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▶ To cite this version:

Arthur Durante, Guillaume Devailly, Katia Feve, Yann Labrune, Laure Gress, et al.. Climate, heat-stress, and genetics impact whole-blood gene expression levels in crossbred pigs. Environmental and Agronomical Genomics Symposium, Feb 2024, Toulouse, France. hal-04479834

HAL Id: hal-04479834 https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04479834

Submitted on 27 Feb 2024

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Climate, heat-stress, and genetics impact whole-blood gene expression levels in crossbred pigs

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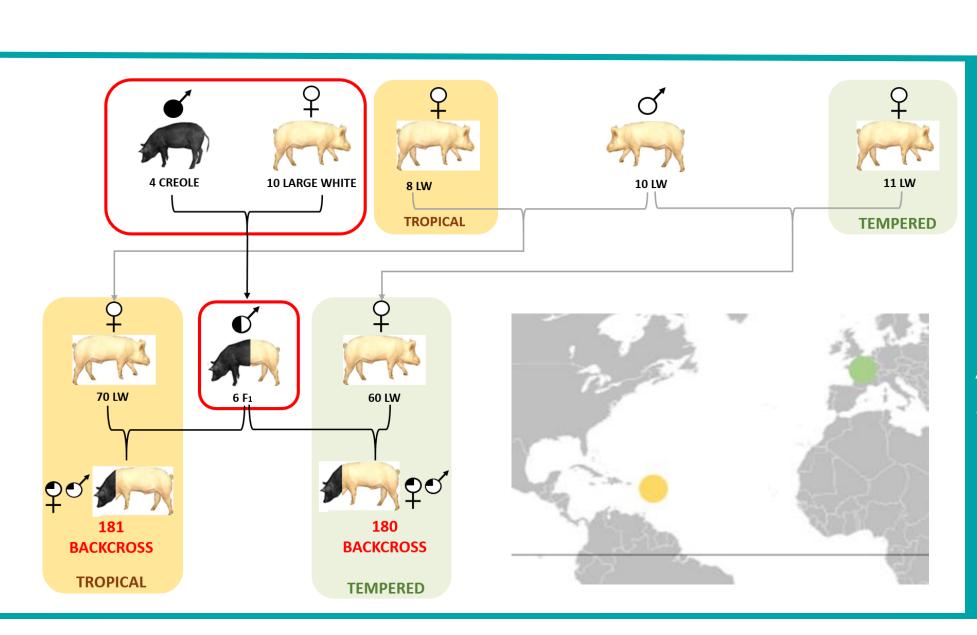
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Summary:

As global warming becomes more potent, heat waves and overall temperature increase causes damage to agronomical systems. Excessive heat causes animal welfare and production complications within developed and developing countries. INRAE designed an experimental cross to study the genetic basis of heat sensibility in pigs. This cross was between the cosmopolitan Large-White race (industrially selected for its growth capacity) and the Creole race, from Guadeloupe, and adapted to tropical environments.

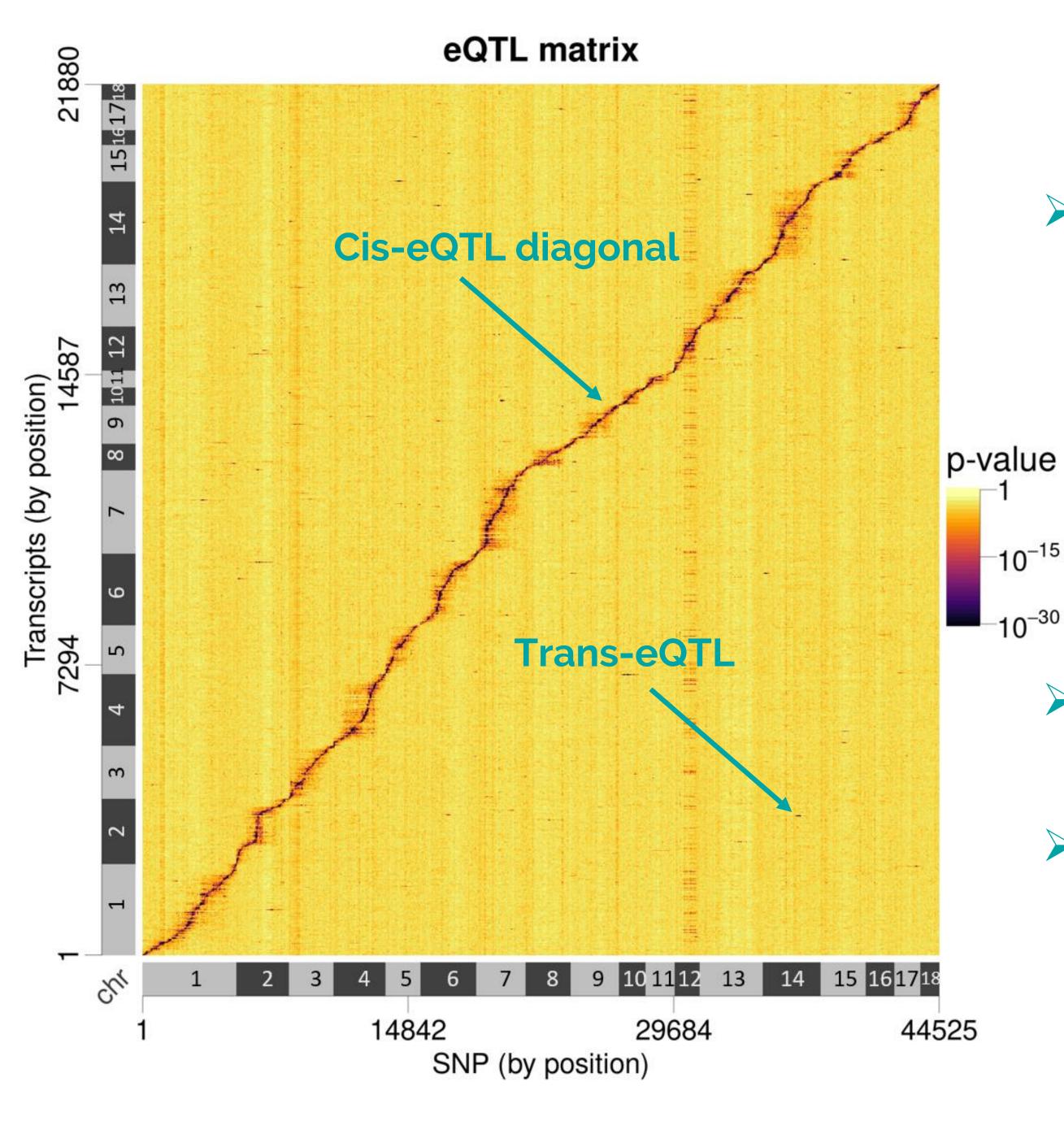
Crossbred offsprings were raised in two distinct climates (**n≈180 per environment**). Here, we focus on the effects of genetics, climate and heat-stress on gene expression levels in the whole blood



