

Current QTL (fine) mapping programs in French pig populations

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Current QTL (fine) mapping programs in French pig populations

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Content

- Primary QTL mapping programs
 - => New populations, new traits
 - Use of a grand-daughter design to map QTL in French pig populations
 - Mapping meat quality QTL in Duroc x Large White F2 pigs
 - Mapping feed consumption and behavior QTL
- Fine mapping of QTL
 - => Identifying causative polymorphisms for QTL of particular interest
 - Fine mapping of growth and body composition QTL in Meishan x Large White crosses
 - (Fine) mapping of QTL for hereditary cutaneous melanoma in pigs
 - BIOMARK and DELISUS projects



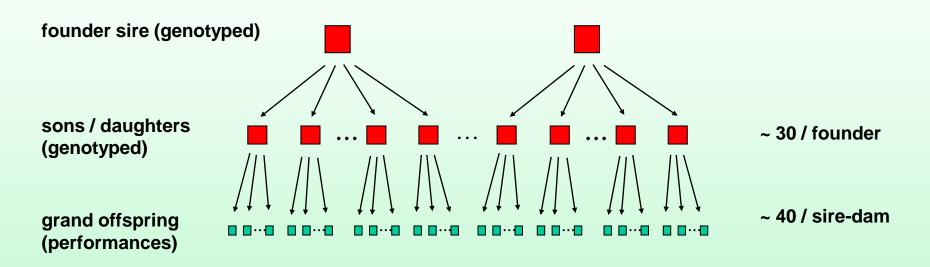
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Use of a grand-sire design for QTL mapping in France (1/2)

In French Large White and Landrace populations (Tribout et al)



- Use of the national central database
- Use of a DNA bank for Al boars



Use of a grand-sire design for QTL mapping in France (2/2)

• 8 grand-sire families

traits investigated

- growth, carcass and meat quality traits (selection herds & central test station)
- reproduction traits: litter size at birth (selection & multiplication herds)
- Results (Tribout et al, 2006; 2007)
 - Age at 100 kg and ADG: 1 QTL found on SSC4
 - Backfat thickness: 3 QTL found on SSC2, 3 and 17
 - Number of stillbirths: 3 QTL found on SSC6, 11 and 14
 - Number born alive: 3 QTL found on SSC7, 16 and 18



Mapping meat quality QTL in Duroc x Large White F2 pigs

Duroc x Large White F2 pigs

- $\sim 500 \text{ pigs} 6 \text{ large families}$
- Initial objectives: mapping a major gene for IMF detected using segregation analysis + QTL mapping for meat quality traits, growth and carcass traits
- IMF and fatty acid composition (FAC) analysed so far
- Results (Sanchez et al, 2007)
 - 3 QTL for IMF on SSC 1, 13 and 15
 - Several QTL for FAC (SSC 1, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14,...)

Mapping feed consumption and behaviour QTL

(Piétrain x Large White) x Large White BC pigs (Gilbert et al)

- 16 families x 48 pigs
- Focused on feed consumption and behaviour traits (measured using ACEMO electronic feeders), but growth and carcass traits also investigated
- Part of SABRE integrated European project
- Animals genotyped in 2007
- Analyses in 2007-2008

