



The *MC4R* gene affects puberty attainment in gilts but not in boars

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Introduction

Boar taint: off-odor present in **heated meat** or **fat**

➤ **Genetic selection**

Melanocortin 4 receptor (Asp298Asn polymorphism):
A allele associated boar taint (Schroyen *et al.*, in press)

Androstenone related to testosterone

➤ Previous research: ↓ **androstenone, delay of puberty**

Androstenone = **pheromone**

Objectives

Aim of study:

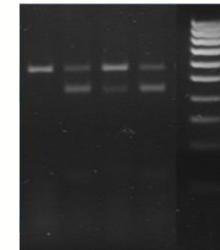
- Effect on **behavior**
- Effect on **puberty attainment**



Experimental design

- **interventional** study
- offspring of a **commercial cross** (hybrid sow X Piétrain)
- Homozygous littermates of AG sow x AG sire

n	EM	G
AA	6 ^x 11	6 ^x 11
GG	6 ^x 11	6 ^x 11



- **Slaughter: intended average live weight of 110 kg**

Material and methods

Behavior and skin lesions:
observations 11 occasions
(8 weeks-slaughter)



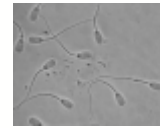
Puberty gilts:

- **Ovaries at slaughter**



Puberty entire males:

- Preputial smear test



- **Testosterone** concentration



- **Testes weight** at slaughter



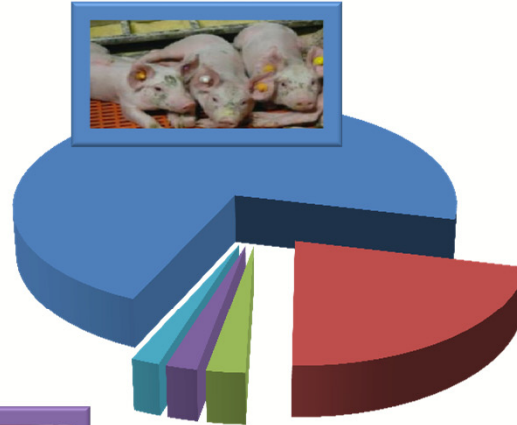
Behavior

Passive and eating behavior



Scan sampling on 11 occasions

Behavioral problems



Active behavior

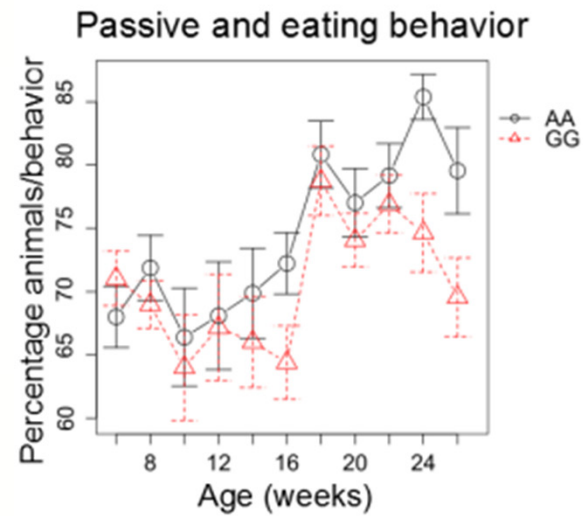


Sexual behavior

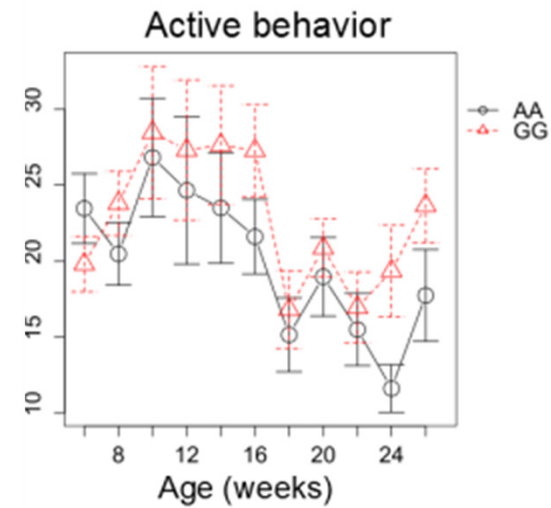


Aggressive behavior

Behavior



P=0.003

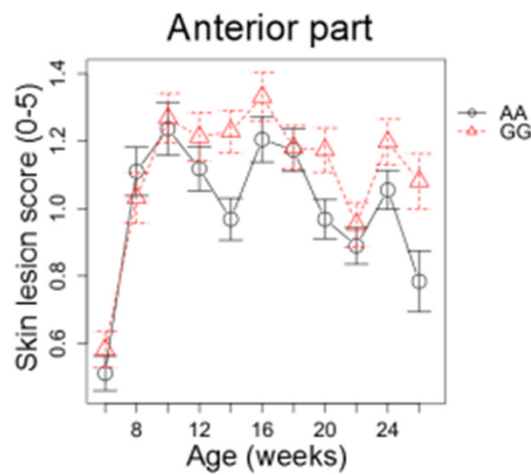


P=0.015

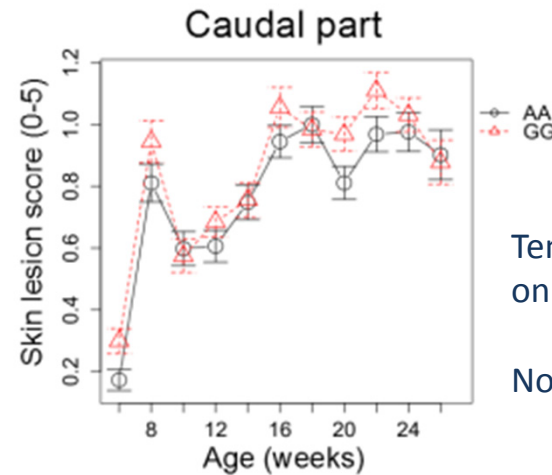


AA animals: more boar taint
GG animals: less boar taint

Skin lesions and lameness



P=0.043



P=0.028

Tendency to effect on back (P=0.067)

No effect on lameness



AA animals: more boar taint
GG animals: less boar taint

Puberty entire males

Preputial smear test:

Aim: estimate the **start of puberty**

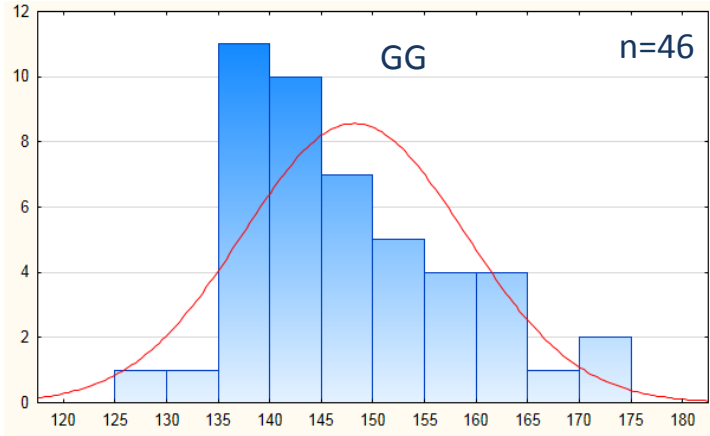
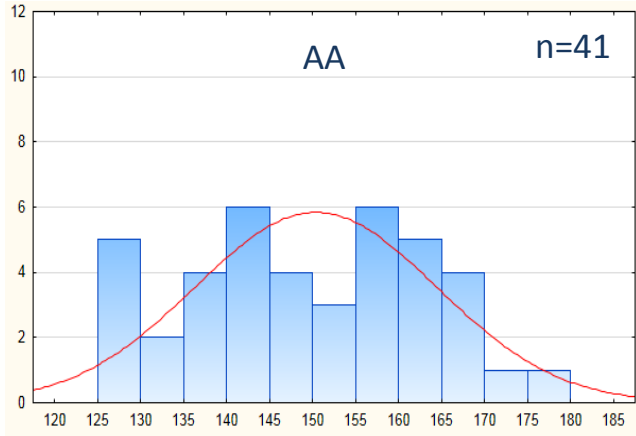
Start of puberty: moment **first sperm cell**

