



# Genome Editing in Animal Breeding

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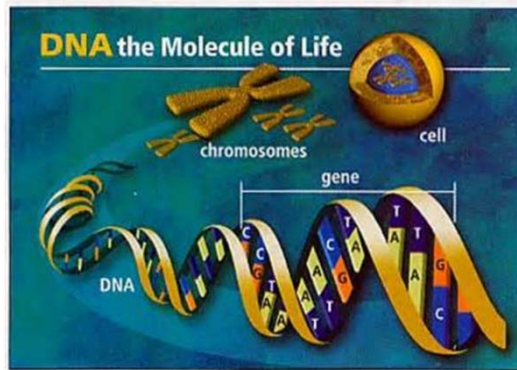
EAAP2016, Belfast, 29<sup>th</sup> August 2016



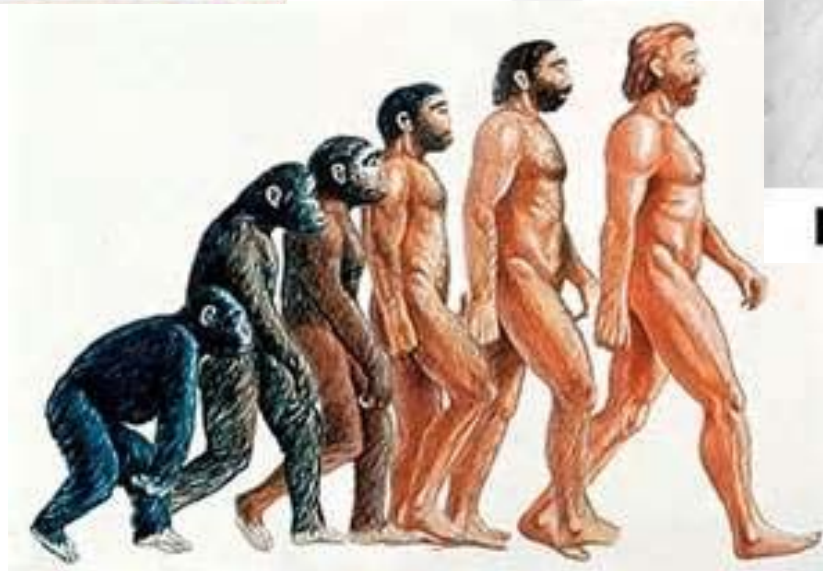
THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH



# Inherited Genetic Change



**PROOF OF EVOLUTION !**



# Inherited Genetic Change





# Livestock Breeding Continuum

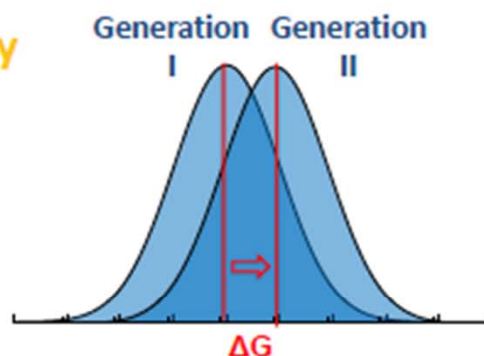
- “beginning of farming” in Mesolithic –Neolithic (9000 BC)
- Initially bred for:
  - temperament
  - social structure
  - ability to breed in captivity
- Genetics >> MAS
- New Breeding Technologies
  - including GS and editing



## How do you drive genetic improvement?

### 1. Selection intensity

How fine is your filter in choosing which animals to breed?



### 2. Index standard deviation

How varied is your population (how far apart are the 'tails')?

