

# An imputation pipeline for cost effective genomic selection in commercial pig breeding

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# Background

- Genomic selection has the potential for increasing genetic gains in pigs
  - Increased accuracy of selecting replacements
- Genomic approaches require large amounts of data
  - Genotypes increase breeding value accuracy
  - Improvement constrained when dense genotypes on young selection candidates are unavailable
- Cost prohibitive to genotype selection candidates
  - Large number of progeny per litter
  - 120k @ \$100 = \$12m per year

# Cost effective genomic selection

- Strategies for dense and sparse genotyping

Other	Grandparents		Parents		Testing individuals	Cost, \$	$r^2$
	MGS+PGS	MGD+PGD	Sire	Dam			
H	H	L384	H	L384	L384	20.58	.935
H	H	L3k	H	L3k	L384	24.74	.955
H	H	L6k	H	L6k	L384	26.28	.956
H	H	H	H	H	L384	34.84	.967
H	H	H	H	H	H	120.00	1.000

Huang Y, JM Hickey, MA Cleveland and C Maltecca. 2012. *Assessment of alternative genotyping strategies to maximize imputation accuracy at minimal cost.* Genet. Sel. Evol. 44:25.

- Impute dense genotypes from small SNP panel
- Perform genomic evaluation with complete dense genotypes – gEBV for all selection candidates

