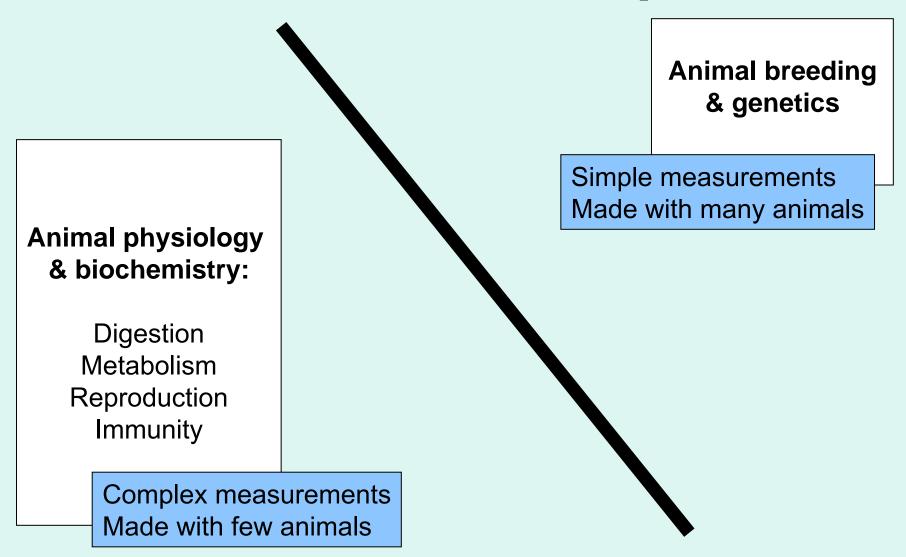
Overview of the Animal Bioscience Department

