



Uncovering the genetic background of porcine congenital splay leg syndrome in piglets

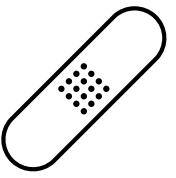
Jaro De Kort, **Wim Gorssen**, R. Meyermans, S. Janssens and N. Buys

Session 8 “Innovative approaches to pig and poultry production”



KU LEUVEN

Porcine congenital splay leg syndrome (PCS)



Three phenotypes

Prevalence <1% to 8%

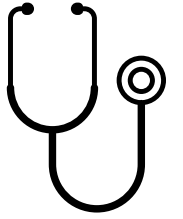
Treatment is laborious

Mortality up to 50%

→ Surviving piglets recover within 7 days!



Pathophysiology



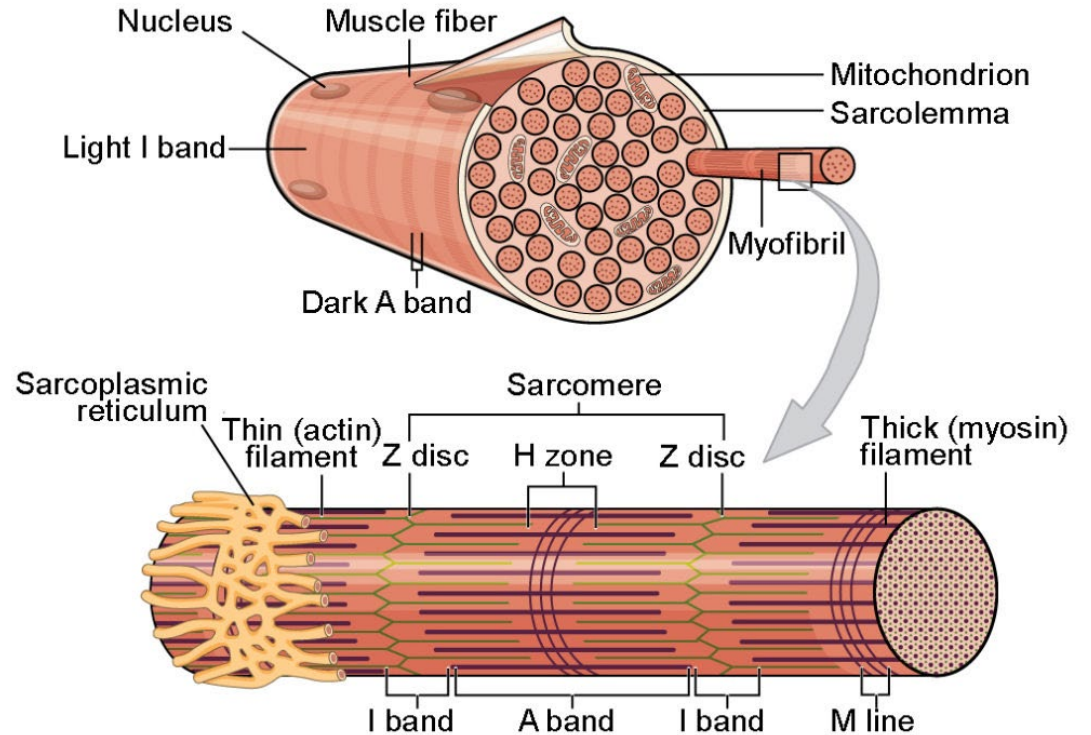
Myofibrillar hypoplasia

- reduced number of myofibrils
- small-diameter myofibrils
- distribution pattern

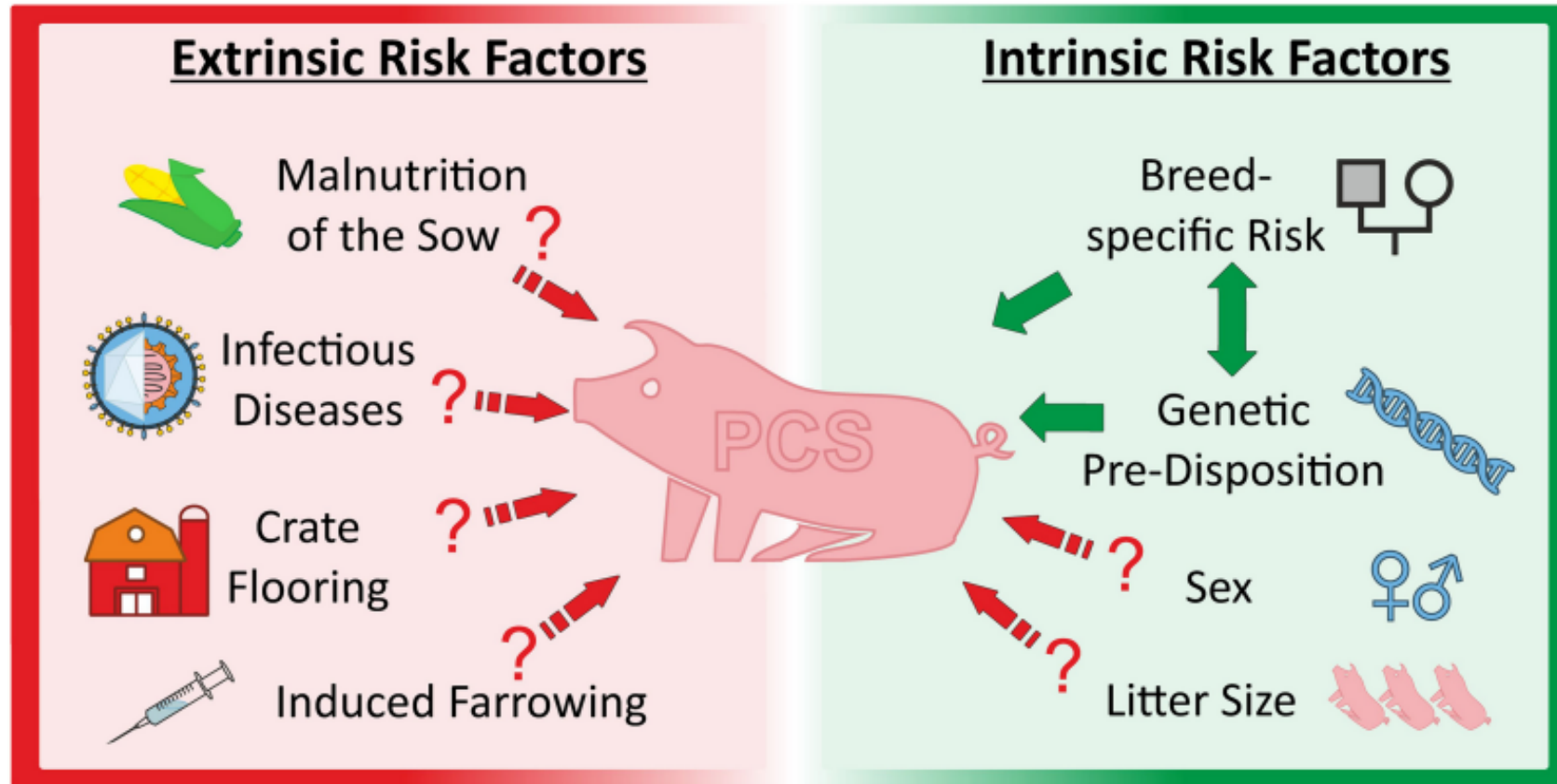
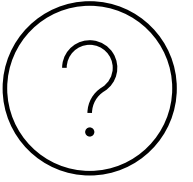
Delayed transition of type II → type I

