

Impacts of Genotype-by-Environment Interaction on across-Environment Genomic Evaluation and Joint Selection of Bulls

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BACKGROUND

$$P = G + E + G \times E$$

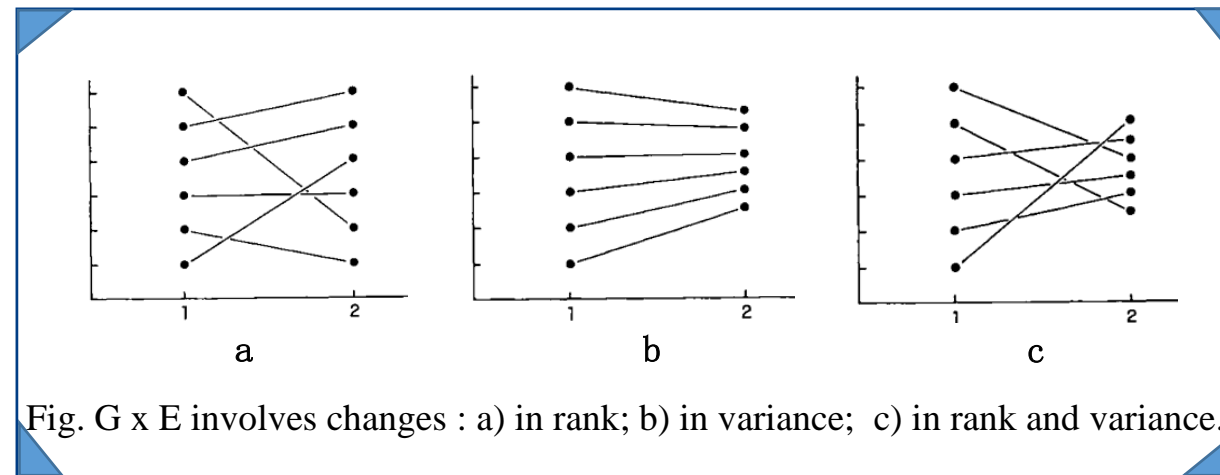


Fig. $G \times E$ involves changes : a) in rank; b) in variance; c) in rank and variance.

(J. C. Bowman, 1972)

Reranking $\Rightarrow r_g < 1$

M & M

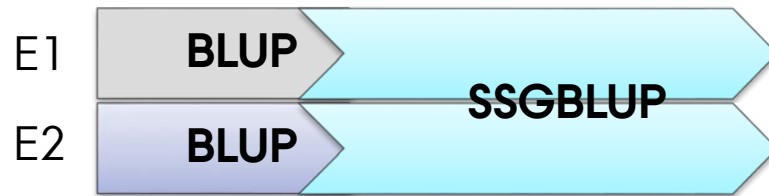


2 environments both select for MY with $r_{g(MY_1, MY_2)}$ less than 1

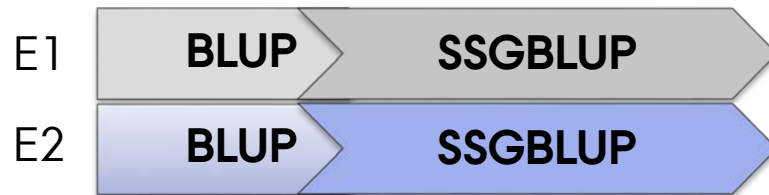
M & M

- 3 solutions (generation 6-20)

AG-J (Basic solution)



WG-W



AT-J



Across-environment **G**enomic evaluation
& **J**oint selection of bulls (Coop, GS)

Within-environment **G**enomic evaluation
& **W**ithin-environment selection of bulls
(Non-coop, GS)

Across-environment **T**raditional evaluation
& **J**oint selection of bulls (Coop, non GS)

M & M

□ Individual evaluation

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 & 0 \\ 0 & Z_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

y_i : vector of observations of i th trait, $i=1, 2$

β_i : vector of herd-year-season fixed effects in i th environment

a_i : vector of additive genetic effects of i th trait

e_i : vector of residual effects of i th trait

X_i and Z_i : incidence matrices connecting β_i and a_i to y_i , respectively.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(0, \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{a_1}^2 & r_g \sigma_{a_1} \sigma_{a_2} \\ & \sigma_{a_2}^2 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \mathbf{H} \right), \quad \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(0, \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{e_1}^2 & 0 \\ & \sigma_{e_2}^2 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \mathbf{I} \right)$$

□ Linkage disequilibrium (LD)

\mathbf{H} : matrix of additive genetic relationships among pedigree individuals (BLUP),

unified genetic relationship matrix of all genotyped and non-genotyped

animals (ssGBLUP)



2,000 QTL, 40,000 markers
(randomly distributed among 30 chromosomes of 100 cM each)

Danish Red Dairy Cattle
(incl. 6,581 animals with 43,621 markers)



M & M

- Stochastic simulation (50 replicates)

ADAM

Program to simulate selective-breeding schemes for animals and plants

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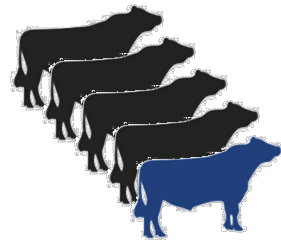
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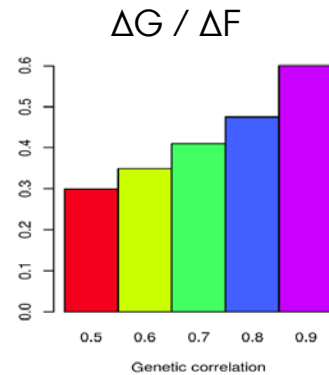
M & M

