

# Loci associated with adult stature also affect calf birth survival in cattle

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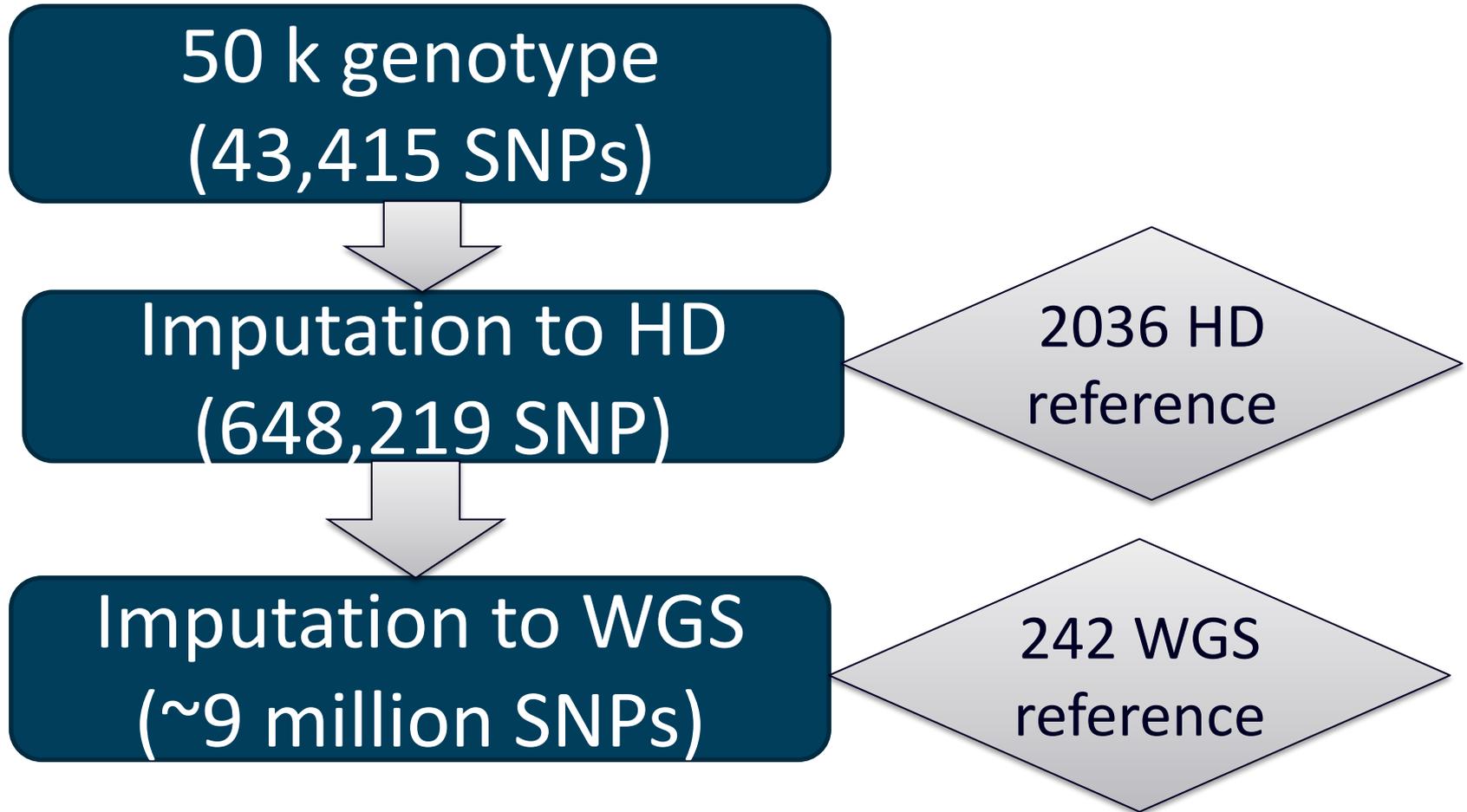
# Background

- Genome scan in Nordic Red cattle population
- A QTL at ~39 Mb on chromosome 6 with a large effect on
  - Birth index
  - Body conformation index
- Objectives
  - Fine-map
  - Pleiotropy or linkage?

# Animals and traits

- Nordic Red Cattle (~4,500)
- Birth index
  - Calving ease
  - Stillbirth
  - Calf size
- Body conformation index
  - 7 traits
  - Stature (correlation with the index = 0.80)

