

MARKER ASSISTED SELECTION FOR MILK PRODUCTION AND QUALITY TRAITS IN CHURRA DAIRY SHEEP

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SELECTION OF CHURRA SHEEP

AI-Driven Selection Schema.

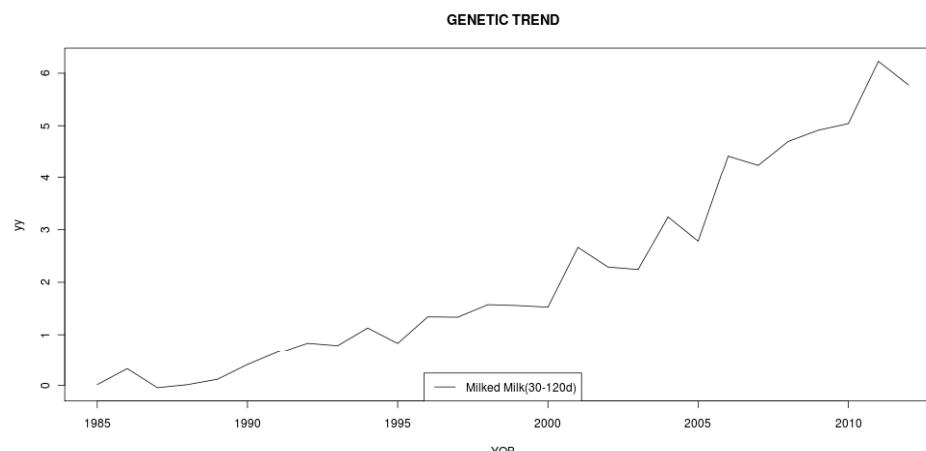
2011 Evaluation

77 herds

60,816 Animals with genetic index

553 AI rams (90 born after 2009 (40-33-17))

$$I = 0.5 * MY + 0.2 * PP + 0.05 * NBA + 0.25 * Morf$$



Milk Trend 1990-2010
~ 300 ml/year
Average (133 L.)

MY Average ACC of rams
to be tested: ~ 0.25

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Genomic Selection / MAS

1.- Increase rate of genetic progress

2.- New traits as selection criteria

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Could the current available information in Churra sheep be used for implementing a successful selection procedure considering molecular information?

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January 2011 MT Genetic Evaluation

	Ave.	S.D.	N	h^2	r^2
MY	1,017.8	538.1	1,125,728	0.09	0.27
PP	5.7	0.8	435,255	0.17	0.26
FP	6.7	1.9	435,255	0.05	0.11
PY	59.7	27.0	435,255	0.09	0.26
FY	68.8	33.7	435,255	0.07	0.20
SCS	5.4	0.7	381,554	0.06	0.25

$$YD = Z'(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\hat{p})(Z'Z)^{-1}$$

$$W_i = \frac{(1-h^2)^* n_i}{((1+(n_i-1))^* r^2) - h^2}$$

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Illumina Ovine SNP50 BeadChip

AROS Applied Biotechnology AS (Aarhus, Denmark)

LABOGENA (Jouy-en-Josas, France)

52,510 autosomic SNPs

1,650 animals

Quality Control

Intra-locus verifications according to pedigree and gene frequency computation.

Not considered SNPs

- 1.- Missing in more than 5% of the individuals.
- 2.- MAF < 0.05
- 3.- Lack of H-W equilibrium (p-value<0.00001)

Retained: 43,779 SNPs

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PEDI.

MAS (Boichard et al., 2012)

1.- QTL detection in each position

$$YD = \beta + Z_i u + Z_{qtl} q + e$$

$$\text{Var}(YD) = Z_i G Z'_i + Z_{qtl} Q Z'_{qtl} + D$$

DATA

~1400
QTL-scan
&
Training

GENO.

~1400
QTL-scan
&
Training

5900

Z_{qtl} → 0, 1 or 2. Indicating, for each YD, the QTL alleles carried by the animal
 Q → IBD Probability between each pair of QTL alleles.

LDLA (Druet et al., 2008; Meuwissen and Goddard, 2001)

LD (No pedigree information was considered)

LA (0 generations since the mutation appears)

LRT → Type I error 0.05

The strongest associated within a window of 4 Mbp

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2.- TRAINING

$$\mathbf{YD} = \mathbf{1}\beta + \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{u} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_{qtl}} \mathbf{Z}_{qtl,j} \mathbf{q}_j + \mathbf{e}$$

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{YD}) = \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{G} \mathbf{Z}'_i + \sum_{j=1}^{N_{qtl}} \mathbf{Z}_{qtl,j} \mathbf{I}_j \mathbf{Z}'_{qtl,j} + \mathbf{D}$$

MAS (Boichard et al., 2012)

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Sum over all QTL-declared positions

Length of \mathbf{q}_j number of distinct 6-SNPs IBS haplotypes around each QTL-declared position.

