









Genomic inbreeding between flocks in Istrian Sheep

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INTRODUCTION

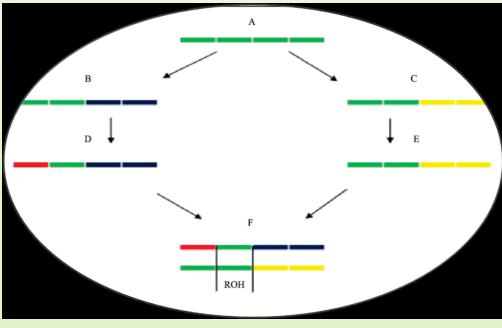
- Istrian sheep
 - Croatian local breed
 - Milk & meat production
 - Herdbook: 1,100 animals
- Local (native) breeds
 - Genetically very diverse
 - Represent a valuable reservoir of genes
 - Often small populations → inbreeding = challenge



INTRODUCTION

Inbreeding

- May affect fitness and decrease production
- SNP \rightarrow ROH \rightarrow F_{ROH}
- Runs of homozygosity (ROH)
 - Useful to effectively estimate inbreeding
 - Longer ROH segments = recent inbreeding
 - Shorter ROH segments = ancient inbreeding



AIM

- Quantify genomic inbreeding of Istrian Sheep from the ROH segments at:
 - Population level
 - Flock level

preliminary step to optimum contribution selection (OCS)



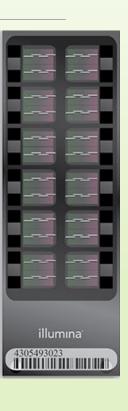
MATERIAL & METHODS

- \circ 719 Istrian sheep \rightarrow 10 flocks \rightarrow OvineSNP50
- Quality control:
 - Only autosomal SNPs were used
 - GC > 0.7
 - GT >0.4

PLINK v1.90 software

- SNP call rate ≥ 90 %
- Minor allele frequency (MAF) ≤ 5 %
- Animals displaying ≥ 5 % missing genotypes

656 animals 38,351 SNPs



MATERIAL & METHODS

- \circ ROH \rightarrow PLINK v1.90 software
 - Sliding window (Lencz et al. 2007, Purfield et al. 2012)
- $L = \frac{log_e \frac{\alpha}{n_s n_i}}{log_e (1-het)}$

- No SNP window (44); No het (0) & No miss SNP (1)
- ROH identification: (Ferenčaković et al., 2013; Meyermans et al., 2020)
 - 1. The minimum length constituting ROH was set to 1 Mb
 - 2. At least 44 homozygous SNPs were included in a ROH
 - 3. The maximal gap between adjacent SNPs was 1 Mb
 - 4. A minimum density of a SNP per ROH was 1 SNP per every 250 Kb

MATERIAL & METHODS

- Five ROH length category (Gorssen et.al. 2021)
 - 1-4 Mb, 4-8 Mb, 8-16 Mb, 16-32 Mb and >32 Mb
- F_{ROH} was calculated based on the length of ROH segments

$$F_{ROH (>4Mb)} = \frac{\sum_{i} lenght (ROH_{i})}{L (auto)}$$

 Results obtained from PLINK were analyzed using R (R Development Core Team, 2018)

RESULTS

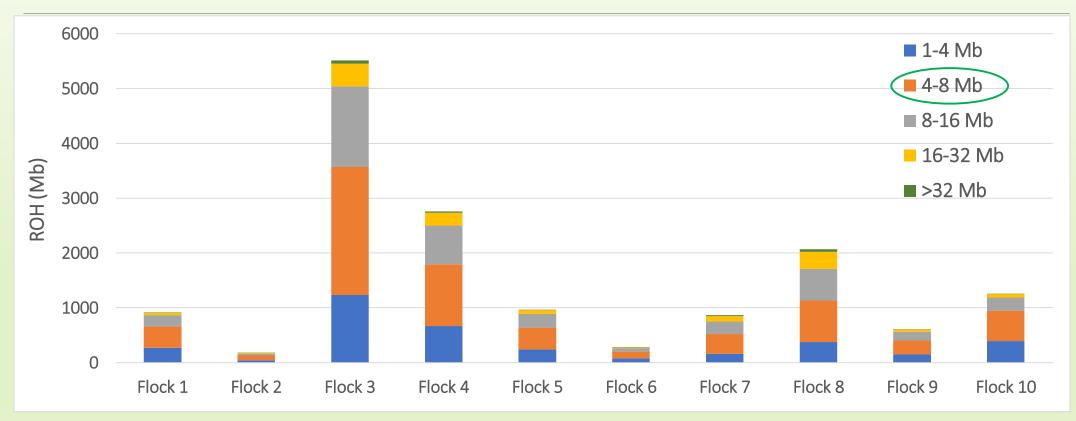
- Total of 15,817 ROH segments (average 24.11 per animal)
- Length of ROH from 1.9 to 70.1 Mb (average 8.12 Mb)

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of ROH analysis in Istrian Sheep

| | ROH length categories (Mb) | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | 1-4 | 4-8 | 8-16 | 16-32 | >32 | | | | |
| n ROH | 3715 | 6584 | 4022 | 1327 | 169 | | | | |
| % n ROH | 23.48 | 41.63 | 25.43 | 8.39 | 1.07 | | | | |
| n Animal | 614 | 626 | 566 | 365 | 102 | | | | |
| % Animal | 96.6 | 98.5 | 89.0 | 57.4 | 16.1 | | | | |
| F _{ROH} | 0.007 | 0.022 | 0.029 | 0.028 | 0.024 | | | | |

n ROH – number of ROH segments; % – frequency distribution of ROH and animal; n Animal – number of animals; F_{ROH} – ROH coefficient of inbreeding

RESULTS



Graph 1. Classification of runs of homozygosity (ROH) size (in Mb) in five predefined categories in 10 flocks of the Istrian Sheep

RESULTS

Table 2. Genomic inbreeding coefficient F_{ROH} by predefined ROH length category (in Mb) per flock in Istrian Sheep

| Flock | n | F _{ROH 1-4} | F _{ROH 4-8} | F _{ROH 8-16} | F _{ROH 16-32} | F _{ROH >32} | F _{ROH-AII} |
|----------|-----|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Flock 1 | 90 | 0.034 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.023 |
| Flock 2 | 7 | 0.070 | 0.027 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.004 | 0.075 |
| Flock 3 | 135 | 0.011 | 0.038 | 0.045 | 0.025 | 0.006 | 0.125 |
| Flock 4 | 125 | 0.007 | 0.012 | 0.023 | 0.015 | 0.003 | 0.067 |
| Flock 5 | 51 | 0.006 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.012 | 0.002 | 0.060 |
| Flock 6 | 9 | 0.010 | 0.031 | 0.028 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.080 |
| Flock 7 | 32 | 0.006 | 0.024 | 0.030 | 0.023 | 0.008 | 0.092 |
| Flock 8 | 58 | 0.008 | 0.029 | 0.042 | 0.043 | 0.011 | 0.132 |
| Flock 9 | 28 | 0.006 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.011 | 0.003 | 0.064 |
| Flock 10 | 100 | 0.005 | 0.012 | 0.010 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.033 |

n – number of individuals

CONCLUSION

- Relatively high inbreeding
 - Threatens the sustainability of long-term genetic variability
- Estimated inbreeding at the flock level = good information for implementation of OCS
- OCS should provide selection progress of dairy traits with minimal loss of genetic variability

