









In the framework of the PEGaSus project:

# Molecular drivers of the phosphorus (P) homeostasis in pigs

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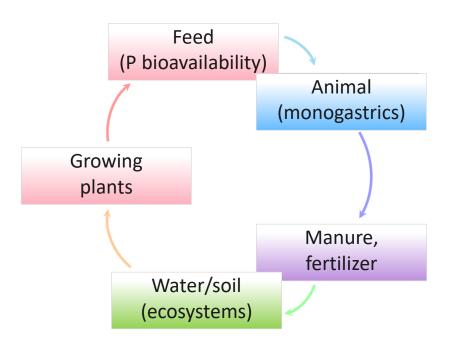
Leibniz Institute for Farm Animal Biology (FBN Dummerstorf, Germany)





## Bridging the gaps in the agricultural P cycle





- Consistent and efficient usage of P in animal husbandry
- Improve the endogenous mechanisms of P utilization in pigs & poultry
  - → Diets (P supply, P source)
  - → Animals (genetics)



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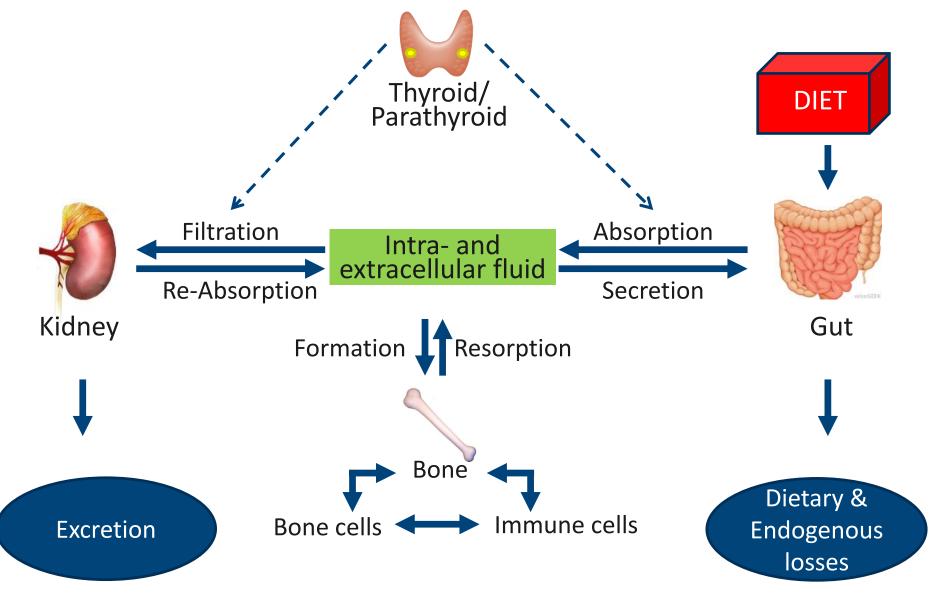
Oster et al., Sustainability 2018, 10, 1825



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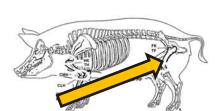


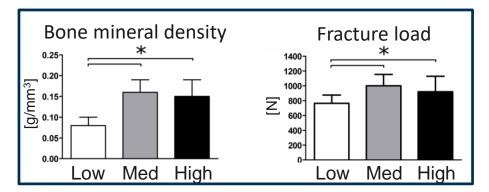
# Map of the phosphorus (P) homeostasis



# Dietary mineral supply impacts on bone structure and immune cascades

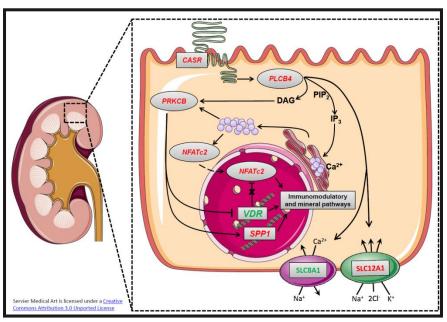
Gerlinger et al., Nutrients 2019, 11:436





► Susceptibility of trabecular bone to dietary challenges (p<0.05)

Just et al., BMC Genomics 2018, 19, 207

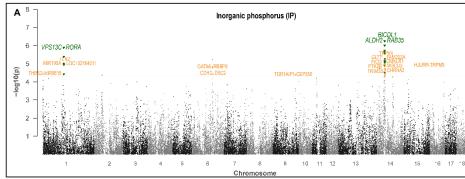


Molecular links between mineral homeostasis and adaptive immunity



Genetic Contribution to Variation in Blood Calcium, Phosphorus, and Alkaline Phosphatase Activity in Pigs

