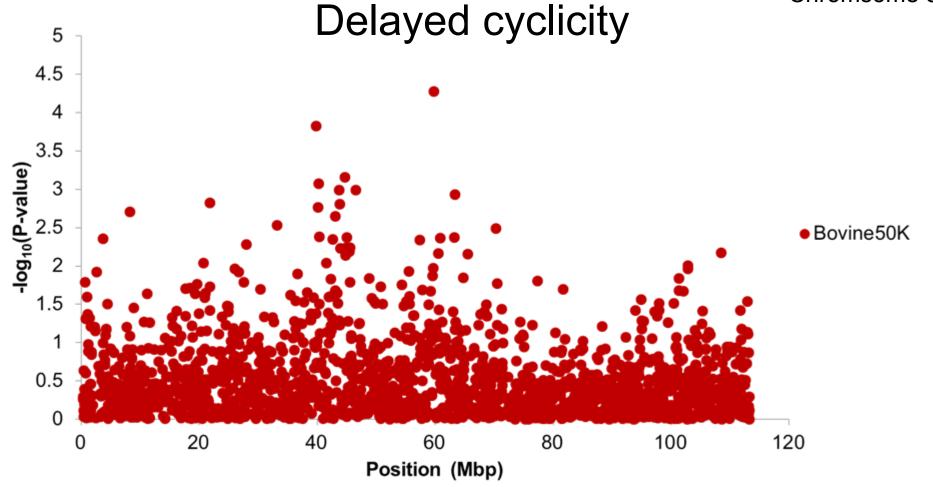
➤ WGS reference population of 547 HF bulls

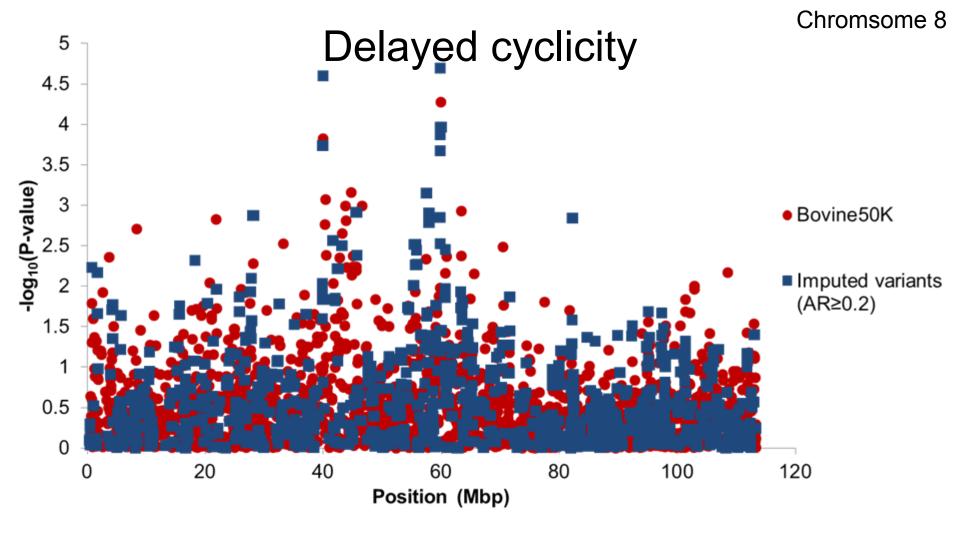
GWAS using sequences was performed with the same model and software as for the Bovine50K

