

Biology-driven genomic predictions for dry matter intake within and across breeds using WGS data

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Biology-driven genomic predictions



- WGS: millions of variants → pinpoint **causal variants** affecting traits of interest
- Key traits: **biological efficiency**, e.g. **feed efficiency**
- BovReg: catalogue of functionally active **genomic features (GF)** in cattle
- genomics (QTL), transcriptomics (eQTL), epigenomics (mQTL), chromatin accessibility (ATAC-seq/ChIP-seq) → “**multi-omics**” data
- **Functional GF** → SNP prioritization → **Biology-driven genomic predictions**

Aim of the study

Validation of **biology-driven genomic predictions**

using **genomic features** for **dry matter intake**

Data available for genomic predictions

	NLD 	CAN 
Breed	Holstein	Beef crosses
Herds	6	14
Dependent variable	DRP on DMI	Pre-corrected DMI
n. animals DMI & geno (training - validation)	~3k (2.2k and 850)	~5.5k (4k and 1.5k)

- **forward-in-time validation** (SE via bootstrapping)
- 50k to imputed WGS (*Beagle*) → prioritize variants based on **GF**

Genomic features used

GF

Traits / Tissues

QTL

Meat quality, Growth, Milk production, Morphology, Fertility, Health, Feed efficiency, Methane

(Gene, Transcript, Splice)

eQTL

Jejunum, Blood, Liver, Mammary Gland, Adipose, Muscle, Milk, Rumen

ATAC-seq



Lymph node



Ileum
Jejunum
Duodenum
Colon



Cerebellum
Cerebrum cortex
Hypothalamus
Pituitary gland



Skeletal muscle
Subcutaneous fat



Thyroid gland



Mammary gland



Testis



Pancreas



Liver



Heart



Adrenal gland cortex
Kidney



Spleen



Ovary
Uterus



Rumen



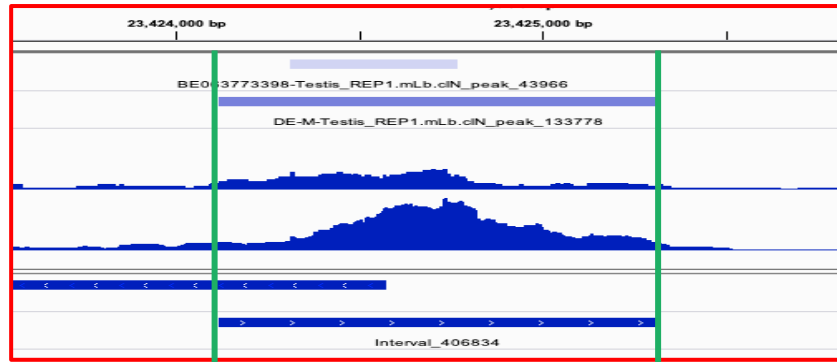
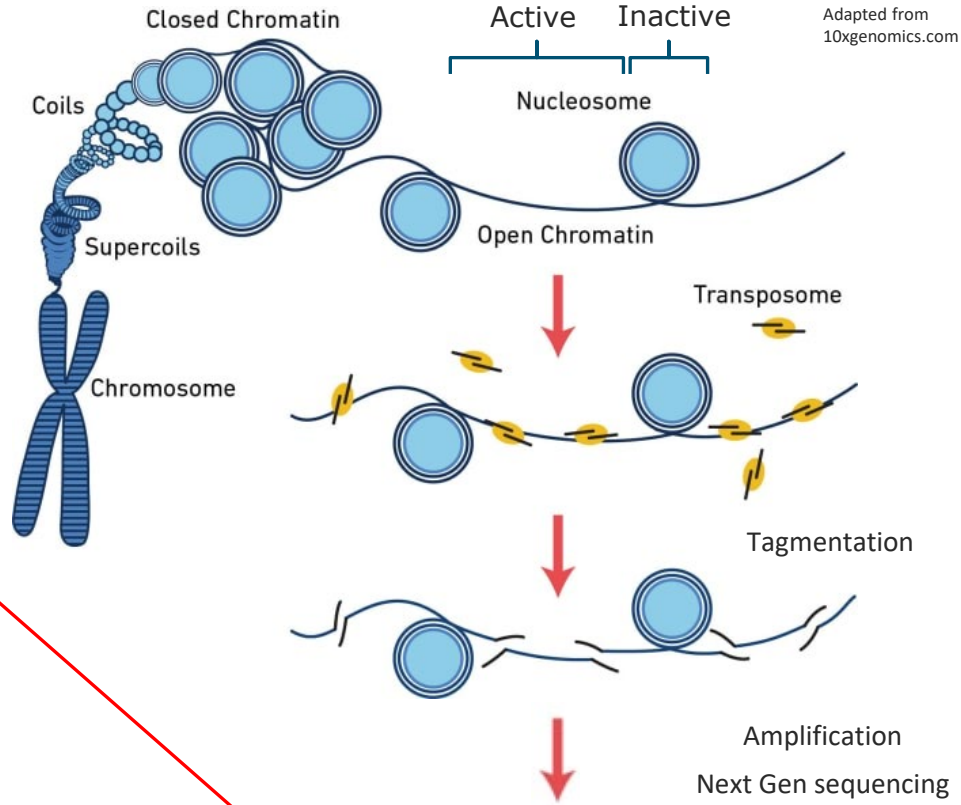
Lung

ATAC-seq

Genome-wide mapping of **chromatin accessibility** → **accessible DNA**

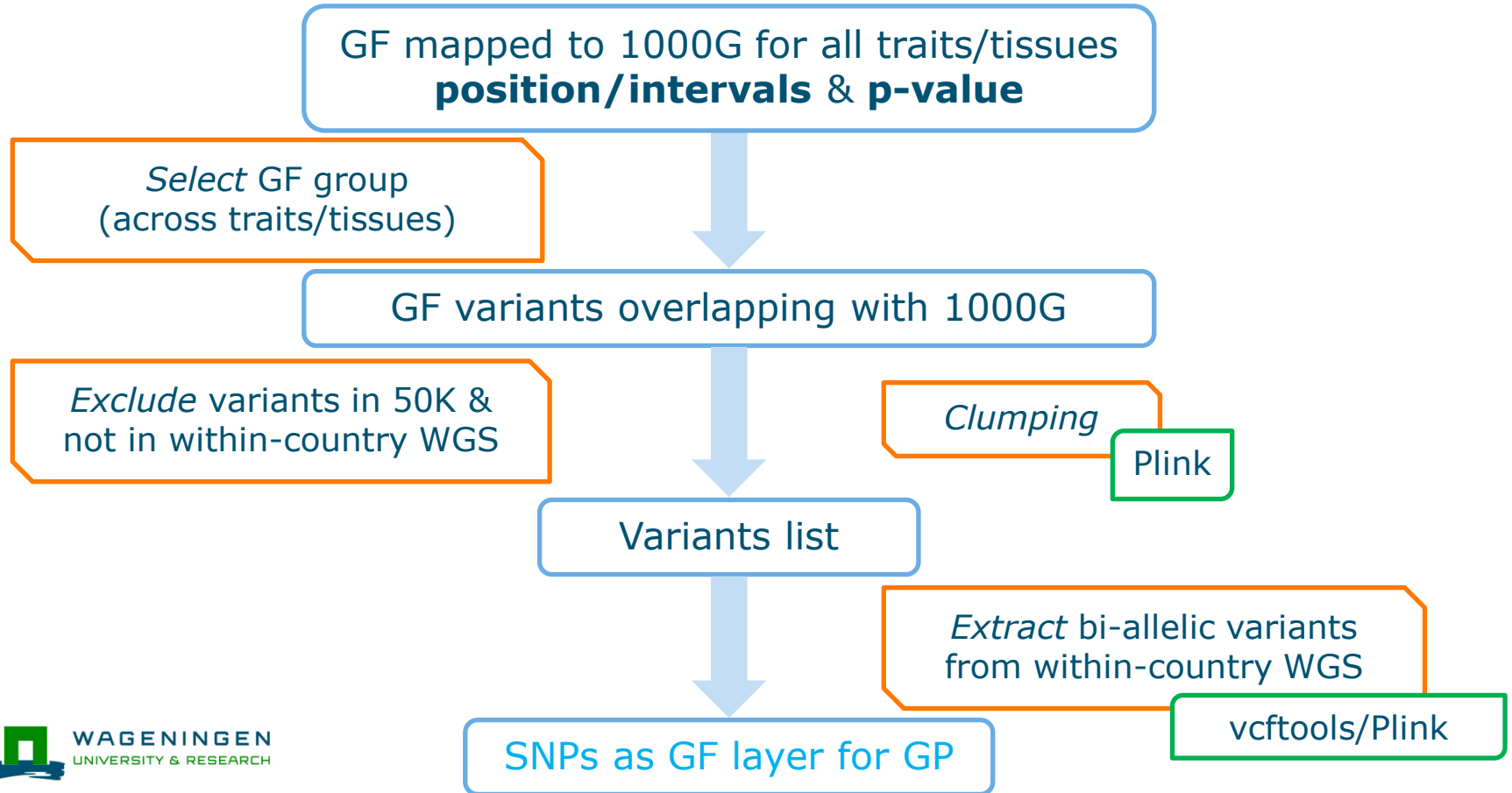


Promotor regions
Enhancers
Regulatory elements





Consensus peaks
across samples

Selection of genomic features

