

Global gene expression analysis of liver for androstenedione and skatole production in young boars

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Session 36

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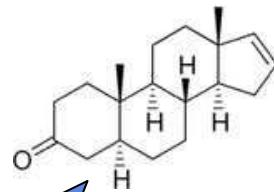
EAAP 2012, August 27. – 30. Bratislava, Slovakia

What is boar taint?

-sensory trait, which plays a major role in the acceptance of food products

- Boar taint (urine-, musk-, faecal-like):

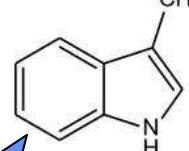
Androsten-one, 3 α , β -ol



sexual pheromone
fat-soluble

+

skatole



tryptopan metabolite
fat-soluble
colon (sows and boars)

+

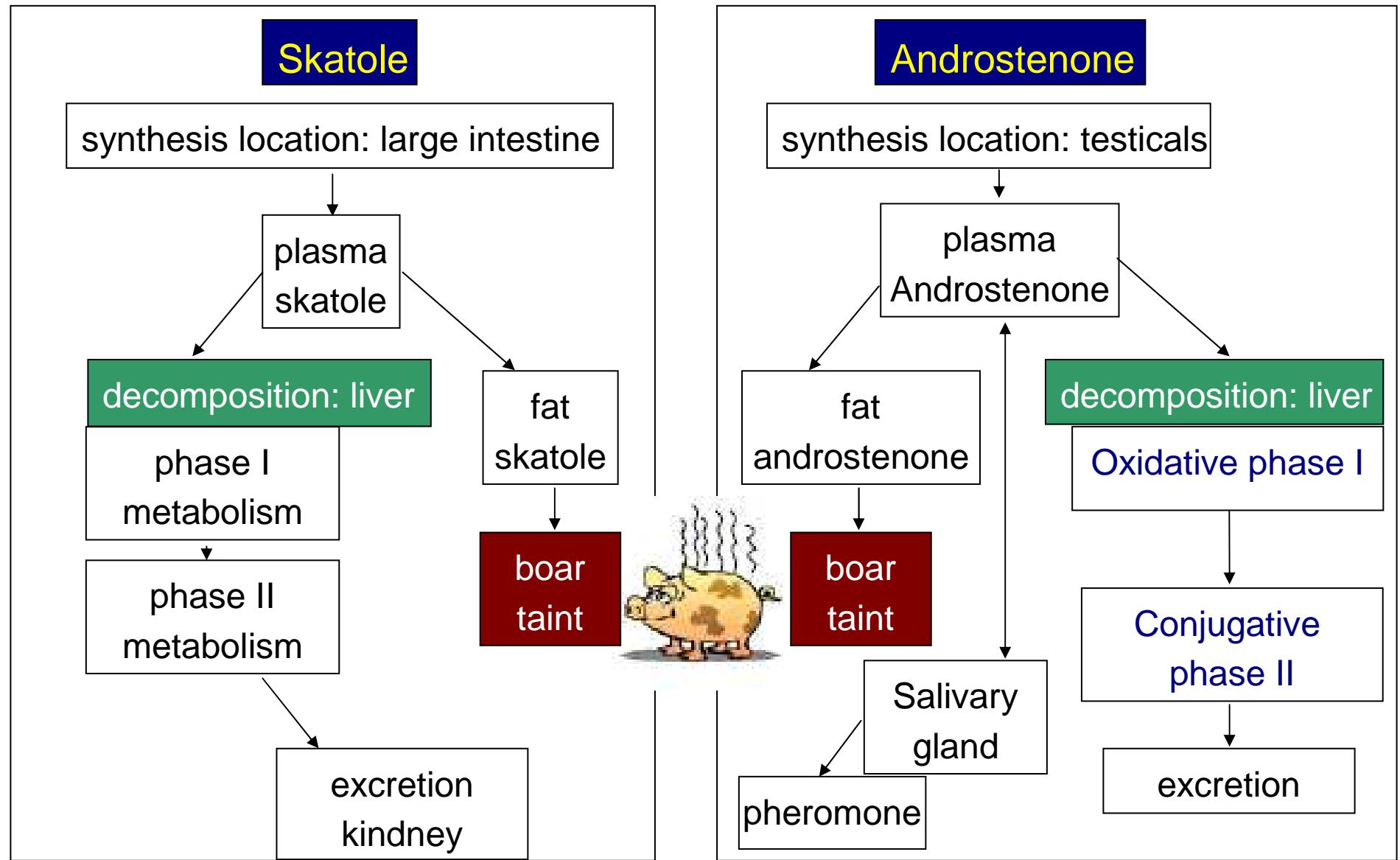
other substances



Indole, phenole
aldehyde
short-chain fatty acid

- Odour perception depends on: gender, age, culture....

