

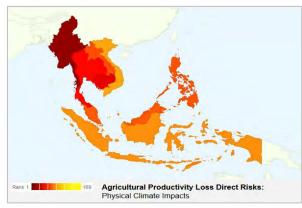
Genes Involved in Cellular Responses to Heat Stress in Thai Multibreed Dairy Cattle













Thawee Laodim¹

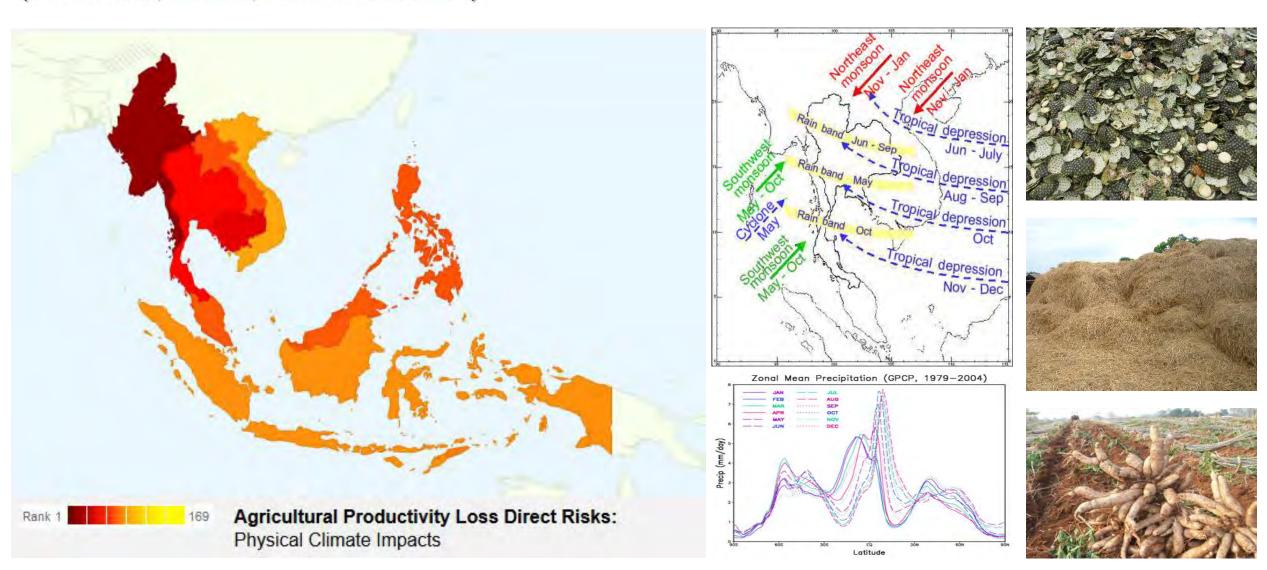
Skorn Koonawootrittriron^{1*}, Thanathip Suwanasopee¹, and Mauricio A. Elzo²

¹Department of Animal Science, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand ²Department of Animal Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, United States of America * Corresponding Author: agrskk@ku.ac.th

Thailand is a Tropical Country in Southeast Asia



Dairy production under tropical conditions has some limitations (i.e. climate, culture, natural resources)



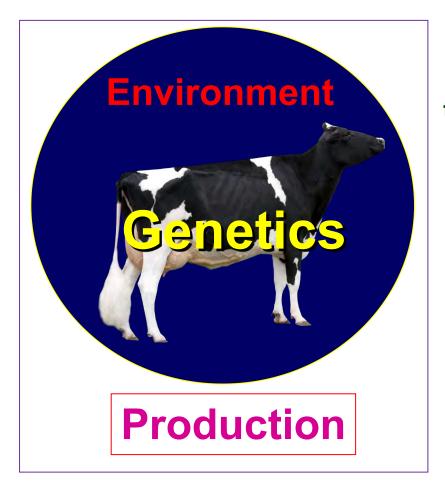
Increase Production Efficiency under Stressful Conditions – Genetic Adaptability







Genetics
Feed and water
Drugs and vaccines
Labor
Knowledge and technology
Information
Etc.



Genetic improvement (Selection + Mating)
Feed managements, Vaccine program and health
care, Housing and farm management, and etc.

