

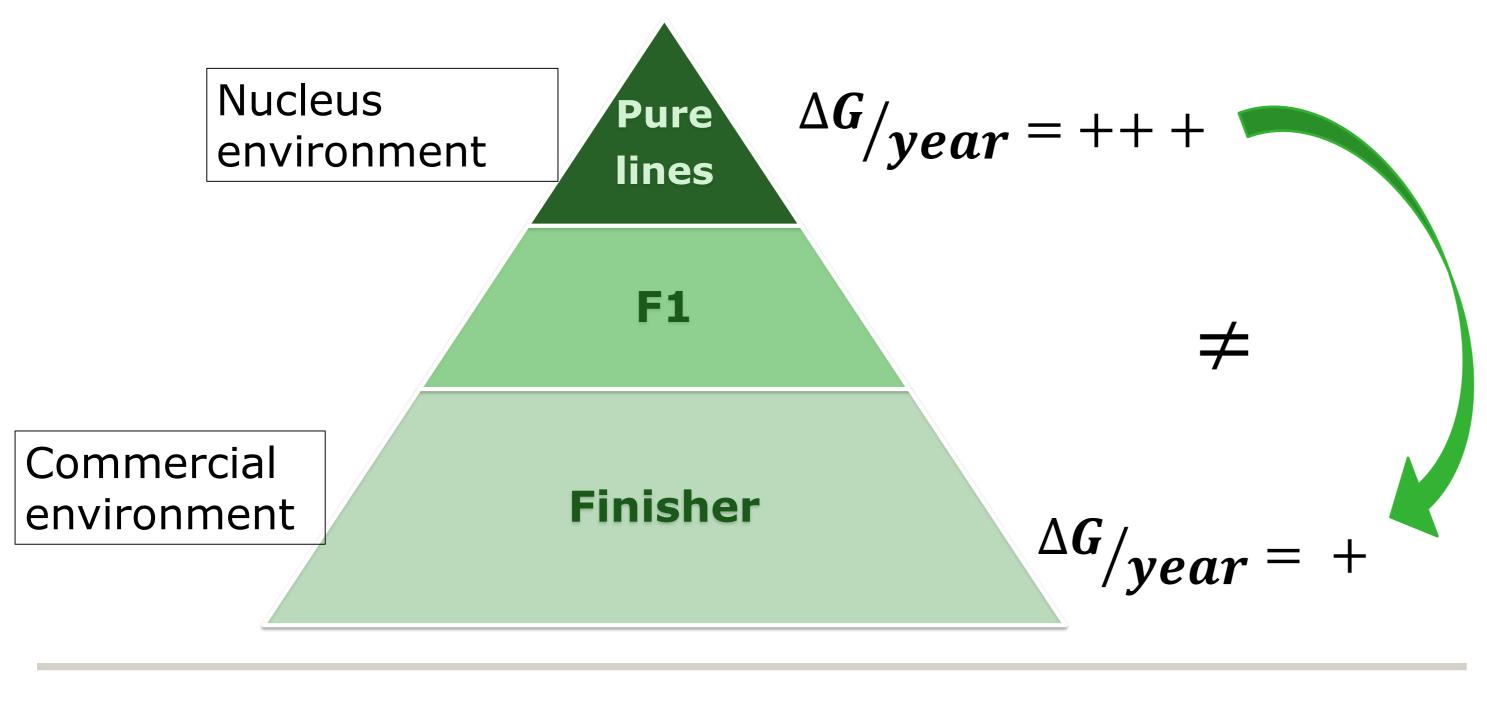
# Using breed-origin-of-alleles (BOA) in genomic prediction

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### **Conclusions:** Breed-origin-of-alleles (BOA) of crossbred animals can be:

## Empirically accurately derived without need for pedigree information BOA-GBLUP provides limited improvement compared to GBLUP (in pigs and broilers)

### Why do we need to use crossbred information?



### **Step 1: Deriving BOA - Approach**

### **Step 2: BOA-GBLUP – Empirical results (compared to GBLUP)**

GSE Genetics Selection Evolution

### **RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access**

https://doi.org/10.1186/s12711-019-0481-

Genomic evaluation for a three-way crossbreeding system considering breed-of-origin of alleles

