

Genomics Provides Clues for Fertility and Health

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*The One Source for
Superior Livestock Genetics*



About USLGE

- Nonprofit, nationwide trade association (established 1993) with 50 members
- Represents international marketing interests of dairy, beef, sheep, swine, horse, and sheep and goat breeding industries
- **Mission:** To better serve world markets with superior livestock **genetics** from leading, progressive U.S. livestock breeders



Bur-Wall Buckeye Gigi EX-94 5E

U.S. Record-Holder for Milk Production and 2013 Star of the Breed

Definitions

- **Genotype:** The genetic constitution of an animal.
- **Phenotype:** Set of observable characteristics.



Selz-Pralle Aftershock 3918

365 d 78,170 M 3,094 F 2,393 P

Is genomic testing of cattle popular?



**> 3.8 million dairy cattle have been genotyped
in the USA**

Sources of DNA for Genotyping

- Tissue
- Blood
- Hair
- Semen
- Nasal swab



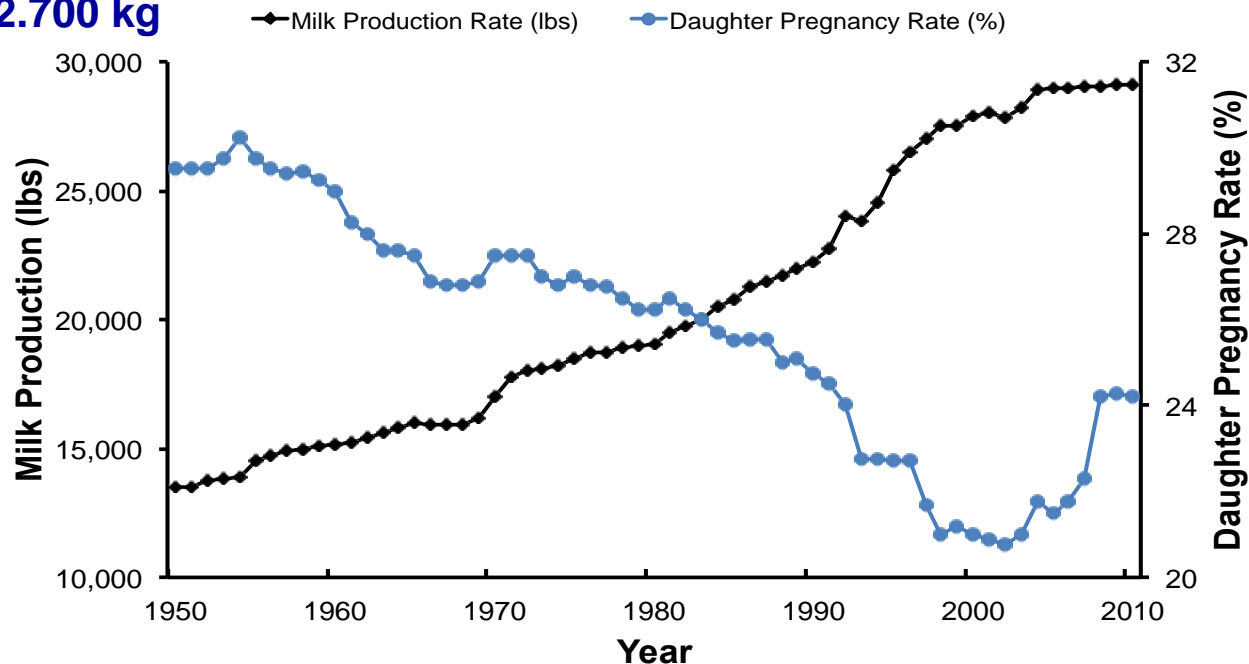
What has been the historical relationship between milk production and fertility?



Milk Production and Daughter Pregnancy Rate

1 lbs = 0,4535 kg

30,000 lbs = 12.700 kg



DPR is the percentage of a bull's nonpregnant daughters that become pregnant during each 21-day period.

