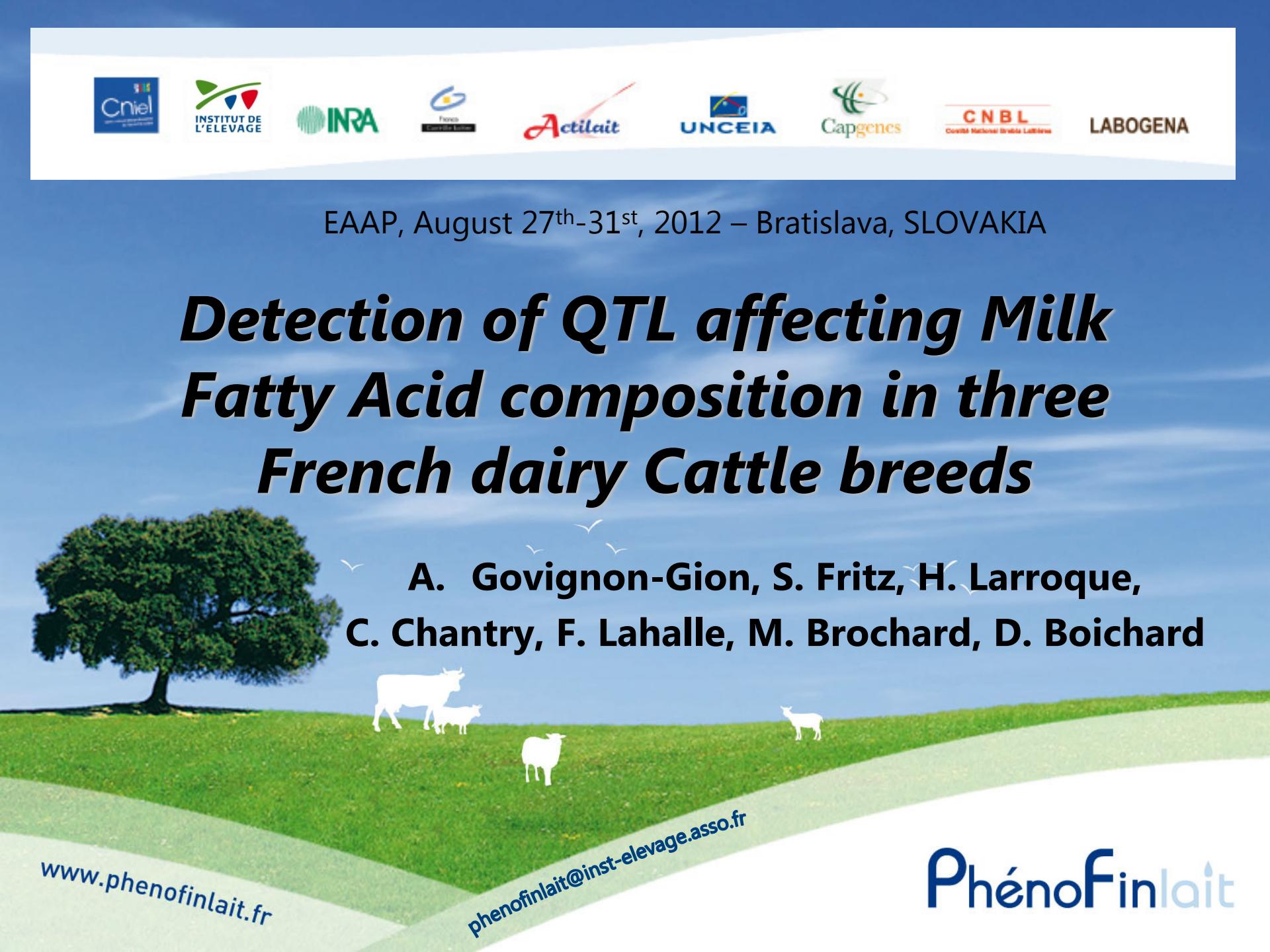


EAAP, August 27th-31st, 2012 – Bratislava, SLOVAKIA

Detection of QTL affecting Milk Fatty Acid composition in three French dairy Cattle breeds



A. Govignon-Gion, S. Fritz, H. Larroque,
C. Chantry, F. Lahalle, M. Brochard, D. Boichard



Background

Expectations of consumers evolve:

Improve the nutritional value of bovine milk for human health



PhenoFinLait: a multispecies consortium gathering research and industry for fine milk composition improvement (bovine, ovine, caprine)



Fine milk composition in Fatty Acids (FA)

Basis for genomic selection



**Recording – Estimation of genetic parameters
QTL Detection – Genetic/genomic evaluation**



Data

Cattle : 425,000 MIR spectra (milk recording)
88,000 cows - 1,000 herds

Montbeliarde (MO), Normande (NO), Holstein (HO)
about 60 different FA and 20 ratios or sums



Genetic
Parameters

21,947 cows in L1 – 233,395 Test-Day (TD)
101,858 TD with FA profiles

Genetic
Evaluation

56 537 cows in L1, L2, L3 – 269,751 TD with FA profiles
– Repeatability model



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Repeatability model

QTL Detection

2,867 Holstein, 1,924 Montbeliarde, 2,448 Normande in L1-L2
Bovine 50K Beadchip® (500 more LD genotypes to come)
36,913 to 39,683 SNP according to the breed



Traits

- FA expressed in g/100g total fat in milk
- All traits obtained from MIR spectra and prediction equations

