Projects of Animal GenoPhenomics

Claudia Kasper

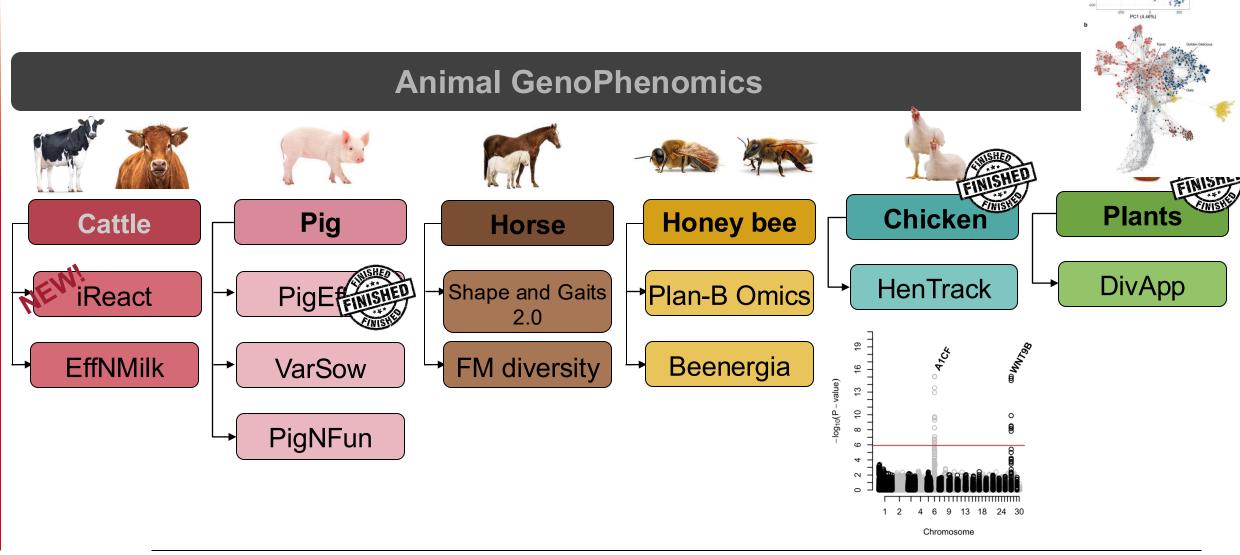
4 December 2025 | SABRE-TP Workshop Vetsuisse Bern

U Team

- Markus Neuditschko (head of group)
- Claudia Kasper (deputy)
- Olga Wellnitz (currently researcher pigs)
- Maria Frizzarin (postdoc cattle)
- Victor Rossier (postdoc honey bees)
- Bastien Monney (research assistant pigs)







Cattle: iReact

- **■** ≈ 0.8 Mio CHF
- International collaboration with INRAE
- Duration: 2026-2030
- Aim: Understanding bovine adaptive physiology in a context of low-carbon meat production limiting feed-food competition
 - Animal GenoPhenomics: Identification of candidate genes for fat-lean ratio, adaptive traits, and resilience features using low-pass sequencing data





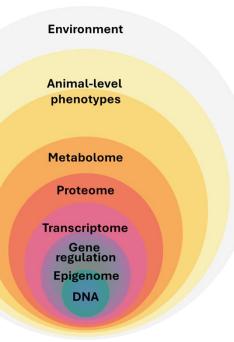


Cattle: EffNMilk

- Data collection Jan 2022 Feb 2025
- > 2,300 cows sampled at 5 cantonal and >30 private farms
- milk (NIRS and MIRS), faeces (NIRS), blood, feed
- Aim: genetic analysis of nitrogen use efficiency and methane traits in Swiss dairy cows
- analysis within new Agroscope work program (Project GENESIS-Cattle)
- follow-up/related projects:
 - MIRage: calibration models for MIR spectra to predict nitrogen use efficiency and methane emissions (M. Frizzarin)
 - GREEN-BREED proposal submitted to Horizon Europe in September with international consortium;
 Animal GenoPhenomics: leader of WP2 (Phenotyping)
 - FutureCow Water use efficiency and heat stress resilience; submitted to SNF Ambizione (*M. Frizzarin*)
 - MilkMetrics Using mid-infrared spectroscopy for farm-level environmental monitoring; submitted to Innosuisse Bridge (M. Frizzarin)

Pigs: PigNFun

- ongoing
- Aim: Explore the biological functions of genes underlying nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) in pigs through multi-omics (basic research and applied interest).
 - MuLi (transcriptomics): distinct gene expression profiles in liver and muscle of pigs with low and high NUE (manuscript in preparation; B. Monney)
 - PigCircus ('mobilomics'): characterize mobile elements on extrachromosomal circular DNA and their link to NUE (collaboration with Crop Genome Dynamics research group – Etienne Bucher)
 - N-FiXD: Genomic insights into nitrogen use efficiency in pigs: harnessing gene expression across the lifespan – ongoing Spark