Neuromuscular differences

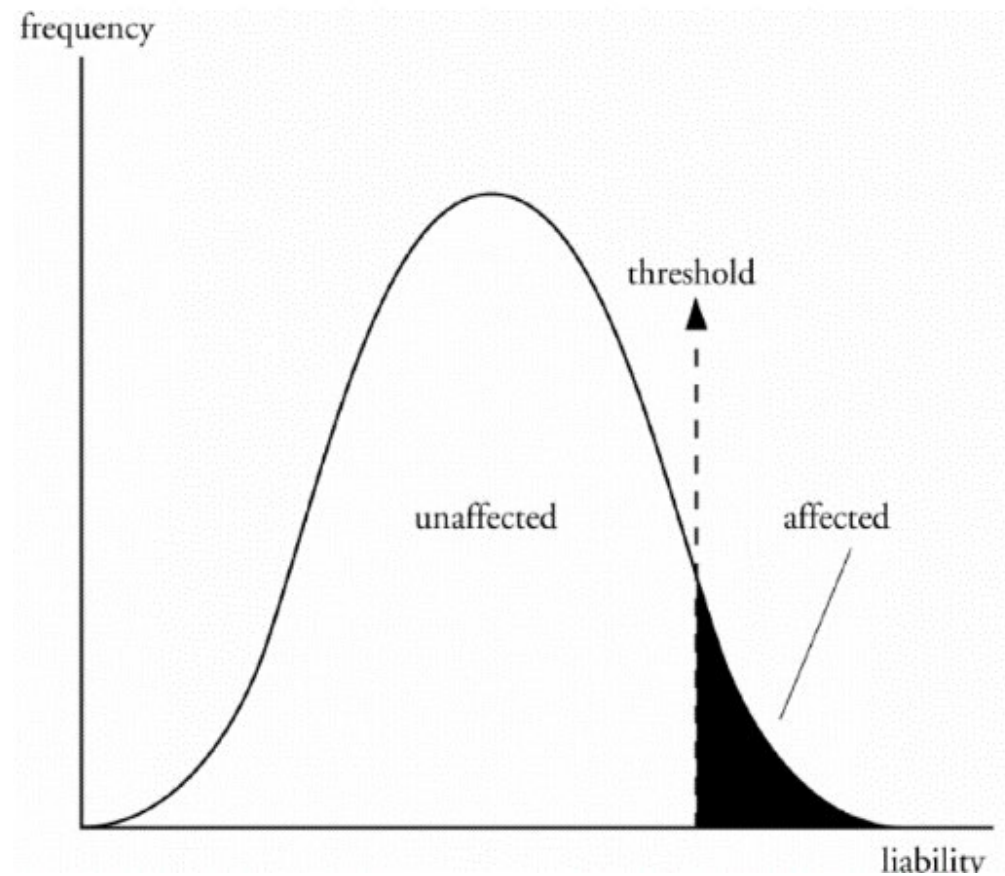
- Linked to diet



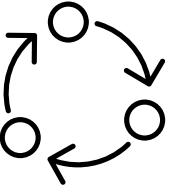
Etiology



Polygenic threshold model



Research objectives

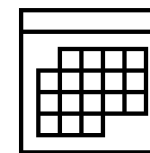
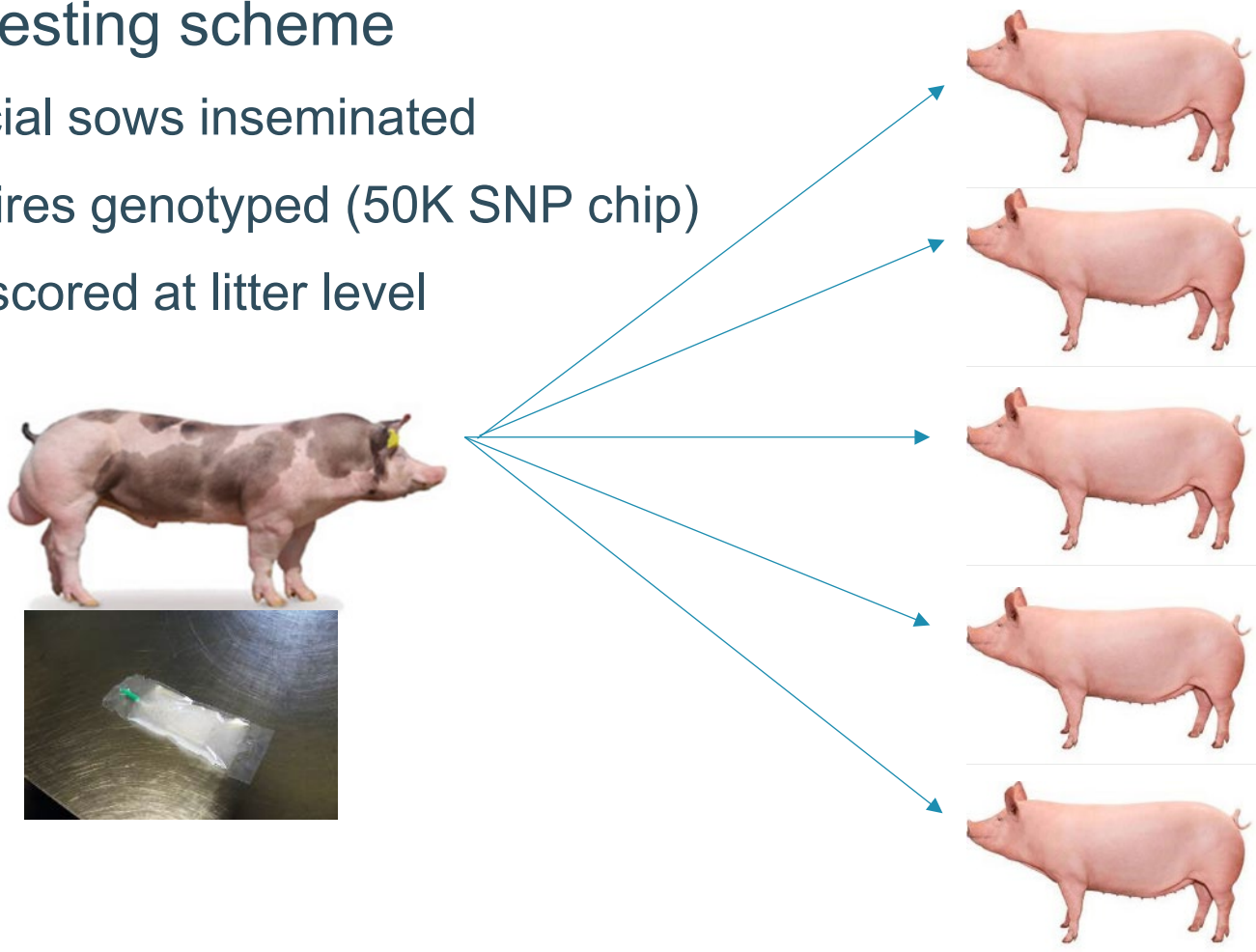


1. Investigate environmental factors impacting PCS
2. Estimate genetic parameters for PCS
3. Genome wide association study to uncover genetic variants

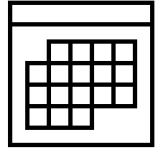
Material

Progeny testing scheme

- Commercial sows inseminated
- Piétrain sires genotyped (50K SNP chip)
- Progeny scored at litter level



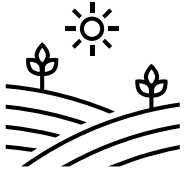
Dataset



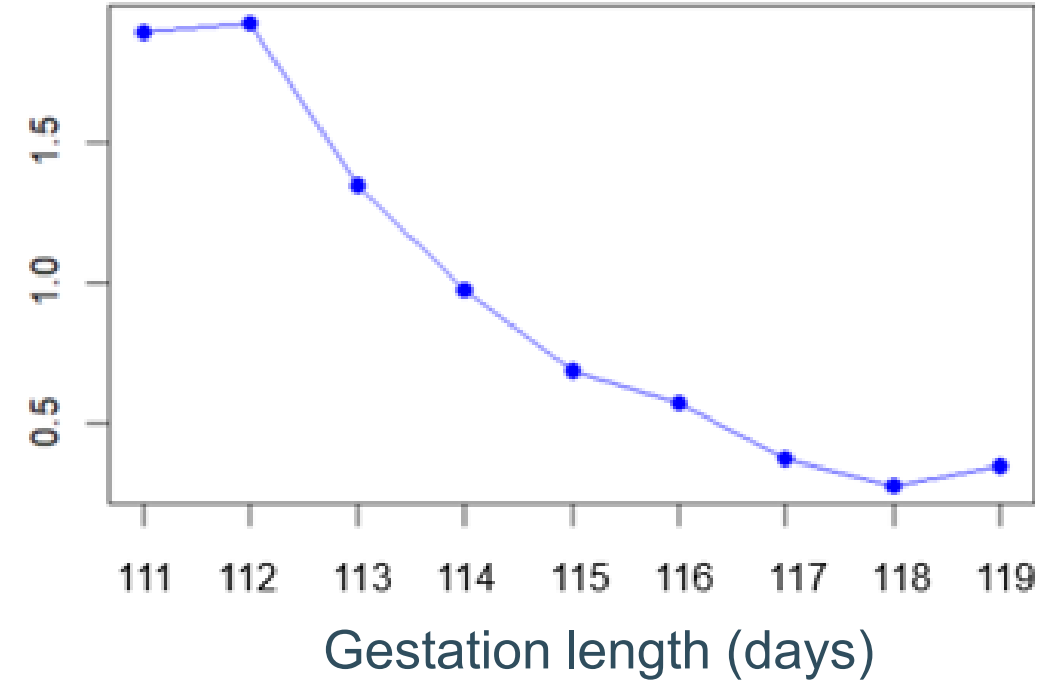
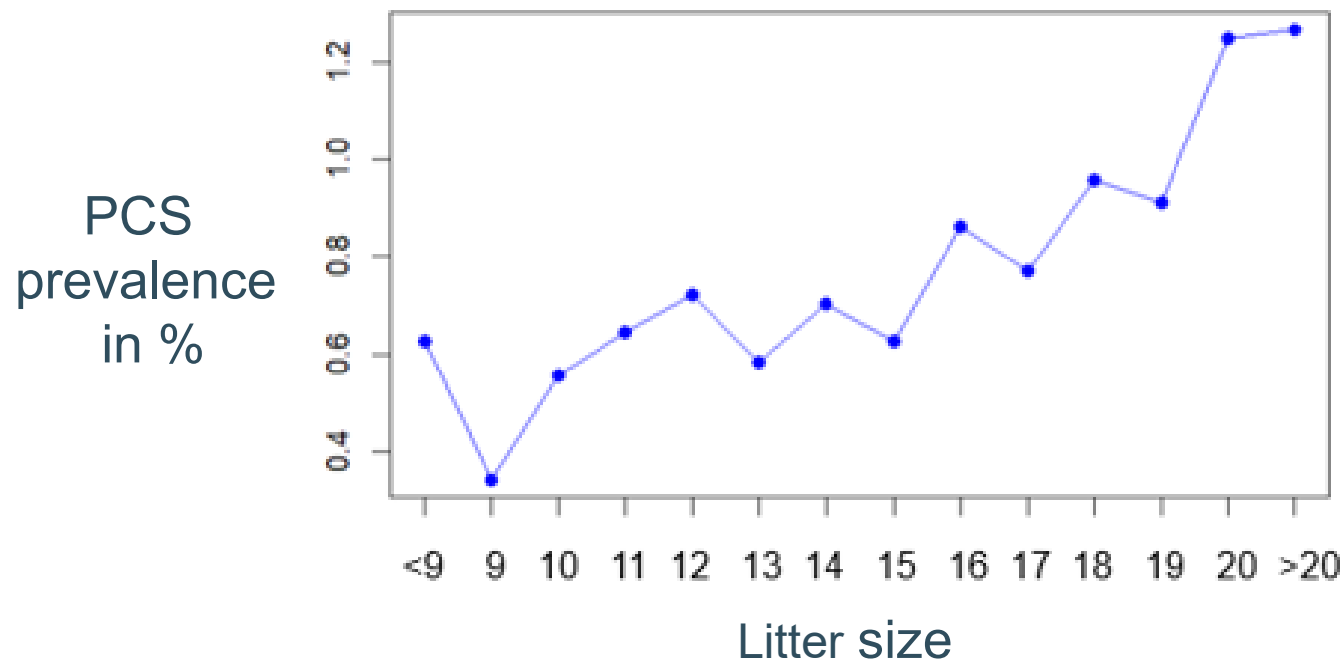
Trait	Number of records
Scored litters	12,759
Piétrain sires	2,072
Genotyped sires	1,317
Hybrid sows	3,965
Farms	3