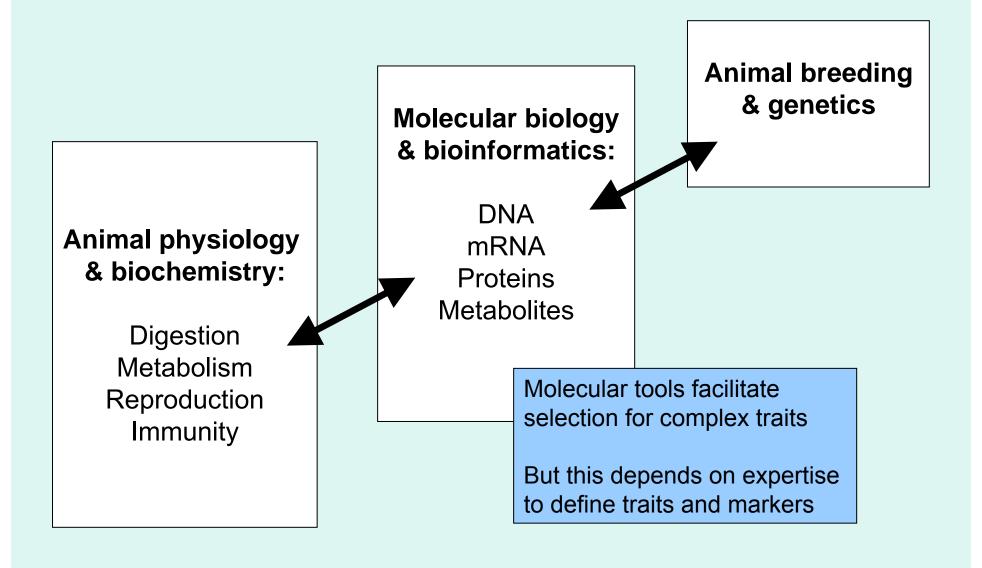
Dr. Richard Dewhurst

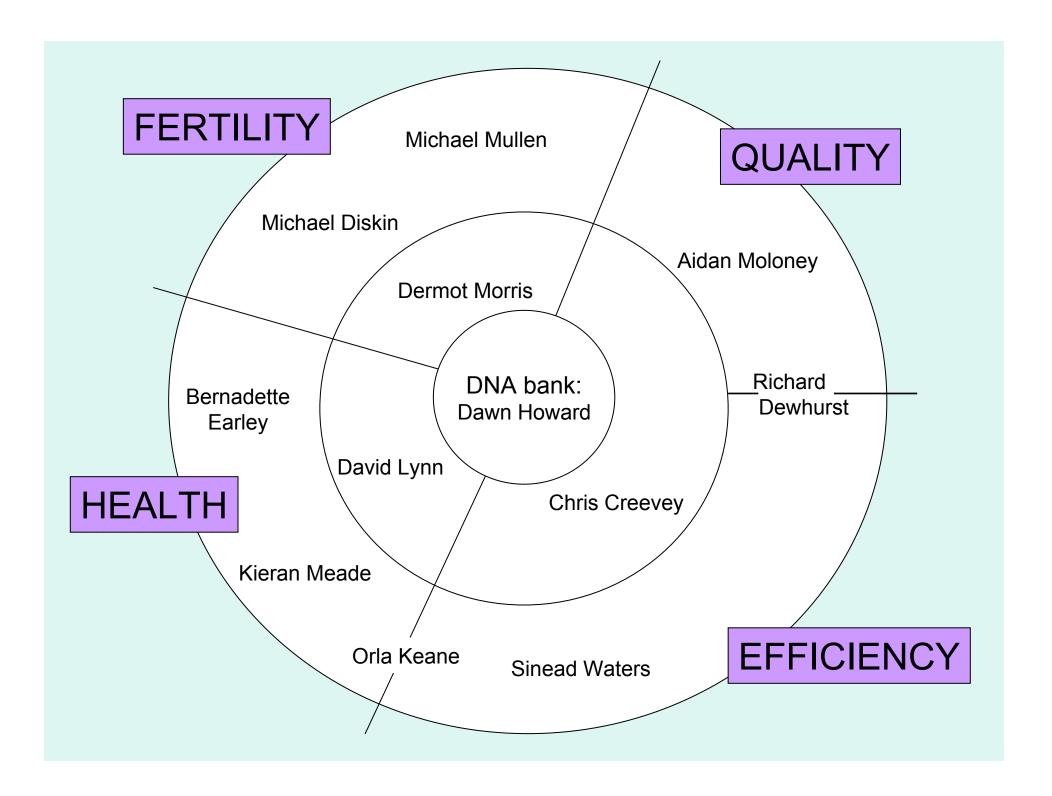
Animal Bioscience Centre

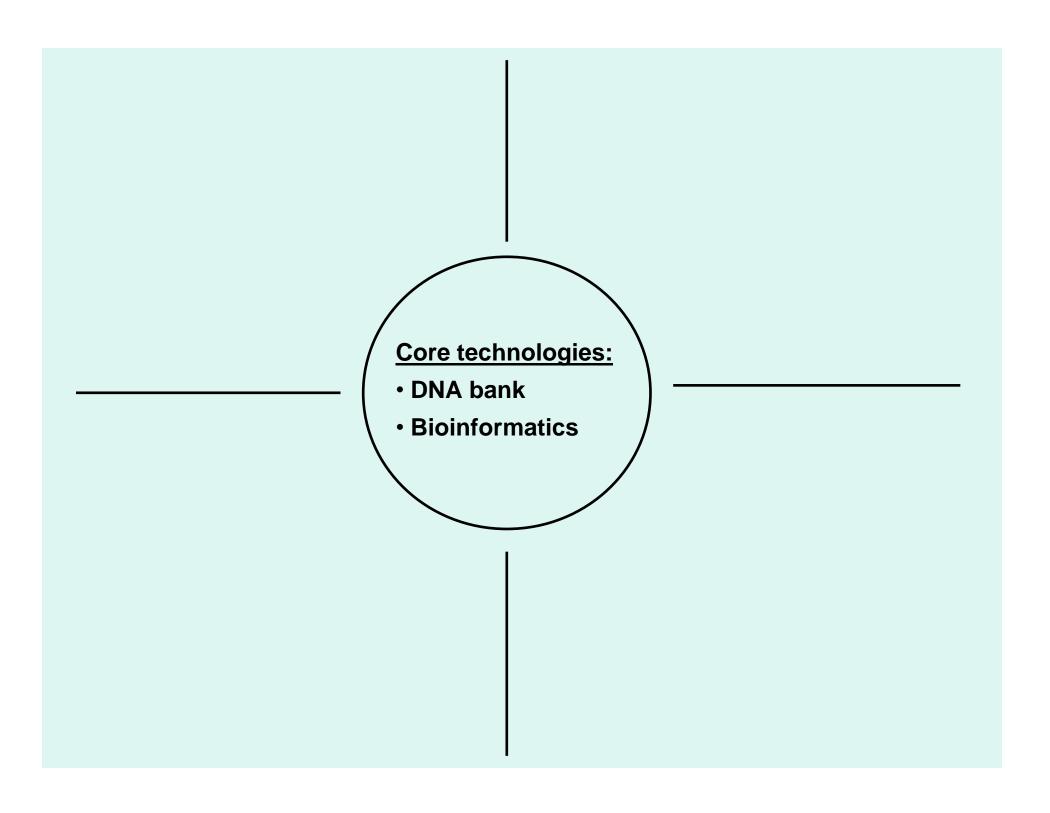
Animal Bioscience Department



Animal Bioscience Department







- High/low fertility lines
- Negative energy balance
- Dietary fatty acids
- Uterine proteomics

Core technologies:

- DNA bank
- Bioinformatics

- High/low fertility lines
- Negative energy balance
- Dietary fatty acids
- Uterine proteomics

Health:

- Weaning/transport
- Respiratory disease
- Mastitis, metritis, IL8
- Dietary fatty acids
- Nanoparticle vaccines

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Quality:

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- Traceability
- Safety

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- Safety

Core technologies:

- DNA bank
- Bioinformatics

Efficiency:

- High/low growth potential
- Compensatory growth
- Feed efficiency
- •Rumen metagenomics