GENEPI GenPhySE

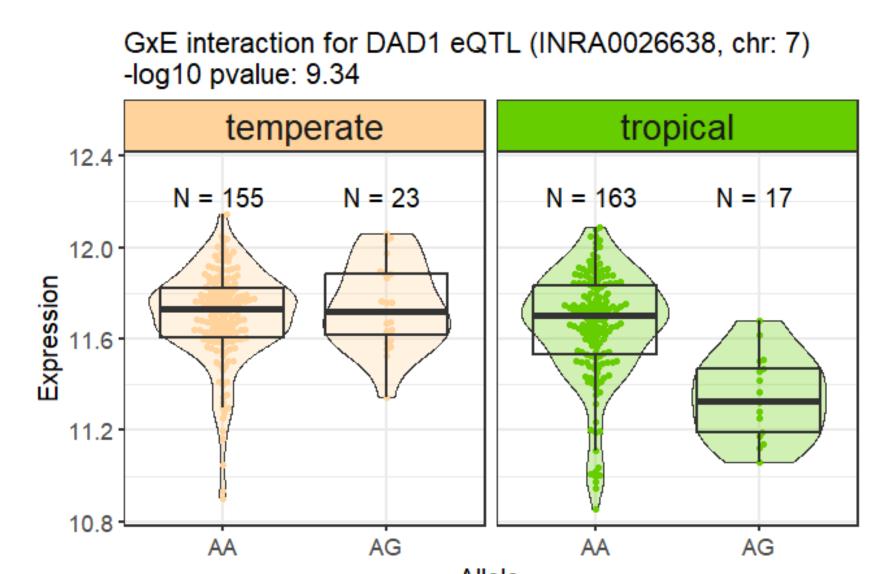
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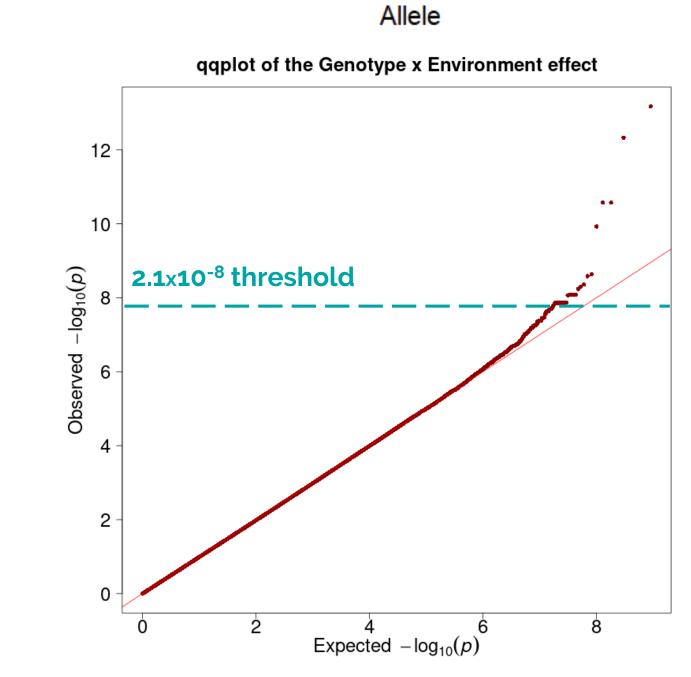
detection & GxE interactions:



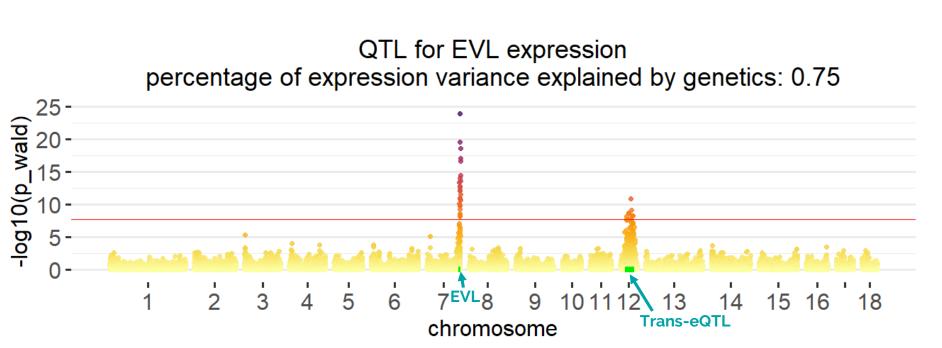
We identified 7139 expression QTL over a genome-wide significant level of **2.1**x**10**⁻⁸. Amongst those were **4607** cis-eQTL (eQTL within 10 Mb of the associated gene) and 1448 transeQTL (distal from the associated gene).

- Genotype x Environment (**GxE**) Interactions are defined by dissimilar genetic effects between environments.
- 43 genes were detected to be affected by GxE interactions.

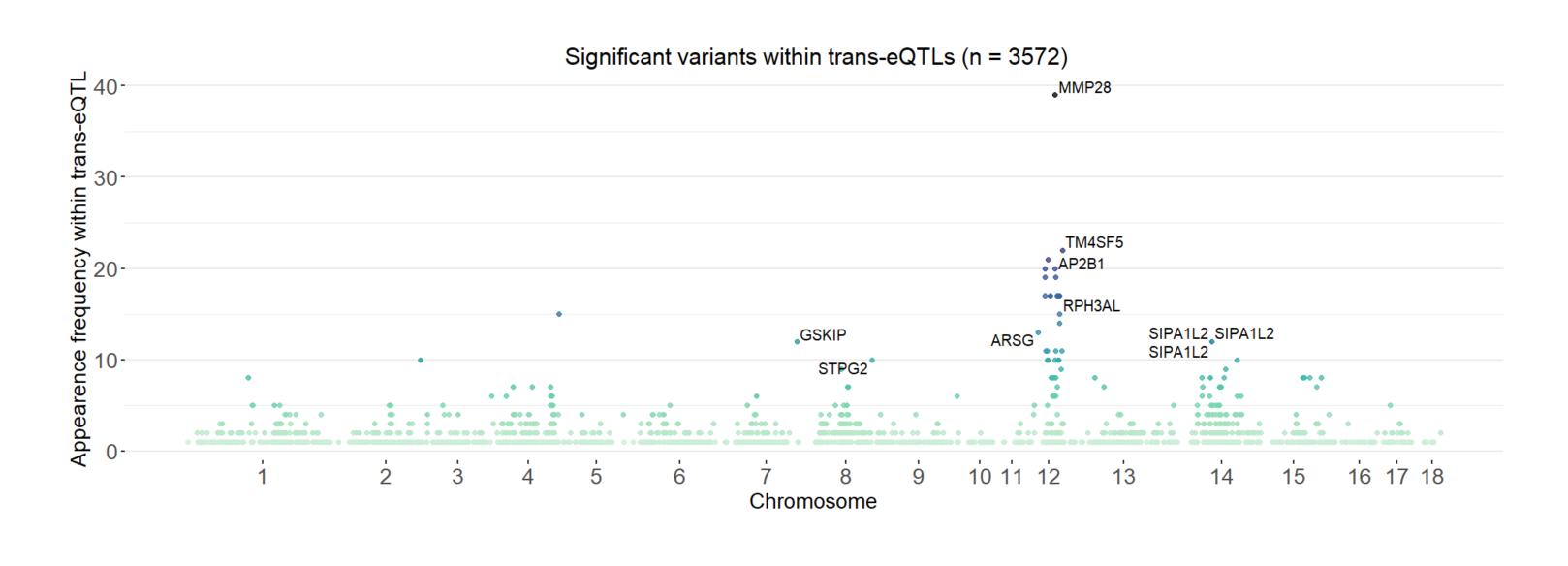




Trans-eQTL:



- **EVL** is an example of genes with a cis-eQTL and a trans-eQTL located on the chromosome 12.
- > We identified **89 genes associated** with trans-eQTLs on chromosome 12. 39 of them shared a statistically significant SNP located within the MMP28 gene. MMP28 was previously identified as a QTL for cell proliferation during epithelial repair (Saarialho-Kere et al. 2002).



Difference in gene expression:

