

Estimation of the effective number of genes underlying quantitative traits based on chromosomal partitioning of the genomic variance

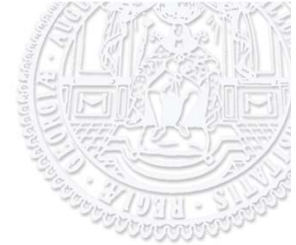
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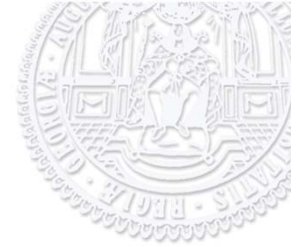
Old question: how many genes are involved in the inheritance of a quantitative trait?



Results are highly variable:

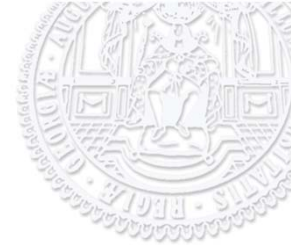
- Chamberlain *et al.* (2007): ~ 30 QTL underlying milk yield in Holsteins
- Daetwyler *et al.* (2010) applied to data of Luan *et al.* (2009): ~ 750 genes underlying milk yield in Norwegian Red Cattle
- Reed *et al.* (2008): ~ 6000 genes underlying growth in mice

When does a gene count as ,involved‘?



Data

- SNP genotypes (Illumina BovineSNP50 BeadChip) of **2294 progeny-tested bulls** (born 1981 – 2003)
- Pedigree with **21'646 animals**, back to 1906.
- After filtering w.r.t.
 - ⇒ call rate > 97%
 - ⇒ MAF > 0.05
 - ⇒ known autosomal position
- **39'557 SNPs** on 29 autosomes (2562 on BTA1 \searrow 742 on BTA28)
- **Haplotype reconstruction** with fastPHASE (Scheet & Stephens, 2001) incl. Imputation of missing genotypes
- **Phenotypes** = EBVs for milk yield (Mkg), fat percentage (F%), protein percentage (P%) and somatic cell score (SCS)



