Using genomic data to estimate genetic correlations between countries with different levels of connectedness

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#### International evaluations

- Compare animals' genetic values across countries
- **Differences**: trait definition, scale and genetic bases, GxE
- Multi-trait models: countries as different correlated traits
- $r_G$  between countries < 1
- Impact on international (G)EBVs  $\rightarrow$  **Crucial** for international evaluations



## Estimation of $r_G$ between countries

- Requires genetic connections between countries
- "Common Bulls" (CB)
- Beef cattle, small (dairy) populations  $\rightarrow$  low use AI/low #CB  $\rightarrow$  low connections
- Maternally influenced traits → "Common Maternal Grand-Sires" (CMGS)
- Estimation methods: pedigree-based
- Low connectedness → issues:
  - Long computational times, large SE
  - Impossible to estimate  $r_G$



#### Genomic data in international evaluations

- Interbeef single-step evaluations (Bonifazi et al. 2022, GSE)
- Genomic data to estimate r<sub>G</sub> between countries
- Disconnected populations (according to pedigree) → Connected via genomic information (e.g. Wientjes et al. 2015, 2018, GSE)



#### Investigate if **genomic data** help

#### to estimate r<sub>G</sub> between countries

#### more accurately than **pedigree**

#### at different level of connectedness



# Simulated data and (genetic) parameters

- Two beef cattle populations of same breed
- Maternally affected trait: weaning weight



- Genetic parameters (Bonifazi et al. 2020, GSE)
- POP<sub>1</sub> POP<sub>2</sub>  $h^2 \& r_G$ ~2,000 QTLs Mat Dir Mat Dir 0.30Dir 30 chr (1 Morgan) POP<sub>1</sub> Mat -0.2 0.15 0.80 0 0.30 Dir POP<sub>2</sub> 0.70 Mat -0.2 0



#### Scenarios: connectedness between POPs

| Scenario     | n. CB | n. off.<br>from CB | GS   | Mean n.<br>CMGS | Mean n.<br>grand-off.<br>from<br>CMGS | Mean<br>GS <sub>смgs</sub> |
|--------------|-------|--------------------|------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Disconnected | 0     | 0                  | 0    | 0               | 0                                     | 0                          |
| Low          | 10    | 1,500              | 0.02 | 8               | 2,322                                 | 0.04                       |
| Medium       | 20    | 3,000              | 0.05 | 16              | 4,544                                 | 0.07                       |
| High         | 80    | 12,000             | 0.18 | 63              | 15,364                                | 0.23                       |

Names based on GS thresholds of Bonifazi et al. 2020, GSE

#### 10 replicas



GS = Genetic similarity

CB, CMGS = Common Bulls, Common MGS

# Estimation of $r_G$ : sources of information



- Pedigree 14 generations  $\rightarrow$  11 generations (space limitations)
- H as Legarra et. al. 2009, JDS (scaling G inbreeding to A<sub>22</sub>)
- G as VanRaden 2008, JDS, method 1
- <sup>1</sup> Maternal effects  $\rightarrow$  need prev. gen. relationships (effectively computed as H-mat)



#### Software

- Simulation: MoBPS (miraculix & RandomFieldUtils)
- https://github.com/tpook92/MoBPS

- GRM: calc\_grm (Calus and Vandenplas, 2013, WUR)
- *r<sub>G</sub>* estimation: *mtg2* (CORE GREML: maternal effects) <sup>1</sup>
- Mimic current Interbeef
- Bivariate model: countries as correlated traits (no residual corr.)
- Raw data
- Starting values: within-country (co)variances, 0 across-country

<sup>1</sup> Lee and van der Werf, 2016, Bioinformatics; Zhou et al., 2020, Nat. Commun.

#### Results

- Genetic correlations
- Standard errors
- Computational resources





# Standard Errors A A G H



#### **Computational requirements**

|                            | Α      | G      | н      |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Animals in matrix          | 66,000 | 24,000 | 66,000 |
| Elapsed time<br>(hours)    | 3.1    | 7.3    | 2.9    |
| RAM peak usage<br>(Gbytes) | 106    | 13     | 102    |

Averages across scenarios and replicas



#### Conclusions

- Genomic data more accurate estimates of r<sub>G</sub> between countries and smaller SE for:
  - **disconnected** and **low connected**: beef cattle, small (dairy) populations (e.g. AYR, GUE, JER)
  - maternal *r<sub>G</sub>*
- Medium/high connected: no benefits (e.g. HOL)
- **G** with 3 gen. (pheno & geno) similar to **H**, but less comput. resources
- Real data: unbalanced, <5 off/dam, large datasets (connected sub-set → include genomic info in connectedness measures)



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### Take-home messages

- Genomic data more accurate estimates of r<sub>G</sub> between countries and smaller SE for:
  - **disconnected** and **low connected**: beef cattle, small (dairy) populations (e.g. AYR, GUE, JER)
  - maternal r<sub>G</sub>
- Useful for beef cattle, small (dairy) populations

# Thanks for your attention





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