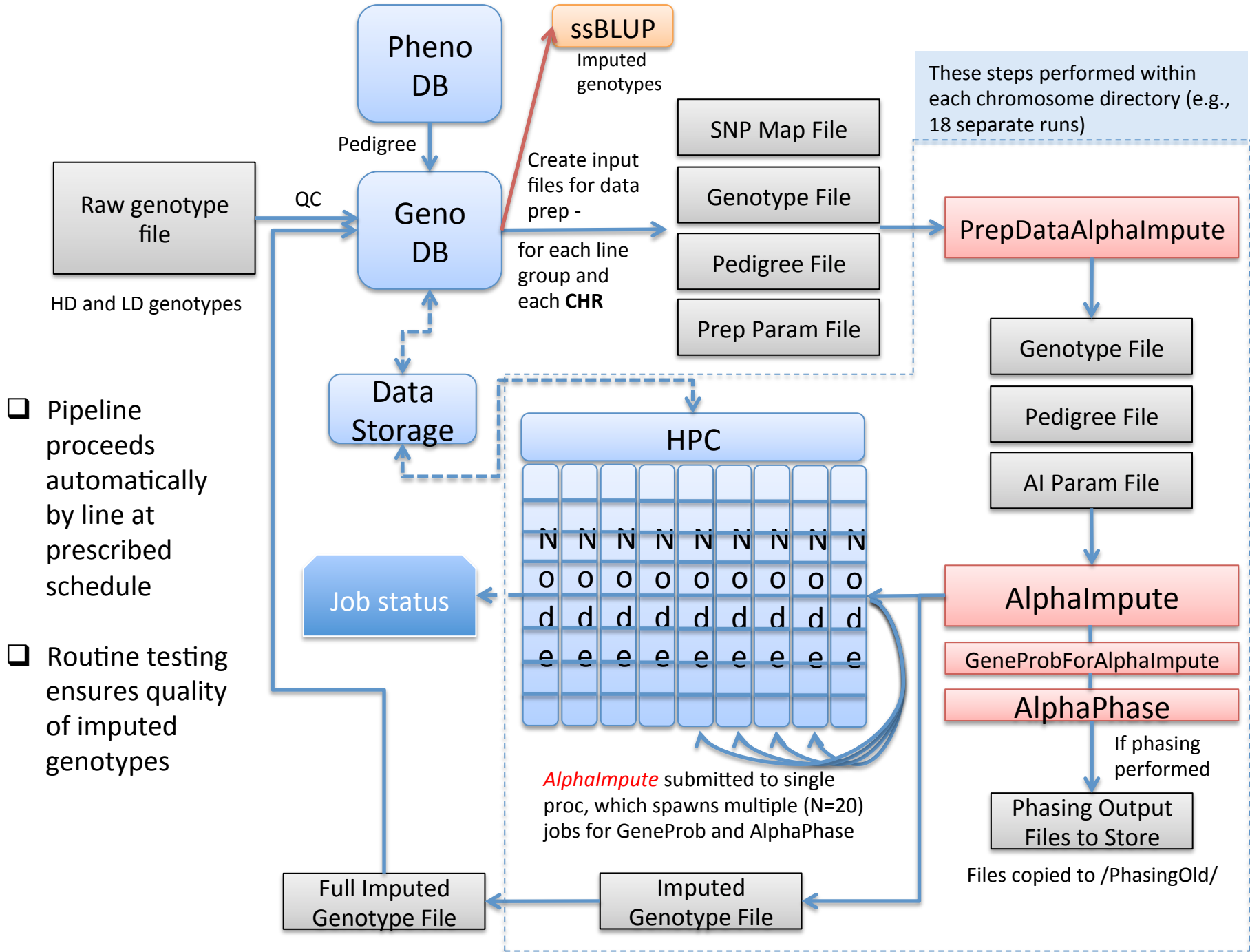
# Low-density genotyping

- Developed low-density SNP panel to be used across traits and lines
- SNPs selected based on 7 lines
  - Filtering based on genotype coverage, MAF and HW chi-square statistic
  - High confidence in map position
  - Even spacing (based on map position), accounting for LD
- Final panel <450 SNPs

# Imputation

- AlphaImpute<sup>1</sup>
  - Combines simple phasing rules, long-range phasing, haplotype libraries, segregation analysis and recombination modeling
  - Imputes genotypes for all loci at the highest genotype density for animals in the analysis
  - Imputed genotypes are the sum of fully imputed alleles or the sum of allele probabilities
  
- Automated pipeline
  - Extract raw data, prepare files, impute genotypes, upload probable genotypes

<sup>1</sup>Hickey JM, BP Kinghorn, B Tier, JHJ van der Werf and MA Cleveland. 2012. *A phasing and imputation method for pedigreed populations that results in a single-stage genetic evaluation method*. Genet. Sel. Evol. 44:25.



- ❑ Pipeline proceeds automatically by line at prescribed schedule
- ❑ Routine testing ensures quality of imputed genotypes

*AlphaImpute* submitted to single proc, which spawns multiple (N=20) jobs for GeneProb and AlphaPhase



# High Performance Computing Cluster

**Cluster Totals**  
216 cores  
1,664GB RAM  
114TB Storage

## MENDEL

**Redundant Head-nodes**  
2 with 8 cores & 48GB RAM

**Production Compute-nodes**  
4 with 8 cores & 48GB RAM

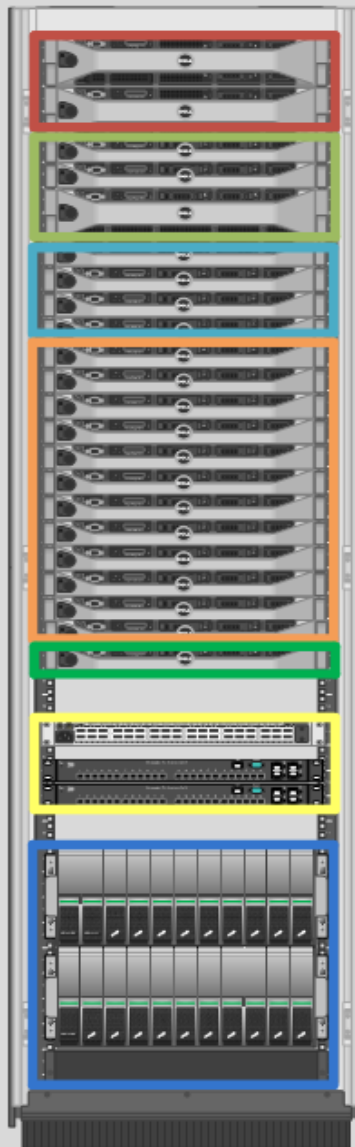
**Genotype Database**  
12 cores & 96GB RAM