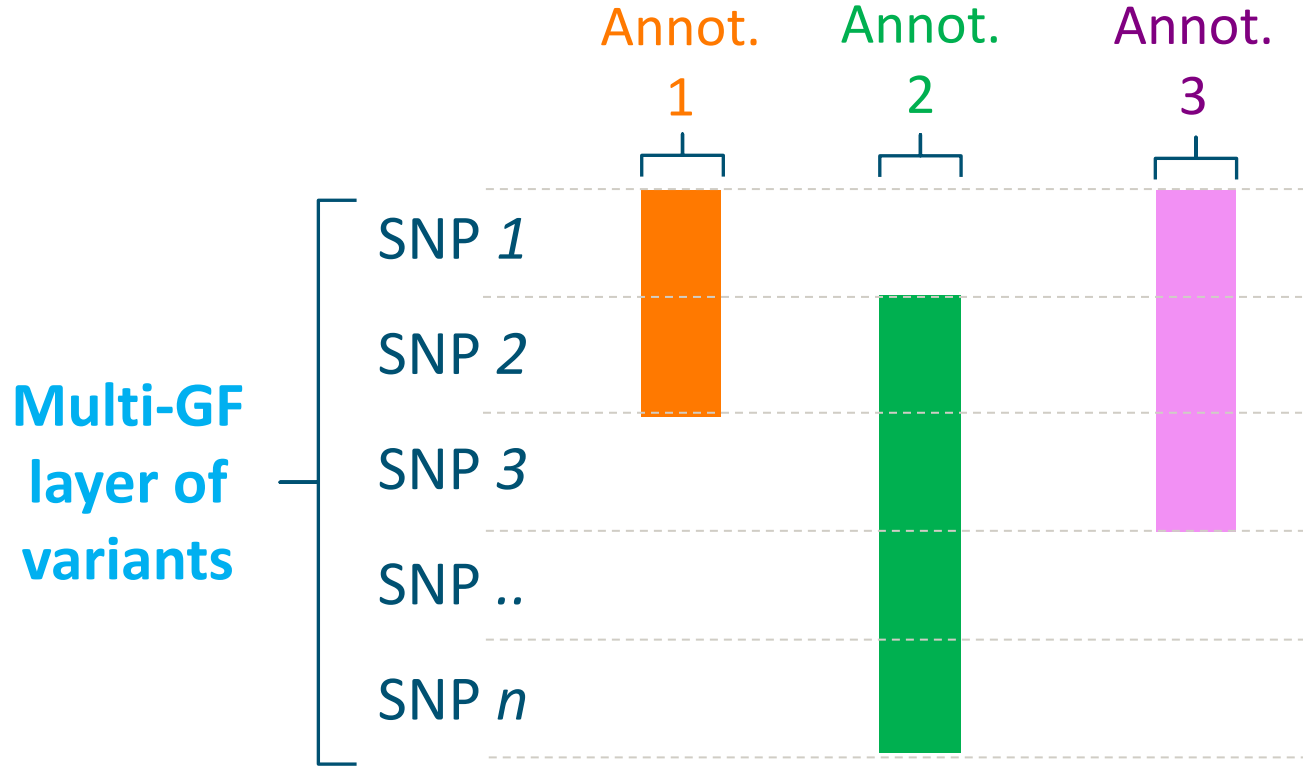


Scenarios and software

Scenario	NLD 	CAN 
50K	48K	46K
50K + QTL	48K + 5,416	46K + 4,222
50K + eQTL	48K + 12,401	46K + 11,884
50K + (QTL, eQTL, ATAC)	48K + 17,796	46K + 16,089

