

ACCURACY OF GENOMIC PREDICTIONS IN BEEF CATTLE WITH MEDIUM AND HIGH-DENSITY SNP PANELS

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INTRODUCTION

- Which accuracy can be reached for genomic predictions in French Charolais beef cattle according to :
 - markers density (54 K vs 777 K genotypes)
 - \blacktriangleright statistical model (GBLUP vs Bayes C π)?

RESULTS

Accuracy for GBLUP predictions*

| Training set | Youngest | Oldest | All animals | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|-------------|------|
| Number of SNP | 777 K | | | 54 K |
| Birth weight | 0.36 | 0.25 | 0.33 | 0.40 |
| Birth condition | 0.11 | 0.21 | 0.25 | 0.21 |
| Weaning weight | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.42 | 0.45 |
| Muscular development | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.34 | 0.38 |
| Skeletal development | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.31 |
| Average accuracy | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.32 | 0.35 |

• What is the gain in accuracy when doubling the training set of the reference population?

MATERIALS AND METHODS Data

- 777K genotypes for 664 bulls (Illumina Beadchip)
- 54K genotypes for 2 018 bulls and cows
- 777K imputed genotypes from 54K ones with Beagle
- Estimated Breeding values (EBV) and their accuracies from a BLUP-animal model for birth and weaning traits recorded in French Charolais selection nucleus

=> total number of animals: 2 682

Reference population and tested scenarii

Accuracy for Bayes Cπ predictions*

| Training set | Youngest | Oldest | All a | nimals |
|----------------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Number of SNP | 7 | 77 K | | 54 K |
| Birth weight | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.42 | 0.36 |
| Birth condition | 0.15 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.29 |
| Weaning weight | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.43 |
| Muscular development | 0.37 | 0.41 | 0.52 | 0.55 |
| Skeletal development | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.25 |
| Average accuracy | 0.28 | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.37 |

Number of animals and average kinship coefficient



- 3 different training sets: All animals, 50% Oldest, 50% Youngest
- **Statistical methods**

*Standard-deviation of 0.04 for all traits

CONCLUSION

- Highest accuracy observed for Bayes Cπ with 777K
- Increasing marker density
 - improves accuracy obtained with Bayes $C\pi$
 - decreases accuracy obtained with GBLUP
- Doubling the size of the training set
 - Increases the average accuracy by 20% to 48%

- Performances : weighted deregressed EBV (DEBV)
- Model : Genomic Values (GV) estimated by GBLUP or Bayes $C\pi$ (GS3 software)
- Accuracy = Correlation (GV, DEBV)/ $\sqrt{h^2}$ estimated for the validation population

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