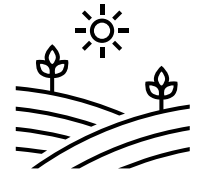
Environmental factors influencing PCS



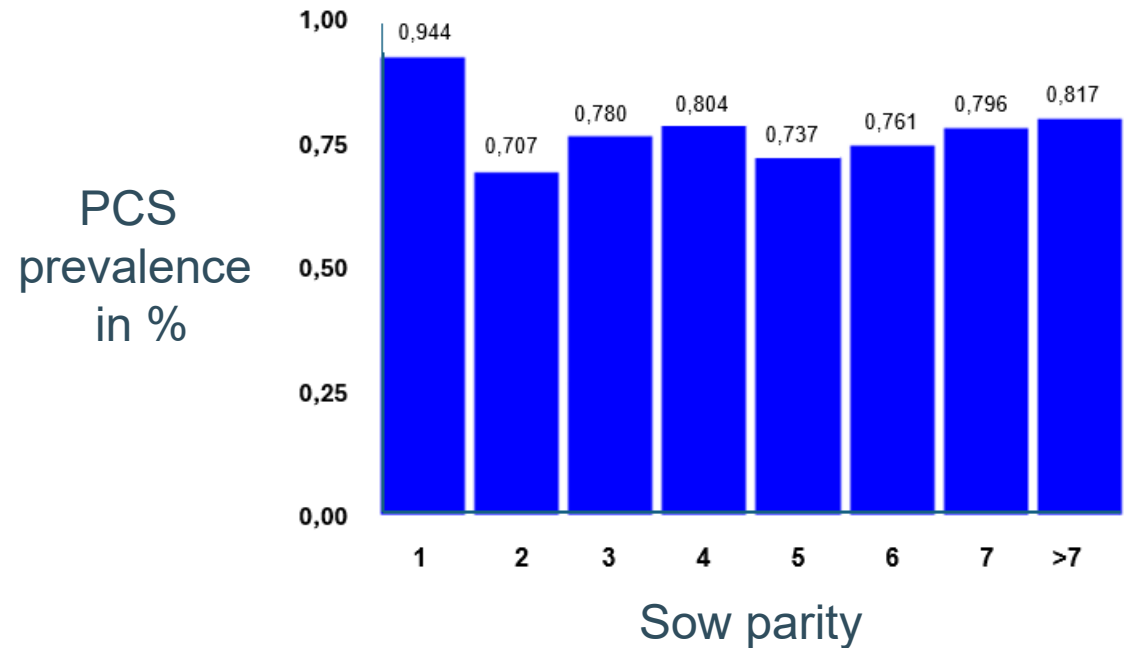
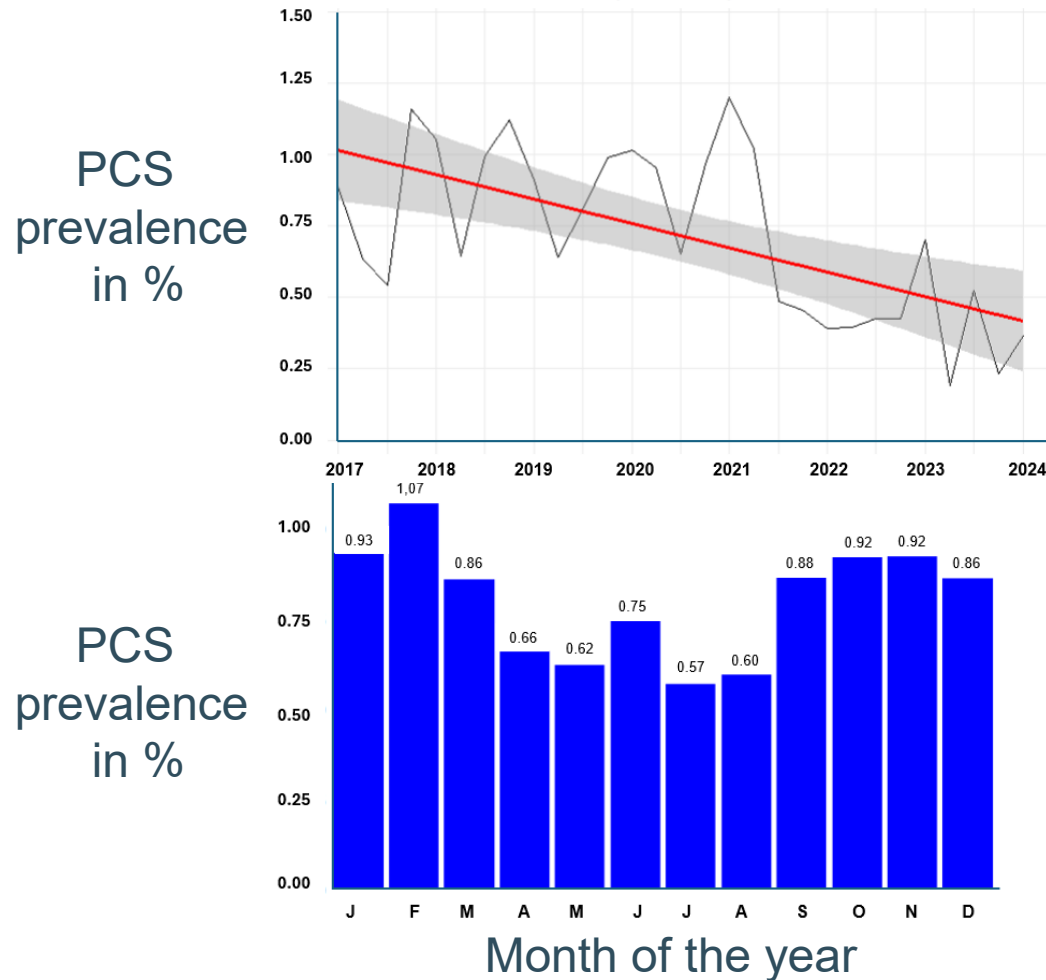
PCS significantly associated with litter size and gestation length



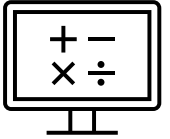
Environmental factors influencing PCS



Clear seasonal fluctuations – More PCS at first parity



Genetic parameters animal and sire model



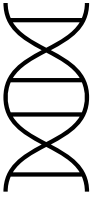
Heritability estimate of 11-31%

- Prospects for selection

- Session 22: **14:45 Validation of a Piétrain sire breeding program on crossbred piglets' vitality and congenital defects**
W. Gorssen, C. Winters, R. Meyermans, L. Chapard, K. Hooyberghs, J. Depuydt, S. Janssens, N. Buys

- Variance explained by sow (σ_d^2) ± 5 times larger than sire variance (σ_a^2)
 - Genetic and maternal effects!

	Heritability	σ_a^2	σ_d^2	σ_e^2
Animal Model	0.31	0.061	-	0.134
Sire model	0.11	0.005	0.025	0.161



Genome wide association study

Different approaches tested in PLINK and GCTA

- Case-control
- Quantitative

Biggest issues: how to set thresholds?

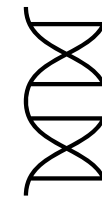
- Minimum amount of progeny per sire, minimum prevalence of PCS,...

Example:

Case: 50 offspring with at least 4% prevalence: N=30

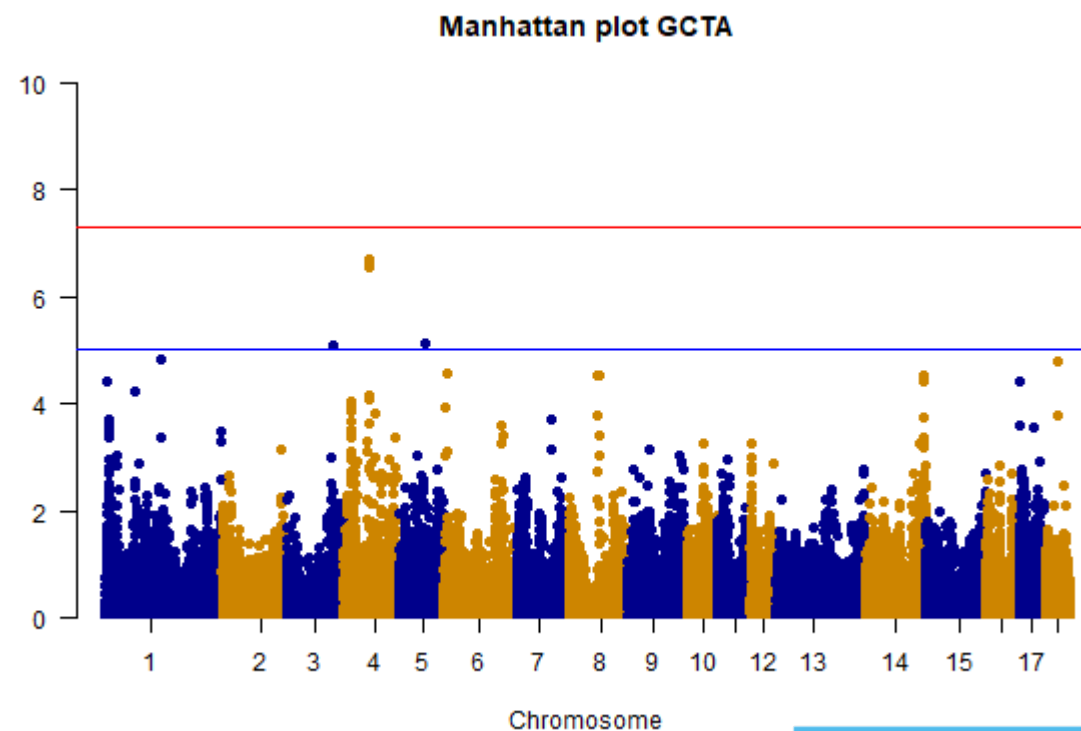
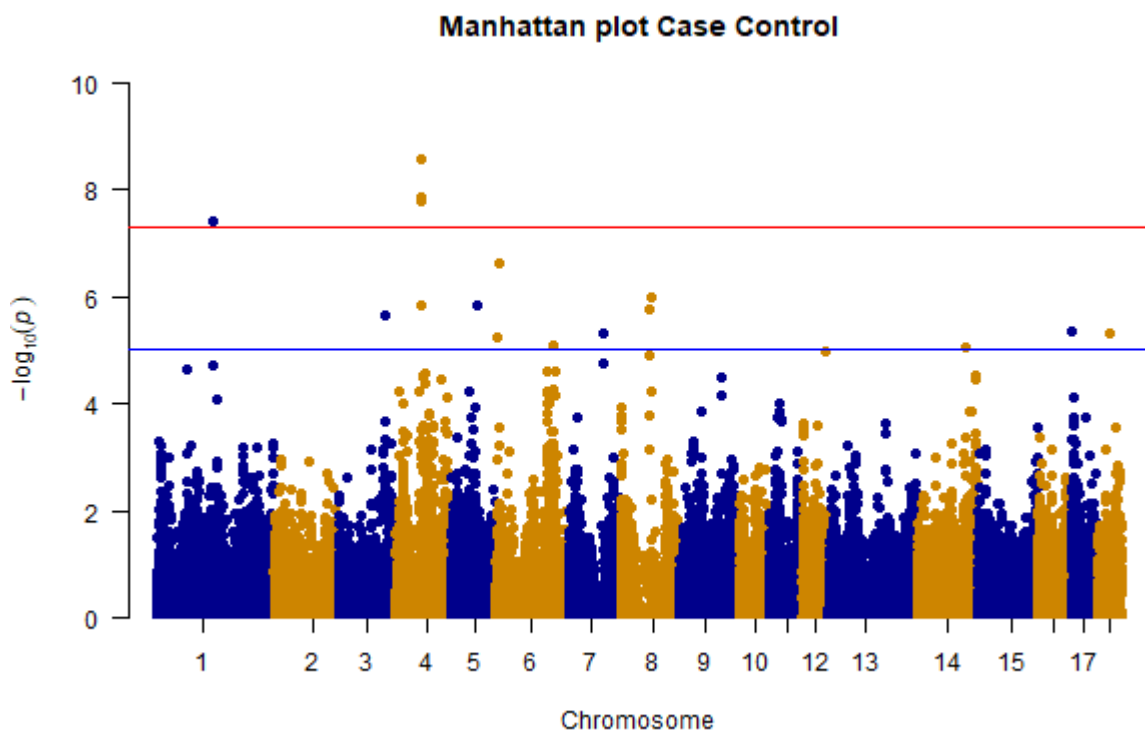
Control: 75 offspring with 0% prevalence: N=339

Case-control analysis gives putative signals

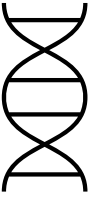


Strongest signal on SSC4

Effect decreases after correction for GRM and 4 first PCs in GCTA

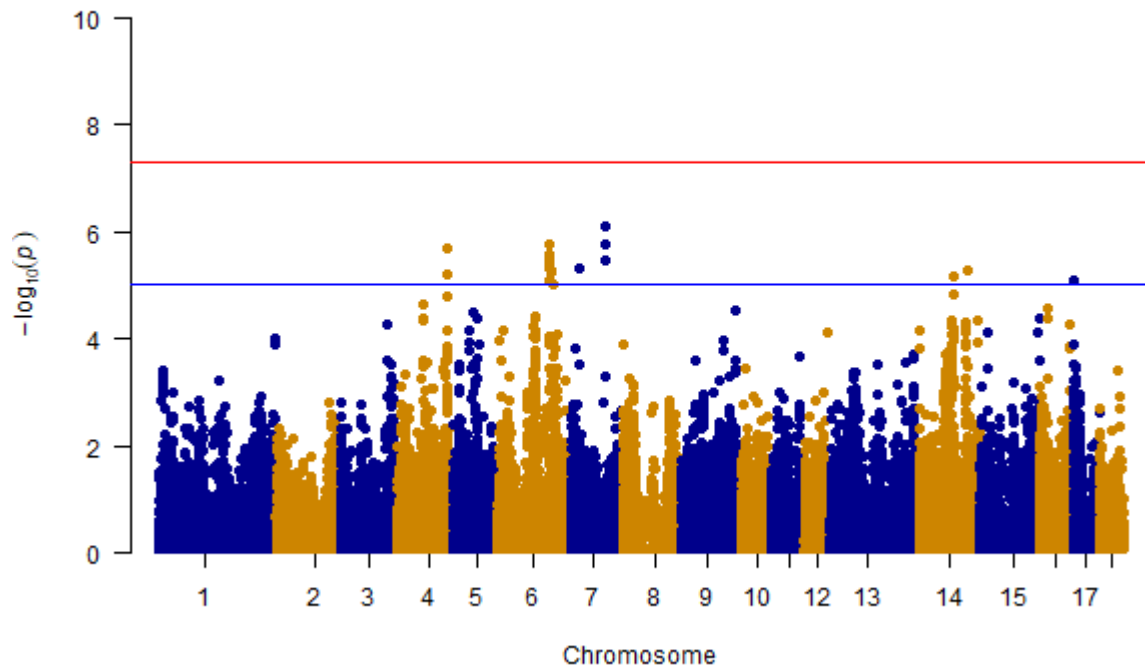


Quantitative analysis gives less significant results

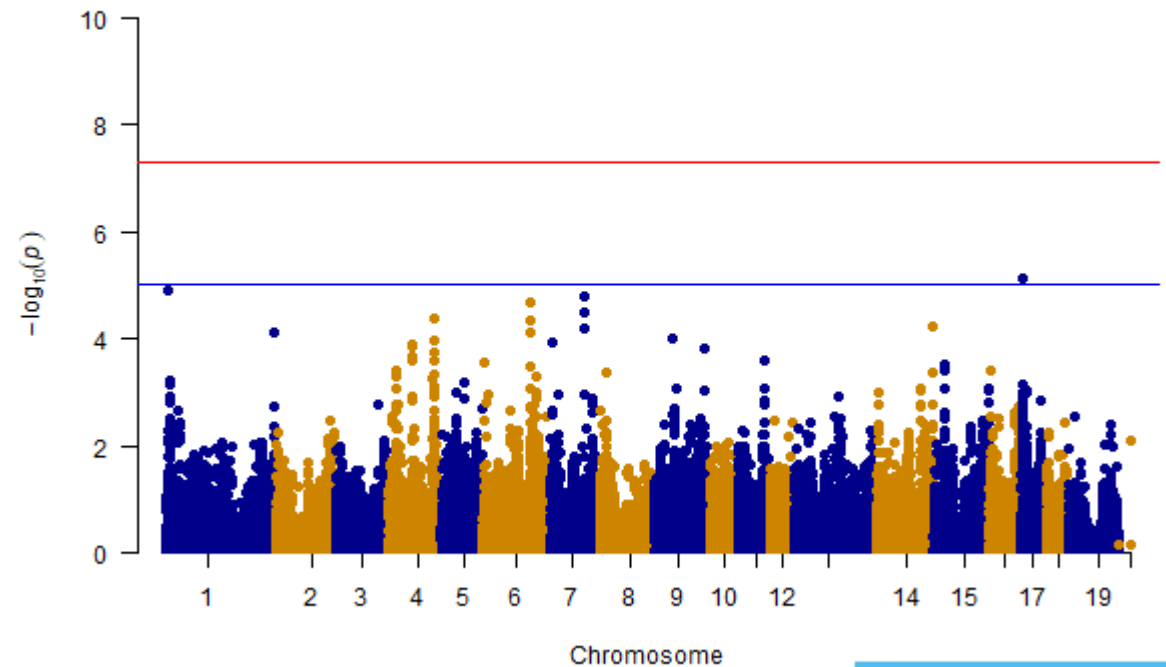


Previous signal on SSC4 just below threshold

Manhattan plot PLINK quantitative



Manhattan plot GCTA



Take-home message



PCS has an underlying genetic basis, although environmental factors also have a substantial impact

- Litter size, parity and gestation length
- Seasonality: more PCS in winter and autumn
- Heritability of 11-31%

Genome wide association study gives several associated genetic regions

- Region on SSC4 as potential candidate gene

More research needed to confirm this and increase power:

- Genobreed project will start 01/10/2024
- PhD-student Jaro will present future results himself in Innsbruck 😊



Acknowledgments

- Data providers



- Funding



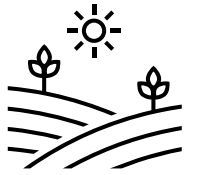
Grant ID: 1104320N

Thank you for your attention!

