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Equivalence of genomic breeding values and reliabilities estimated with SNP-BLUP and GBLUP

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- ❑ GBLUP (VanRaden, 2008) is one of the most common procedures to estimate genomic breeding values
- ❑ An alternative to estimate genomic breeding values is the so called SNP-BLUP (Meuwissen et al., 2001)
- ❑ The equivalence of both model has been shown (e.g. Goddard, 2008; VanRaden, 2008)
- ❑ But: there have been some irritations in the literature (Strandén and Christensen, 2011)
- ❑ Demonstrate the identity of DGVs and reliabilities by a practical example

❑ Why did we do that?

- Check the practicability and feasibility in real life applications
- Preliminary investigation: methods
- Current studies: enhance the reference population by a large number of genotyped cows

- ❑ Phenotypes and genotypes of 11 852 Fleckvieh sires
- ❑ Genotyped with the Illumina BovineSNP50 BeadChip
- ❑ DGVs and their reliabilities for milk yield
- ❑ Total of 41 266 SNPs retained after filtering
- ❑ Genotype coding: 2q, (q-p), -2p

G-BLUP

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Xb} + \mathbf{Za} + \mathbf{e}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{G}^{-1}/\sigma_a^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{a}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

SNP-BLUP

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Xb} + \mathbf{Mg} + \mathbf{e}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{M}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{M} + \mathbf{I}/\sigma_g^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{g}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{M}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

- y = vector of observations (DYD)
- b = vector of fixed effects (mean)
- a = vector of random animal effects
- X, Z = design matrices
- R = residual co-variance matrix
- G = genomic relationship matrix
- M = coefficient matrix of marker genotypes
- g = vector of random marker effects
- I = identity matrix
- e = vector of residual effects

G-BLUP

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Xb} + \mathbf{Za} + \mathbf{e}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{G}^{-1}/\sigma_a^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{a}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \frac{\mathbf{MM}'}{\sum_{j=1}^m (2p_j q_j)}$$

SNP-BLUP

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Xb} + \mathbf{Mg} + \mathbf{e}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{M}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{M} + \mathbf{I}/\sigma_g^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{g}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{M}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_g^2 = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{\sum_{j=1}^m (2p_j q_j)}$$

G-BLUP

$$\text{DGV}_i = \hat{\mathbf{b}} + \hat{\mathbf{a}}_i$$

$$\text{pev}(\text{DGV}) = \mathbf{z}^* \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{g}}^{-1} \mathbf{z}^{*'}$$

SNP-BLUP

$$\text{DGV}_i = \hat{\mathbf{b}} + \mathbf{M}_{[i,:]} \hat{\mathbf{g}}$$

$$\text{pev}(\text{DGV}) = \mathbf{M}^* \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{S}}^{-1} \mathbf{M}^{*'}$$



$$r^2_i = 1 - \frac{\text{diag}(\text{pev}(\text{DGV}))_i}{\text{diag}(\mathbf{G})_i \sigma_a^2}$$

\mathbf{C}^{-1} = Inverse of the left-hand-side of the MME

G-BLUP

$$\text{DGV}_i = \hat{\mathbf{b}} + \hat{\mathbf{a}}_i$$

$$\text{pev}(\text{DGV}) = \mathbf{z}^* \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{g}}^{-1} \mathbf{z}^{*'}$$

SNP-BLUP

$$\text{DGV} = \hat{\mathbf{b}} + \mathbf{M}_{[i,:]} \hat{\mathbf{g}}$$

$$\text{pev}(\text{DGV}) = \mathbf{M}^* \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{S}}^{-1} \mathbf{M}^{*'}$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2_i = 1 - \frac{\text{diag}(\text{pev}(\text{DGV}))_i}{\text{diag}(\mathbf{G})_i \sigma_a^2}$$

\mathbf{C}^{-1} = Inverse of the left-hand-side of the MME

G-BLUP

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\mathbf{C}^{-1} = Inverse of the left-hand-side of the MME

□ DGVs obtained with both models were the same

⇒ models are **equivalent in DGVs**

□ Reliabilities of DGVs from both models were also the same, when genomic inbreeding was taken into account

⇒ models are **equivalent in reliabilities of DGVs**

- ❑ For both methods we can imagine advantages and disadvantages in different scenarios
- ❑ This is primarily due to the structure of data:
 - If number of markers \gg number of animals: GBLUP would be preferable
 - If number of markers \ll number of animals: SNP-BLUP would be preferable

- ❑ SNP-BLUP and GBLUP lead to equivalent results for DGVs and their reliabilities
- ❑ Prerequisites for identical and meaningful reliabilities in both cases:
 - Error variance of the intercept
 - Genomic inbreeding coefficient
 - Genotype coding
- ❑ The model of choice should mainly depend on the structure of the dataset

Thank you for your attention

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