

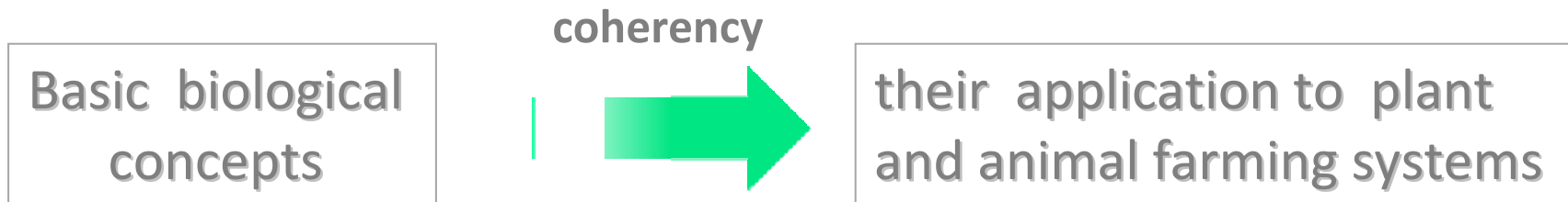
Genomics and resilience

Jean-Paul Renard French Academy of Agriculture - section n°3

Hélène Jammes French Academy of Agriculture - section n° 6
and INRA UMR 1198- Jouy en Josas -France



Genomics and resilience



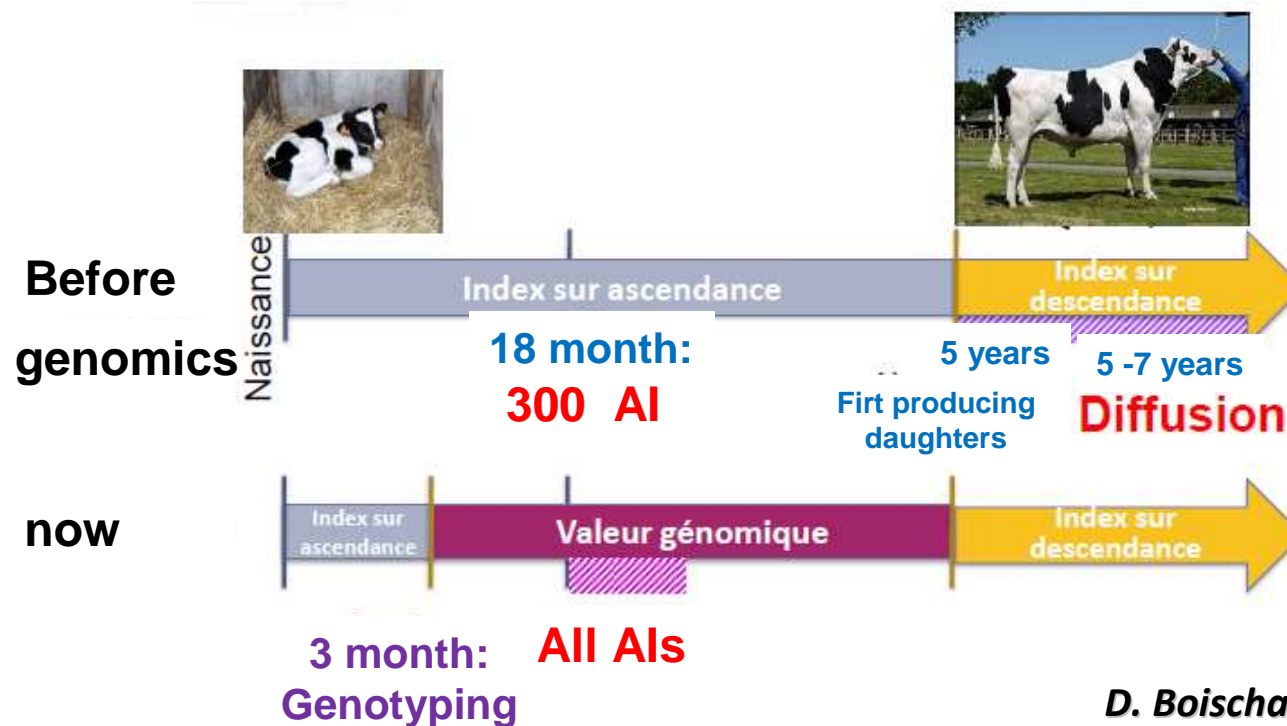
The running question of my presentation:



Is the horizon of genomics in livestock not becoming narrowed because of the success of selection in cattle?



Genomics allows the selection of animals using the information generated from high density maps of molecular markers identified all over the genome. It offers a reliable mean to improve functional traits and allows the identification of candidate animal for selection before the recording of their own performances.



D. Boisnard , 2014

Genomic selection from a reference population
made from bulls evaluated from progeny test

