

# Inbreeding depression of semen quality traits in cattle: estimation and mapping

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# Inbreeding depression: linear regression Y on $F_{PED}$

## EFFECT OF INBREEDING ON THE GROWTH CURVES OF HEIGHT AT WITHERS, WEIGHT, AND HEART GIRTH OF HOLSTEIN FEMALES

G. A. BAKER, S. W. MEAD, AND W. M. REGAN

*University of California, Davis*

70 years

**Journal of Dairy Science**

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## Inbreeding depression: linear regression Y on $F_{ROH}$

**Simulation:** Keller et al., 2011

3-5 years

**Cattle:** Bjelland et al., 2013; Pryce 2014; Howard et al., 2015

Curik et al., 2012 (4<sup>th</sup>ICQG, Edinburgh) → 2011-2016

?

# Aims of the talk

- 1. To estimate inbreeding depression for semen quality in 554 Austrian Fleckvieh bulls (19 720 ejaculates)**
  
- 2. To compare models estimating inbreeding depression with respect to different inbreeding coefficients;**  
 $F_{PED}$ ,  $F_{PED5}$ ,  $F_{IS}$ ,  $F_{ROH>2\text{ MB}}$ ,  $F_{ROH\_2-4\text{ MB}}$ ,  $F_{ROH>4\text{ Mb}}$ ,  $F_{ROH>8\text{ Mb}}$ ,  $F_{ROH>16\text{ Mb}}$ ,
  
- 3. To identify regions contributing to inbreeding depression by utilising ROH-based GWAS mapping**

# “Global” estimation of inbreeding depression

Univariate mixed models:

- total number of spermatozoa ( $10^9$ ): BOXCOX →  $[(TNS^{0.3}-1)/0.3]$
- percent of live spermatozoa (%)

**Random effect:** bulls

**Fixed effects:** age of bull

month of collection

year of collection

days between successive ejaculates

semen collector

AI station

**Covariates:**

**Inbreeding coefficients:**

- $F_{PED}$ ,  $F_{PED5}$ ,
- $F_{HOM}$  ( $F_{IS}$ ),
- $F_{ROH2-4Mb}$ ,  $F_{ROH>2Mb}$ ,  $F_{ROH>4Mb}$ ,  $F_{ROH>8Mb}$ ,  $F_{ROH>16Mb}$



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## “Global” inbreeding depression: total number of spermatozoa

Inbreeding coefficient	Regression coefficient <sup>REML</sup> (SE)	$\Delta AIC^{ML}$ (43907.5)
$F_{PED}$	**-5.80 (1.94)	0.0
$F_{ROH2-4\ Mb}$	**-11.40 (4.00)	0.8
$F_{ROH>2\ Mb}$	*-2.72 (1.22)	3.9
<hr/>		
$F_{ROH>4\ Mb}$	-1.91 (1.31)	6.5
$F_{PED5}$	-2.81 (2.03)	7.0
$F_{ROH>8\ Mb}$	-1.91 (1.51)	7.3
$F_{IS}$	-0.49 (0.77)	8.5
$F_{ROH>16\ Mb}$	-0.78 (2.16)	8.8

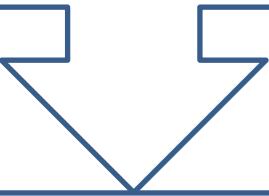
# “Global” inbreeding depression: percent of live spermatozoa

Inbreeding coefficient	Regression coefficient <sup>REML</sup> (SE)	$\Delta AIC^{ML}$ (131867.0)
$F_{ROH>4\ Mb}$	-46.68 (35.06)	0.0
$F_{PED}$	12.93 (17.05)	2.6
$F_{ROH>2\ Mb}$	-12.18 (10.66)	2.9
$F_{IS}$	-9.94 (6.73)	2.9
$F_{ROH>16\ Mb}$	3.79 (18.88)	3.0
$F_{PED5}$	-4.23 (17.72)	3.1
$F_{ROH>4\ Mb}$	-9.06 (11.45)	3.4
$F_{ROH>8\ Mb}$	-3.07 (13.19)	3.7

