





Benefits from marker assisted selection under an infinitesimal model

B. Villanueva¹, R. Pong-Wong², J. Fernández^{*3} and M.A. Toro³

¹SAC, West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JG, UK
²Roslin Institute (Edinburgh), Roslin, Midlothian EH25 9PS, UK
³INIA, Carretera La Coruña Km 7, 28040 Madrid, Spain

Molecular genetic information

➢ large amount available

➢ potential uses

- increase response in selection programmes
- maintain genetic variability in conservation programmes

little known about how best to use it

BLUP BLUP Sector blue Genetic relationships

more accurate than phenotype

Relationship matrix (A)



Matrix A in BLUP

Normally computed only from pedigree (A_p)
 – gives only expectations
 – ignore variation around expected values

Use markers (+ pedigree) to compute A_{pm}
– increase accuracy and response

Difference with previous MAS studies

> Previous

- mixed inheritance model: QTL of large effect + polygenes
- markers used to better estimate effect of QTL

≻Here

- infinitesimal model: polygenes
- markers used to better estimate genetic relationships

Model

- $\checkmark c$ pairs of chromosomes of 1 Morgan each (c = 5, 10, 20, 30)
- ✓ 2000 biallelic loci of small effects
- ✓ *m* markers with 10 alleles each
 (*m* = 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40)

✓ selected individuals

- those with highest estimated breeding values
- proportion selected: 1/10

Schemes compared

Standard BLUP (BLUP_s)

 Relationship matrix computed from pedigree information (A_p)

Marker BLUP (BLUP_m)

 Relationship matrix computed from pedigree and marker information (A_{pm})

Effect of Genome Length on Benefit of BLUP_m



Effect of number of markers on benefit of BLUP_m



Conclusions

≻Extra responses (5 – 11%) obtained

- even for large genomes
- due to increased accuracy
- for small genomes: magnitude similar as extra responses from BLUP vs. phenotypic

➢ Most benefit - 1 marker every 10cM