Swabs: weekly, 2 days/week starting at 16 weeks of age

Sperm cells present in fluid preputium



Swabs: Age



Mean age first positive swab

P=0.385

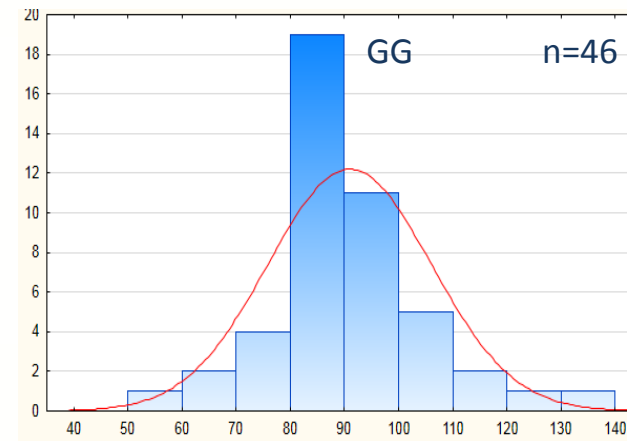
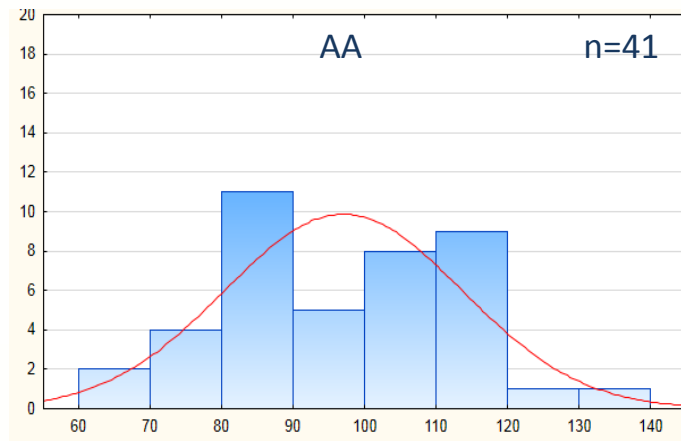
Mean: 150 d
Median: 150 d



AA animals: more boar taint
GG animals: less boar taint

Mean: 148 d
Median: 145 d

Swabs: weight



Mean weight first positive swab:

$P=0.065$

97 kg



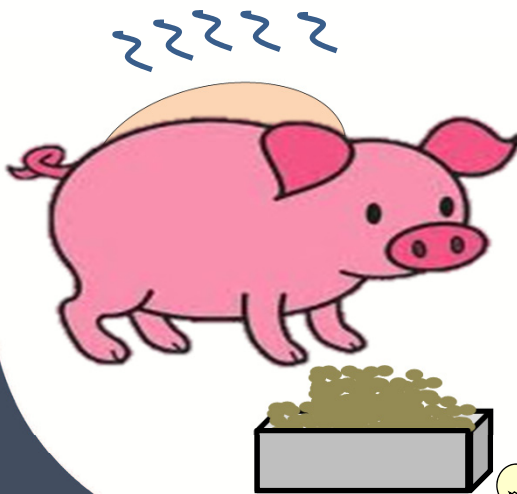
AA animals: more boar taint
GG animals: less boar taint

91 kg

Performances

(talk session 13)

