

Animal GenoPhenomics – Overview of current research projects

Markus Neuditschko

Current projects

■ Pig — protein efficiency (low coverage sequencing data)



■ Cattle — RegioBeef (low coverage sequencing data)



■ Honey bee — Varroa resistance (pool sequencing data)



■ Horse – Shape and Gaits 2.0 (high-density SNP chip data)



Pigs – protein efficiency

Phenotyping







682, ♀ & ♂



80% protein content, soy free



~100 kg live weight

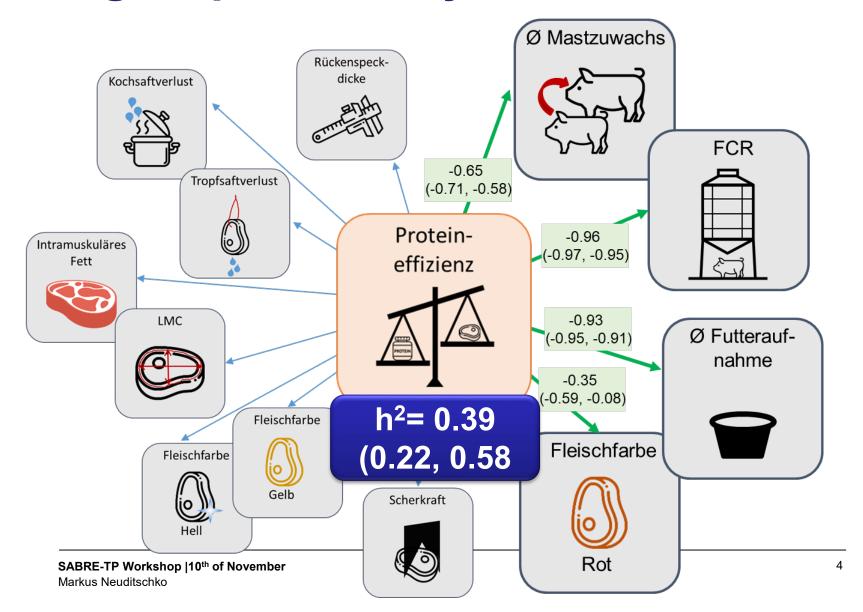


Genotyping

~ 1000 pigs (300 from

HD genotyped and low-pass (1X) sequenced

Pigs – preliminary results



Cattle – genomic analyses

- RegioBeef Efficiency of beef production in different production systems and cross breeds
 - Braunvieh x Angus (95 cattle)
 - Braunvieh x Limousin (125 cattle)
 - Braunvieh x Simmental (95 cattle)
- First sequencing batch (Neogen skim-sequencing)

- Number of samples: 283 F1 crosses

- Number of sites: 59 204 179

- Number of biallelic SNPs: 21 345 015

Futher sequencing of sires (32), dams (245) and remaining F1 crosses (~30)

Cattle – next steps

Concordance between array genotypes and sequencing (i.e., test for acccuracy of skim-sequencing genotypes)

Test for Mendelian error rates with trio data (i.e., as approximation for sequencing/imputation errors)

Genomic analyses of F1 crosses

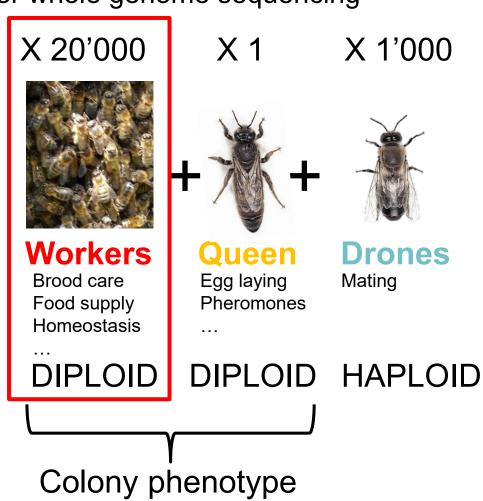
- Genetic compatibility/complementarity of different combinations of breeds
- Identification of allele-specific expression in muscle, liver and adipose tissue (i.e., regulatory genetic changes)