Improving Dairy Cattle Fertility Using Translational Genomics

AFRI 2013-68004-20365

*T. Spencer, H. Neibergs, J. Dalton,
M. Chahine, D. Moore, P. Hansen, J. Cole,
and A. De Vries*



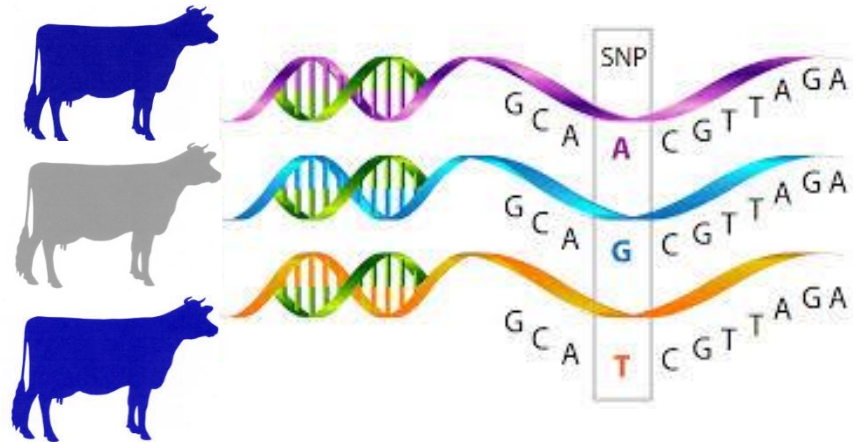
How do we increase fertility?

- **Genomic Selection**
 - **Marker-assisted selection (using the whole genome)**
 - **Increased feasibility due to sequencing of bovine genome and new methods to efficiently genotype animals**
 - **Marker discovery requires carefully phenotyped populations**



Illumina 777K
BovineHD Beadchip

Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms



USDA NIFA AFRI 2013-68004-20365

(Courtesy of Neibergs, 2016)



Objective 1: Develop Novel Markers of Fertility

- **Approach**: Using records, Holstein heifers and primiparous cows were fertility classified based on pregnancy outcome to AI.
 - **Heifers**: normal reproductive tract, no record of diseases, and display standing estrus before AI.
 - **Cows**: normal reproductive tract, uncomplicated pregnancy, no record of diseases before or after AI, and display standing estrus before AI.
- **Fertility phenotypes**:
 - *Highly fertile*
 - *Sub-fertile*

Kiser et al. *BMC Genomics* (2019) 20:576
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12864-019-5935-3>


BMC Genomics

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Validation of 46 loci associated with female fertility traits in cattle

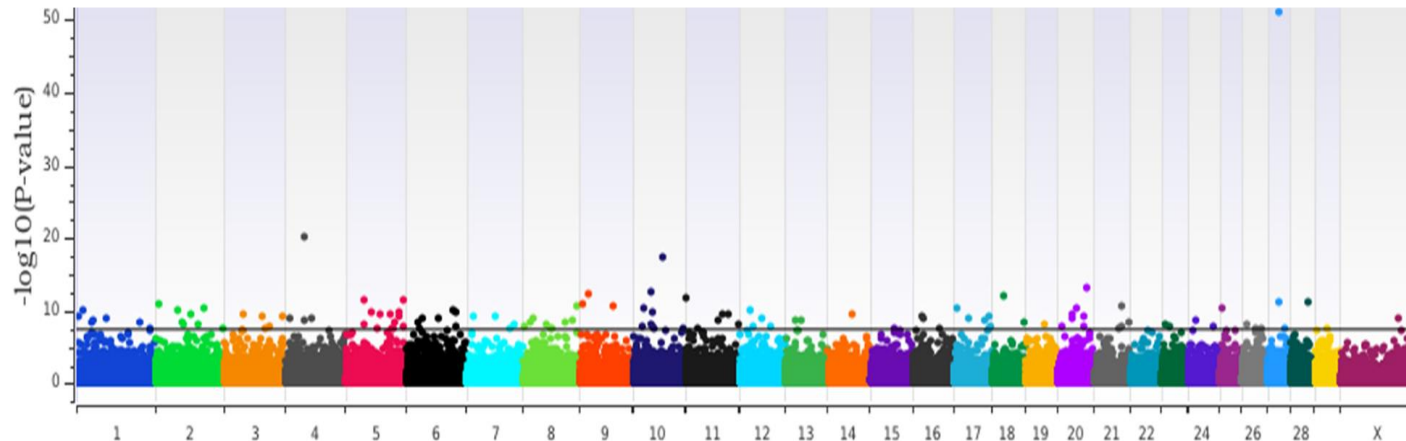


Jennifer N. Kiser¹, Elizabeth M. Keuter¹, Christopher M. Seabury², Mahesh Neupane¹, Joao G. N. Moraes³, Joseph Dalton⁴, Gregory W. Burns³, Thomas E. Spencer³ and Holly L. Neibergs^{1*} 