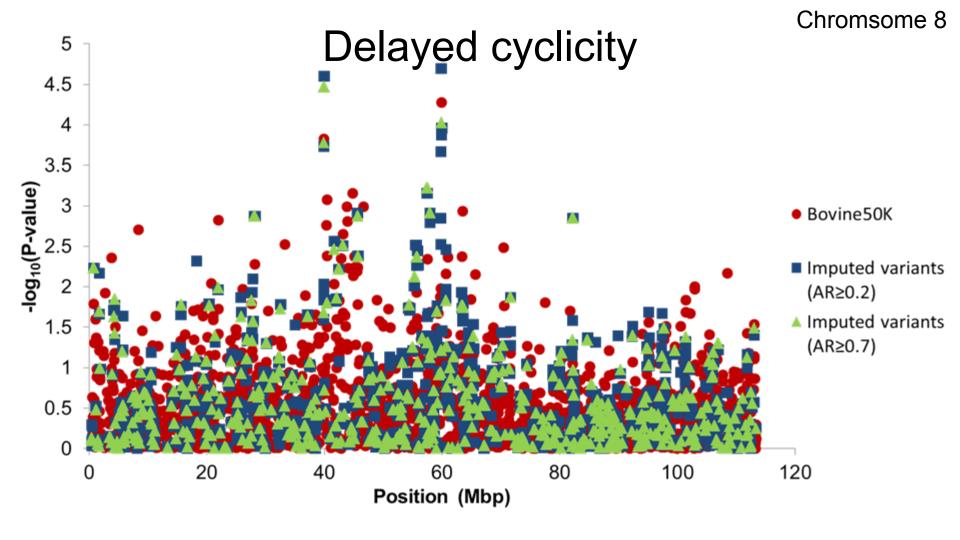


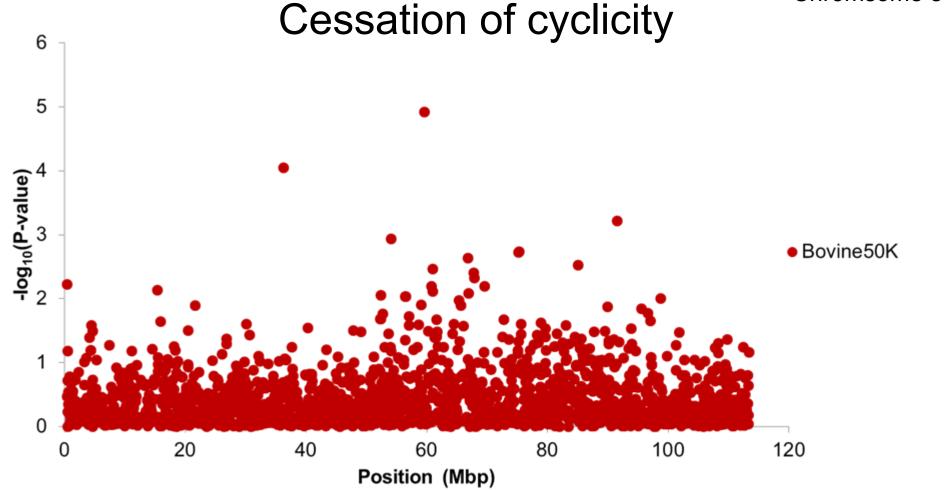


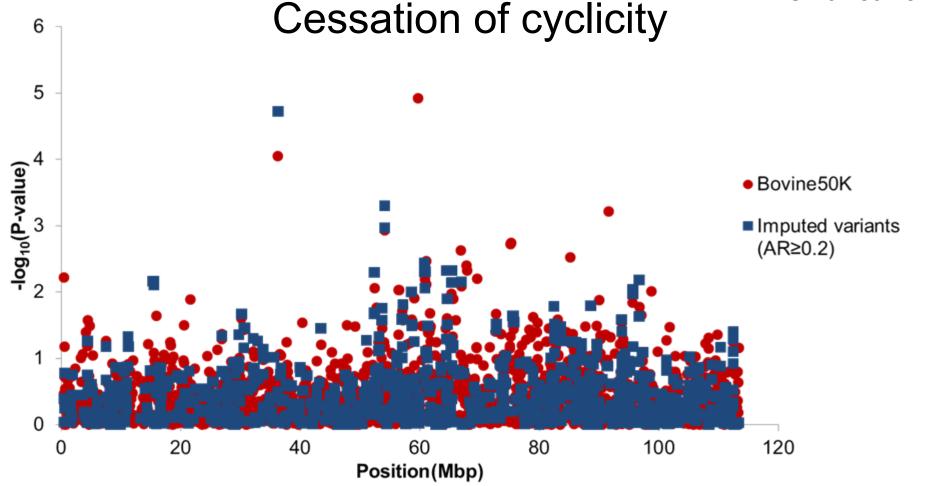