# Genotypes and imputation



# Association analyses

Genome scan using a sire model



LMM for the targeted region



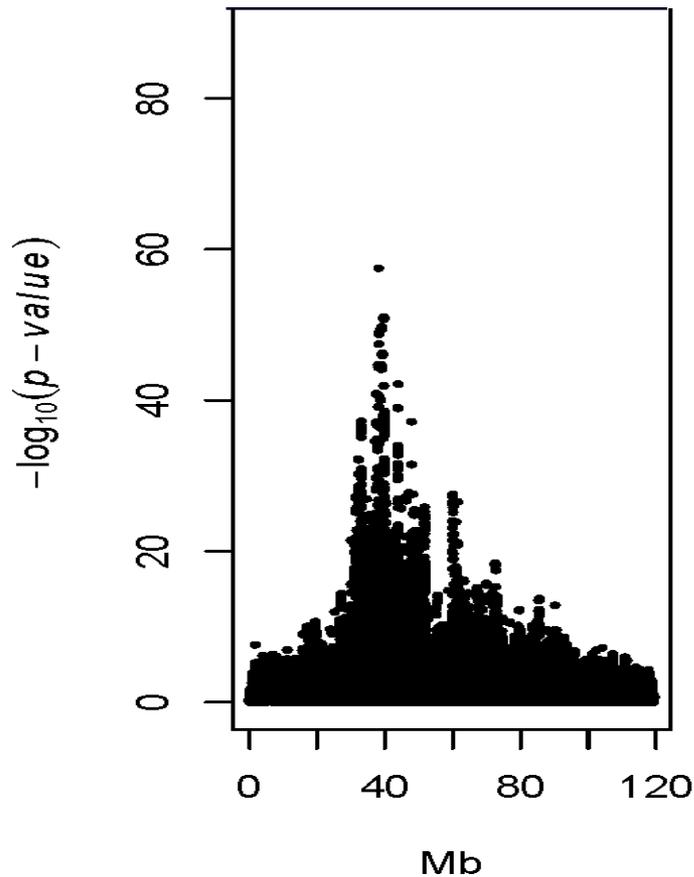
Construction of haplotypes



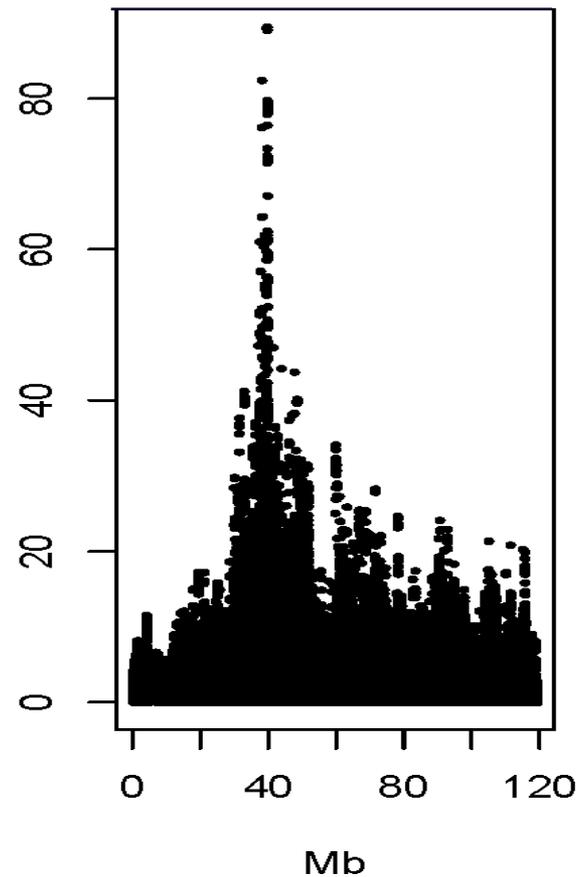
Haplotype-based analyses

# Genome scan: QTL at the same location

Birth index



Body conformation index