# Genetic architecture of inbreeding depression (dominance)

$F_{PED}$

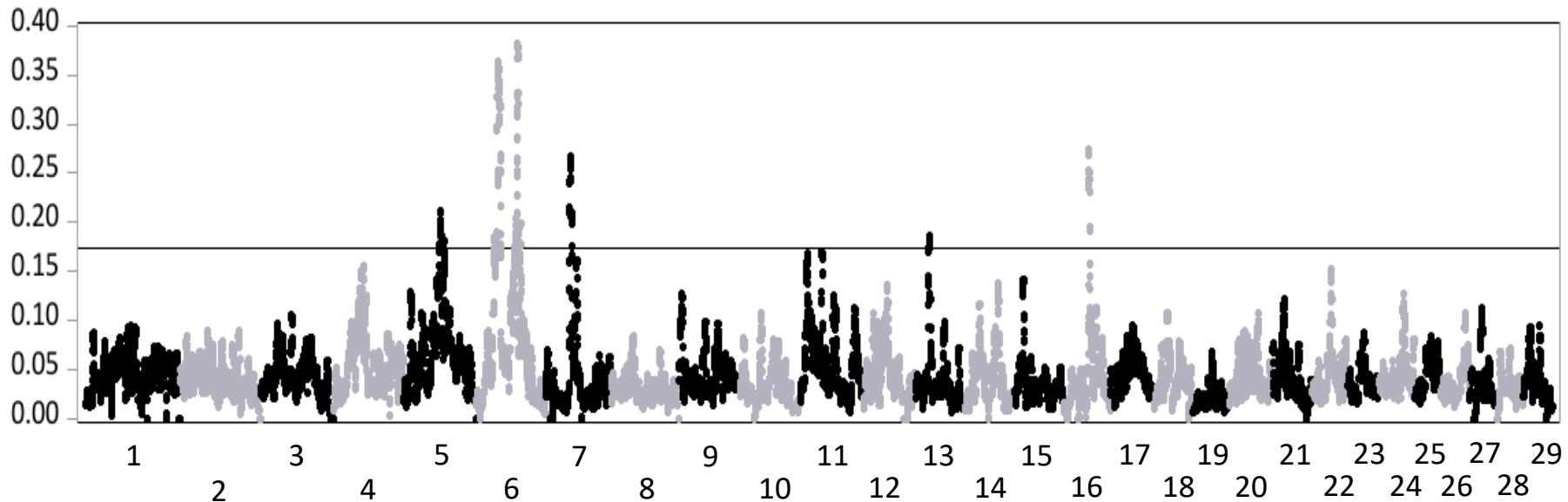
- without sampling variation ( $F_{litter} = \text{constant}$ )
- equal for all loci ( $F_{\text{neutral loci}} = F_{\text{selected loci}}$ )
- **evenly distributed autozygosity across the genome**
- Polygenic inheritance: “infinitesimal model” (dominance)



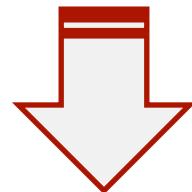
$F_{ROH}$

- with sampling variation ( $F_{litter} \neq \text{constant}$ )
- not equal for all loci ( $F_{\text{neutral loci}} \neq F_{\text{selected loci}}$ )
- **unevenly distributed autozygosity across the genome**
- Polygenic inheritance: “infinitesimal model” (dominance)
- Oligogenic inheritance (**major genes**)
- Mixed inheritance (**major genes + polygenic component**)

# Genome-wise frequency of $F_{\text{ROH}>2 \text{ Mb}}$ appearance



“Global” estimation of inbreeding depression



“Local” estimation of inbreeding depression  
ROH-based GWAS mapping

# ROH-based mapping of regions contributing to inbreeding depression

Univariate mixed models:

- total number of spermatozoa ( $10^9$ ): BOXCox →  $[(TNS^{0.3}-1)/0.3]$
- percent of live spermatozoa (%)

**Random effect:** bull

**Fixed effects:** age of bull



month of collection

year of collection

days between successive ejaculates

semen collector

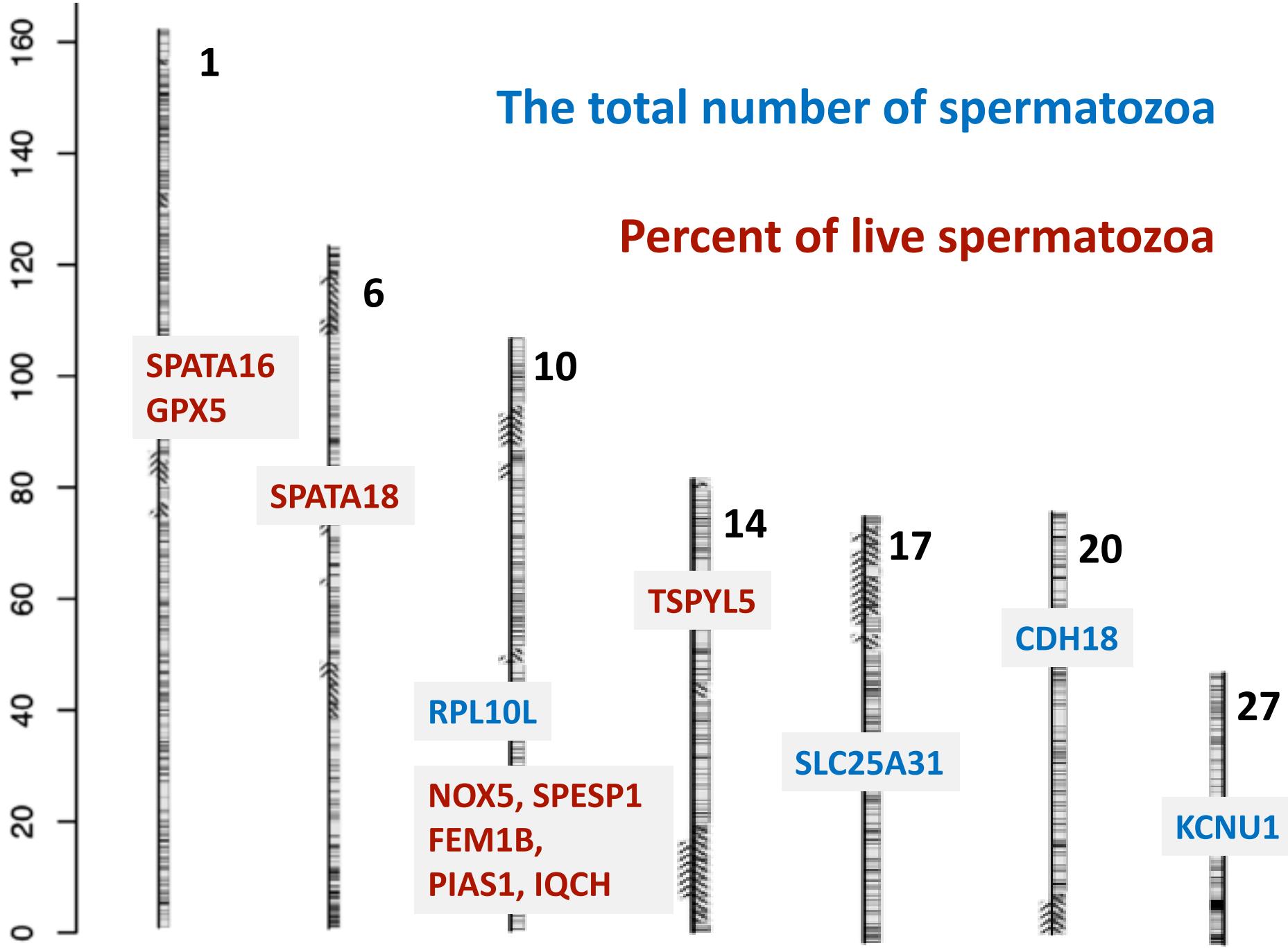
AI station

**Covariates:** **Additive effects; SNP (0, 1, 2)**

**ROH>2 Mb effects; SNP (0, 1)**

Adjustment for multiple comparison – chromosome-wise:

Gao et al., 2008 (effective number of independent tests) → Holm, 1979



## The total number of spermatozoa

- **RPL10L**: helping to inactivated X-linked genes in spermatogenesis
- **SLC25A31**: sperm flagellar energy carrier protein
- **CDH18**: significant influence on sperm motility
- **KCNU1**: codes testis specific potassium channel

## Percent of live spermatozoa

- **SPATA16**: associated with male infertility in humans
- **GPX5**: marker of boar sperm quality
- **SPESP1** : involved in the fusion of sperm with the egg plasma membrane
- **SPATA18**: encodes a so-called “mitochondrion-eating protein”
- **TSPYL5**: linked to male idiopathic infertility
- **NOX5**: regulate redox-dependent processes in lymphocytes and spermatozoa
- **PIAS1**: plays a role in maintenance of spermatogenesis
- **IQCH**: play a regulatory role in spermatogenesis
- **FEM1B**: maturation of epithelial cells involved in prostate gland development

To be confirmed by analysing sequence data – in progress

1. Evidence of **inbreeding depression for the total number of spermatozoa**
2. Comparable estimates of inbreeding depression among  $F_{PED}$  and  $F_{ROH}$  inbreeding coefficients
3. Ability of ROH-based GWAS mapping to **identify regions contributing to inbreeding depression**

### Genetic architecture of inbreeding depression (dominance)

- Polygenic component → linear regression ( $F_{PED}$  &  $F_{ROH}$ )
- Major genes (regions) → ROH-based GWAS mapping
- Alternatives → dissection of inbreeding depression (Curik et al., in press)

# Acknowledgments



Ministry of Science,  
Education and Sports



# Thank you for your attention!

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