

Utjecaj majčinskog nasljeđivanja na proizvodna svojstva mlijeka kod holstein krava

Vladimir Brajković¹, Marija Špehar², Ivan Pocrnić³, Miroslav Kapš¹, Ivica Međugorac⁴, Vlatka Čubrić Čurik¹, Gregor Gorjanc³, Ino Čurik¹

¹Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Hrvatska (e-mail: vbrajkovic@agr.hr)

²Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, Vukovarska 78, 10000 Zagreb, Hrvatska

³University of Edinburgh, The Roslin Institute, Easter Bush, Midlothian, Scotland, UK, EH25 9RG

⁴LMU Munich, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Lena-Christ-Str. 48, D-82152 Martinsried, Germany

Sažetak

Utjecaj cijelog nukleotidnog slijeda mitohondrijskog genoma na proizvodna svojstva mlijeka (količinu mlijeka, mliječne masti i proteina) procijenjen je kod holstein krava. Tehnologijom određivanja nukleotidnih sljedova druge generacije, određeni su nukleotidni sljedovi cijelih mitogenoma koji predstavljaju 109 rodova. MaGelAN 1.0 softverom je omogućeno dodjeljivanje haplotipova mitogenoma 2.373 jedinkama i korištenje njihovih proizvodnih podataka. Ovdje predstavljamo kvantitativno-genetički model koji pruža, pored aditivnih i okolišnih utjecaja, i procjenu komponenata varijanci mitogenoma i spolnih kromosoma. Dob kod prvog teljenja definirana je kao nezavisna kontinuirana varijabla te modelirana kao linearna regresija. Županija je definirana kao fiksni utjecaj. Procijenjeni udjeli fenotipskih varijanci koji su objašnjeni s haplotipovima mitogenoma kretali su se u rasponu od 6% do 7% za proizvodna svojstva mlijeka. Istovremeno, procijenjeni utjecaj spolnih kromosoma bio je zanemariv. Pokazali smo da je za proizvodna svojstva mlijeka značajan udio fenotipske varijance objašnjen s varijabilnošću haplotipova mitogenoma. Iako je nužno potvrditi ovakvu analizu, dobiveni rezultati ukazuju da je utjecaj mitogenoma potrebno uključiti u procjenu kvantitativno genetičkih parametara dodatno potičući poboljšanje postojećih uzgojnih programa.

Ključne riječi: proizvodna svojstva mlijeka, mitohondrijski genom, holstein govedo, komponente varijance, određivanje nukleotidnog slijeda druge generacije

The impact of maternal inheritance on the milk production traits in Holstein cows

Vladimir Brajković¹, Marija Špehar², Ivan Pocrnić³, Miroslav Kapš¹, Ivica Međugorac⁴, Vlatka Čubrić Čurik¹, Gregor Gorjanc³, Ino Čurik¹

¹University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture, Svetosimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia (e-mail: vbrajkovic@agr.hr)

²Ministry of Agriculture, Vukovarska 78, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

³University of Edinburgh, The Roslin Institute, Easter Bush, Midlothian, Scotland, UK, EH25 9RG

⁴LMU Munich, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Lena-Christ-Str. 48, D-82152 Martinsried, Germany

Abstract

The influence of the whole mitochondrial genome sequence on milk production traits (milk, fat and protein yield) was evaluated in Holstein cows. Complete mitogenomes were sequenced representing 109 maternal lineages using NGS technology. MaGelLAn 1.0 software has enabled assignment of mitogenome sequence haplotype information to 2373 cows with their production records. Here, we present quantitative genetic model that provides, in addition to additive and environmental effects, estimates of the mitogenome and sex-chromosome variance components. Age at first calving was used as covariate and was modelled as linear regression. Region (county) was included in model as fixed class effect. The estimated proportions of the phenotypic variances that were explained by mitogenome haplotypes ranged from 6% to 7% for all three milk traits. At the same time, the estimated effects of sex-chromosome loci were negligible. We have shown that for the milk production traits considerable proportion of the phenotypic variance was explained by mitogenome haplotype variation. While more general confirmation is still needed, the results obtained argue for including mitogenome effects in the estimation of quantitative genetic parameters further fostering improvement of existing breeding programs.

Keywords: milk production traits, mitochondrial genome, Holstein cattle, variance components, next generation sequencing (NGS)