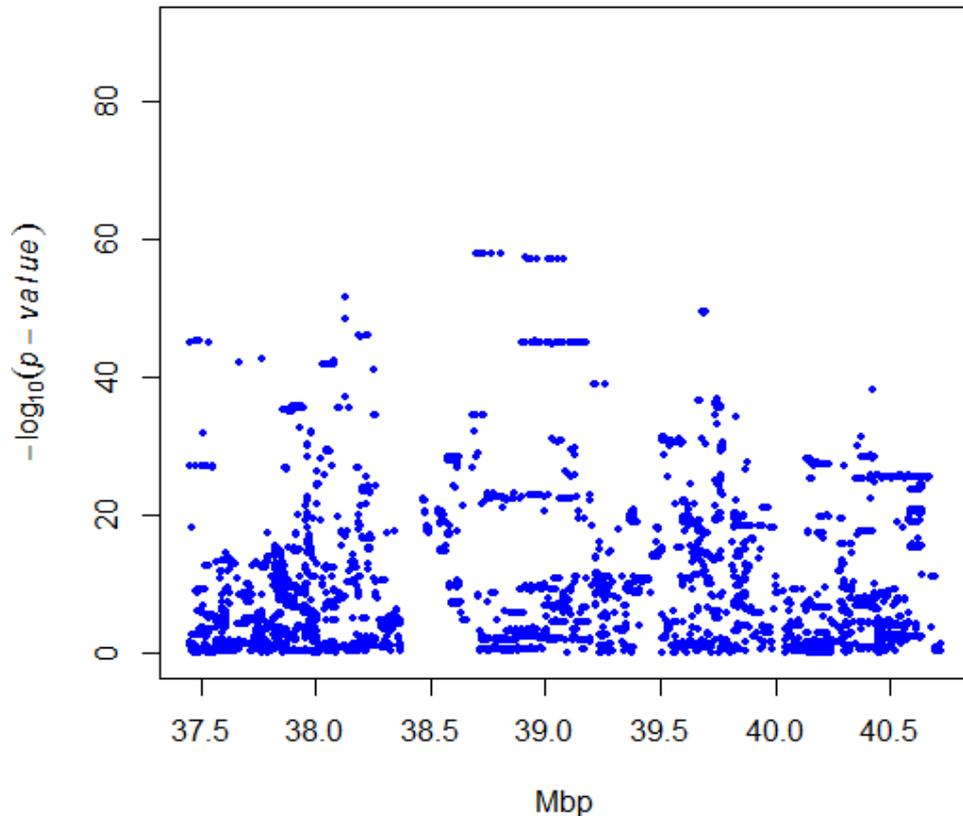


# Top SNPs for two indices

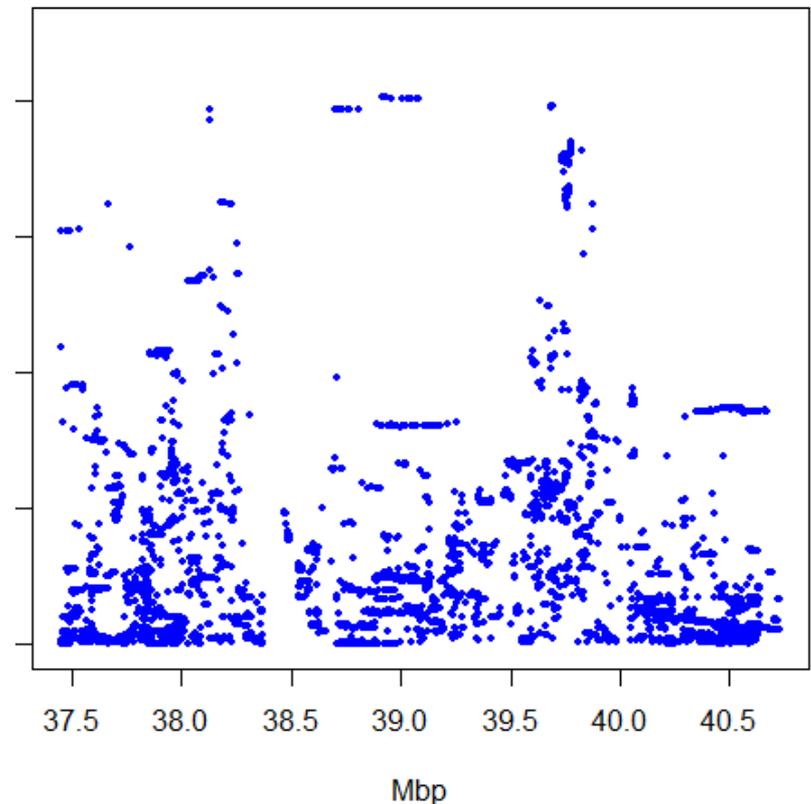
	<b>Birth index</b>	<b>Body conformation index</b>
Location	38,127,504 bp	39,685,188 bp
$-\log_{10}(P)$	57.5	89.4
MAF	0.31	0.40
Effect size	0.4% of $V_A$	0.5% of $V_A$
Annotation	5' UTR	intergenic
Top 20 SNPs	38.127-39.750 Mb	38.127-39.697 Mb