Total SAT
C4:0
C6:0
C8:0
C10:0
C12:0
C14:0
C15:0
C16:0
C17:0
C18:0
C20:0

Total UNSAT	
Total MONO	Total POLY
C14:1cis9	C18:2c9c12
C16:1cis9	C18:2cis9t11 (CLA)
C18:1cis9	TotC18:2
C18:1cis11	
C18:1t11t10	
C18:1cis12	
TotC18:1	

omega3
omega6
omega7
Desaturation index
index14
index16
index18

index14
 $C14:1\text{cis}9/(C14:0+C14:1\text{cis}9)$



Linkage Disequilibrium and Linkage Analysis

- LDLA Meuwissen et Goddard (2001)

$$\mathbf{y} = \boldsymbol{\mu} + \mathbf{Wv} + \mathbf{Zu} + \mathbf{e}$$

\mathbf{y} = vector of performances defined as the mean of TD records adjusted for environmental effects

\mathbf{v} = vector of random haplotypes effects

\mathbf{u} = vector of random polygenic effects

\mathbf{e} = vector of random sampling error

- Genome scan with a sliding haplotype of 6 markers
- **Test statistic : $LRT = 2 [\text{Log}(L1) - \text{log}(L0)]$**

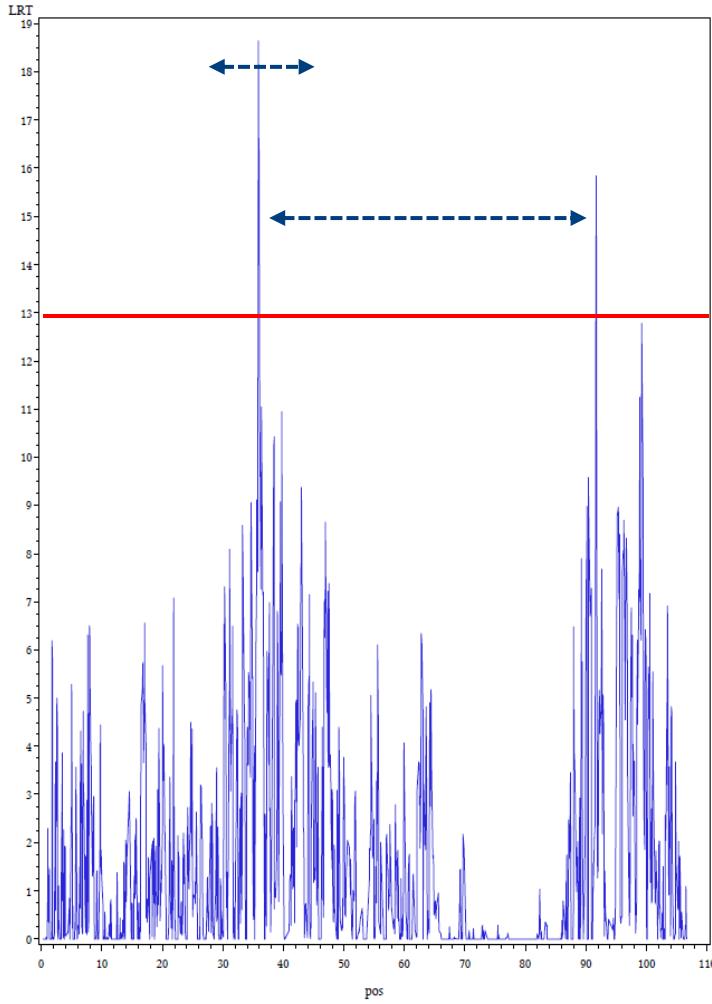
$L1$ = Likelihood under $H1$ (model with QTL)

$L0$ = likelihood under $H0$ (model with no QTL)