Metabolism



"Genome and Transcriptome"

➤ QTL in fat:

- For androstenone on SSC 2, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 14 (*Lee et al. 2005; Quintanilla et al. 2003*)
- For skatole on SSC 6, 7, 12 and X (*Varona et al. 2005; Lee et al. 2005*)

➤ SNP – Arrays for Boar taint:

- Duroc: 227 SNPs in 123 candidate genes (*Grindflek, 2008*)
- Landrace: 137 SNPs in 60 candidate genes (*Grindflek, 2008*)
- Danishes Landrace: 7000 SNPs (*Archibald, 2008*)

➤ Candidate genes:

- Androstenone biosynthesis (CYP2E, CYP2A,...)

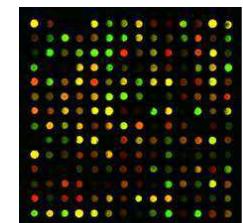
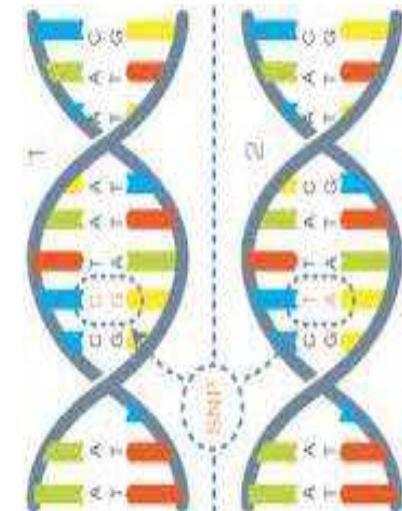
(*Skinner et al. 2005; Lin et al. 2006; Grindflek 2008*)

- Skatole-, androstenone decomposition (SULT1A1, SULT2E1,...)

(*Lin et al. 2004; Grinflek 2008*)

- Androstenone retention in fat (CYB5,...)

(*Lin et al. 2004; Peacock et al. 2007; Zamaratskaia et al. 2008*)



Relationship between androstenone and skatole yielded conflicting results

- Phenotypic correlation close to 0 (Zamaratskaia et al. 2005)
 - Positive correlation 0.36 – 0.62 (Tajet et al. 2006)
 - Genetic correlation 0.32 (Bergsma et al. 2007)
 - Physiological relationship between skatole and androstenone levels are not fully understood
 - „Androstenone inhibits the action of the CYP2E1 protein which is involved in skatole degradation in the liver (Doran et al. 2002)“.