dairy cattle: 40 traits $R_2 = 0.5-0.9$

the size of the population matters in genetic selection



Montbeliard

670 000 cows

150 bulls tested per year



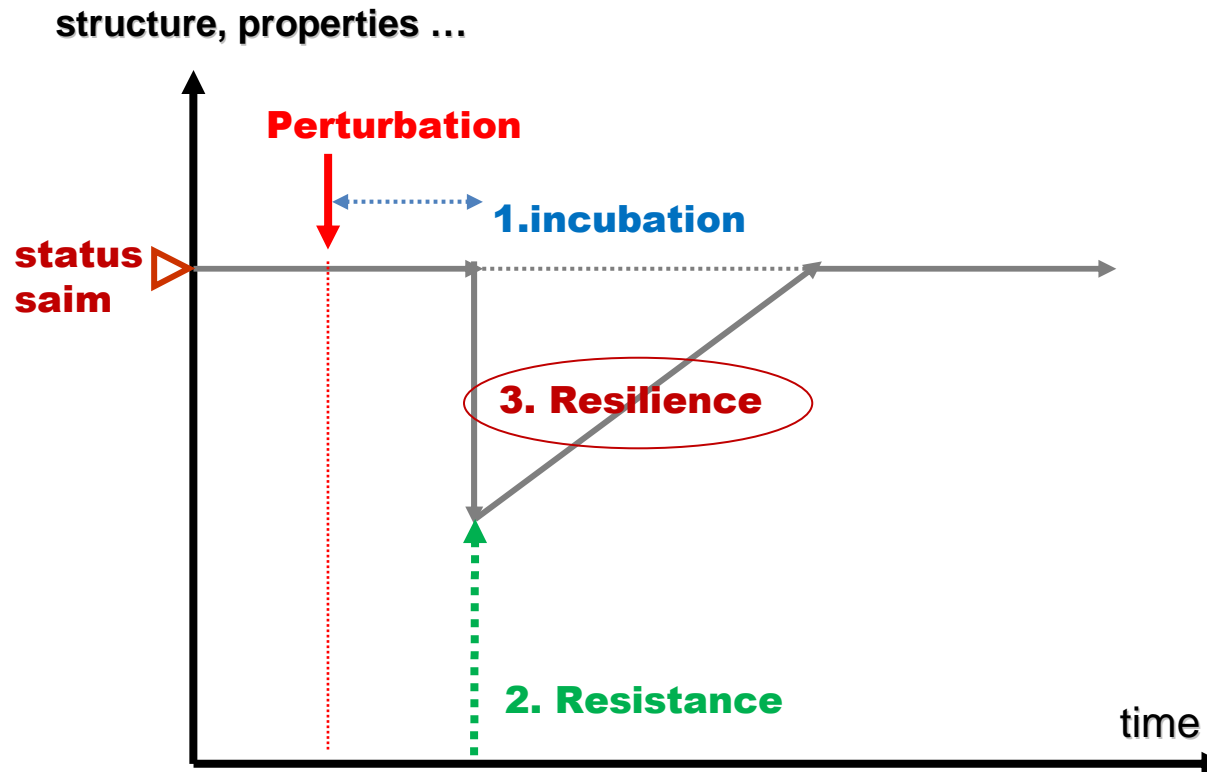
Holstein

2 500 000 cows

650 bulls tested per year

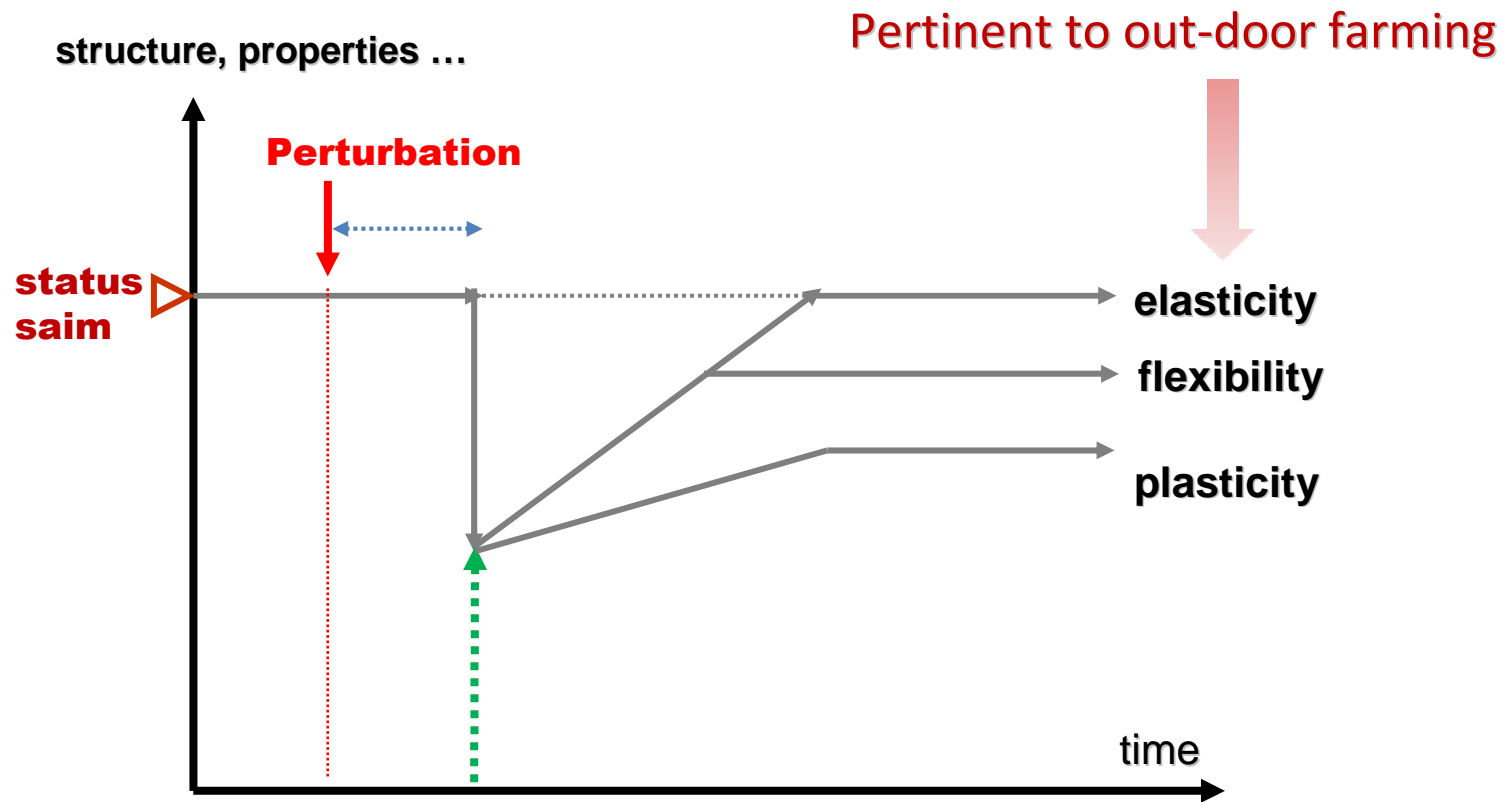
High efficiency with in-house farming

Resilience refers to the ability of living organisms to adapt to stresses induced by changes in their environment. It deserves increasing attention including because of global climate change.



Adapted from Sauvant 2005
Sauvant and Martin 2010,

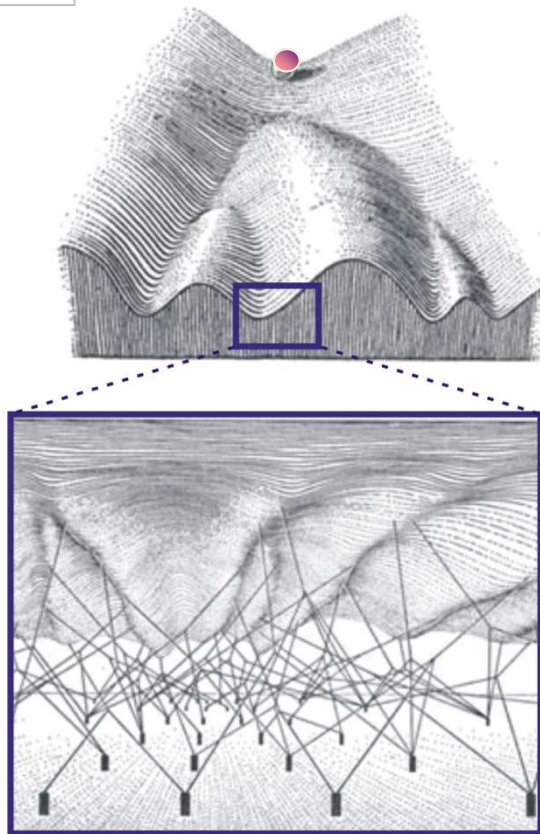
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Adapted from Sauvant 2005
Sauvant and Martin 2010,