□ Analysis

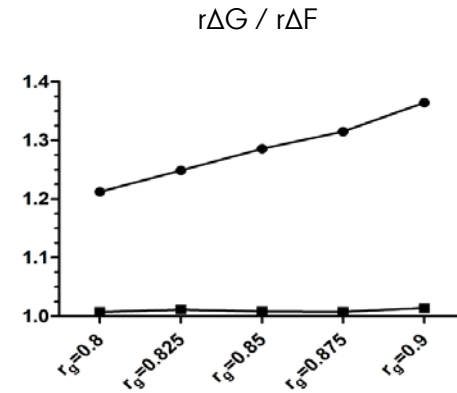


Proportion of foreign sires

Inclination for cooperation



Absolute $\Delta G / \Delta F^*$



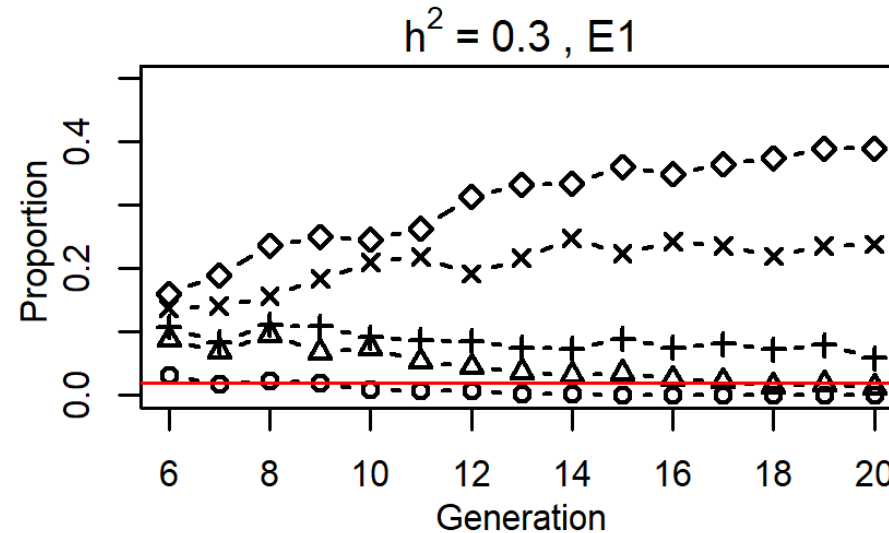
Relative $\Delta G / \Delta F$ ($r\Delta G / r\Delta F$)

Profitability of cooperation

(* ΔF based on 6000 IBD loci)

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-**EPS***

- Proportion of foreign sires in AG-J



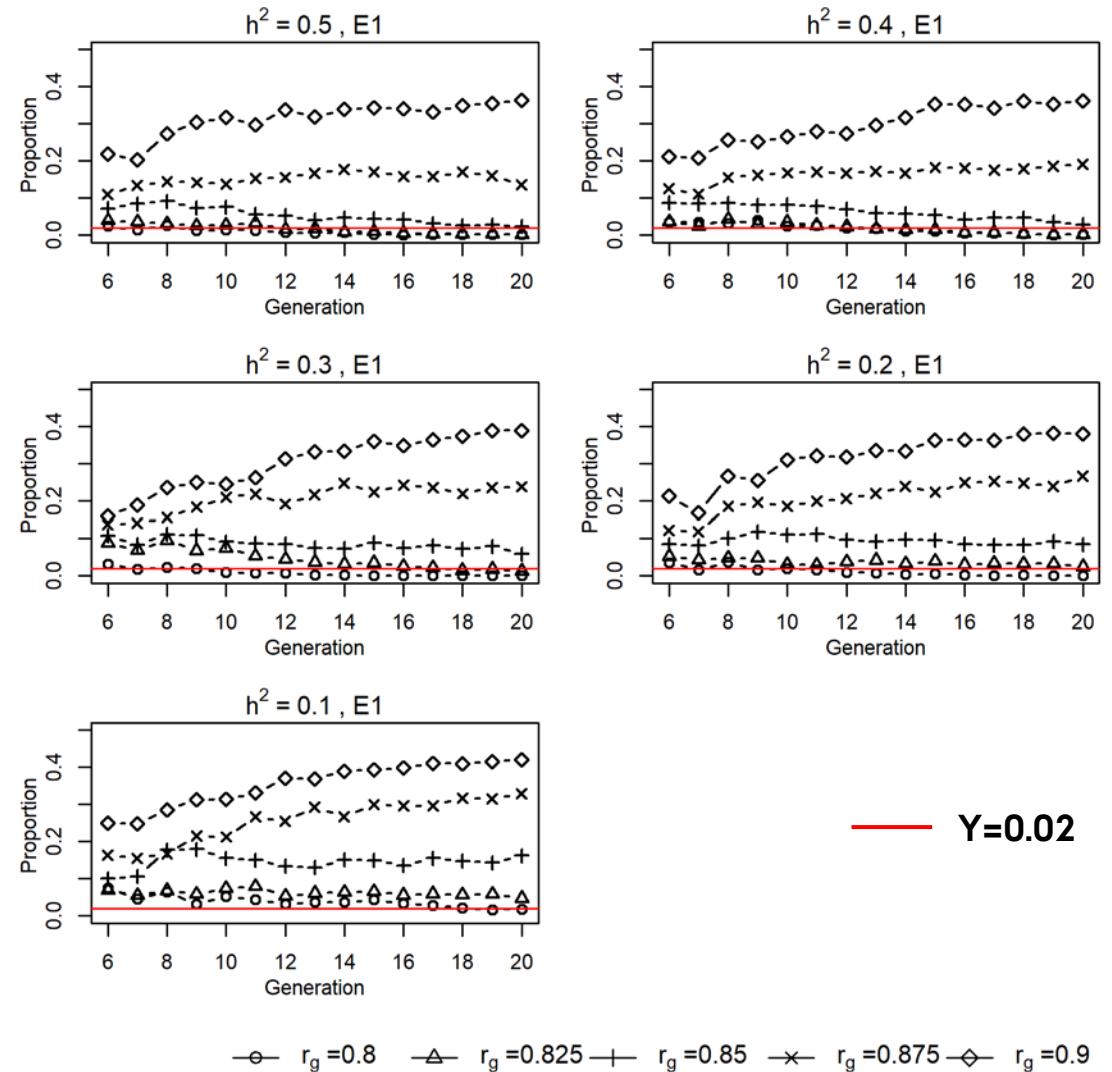
○ $r_g = 0.8$ △ $r_g = 0.825$ + $r_g = 0.85$ × $r_g = 0.875$ ◇ $r_g = 0.9$ — $Y = 0.02$

