# Should *DMRT3* be used for estimation of breeding values in the French Trotter?

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sophie.brard@toulouse.inra.fr anne.ricard@toulouse.inra.fr A mutation in *DMRT3* has a strong effect on gaits (Andersson *et al*. 2012). The fixed allele varies with the breeds:

#### Wild-type allele C:

#### Mutant allele A:







Mutant allele frequency is 77% in French Trotters (FT) because of a positive effect of the wild-type allele on late performances





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#### **630 French Trotters were genotyped**

- Pedigree: 5,699 horses
- 41,711 SNPs retained
- Own performances corrected for fixed effects









## Cross-validation on 3 disjoint groups of candidates → 530 horses in the reference population





## Accuracy was improved with the SNP *BIEC2-620109* in the model for qualification and early earnings





### Bias was reduced for all traits when the SNP *BIEC2-*620109 was in the model





# Using the SNP *BIEC2-620109* as a fixed effect in a genomic evaluation has two advantages:

- EBVs accuracy improved for qualification and early earnings
- EBVs bias reduced for all traits
- $\rightarrow$  Different strategies for breeders:
  - Breed trotters easy to qualify (TT)
  - Breed trotters harder to qualify but with higher earnings in late career (CT)

#### A Frequency of allele C in the population