**ΔG**  
RATE OF GENETIC IMPROVEMENT

$$\Delta G = \frac{\text{SEL INTENSITY} * \text{INDEX STD} * \text{ACCURACY}}{\text{GENERATION INTERVAL}}$$

### 4. Generation interval

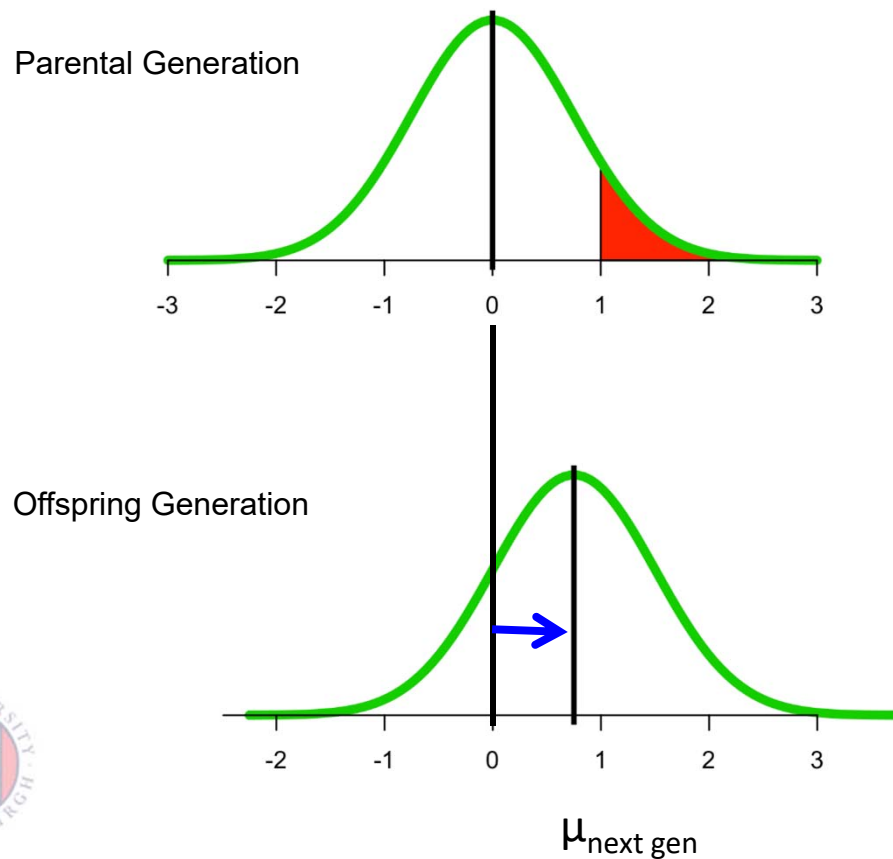
How long does it take to breed the next generation?

### 3. Accuracy

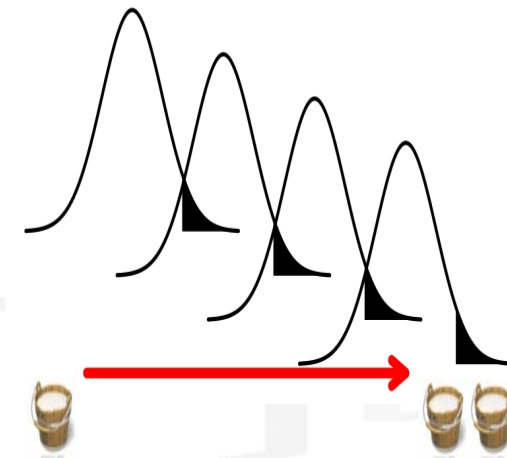
How accurate are you in selecting the best animals in your herd?