- *NextGP.jl* ¹
- Base 50K: SNPBLUP (BayesC₀) common variance across SNPs
- Additional GF layer: SNPBLUP or Bayesian (2 mixture model – no advantage)
- QTL, eQTL, ATAC → Multi-GF → overlapping GF

Overlapping genomic features

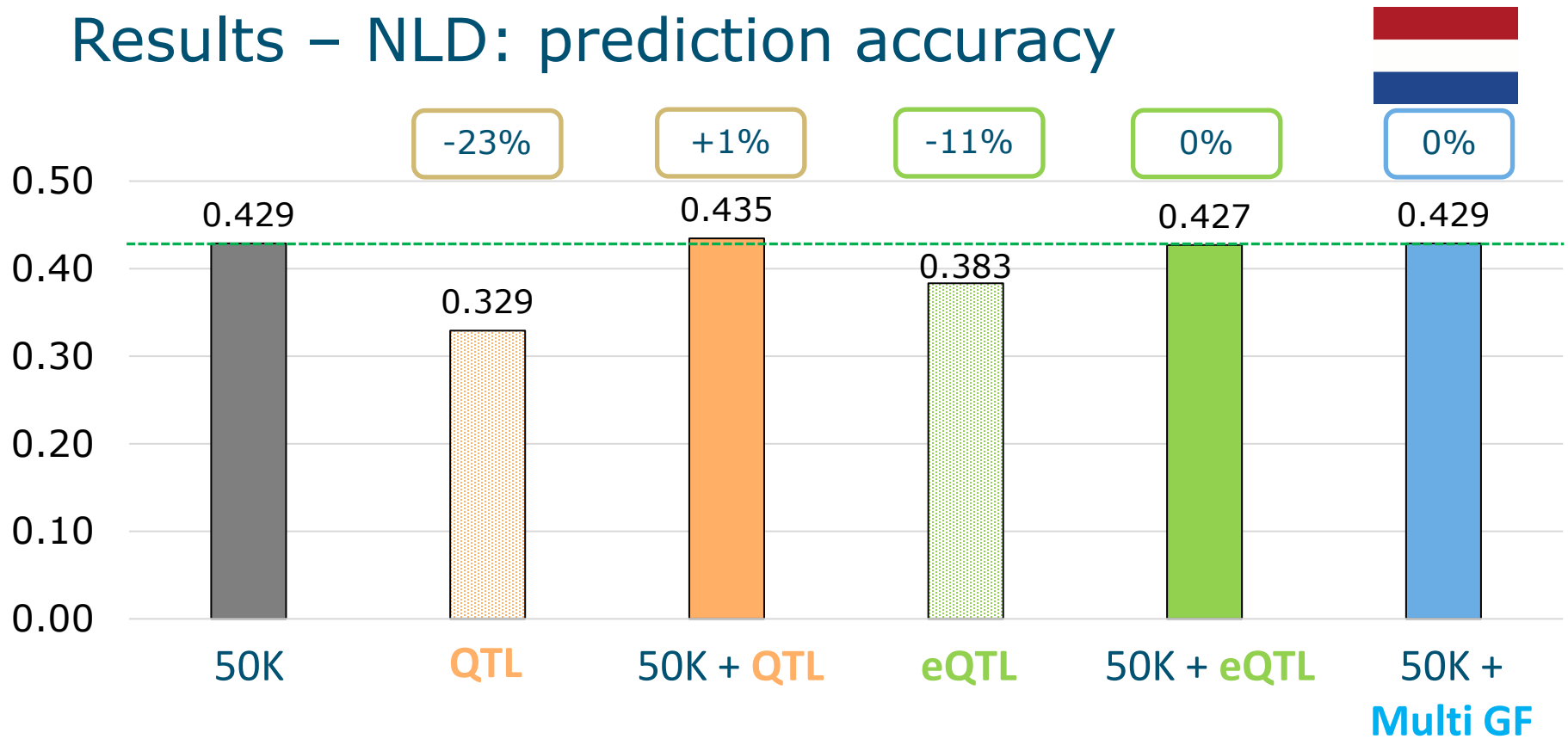


Overlapping genomic features

	QTL	eQTL	ATAC	Variants	%
1	1	0	5	0	
1	1	1	16	0	
1	0	0	2,576	14	
1	0	1	2,819	16	
0	1	0	5,051	28	
0	1	1	7,329	41	
			17,796	100	