— Rules to define a QTL

C4:0 – BTA 11 - MO



For following plots,

- LRT > 13
- Maximum in each 2 Mb interval

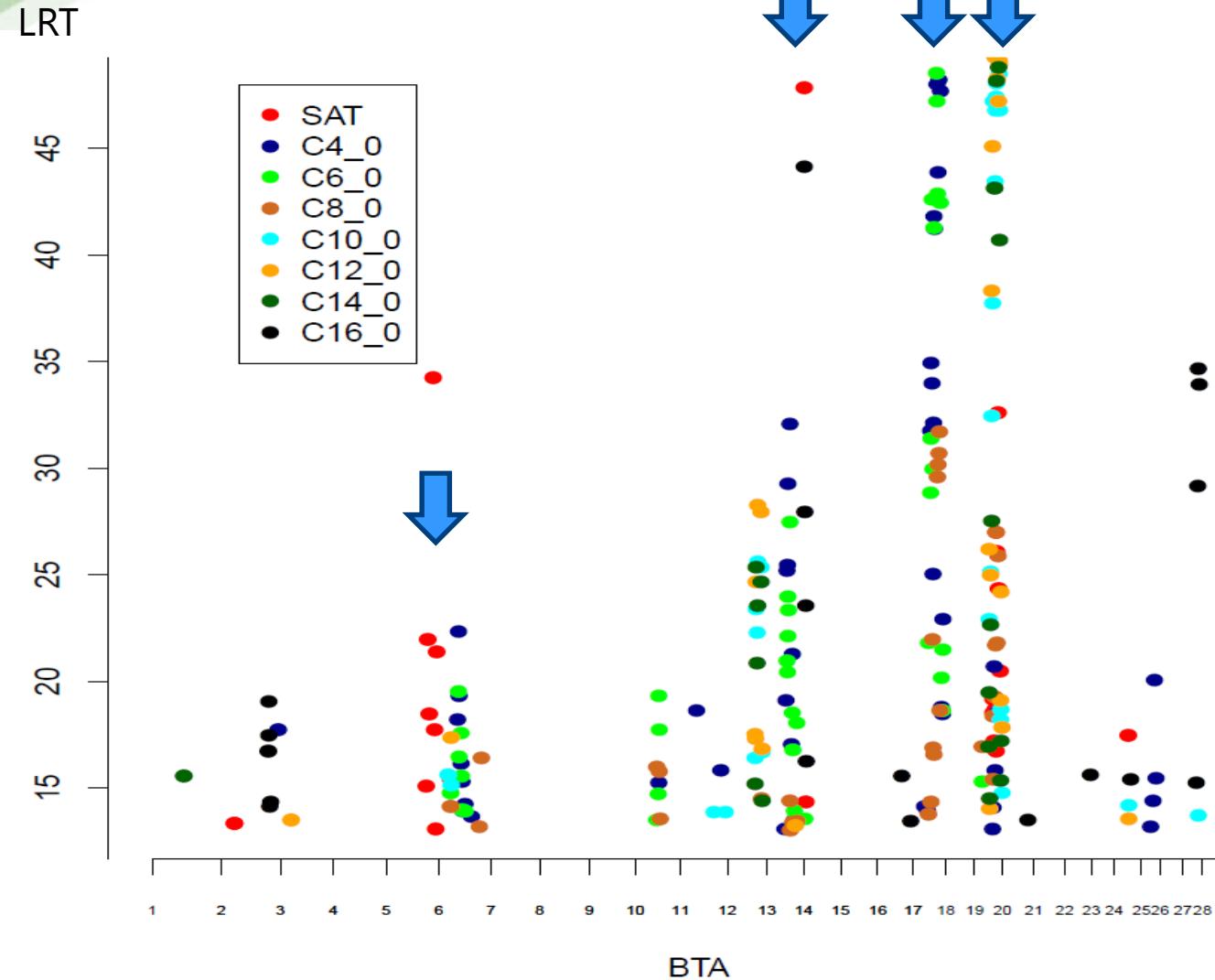
For QTL counting,

- Distance between 2 QTL > **10 Mb**



— Short and Medium SAT

QTL for SAT FA - MO



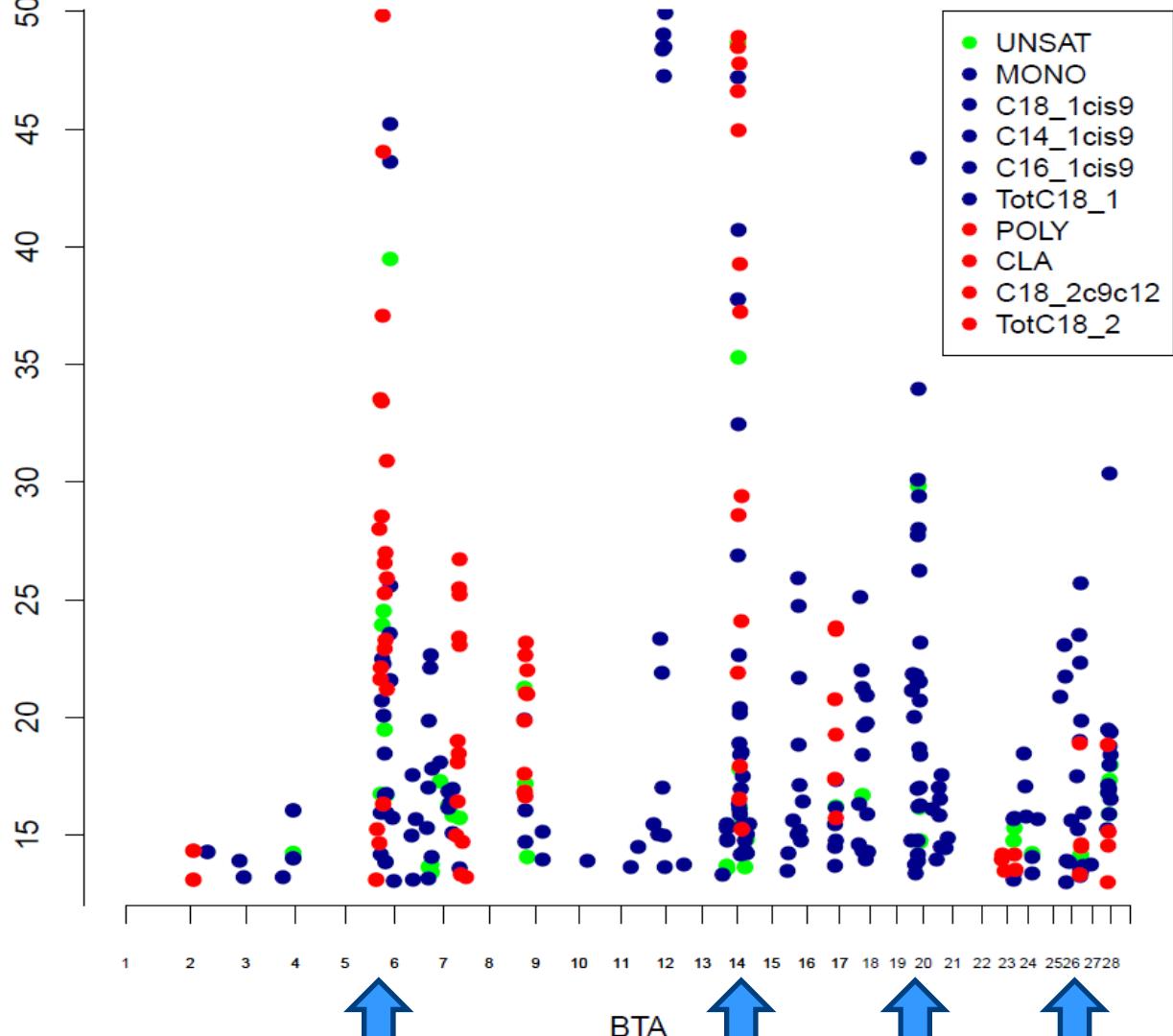
Nb QTL	Total 3 breeds
C4:0	36
C6:0	29
C8:0	30
C10:0	28
C12:0	20
C14:0	13
C16:0	23