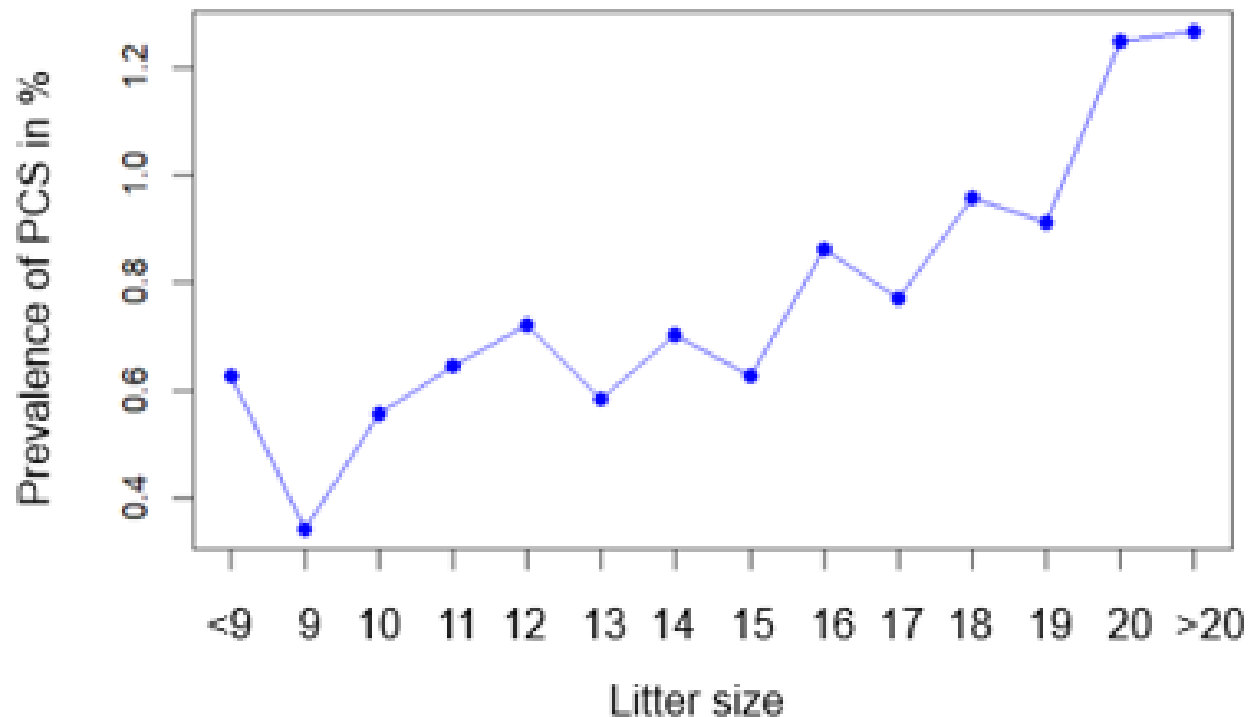


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1. Invloed omgeving en maternale factoren

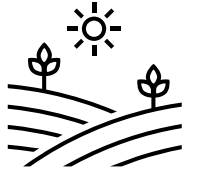


Worpgrootte

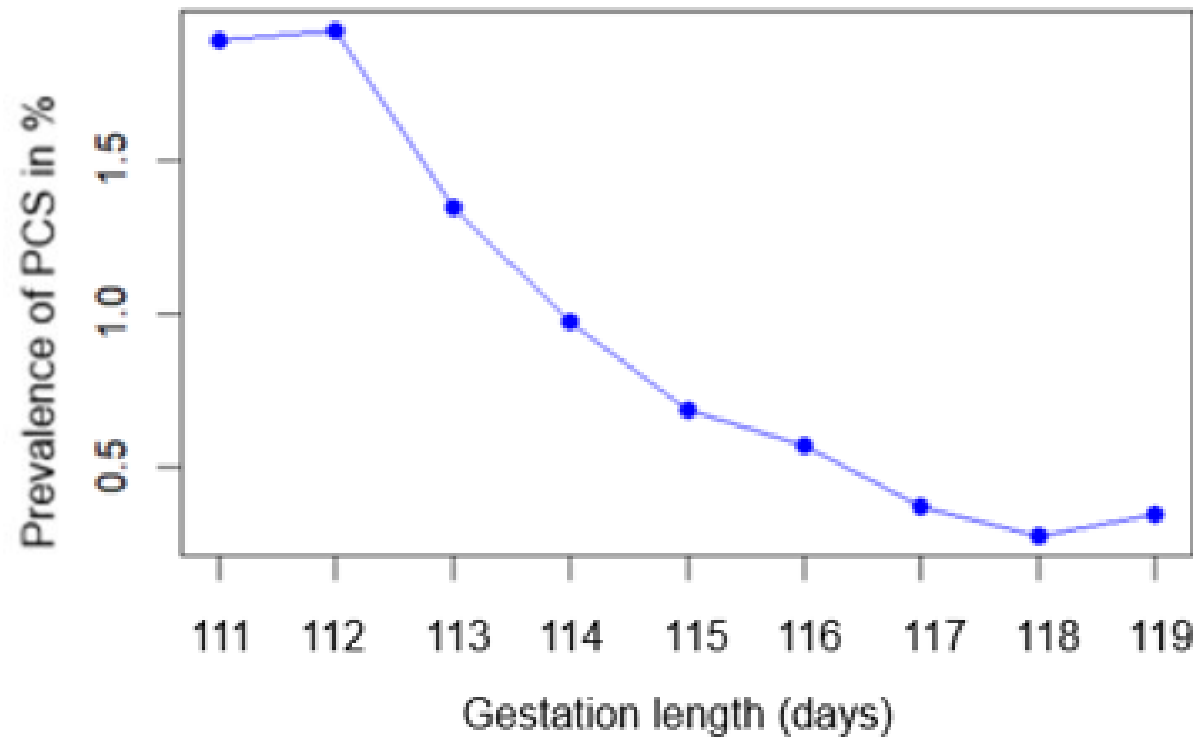


	Effect	p-waarde
SR	+0,02	2e-16***
MR	+0,01	5e-6***

1. Invloed omgeving en maternale factoren



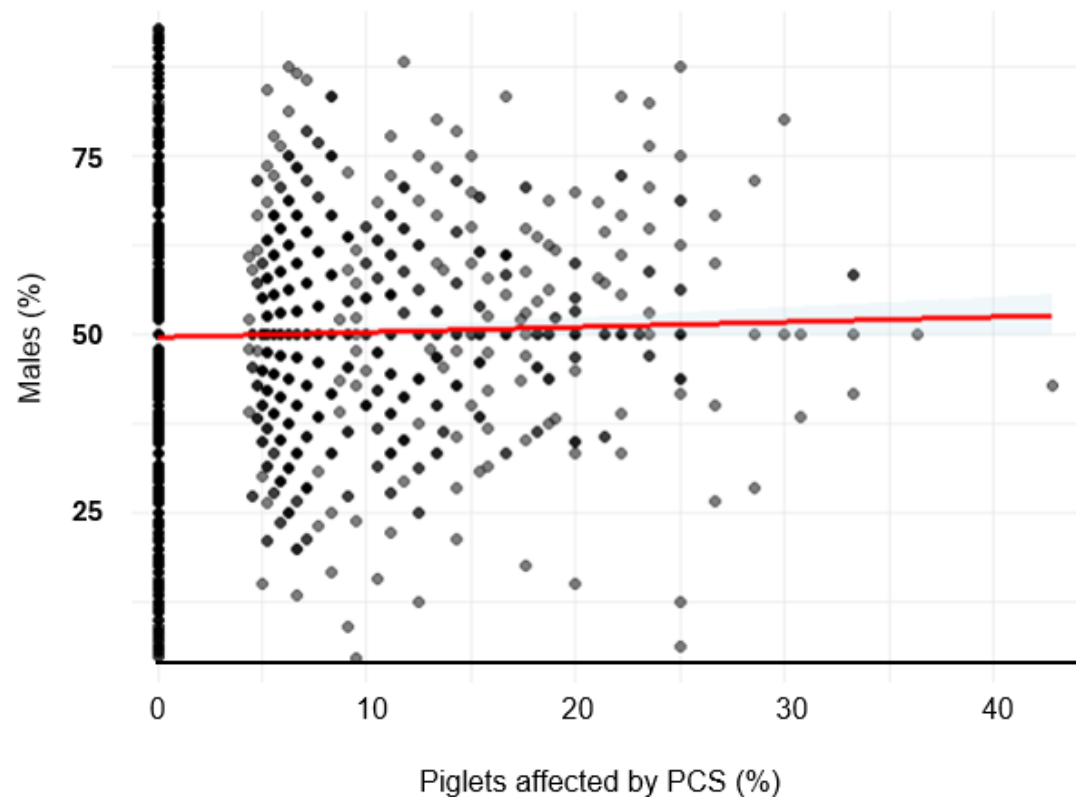
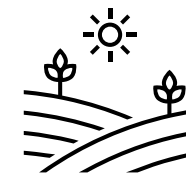
Drachtduur



		Effect	p-waarde
SR	d	-1,28	3e-4***
	d ²	+0,01	5e-4***
MR	d	-1,21	0,003**
	d ²	+0,01	0,004**

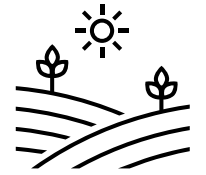
1. Invloed omgeving en maternale factoren