(* Equal Population Sizes: select 50 ♂ 1000 ♀ /generation₆₋₂₀)

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-**EPS**

□ Proportion of foreign sires in AG-J

- 0 ~ 42.6%
 - Higher r_g , weaker $G \times E$, more foreigners
 - $r_g < 0.85 \sim 0.875$, coop diverged
 - $r_g > 0.85 \sim 0.875$, long-term coop
- “ split-point ” r_g : 0.85~0.875**



RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-**EPS**

□ Illustration for “*split – point*” r_g : **0.85~0.875** in AG-J

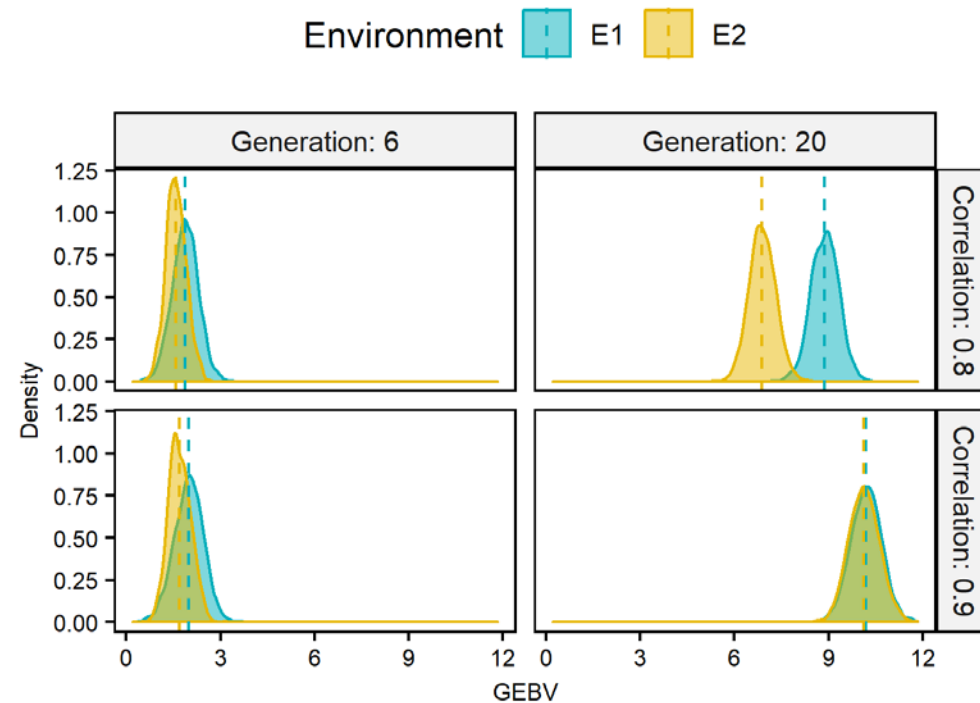
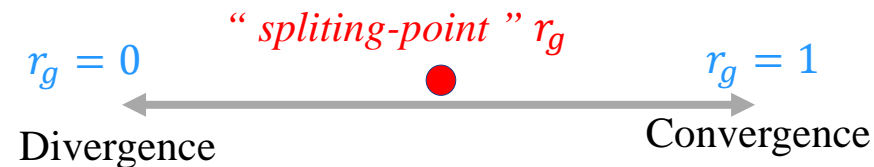
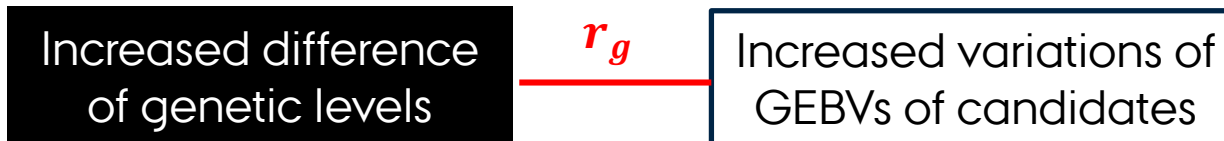
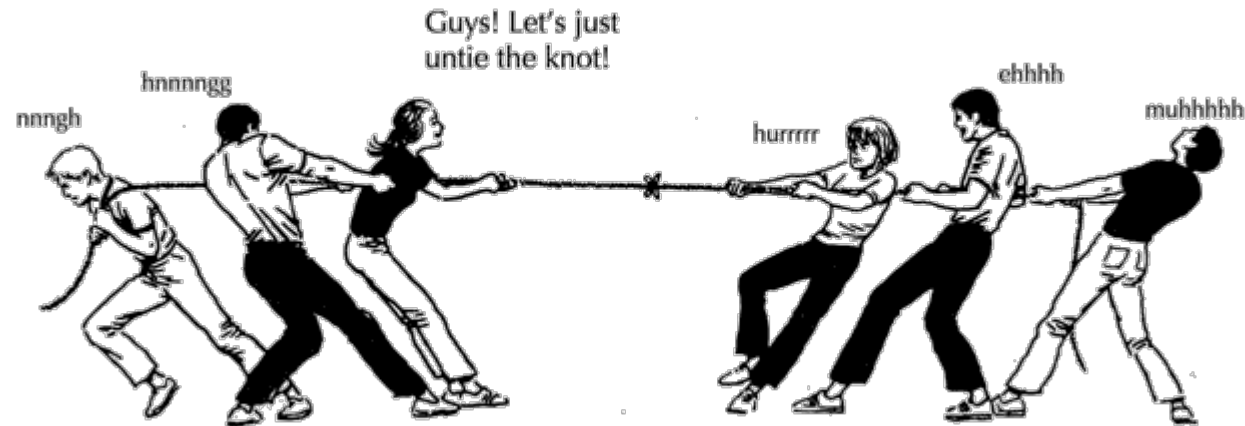


