

Haplotype-assisted genomic evaluations in Nordic Red Dairy Cattle

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Background

- Poor predictive ability of genomic data in admixed populations like Nordic Red Dairy Cattle originating from numerous base breeds
 - inability of SNP to trace genetic relationships (IBS \neq IBD) in heterogeneous populations
 - inconsistencies of LD between SNP and QTL
- Haplotypes may be more useful than SNP to recover genetic relationships and LD

Goals of the study

- Improve the prediction accuracy by use of IBD information in haplotypes of chromosomal segments
 - Criterium: validation test reliability
- Optimize use of genomic information and statistical procedure

Outline of statistical procedure

Pre-selection of markers

- Bayes B-type model to detect QTL signals
- Using SNP genotypes

Construction of haplotype blocks

- Around pre-selected SNP
- Using flanking markers in chromosomal segments

Estimation of haploblock variances

- Bayes A-type model
- To achieve correct weighting in multilocus model

Estimation of haplotype effects for prediction

- Solutions of MME
- A proportion of genetic variance assigned to pedigree
- Rest of genetic variance assigned to weighted haplotypes

Methods: Pre-selection of markers and construction of haplotypes

- Simultaneous scan of all SNP markers via Bayes B
- Ranking of signals using the estimates of the absolute effect size
- 750/1500 SNP with strongest signals chosen as the centers of haplotype blocks spanning 3/5 neighbouring SNP

Methods: Estimation of haploblock variances

$$\text{DRP} = \mu + \sum_{m=1}^{750/1500} \left(\underbrace{g_{m,1}^{\text{hap}}}_{\text{paternal}} + \underbrace{g_{m,2}^{\text{hap}}}_{\text{maternal}} \right) + \varepsilon$$

- Outcome: here deregressed proofs (DRP)
- Estimation of haploblock variances $\sigma_{g_m}^2 = \text{Var}(g_m^{\text{hap}})$ by Bayes A
- Weights: effective daughter contributions (EDC)

Methods: Estimation of haplotype effects and predictions

$$\text{DRP} = \mu + a + \sum_{m=1}^{750/1500} \left(g_{m,1}^{\text{hap}} + g_{m,2}^{\text{hap}} \right) + \varepsilon$$

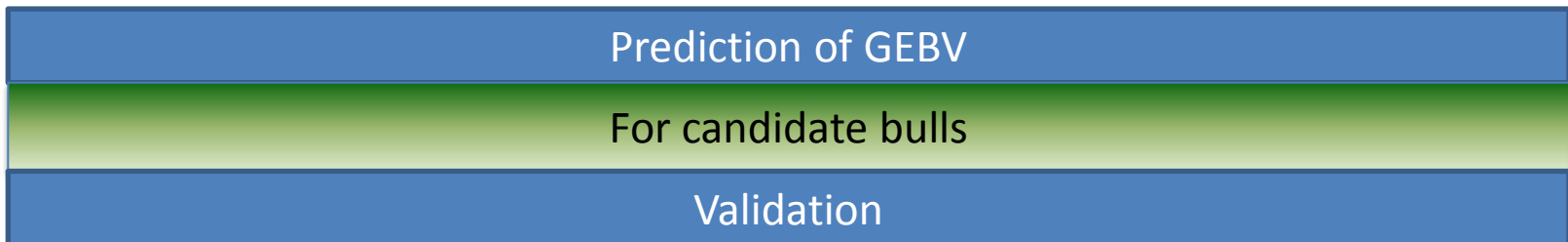
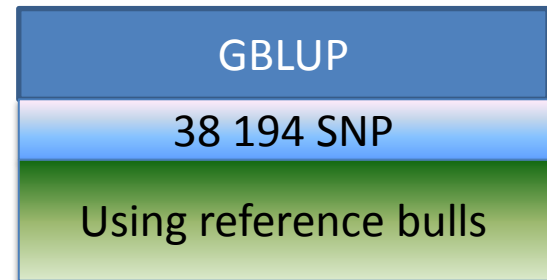
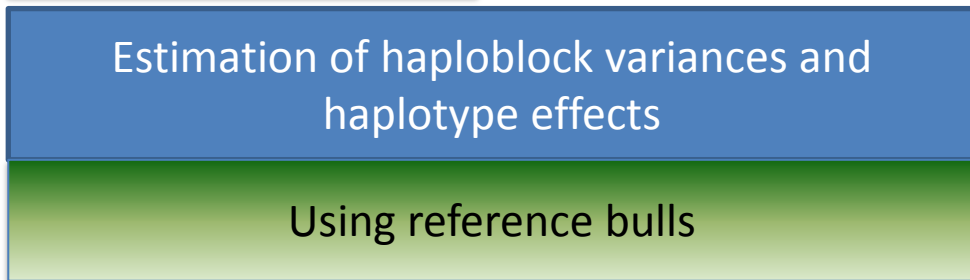
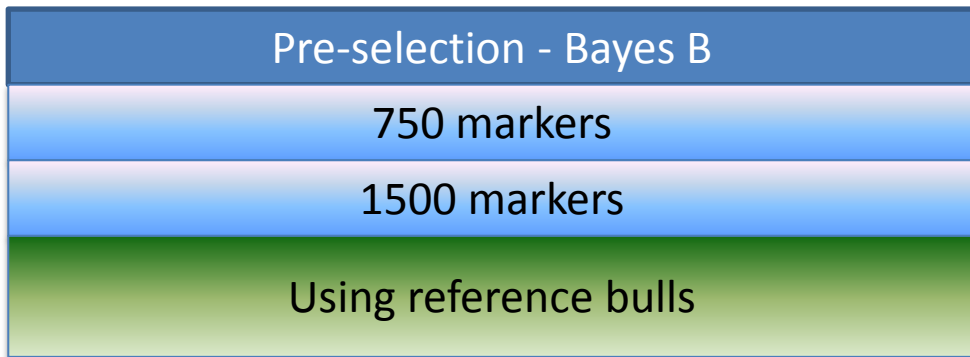
- Solutions of MME with fixed $\text{Var}(a) = \omega \hat{\sigma}_a^2 \mathbf{A}$ and $\text{Var}(g_m^{\text{hap}}) = (1 - \omega) \hat{\sigma}_a^2 \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{g_m}^2 / S$
- Proportion ω of additive variance assigned to pedigree and $1 - \omega$ to haplotype segments
- Weighted by EDC