USDA NIFA AFRI 2013-68004-20365

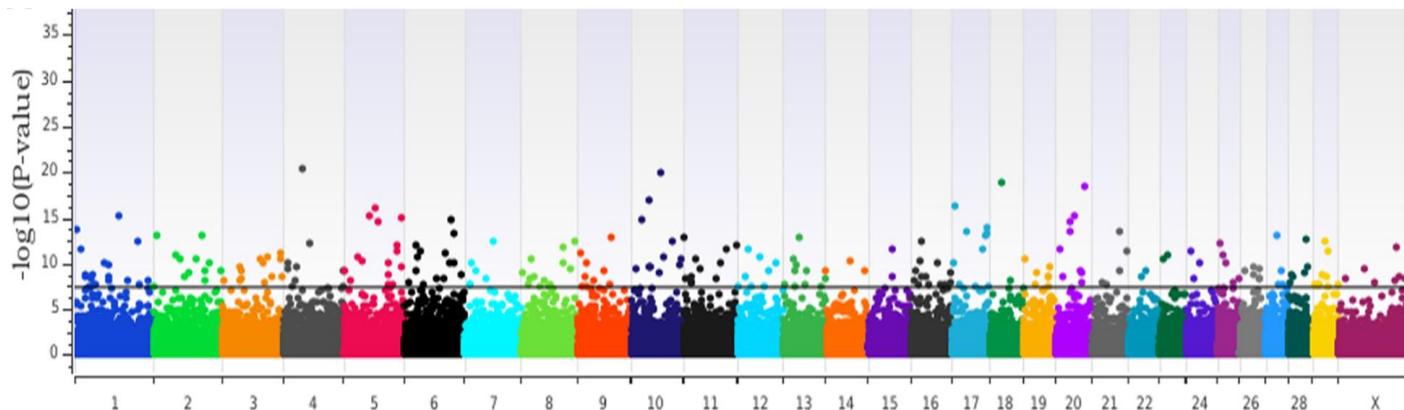
Genome-wide Association Analysis of Fertility in Holstein Heifers (HCR1)

- Fertility phenotyped by AI record analysis
 - 468 Highly fertile (pregnant upon first AI)
 - 371 Sub-fertile (did not conceive to first AI)
- 116 loci were associated ($P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$) with HCR1



Genome-wide Association Analysis of Times Bred to Achieve Pregnancy in Holstein Heifers (TBRD)

- Fertility phenotyped by AI record analysis
 - 468 Highly fertile (pregnant upon first AI)
 - 203 Sub-fertile (pregnant $\geq 4^{\text{th}}$ AI)
- 235 loci were associated ($P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$) with TBRD



Summary: Heifers

- Number of loci previously associated with fertility:
 - shared with HCR1 and TBRD: 22
 - associated with HCR1 only: 5
 - associated with TBRD only: 19
- Loci previously reported were from Holstein, Angus, Brahman, Brangus, and Jersey.
- There appears to be ample opportunity to make gains in Holstein heifer fertility with genomic selection.

46

But wait, there's more.....

Kiser et al. *BMC Genomics* (2019) 20:840
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12864-019-6203-2>

BMC Genomics

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Identification of loci associated with conception rate in primiparous Holstein COWS

Jennifer N. Kiser¹, Erin Clancey¹, Joao G. N. Moraes², Joseph Dalton³, Gregory W. Burns², Thomas E. Spencer² and Holly L. Neibergs^{1*}



Article

Genomic Analysis of Spontaneous Abortion in Holstein Heifers and Primiparous Cows

Kayleen F. Oliver¹, Alexandria M. Wahl¹, Mataya Dick¹, Jewel A. Toenges¹, Jennifer N. Kiser¹, Justine M. Galliou¹, Joao G. N. Moraes², Gregory W. Burns², Joseph Dalton³, Thomas E. Spencer² and Holly L. Neibergs^{1,*}