Problem and aim of this study

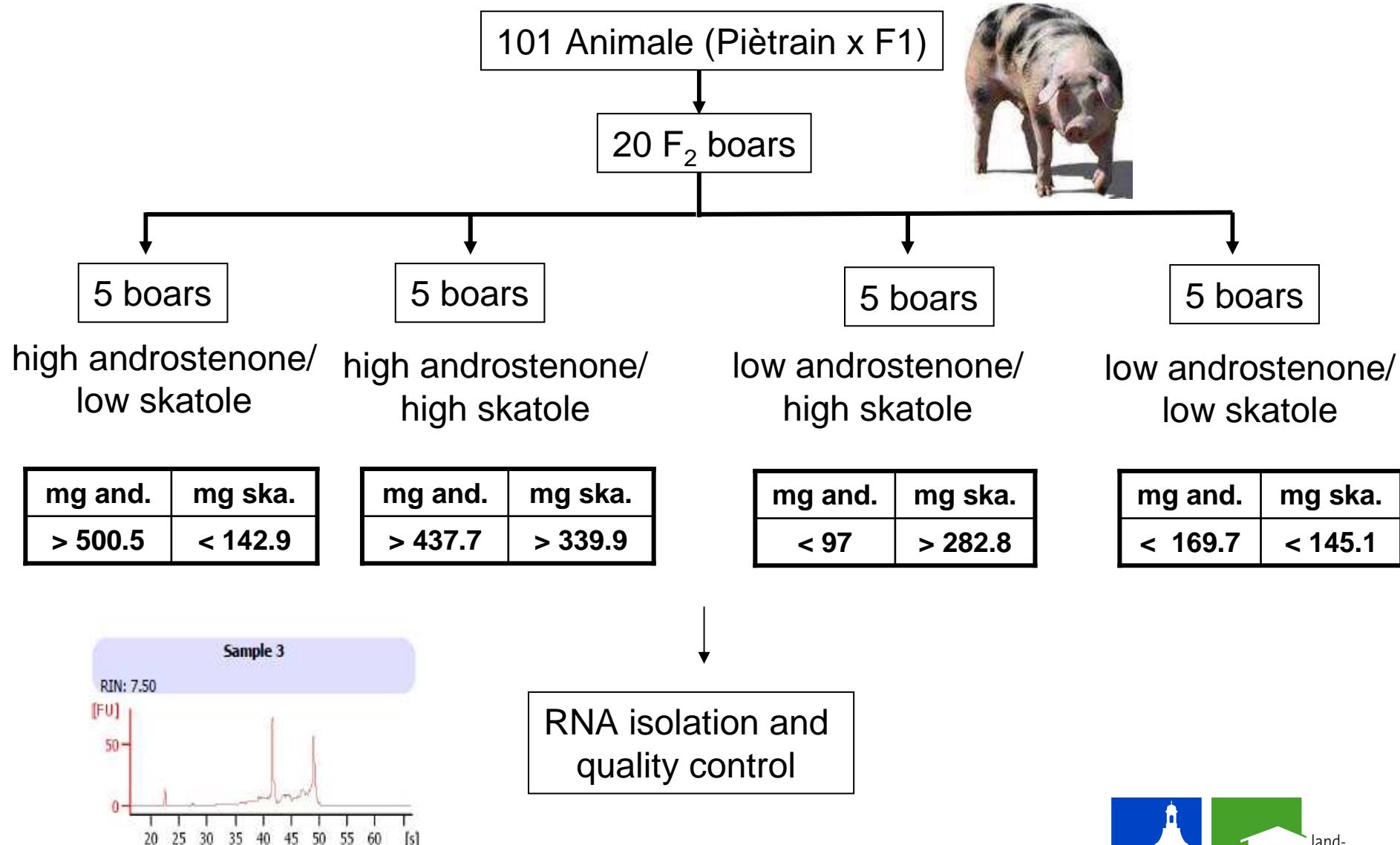
Problem

- Castration prohibiting
- Boar meat products yes/no
- Breed-specific characteristics
- Number of relevant genes

Aim

To identify genetic factors affecting levels of boar taint compounds (androstenedione and skatole) and their interaction

Materials



Method

Microarray
porcine Affymetrix Chip



Creation of
transcriptome profiles

Data analysis



Normalization and
background correction

gcRMA

Linear contrasts among the factor levels,
(F-test)