Fig. Distributions of male GEBVs for a randomly selected replicate in AG-J & EPS. ($h^2=0.3$)

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-**EPS**

- Understand “*split – point*” r_g : 0.85~0.875 in AG-J

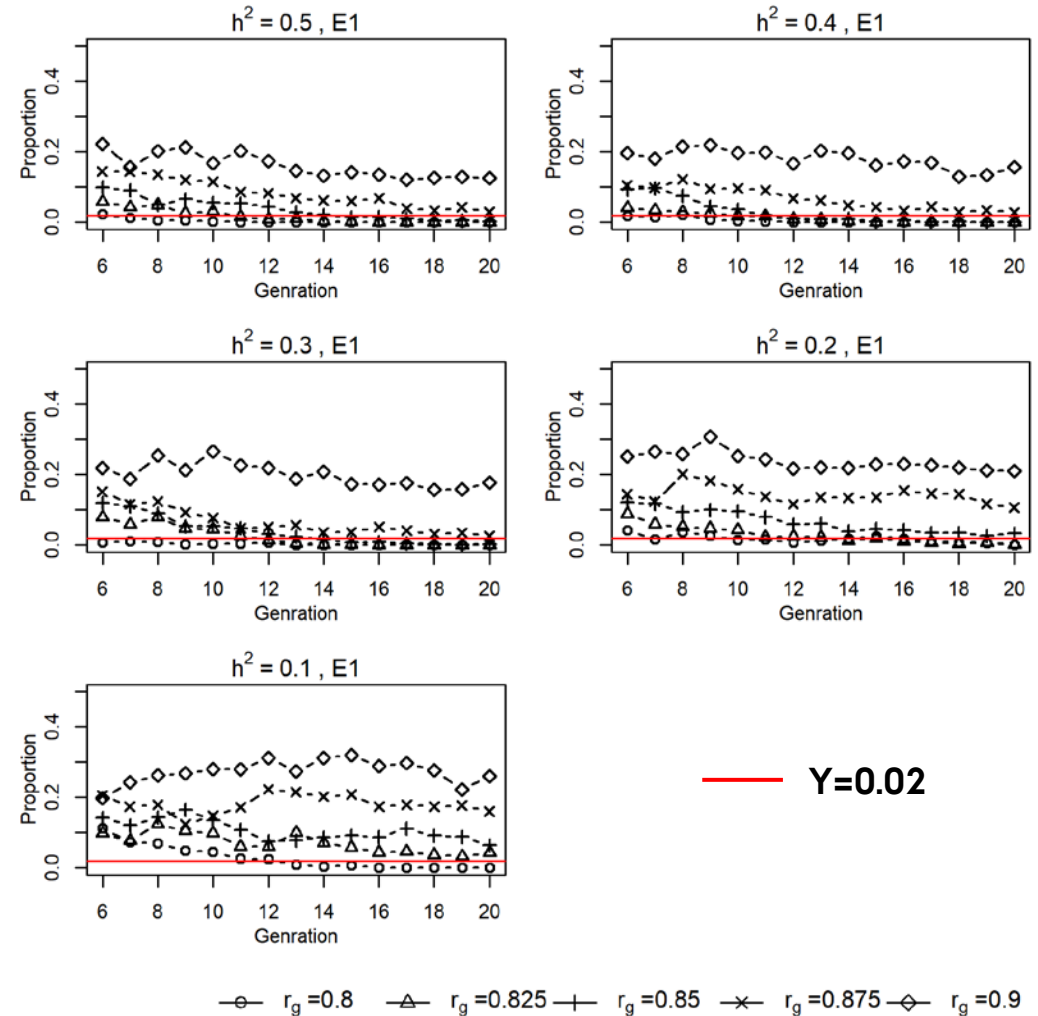


RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-**EPS**

□ “split – point” r_g in AT-J: > 0.9

AG-J: **0.85~0.875**