the adaptation to environment also matters

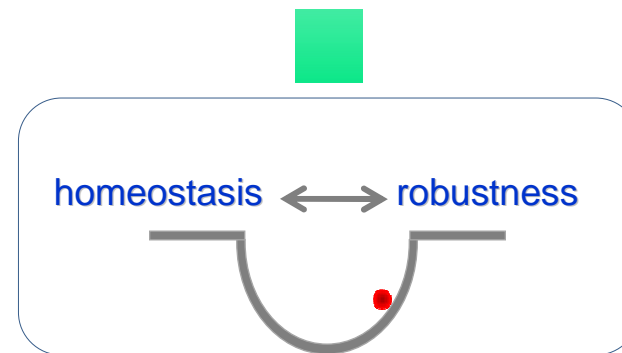
C. Waddington, Nature 1959



Waddington CH, 1940

genetic canalisation:
Buffers allelic mutations effects

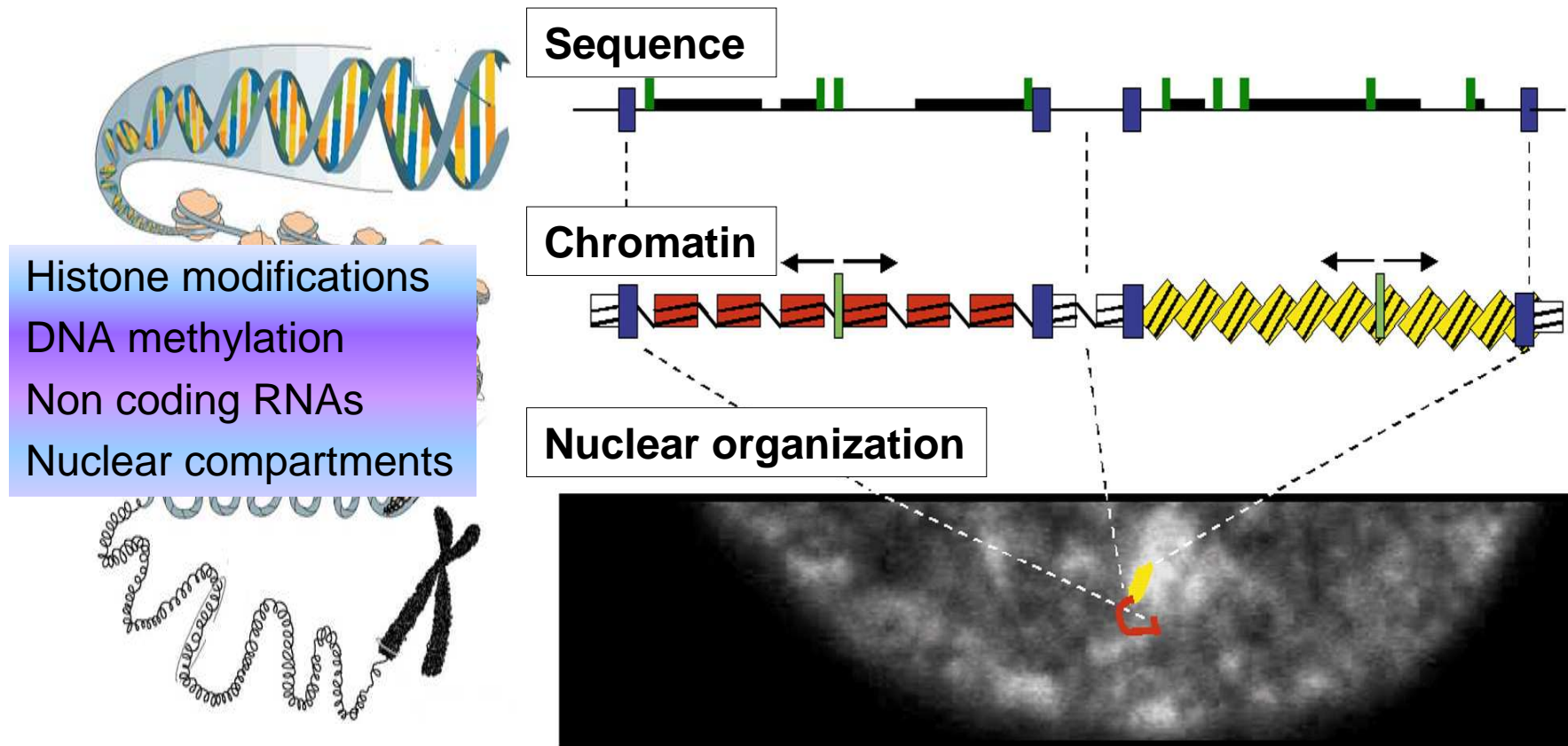
environmental canalisation
Buffers environmental effects



phenotypes

Between genotype and phenotype

3 levels of genes regulation...

