Implementation and Deployment of **Genomically-Enhanced EPDs: Challenges and Opportunities**

Sally L. Northcutt American Angus Association Angus Genetics Inc.

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AGI



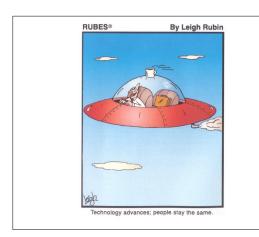
Implementation and Deployment of Genomic-Enhanced EPDs: **Challenges and Opportunities**

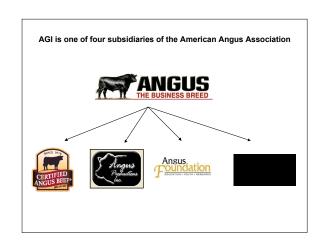
OVERVIEW

- · The Role of AGI
- The BIF Approach and Collaboration
- · Data Flow and Information Exchange
- · Initial Implementation of Genomic Results
- · Genomic-enhanced EPDs and Accuracies
- · Opportunities and Challenges









AGI

Objectives

- To provide services to the beef industry that would assist in the genetic evaluation of cattle
- · To develop and promote technology for use by the beef industry including DNA technology
- · To conduct research, develop, and prove new science and technology to benefit all beef producers

Cooperative Research

University of Georgia University of Missouri **Iowa State University** Colorado State University **Texas A&M University**

Texas Tech University University of Illinois

Mississippi State University North Carolina State University

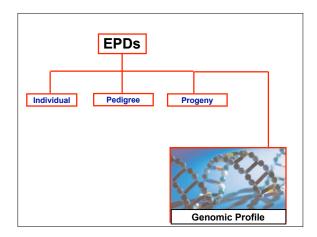
Kansas State University

University of Nebraska **University of Tennessee**

Virginia Tech USDA/ARS

Clay Center Miles City Beltsville

National Beef Cattle Evaluation Consortium



The Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) has provided direction on the use of genomic information:

"BIF believes that information from DNA tests only has value in selection when incorporated with all other available forms of performance information for economically important traits in NCE, and when communicated in the form of an EPD with a corresponding BIF accuracy. For some economically important traits, information other than DNA tests may not be available. Selection tools based on these tests should still be expressed as EPD within the normal parameters of NCE."

The Collaboration

- Started in 2006/2007.
 - Build Angus-specific panels for incorporation into genomic-enhanced EPDs.
- Merial/Igenity and University of Missouri:
 - Develop genomic prediction equations.
 - Maximally informative, reduced panel from 50K chip.
- American Angus Association/AGI:
 - Estimate genetic (co)variances between genomic results and phenotypes for:
 - Developing EPDs using the genomic profile results.
 Incorporation of genomic information into NCE.



Selecting SNP panels from the SNP50 chip to predict marbling in Angus cattle.













University of Missouri

Iowa State University

Merial Limited

Angus Genetics Inc.

Variance Component Estimation Genetic Parameters

JOURNAL OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

National cattle evaluation system for combined analysis of carcass characteristics and indicator traits recorded by using ultrasound in Angus cattle M. D. MacNeil and S. L. Northcutt

Combine Carcass and Ultrasound Data

Genetic evaluation of Angus cattle for carcass marbling using ultrasound and genomic indicators

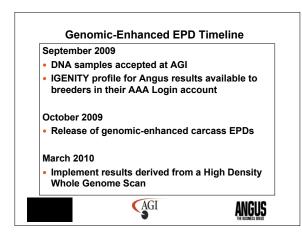
M. D. MacNeil, J. D. Nkrumah, B.W. Woodward and S. L. Northcutt

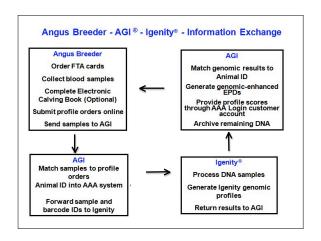
Incorporate Genomic Results

Genetic Correlation between Genomic Profiles and Phenotypic Marbling, Rib, Fat, and Carcass Weight

