



BOVITA: a first overview on genome-wide genetic diversity of Italian autochthonous cattle breeds

Journal:	<i>Italian Journal of Animal Science</i>
Manuscript ID	TJAS-2017-0180.R1
Manuscript Type:	Abstract Submission
Date Submitted by the Author:	n/a
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	Veterinaria D'ANDREA, Mariasilvia; Universita degli Studi del Molise, Dipartimento Agricoltura, Ambiente e Alimenti Di Gerlando, Rosalia; Universita degli Studi di Palermo, Scienze Agrarie e Forestali Fontanesi, Luca; University of Bologna, Dept. of Agricultural and Food Sciences - Division of Animal Sciences Longeri, Maria; Università degli Studi di Milano Macciotta, Nicolo; University of Sassari, Dept. of Agricultural Sciences Mantovani, Roberto; University of Padua, Department of Agronomy Food Natural resources Animals and Environment (DAFNAE) Marletta, Donata; University of Catania, Di3A Matassino, Donato; Consdabi Mele, Marcello; University of Pisa, Dept. of Agriculture, Food and Environment Pagnacco, Giulio; Università degli Studi di Milano, Dipartimento di Medicina Veterinaria Pieramati, Camillo; Università degli Studi di Perugia, Dipartimento di Medicina Veterinaria Portolano, Baldassare; Universita degli Studi di Palermo, Scienze Agrarie e Forestali Sarti, Francesca Maria; Universita degli Studi di Perugia, Scienze Agrarie, Alimentari e Ambientali Pilla, Fabio; Universita degli Studi del Molise, Dipartimento Agricoltura, Ambiente e Alimenti
Abstract:	Analysis of genomic data is increasingly becoming part of the livestock industry and is an invaluable resource for effective management of breeding programs in small populations. The recent availability of genome-wide SNP panels allows providing background information concerning genome structure in domestic animals, opening new perspectives to livestock genetics. BOVITA was established to join local efforts and resources for the genomic characterization of Italian local cattle breeds. Despite the growing diffusion of some cosmopolite specialized breeds, several autochthonous breeds are still bred in Italy. The main aim of the BOVITA is to investigate the genomic structure of Italian local cattle breeds, to provide information on their genetic status that will be useful for the management of the genetic variability, as a contribution to biodiversity conservation and prioritization actions. A total of about 800 animals (20-32 per breed) belonging to thirty Italian cattle breeds (Agerolese, Barà-Pustertaler, Burlina, Cabannina, Calvana, Chianina, Cinisara, Garfagnina, Italian Brown, Italian Holstein, Italian Simmental, Marchigiana, Maremmana, Modenesi, Modicana, Mucca Pisana, Pezzata Rossa d'Oropa, Piedmontese, Pinzgau, Podolica, Pontremolese, Pustertaler, Reggiana, Rendena, Romagnola, Rossa Siciliana, Sarda, Sardo-Bruna, Sardo-Modicana and Ottonese-Varzese) and two cosmopolitan breeds (Charolaise and Limousine) genotyped with the Illumina BovineSNP50 v2 BeadChip array were collected for the analysis. The genotypes of several breeds were detected in the frame of the project, whereas for some breeds these data are derived by previous studies. The dataset will be analyzed to: study several aspects of population genetic diversity, multi-dimensional scaling plot, population structure, linkage disequilibrium, and runs of homozygosity. In addition, comparative analysis of conserved haplotypes will be conducted to identify genomic segments under selection pressure. Such information also provides important insights into the mechanisms of evolution and is useful for the annotation of significant functional genomics regions. Data analysis will also be useful to select SNPs suitable for parentage test and breed genetic traceability. The analysis of the data will pinpoint the genetic distinctiveness of Italian breeds. Moreover, the obtained results contribute to a better characterization of history and genetic structure of Italian cattle breeds.



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Analysis of genomic data is increasingly becoming part of the livestock industry and is an invaluable resource for effective management of breeding programs in small populations. The recent availability of genome-wide SNP panels allows providing background information concerning genome structure in domestic animals, opening new perspectives to livestock genetics. BOVITA was established to join local efforts and resources for the genomic characterization of Italian local cattle breeds. Despite the growing diffusion of some cosmopolite specialized breeds, several autochthonous breeds are still bred in Italy. The main aim of the BOVITA is to investigate the genomic structure of Italian local cattle breeds, to provide information on their genetic status that will be useful for the management of the genetic variability, as a contribution to biodiversity conservation and prioritization actions.

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