P-Wert $\leq 0,05$, FC ≥ 1 , FDR $\leq 0,3$

LIMMA

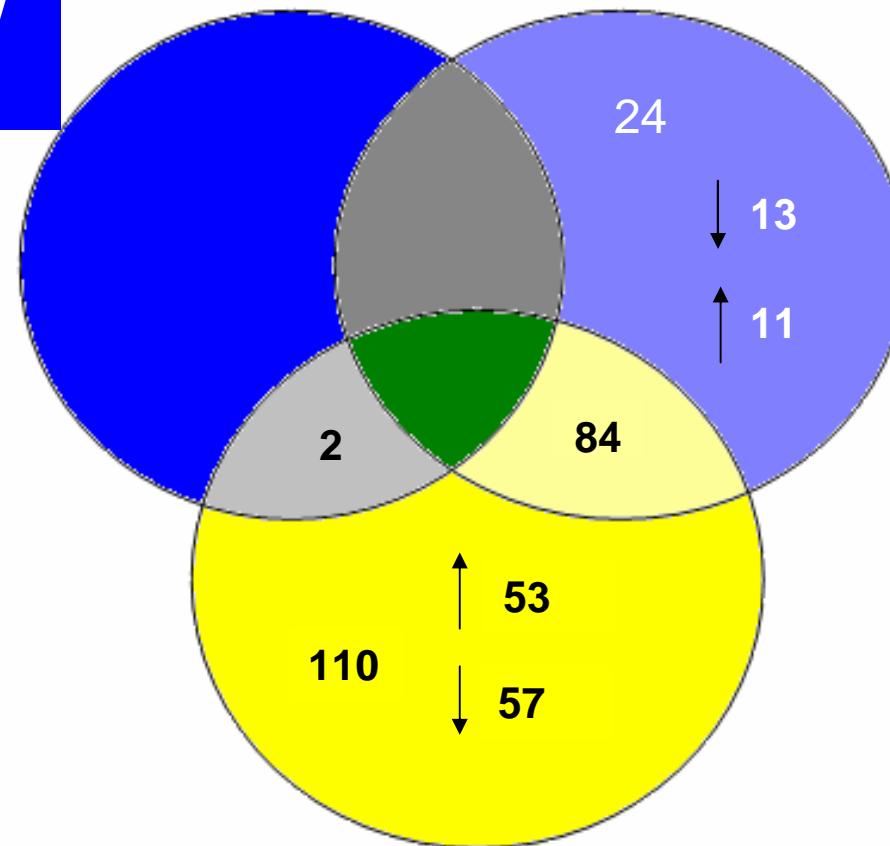
Bioinformatic
analyses



Results

Androstenone high/
Androstenone low

Skatole high/
Skatole low



Interaction

Comparison of high and low levels of androstenone

- potentially differentially expressed genes

Gene name		log FC	P-Value	FDR
CYP3A7	Cytochrome P450 3A7	1.34	0.0017	0.84
INHBA	Inhibin beta A chain precursor	-1.07	0.0019	0.84

- CYP3A is one of the main subfamily involved in the biotransformation (*Guengerich, 2005*)
- INHBA
 - Negative impact on hepatocyte cell growth (*Mei et al. 2006*)
 - Expression in fetal interstitium in mouse testes (*Denise et al. 2010*)
 - The first factor produced by fetal Leydig cell (*Denise et al. 2010*)

Comparison of high and low levels of skatole

- 108 genes differentially expressed
- 59 up-regulated and 49 down regulated in liver tissue

Gene name		log FC	P-Value	FDR
CYP4A11	Cytochrome P450 4A11	-3.11	0.00011	0.05
DHRS3	Short-chain dehydrogenase/reductase 3	-1.01	0.00136	0.15
UGT2B17	UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B17	-1.24	0.00294	0.22
GSTT1	Glutathione S-transferase theta 1	-1.14	0.00295	0.22
DHRS4	Dehydrogenase/reductase SDR family member 4	2.08	0.00356	0.24
CYP39A1	Cytochrome P450 39A1	-1.01	0.00378	0.24

Comparison of high and low levels of skatole

- Significantly differentially expressed genes in stage I and II of liver metabolism
 - Cytochrom P450 Familie
 - UGT Familie (*Moe et al. 2008*)
- GSTT1
 - Catalytic effect in the conjugation reactions
 - Intracellular transport of steroids (*Listowsky et al. 1988*)
 - GST gene → breed-specific differences in expression
(*Moe et al. 2008*)
- DHRS3 & DHRS4
 - Catalyze the oxidation / reduction of retinoids and steroids
(*Haeseler and Palczewski, 2000*)