Management trading and marketing



Output

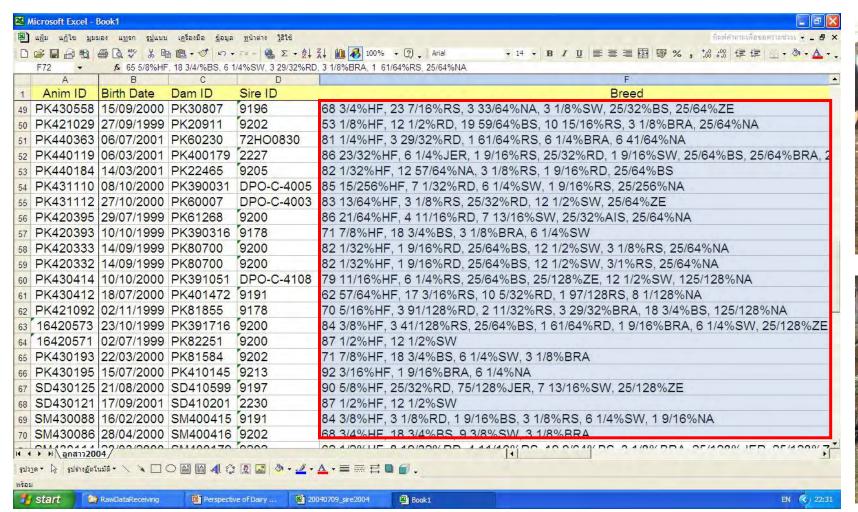
Production efficiency (Quality and quantity)
Genetics performance



Profitability Reliability Stability

Dairy Population in Thailand









Thai Multibreed Dairy Population

HF = Holstein Friesian; BS = Brown Swiss; BRA = Brahman; JER = Jersey; NA = Thai Native; RD = Red Dane; RS = Red Sindhi; SW = Sahiwal; ZE = Other Zebu



Objective of this Study

To identify a subset of genes associated with milk yield that were also involved in cellular responses to heat stress in the Thai multibreed dairy population



Animals and Database





8,361 first-lactation cows from 810 farms under Thai tropical environmental condition

<u>Pedigree</u>

- Animals ID (animal, sire, and dam)
- Birth date
- Breed composition

Phenotypes

- Test-day milk yield
- Calving date
- Date of collected data

Genomic SNPs Information





- 1192 220122002121110120111112111111112 2758 2211121122211001000221122222201 2759 12101111212201101112201212122212 11122111202102101002211122211012 1210220022221200211122221211 22121111222212111012111222222200 3085 22102200122110211012202212111011 3086 22001111212111111200221212121222002 3087 22002200202102101001202212100201
- ❖ Actual and imputed GGP80k SNPs makers (76,519 SNPs) from 2,661 animals
- **❖** 29 autosomes and X chromosome
- **Quality controls:**
 - ☐ Call rate lower than 90%
 - Minor allele frequency lower than 0.04
- **❖74,144 SNPs** were used for this study



Genome-wide Association Analysis

- ❖ Single-step genomic best linear unbiased prediction (Aguilar et al., 2010)
- Genomic-polygenic model

$$y = Xb + Za + e$$

Where

y = vector of milk phenotypes

b = vector of fixed effects (herd-year-season, breed group, heterosis, and calving age)

a = vector of random animal additive genetic effects

e = vector of random residuals

X = incidence matrix related MY and FY records to elements of vector b

Z = incidence matrix related MY and FY records to elements of vector a





Genetic variance (%) =
$$\frac{\text{Var}(\text{SNP}_i)}{\sigma_a^2} \times 100$$

