Lose to conserve: Predicting deleterious genomic variants for conservation

séminaire "Taille efficace et dépression de consanguinité «

Mirte Bosse, Paris 13-05





(Genetic) management of populations

- Select for beneficial traits
 - Local adaptation
 - Specific characteristics (commercial?)
- Maintaining genetic diversity
 - Keep adaptive potential of population
 - Avoid inbreeding depression



1). Mutation



2). Recombination

Driving forces of genetic diversity



How to measure genetic diversity along the genome?



How does population size affect genetic diversity?



How does population size affect genetic diversity?



Deleterious genetic variation

Genetic load

- Each genome contains deleterious variants
- Plays a role in inbreeding depression
- Deleteriousness can be context dependent



Predicting deleterious variants – how?

- Effect of non-synonymous mutations:
 - -'Sorting Intolerant From Tolerant' (SIFT)
 - 'Polymorphism Phenotyping' (PolyPhen-2)



- Towards genome-wide predictions:
 - ' Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion' (CADD)

A general framework for estimating the relative pathogenicity of human genetic variants





Martin Kircher^{1,5}, Daniela M Witten^{2,5}, Preti Jain^{3,4}, Brian J O'Roak^{1,4}, Gregory M Cooper³ & Jay Shendure¹

Predicting deleterious variants – how?

- CADD score for livestock species
 - Similar approaches as for human:



Some variants are always harmful, regardless species and/or environment



Predicting deleterious variants – ^how?



Where do deleterious variants occur?



Runs Of Homozygosity are enriched for deleterious variation!



Where do deleterious variants occur?



Hybridization can lead to outbreeding depression!



Occurrence of deleterious variants

What is the genomic distribution of deleterious variants?



How to manage for genetic diversity AND fitness?

Minimize coancestry in offspring

3 Methods to measure coancestry:

- Molecular
- Pedigree-based
- Runs of Homozygosity



How to manage for genetic diversity AND fitness?

3 Methods to measure coancestry:

- Molecular
- Pedigree-based
- Runs of Homozygosity



Use all information from genetic markers to minimize IBS



How to manage for genetic diversity AND fitness?

3 Methods to measure coancestry:

- Molecular
- Pedigree-based
- Runs of Homozygosity



Use all information from family relationships



How to manage for genetic diversity AND fitness?

- 3 Methods to measure coancestry:
- Molecular
- Pedigree-based
- Runs of Homozygosity



Use ROH information from genetic markers to minimize IBD



How to manage for genetic diversity AND fitness?



Using deleterious variants in management

Case study: Managing two pig populations



Using deleterious variants in management

The commercial Pietrain breed



AGENINGE

For quality of life

NLR

- Used for commercial breeding
- Effective population size of ~50
- Selected for specific traits:
 - 'selective sweeps' in genome



Using deleterious variants

the endangered warty pig Sus cebifrons





- Panay: founders brought to San Diego Zoo
- Negros: founders brought to Rotterdam Zoo





Long runs of homozygosity in younger generations





Nuijten et al. Int. J. Genomics 2016





More deleterious variants in Cebifrons









In silico management

- Managed for 10 generations
- Optimization of variation and fitness
 - Molecular
 - Runs Of Homozygosity
 - Pedigree

Random mating





Managed for 10 generations with optimal contributions:



Kept most genetic diversity with molecular coancestry





Managed for 10 generations with optimal contributions:

If genetic diversity is optimized....



....deleterious variants will rise in frequency!



Neutral variant



Managed for 10 generations with optimal contributions:



Highest fitness with ROH-based measures





Managed for 10 generations with optimal contributions:





If genetic diversity is optimized....





Managed for 10 generations with optimal contributions:



...selective sweeps are counteracted!



Implications for management?

- Distinguish quantity and quality of genetic variation
- Prioritize breeding strategy
 - Balance between fitness and diversity
 - Context dependent!
- Avoid counteracting selection
- Predict success of genetic rescue
- Targeted purging



Acknowledgements

Animal Breeding and Genomics Centre, Wageningen University, NL

San Diego Zoo

- Martijn Derks ٠
- Martien Groenen •
- Hendrik-Jan Megens •
- **Bioinformatics WUR**
 - Dick de Ridder
 - Christian Gross
- **TU Delft**
 - Marcel Reinders
- **Topigs Norsvin**
 - **Barbara Harlizus**
 - Egbert Knol •
 - Naomi Duijvesteijn •
- Hendrix Genetics
 - Katrijn Peeters ٠
 - Addie Vereijken ٠
 - Pieter van As



- **MNHN** Paris, France
 - Angeles deCara
 - **Frederic Austerlitz**

Blijdorp Rotterdam Harald Schmidt Oliver Ryder CAU, Beijing, China



WAGENINGEN UR For quality of life