Geslacht

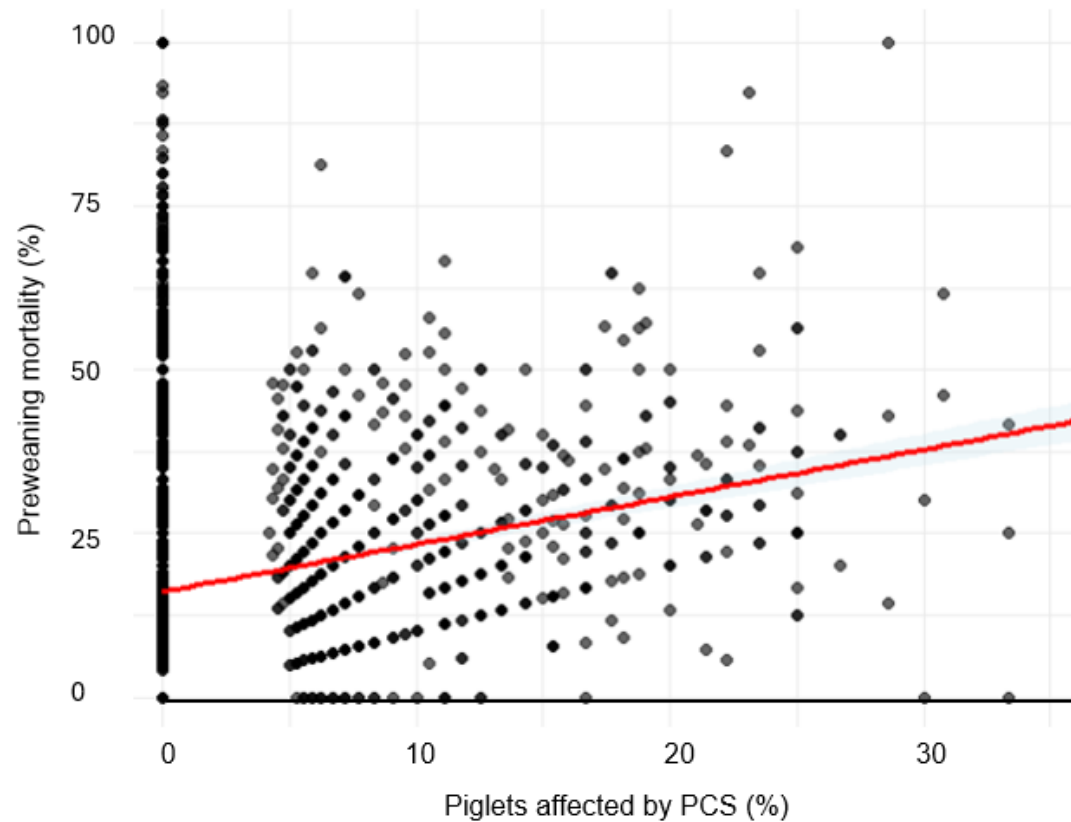


	Effect	p-waarde
SR	+0,00	0,08
MR	+0,00	0,45

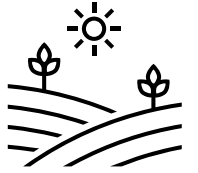
1. Invloed omgeving en maternale factoren



Sterfte voor spenen

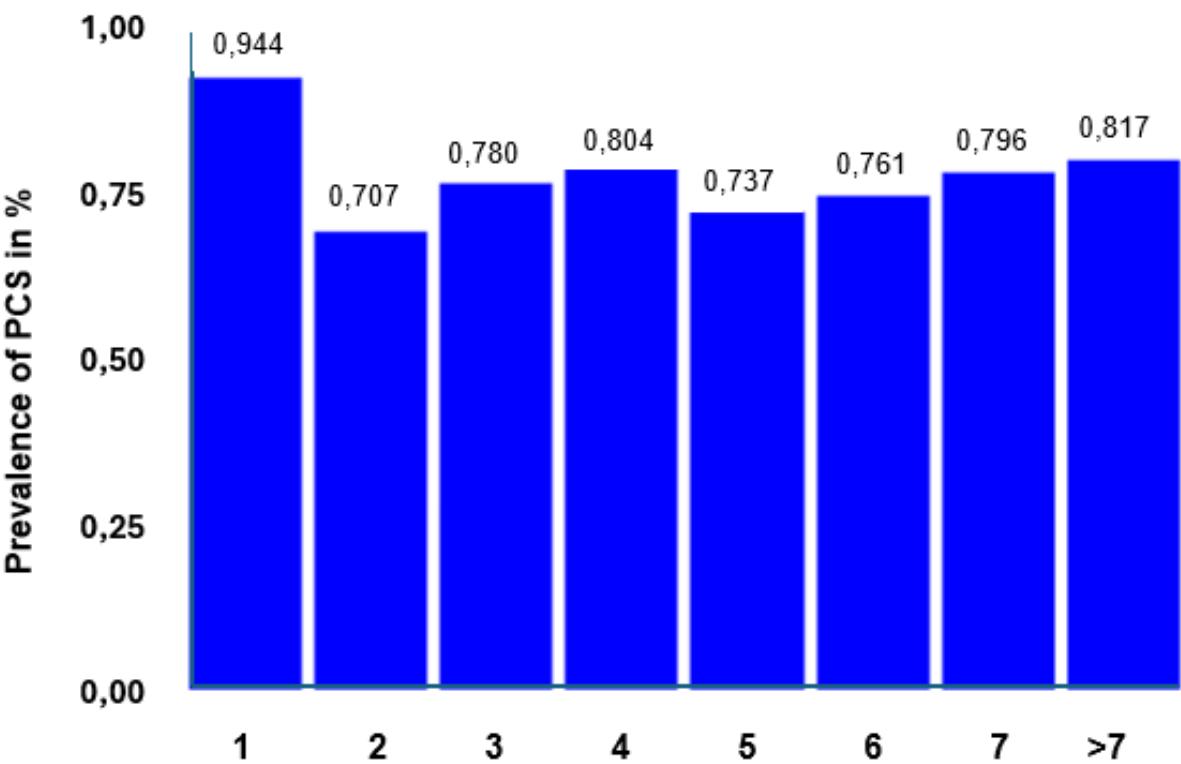


	Effect	p-waarde
SR	+0,01	2e-16***
MR	+0,01	2e-16***

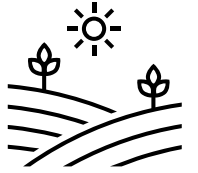


1. Invloed omgeving en maternale factoren

Pariteit

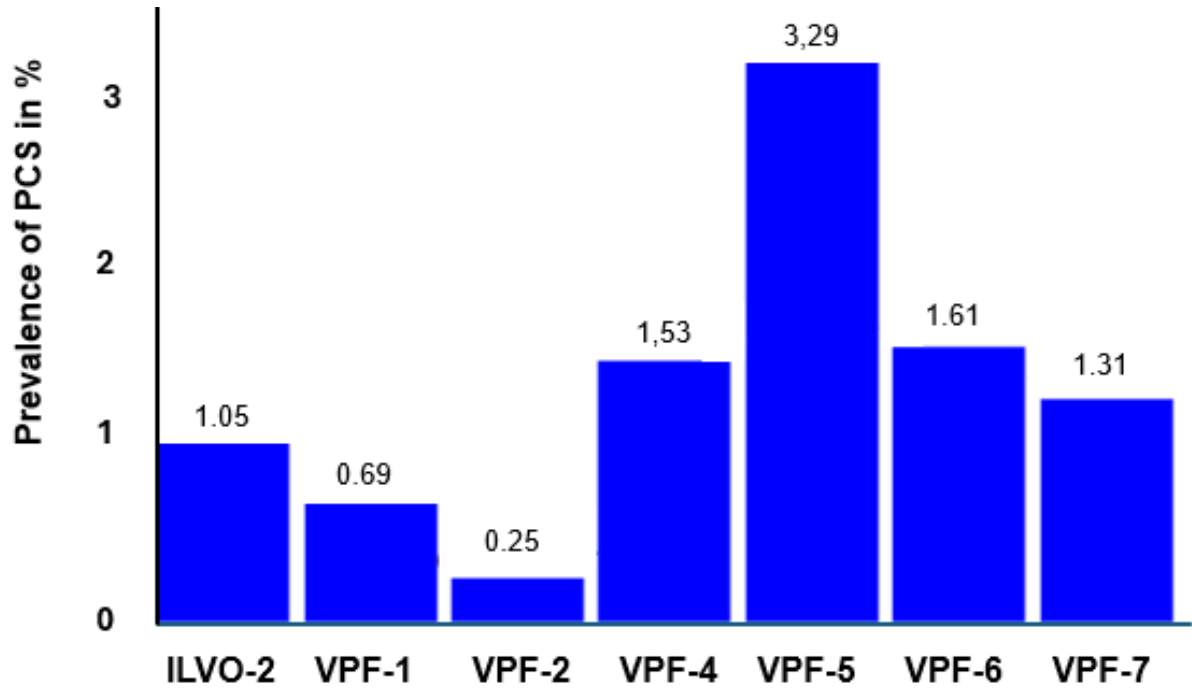


	SR		MR	
	Effect	p	Effect	p
C1	Ref	-	Ref	-
C2	-0.04	0.01 *	-0.02	0.29
C3	-0.02	0.21	-0.05	0.009**
C4	-0.01	0.43	-0.04	0.02*
C5	-0.02	0.15	-0.08	1.5e-5***
C6	-0.02	0.21	-0.07	1.1e-4***
C7	-0.02	0.33	-0.06	0.002**
C8	-0.00	0.92	-0.02	0.35
C9	-0.04	0.07	-0.08	0.002**