Interaction between skatole and androstenone

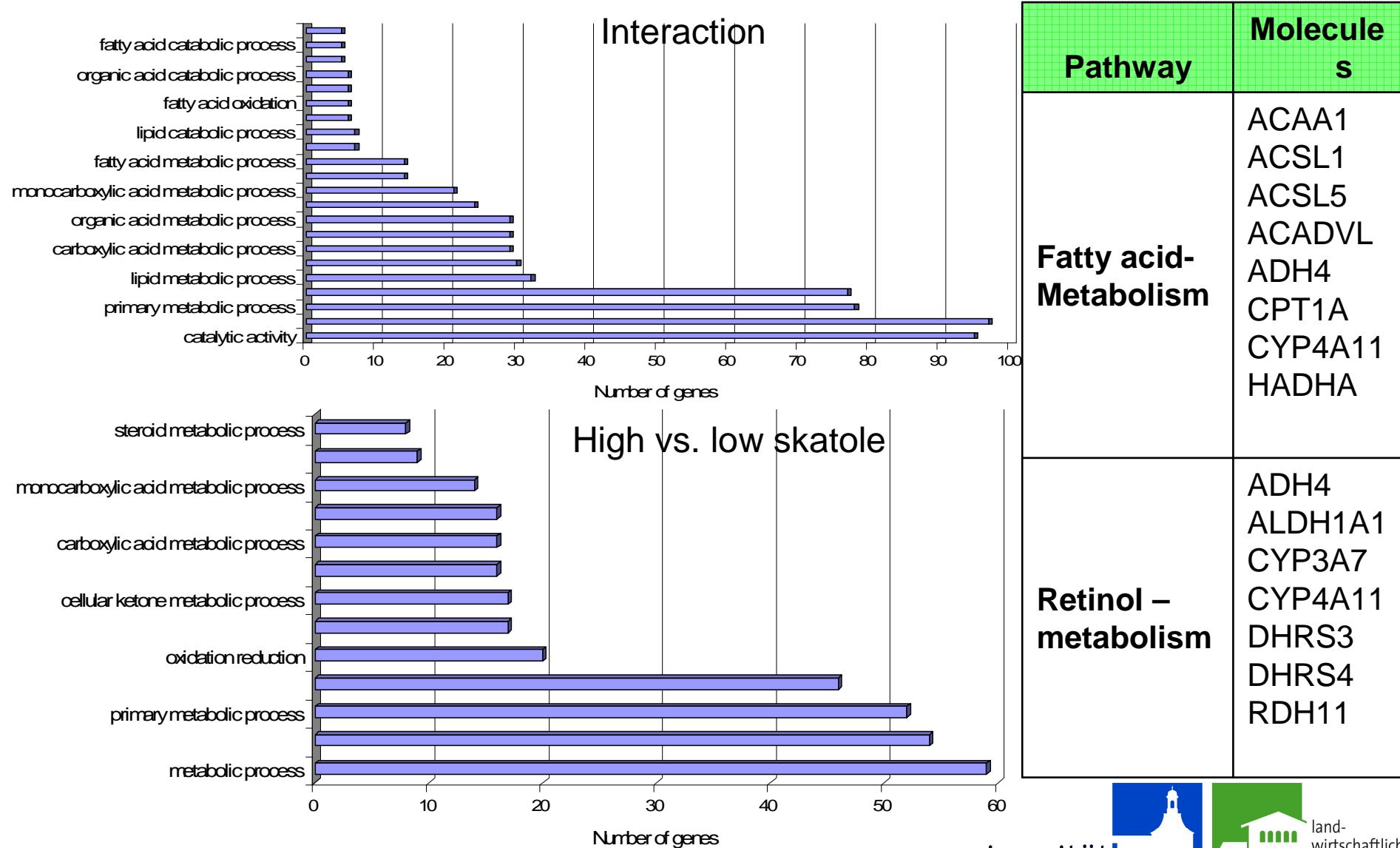
- 196 genes are differentially expressed
- 94 down represented and 103 over represented

Gene name		logFC	P-Value	FDR
CYP3A7	Cytochrome P450 3A7	-2.04	0.00010	0.04
CYP4A11	Cytochrome P450 4A11	-2.90	0.00018	0.06
CYP2D6	Cytochrome P450 2D6	-1.06	0.0096	0.29
Q5TCH4	Cytochrome P450, family 4, subfamily A, polypeptide 22	-3.42	0.00055	0.09
DHRS7	Dehydrogenase/reductase SDR family member 7 precursor	-1.55	0.0014	0.12
DHRS3	Short-chain dehydrogenase/reductase 3	-1.07	0.00095	0.11
GSTT1	Glutathione S-transferase theta 1	-1.23	0.0019	0.14
Q9BT58	Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase like 2	1.05	0.0029	0.18
HSD17B12	Steroid dehydrogenase homolog; 3-ketoacyl-CoA reductase	-1.51	0.0077	0.26

Interaction between skatole and androstenone

- Transcripts from phase I and II of liver metabolism
- Genes from the cytochrome P450, GST and SDR family
- HSDs belong to the SDR and AKR subfamilies *(Moe et. al 2008)*
 - involved in steroid metabolism *(Moe et al. 2008, Grindflek et al. 2011)*
 - central role in the biosynthesis and inactivation of all steroid hormones *(Penning 1997)*

Gene ontology



Summary

- Genes from two phases of liver metabolism
 - Phase I : gene of Cytochrome P450 family
 - Phase II : gene of UGT, GST and SDR family
- The results of the interaction analysis suggested that there is a interaction between androstenone and skatole
- Further work
 - Validation of the results in different breeds
 - Identification of polymorphisms

Thank you for your attention

- Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection

Germany (BMELV)



- State of North Rhine Westphalia with the programme USL

"Umweltverträgliche und Standortgerechte Landwirtschaft"

USL

