GENOMIC PROFILING DURING MYOGENESIS OF FŒTAL CLONES

I. HUE¹, E. LISZEWSKA¹, D. VALOUR¹, N. HAFSIA, ¹ A. DE LA FOYE², B. MEUNIER², B. PICARD², O. SANDRA¹, Y. HEYMAN¹, I. CASSAR-MALEK²

¹ INRA, UMR Biologie du Développement et de la Reproduction, 78352 Jouy-en-Josas, France ² INRA, UR1213- Herbivores, 63122 St-Genès-Champanelle, France

Bovine clones have a delay in their muscle differentiation during their first year postnatal (Jurie et al 2009 Animal 2, 244-250). Recently, we have shown that disturbances in both primary and secondary myogenesis occur in bovine foetal clones (Cassar-Malek et al 2010 Cellular Reprogramming 12,191-201). This may impact on the meat quality derived from clones and their offspring. To further identify molecular pathways that may underlie early disturbances in myogenesis, we have compared the genomic profiles of foetal clones (C) and their control counterparts obtained after artificial insemination (AI).



RESULTS

- D 30: 340 oligonucleotides ⇒215 differential genes (P<0.015) between C and AI</p>
- D 60: 10 up- and 8 down-regulated proteins (FDR<5%) in C vs AI</p>
- D 260: 2 up- and 10 down-regulated proteins (FDR<5%) in C vs AI



CONCLUSION

Examples of differential protein abundance (western blot data)

In clones, muscle gene expression and protein abundance differed from those of their Al counterparts. Molecular profiling combined with data mining illustrated a delay in early and late myogenesis of clones and revealed pathways putatively altered in clones.

isabelle.hue@jouy.inra.fr

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GÉNANIMAL

(qPCR data)

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