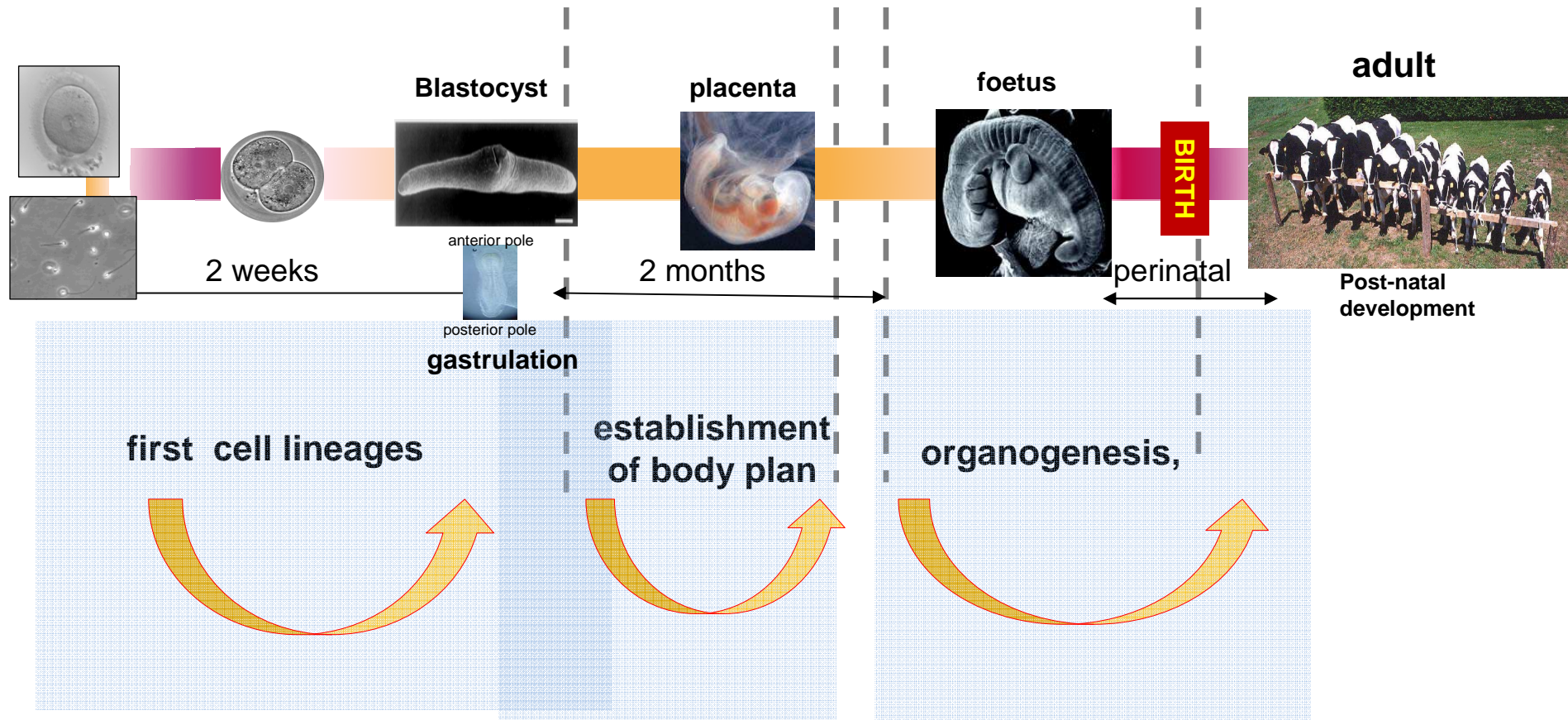


van Driel, R. *et al.*, 2003 *Journal of Cell Science*

...controlled by epigenetic information

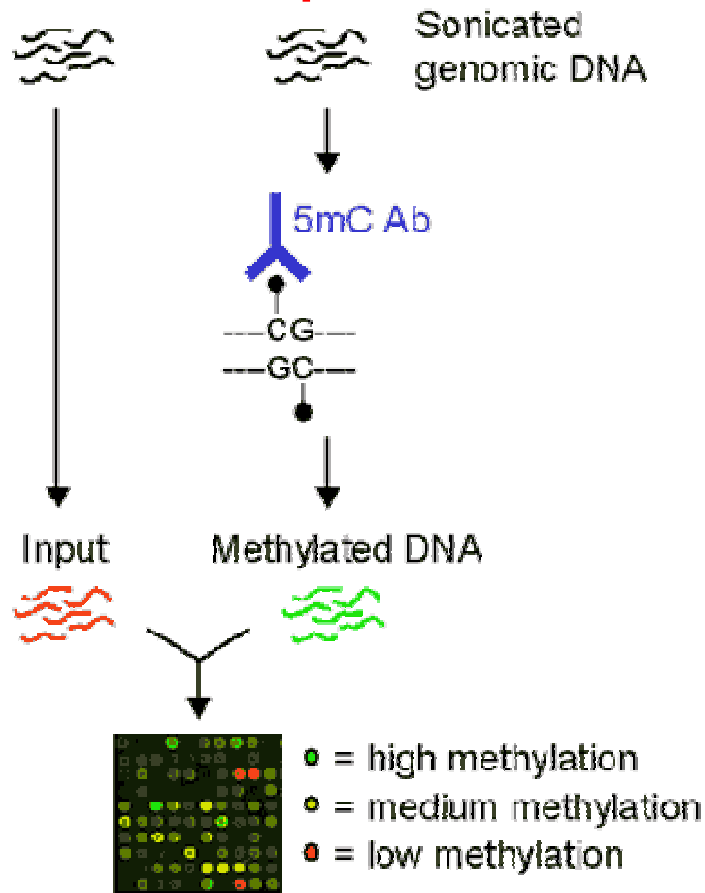
Epigenetics: the perpetuation of gene expression and function across cell divisions without changes in DNA sequence.

waves of epigenetic reprogramming shape transcriptomic patterns during both embryonic, foetal and post natal periods