Data processing

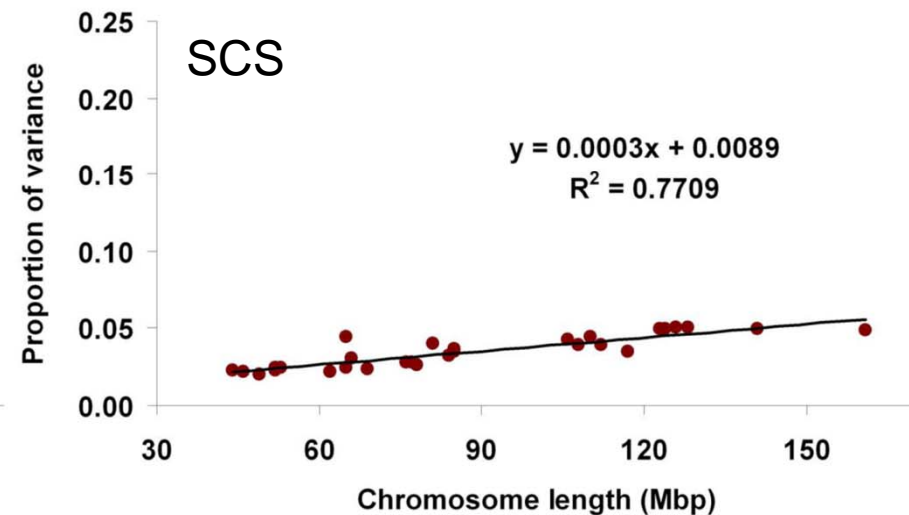
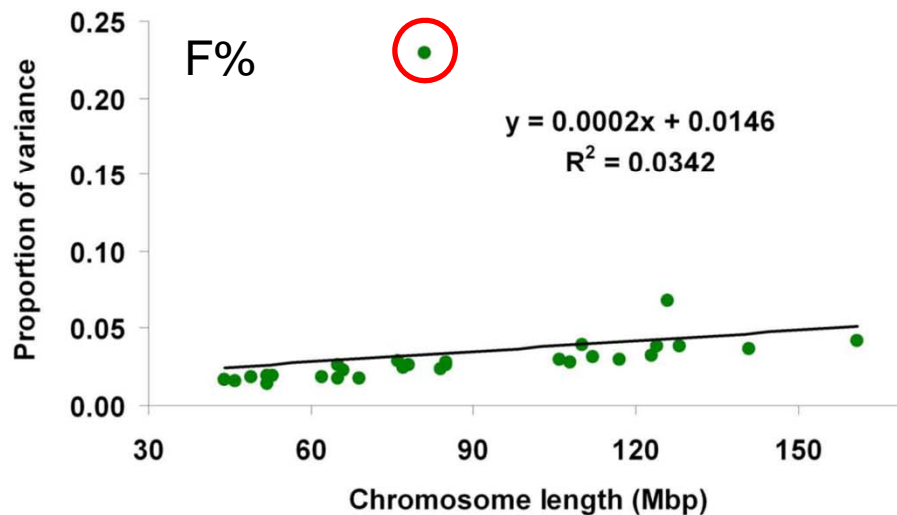
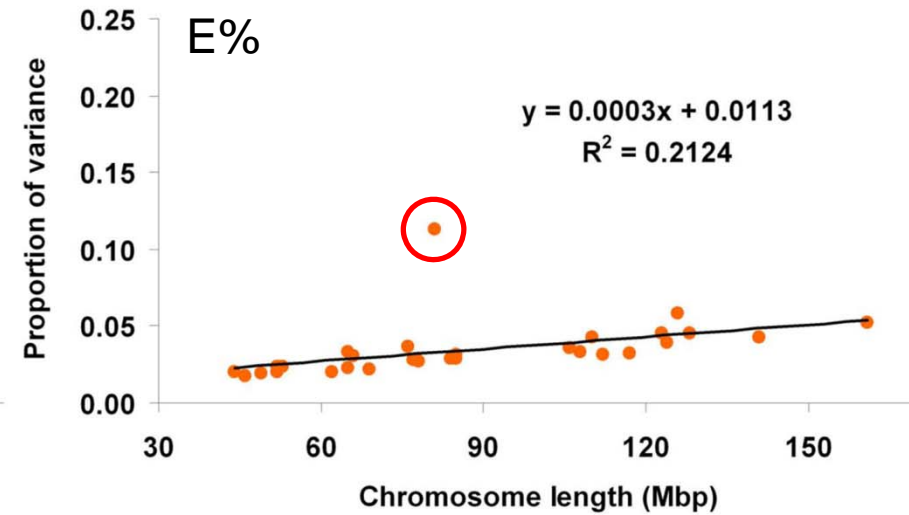
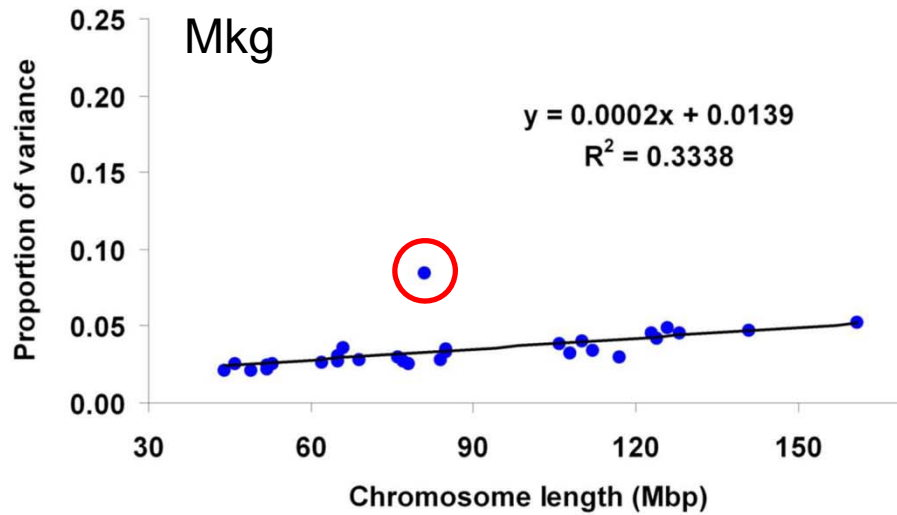
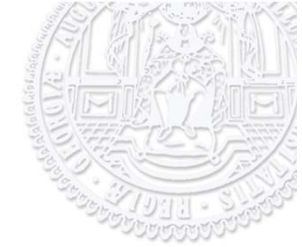
- Genomic SNP effects estimated using **random regression BLUP** (Meuwissen et al. 2001), variance components estimated from the data using REML $\rightarrow \hat{\alpha}_i$
- Allele frequency at SNP i in the founder generation estimated by the approach of **Gengler et al. (2007)** $\rightarrow \hat{p}_i$
- **Variance for chromosome j** with n_j SNPs calculated as