\mathbf{I}_j Identity matrix of dimension equal to the length of \mathbf{q}_j

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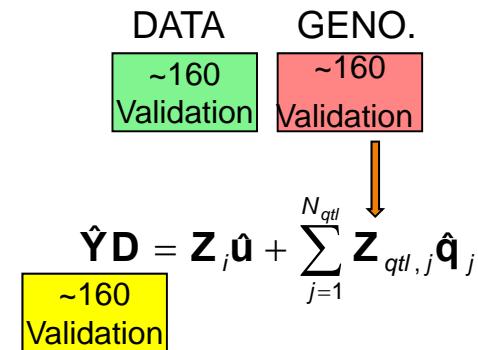
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MAS (Boichard et al. 2012)

3.- VALIDATION



WEIGHTED CORRELATION

OBSERVED DATA

~160
Validation

PREDICTED DATA

~160
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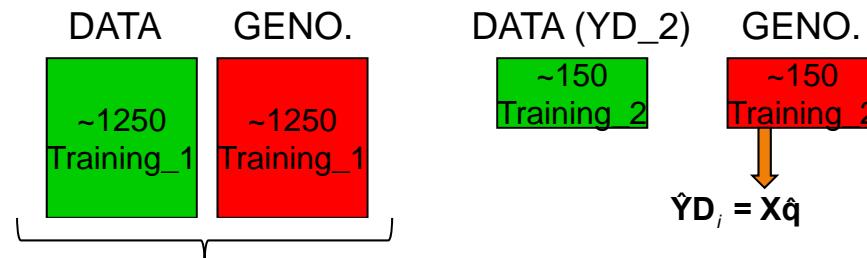
1.- TRAINING

$$YD = Xq + e$$

$$q = \operatorname{argmin} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N (YD_i - x'_i q) + \lambda \left((1-\alpha) \sum_{j=1}^{N_{snp}} \frac{q_j^2}{2} + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{N_{snp}} |q_j| \right) \right\}$$

$$\alpha = 0.9$$

Training Data was split to identify the optimal value for λ

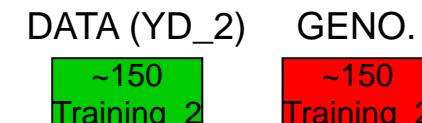


$$\lambda_1 \rightarrow q_1 \rightarrow \rightarrow \rho_1$$

$$\lambda_2 \rightarrow q_2 \rightarrow \rightarrow \rho_2$$

.

$$\lambda_z \rightarrow q_z \rightarrow \rightarrow \rho_z$$



ρ_i correlation between \hat{YD}_i and YD_2

Selected q_i will be that maximizing ρ

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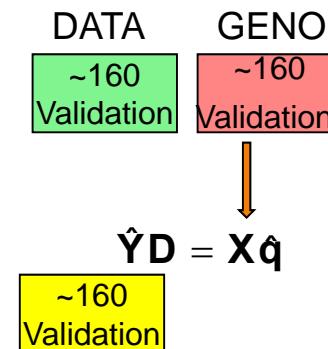
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EN (Friedman et al., 2010)

2.- VALIDATION



WEIGHTED CORRELATION

OBSERVED DATA PREDICTED DATA

~160
Validation

~160
Validation

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ONE-Step (Aguilar et al., 2010)

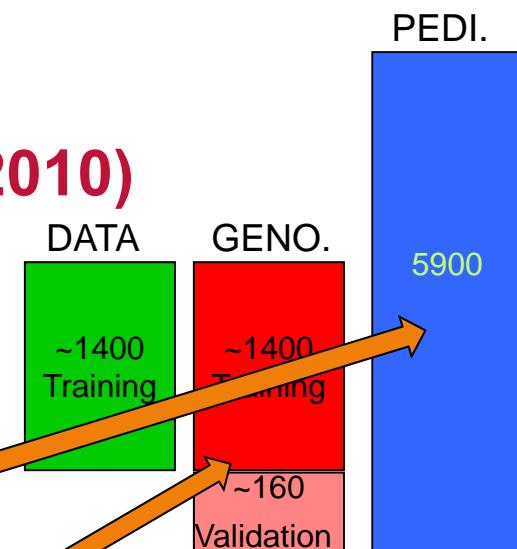
1.- TRAINING – PREDICTION

$$\begin{bmatrix} X'X & X'Z \\ Z'X & Z'Z + \alpha H^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\beta} \\ \hat{u} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X'y \\ Z'y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = A + A_J$$