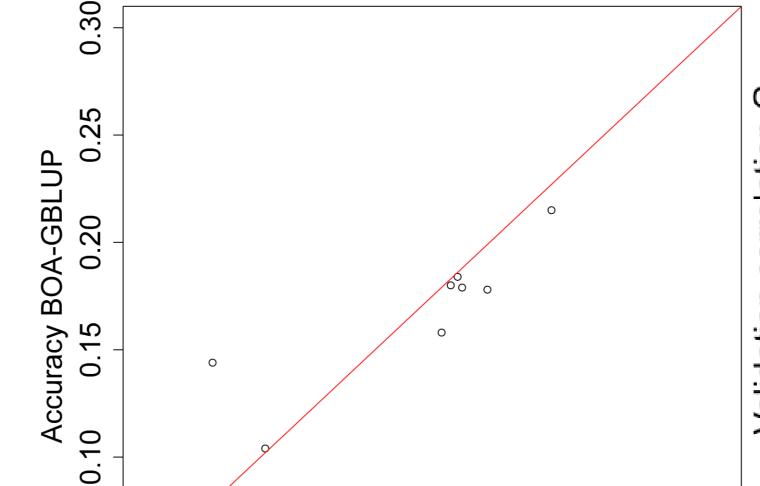
**RESEARCH ARTICLE** 

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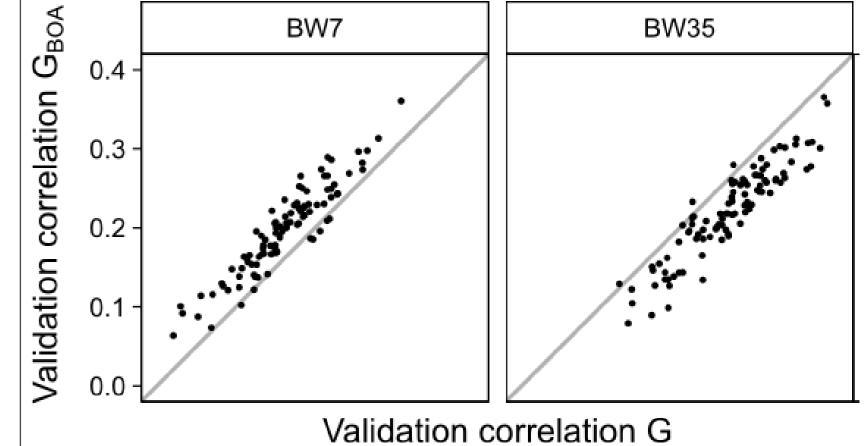


Validation of genomic predictions for body weight in broilers using crossbred information and considering breed-of-origin of alleles