Where

Var(SNP_i) = genetic variance of the ith SNPs σ_a^2 = the total genetic variance



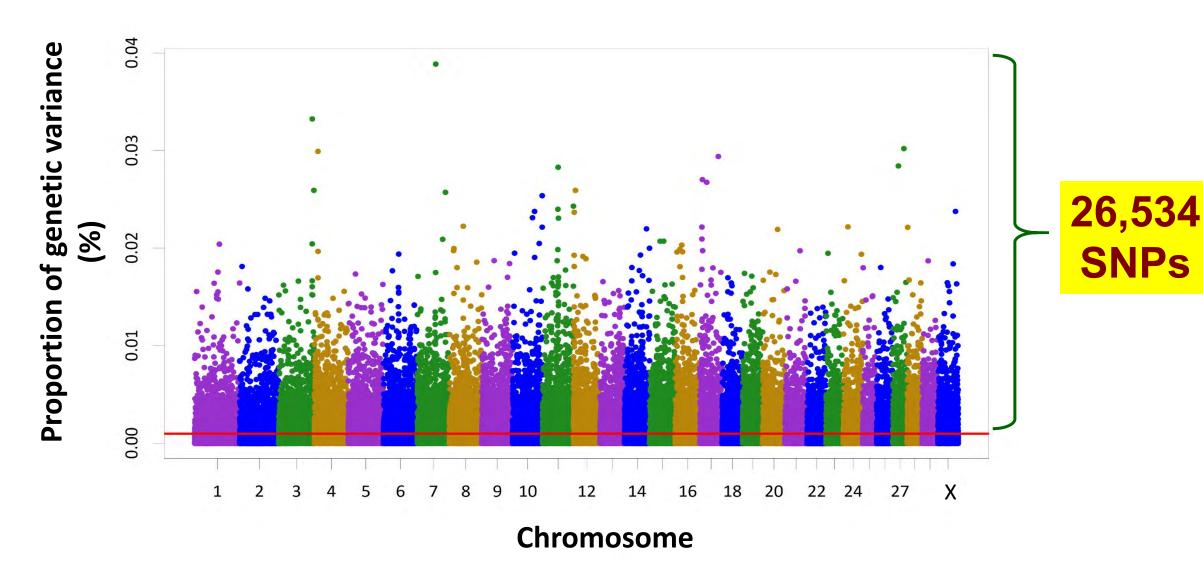


- 0.001% of the genetic variance for milk yield were selected
- Map2NCBI (Hanna and Riley, 2014)
- **❖** SNP located inside or at ≤ 2,500 bp of genes in the NCBI database
- GeneCards database (https://www.genecards.org/)





