Modeling identical animals and clones in genetic evaluations

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Why model clones?

- Clones of elite cows can multiply their contribution:
 - Top ranked heifer had 29 progeny; her 3 clones had 151, 59, and 27 progeny
 - Her dam had 329 progeny; clone of dam had 16 progeny
- Clones of many elite bulls are now marketed (but not yet in EU)
 - Top proven HO has 2 clones with 1,233 and 1,025 progeny
 - His sire had 3 clones with 3,470, 220, and 92 progeny
 - His 3rd great grandsire ManOMan's clone had 12,608 progeny
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved cloning in 2008

Birth codes in USA data

Multiple birth codes:

- 4,762 pairs of natural identical twins (code 2 and verified by genotype)
- 1,776 split embryos (code4)
- 530 nuclear transfer clones from embryos, calves, or adults (code 5)
- From about 7 million animals

| Code | Birth description |
|------|--|
| 1 | Single |
| 2 | Multiple birth (not from embryo transfer) |
| 3 | Birth from embryo transfer |
| 4 | Split embryo (artificially) |
| 5 | Clone from nuclear transfer |
| 6 | Embryo pedigree (implantation date stored as birth date) |

Grand Champion in 2011, Clone beat her in 2013

Apple – 2011 World Dairy Expo

Photo:

https://rzbderboven.de/apple/

Apple had 361 progeny.

Apple-3 – 2013 World Dairy Expo

Photo and story:

https://www.thebullvine.com/do

nor-profile/khw-regiment-apple-

red-beauty-performance-record-

accomplishments/

Malcolm, D. 2019. KHW

Regiment Apple-Red-ET –

Everything and more. Photo by

The Bullvine.

Apple's 9 clones added 325 more progeny.

Example cow and clone

- Holstein cow and her clone
 - Nelsons Estimate Liz
 - Nelsons Estimate Liz-2
- Liz was Junior All-American
 Winter Yearling, 2001
- Liz-2 was Junior Champion at World Dairy Expo in 2004
- 75 progeny of Liz, 20 of Liz-2



Photo © Frank Robinson, Lodi, CA, USA

Nauman, D. 2011. Commitment got Nelsons Pronto Liz across.

http://www.dairyagendatoday.com/News.aspx?nid=5557

Revised genetic evaluation model

- Pedigree relationship matrix treated clones as full sibs but had
 >7,000 copies of another animal's DNA
- Store a source animal for each identical group
- For progeny of clones, switch their sire or dam ID to source ID
- Remove IDs of clones from the pedigree file
- Keep a separate permanent environment effect for each clone
- After computing the EBVs:
 - Copy the source EBV back to the clones
 - Report the original pedigree in the public formats



Benefits of the new model

- A and G matrices match better
- Genetic evaluations more precise for clones and progeny
- Genomic evaluations now have identical polygenic effects
- Identical EBVs in more trait groups such as type and calving
- Combined progeny counts for cloned bulls instead of reporting (since 2008) the daughter count of the clone with the most
- More exact pedigree inbreeding coefficients for descendants of clones
- Improved ancestor discovery

Example results

- Calf born in 2020 (HO840003218920809)
 - Maternal great grandsire was a clone of the paternal 2nd great grandsire (ManOMan and ManOMan2)
 - Pedigree inbreeding of 9.8% corrected to 10.6%
 - Genomic inbreeding was 13.5%
- Split embryo bulls (Housa000056264513 and Housa000056264515)
 - One had 43 daughters and the other had 2,972 daughters
 - Combined EBV mostly derived from second bull

Implementation

- National evaluation
 - GEBV changes small because genotypes already identical
- MACE evaluation
 - Separate EBVs not too useful treating clones as full sibs
 - Send results from new model to Interbull August test run
 - Only send source animal to avoid double-counting clones
- Most programs ready for December implementation

Do clones (ETN) perform as expected?

| Trait | Mean | Genetic SD | Clones | Effect | Effect/SD | Effect/Mean |
|----------------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| Milk | 28,071 | 1134 | 472 | +18 | 0.0 | +0% |
| Fat | 1,077 | 50 | 467 | -8 | -0.2 | -1% |
| Protein | 871 | 30 | 467 | +7 | 0.2 | +1% |
| SCS (or SCC) | 200k | 0.28 | 460 | +0.34 | 1.2 | +27% |
| Productive life | 25 | 3.4 | 119 | -3.3 | -1.0 | -13% |
| Dtr. pregnancy rate | 27 | 2.8 | 354 | -5.0 | -1.8 | -19% |
| Heifer conc. rate | 45 | 2.6 | 37 | -5.5 | -2.1 | -12% |
| Cow conc. rate | 41 | 3.2 | 123 | -8.3 | -2.6 | -20% |
| Age at first calving | 831 | 2.1 | 115 | +17.0 | -8.1 | +2% |
| Cow livability | 97 | 3.2 | 423 | -7.3 | -2.3 | -8% |

Import / export rules?

- More countries are adopting the Cartagena protocol
 - Clones and gene edits are not "genetically modified"
- Guidelines proposed to the EU parliament were not adopted
 - Private companies enforce cloning rules that do not exist
- Holstein USA must issue "clone-free" pedigrees for export
 - All generations are inspected to discover any clone
 - May affect ~0.1% of USA HO today but >3% in 5 generations and >50% in 10 generations (about 20 years)

Conclusions

- Genetic evaluations can account for identical animals:
 - Link progeny of clones to the source sire or dam
 - Remove clone copies from the pedigree before analysis
 - Restore clone IDs and copy EBVs from the source animal
- Milk production was as expected but some other traits lower.
- Many Holsteins may soon have clones in their pedigrees.
- Cloning techniques also enable gene editing.
- Models may need revision again for that technology.



Clones and identical twins in team sports

Polo team from Argentina: All 6 horses are clones of a previous favorite champion horse.

Currently #2 polo team in the world.

Photo and story:

Six cloned horses help rider win prestigious polo match | Science | AAAS

Tennis doubles team: More titles than any other doubles pair - 1
Olympic Gold, 2 French, 3
Wimbledon, 5 US, and 6 Australian Opens.
Photo and story: https://www.atptour.com/en/new s/tennis-united-24-july-doubles-week

Bryan brothers – Wikipedia



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