Reyer et al., frontiers in Genetics, **2019**, 10, 590



- Analysis of genomic heritability estimates and phenotypic correlations
- Detection of QTL regions
- ► Identification of putative candidate genes



## Analysed animals

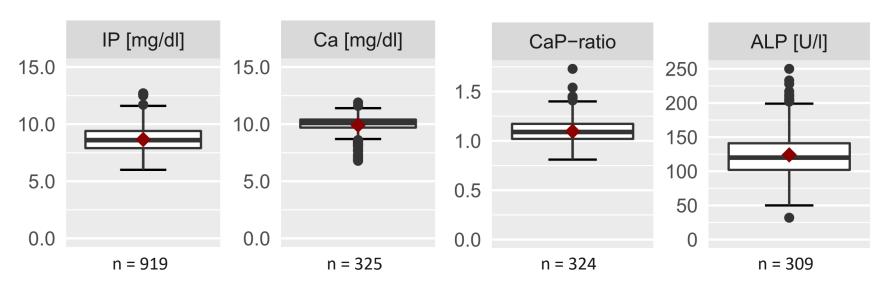
- Population of German Landrace pigs slaughtered at FBN
- Specifications:
  - 923 animals (males, female, castrates)
  - 60K chip genotypes
  - average age of 162±15 days
  - blood levels measured with FUJI DRI-CHEM

IP – Inorganic phosphorus

Ca - Calcium

Ca:P - Ca-IP ratio

ALP – Alkaline phosphatase







## Results: Genetic parameters



Estimates of genetic (below diagonal) and phenotypic (above diagonal) correlation and genomic heritability (diagonal)

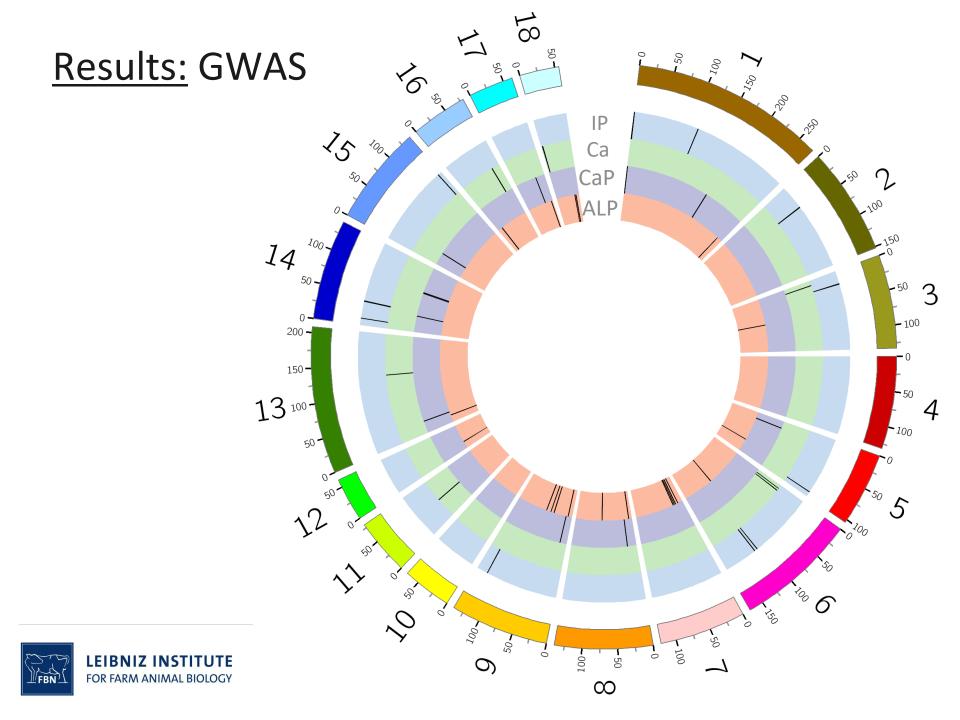
Trait	IP	Ca	ALP	Ca/P
IP	0.42 ± 0.05	0.26	0.14	-0.75
Ca	$0.23 \pm 0.22$	0.27 ± 0.07	0.11	0.40
ALP	$0.06 \pm 0.20$	-0.16 ± 0.21	0.54 ± 0.08	-0.03
Ca/P	-0.62 ± 0.13	0.29 ± 0.20	-0.21 ± 0.20	0.27 ± 0.07