# Targeted QTL region: Mixed model analysis with polygenic component

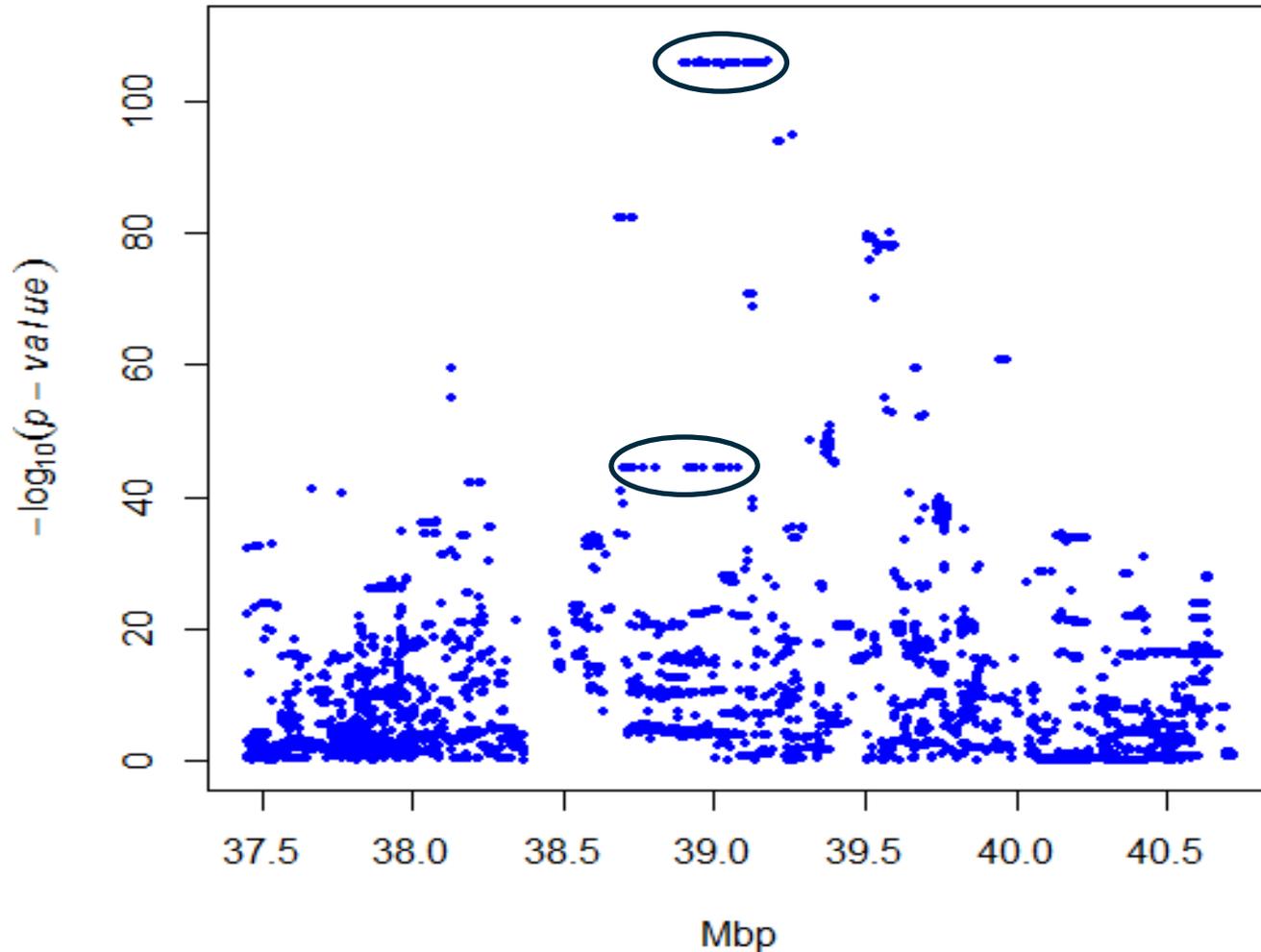
Birth Index



Body Conformation Index



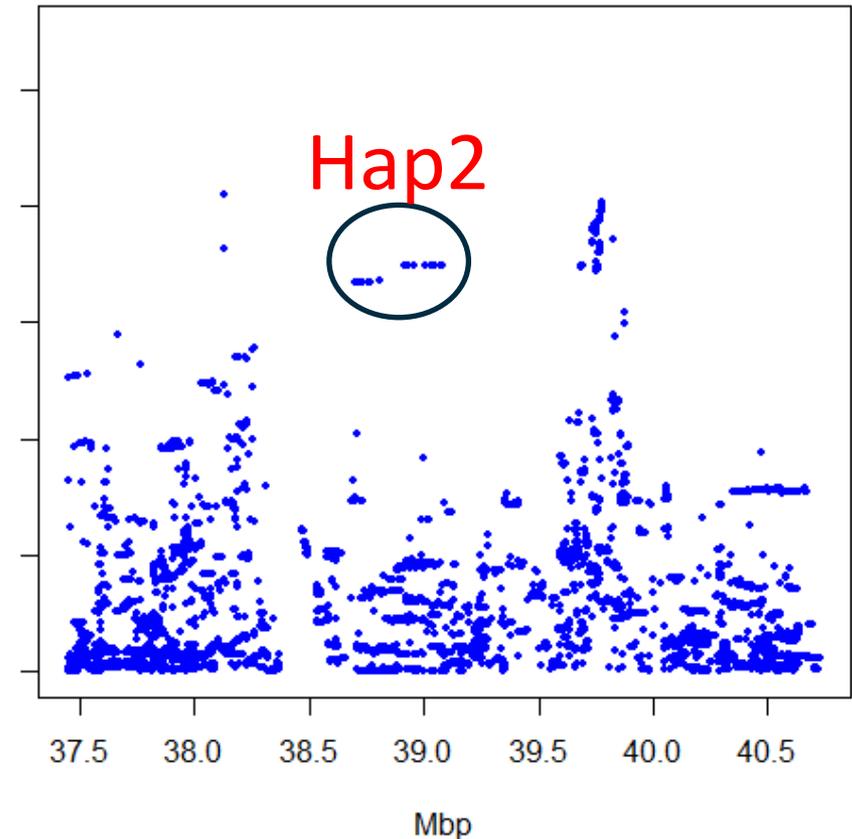
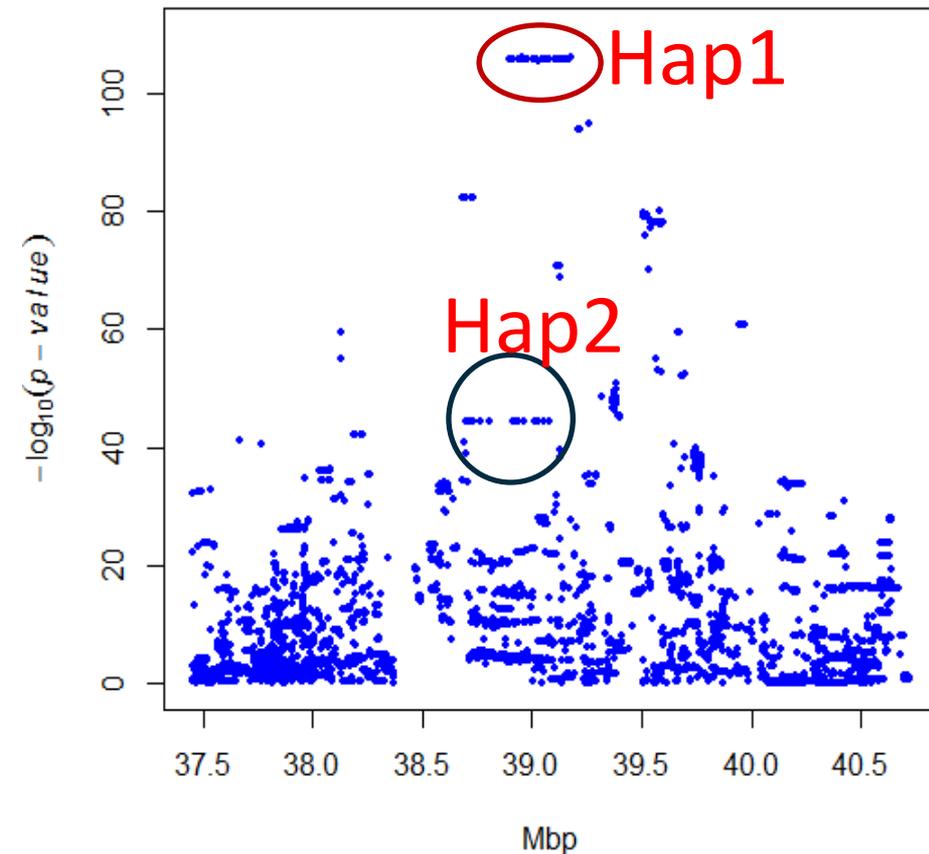
# Strongest signal was for calf size



