
MAS using a dense SNP markers map:

Application to the Normande and Montbéliarde breeds

Guillaume F., Fritz S. , Ducrocq V., Croiseau P. and Boichard D.



Introduction

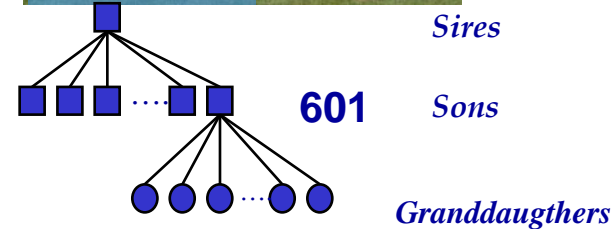
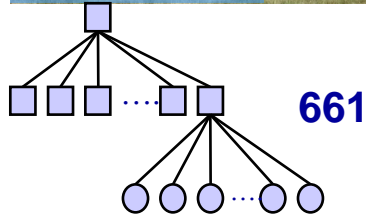
- France has run a MAS program since 2001 in the three main dairy breeds (Holstein, Normande and Montbeliarde)
 - In 2008, 54k SNP chip available
 - Find a solution convenient for all breeds, in a short time.
 - QTL detection
 - Simple haplotype based model
 - Promising results in Holstein
- ➔ What are the results in « smaller » breeds ?**

Normande and Montbéliarde, two medium size breeds

- Normande
 - 387 000 recorded Cows
 - ~150 progeny tested Bulls /year
- Montbeliarde
 - 263 000 recorded Cows
 - ~150 progeny tested Bulls /year



Fine-mapping resource population



- ~600 sires/breed genotyped with the 54k SNP chip
- 15 traits
- LD-LA analysis
- ➔ Confirm and Fine Map QTL
- ➔ Identify Haplotypes in LD with QTL

QTL detection : Results

- **Numerous QTL** have been found for each traits
 - Most QTL are **breed specific**
 - QTL detection more **problematic in smaller population**
- ➔ From 40 to 50 % of Genetic Variance can be explained by « reliable » QTL => MA-Evaluation

French MAS Model

- Haplotype based model

$$y_i = \mu + u_i + x_i' h + e_i$$

- y_i is the phenotype of individual i (DYD)
- μ is an intercept
- u_i is the polygenic effect of individual i
- h is a vector of haplotypes' effects (IBS)
- x_i is an incidence vector
- e_i is a random residual

- Variance component:

- From 31% to 44 % of genetic variance explained by 17 to 38 QTL in Normande breed
- From 33 % to 43 % of genetic variance explained by 15 to 27 QTL in Montbeliarde breed

Validations samples (October 2008)

- 152 Normands and 144 Montbeliards candidates
- 2004 information of these candidates available
- Ending progeny test in 2008

For these candidates, **correlation** between :

- **DYD** observed in 2008
- **Polygenic or MA-EBV** based on available phenotypes in 2004
- (Weighted by 2008 DYD's EDC)

First results

Traits	Normande		Montbeliarde	
	Correlation (DYD2008 x MA-EBV2004)	Increase Compared to polygenic EBV	Correlation (DYD2008 x MA-EBV2004)	Increase Compared to polygenic EBV
Milk Yield	0,560	0,274	0,550	0,289
Fat Yield	0,543	0,123	0,480	0,236
Prot Yield	0,523	0,263	0,494	0,266
F%	0,699	0,139	0,664	0,187
P%	0,584	0,289	0,638	0,161
SCC	0,587	0,187	0,599	0,131
FER	0,434	0,173	0,496	0,224

- Correlations are improved
- ...Improvement are lower than in Holstein
- Validation sample remain small...

Second validation

- January 2009 (New MAS program running for 3 months)
 - Montbeliarde population increase :
 - 601 -> 921 genotyped population
 - 144 ->277 candidates
- Validation :

	Milk Yield	Fat Yield	Prot Yield	F%	P%
MAS Oct08 (144)	0.55	0.48	0.49	0.66	0.63
MAS Jan09 (144)	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.65	0.53
MAS Jan09 (227)	0.42	0.44	0.38	0.58	0.54

- Figures getting lower, mostly due to the newly genotyped candidates

Second validation

- New genotyped candidates :
 - Less related to animal used in QTL detection
 - Coming from smaller family
- ➔ The model needs to better fit the structure of the population
 - Frequent fine mapping study to update model
 - Lowering significance threshold ?
- ➔ Due to population size, validation of the model remains hazardous
- ➔ Are the challenges faced by smaller population the same as in the Holstein population ?

Comparisons

- Compared to Holstein :
 - Correlations are lower → Less QTL included , less variance explained by them in the model
 - Validation is more hazardous
 - Computing time lower
- Comparisons with genome wide evaluation (work still in progress):
 - Results are of the same order
 - Cf P.Croiseau's (presentation (session 28))
 - Compatible with monthly evaluation

Conclusions

- Haplotype-based model may provide a first solution to small population needs
→ **Use of SNP can enhance evaluation** even in smaller population
- Time to reach a critical population size will take longer than for bigger population
- Validation of the model will also take longer

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- INRA
- UNCEIA
- Labogena



LABOGENA

Thank you for your attention



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