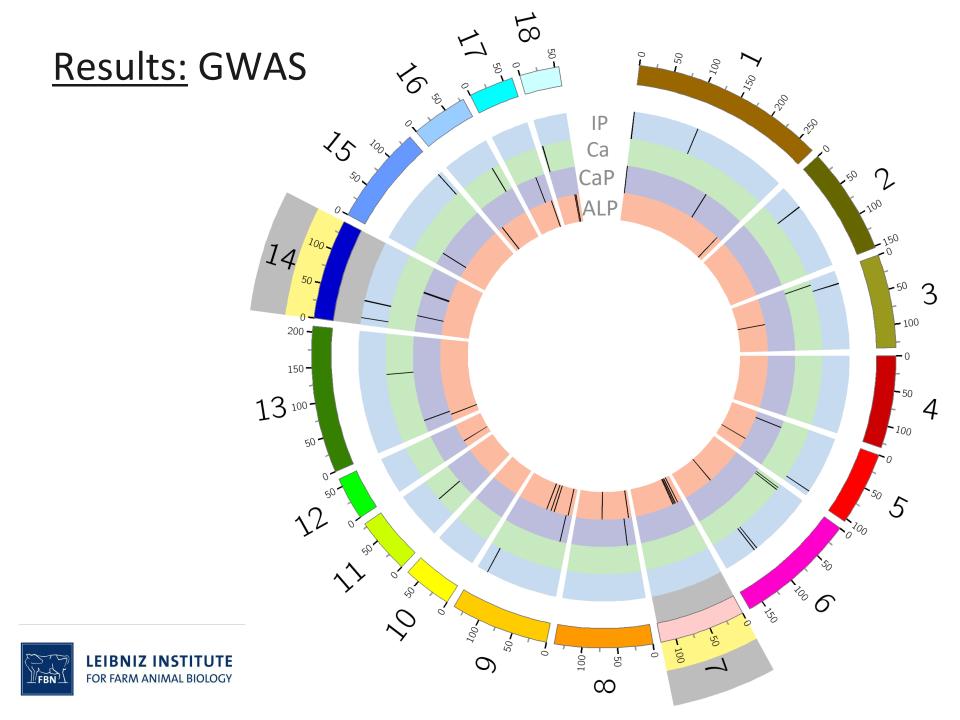
- Moderate genomic heritability for all traits
- Heritability estimates for IP and ALP higher than for Ca and Ca:P
- Considerable genetic contribution to the variation in blood levels



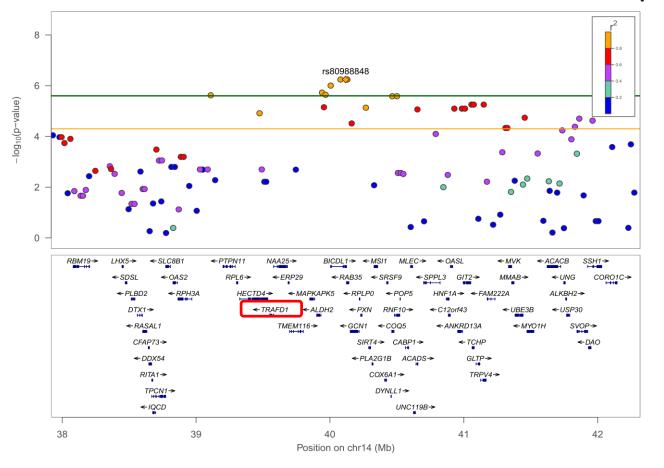
IP – inorganic phosphorusCa – calciumALP – alkaline phosphatase