# Response to Selection

Difference between the mean of 2 generations



Gain over generations



# Genetic Variation



# Genetic Variation



**Spontaneous  
(luck)**

**or**

**Genome Editing  
(precise)**



## Genome Editors

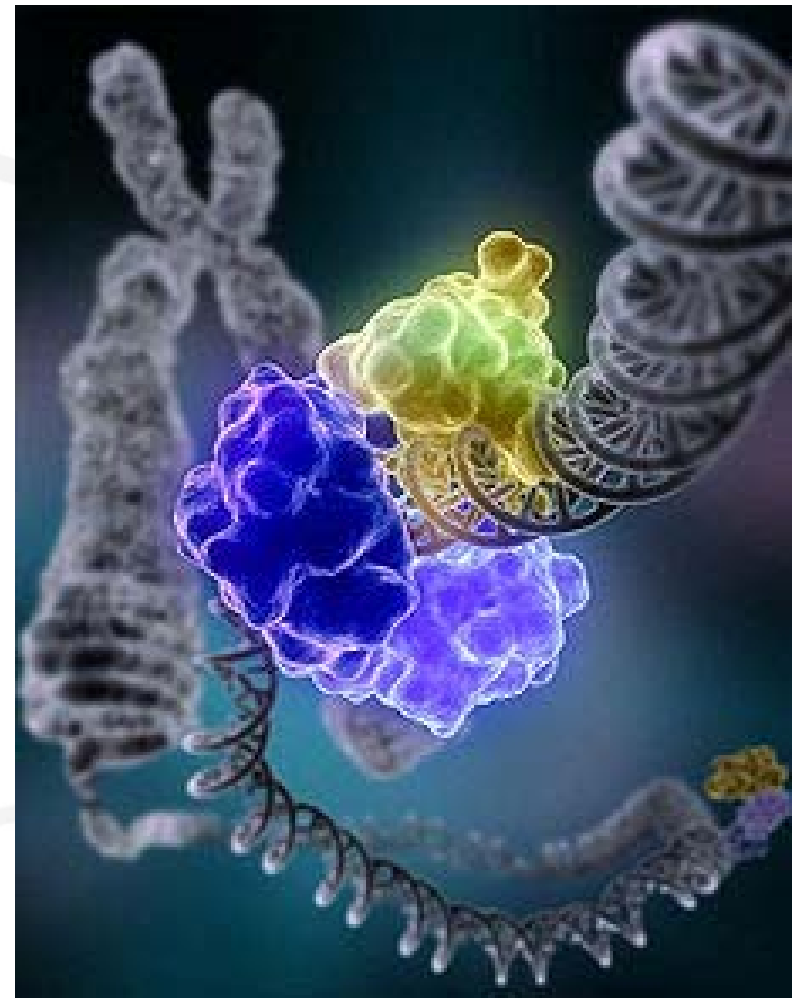


**NHEJ**

**HDR**

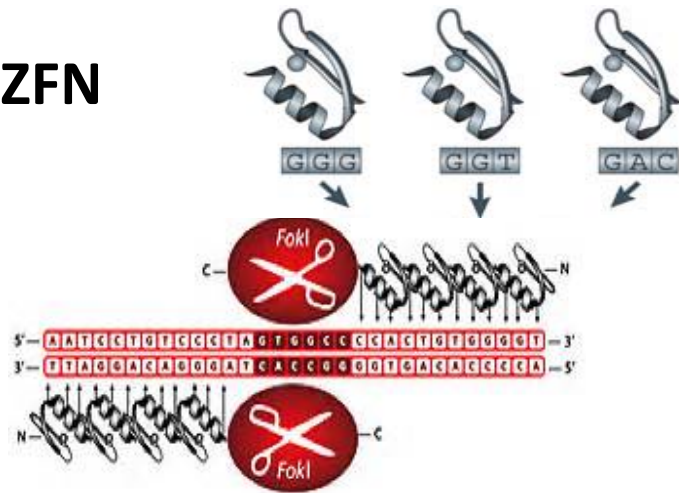


**rely on DNA repair**

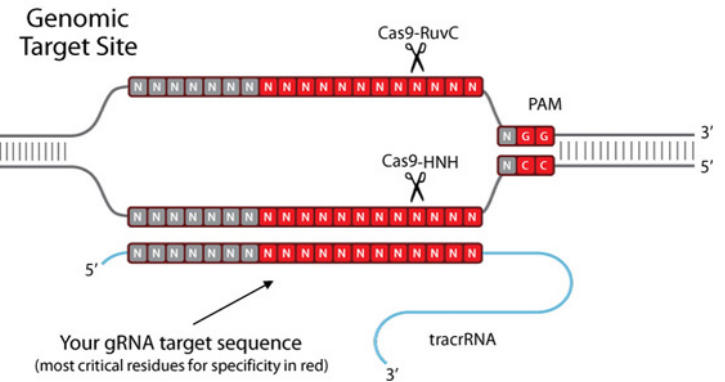
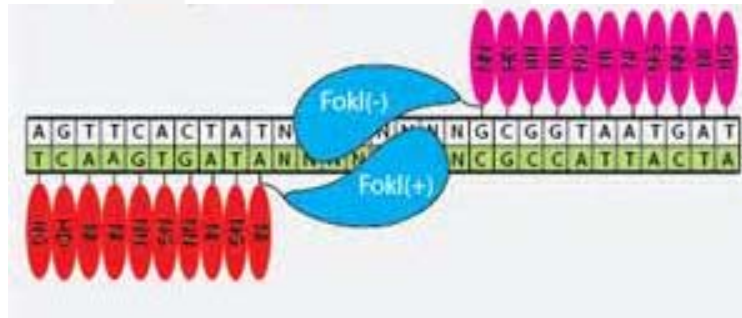