More opportunities of utilizing $G \times E$ in the era of GS

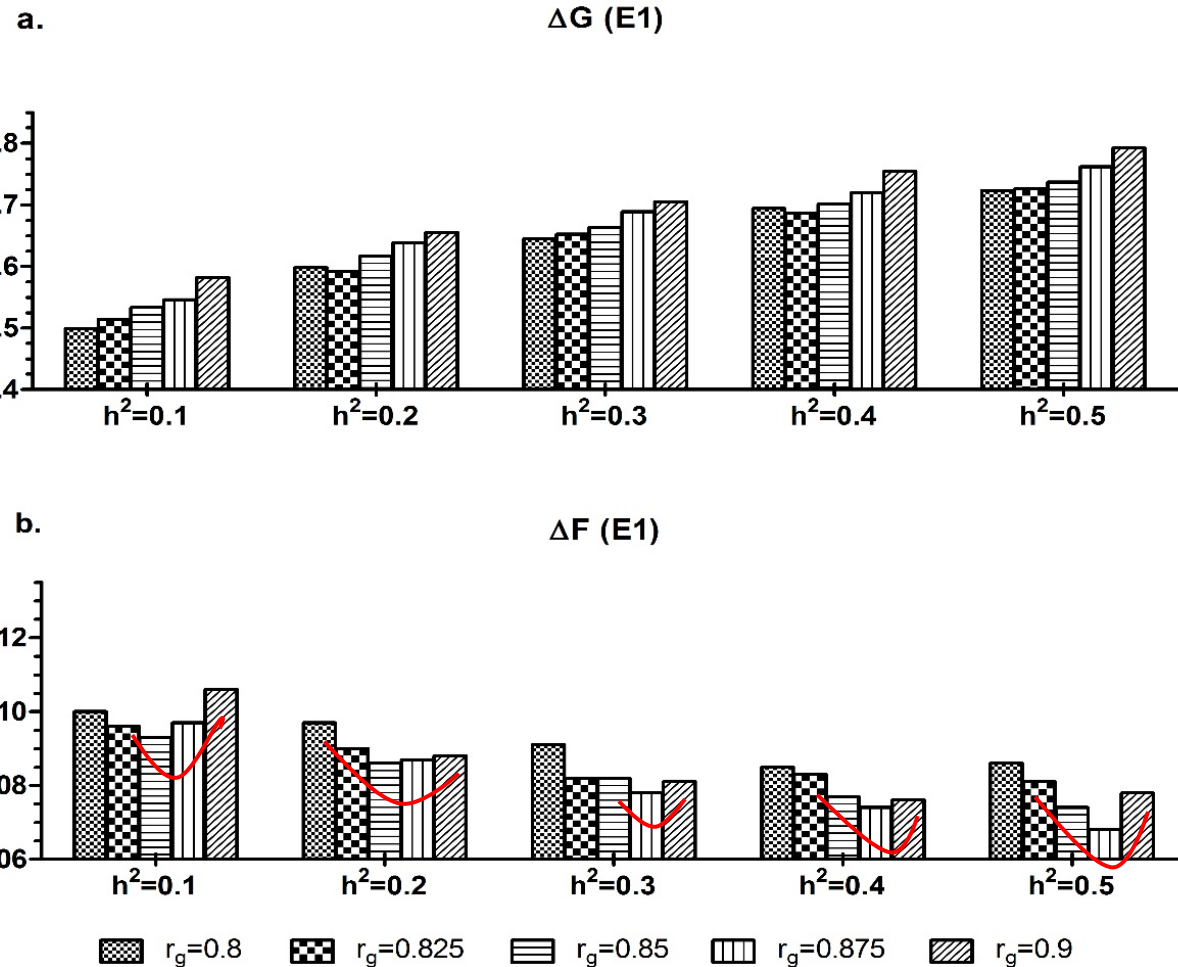


RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-**EPS**

□ Absolute $\Delta G/\Delta F$ in AG-J

➤ Higher r_g , higher ΔG

➤ “turning-point” r_g : 0.85~ 0.875



RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-**EPS**

□ Understand “*turning – point*” r_g : **0.85~0.875** in AG-J

(E1, $h^2=0.3$)