USDA NIFA AFRI 2013-68004-20365

ANIMAL GENETICS Immunogenetics, Molecular Genetics and Functional Genomics



SHORT COMMUNICATION

doi: 10.1111/age.12792

Genome-wide association analysis and gene set enrichment analysis with SNP data identify genes associated with 305-day milk yield in Holstein dairy cows

E. Clancey*, J. N. Kiser*, J. G. N. Moraes[†], J. C. Dalton[‡], T. E. Spencer[†] and H. L. Neibergs*



Objective 2: Determine Effects of SNPs on DPR



Seagull-Bay Supersire



Pawnee Farm Arlinda Chief



Round Oak Rag Apple Elevation

USDA NIFA AFRI 2013-68004-20365

(Photos courtesy of Select Sires, Inc., and Curtiss Breeding Service)

Daughter Pregnancy Rate

Pregnancy rate of a bull's daughters



A 1% increase in DPR = ~ -4 days open

Welcome Super Petrone-ET

(December 2019)

+4.9 (-19 days open)

Milk +600 lb

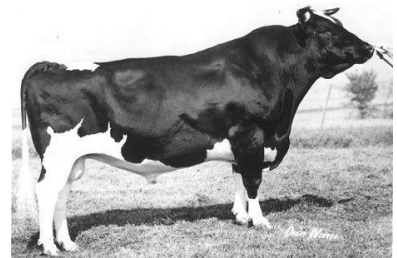
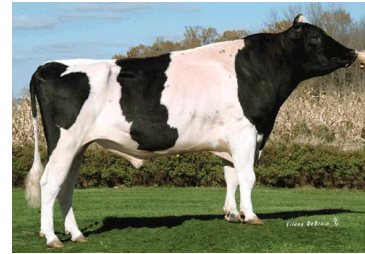
USDA NIFA AFRI 2013-68004-20365

(Courtesy of Select Sires, Inc., and P.J. Hansen)



Bull Selection (n=550)

- Obtained semen from 550 bulls born between 1962 and 2010
- High DPR Bulls (>1.7) (n=288)
- Low DPR Bulls (<-2) (n=262)
- Varying reliabilities (46-99%)



USDA NIFA AFRI 2013-68004-20365

(Courtesy of P.J. Hansen; Cochrane et al., 2013; Photos courtesy of Select Sires, Inc., Genex, ABS Global)

SNPs in Genes Associated with DPR

- **Bulls: (Cochran et al., 2013)**
 - 39 SNPs were identified that were related to DPR.
 - 29/39 SNPs were not significantly related to production traits. Therefore, selection for fertility without negative selection for milk yield is possible.
- **Cows: (Ortega et al., 2016)**
 - Of the 39 SNPs found to be related to DPR by Cochran et al. (2013), 19 were significantly related to DPR.
- ***Implications:***
 - SNPs associated with genetic estimates of fertility in Holstein bulls maintained their association in a separate population of cows.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

National Institute
of Food and
Agriculture

Award # 2013-02115
NIFA AFRI Translational Genomics for Improved Fertility of
Animals

Genomic Selection for Improved Fertility of Dairy Cows With Emphasis on Cyclicity and Pregnancy

Pinedo PJ, Santos JE, Galvao K, Seabury C, Rosa JM,
Bicalho RC, Gilbert RO, Schuenemann G, Chebel R, Thatcher W,
Rodriguez-Zas S, Fetrow J

Colorado
State
University



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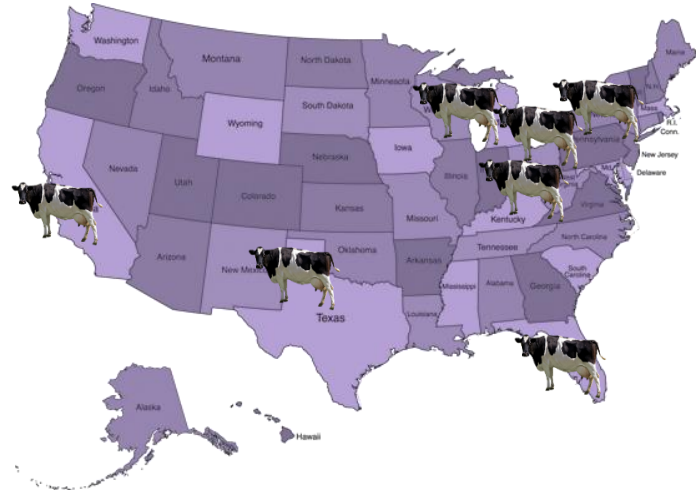
UF UNIVERSITY of
FLORIDA