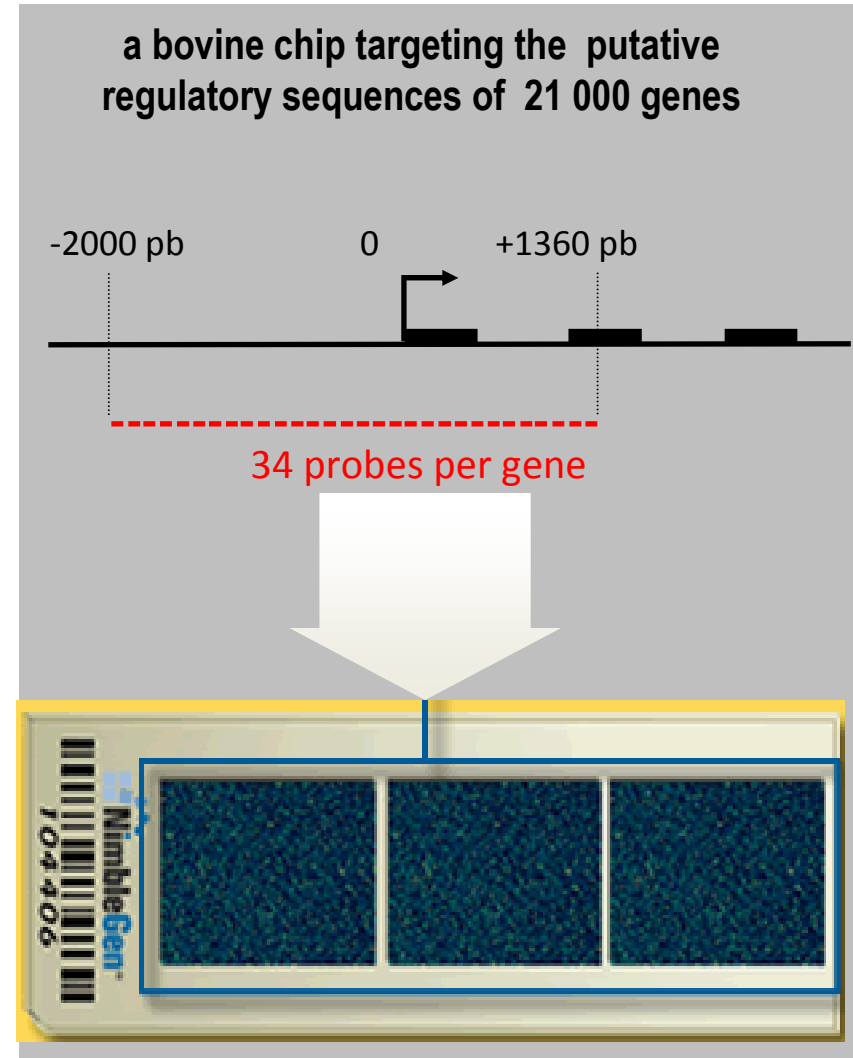


Resilience and epigenetic changes can be analysed using highthroughput molecular and genomic tools

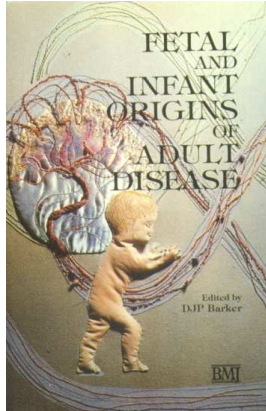
ex: MeDIP/Chip



From : <http://www.epigenome-noe.net/researchtools/protocol.php?protid=33>



a wide range of environmental conditions during embryonic development and early life determines susceptibility to disease during adult life



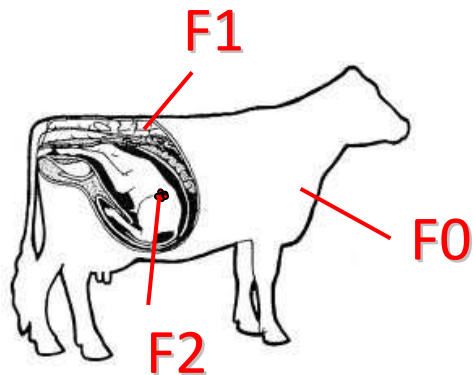
Bygren LO et al. *BMC Genetics* 2014 **15**:12

Change in paternal grandmothers' early food supply influenced cardiovascular mortality of the female grandchildren

DOHaD“developmental origins of health and disease,”

www.perspectivesinmedicine.org

Human and bovine; both with a 9 month pregnancy period



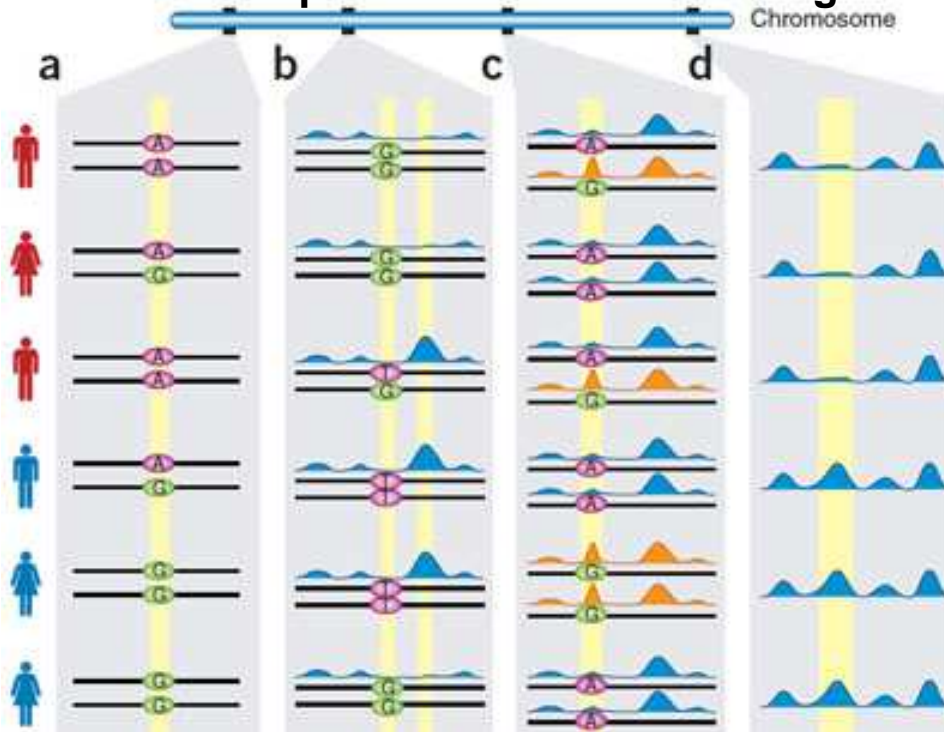
Parental environment

- Diet
- Metabolism
- infections
- climate

In human medicine

Epigenetic information is already embedded in the prediction of traits from GWAS..

ex: interpreting non coding genetic variation in complex human traits at a single locus



Involves the use of reference epigenome maps of primary and cultured cells

Ward and Kellis, 2012, Nat.Botech.

a- Genetic association with an organismal trait (**GWAs**)

b- Genetic association with a molecular trait (**eQTL**)

c- Genetic association with allelic activity (**ASE**)

d- molecular biomarker for physiological traits (**EpiWAs**)

In bovine

The use of wide scale collected epigenetic data is emerging

ex: susceptibility to bovine mastitis infection detectable from epigenetic markers