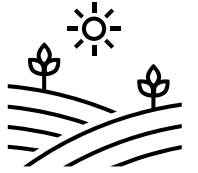


1. Invloed omgeving en maternale factoren

Bedrijf

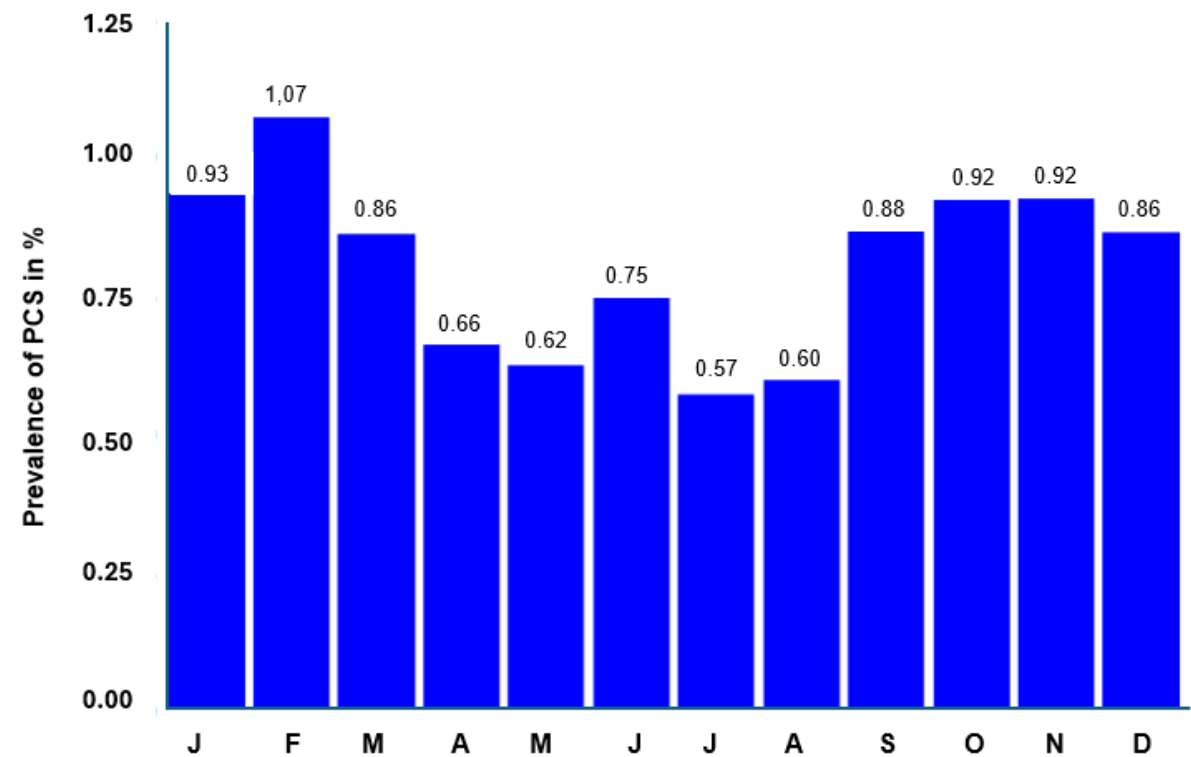


	SR		MR	
	Effect	p	Effect	p
VPF1	Ref	-	Ref	-
ILVO2	+0.07	1.8e-10***	-	-
VPF2	-0.06	2,8e-7***	-0.14	2e-16***
VPF4	+0.14	4.9e-11***	+0.08	1.9e-4***
VPF5	+0.27	2.0e-11***	+0.33	6.7e-16***
VPF6	+0.13	1.1e-9***	+0.09	2.6e-5***
VPF7	+0.07	0.003**	+0.09	4.0e-4***



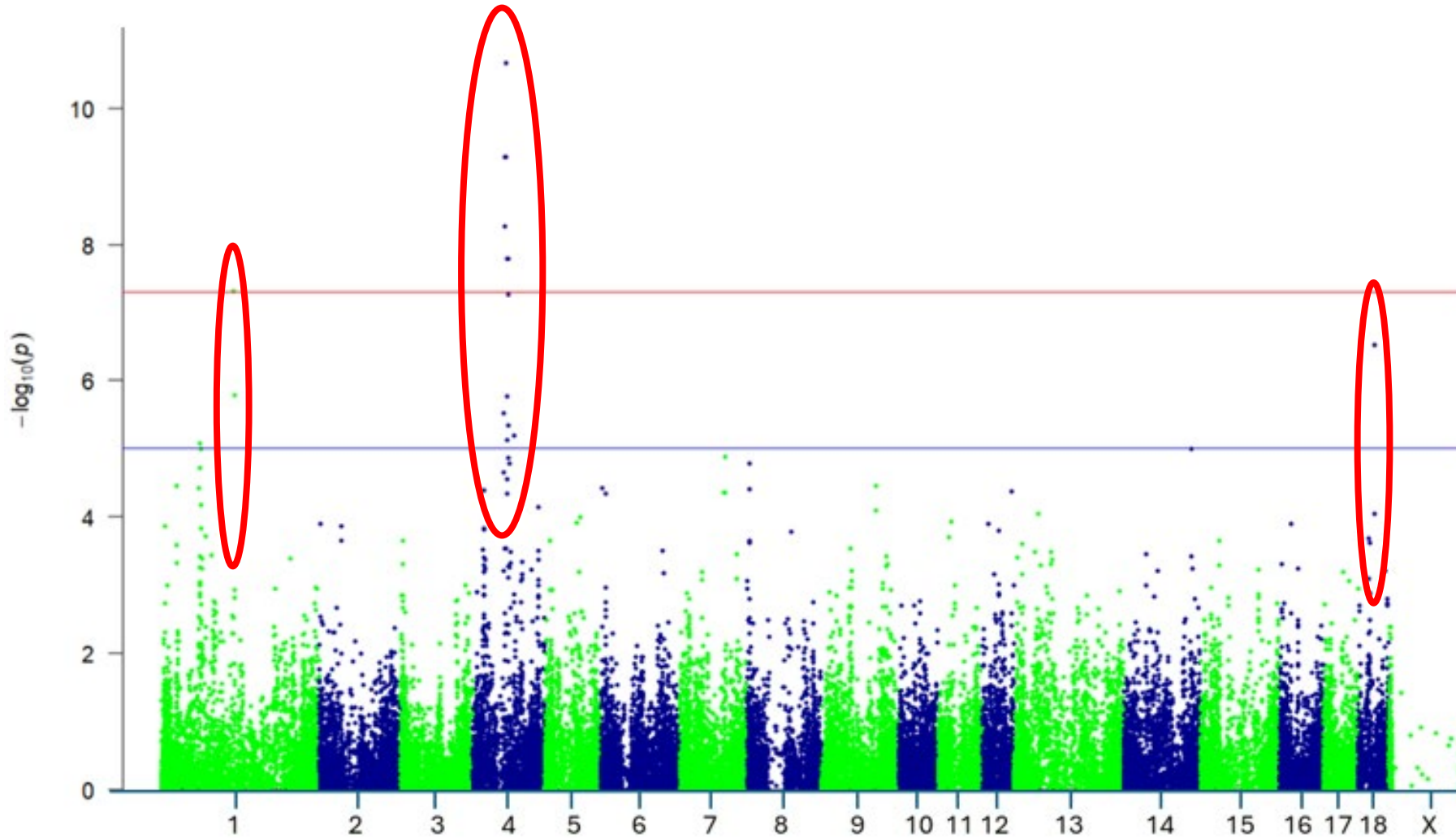
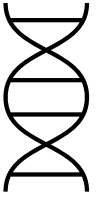
1. Invloed omgeving en maternale factoren

Seizoen



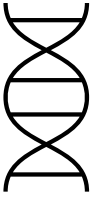
	SR		MR	
	Effect	p	Effect	p
Winter	Ref	-	Ref	-
Spring	-0.03	2e-3**	-0.03	0.03*
Summer	-0.05	3e-5***	-0.03	0.02*
Autumn	-0.00	0.41	+0.01	0.62