$$V_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} 2\hat{p}_i(1 - \hat{p}_i)\hat{\alpha}_i^2$$

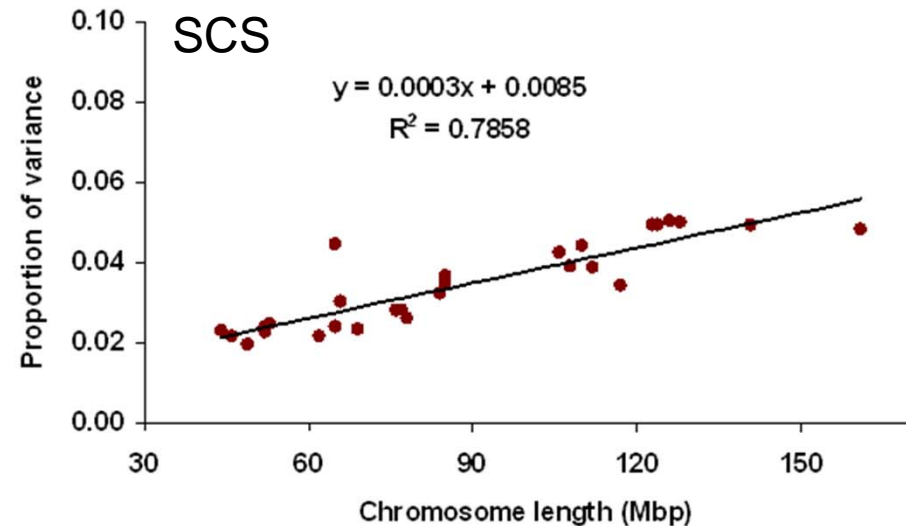
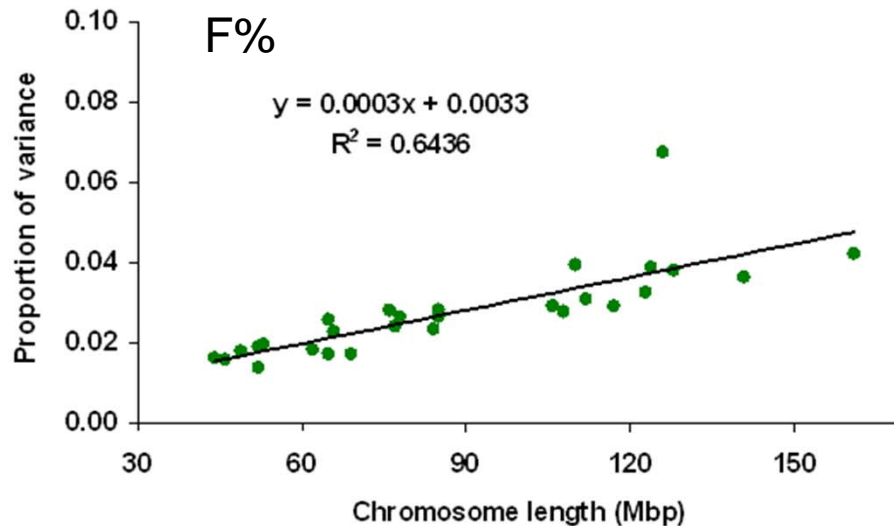
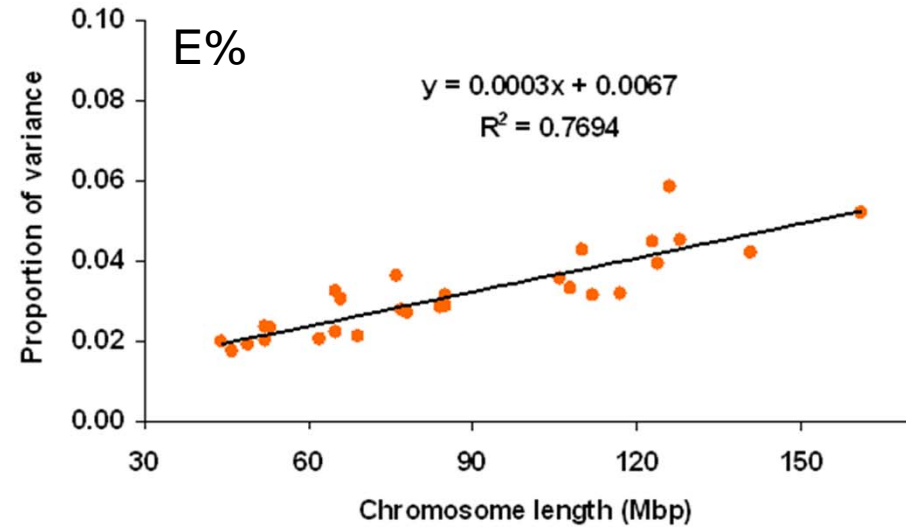
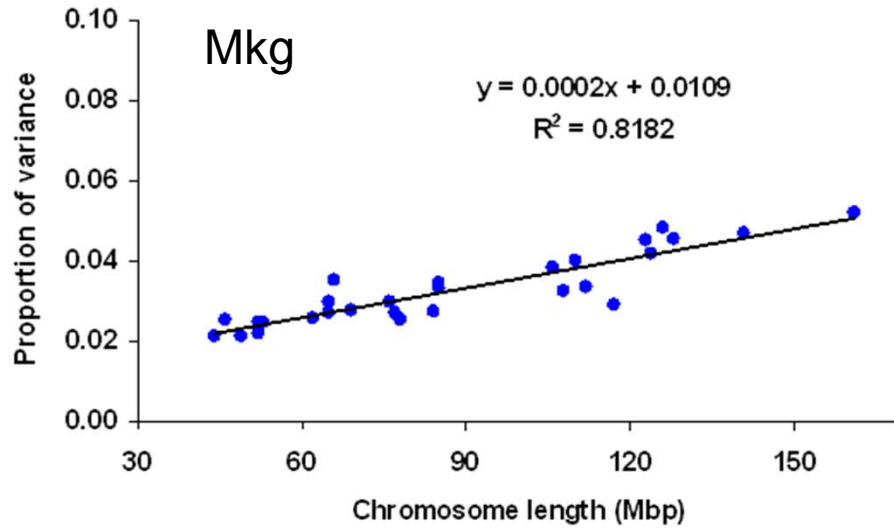
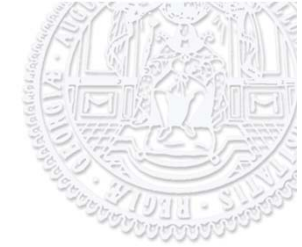
- **Proportion of variance of chromosome j** calculated as