TEXAS A&M
AGRLIFE
RESEARCH



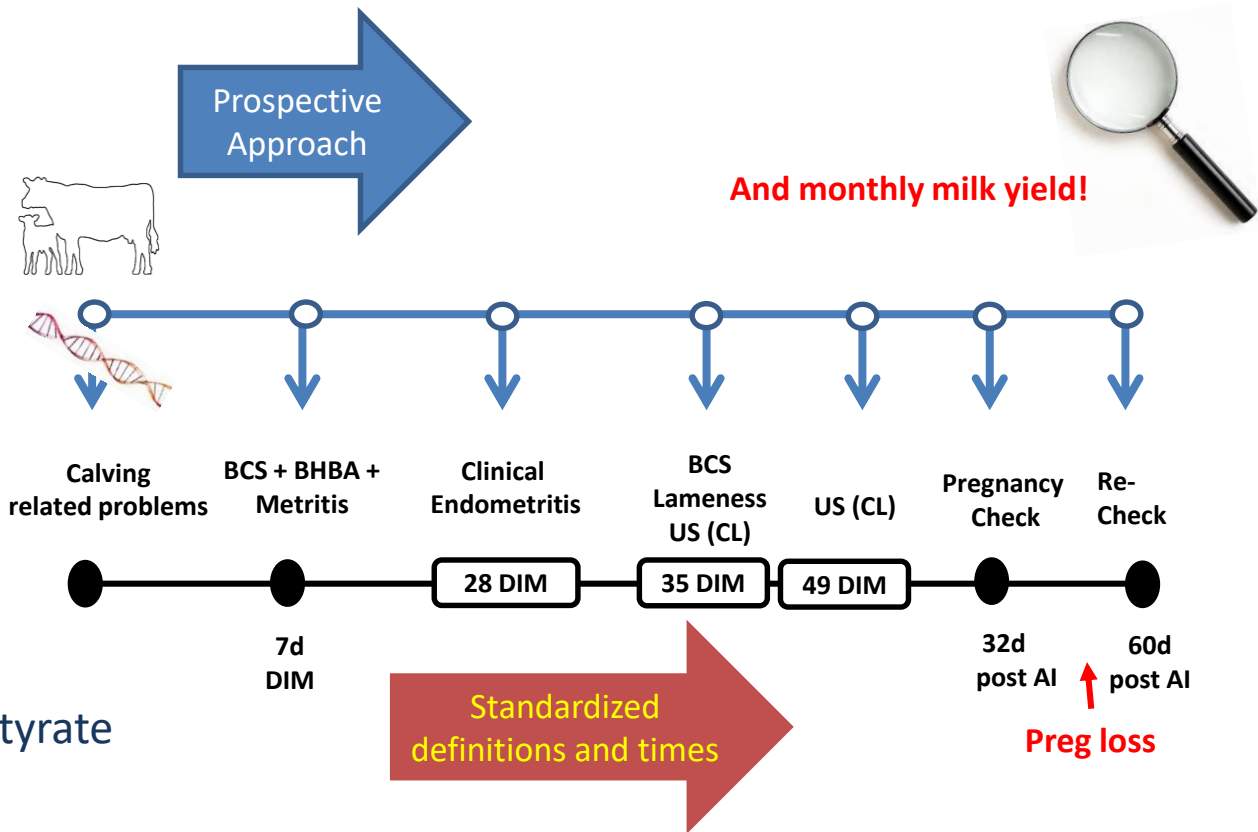
Study Population

- Cows calving from Nov 2012 to Oct 2014
- Warm season: May – July
- Cool season: Oct - Dec



11,733 cows calving in 16 farms located in 4 regions

Monitoring Protocol



beta-hydroxybutyrate
BHBA

(Pinedo et al., 2018)