$$\text{Evaluation: } \text{GEBV} = \hat{a} + \sum_{m=1}^{750/1500} \left(\hat{g}_{m,1}^{\text{hap}} + \hat{g}_{m,2}^{\text{hap}} \right)$$

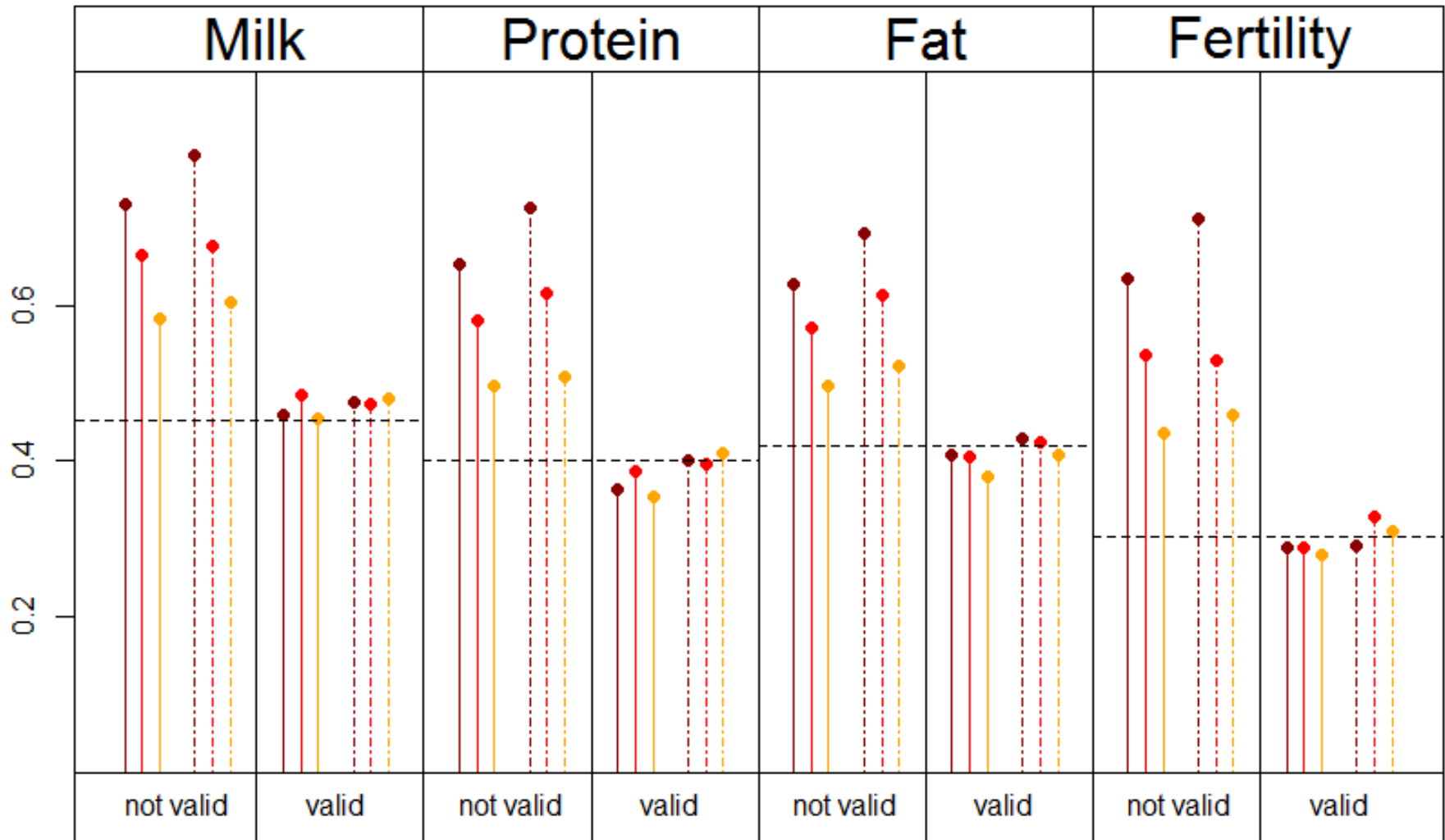
Data

	Production traits: milk, protein, fat	Fertility
Reference bulls (born 1971-2005)	4250	4422
Candidate bulls (born 2006-2008)	516	551
Total	4766	4973

- DRP and EDC from Nordic Cattle Genetic Evaluation (February 2013)