## Zoom into the QTL on chromosome 14 for IP in pigs

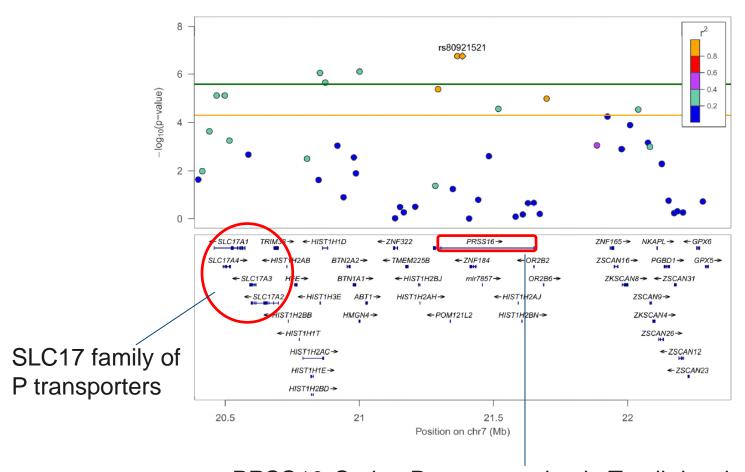


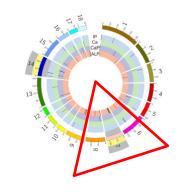
Strong LD in this QTL with several putative candidates e.g. TRAFD1

#### **TRAF-Type Zinc Finger Domain Containing 1**

- Important for resorbing and secretory activities of osteoclasts
- Negative feedback regulator controlling excessive immune responses

## Zoom into the QTL on chromosome 7 for ALP in pigs

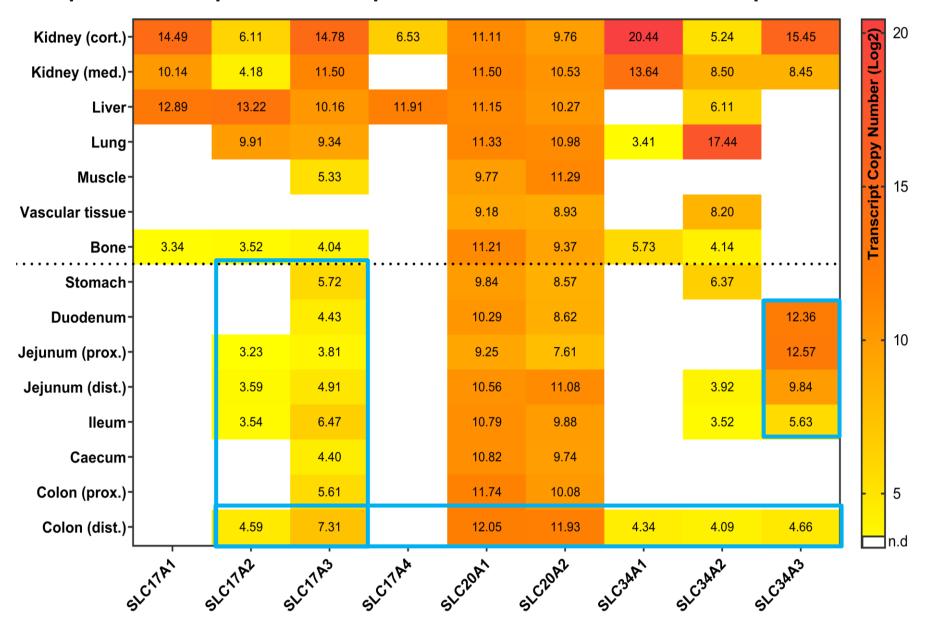




PRSS16: Serine Protease acting in T-cell development and antigen-presenting pathways

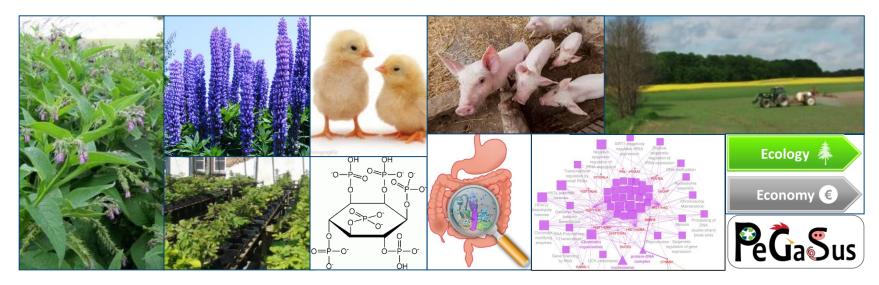


## Expression profile of porcine sodium/P transporters



## Expected outcome and impact of PEGaSus

▶ Beside management strategies (P supply, P sources), animal intrinsic factors need to be considered



- ► Variation between pigs in terms of P utilization, which could be exploited (e.g. microbiota, (epi)genetics, gene expression)
- Assessment of economic gains, reuse options, and impact of political constraints



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