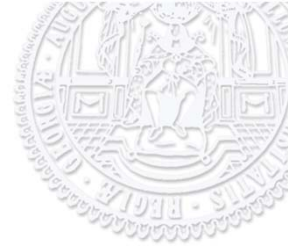
$$Q_j = V_j / \sum_{k=1}^{29} V_k$$

Regression of the proportion of variance on the physical chromosome length



Regression of the proportion of variance on the physical chromosome length – BTA 14 excluded

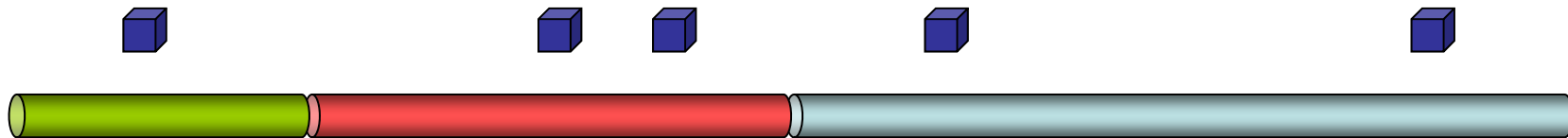
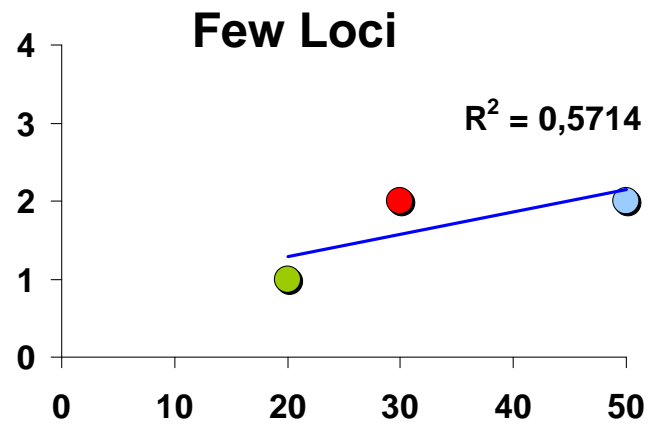
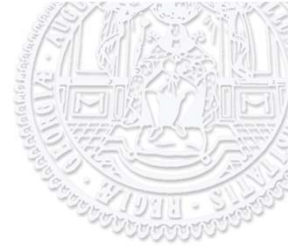