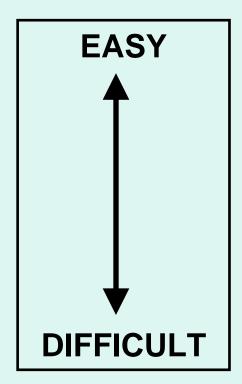
Ease of defining/measuring traits

Production

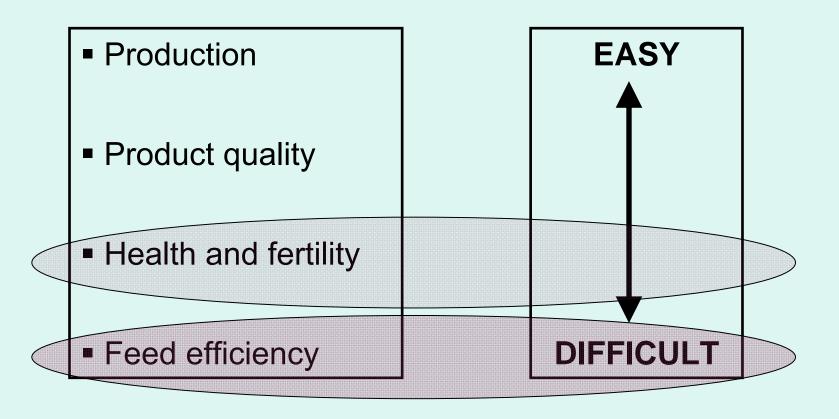
Product quality

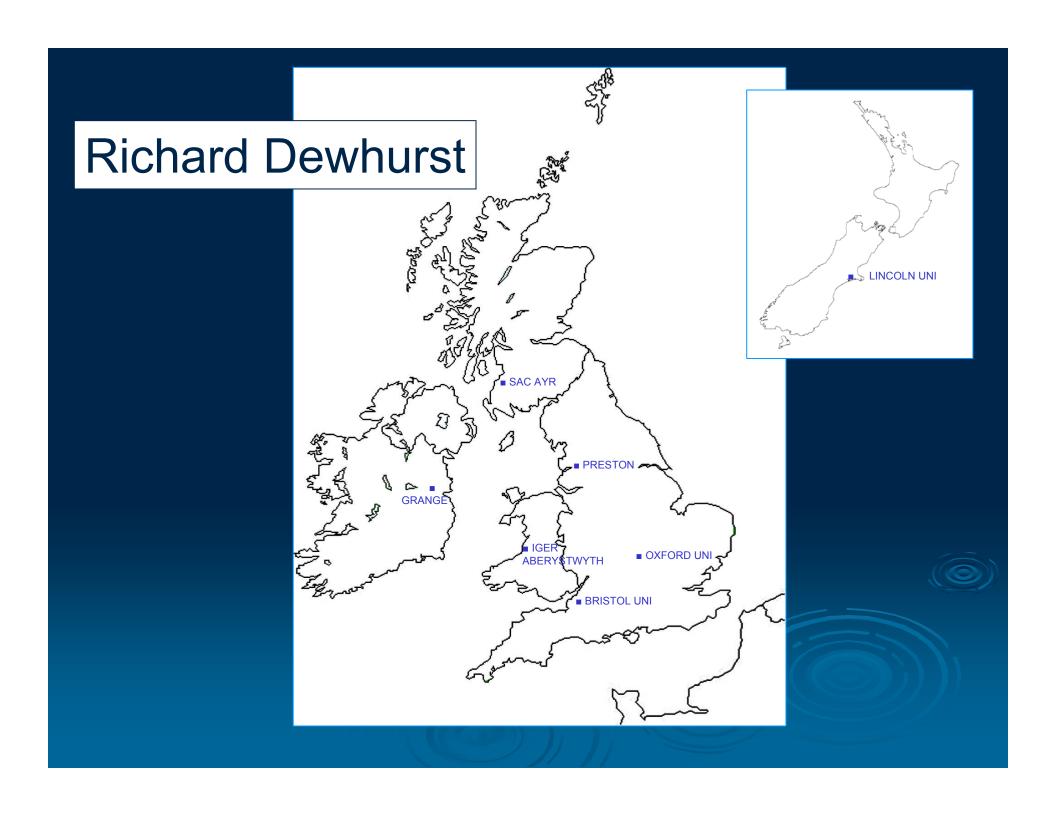
Health and fertility

Feed efficiency



Ease of defining/measuring traits

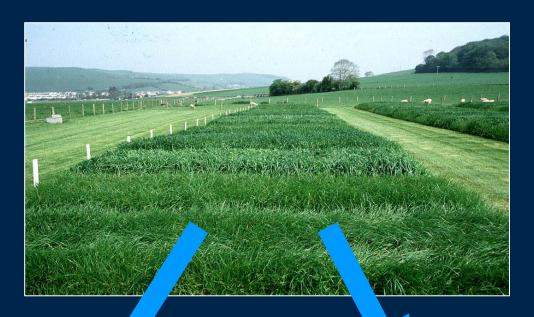




Feed efficiency markers

- ➤ N-use efficiency: ¹⁵N in milk protein
- Methane archaeol in faeces

Nitrogen partitioning







Nitrogen partitioning







Methane marker

	High silage	High concentrate	SED	Sig.
Methane (g/kg DM intake)	37.4	15.0	6.09	**
Faecal archaeol (mg/kg DM)	30.6	51	5.42	***

Gill et al., in preparation

Orla Keane

- Molecular Biology/Genetics
- Genetics of Animal Health
- Host resistance to disease
- Genetic Improvement of livestock





Background

- BA(mod) Microbiology, TCD
- PhD Microbial Genetics, TCD
- Animal Genomics, AgResearch NZ
- Evolutionary Genetics and Bioinformatics, TCD





Ovine HapMap Project

- ISGC developed ovine 50k SNP chip
- Almost 3,000 animals genotyped from 60 breeds
 - Evolutionary history
 - Genome structure
 - Selection sweeps
- Identify genes associated with traits under selection

Ovine SNP chips

- Use 50k ovine SNP chip to find genes associated with traits of economic importance
 - Number of lambs born
 - Parasite resistance
 - Foot rot resistance
 - Production traits

