

Identification of unfavourable homozygous haplotypes associated with milk and fertility traits in Holsteins

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Introduction

- Runs of homozygosity (ROH) are a result of the transmission of identical haplotypes from related parents to the offspring
- Breeding programs can increase the frequency of favourable/unfavourable alleles in the population





Introduction

- ROH have an impact on the genetic architecture
- The presence of ROH at site-specific locations of the genome have been associated with milk yield in dairy cattle breeds







Identify regions of homozygosity in the genome associated with:

- Reproduction traits
- Milk production traits





Data

- 6,849 cows genotyped with a 50K SNP chip panel.
 Missing genotypes were imputed using FImpute v2.2*
- Quality control parameters:
 - Minor allele frequency less than 5%
 - SNP call rate lower than 95%
 - Animal call rate lower than 95%
 - Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium with p-value smaller than 1 X 10⁻⁵
- After filtering, **40,874 SNP** genotypes were used



Phenotypes



Age at first service	~	
Age at calving	~	
Number of services	~	~
First service to conception	~	v
Calving to first insemination		~
Days open		~
Gestation length	~	\checkmark
Calf size	~	~

Reproduction

Heifer

First Parity

Total number of individuals with all phenotypes 3,289

USYER

Phenotypic data provided by Canadian Dairy Network (CDN)

Traits

Haplofinder algorithm

Step 1: Find **unique ROH** in the genome associated with unfavourable phenotype below given threshold

Step 2: Test each window for significance using a standard linear mixed model

Step 3: Report the nested significant unfavourable haplotype

EndPos StartIndex EndIndex Genotype PhenoMean BetaEffect LSM T-Stat 328 8872.66 -2.69824 8859.42 -421.629 8874.34 -2.58726 87779879887988798888777798877798877798 8856.91 -2.99968 10022222000222202 -586.902 8722.32 -3.20113 193 2002000200000022220002220200020 8840.1 -480.164 8829.21 -3.02616



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Haplotype impact in % of SD

$$z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} *_{100}$$

- z = standard score
- x = raw score
- μ = phenotypic mean
- σ = phenotypic standard deviation



- Fat - Protein

Milk -

- Age of first service -
 - Age at calving -
- Number of services -
- Number of services* -
- First service to conception -
- First service to conception* -
- Calving to first insemination* -
 - Days open -
 - Gestation length -
 - Gestation length* -
 - Calf size -
 - Calf size* -



Haplotype impact in % of SD



Haplotype impact in % of SD

Most extreme unfa	avourab	le	Milk -	••••••
napiotype ei	Volu		Fat -	
Trait	e valu	BTA	Protein -	
First service to	14.47	14	Age of first service -	
conception (day)			Age at calving -	
First service to conception* (day)	22.92	11	Number of services -	
Calving to first	10.40	11	Number of services* -	·····
insemination* (day)	10.49	14	First service to conception -	
Days open	25.93	28	First service to conception* -	
Gestation length (day)	3.46	15	Calving to first insemination* -	
Gestation length* (day)	3.79	3	Days open -	
Calf size	0.36	5	Gestation length -	· · ·
Calf size*	0.33	26	Gestation length* -	
			Calf size -	
at GUELPH			Calf size* -	*First parity

Common haplotypes

Type of cluster		Total number of haplotypes within trait group	Number of haplotypes across multiple traits
Production	Milk, Fat and Protein	388	48
Fertility1	Age at first insemination Age at calving	247	49
Fertility2	Number of services First service to calving Calving to first service Days open	750	1
Calving	Gestation length Calf size	275	1



Production

- Milk, Fat and Protein

Fertility1

- Age at first insemination
- Age at calving

Fertility2

- Number of services
- First service to conception
- Calving to first insemination
- Days open

Calving

- Gestation length
- Calf size







Production

- Milk, Fat and Protein

Fertility1

- Age at first insemination
- Age at calving

Fertility2

- Number of services
- First service to conception
- Calving to first insemination
- Days open

Calving

- Gestation length
- Calf size





Production

- Milk, Fat and Protein

Fertility1

- Age at first insemination
- Age at calving

Fertility2

- Number of services
- First service to conception
- Calving to first insemination
- Days open

Calving

- Gestation length
- Calf size







- Runs of homozygosity can be associated with with traits of interest
- Homozygous regions associated with milk production and fertility were identified





- Multiple unfavourable haplotypes were identified within and across trait groups
- Detrimental effects of homozygosity in dairy populations can be further investigated



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