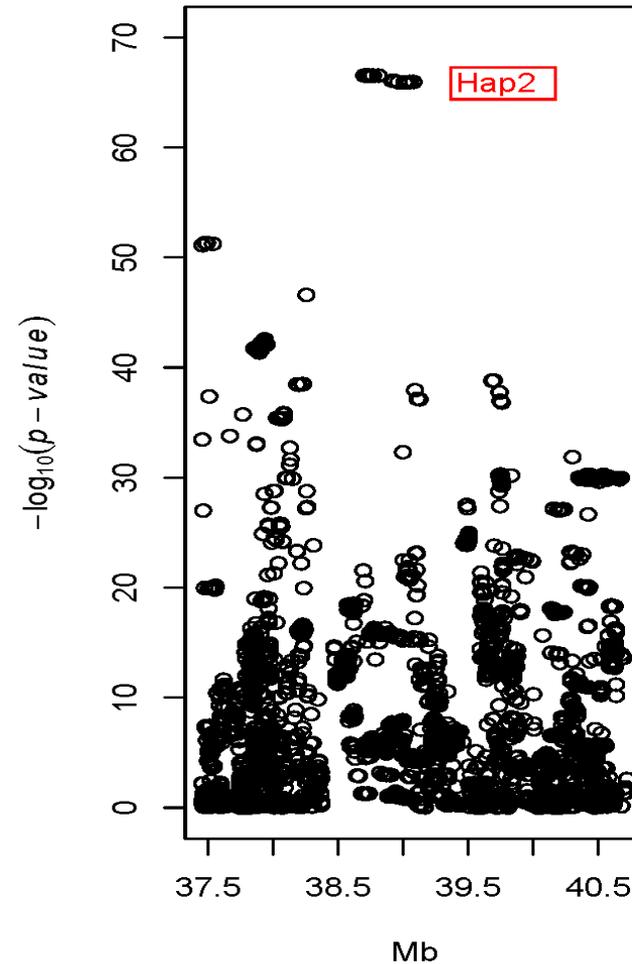
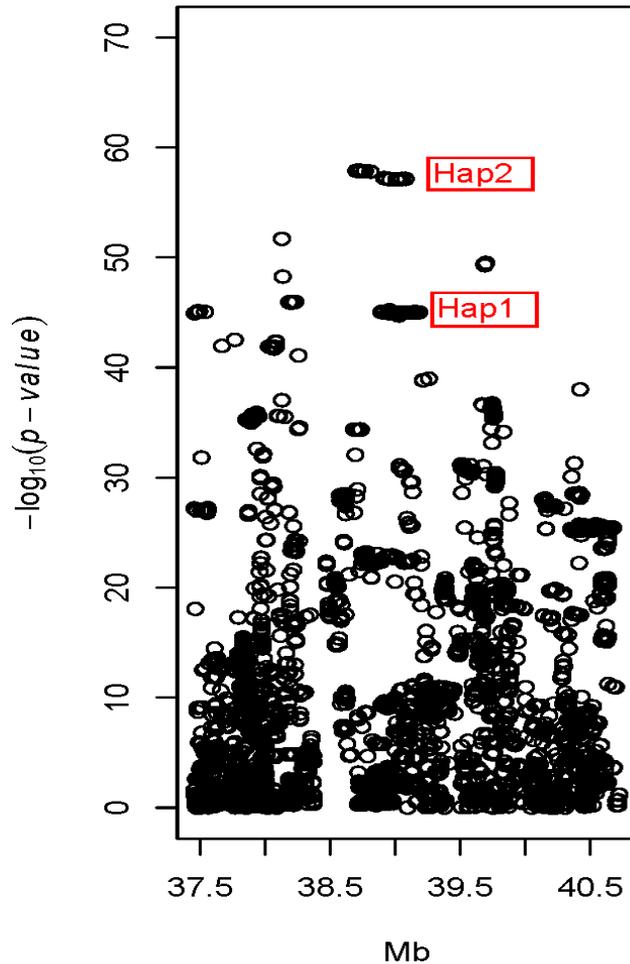
# Subset of markers affecting size at birth and at adult