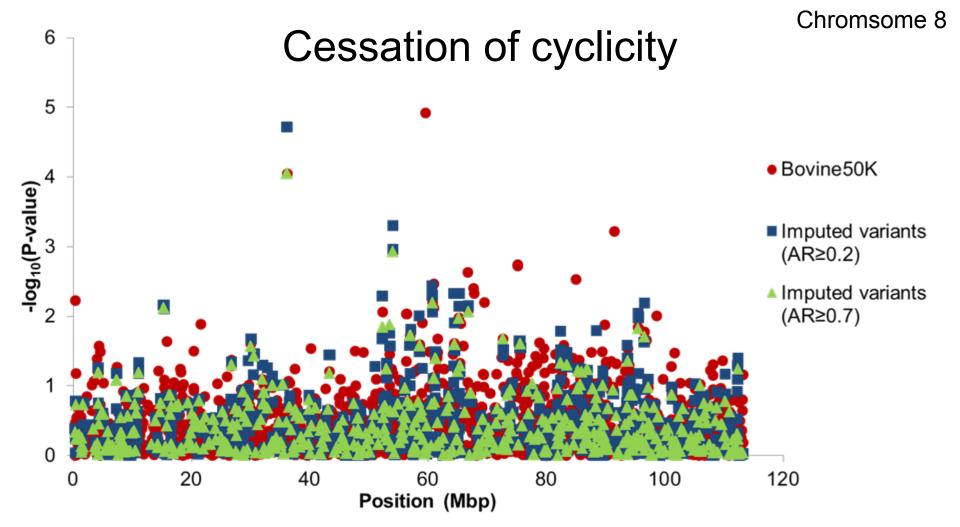


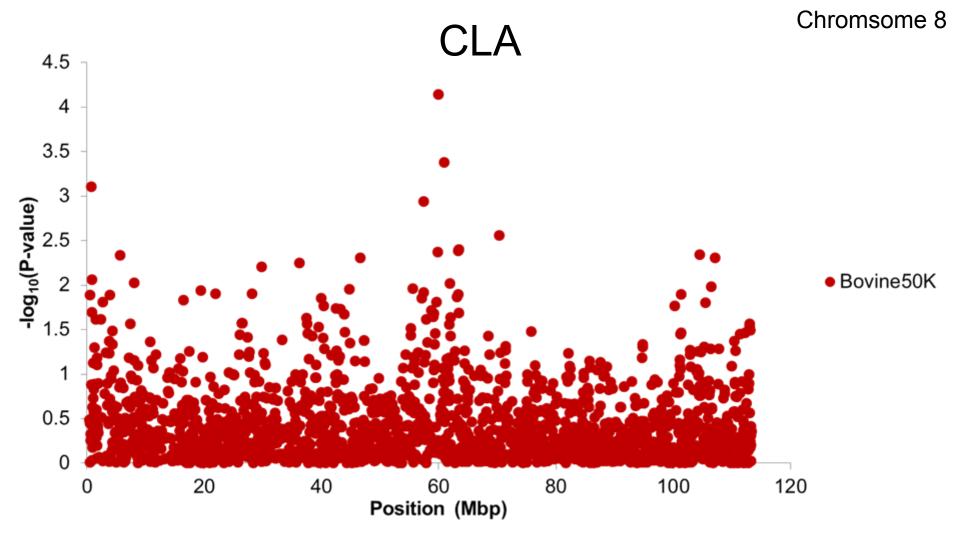


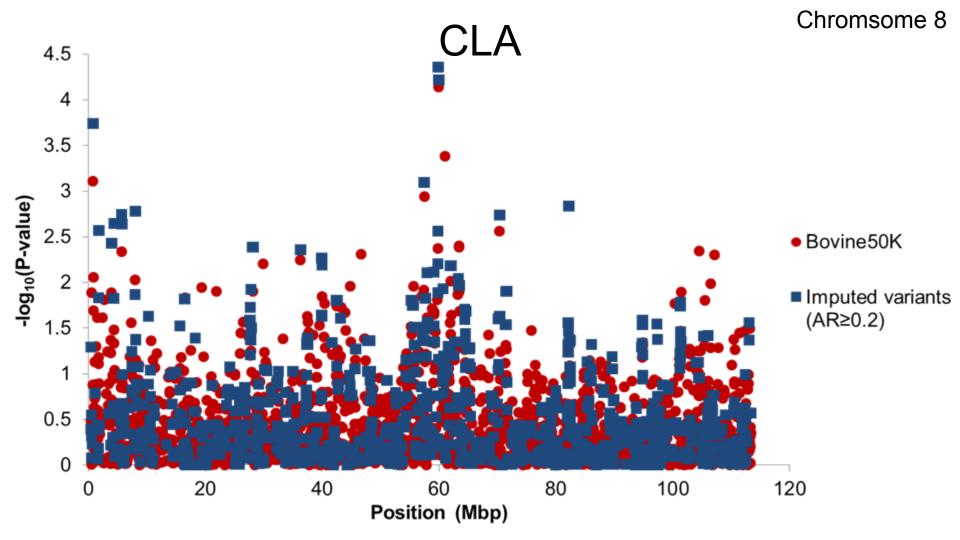