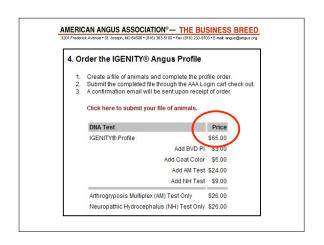
Carcass Trait	Corr with Profile
Marbling	.65
Rib	.58
Fat	.50
Weight	.54

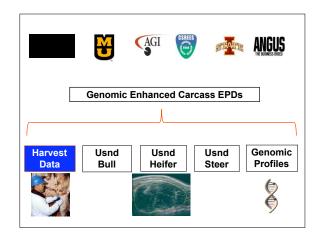
MacNeil, M. D., S. L. Northcutt, R. D. Schnabel, D. J. Garrick, B.W. Woodward and J. F. Taylor. 2010. (in press).

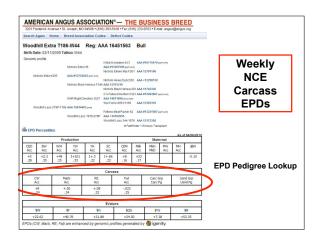












Calves with genomic profile results have calculated NCE EPDs using all data contributing to the comprehensive EPD system.

- ✓ Harvest data
- ✓ Ultrasound data
- √ Genomic profile results
- √ Pedigree relationships
- ✓ Animal model evaluation concepts

Example EPDs --- Interims vs. Genomic-Enhanced NCE

Animal has a profile only (no ultrasound scan data)

OLD	CWT	MARB	RE	FAT
EPD	I +15	I +.79	I +.41	I001
Acc	.05	.05	.05	.05

NEW	CWT	MARB	RE	FAT
EPD	+ 18	+ .71	+ .50	+.004
Acc	.30	.38	.35	.28

Example Carcass EPDs
Genomic-Enhanced National Cattle Evaluation

Cow has ultrasound data and 11 scan progeny

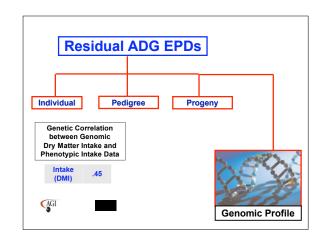
OLD	CWT	MARB	RE	FAT
EPD	+12	+.46	+.08	008
Acc	.21	.25	.31	.24

NEW	CWT	MARB	RE	FAT
EPD	+ 12	+ .86	+ .13	+.024
Acc	.28	.37	.38	.30

Advantages of Weekly Carcass EPDs

- NCE EPDs are the best genetic predictions for carcass traits – surpassing ratios and Interim EPDs as selection tools.
- NCE EPDs are available on Angus cattle in a rapid timeframe.
- Genomic profile results are incorporated into EPDs without a six-month wait for biannual evaluations.
- Ultrasound, carcass and genomic databases with a four-generation pedigree are used simultaneously each week in a full NCE.





Residual ADG

Producti <u>on</u>								Mate	rnal			
CED Acc	BW Acc	WW Acc	YW Acc	RADG Acc	YH Acc	SC Acc	CEM Acc	Milk Acc	MkH MkD	MW Acc	MH Acc	\$EN
+14 .96	-1.3 .98	+54 .97	+100 .96	+.22 .75	1 .96	+1.73 .96	+12 .86	+25 .90	651 2266	+48 .83	+.4	+.67

	Carcass							
CW	Marb	RE	Fat	Carc Grp	Usnd Grp			
Acc	Acc	Acc	Acc	Carc Pg	Usnd Pg			
+2	+,62	-,07	+.017	33	5377			
.69	.73	.74	.68	78	16257			

 SValues

 SW
 5F
 SG
 SQG
 \$YG
 SB

 +38.43
 +27.71
 +30.21
 +27.72
 +2.49
 +44.55

RADG: Residual Average Daily Gain

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Challenges

- As genomic panels are improved, the correlation between the molecular breeding value and the trait of interest must be re-estimated.
- Databases and methodology must allow for multiple genomic results on animals.
- Printed materials containing EPDs require an 'as of' date.
- New technologies generate demand for additional outreach and education.