Calf Size

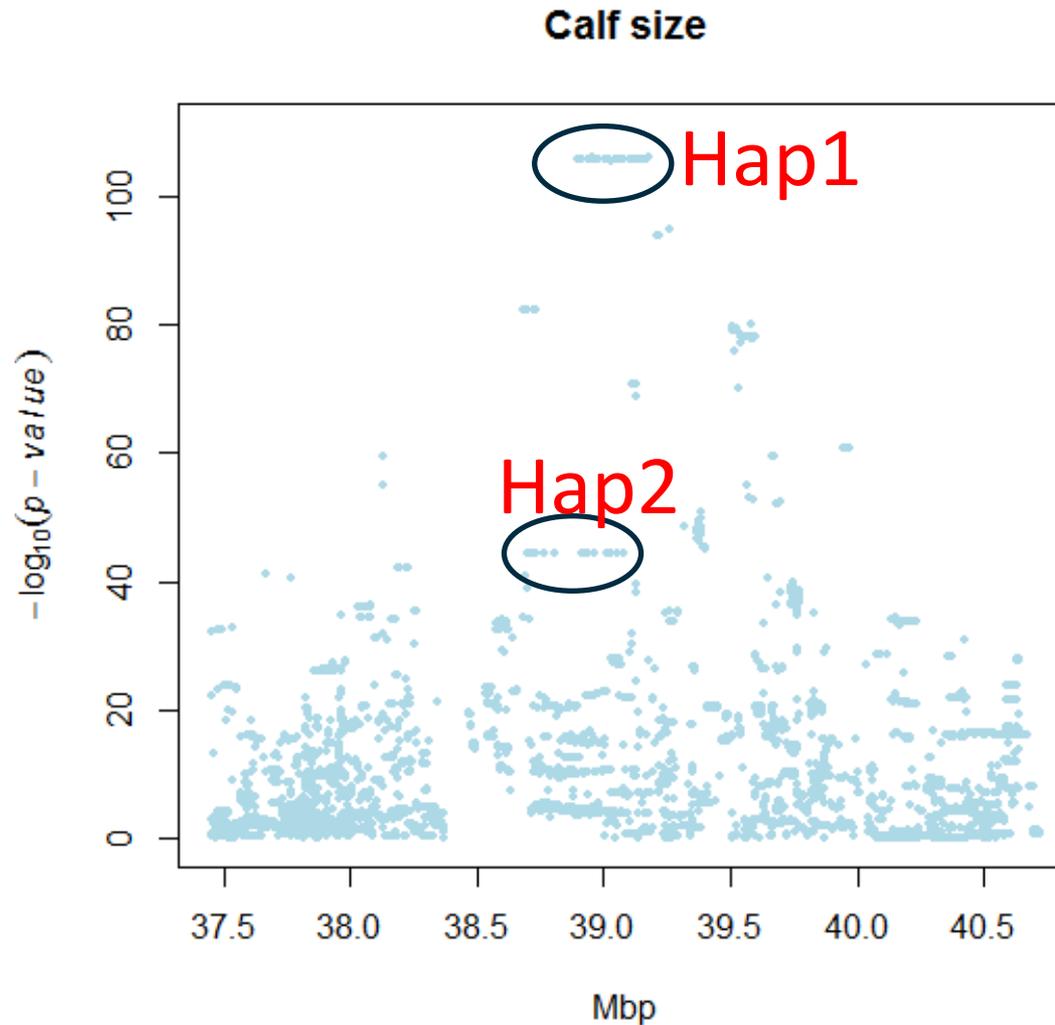
Stature



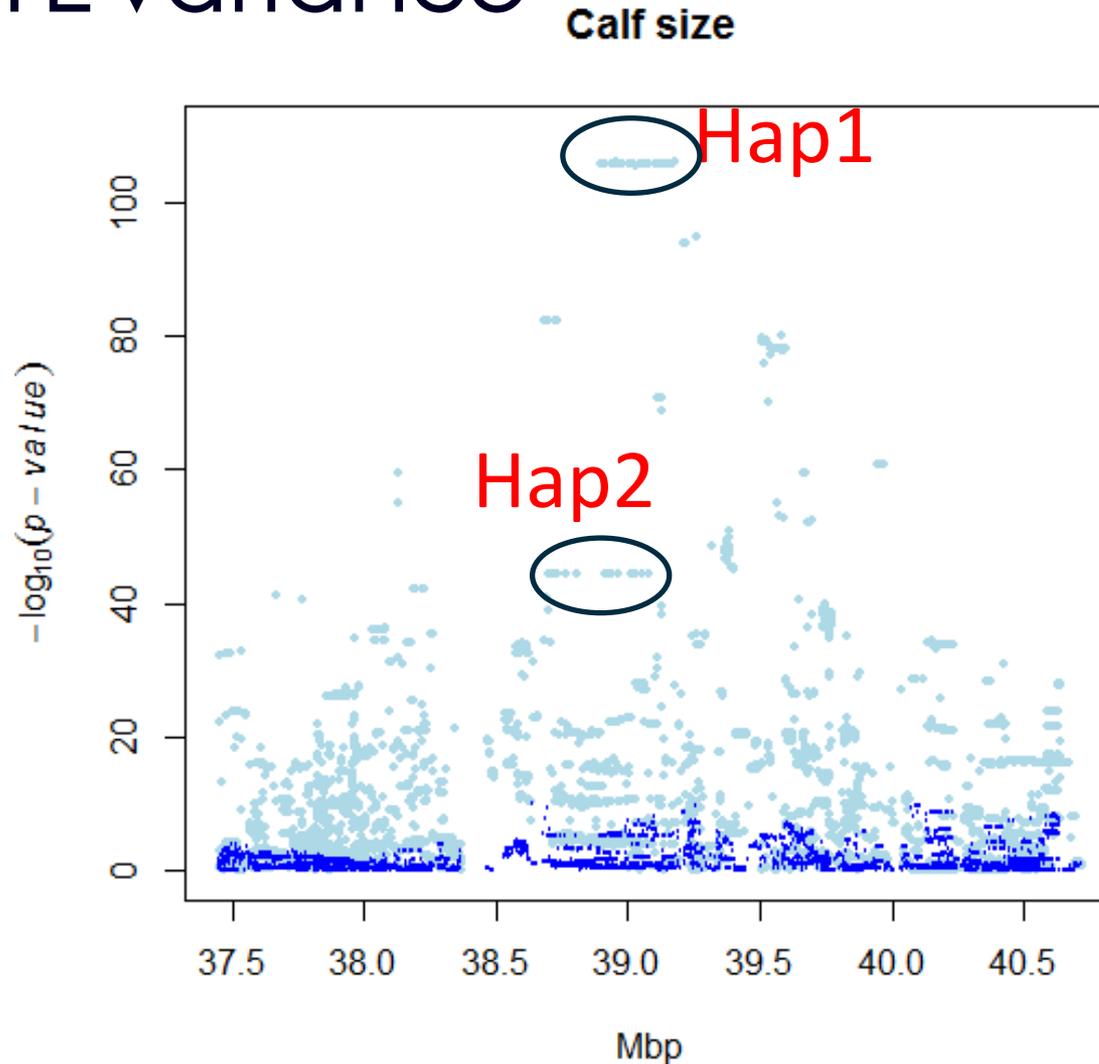
# One haplotype does not explain QTL variance for birth index



# Two distinct haplotypes



# Two distinct haplotypes – explain the QTL variance

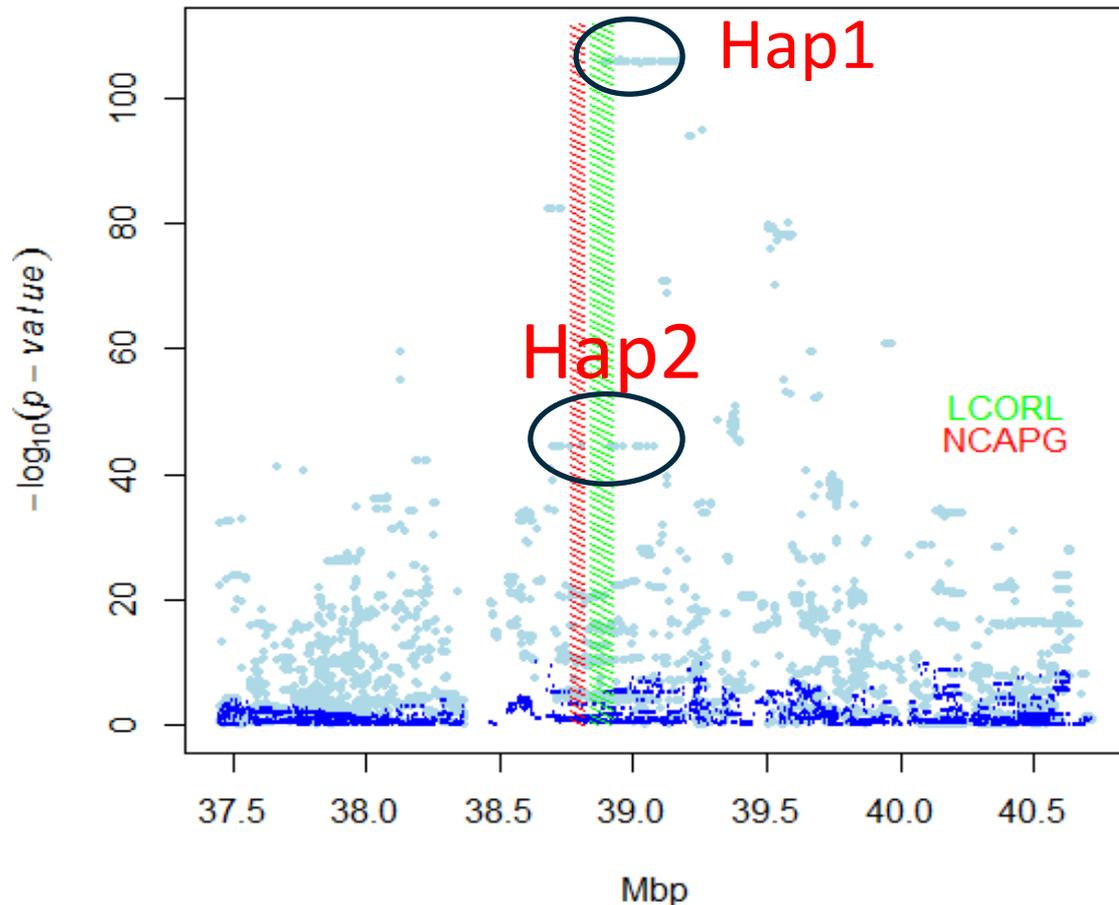


# Two distinct haplotypes: effect estimates

***Model:  $y = \text{mean} + \text{population} + \text{haplotype (s)} + \text{animal} + \text{error}$***

Trait	M <sub>1</sub> : Hap1	M <sub>2</sub> : Hap2	M <sub>3</sub> : Hap1 + Hap2	
Body index	4.79 ± 0.41	4.36 ± 0.24	5.66 ± 0.39	4.65 ± 0.24
Stature	5.09 ± 0.40	3.84 ± 0.22	5.89 ± 0.39	4.10 ± 0.22
Birth index	-6.78 ± 0.49	-3.78 ± 0.25	-7.54 ± 0.48	-4.05 ± 0.24
Calf size	5.74 ± 0.29	2.07 ± 0.14	6.23 ± 0.28	2.30 ± 0.14
Calving ease	-5.97 ± 0.32	-2.60 ± 0.16	-6.54 ± 0.31	-2.84 ± 0.15
Stillbirth	-5.86 ± 0.48	-3.66 ± 0.24	-6.58 ± 0.47	-3.90 ± 0.24

# Candidate genes

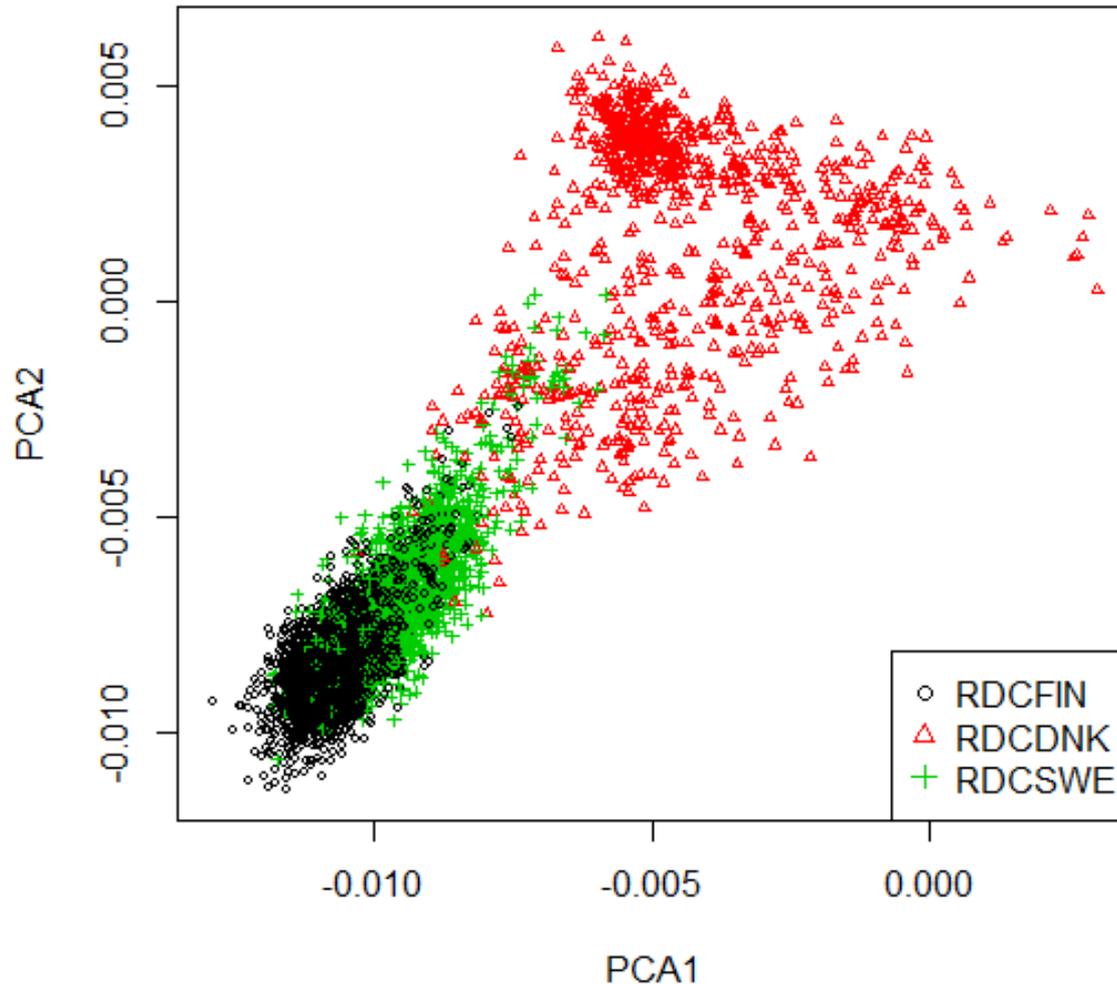


NCAPG (6:38.76-38.81)