Honey bee – Varroa resistance

Using pools of workers for whole genome sequencing

Colony =

- -cheap
- -fast
- -no killing of sexuals
- -genetic diversity of the colony represented



Honey bee – published results



ANIMAL GENETICS Immunogenetics, Molecular Genetics and Functional Genomics



SHORT COMMUNICATION

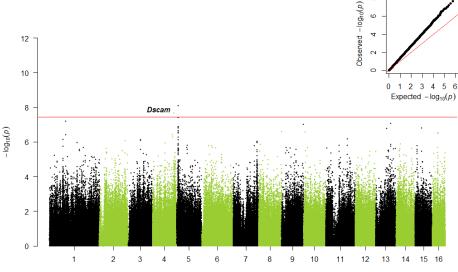
Summary

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Two quantitative trait loci are associated with recapping of Varroa destructor-infested brood cells in Apis mellifera mellifera

M. Guichard** , B. Dainat* , S. Eynard*, A. Vignal*, B. Servin*, 6, B. Servin*, 6 the Beestrong Consortium and M. Neuditschko

*Agroscope, Swiss Bee Research Centre, Schwarzenburgstrasse 161, Bern 3003, Switzerland, †Agroscope, Animal GenoPhenomics, Rte de la Tioleyre 4, Posieux 1725, Switzerland. GenPhySE, INRA, INPT, INPENVT, Université de Toulouse, Castanet-Tolosan 31320, France. §UMT PrADE, Protection des Abeilles Dans l'Environnement, Avignon 84914, France. Labogena, Domaine de Vilvert Bat 224 CS80009, Jouy-en-Josas CEDEX 78353, France.



Chromosome

Recapping of Varroa destructor-infested brood cells is a trait that has recently attracted interest in honey bee breeding to select mite-resistant Apis mellifera colonies. To investigate the genetic architecture of this trait, we evaluated a sample of A. mellifera mellifera colonies (N = 155) from Switzerland and France and performed a genome-wide association study, using a pool of 500 workers per colony for next-generation sequencing. The results revealed that two QTL were significantly (P < 0.05) associated with recapping of V. destructor-infested brood cells. The best-associated OTL is located on chromosome 5 in a region previously found to be associated with grooming behaviour, a resistance trait against V. destructor, in A. mellifera and Apis cerana. The second best-associated QTL is located on chromosome 4 in an intron of the Dscam gene, which is involved in neuronal wiring. Previous research demonstrated that genes involved in neuronal wiring are associated with recapping and varroa sensitive hygiene. Therefore, our study confirms the role of a gene region on chromosome 5 in social immunity and simultaneously provides novel insights into genetic interactions between common mite resistance traits in honey bees.

Keywords ataxin-10, Dscam, genome-wide association study, honey bee, pool sequences, recapping, Wnt7

Horse – Shape and Gaits 2.0

Study to improve the assessment of conformation and gait traits in the Franches-Montagnes (FM) horse breed

Three steps



Step 1: photographs and hair samples (genotyping)



Step 2: equipping the horse, measure limb length



Step 3: Walk and trot horse

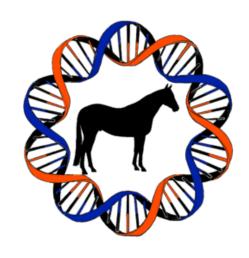
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Horse – current database







- 620 FM
 - 487 stallions (1940 2018)
 - 70 mares (2004 2018)
 - 63 geldings (2009 2018)

- **234** FM
 - 178 3 year-olds
 - 56 older stallions

- 1618 FM
 - 1077 50K SNP
 - 30 sequences
 - 511 670K SNP

























Markus Neuditschko

Markus.Neuditschko@agroscope.admin.ch



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