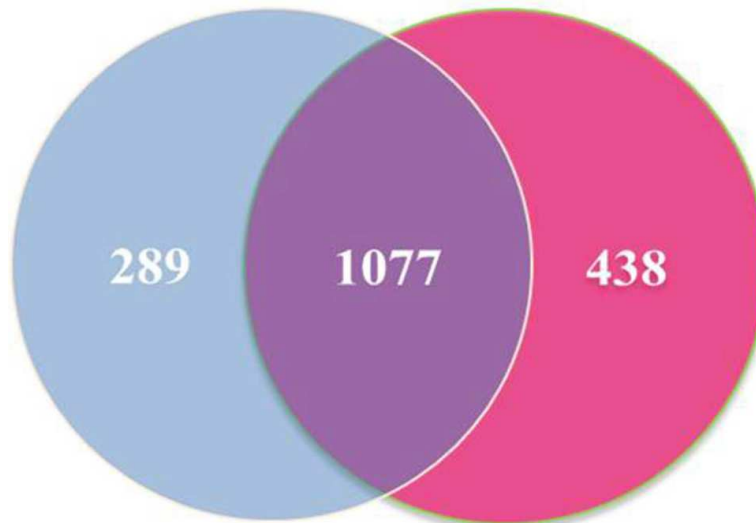
Song et al. 2016

Nature scientific Reports,

DOI: 10.1038/srep29390

Combined analysis of DNA methylome and transcriptome reveal novel candidate genes with susceptibility to bovine *Staphylococcus aureus* subclinical mastitis

Methylated Genes



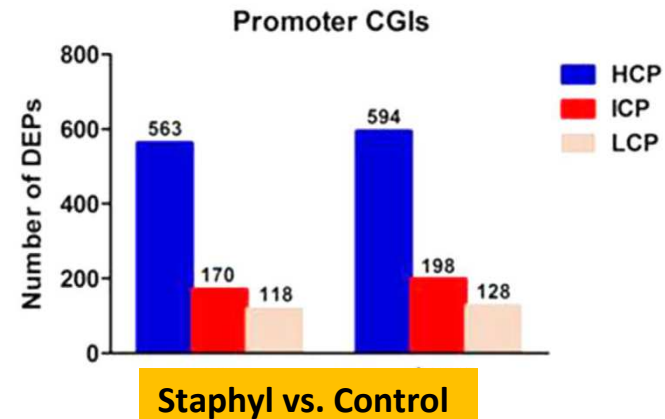
SA

Staphyl

CK

Control

U



Number of differentially methylated enrichment peaks (DEPs) of the promoter CGI regions

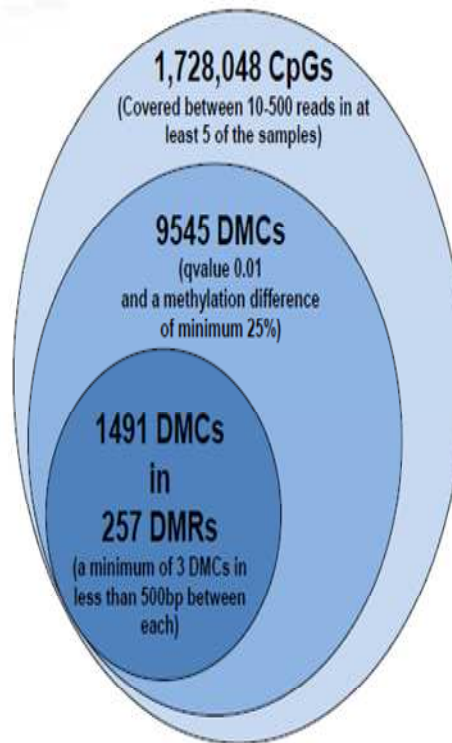
HCP high CpG density promoter

LCP Low CpG density promoter

differential methylome



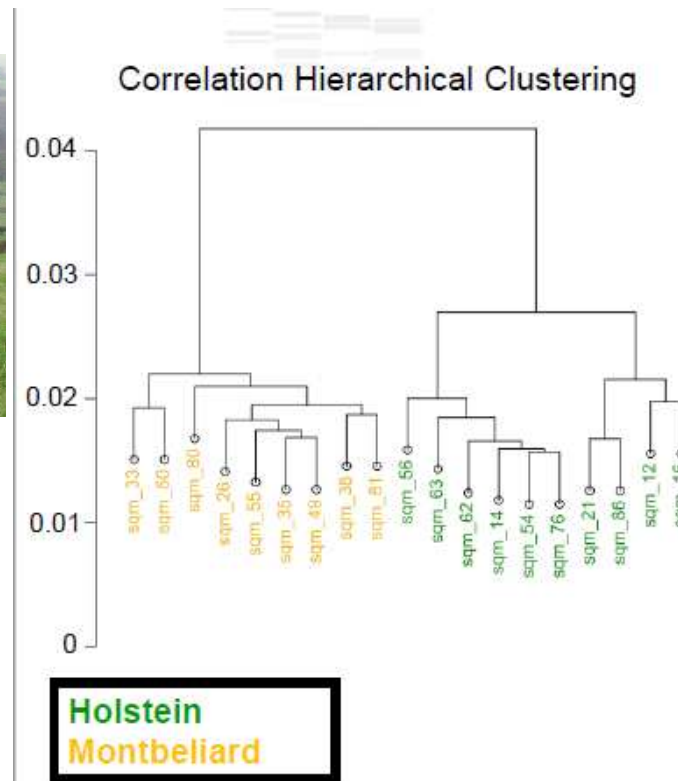
H.Kiefer
JP Perrier
Eli Sellem
C.Ledanvic
L Schibler
H Jammes