$$\Delta F = 1/4 (1 - \alpha) \sum r_i^2$$

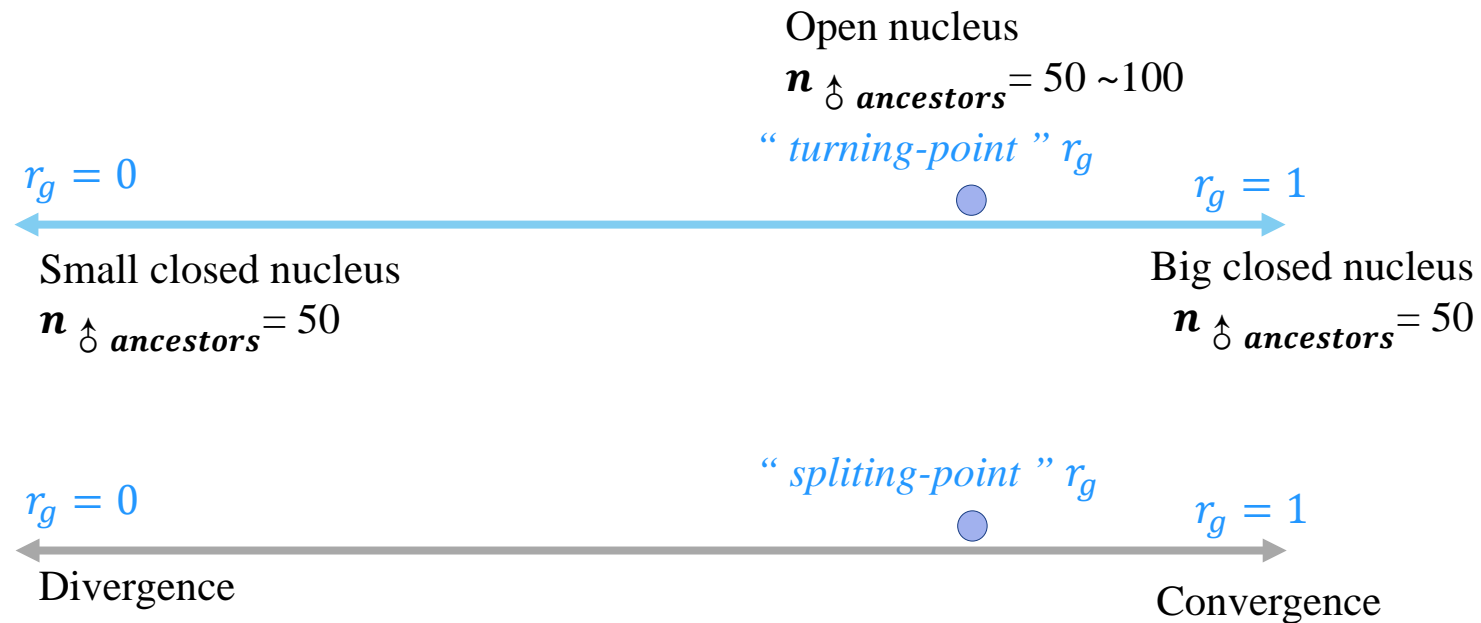
r_i : long-term genetic contribution of ancestor i
 α : constant departure from H-W proportion

(Bijma P *et al.*, 2000)

r_g	Sex	Generation										
		20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
0.8	♂	1500	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	50
	♀		1000	679	534	457	405	363	339	332	314	308
0.825	♂	1500	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	48
	♀		1000	683	536	456	408	360	331	301	292	290
0.85	♂	1500	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	50
	♀		1000	694	551	456	401	370	344	325	315	307
0.875	♂	1500	50	54	59	64	74	72	78	76	69	65
	♀		1000	707	580	503	475	463	454	456	446	444
0.9	♂	1500	50	54	55	55	57	59	59	62	59	59
	♀		1000	692	543	481	450	421	425	424	423	426

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-**EPS**

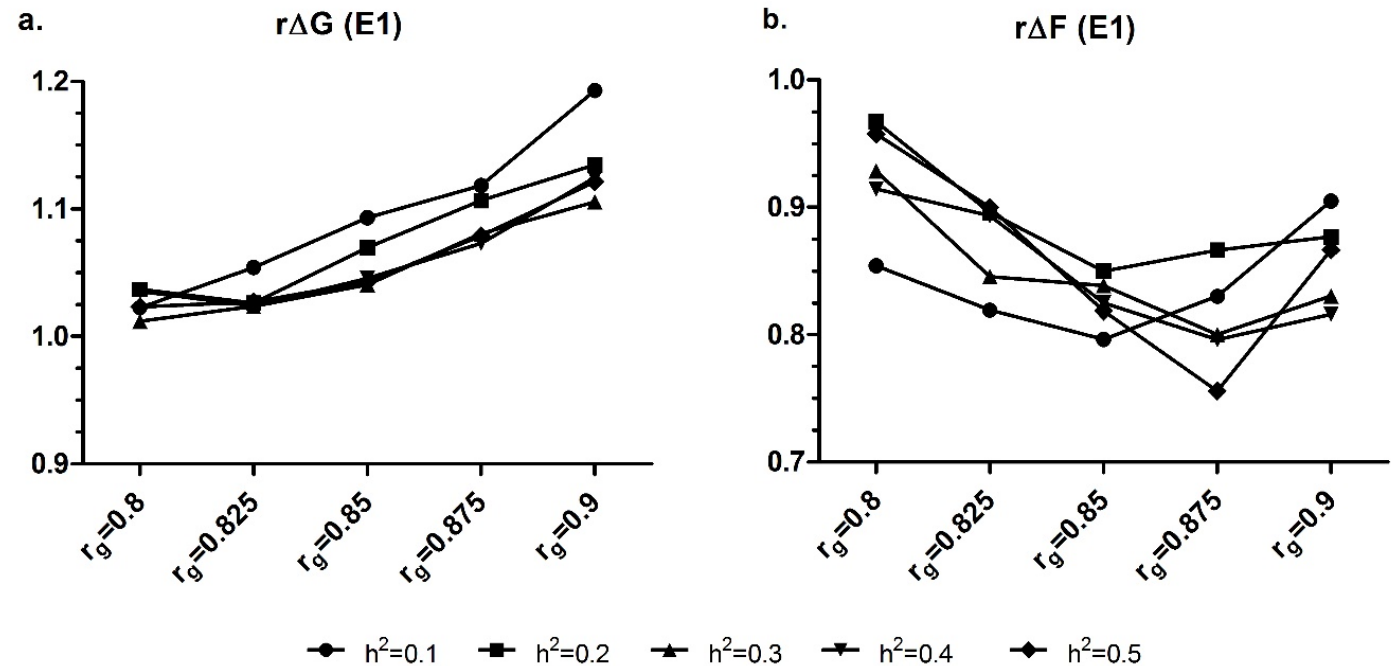
- Understand “*turning – point r_g* ” = “*split – point r_g* ” : 0.85~0.875 in AG-J



RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-**EPS**

□ Relative * $\Delta G/\Delta F$ in AG-J

- $r\Delta G > 1$: coop beneficial for genetic gain
- $r\Delta F < 1$: coop beneficial for controlling inbreeding

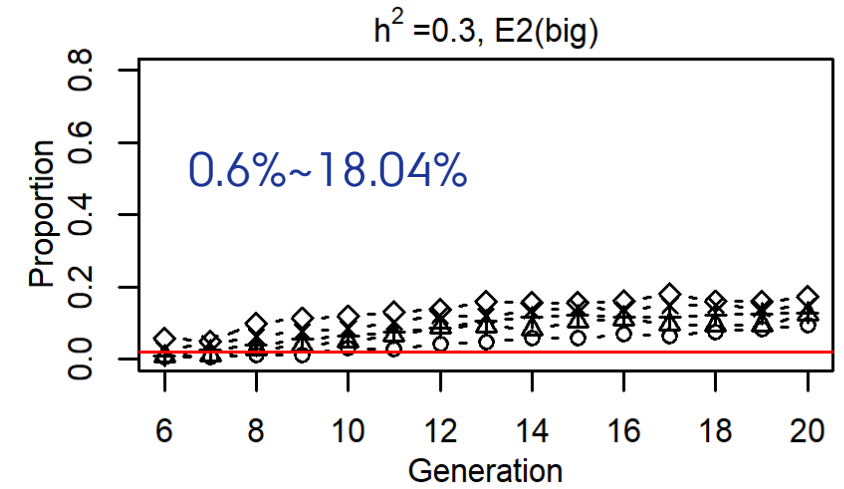
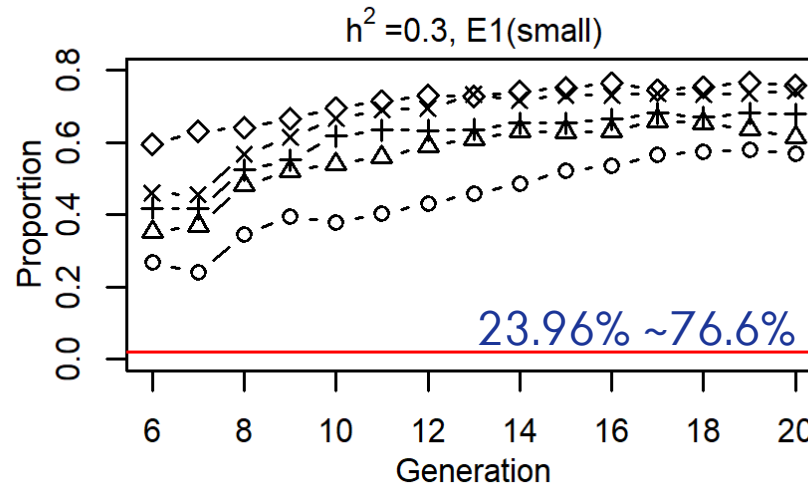


(* Relative to WG-W situation)

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-UPS*

□ Proportion of foreign sires in AG-J

➤ E1 (Small) more inclined to coop, drives the participation of E2 (big)



○ r_g = 0.8 △ r_g = 0.825 + r_g = 0.85 × r_g = 0.875 ◇ r_g = 0.9 — Y = 0.02

(* Unequal Population Sizes: E1 select **50 ♂ 400 ♀** /generation₆₋₂₀
E2 select **50 ♂ 1600 ♀** /generation₆₋₂₀)