— UNSAT FA

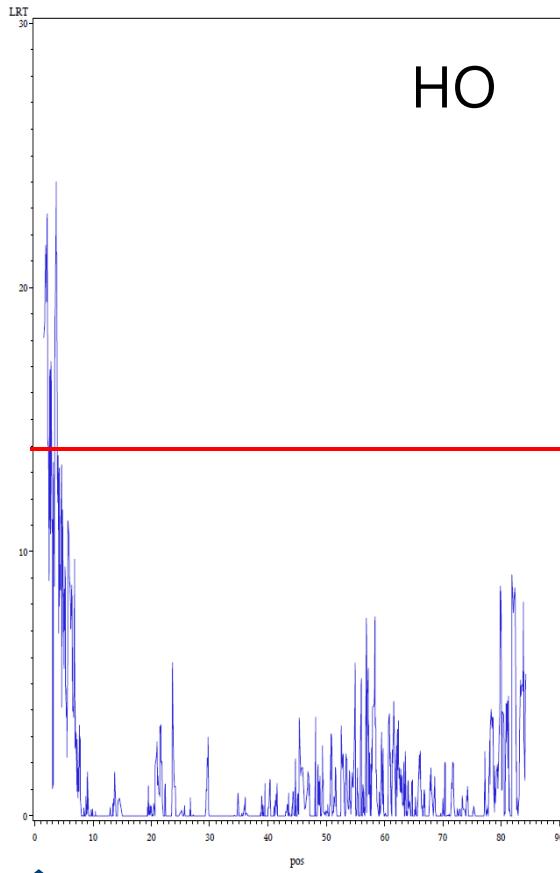
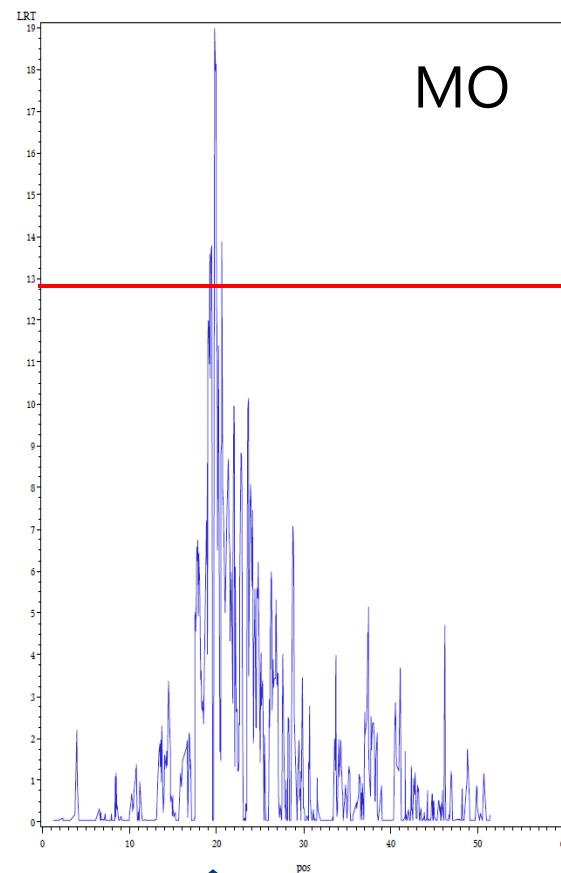
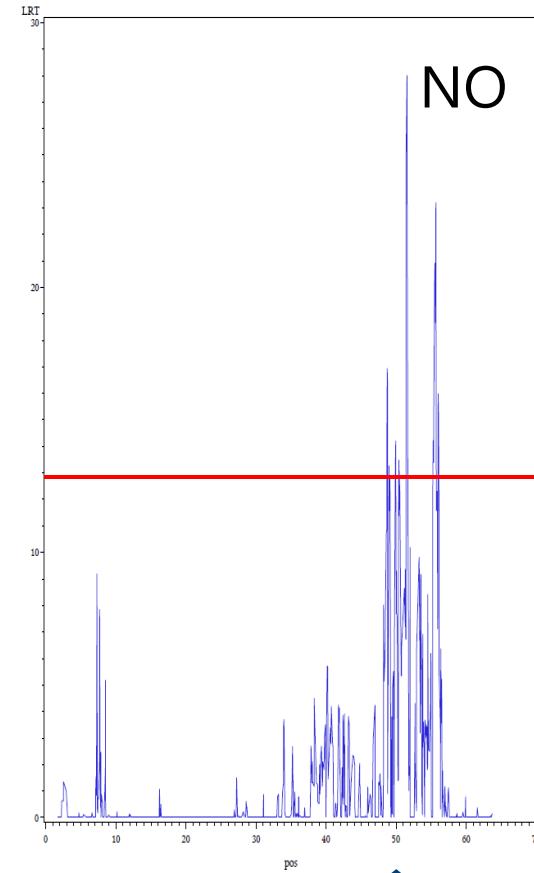
LRT