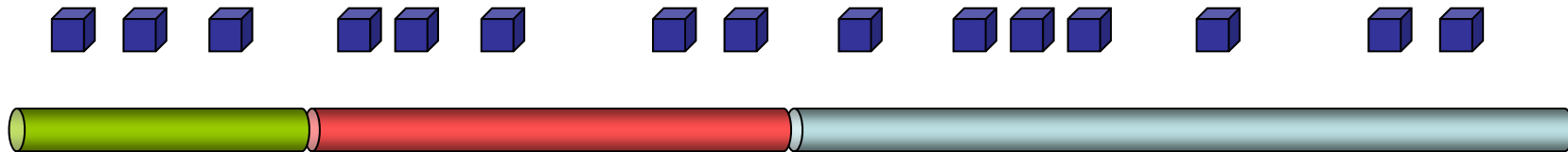
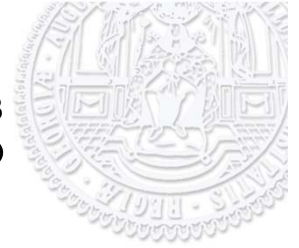
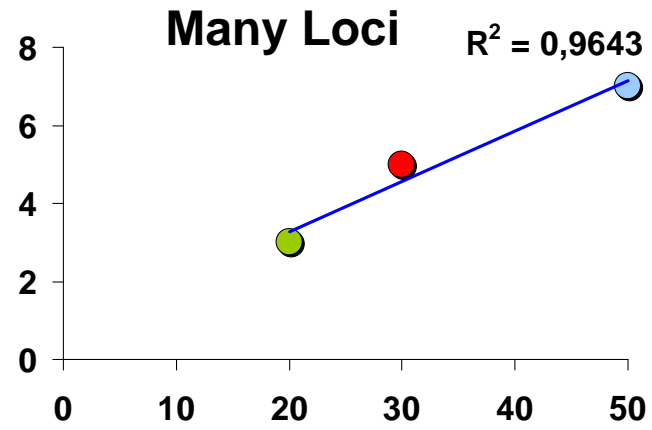
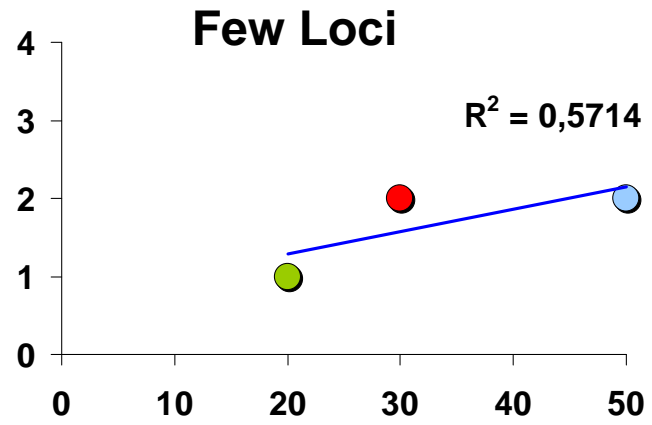


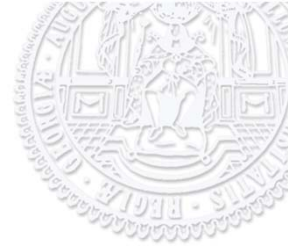
The concept of the effective number of genes

Effective number of genes N_g is the number of hypothetical genes which

- have the same **genetic variance**
 - are in **linkage equilibrium**
 - are **randomly (Poisson) distributed** across the genome
- that leads to the same coefficient of determination R^2 in variance partitioning as obtained in the empirical analysis

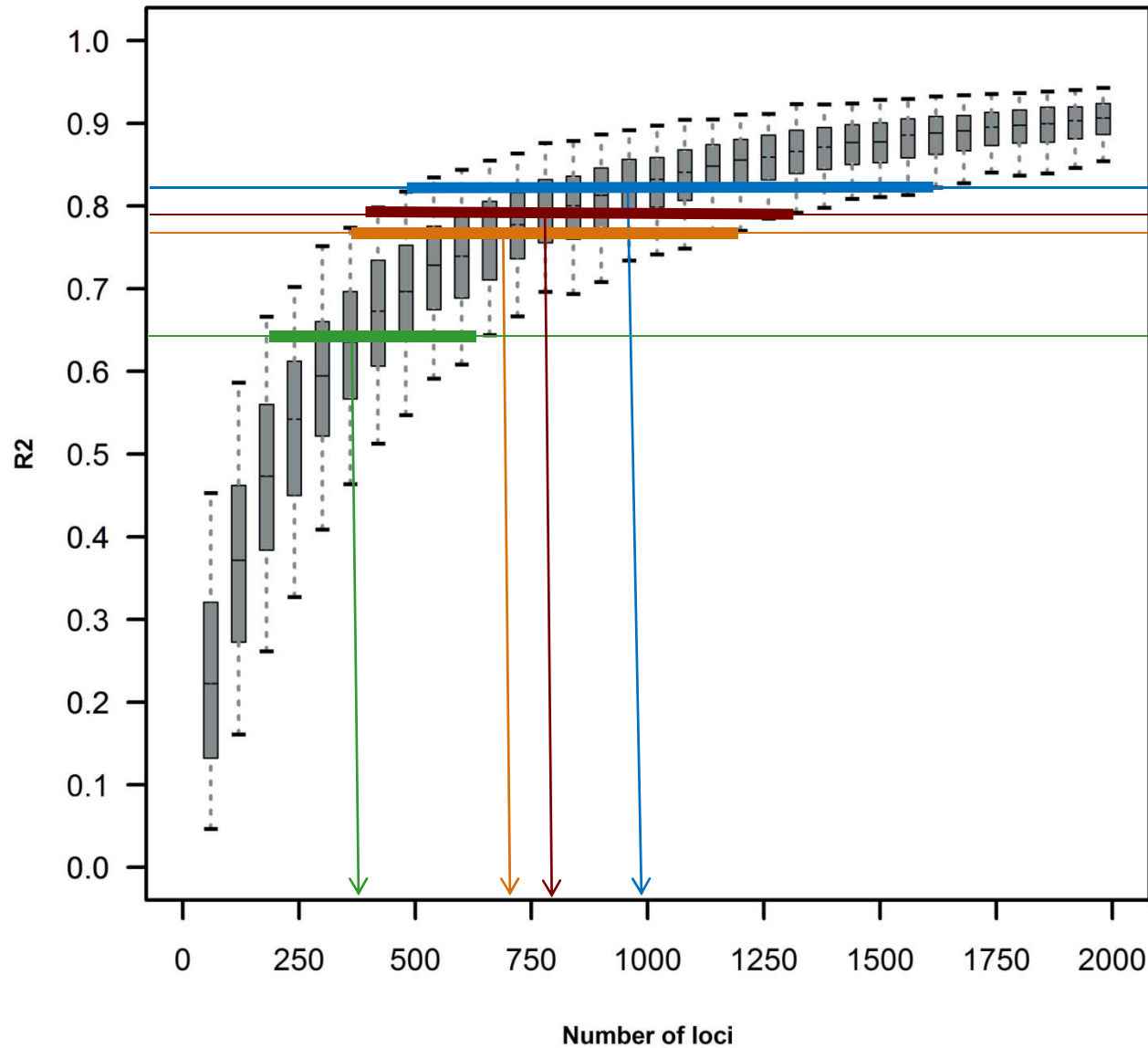




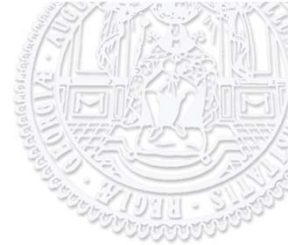


Simulation results

1000 replicates per number of loci, without BTA 14



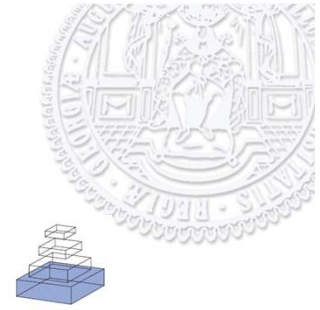
Mkg: $N_g = 949$ [462;1593]
SCS: $N_g = 779$ [366;1337]
P%: $N_g = 710$ [337;1213]
F%: $N_g = 378$ [157;696]



Final remarks

- The concept provides a **sensible and consistent definition** of the number of genes underlying quantitative traits
- The approach is **conservative**, i.e. N_g is a lower bound estimate.
- Unequal variance of genes and non-random distribution of genes **increase** the true number of genes relative to N_g
- The resulting values are in the **expected range**, substantial variation between traits is observed (F%: 378 → Mkg: 949)
- The link of N_g with the **accuracy of genomic prediction** and the relative performance of **different estimation procedures** is subject to further studies

If you want to read the whole story ...



Genome partitioning of genetic variation for milk production and composition traits in Holstein cattle

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This research was funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) within the AgroClustEr „Synbreed – Synergistic plant and animal breeding“ (FKZ 0315526), in collaboration with “FUGATO-plus GenoTrack” (FKZ 0315134C)



Thank you!