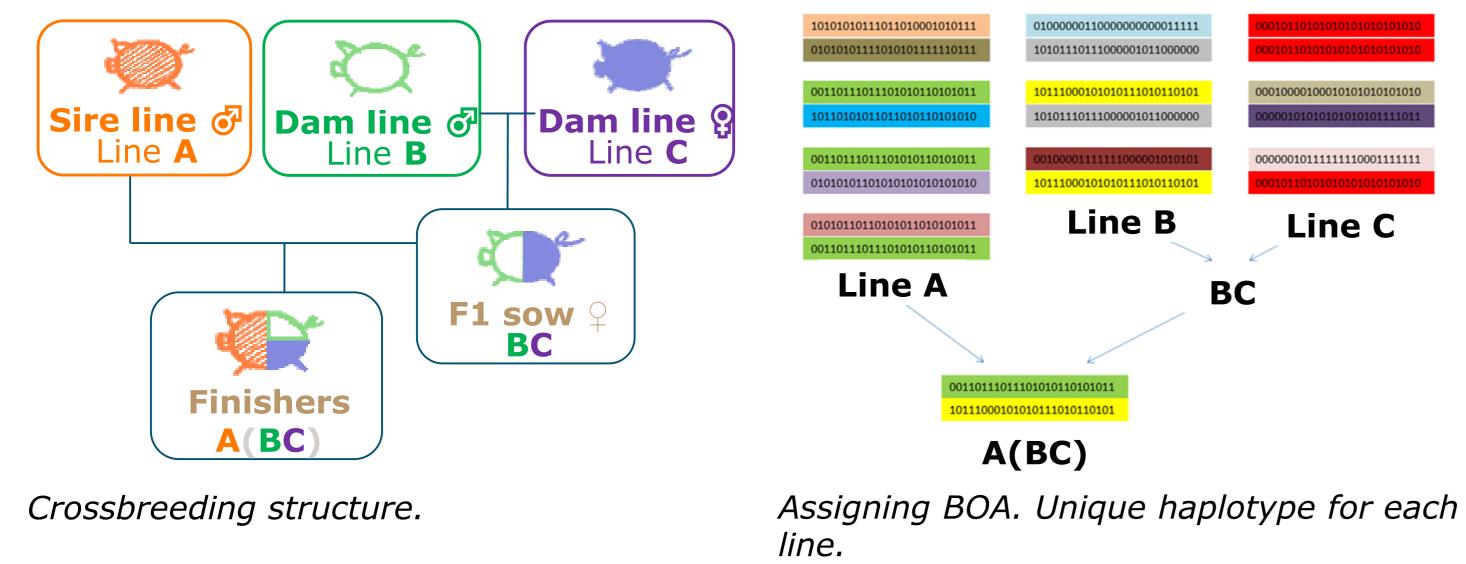
**GSE** Genetics Selection Evolution

**Open Access** 

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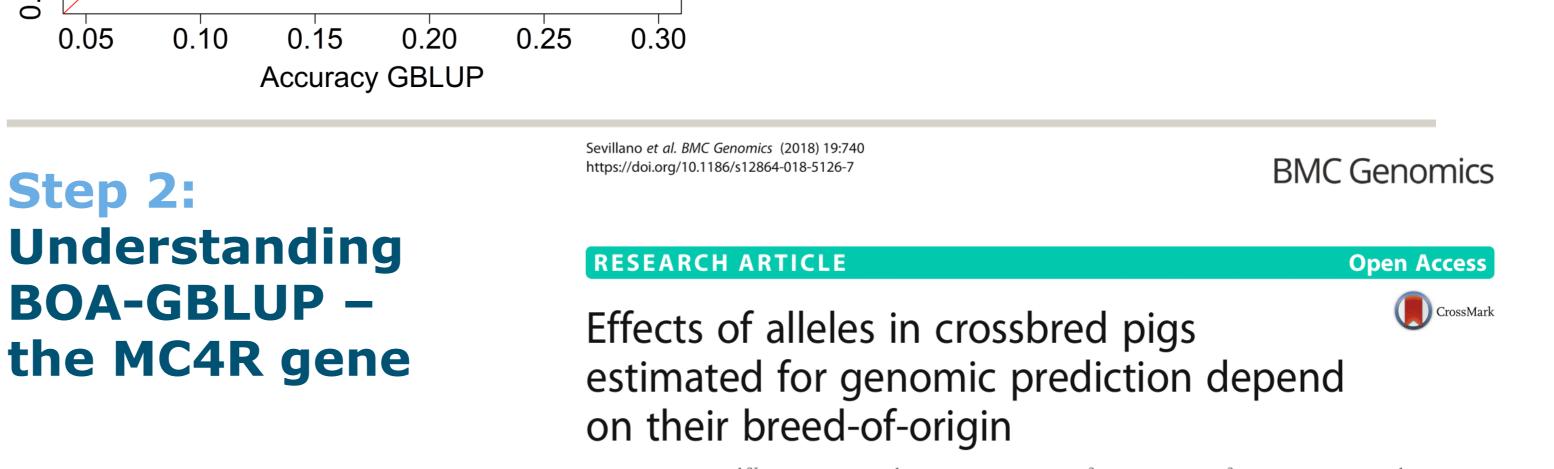


Trace back the **breed-origin-of-alleles** (BOA) Aim: and construct a BOA based genomic relationship matrix to predict genomic breeding values from crossbred animal information.



### **Step 1: deriving BOA – Empirical results**

Species	Sire A (50%)	Dam B (25%)	Dam C (25%)	Total (100%)	Reference		
Simulated <sup>1</sup>				92.4-96.4	Vandenplas et al., 2016, Genet. Sel. Evol. 48:61.		
Pigs	49.6	23.0	22.7	95.2	Sevillano et al., 2016, Genet. Sel. Evol. 48:55.		
Broilers	49.5	20.3	22.1	91.9	Calus et al., 2019, Poult. Sci. 98:6270-6280.		
<sup>1</sup> Range of correctly assigned BOA across closely (lowest %), distantly, and unrelated (highest %) breeds.							