A - conventional numerator relationship matrix

A_J - matrix modified to account for genomic relationships



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & G \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_J = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & G - A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

1 – ungenotyped 2 – genotyped

2.- VALIDATION

WEIGHTED CORRELATION

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PREDICTED DATA

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Validation

$$\hat{Y}D = \hat{u}$$

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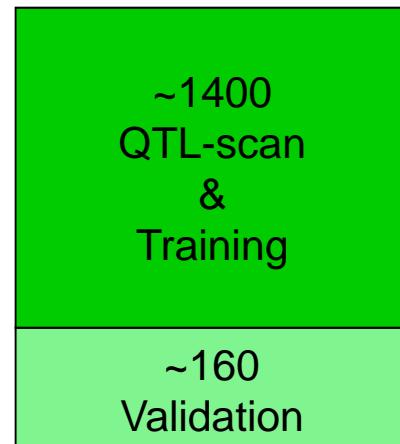
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10-Fold Cross Validation

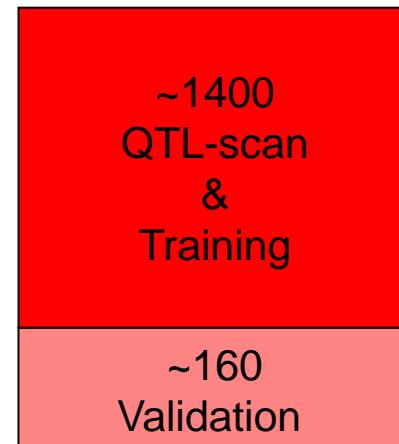
1 fold...

PEDI.

DATA



GENO.



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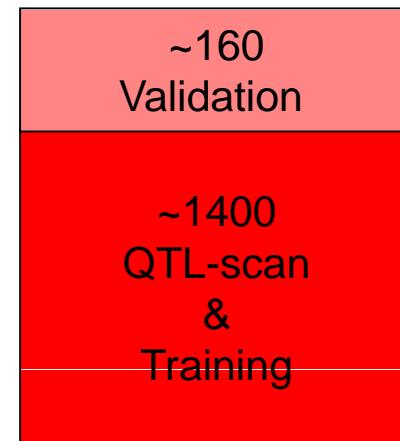
2 fold...

PEDI.

DATA



GENO.



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10 fold...

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ACCURACY

Weighted correlation YD_{pre} - YD_{obs}

T	PED	ONE-Step	EN	LDLA	LD	LA
MY	* 0.34(0.03)	0.37(0.05)	0.30(0.05)	0.27(0.04)	0.27(0.04)	0.28(0.07)
PP	0.46(0.06)	0.53(0.06)	0.51(0.07)	0.49(0.06)	0.49(0.05)	0.4(0.04)
FP	0.33(0.05)	0.38(0.04)	0.32(0.07)	0.29(0.06)	0.31(0.05)	0.28(0.05)
PY	0.21(0.07)	0.26(0.09)	0.17(0.07)	0.24(0.06)	0.24(0.06)	0.18(0.08)
FY	0.27(0.08)	0.32(0.07)	0.25(0.1)	0.23(0.1)	0.22(0.08)	0.18(0.09)
SCS	0.42(0.08)	0.46(0.08)	0.43(0.08)	0.37(0.06)	0.38(0.07)	0.37(0.08)

* Average(SD)

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PERCENTAGE OF GAIN IN ACCURACY WITH RESPECT TO PED

T	ONE-Step	EN	LDLA	LD	LA
MY	*7.6(15.27)-7	-12.2(17.6)-2	-21.3(8.54)-0	-22.7(7.41)-0	-20.4(16.75)-1
PP	14.4(6.4)-10	10.2(8.18)-8	6.3(15.09)-6	7.2(13.1)-7	-12.6(8.14)-1
FP	16.3(14.75)-9	-2.9(20.53)-5	-9.3(18.29)-3	-5.6(18.75)-3	-13.2(15.52)-2
PY	33.4(50.54)-8	-11.2(39.9)-3	32(70.03)-4	31.7(78.26)-5	-1(57.78)-3
FY	24.6(32.44)-9	-1.7(42.67)-4	-11.2(42)-4	-11.5(39.15)-4	-33.3(28.23)-2
SCS	9.8(6.68)-9	1.4(7.85)-5	-11.5(10.87)-2	-10.6(10.66)-3	-12.6(12.74)-2