AA



↑	ADFI	↓
↑	DG, EM	↓
↓	Meat percentage	↑
↑	Back fat	↓

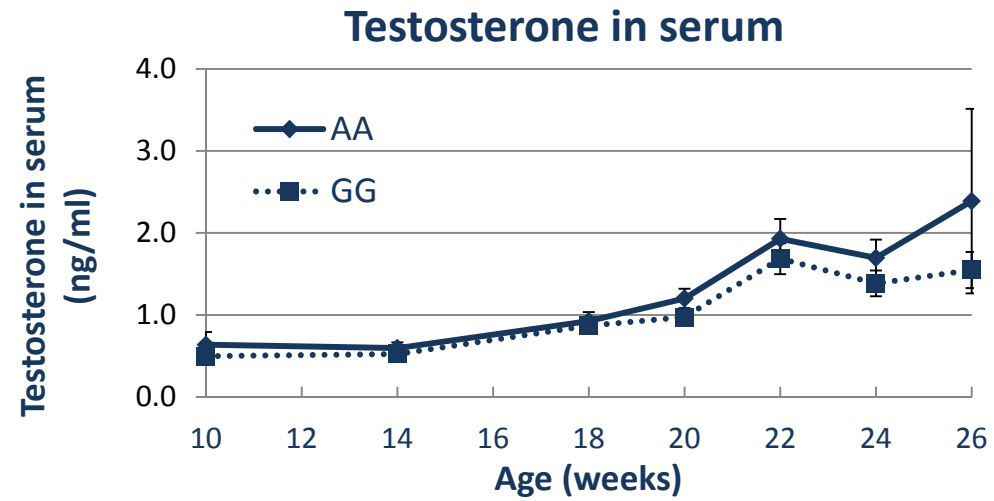
GG



AA animals: more boar taint
GG animals: less boar taint

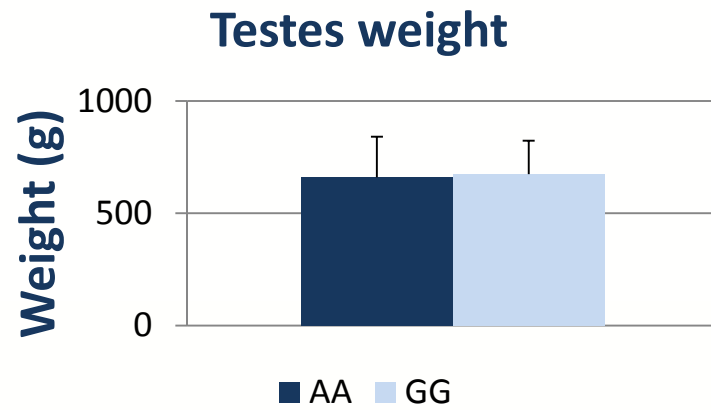
Testosterone

P=0.134



No effect genotype on concentration of testosterone

Testes weight



P=0.632



AA animals: more boar taint
GG animals: less boar taint

Puberty gilts

Puberty gilts

- ovaries in slaughter house: presence follicles / corpora lutea

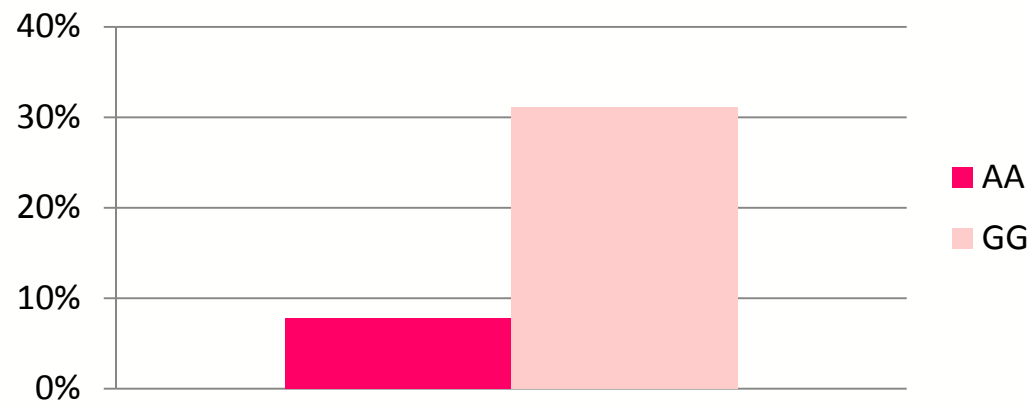


Non-cycling ovary

Ovary with several CL

Puberty gilts

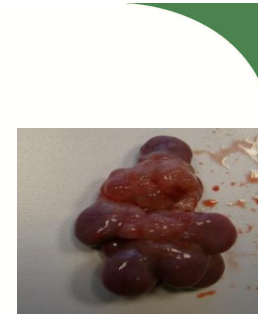
Percentage cycling gilts



P<0.001



AA animals: more boar taint
GG animals: less boar taint



Puberty gilts

	AA	GG	SEM	P-value
Percentage cycling gilts, %	8	31		< 0.001
Slaughter age, days	180	182	0.761	0.954
Slaughter weight, kg	112.8	112.5	0.747	1.000
Meat percentage	63.0	64.4	0.154	< 0.001

No correlation between cycling and fat thickness, meat thickness or meat percentage

Conclusion

Selection towards **lower prevalence** of boar taint:



More **active animals**

More skin lesions at **anterior** and **caudal** part (and back)

No effect on lameness

Entire males: no effect on testes weight, testosterone concentration, mean age first positive swab

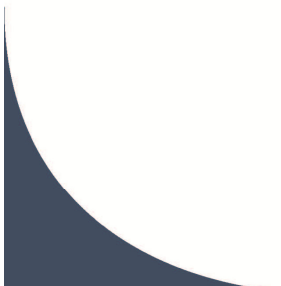
Tendency to lower weight first positive swab

Gilts: Higher percentage **cycling gilts**



Thank you for your attention !