- 38 194 SNPs (after editing) on autosomes from Illumina Bovine SNP50 BeadChip - imputation of missing genotypes and phasing with BEAGLE v3.3 (Browning & Browning 2009)



Results – Validation test reliabilities



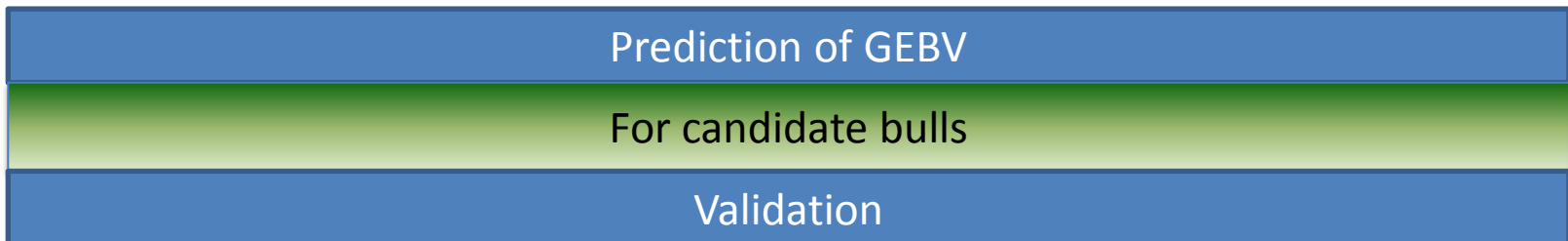
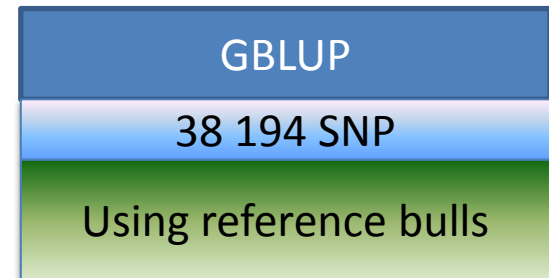
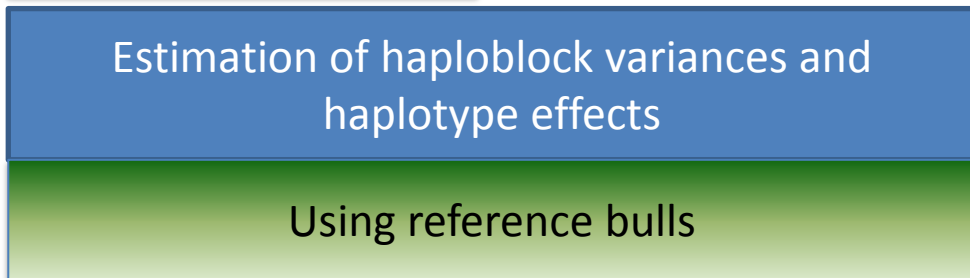
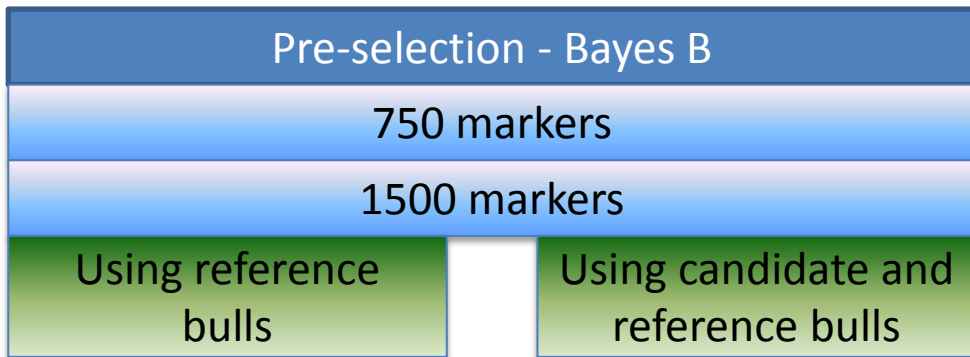
750 blocks of SNP-size