Case-control approach PLINK



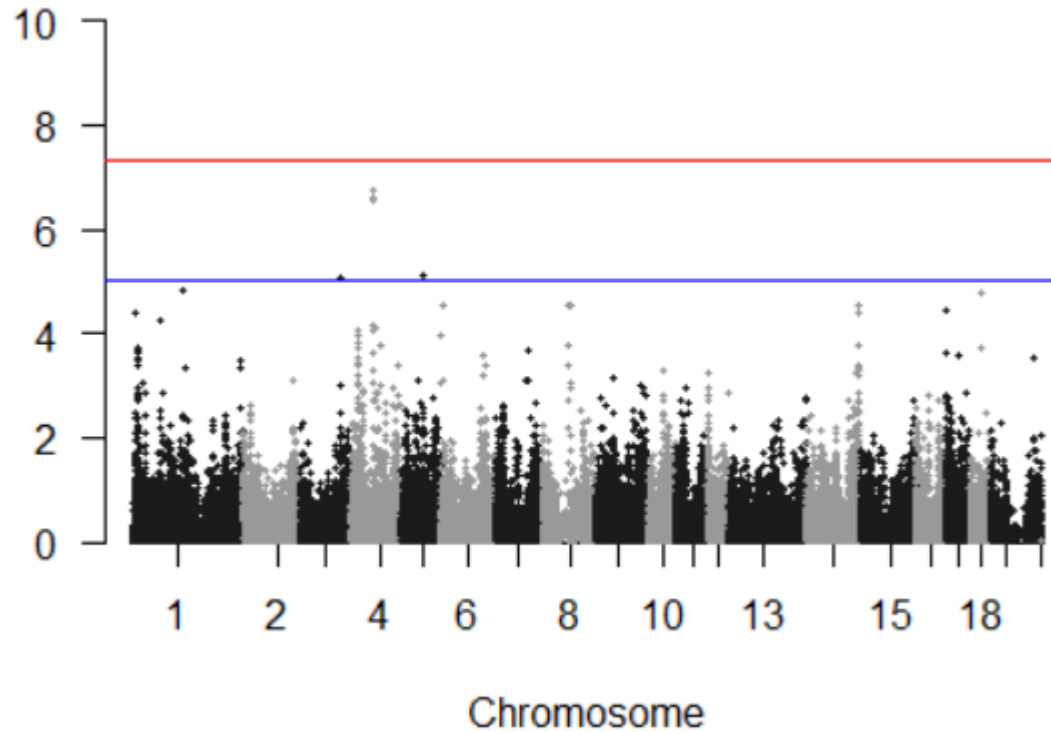
Case-control GCTA

including GRM and correction of first 4 PCs

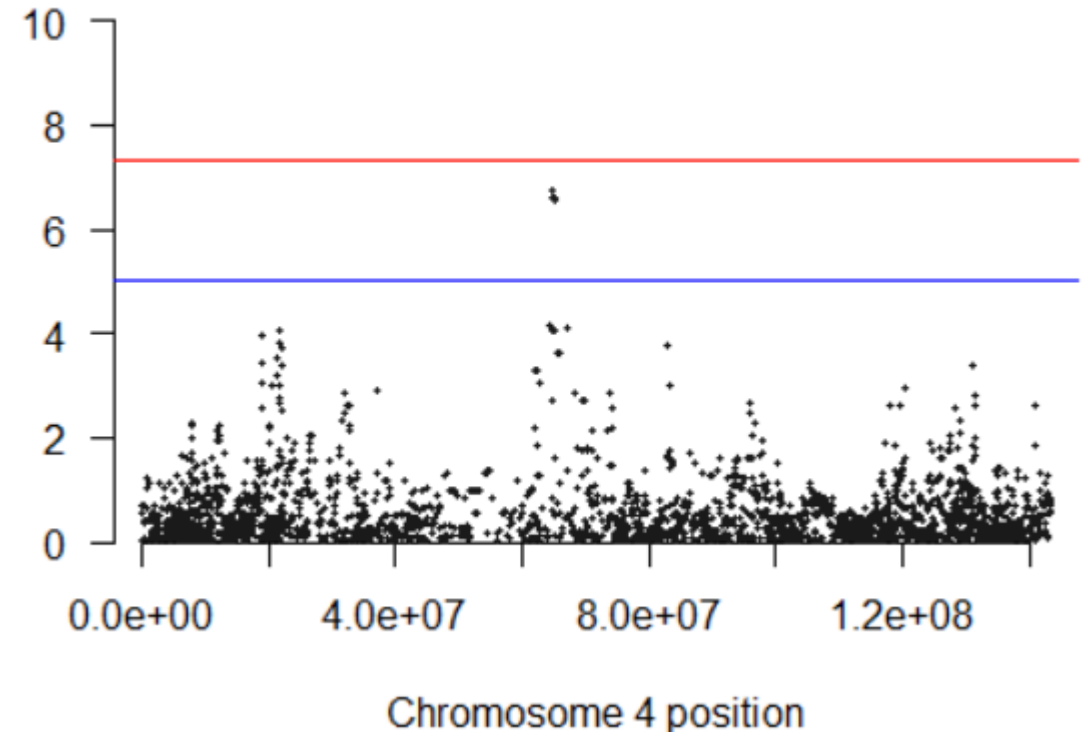


Same region in SSC4 pops up, just below threshold

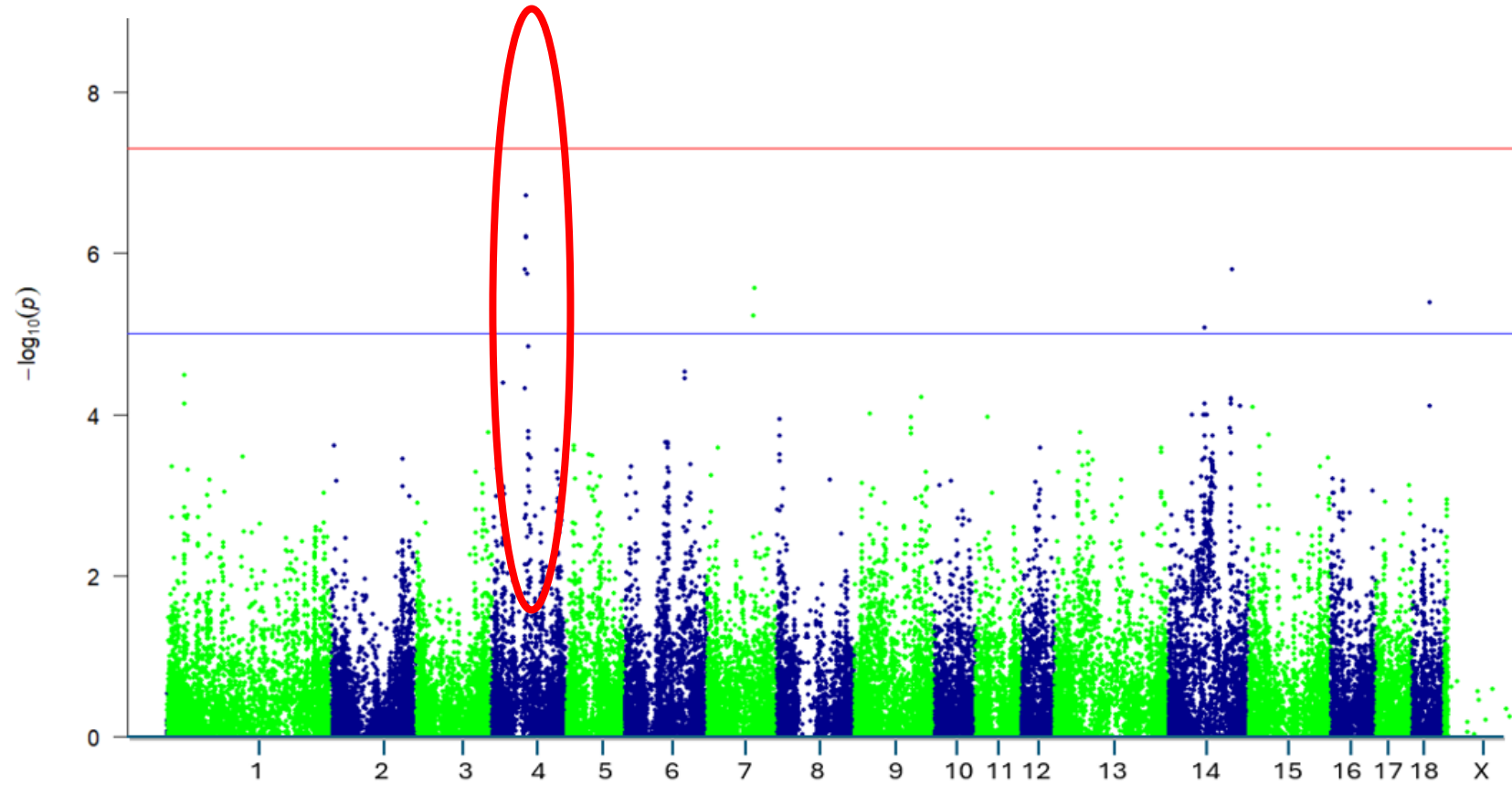
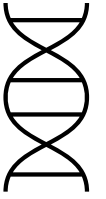
Manhattan plot GCTA

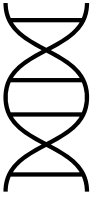


Manhattan plot GCTA



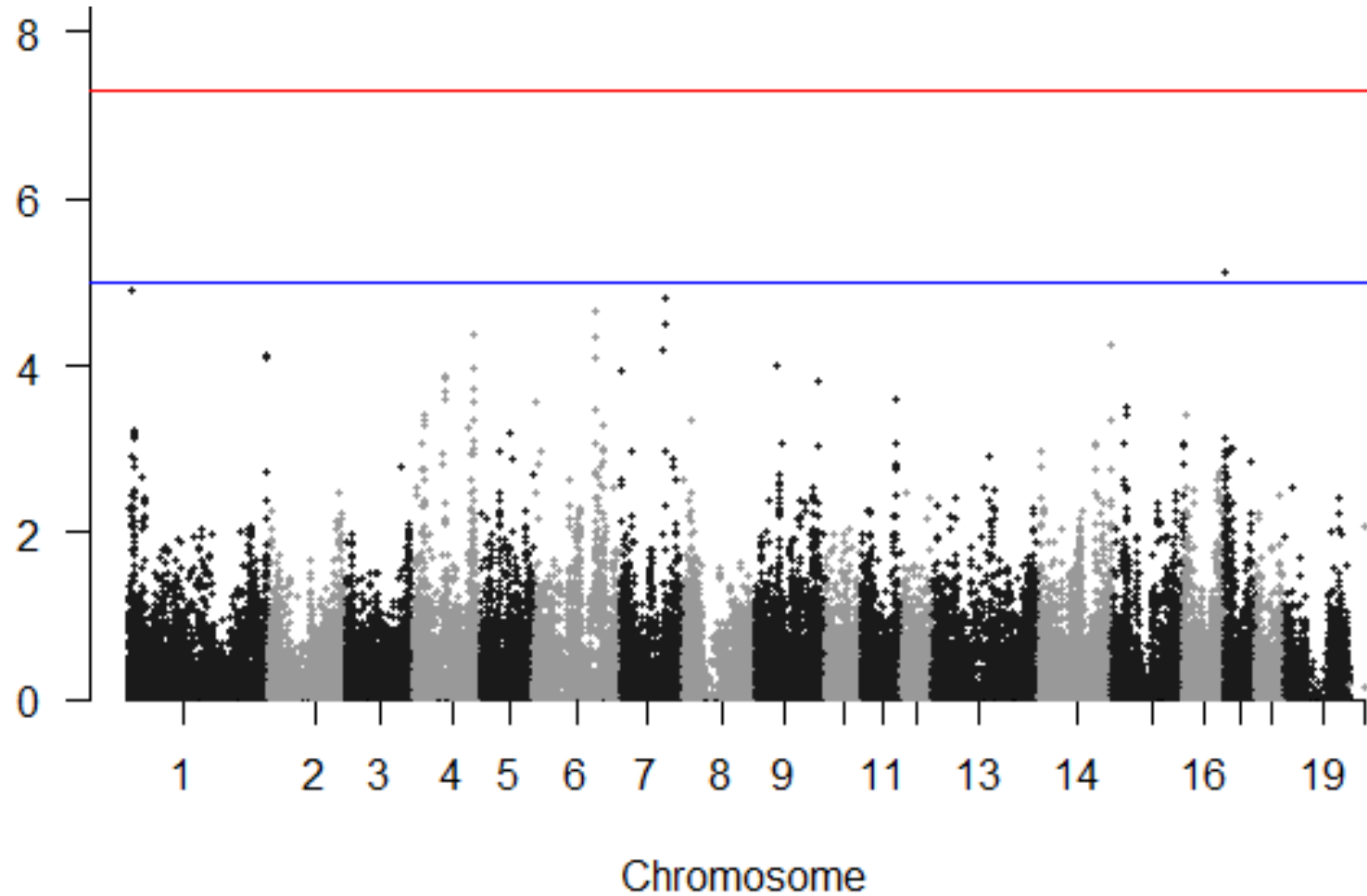
Quantitative GWAS in PLINK





Quantitative GWAS in GCTA

Region on SSC4 below threshold





The 75th EAAP Annual Meeting

1/5 September 2024 - Florence, Italy

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