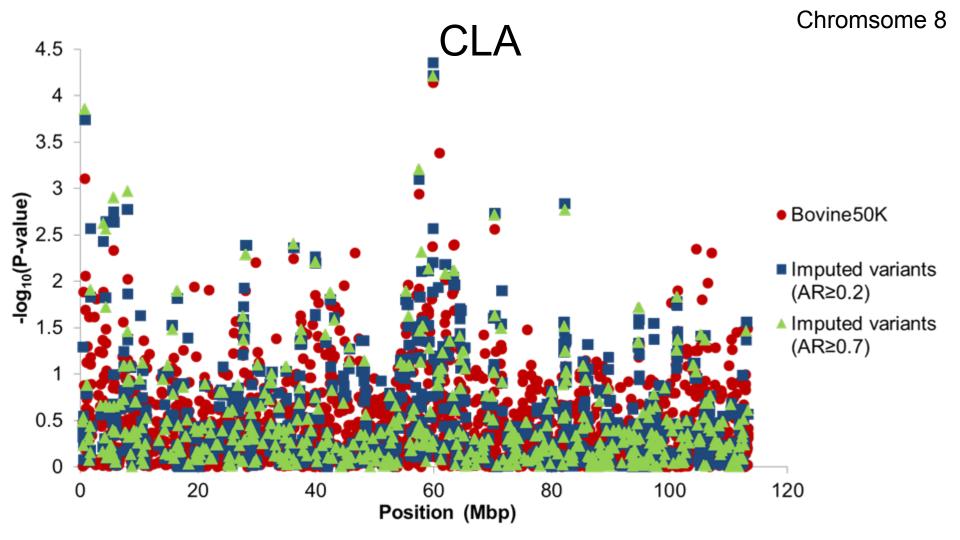










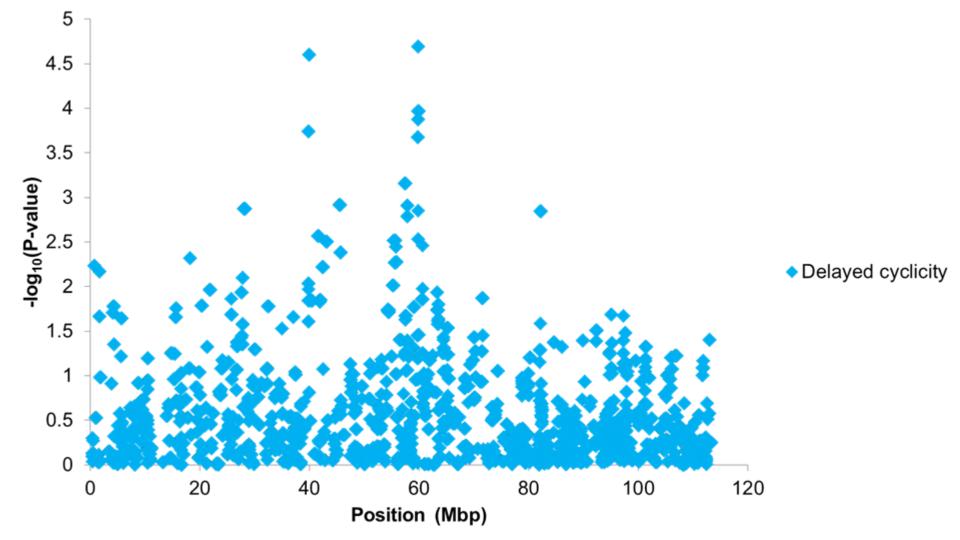