Pigs: VarSow

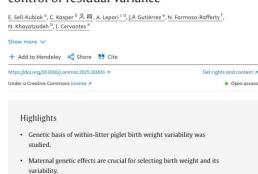
- ongoing long-term project
- Aim: genetic analysis of within-litter birth-weight uniformity
- Results: genetic component of residual variance at sow level (h² = 0.22 ± 0.02), direct genetic effect is negligible – maternal trait
- currently analysis of parent-of-origin effects (collaboration with U Guelph & FBN Dummerstorf)
- building large database
 - birth weights of individual piglets (since Dec 2004; > 52,400 records from > 3,800 litters and > 1,100 sows; around 2,600 new piglets each year)
 - sequence data (since 2022; goal ~1,000 sows)



animal
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Integrating three genetic dimensions relating to piglet birth weight: direct and maternal effects on the mean and genetic control of residual variance



- Moderate correlation exists between mean BW and BW variability
- Selection for uniformity is preferable to selection for both traits simultaneously.

Direct genetic effect and its correlations have minor relevance for

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Collaboration with University Zürich

Duration: 2020-2024

■ Aim: Objective assessment of gait and conformation traits

Results:

Conformation traits derived from Shape space data show higher heritability

compared to subjective evaluations

 Horse breeds (FM, Warmblood, Lusitano) can be differentiated based on their movement patterns (EquiMoves) – Data and GWAS paper (in preparation)



Horses: FM diversity

- Collaboration with Vetsuisse Bern (Institute of Genetics and ISME)
- Aim: Preservation of the Franche-Montagne horse
- Results:
 - Identification of a causal genetic variant responsible for hypertriglyceridemiainduced pancreatitis (HIP)
 - Identification of a putative candidate gene (HPGD) for lameness through an admixture-based GWAS, which we term TRACE (Tracking Recombination and Admixture Captures Evolution) - Abstract submitted to WCGALP

scientific reports

OPEN LMF1 frameshift deletion in Franches-Montagnes horses with hypertriglyceridemia-induced pancreatitis

Michaela Drögemüller 3, Nathalle Fouché 3, Michelle Wyler 3, Corinne Gurtner 3, Seraina L. Meister 3, Marius Neuditschloo 3, Vidhya Jagannathan 3, Vinzenz Gerber 8, Tosso Leeb 212

Hypertriglyceridemia (HTG) nay be linheilted and caused by variants in genes encoding enzymes of ligid metabolism. This study was prompted by the observation of eight Franches-Montagnes (FM) foals showing elevated plasma triglyceride levels and episodes of fatal acute pancreatitis. We termed this phenotype thypertriglyceridemia chanomysopul sos for fatal acute pancreatitis. Vincle genome sequencing of an affected foal identified a homorogyous loss of motion ownafur Lind's encoding ipase muturation factor 1. The variant, 280, 036(667) 31, 266(3) 3736(4015) C. Gohor of 2122 FM benes and identified all homorogyous mutual animals including a leight foals that had initially been identified based on their clinical presentation. The three additional homorogyous mutual animals had comparable phenotype and were inheired to the same stallion. We concluded that all 11 had been affected by the same disease. Thus, we found perfect generype-phenotype association in the teted colort. The carrier frequency in the 2111 unaffected H bhorosy was 13,640. Our findings in the teted colort. The carrier frequency in the 2111 unaffected H bhorosy was 13,640. Our findings in the teted colort. The carrier frequency in the 2111 unaffected H bhorosy was 13,640. Our findings in the teted colort. The carrier frequency in the 2111 unaffected H bhorosy was 13,640. Our findings in the teted colort. The Acute of the American stalls colored the same stallors.

Honey bees: Plan-B Omics

Plan-B Omics

- ≈ 1.4 Mio CHF
- International Collaboration (Uni Bern, Uni Lausanne, Uni Laval Canada)
- Aim: Using metagenomics to improve the selection of *Varroa destructor* resistant honey bees
- Structured in 4 modules Animal GenoPhenomics responsible for M3-Modulisation
 - Optimization of current applied animal models in honey bee breeding by including metagenomic data, e.g. parasites (Varroa), bacteria, viruses, etc.



Honey bees: Beenergia



■≈ 4.0 Mio CHF

- International collaboration (Uni Bern, Uni Neuchâtel, State Museum of Natural History Karlsruhe)
- Aim: Assessing the interactions between managed and wild bees
- Structured in 4 modules (M1-Food competition, M2-Shared Pathogen, Animal GenoPhenomics: M3-Genomics, M4-Socioeconimics)
 - Compare genomes of museum and contemporary bees to assess conservation relevant parameters (e.g. gene flow, N_e, etc.)































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