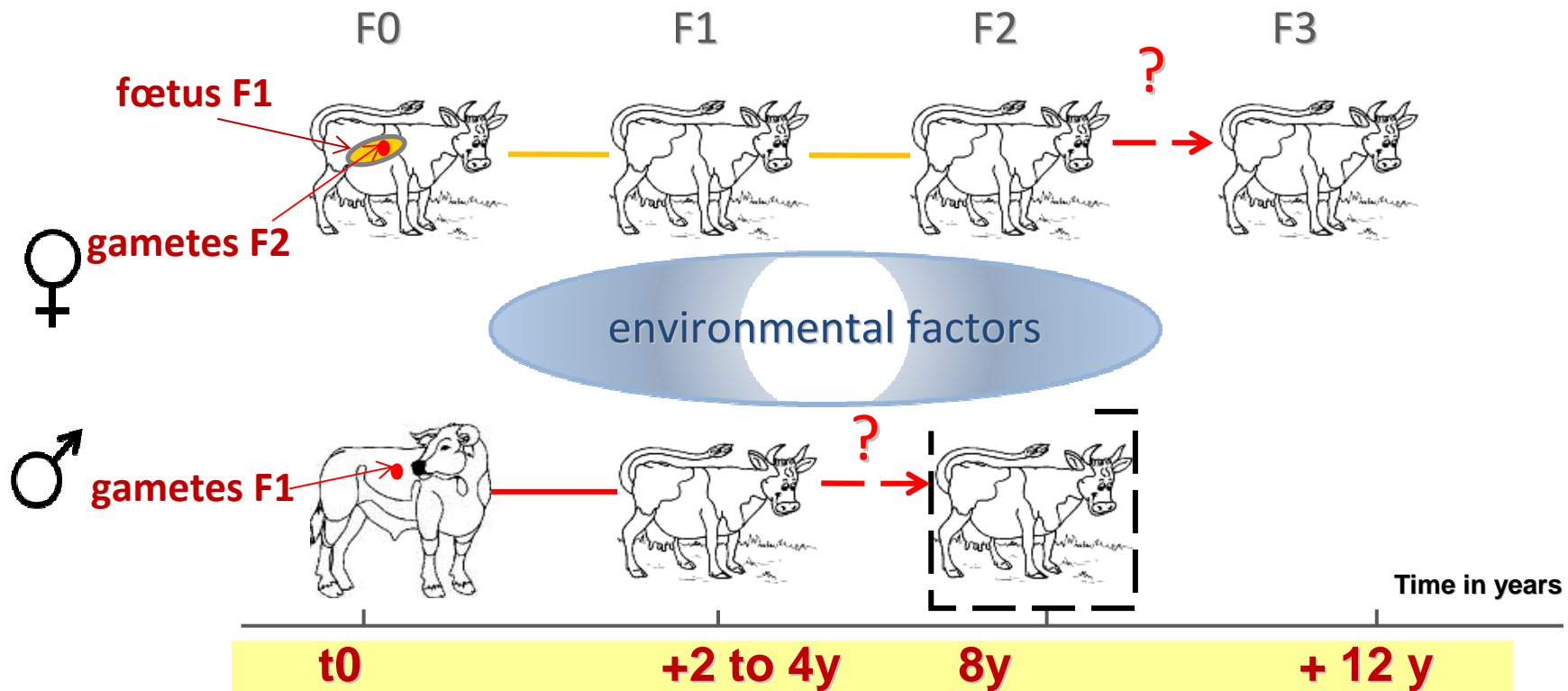
differential methylome



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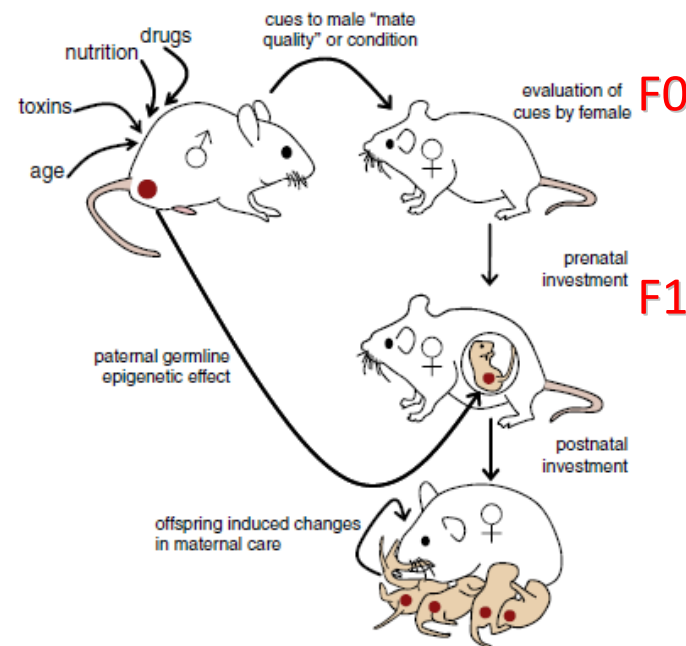


Intergenerational effects in domesticated mammals are favoured by long gestation and long generation interval periods :




Intergenerational effects: non-DNA sequence-based effects that are transmitted from one generation to the next.

transgenerational effects: non-DNA sequence-based effects that can be transmitted to generations that were not exposed to the initial signal or environment that triggered the change ; demonstrated in plants, nematodes... **up to now not mammals**



Heard and Martienssen
Cell 157, March 27, 2014



Genomic selection: marked successes
but for a limited number of breeds

Resilience: essential for the adaptation of
individuals to their (changing) environment

and amenable to a variety of computing tools

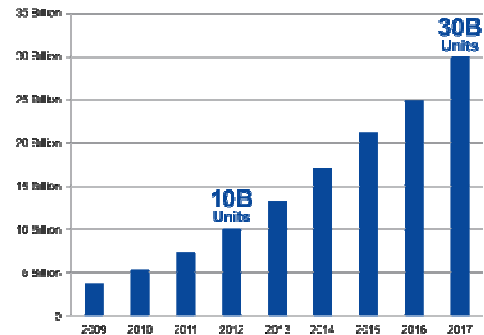
The Analog World is already getting digitized

Electronic Circuits are Cheaper and More Powerful

**32x improvement
in capability
over the past
10 years**

Source: CNET.com, processortimeline.info, thocp.net

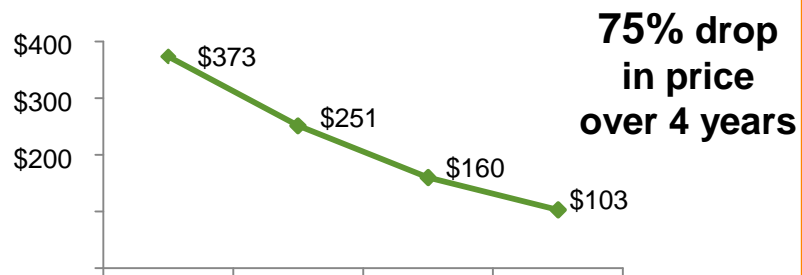
Increasing monitoring capabilities



**100 x10⁹
captors /sensors
installed over
the next 4 years**

Source: Semico Research, 2013

Wireless Data Transfer is Getting Cheaper

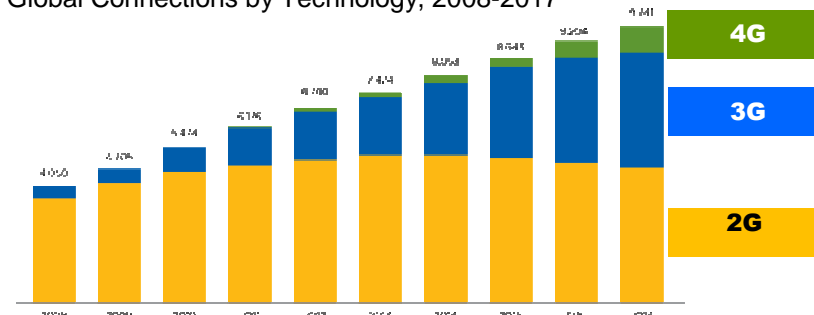


**75% drop
in price
over 4 years**

Source: Cisco (global wireless data use) ; Statista (global carrier data revenue estimate)