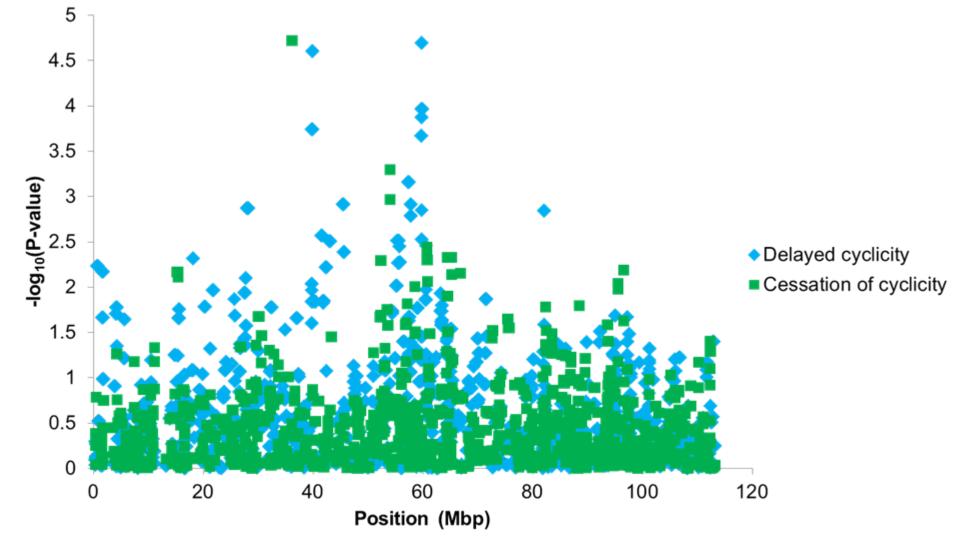
Overlapping regions

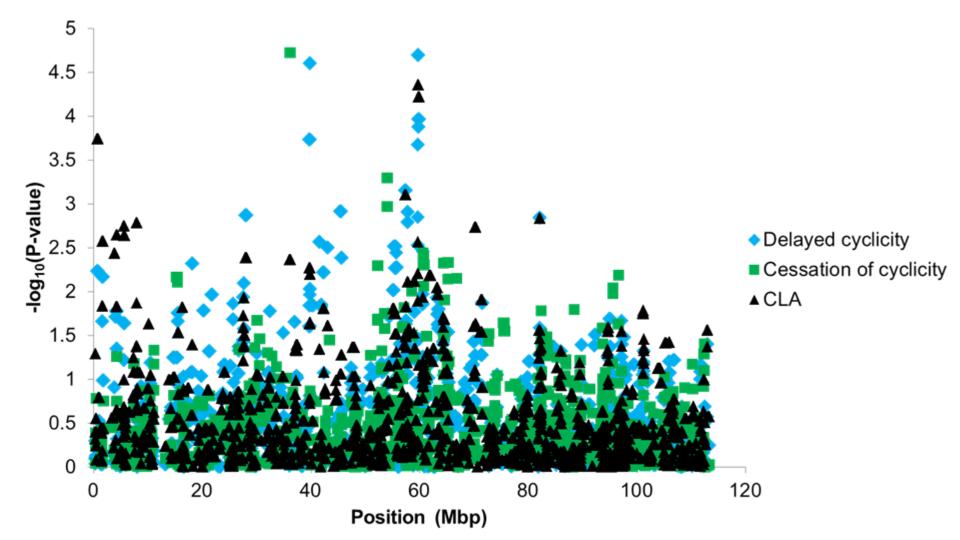
Between the endocrine