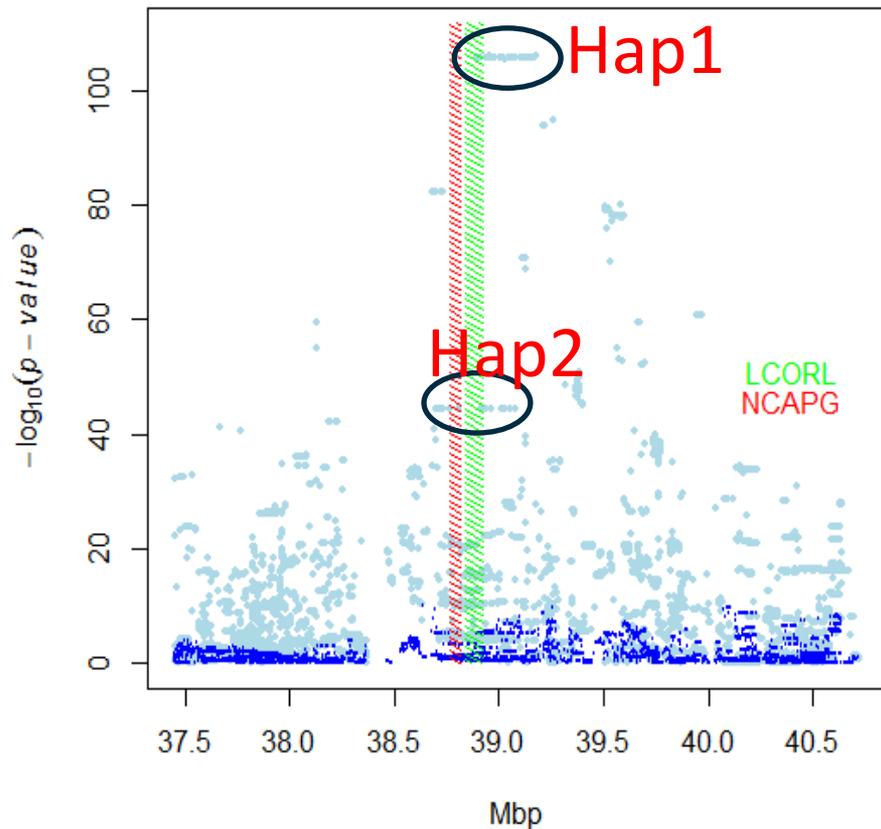
LCORL (6.38.88-38.99)

1. Bovine fetal growth
2. Height at withers in horse
3. Height and fetal growth in human

# Nordic Red cattle – three sub-populations

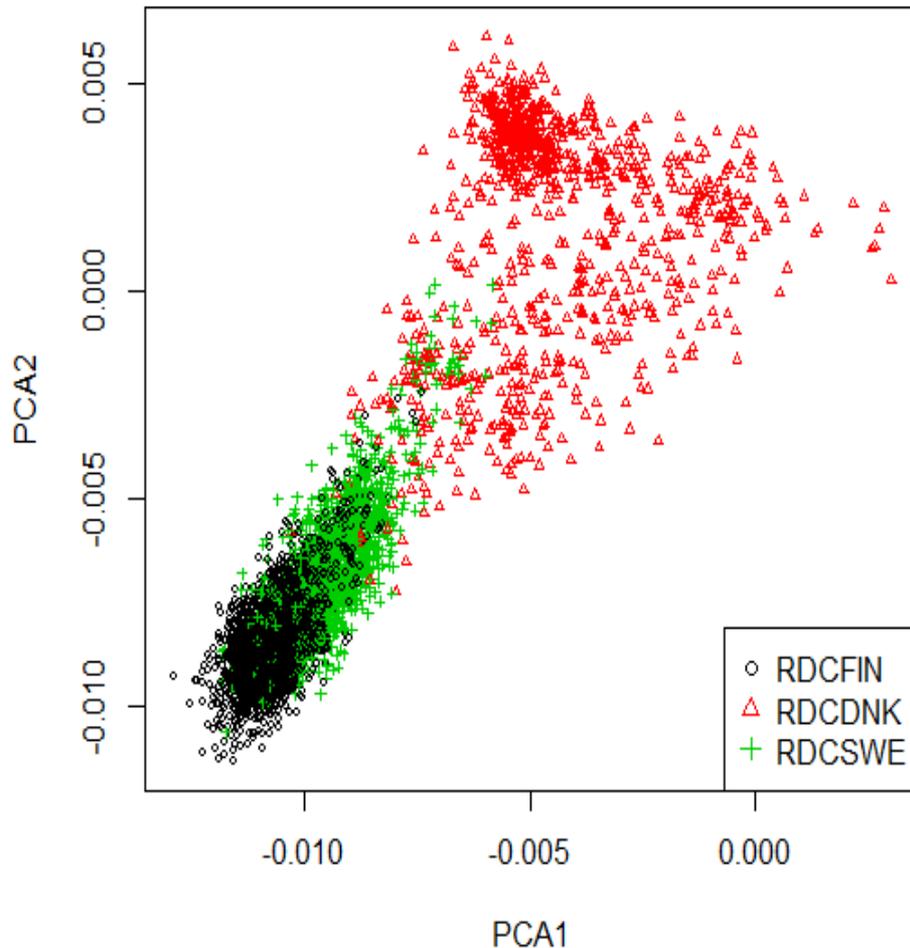


# Two distinct haplotypes – two origins?



Population	Frequency	
	Hap1	Hap2
RDC	0.085	0.24
RDCDNK	0.420	0.04
RDCFIN	0.003	0.32
RDCSWE	0.019	0.21

# Two distinct haplotypes – two origins?



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# Conclusions

- QTL at LCORL-NCAPG genes with a large effect on calf size and stature in Nordic Red cattle
- Two haplotypes with distinct effects
- Increased calf size at birth, and favorable effect on body conformation
- BUT increased calving difficulties and stillbirth

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Abstract

Background

Methods

Results

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Abbreviations

Competing  
interests

Authors'  
contributions

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Acknowledgements

References

Research article

Highly accessed

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