— 1 — 3 — 5

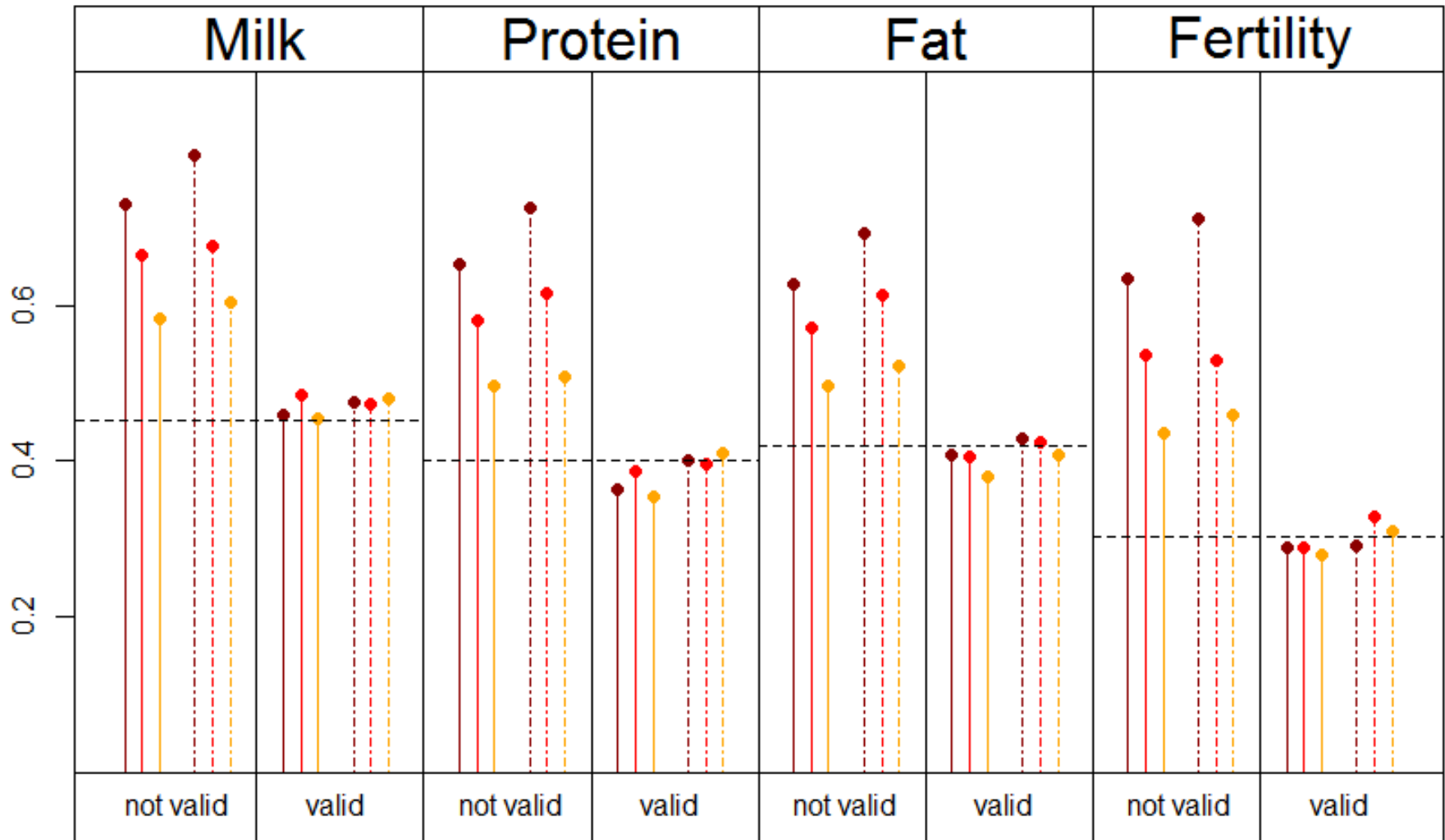
1500 blocks of SNP-size

----- 1 ----- 3 ----- 5

GBLUP



Results – Validation test reliabilities



750 blocks of SNP-size

— 1 — 3 — 5

1500 blocks of SNP-size

----- 1 ----- 3 ----- 5

GBLUP

Conclusions

Acknowledgements