QTL for MONO and POLY FA - NO





— Known regions

BTA 14 - C8:0**BTA 26 - C14:1cis9****BTA 19 - Tot C18:1**

DGAT1



SCD1

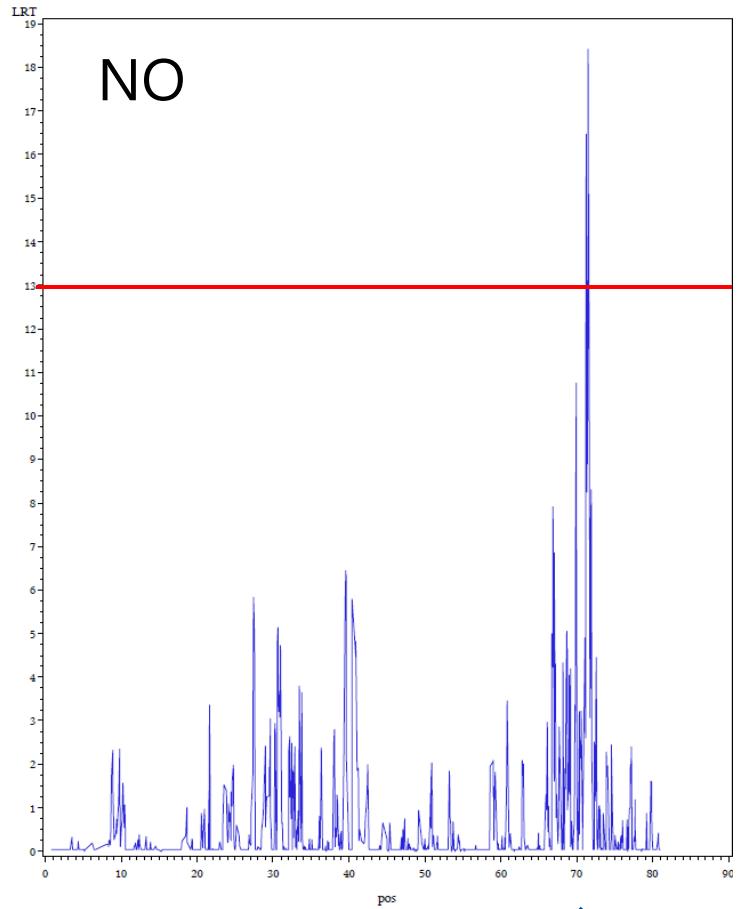


FASN



— Focus on some regions

BTA 16 – Omega3