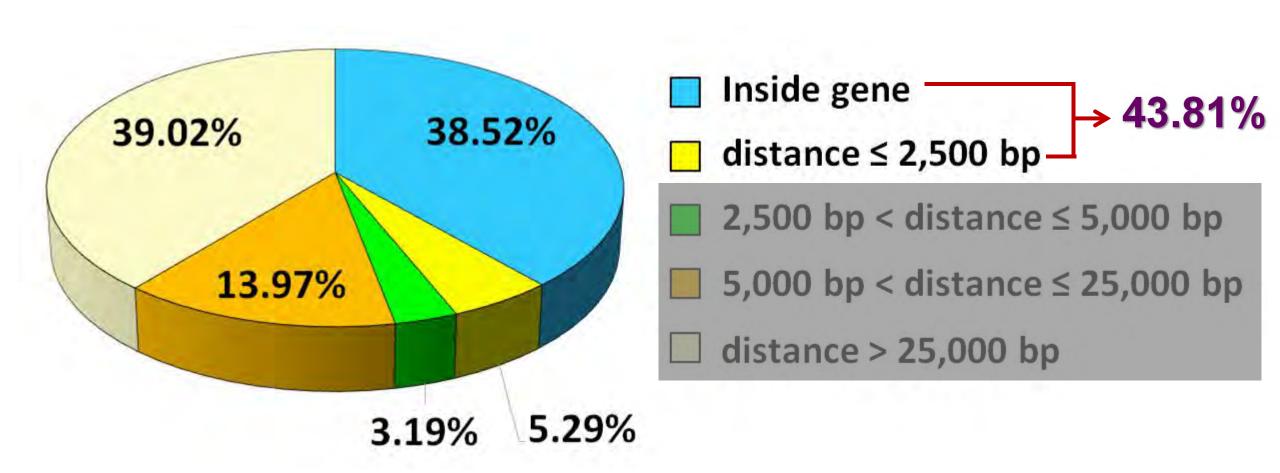






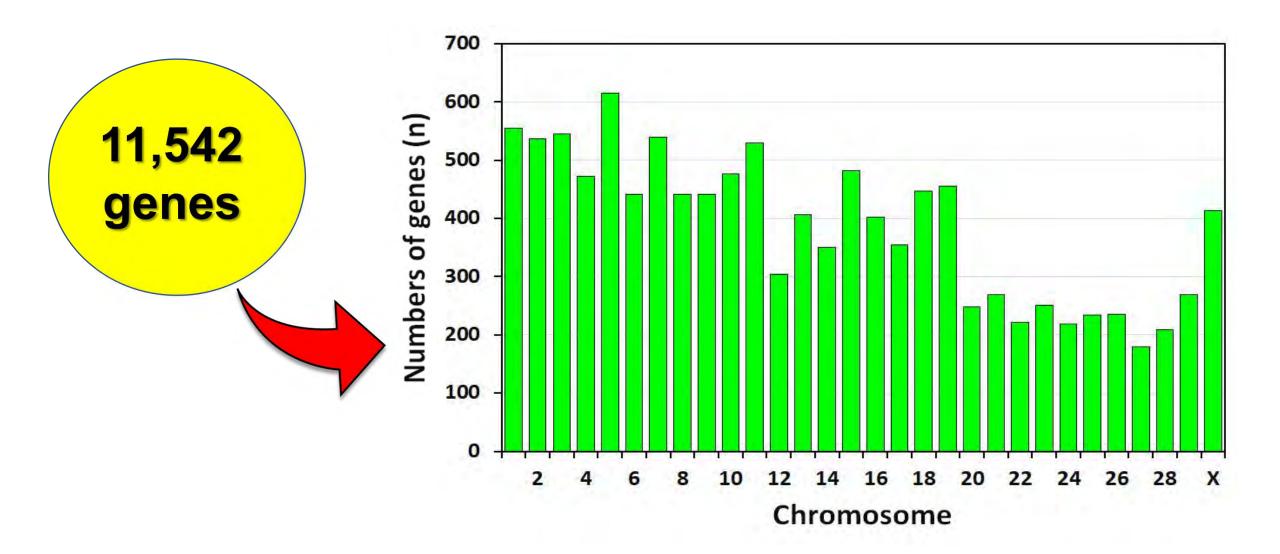


by Distance between SNP and Genes in the NCBI Database



Distribution of Genes Associated with Milk Yield on Chromosomes





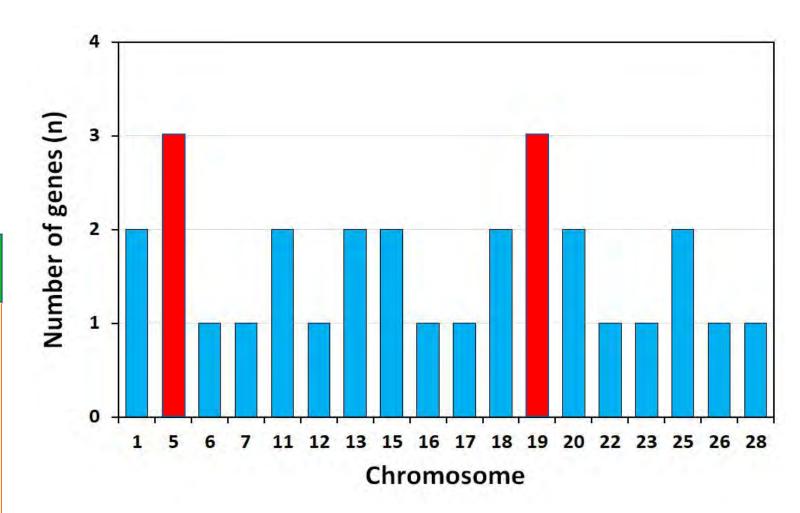
Genes Involved in Cellular Responses to Heat Stress





29 genes

GSK3B, ATR, NUP107, NUP37, FKBP4, CAMK2D, CAMK2A, NUP188, NUP214, HSPH1, HSPA14, HSPA12B, ATM, NUP160, MAPKAPK2, HSPA4L, NUP93, NUP62, RPA1, RPTOR, NUP85, BAG1, NUP155, NUP210, NUP153, MLST8, CREBBP, HSPA12A, and NUP133



Heat Shock Protein Genes



- HSPH1 (Heat shock protein family H (Hsp110) member 1)
- HSPA 14 (Heat shock protein family A (Hsp70) member 14)
- HSPA12B (Heat shock protein family A (Hsp70) member 12B)
- * HSPA4L (Heat shock protein family A (Hsp70) member 4 like)
- * HSPA12A (Heat shock protein family A (Hsp70) member 12A)