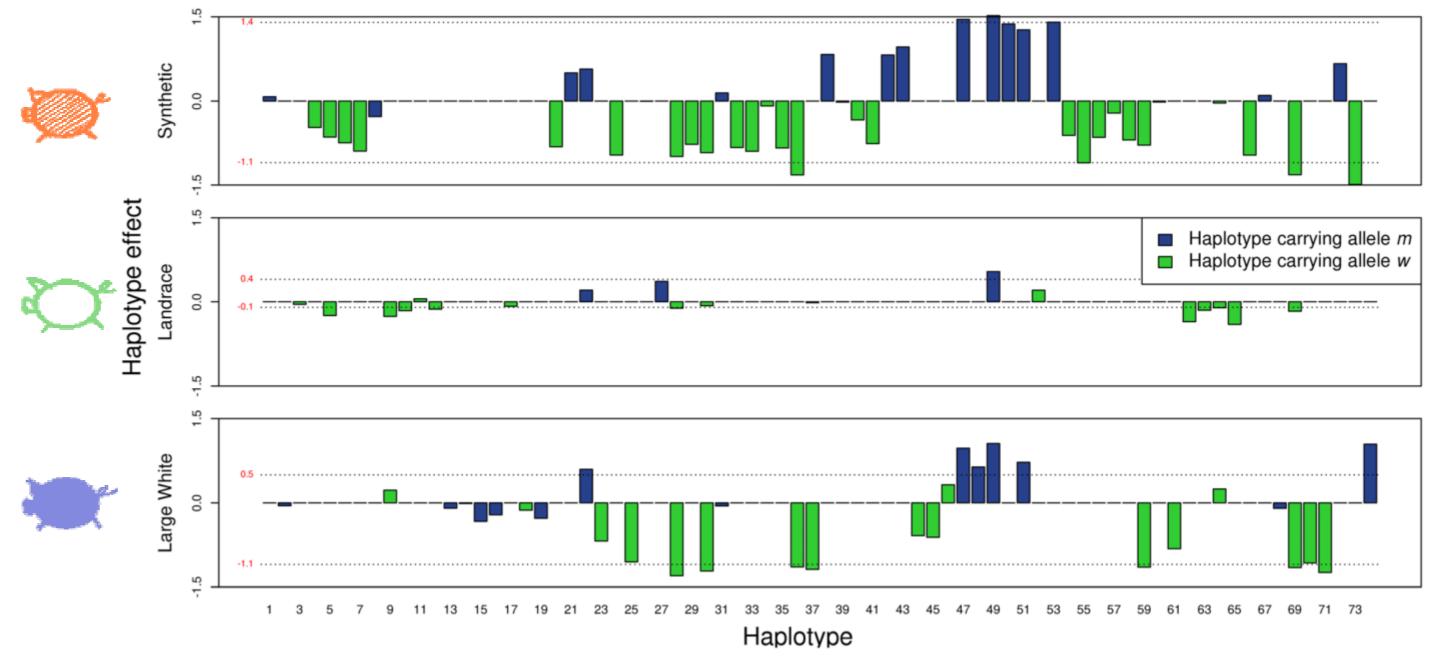
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Topias Norsvin

### Estimated effect of the causal mutation on average daily gain

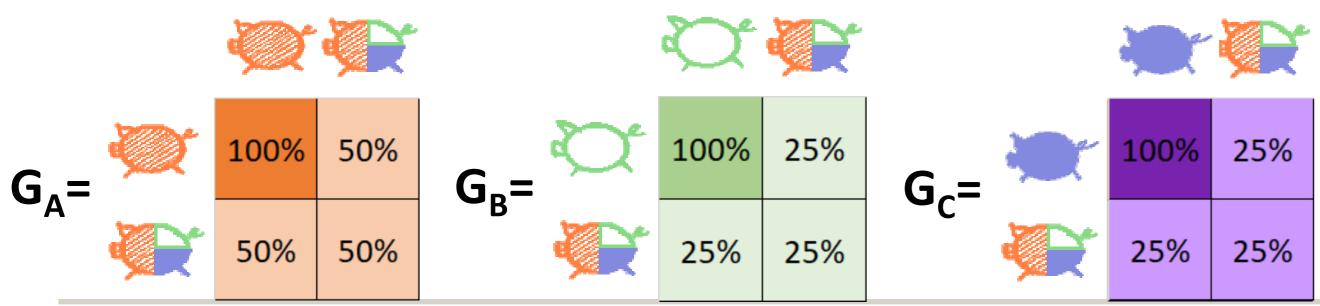
	BOA	<i>p</i> (m)	<b>q</b> (w)	α <b>(g/d)</b>	variance
X	Synthetic boar	0.81	0.19	-22.6	157.2
X	Landrace	0.12	0.88	-14.6	42.6
r.	Large White	0.44	0.56	-21.7	232.1

### Estimated effect of MC4R haplotypes based on 50k SNP panel



### **Step 2: GBLUP considering BOA (BOA-GBLUP)**

- One (partial) **G** matrix for each breed ( $\mathbf{G}_{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{G}_{B}$ ,  $\mathbf{G}_{C}$ ).
- No relationships between breeds.
- Expected diagonal value = breed proportion.



For auality of life

### Estimated effects are:

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- Very similar for the mutation, regardless of its frequency
- Reduced for SNP (haplotypes), with lower frequency of the mutation

**ONE FAMILY.** 

**ONE PURPOSE** 