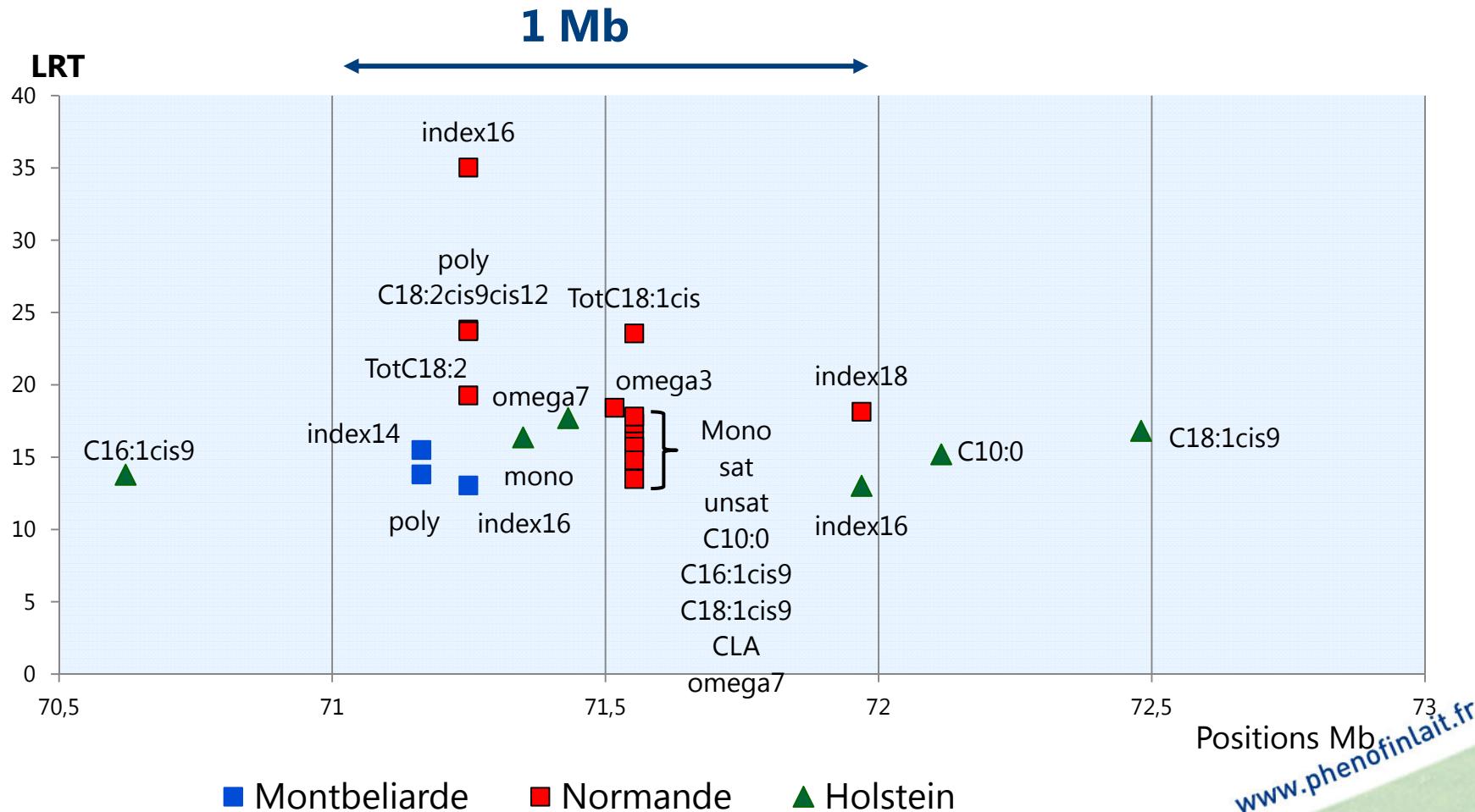


Fine localisation



BTA 16

QTL for 17 traits detected in the 70.6 – 72.5 region

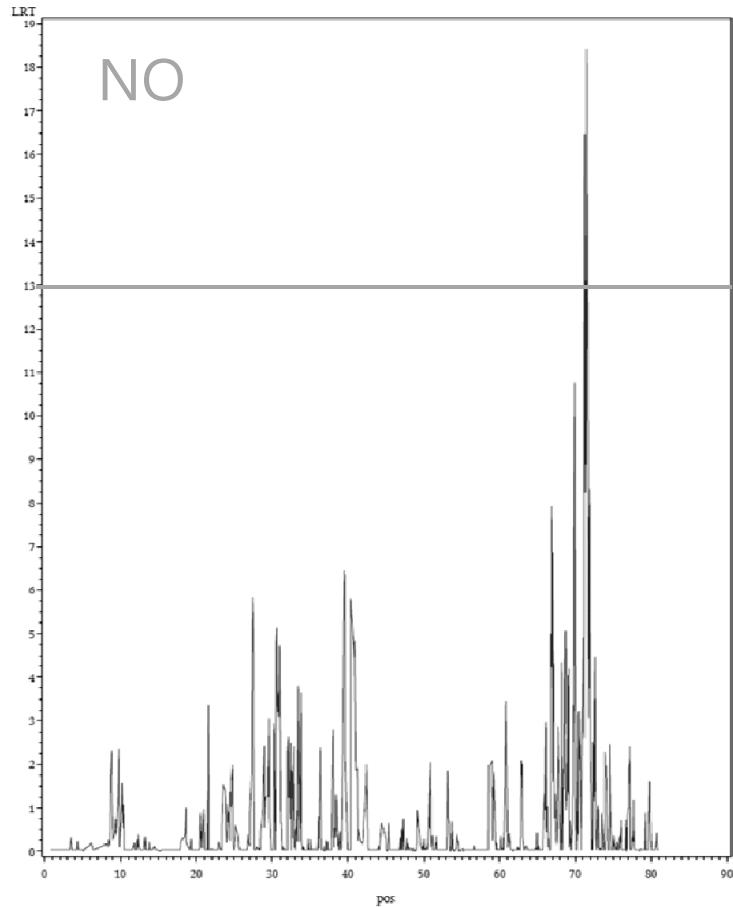




— Focus on some regions

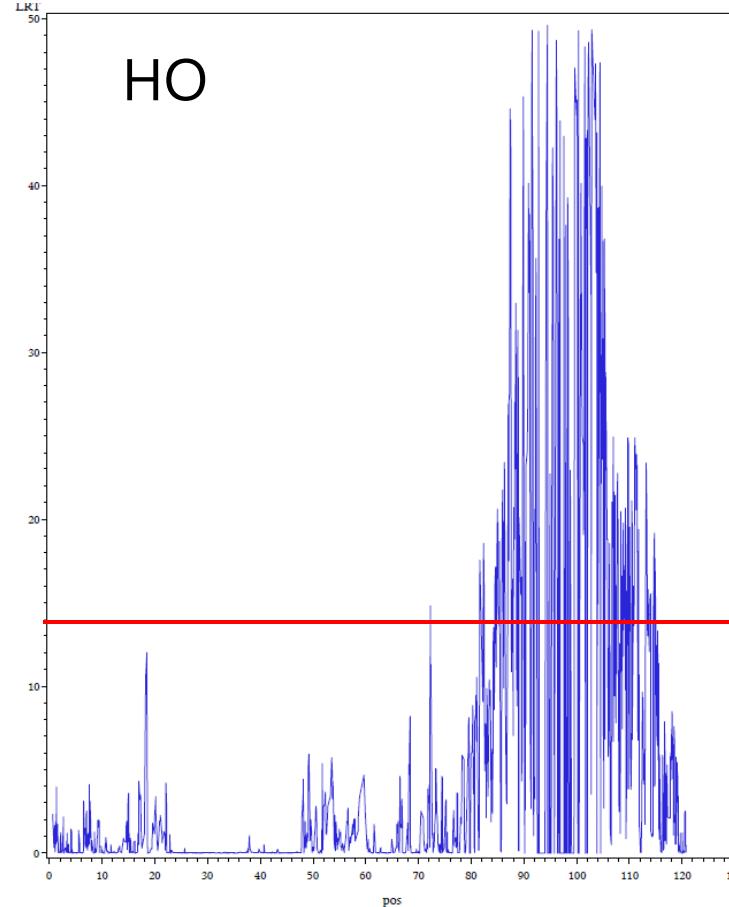