* Average(SD) - # of times being positive

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NUMBER OF POSITIONS SYSTEMATICALLY DECLARED AS QTL average(across-replicates) effect

Trait	LDLA		LD		LA	
	M_10	effect	M_10	effect	M_10	effect
MY	3	7.5	2	4.5	0	0
PP	9	31.8	8	29.6	0	0
FP	4	9.1	5	11.7	0	0
PY	8	22.7	8	22.9	1	15.1
FY	6	18.6	6	20.2	1	12.2
SCS	3	8.4	5	14.5	1	18.1

OAR2 (2204, 3548)
OAR3 (1669, 2593, 2606, 2802)
OAR6 (1584, 1585)
OAR14 (220)

OAR2 (754)
OAR3 (159)
OAR4 (1293, 1298)
OAR5 (1526)
OAR14 (893)
OAR18 (311)
OAR19 (949)

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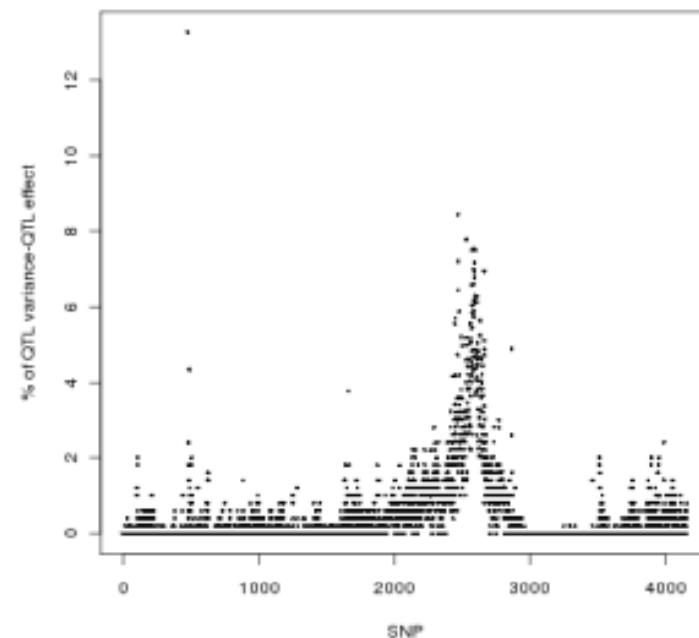
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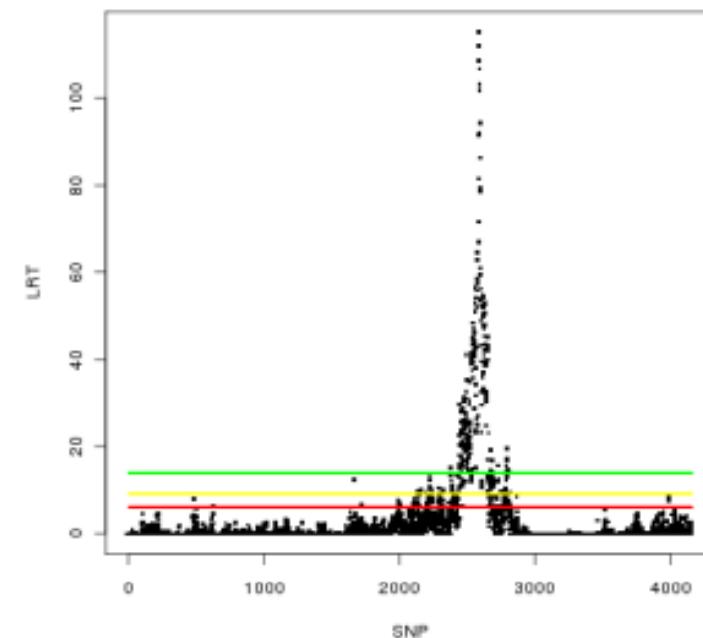
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LDLA LRT profile CHROMOSOME 3 - PP

QTL Effect PP Chr 3



Significance LR test PP Chr 3



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1.- Relevant gains in accuracy can be achieved for some traits when considering molecular information.

2.- ONE-step method provided positive results independently of trait.

3.- MAS only showed positive results for traits controlled by QTLs which were properly detected. This only can be done when considering LD information during the analysis.

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