# Engineer specificity into these editing tools:

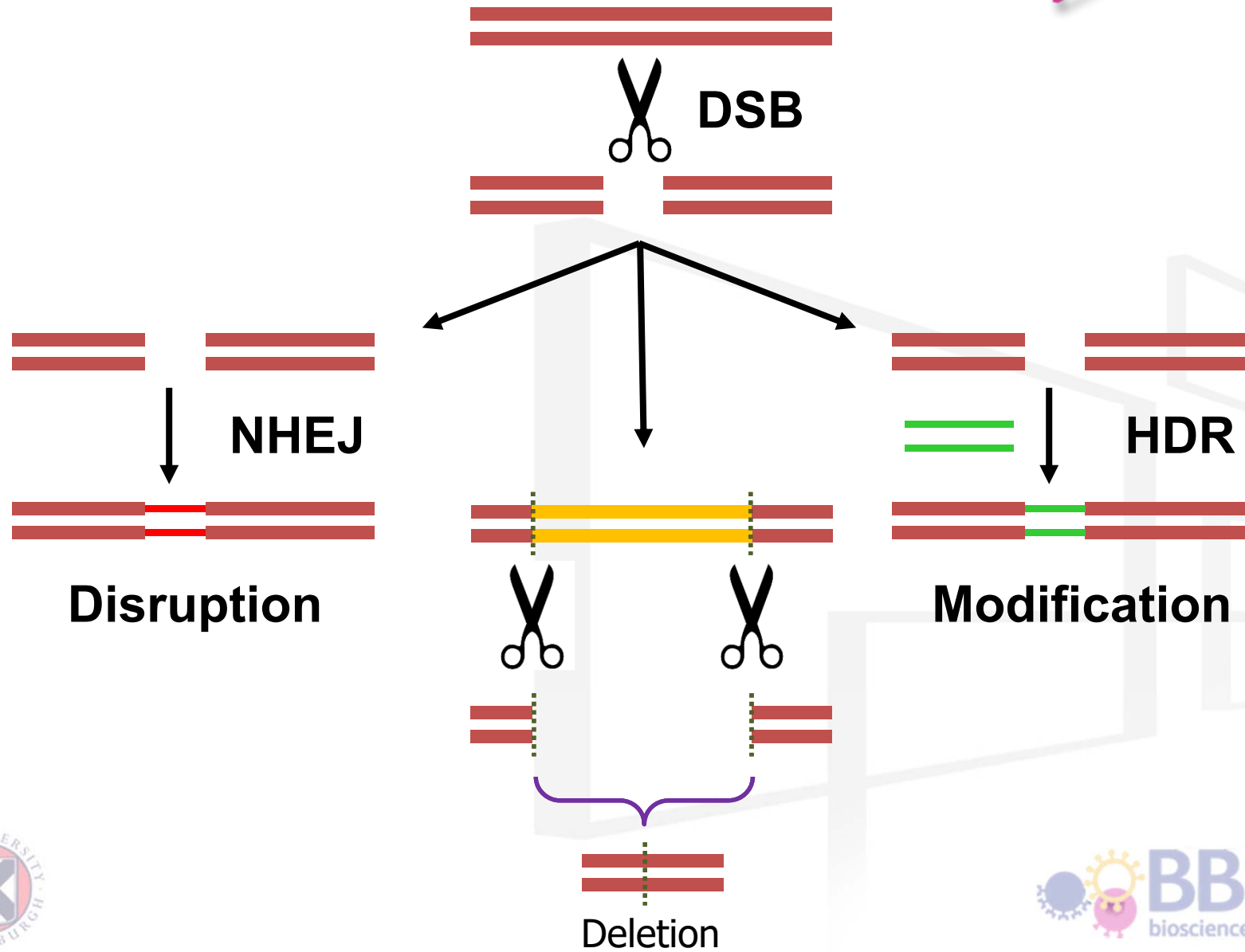
**ZFN**



**TALEN**

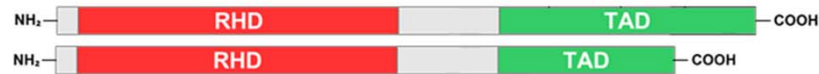


**CRISPR/Cas9**

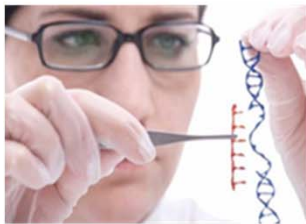
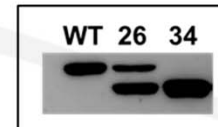




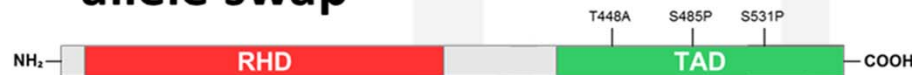
## frameshift (premature stop)



## deletion



## allele swap





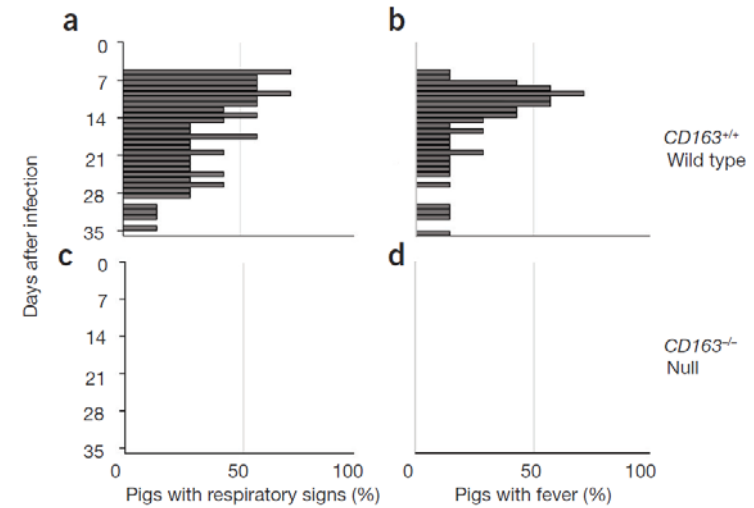
## Gene-edited pigs are protected from porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus

Kristin M Whitworth, Raymond R R Rowland, Catherine L Ewen, Benjamin R Tribble, Maureen A Kerrigan, Ada G Cino-Ozuna, Melissa S Samuel, Jonathan E Lightner, David G McLaren, Alan J Mileham, Kevin D Wells & Randall S Prather