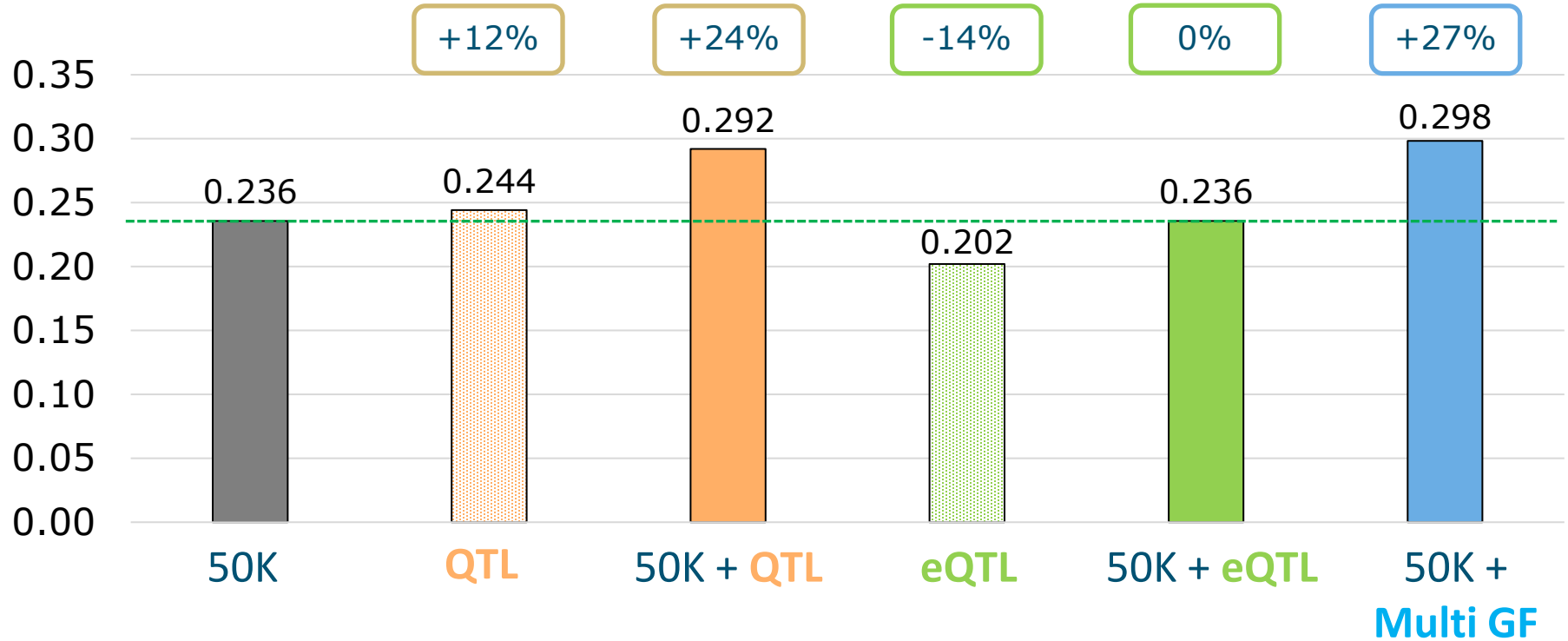
BayesRC π (2 classes)

Results – NLD: prediction accuracy



- SE: ± 0.03
- No impact on dispersion (slope = 0.68 for 50k)

Results – CAN: prediction accuracy



- SE between ± 0.02 and ± 0.03
- Similar pattern for dispersion (slope = 0.56 for 50k)

Conclusions and next steps

- Inclusion of **Genomic Features** could increase **genomic prediction accuracies** for **Dry Matter Intake**
- Results may vary across breeds/datasets → find causal variants (complex traits)
- No advantage using (2 mixture) Bayesian approach over SNPBLUP for **GF**

Next steps

- focus trait/tissues-specific variants, more detailed annotation modelling (BayesLV), across-/multi-breed NLD-CAN

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Thanks for your attention



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