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-UPS

□ “*split – point*” r_g in AG-J

➤ Approx 0.7, lower than EPS,

Long-term coop of UPS allowed lower r_g

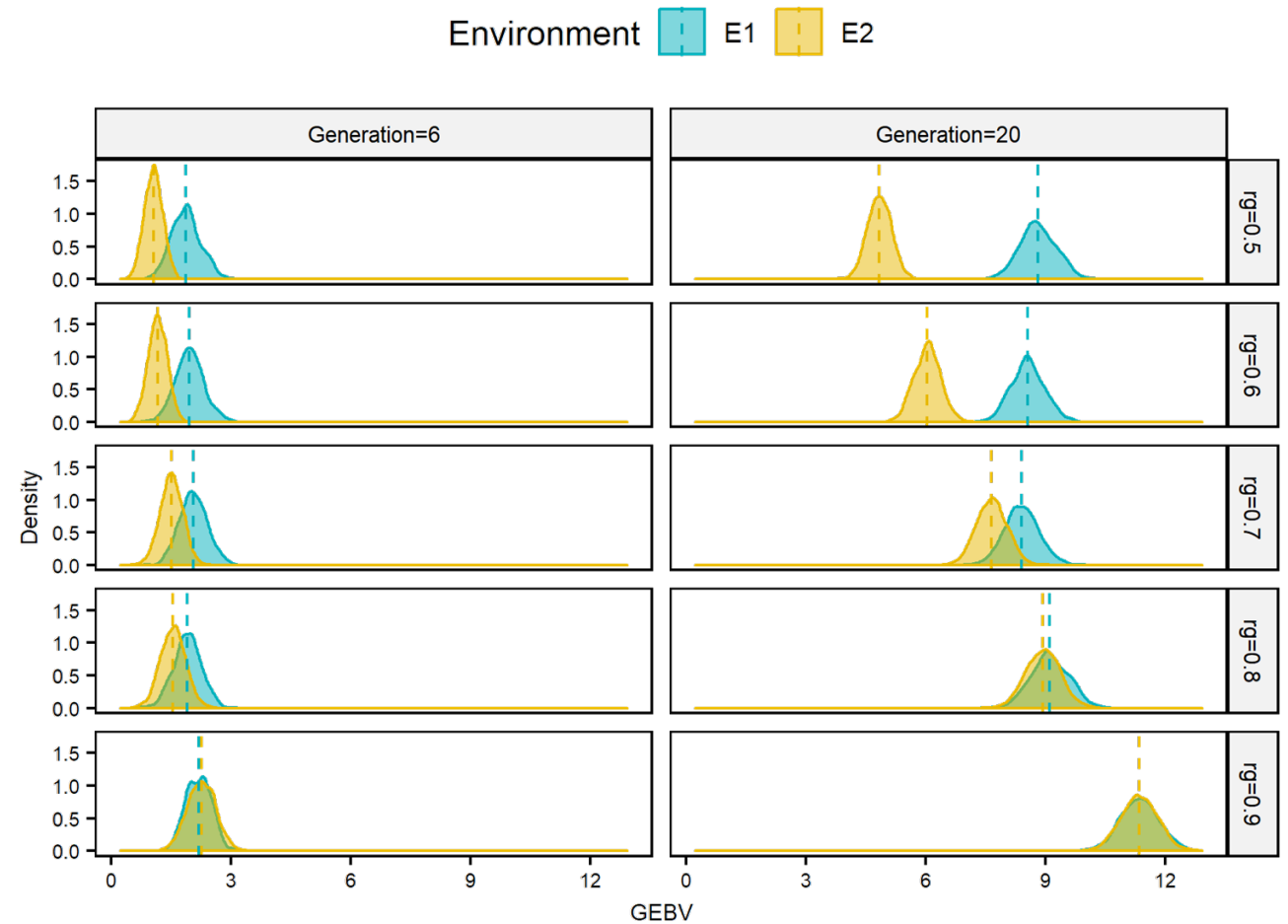


Fig. Distributions of male GEBVs for a randomly selected replicate in AG-J & UPS. ($h^2=0.3$)

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-UPS

□ Absolute $\Delta G/\Delta F$ in AG-J

- ΔG increased as r_g increased,
E1 (small), larger increment: preference for coop
E2 (big), larger ΔG : self-advantage

	ΔG	
	E1	E2
$r_g=0.8$	0.62	0.74
$r_g=0.825$	0.63	0.74
$r_g=0.85$	0.67	0.75
$r_g=0.875$	0.68	0.75
$r_g=0.9$	0.71	0.76

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS-UPS

□ Relative $\Delta G/\Delta F$ in AG-J

- Coop beneficial to $\Delta G/\Delta F$
- E1 (small), larger increment: preference for coop

	r ΔG		r ΔF	
	E1	E2	E1	E2
$r_q=0.8$	1.33	1.02	0.78	0.96
$r_q=0.825$	1.36	1.02	0.96	0.97
$r_q=0.85$	1.43	1.03	1.00	0.95
$r_q=0.875$	1.46	1.03	1.08	0.94
$r_q=0.9$	1.52	1.04	1.04	0.97

CONCLUSIONS

opportunity of accounting for G x E

- For EPS, $r_g < 0.8$, little possibility in coop; $r_g < 0.85\sim 0.875$, short-term coop; $r_g > 0.85\sim 0.875$, long-term coop possible
- For UPS, smaller environment more inclined to coop; long-term coop allowed at lower r_g
- Coop in favor of genetic gain and controlling inbreeding
- More opportunities of utilizing $G \times E$ in the era of GS

REFERENCE

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