fertility traits

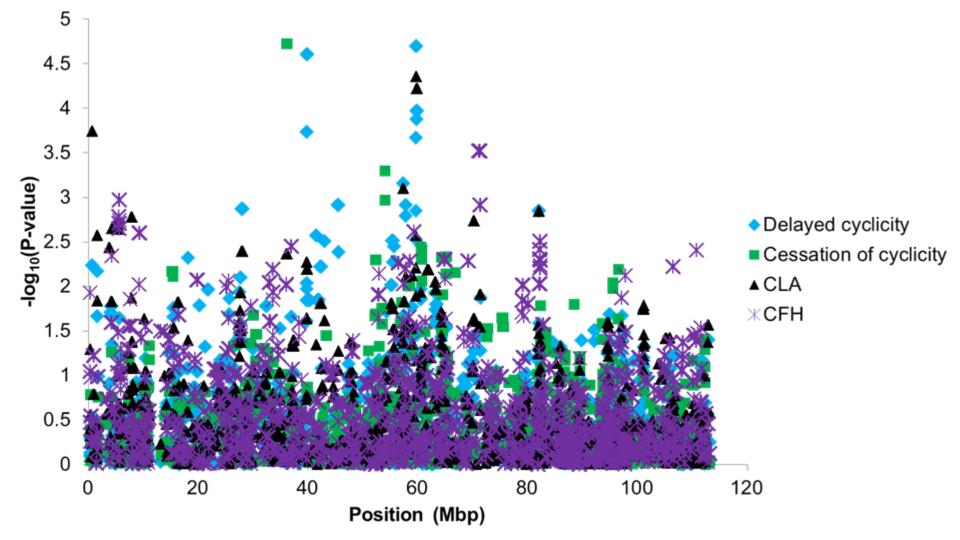
Between the endocrine and traditional fertility traits