**Panasas ActiveStor 11 pNFS Storage**  
2 Shelves  
Triple Redundant Director Blades  
114TB RAW Storage  
Mounted on all Cluster Nodes

**High Memory Compute-nodes**  
2 with 8 cores & 96GB RAM  
1 with 32 cores & 512GB RAM

**All-purpose Compute-nodes**  
Production and R&D  
8 with 8 cores & 48GB RAM  
4 with 12 cores & 48GB RAM

**Network Connectivity**  
2 x Brocade Turbolron 24x 10GbE  
(Cluster Mgmt & Storage)  
1 x Qlogic InfiniBand QDR 32-port (MPI)



# Computational considerations

- >5k animals with 60k genotypes in multiple lines (>21k 60k genotypes overall)
  - Dense genotyping continues to grow
- Large number of selection candidates genotyped for low-density panel
  - Following imputation all have 60k genotypes
- Routine pipeline runs
  - <13 hours per line (in serial)
  - Probable genotype files ~600Mb per line



# Imputation testing

- Investigate imputation and gEBV accuracy using alternative genotyping scenarios
- Data
  - N=4,579 60k genotyped
  - N=183 full parent/grandparent genotypes; no progeny
  - Three low-density panels: 450, 3k, 6k
  - 33k SNPs after filtering (chr 1-18)

# Results: imputation accuracy

- Implementation considering 4 approaches to genotyping close relatives

	Genotyping Scenario						Imputation accuracy		
	Other	PGS+MGS	PGD+MGD	Sire	Dam	Progeny	450	3k	6k
	4220	74	108	70	107	184			
S1	H	H	H	H	H	L	<b>0.97</b>	0.99	1.00
S2	H	0	0	H	H	L	<b>0.95</b>	0.98	0.99
S3	H	H	0	H	0	L	<b>0.91</b>	0.97	0.98
S4	H	H	L	H	L	L	<b>0.94</b>	0.99	0.99
S1_r	0	H	H	H	H	L	<b>0.96</b>	0.99	0.99
S2_r	0	0	0	H	H	L	<b>0.92</b>	0.97	0.97
S3_r	0	H	0	H	0	L	<b>0.85</b>	0.94	0.95
S4_r	0	H	L	H	L	L	<b>0.90</b>	0.97	0.98

# Results : gEBV accuracy

- Calculate gEBV using single-stage evaluation<sup>1</sup>
- Compare gEBV from full dense genotyping to gEBV from low-density genotyping/imputation

	Genotyping Scenario							Imputed gEBV Accuracy		
	N HD	PGS+		PGD+		Progeny	450	3k	6k	
	Geno.	Other	MGS	MGD	Sire					Dam
S1	2519	H	H	H	H	H	L	<b>0.94</b>	0.97	0.97
S2	2344	H	0	0	H	H	L	<b>0.89</b>	0.95	0.96
S3	2318	H	H	0	H	0	L	<b>0.87</b>	0.92	0.93
S4	2318	H	H	L	H	L	L	<b>0.90</b>	0.96	0.97
S1_r	323	0	H	H	H	H	L	<b>0.79</b>	0.81	0.80
S2_r	148	0	0	0	H	H	L	<b>0.71</b>	0.73	0.71
S3_r	122	0	H	0	H	0	L	<b>0.69</b>	0.76	0.75
S4_r	122	0	H	L	H	L	L	<b>0.75</b>	0.80	0.80

<sup>1</sup>Aguilar et al. , 2009

# Summary

- An imputation pipeline has been implemented in routine production
- Continued optimization will stabilize runtimes as data size increases
- Imputation accuracy for very low-density panel was high
- gEBV accuracy was high, but appropriate genotyping strategies are needed



Thank you!

***“Pioneering animal genetic improvement to help nourish the world.”***