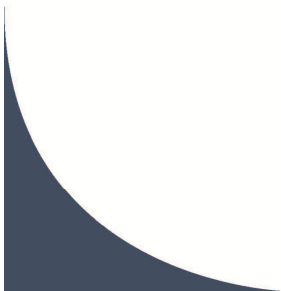
Alice.vandenbroeke@ilvo.vlaanderen.be



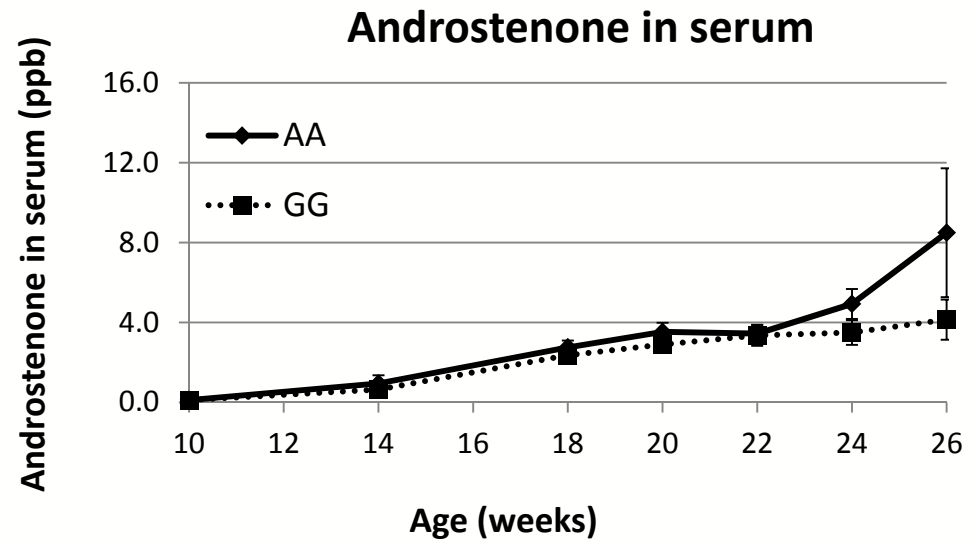
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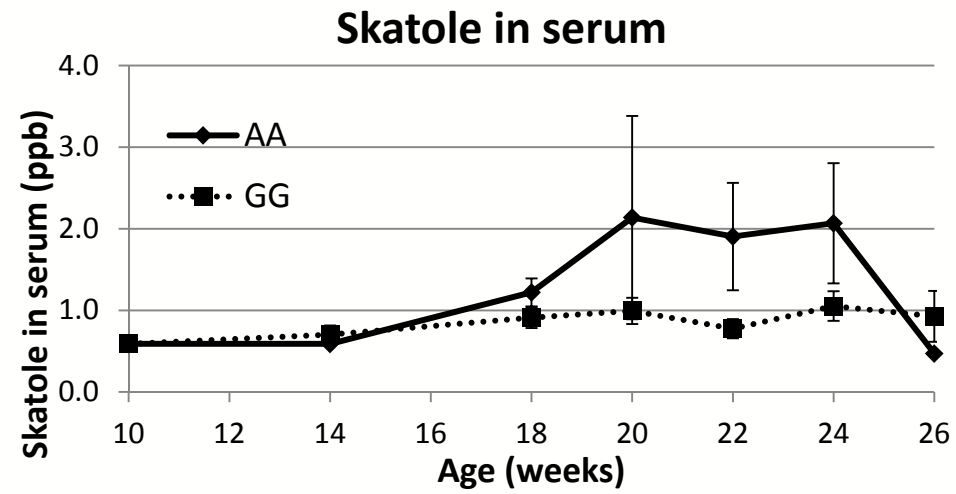
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P=0.143



P=0.003



P=0.074

