



French experience with recognition of laboratories providing genotypes to the official genomic evaluation of dairy cattle

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Introduction: context (1/2)



- ISAG
- ► ICAR
- Interbull

. . . .

Guidelines to improve the quality of data and methods used for genetic evaluations



Introduction: context (2/2)



- Now: genetic evaluations enhanced with genomic data
- > => raises the same questions!
- Data must be:
 - of high quality level,
 - obtained with standardized procedures,
 - normalized nomenclature.
- Genotypes have often a higher weight than own performances...
- ▶ BUT: no international recommendation developed!
 - ⇒ France has developed its own quality system (procedure included in the Quality Management System of France Genetique Elevage)



French genomic evaluations: historical context

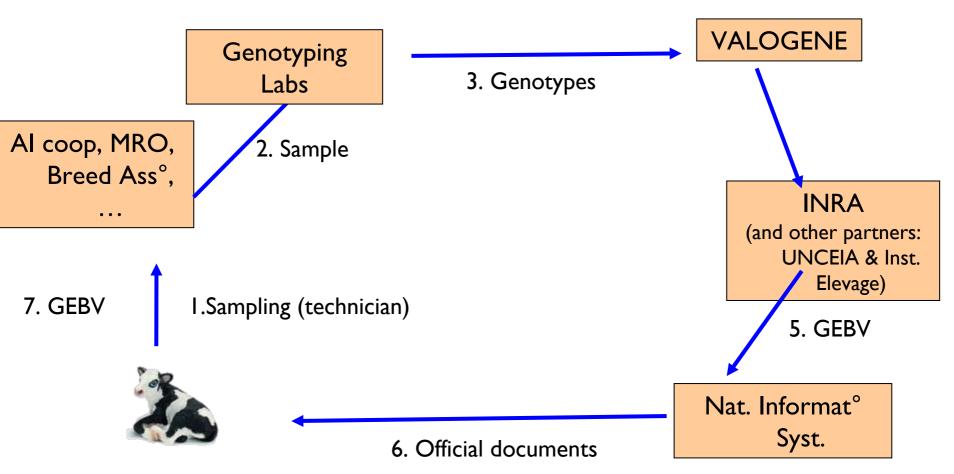


- **▶** 2001:
 - MAS research program (INRA, UNCEIA, LABOGENA); microsatellites
- **2008**:
 - Illumina 50k beadchip
- **2009**:
 - Publication of GEBVs for bulls
 - Eurogenomics
- **2010**:
 - VALOGENE (management of genotyping process, from farm to INRA)
 - New genotyping laboratories (6 labs presently) => need for harmonized procedures!
- **2011**:
 - Genomic evaluations available for farmers (females)



Main players







Organization of the ring tests



Genotyping

Panel of DNA samples ______ 12 samples _____ Lab B ___ Comparison to a reference



Organization of the ring tests



Genotyping

Panel of DNA samples _____ 12 samples ____ Lab B __ Comparison to a reference

A new laboratory:

- must sign an agreement with Valogene
- pass the test before sending 1st data for genomic evaluations

3 possible dates each year to participate to a ring test



Organization of the ring tests





Panel of DNA samples ______ 12 samples _____ Lab B ___ Comparison to a reference

A new laboratory:

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- 3 possible dates each year to participate to a ring test

3 files requested:

- Genotypes (TOP ACGT format)
- Call Rate (% of analyzed SNP)
- Cross reference table sample x animal



Reference genotypes



Defined by LABOGENA

- ▶ ISAG member, French reference laboratory for parentage analyses & identification
- Historical partner in the MAS research program

Criteria

- Broad range of breeds => maximise the nb of observed alleles:
 - Males, females
 - Dairy, beef, exotic, crossbred animals
- High DNA quality
- Genotyped twice for very high confidence in reference genotypes
- These 20 samples are considered now as control to validate new chips or new SNP technologies







1: File name and format ok?

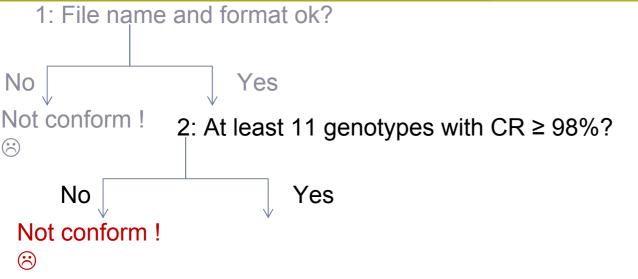
No Yes

Not conform!











Criteria

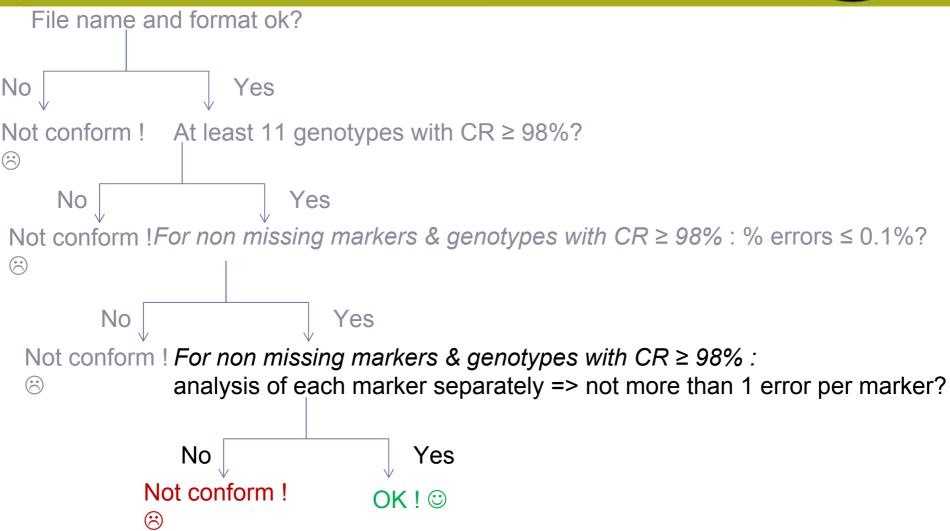


```
1: File name and format ok?
No
                    Yes
Not conform!
               2: At least 11 genotypes with CR ≥ 98%?
     No
                         Yes
Not conform! 3: For non missing markers & genotypes with CR ≥ 98%: % errors ≤ 0.1%?
        No
                             Yes
   Not conform!
```



Criteria







First results



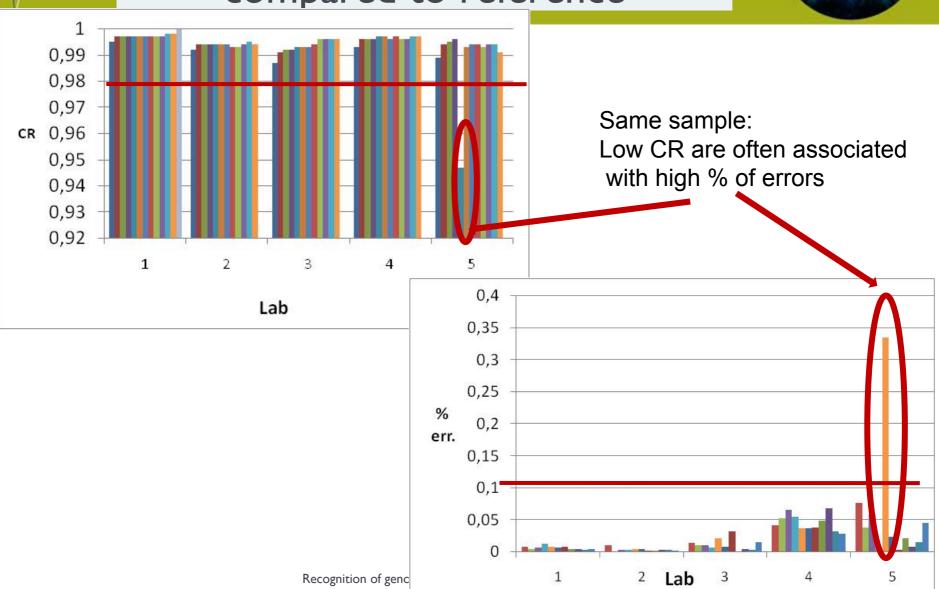
▶ None of the 5 labs succeeded at the 1st trial!

Lack of respect of the rule	# Laboratories	Comments
Format/Name of files	4	Pb of names, incorrect separator; Top ACGT format always respected
Call Rate of samples	1	3 samples with CR <98%
More than 0.1% discrepancy	1	Incorrect clustering



Results of the successful tests compared to reference







Since the ring test...



- ▶ 12 genomic evaluations, 6 labs, 160 files, more than 100 000 genotypes
 - # times with I wrong file format: 4
 - # files with incorrect identifiers: I
 - Less than 0,2% of genotypes excluded because of low Call Rate (CR≤95%)



Exchanges within Eurogenomics



- Countries: Nordic countries (DFS); France; Germany; The Netherlands; (Spain since 2011)
- Objective: increase the reference population of each participating country
- Quality control checks:
 - % Call Rate
 - Respect of allele definition (Top ACGT format)
 - Rates for all individuals genotyped several times
 - Mendelian consistency for parent-progeny pairs
 - No control of file format (files sent once)



Conclusion



- Quality of procedures used by Genotyping laboratories should (and can) be controlled, for each type of chip separately (ex LD vs 50 k)
- ▶ ISAG and ICAR could play a major role :
 - A system of laboratory recognition could be defined, using procedures similar to those implemented for parentage verifications.
 - A laboratory licenced by ICAR could send the genotypes worldwide.
- Exchanges of genotypes 7, nb of different chips 7: the nomenclature used to exchange genotypes will be an issue!
 - ICAR and ISAG could provide recommendations, based on objective requirements (size of the transmitted file, easy to use and to check...)





Thank you very much!