Affiliations | Corresponding author

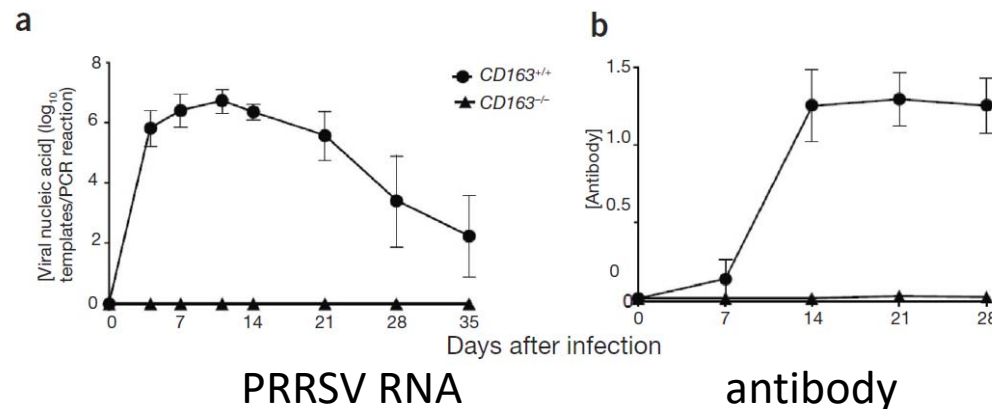
Nature Biotechnology 34, 20–22 (2016) | doi:10.1038/nbt.3434

Published online 07 December 2015



Clinical signs: respiratory

fever



PRRSV RNA

antibody

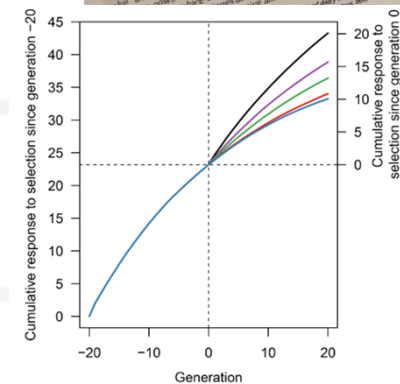




## When to use genome editing technology in breeding systems:

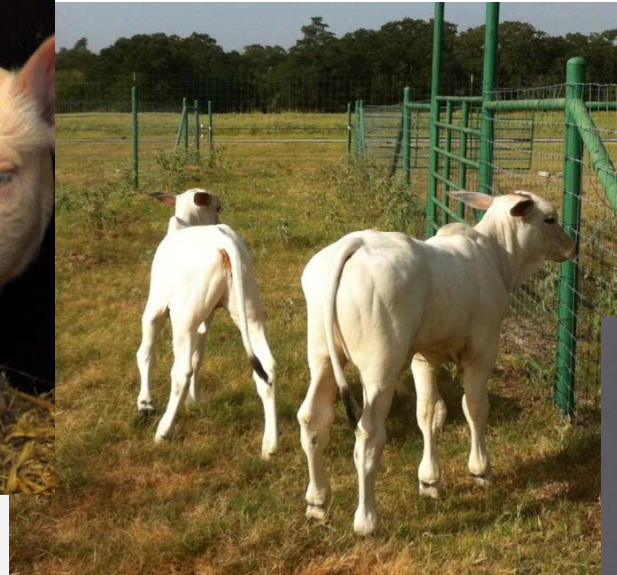
- to import variation ... that is currently difficult to introgress

- introgress alleles from different species (e.g. RELA)
- utilising ‘backyard genetics’ (e.g. polled)
  - from outwith breeding population
  - “capturing” rare breed alleles
- introduce novel variation (e.g. CD163)
- increasing fixation rate for low frequency variation
  - >> multiplex





- Disease resilience
- Gender skewing
- Improved welfare
- Adaption to stress





**Simon Lillico**

Chris Proudfoot

Wenfang (Spring) Tan

Claire Neil

Rachel Huddart

Maeve Ballantyne

Alex Brown

Sarah Fletcher

Du (Dina) Yue

Akshay Joshi

Caroline Krall

John Hickey

Gregor Gorjanc

Janez Jenko



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Technology Strategy Board



# Perception