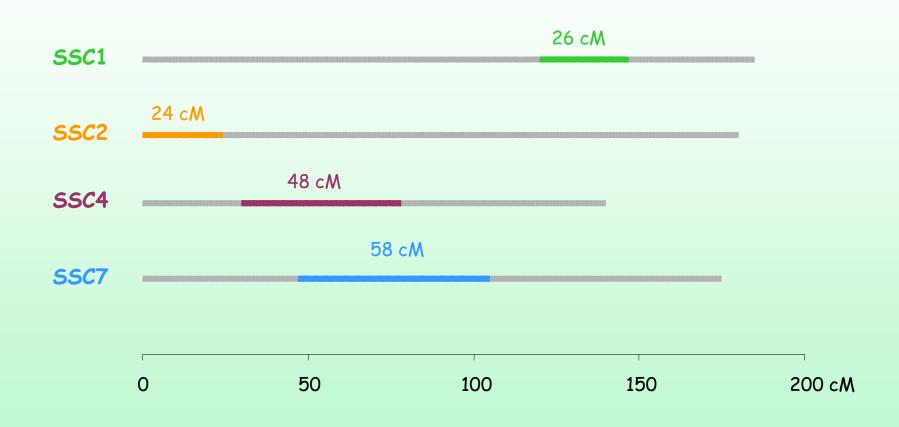


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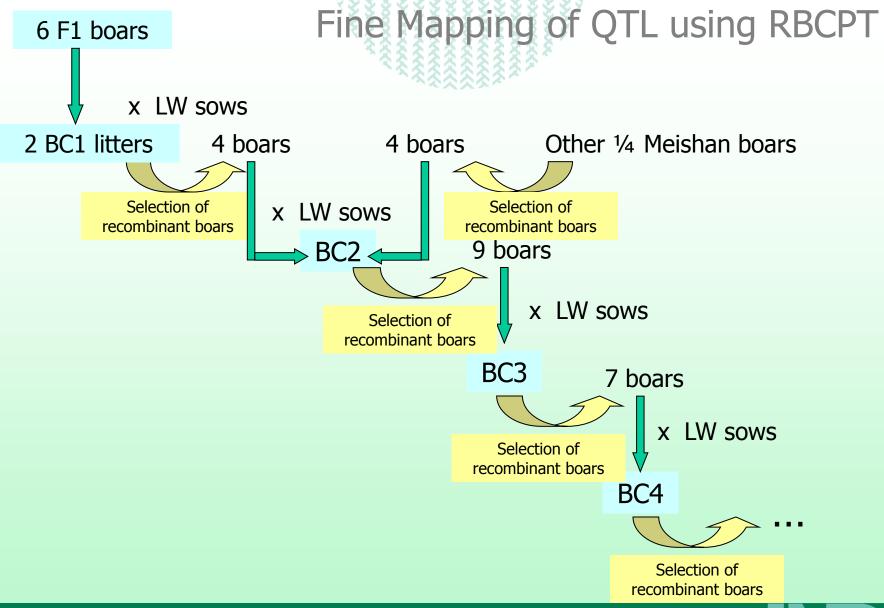
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Recombinant backcross progeny test (RBCPT) Chromosomal regions investigated

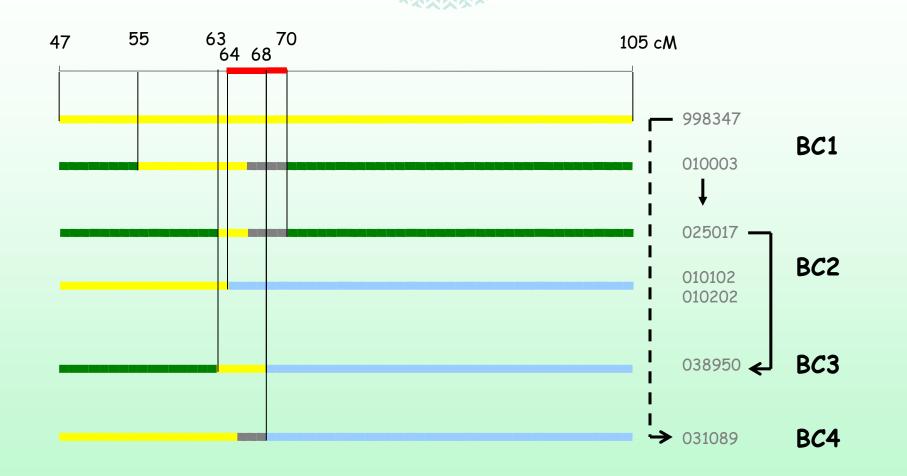








Fine mapping of QTL on SSC7 using RBCPT





Fine mapping of QTL on SSC7 using RBCPT

Current localization of growth/carcass QTL

SSC1: 1 to 5 cM

SSC2: IGF2 (low effect) + second QTL

SSC4: 2 QTL~10 cM

SSC7: ~ 6 cM interval

Additional work on:

Intramuscular fat content (SSC7)

Boar taint (SSC7)



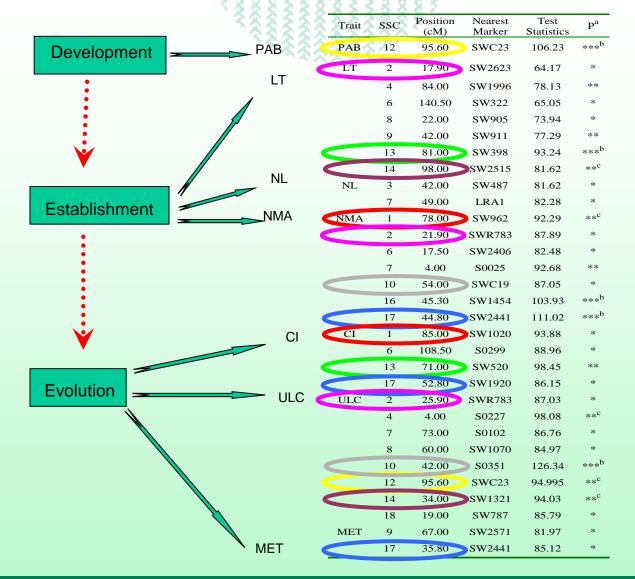
(Fine) mapping of QTL for hereditary cutaneous melanoma in pigs

- Use of a pig line spontaneously developing melanoma
- Backcross program with colored (Duroc) pigs
- Clinical and histological characterization of the tumor
 - Genetic characterization of predisposition





Mapping results



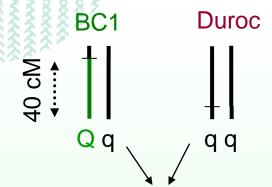




Fine mapping program

- > 3 QTL Virulence of melanoma
- Region interacting with MC1R
- Variability between F1 families

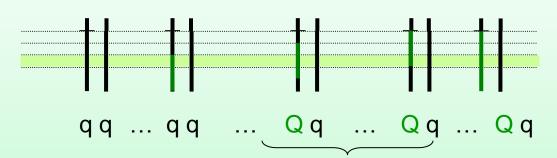
Fine mapping of SSC1 region 75 cM



About 100 BC2 characterized

Marker info

Phenotype info III/not iII



Sélection of 1 or 2 males developing M

100 BC3, new markers

... up to < 2cM



Large scale QTL mapping: the BIOMARK project

□ "A thorough evaluation of several QTL segregating in commercial pig lines for fine QTL mapping and the setting up of MAS"

Objectives :

- Use of data from as many well-characterized (for the QTL investigated) families from a maximum number of different pig populations for the fine mapping of 6 QTL regions
- Confirm QTL effects in commercial pig populations

Methods

- Investigated haplotype diversity and effects in ~ 5000 animals
- Production of new families from commercial populations
 - 15 sire families with progenies of ~100 pigs
 - Measured for a large number of traits
 - Design also used to test known genes / markers polymorphisms



Investigating linkage disequilibrium in pigs: the **DELISUS** project

Objectives:

- Investigate linkage disequilibrium in pig pipulations
- Association studies for a large number of traits (growth, carcass, meat quality, immunology)

Methods

- Sample small families 1 sire/3 dams/3 offspring in several pig populations
- Set of >10,000 markers



Conclusion

- ☐ Interest of different QTL mapping programs to identify chromosomal regions of interest
- ☐ Fine mapping have been successful to reduce mapping interval, but not yet to identify causative mutations
- □ Increased efficiency expected from new technologies (SNP) and large scale analyses of various populations
- □ Some applications have been developed (selection of BC MS x LW boars, synthetic MS x LW populations)
- ☐ Development of larger MAS programs in the near future



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