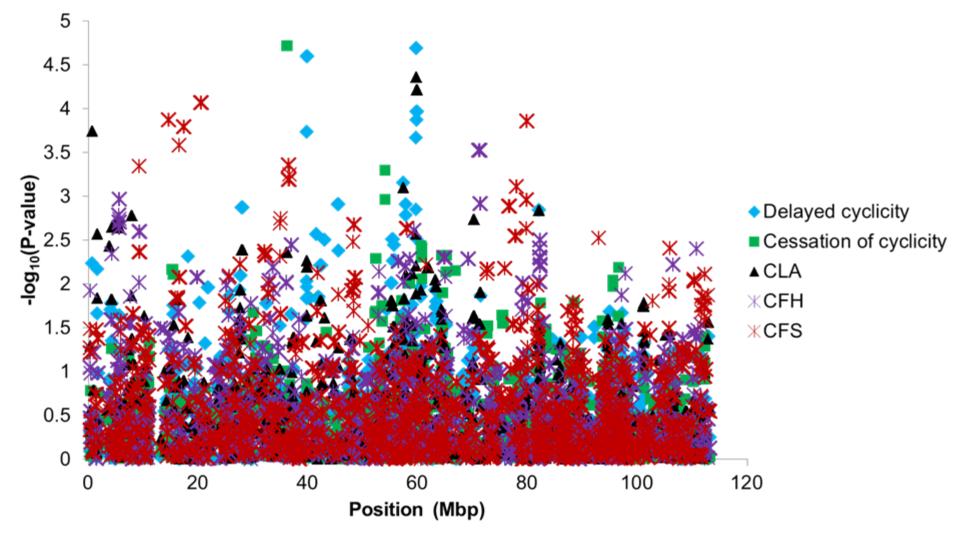


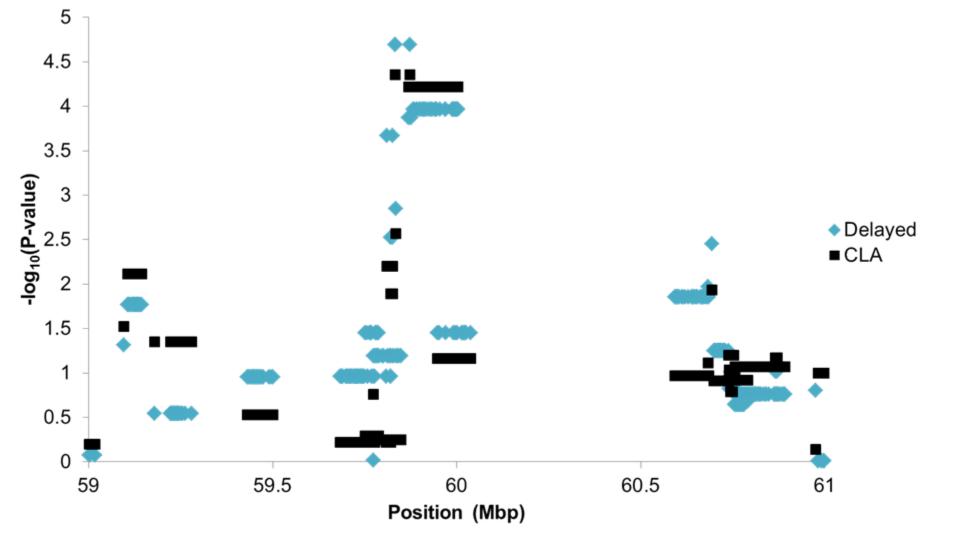












Candidate genes?

Between 59-61Mbp at chromosome 8

- ➤ Endocrine gland morphology/physiology (SIT1, CA9, HINT2, GBA2)
- Embryo development/physiology/morphology (TLN1)
- Abnormalities in the reproductive system (GBA2)



Conclusions

Region/s at chromosome 8 with interesting genes

Genotype the animals again

Relatively small data set

imputing from Bovine50K to WGS may increased the chance of finding regions associated to the traits



Supervisors:

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Sandrine Duchemin Lars Rönnegård









An increase in the total of variants —more information > Chr8

- > 50K 1962 SNP
- ➤ AR≥0.2 66993 variants (34X) ➤ AR≥0.7 22506 variants (12X)
- > Chr17
 - > 50K 1339 SNPs
 - ➤ AR≥0.2 76132 variants (57X)
 - ➤ AR≥0.7 66536 variants (20X)
- > Chr23
 - > 50K 914 SNPs

 - ➤ AR≥0.2 66536 variants (73X) ➤ AR≥0.7 20821variants (23X)

RESULTS

		Delayed cyclicity	Cessation of cyclicity	CLA	CFS	CFH
Chrom 8						
	50K	3.82	4.05	4.14	3.52	2.75
	AR≥0.2	4.60	4.72	4.36	4.07	3.52
	AR≥0.7	4.47	4.05	4.21	4.11	3.46
Chrom 17						
	50K	4.65	6.19	4.07	1.68	3.87
	AR≥0.2	4.37	6.03	3.88	4.02	4.21
	AR≥0.7	4.52	6.20	4.52	4.13	4.23
Chrom 23						
	50K	4.56	4.64	5.39	2.12	3.09
	AR≥0.2	4.92	4.48	5.53	4.07	3.76
	AR≥0.7	4.82	4.65	5.26	4.66	3.79