Frequencies of Health Events

(<50 DIM)

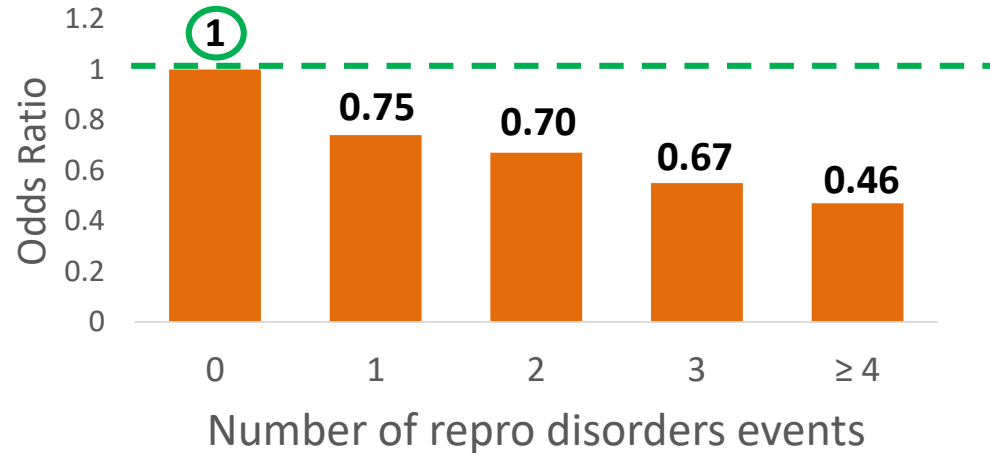
~45% of the dairy cows are diagnosed with a problem in the first 60 DIM



Reproductive Health and Pregnancy

Dystocia, twins, retained fetal membranes, metritis, and clinical endometritis

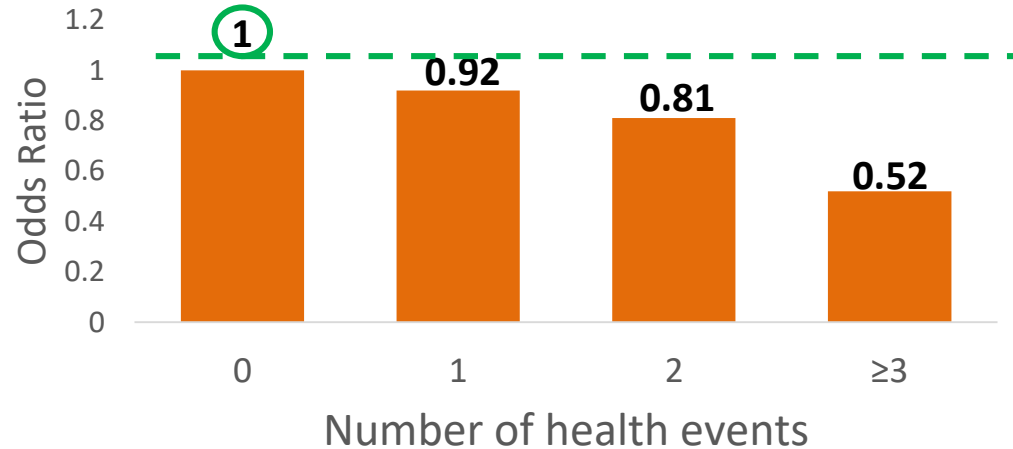
OR for pregnancy at first AI



Other Health and Pregnancy

Subclinical ketosis, mastitis, displaced abomasum, and pneumonia

OR for pregnancy at first AI



Genomics, Health, and Fertility

Trait	Heritability
Retained placenta	9%
Metritis	6 - 10%
Clinical Endometritis	10%
Resumption of cyclicity	7 - 35%
Mastitis	5%
Days Open	10 - 14%
Pregnancy 60 d after first AI	11 - 20%
Reproductive index	12%

16 genes on bovine chromosomes 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 22, and 29 were associated with the traits of interest.