BTA 16 – Omega3



Fine localisation

BTA 5 – MONO

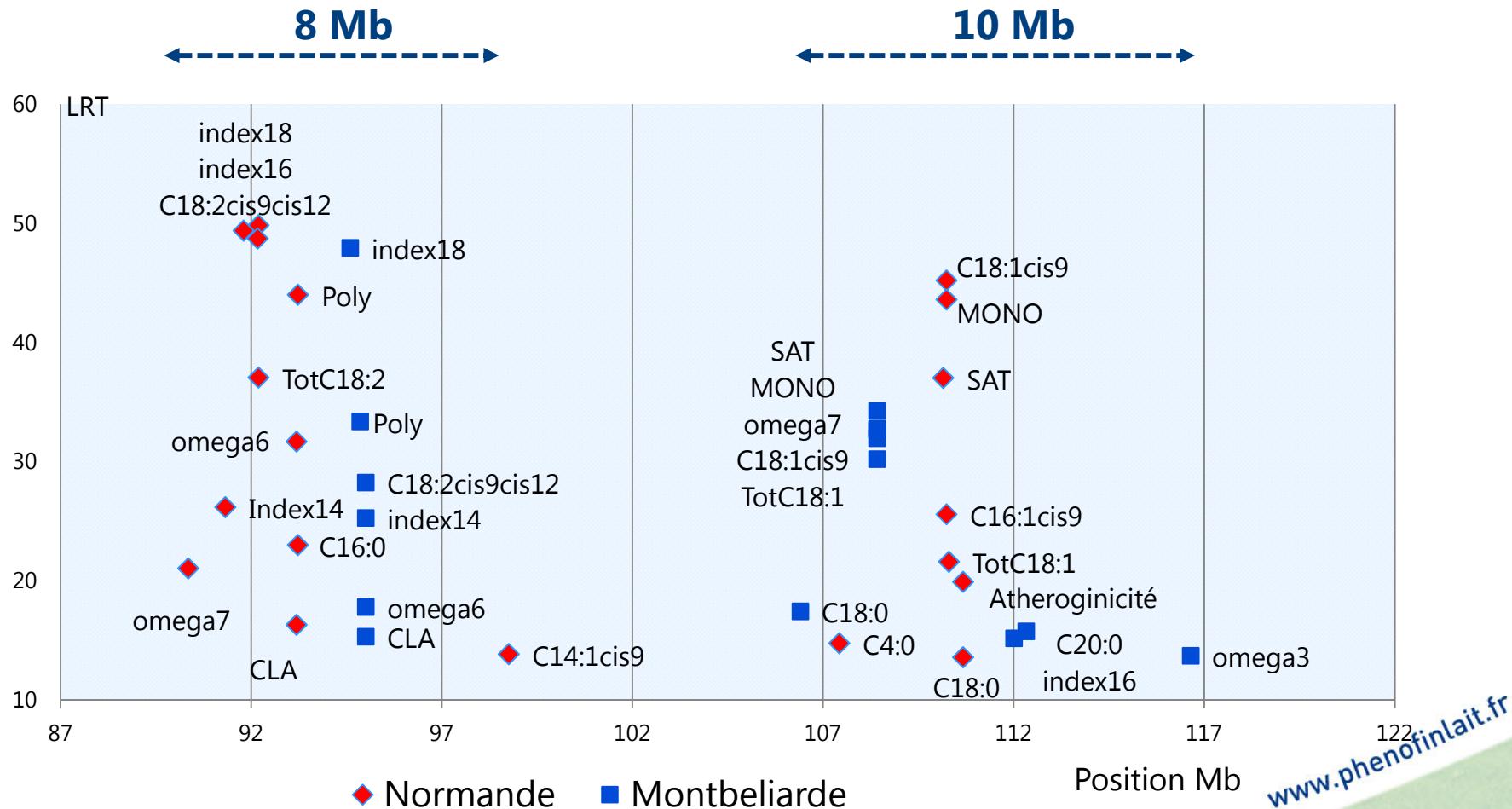


Imprecise localisation



BTA 5: MO and NO

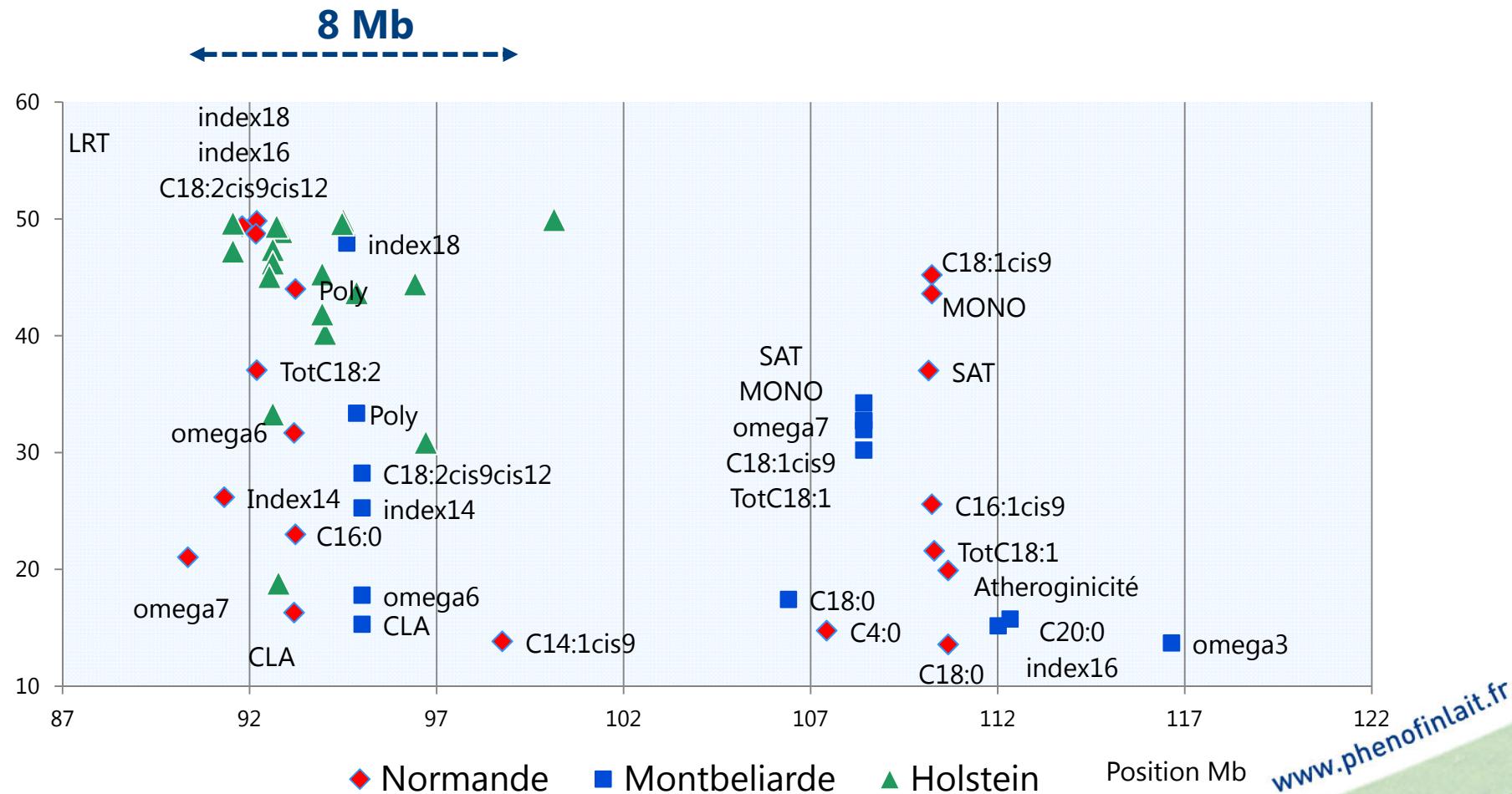
QTL for 23 traits detected - Probably 2 regions





BTA 5: MO, NO and HO

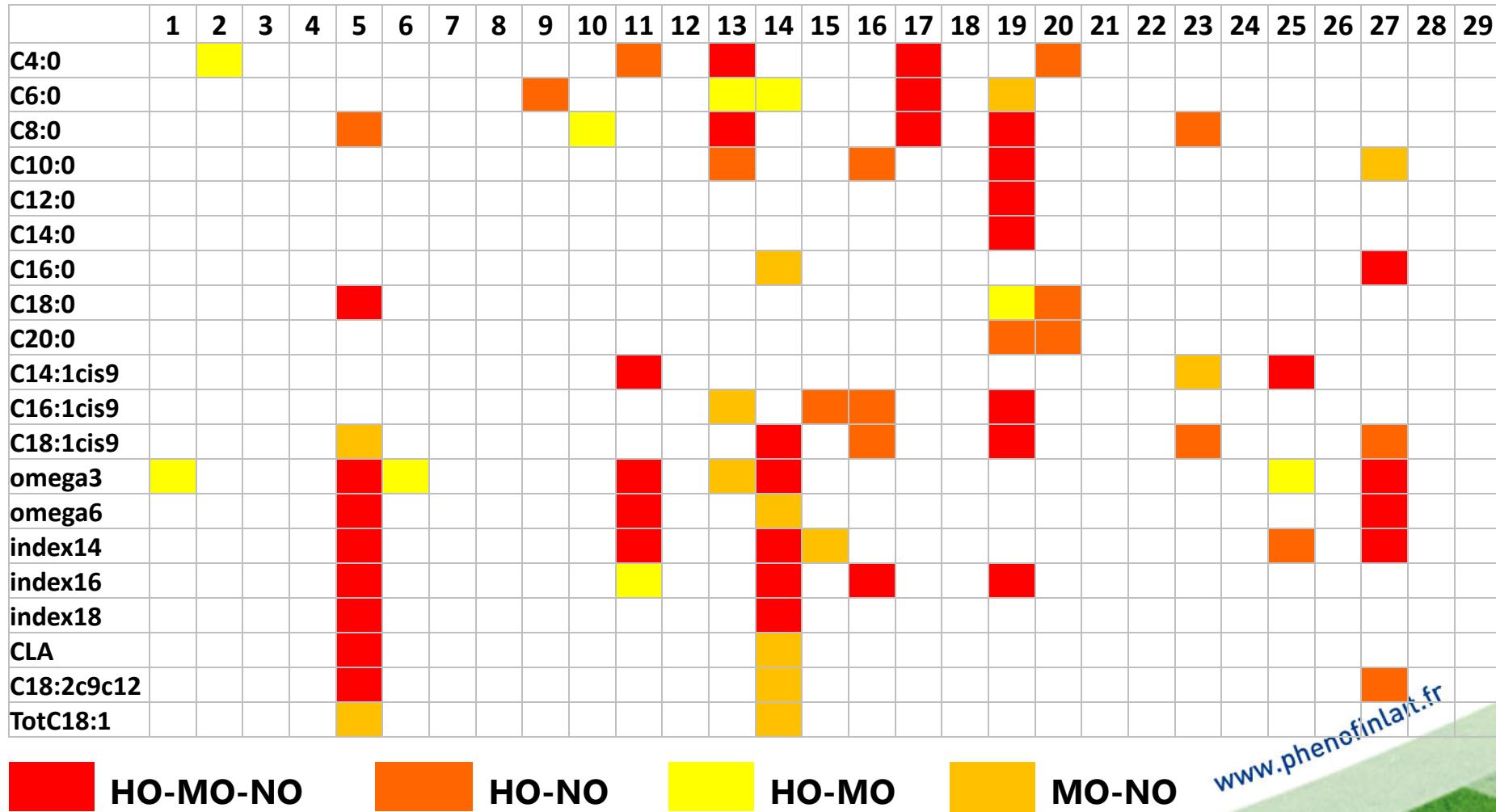
The first region is shared across the three breeds





Summary of QTLs shared accross breeds

QTLs are assumed to be shared if the distance between peaks < 2 Mb





Conclusion and perspectives

- With restrictive LRT threshold of 13, around 20-30 significant QTL detected in average per traits.
- Regions known: BTA14, BTA26, BTA19.
- New regions shared for some traits: BTA 5, 11, 13, 16, 20.
- Regions shared between different FA, and/or between breeds.
- **Next step:** improve localisation with multi-QTL analysis



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www.phenofinlait.fr

Thank you for your attention



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PhénoFinlait