Journal of Dairy, Veterinary & Animal Research

Role of Heat Shock Proteins in Livestock Adaptation to Heat Stress

Expression profiling of major heat shock protein genes during different seasons in cattle (Bos indicus) and buffalo (Bubalus bubalis) under tropical climatic condition



Anil Kumar 4.8, Syma Ashraf 4, T. Sridhar Goud 4, Anita Grewal 6, S.V. Singh 4, B.R. Yadav 5, R.C. Upadhyay 8

Invited Review: Genes Involved in the Bovine Heat Stress Response1

R. J. Collier, J. L. Collier, R. P. Rhoads, and L. H. Baumgard Department of Animal Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson 85721

Polymorphism at 3'-UTR of the Heat Shock Protein 70 Gene and Its Relationship with Thermal Tolerance in Chinese Holstein

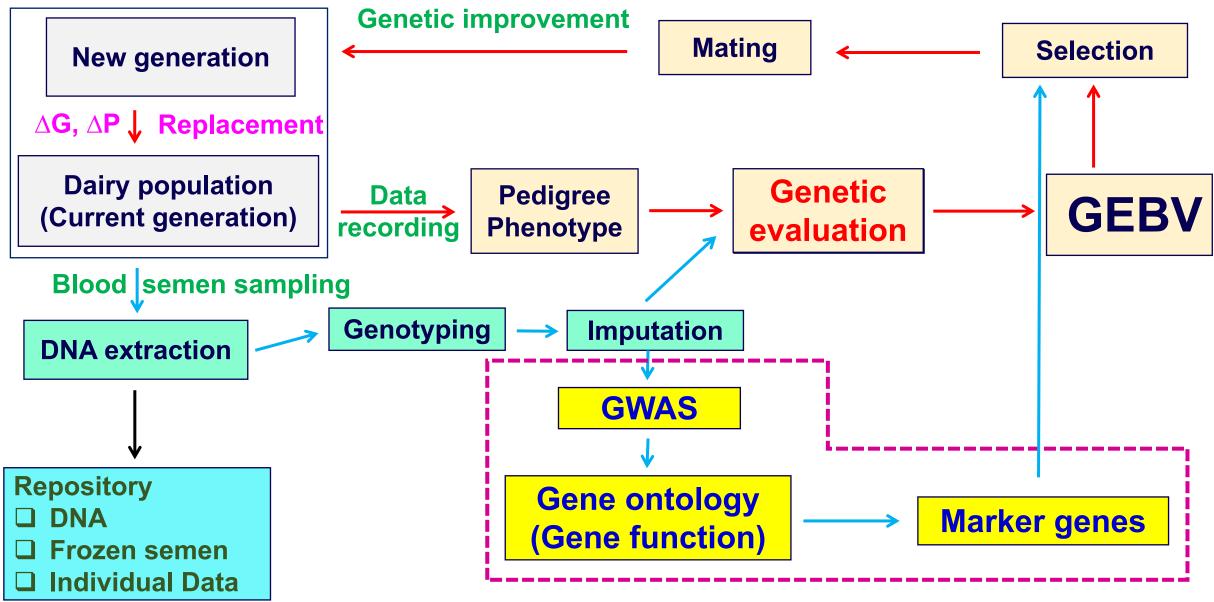
DU Fang-lei 1,2 , WANG Hong-mei , HUANG Jin-ming , LI Jian-bin , ZHONG Ji-feng , ZHANG Ting-rong , LIU Jian-fei , LI Qiu-ling , WANG Chang-fa ,

(1. Dairy Cattle Research Center, Shandong Academy of Agricultural Science, Jinan 250100, China;

2. College of Animal Science, Qingdao Agricultural University, Qingdao 266109, China)

Dairy Genetic Improvement







Conclusion

- There were 29 genes associated with milk yield involved in cellular response to heat stress
- These genes were located in chromosomes 1, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, and 28

Acknowledgments



Thailand Research Fund through the Royal Golden Jubilee Ph.D. Program



Kasetsart University, University of Florida



Development of a Dairy Genetic-Genomic Evaluation System in Thailand Project

Dairy farmers in Thailand



Thank you for your kind attention