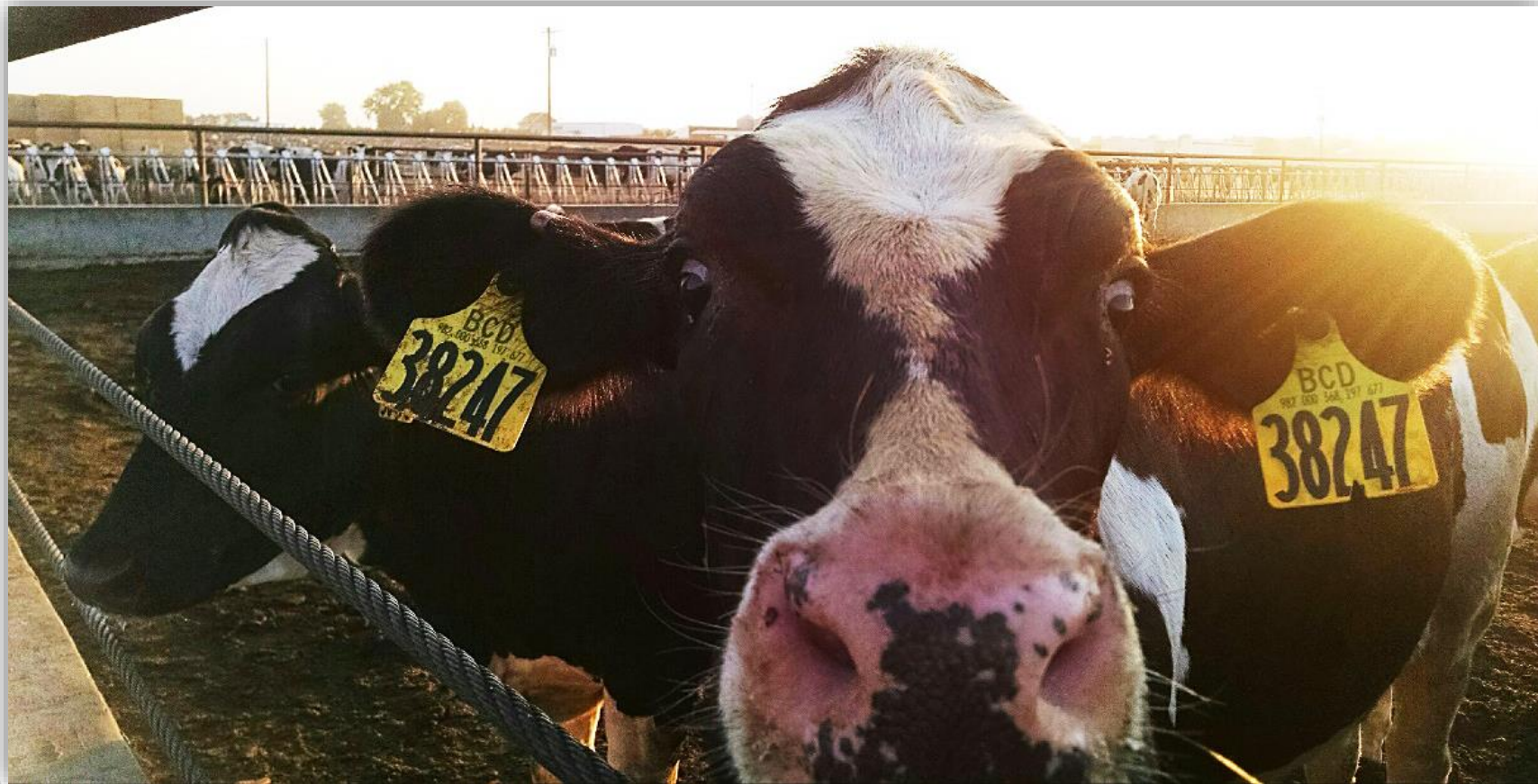
Potential Management Strategies

- **Use better AI bulls**
- **Genomic test**
 - **Which dairy calves to raise as herd replacements?**
 - **Health and fertility**
 - **Which cows (or heifers) to cull?**
 - **Which animals to breed with sexed semen?**
 - **Use of beef semen to create crossbred calves?**

Food for Thought

- **Genomic testing of females can be profitable, depending on:**
 - **generation of surplus heifers**
 - **breeding decisions regarding the use of sexed and beef semen**
- **Better reproduction makes innovative breeding schemes more profitable.**
- **Seek professional help to implement and monitor management strategies.**

Questions?



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