More Connected Mobile Devices Than People

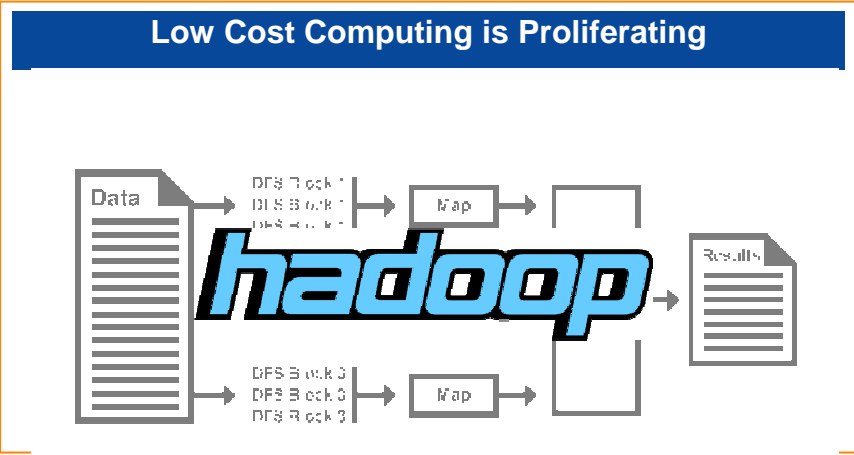
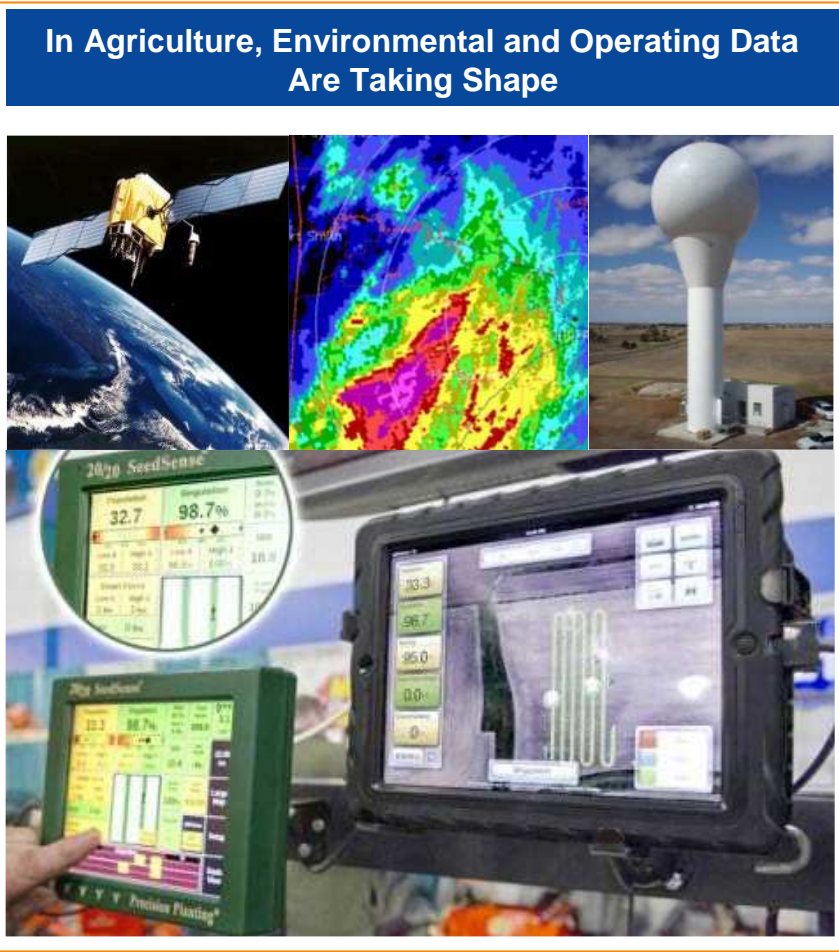
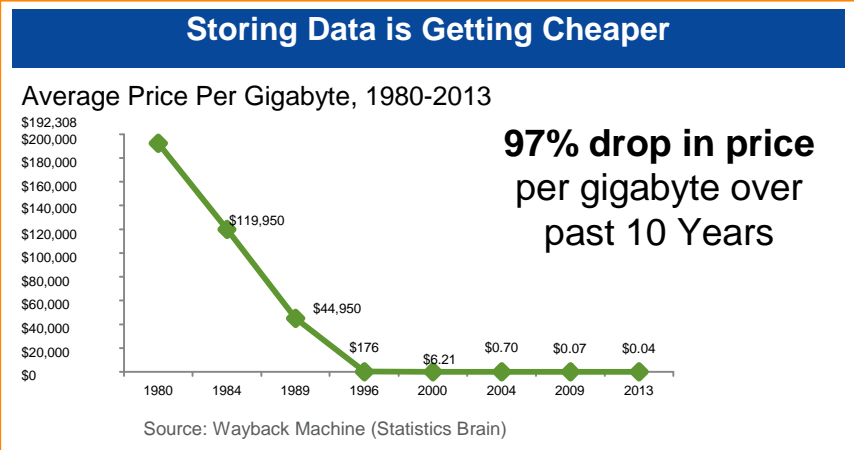
Global Connections by Technology, 2008-2017



Source: GSMA Wireless Intelligence, Machina Research, A.T. Kearney Analysis



Computing applications make data relevant to Agriculture



Hadoop: a platform that provides an open-source implementation of frameworks for reliable, scalable, distributed computing and data storage

Computing Applications are amenable to animal breeding

Genomic data
phenotypical data
environmental data

on an
individual basis

Genome and functions

Genomics (QTL, SNPs...)

Epigenomics

Metabolomics

Ruminomics

Traits

size, growth,

Productive traits

Reproductive traits

puberty
ovulation rates
fertilisation
embryo death
fetal losses.....

Phenomes

- more data
- higher resolution

environment

Animal management

Animal health/treatment

What happened during the reproductive cycle?

•What was the outcome?

- more data
- higher resolution

The individual animal within its environment as the reference



Genomics and resilience:

In-house farming

- intensive production
- animals within a controlled environment
- more amenable to precision farming
- already bound to functional databases
- embedded in efficient genomic selection
- **genetic first, resilience too**

Out-door farming:

- extensive / less intensive production
- animals in an open environment
- more amenable to smart farming
- still a moderate access to databases
- embedded in friendly breeding
- **resilience first , genetic too**