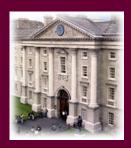
Genomics and Animal Health

Dr. Kieran Meade

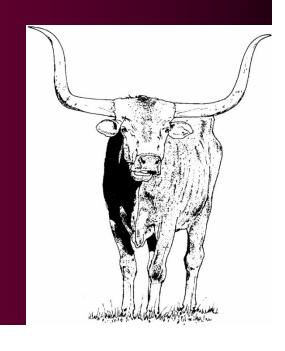
Mission:

- Identifying the genes that control the immune response
- Selecting animals with superior immunocompetance









My background

Degree in Animal Science UCD

Structural and population genetics of candidate genes (GH/GHR)

- Teagasc Walsh Fellowship

PhD in Molecular Genetics in UCD

MSU

ILRI - Kenya

Postdoctoral Scientist

St. Vincent's University Hospital (EI)

Trinity College Dublin (FIRM & RSF)

Skill set

International Livestock Research Institute, Africa

Trypanosomiasis – Understanding natural mechanisms of Tolerance

- Molecular genetics
- Functional genomics
- Immunology



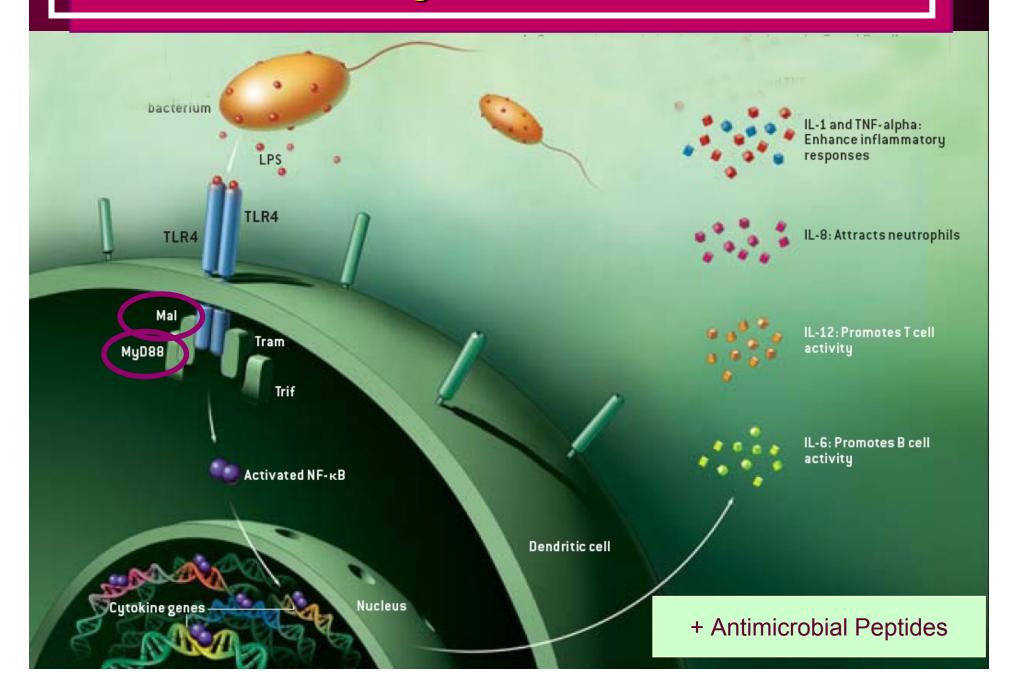
Animal Health

More, S 2007 – Shaping our future (IVJ) Ireland not meeting international best practice

EU Animal Health Strategy 2007-2013 "Prevention is better than cure"

- o Infectious diseases costs to the livestock industries have been estimated for the developed world at 17% of turnover (Bishop et al., 2002). Mastitis costs €25b worldwide (Pareek et al., 2005).
- Reducing the burden of disease <u>at source</u> is the best method for controlling transboundary, zoonotic infectious agents.
- Discovery of novel genes involved, and regulating the immune response will ultimately lead to the development of novel diagnostics, and molecular targets for animal improvement schemes

Innate immunity (0' Neill 2005)



Health Phenotypes

The lack of reliable health-related phenotypes limits the rate of genetic gain attainable from genome-wide association studies (GWAS).

Health-related phenotypes can be used both for both GWAS and for the estimation of trait heritabilities.

Aims:

- 1. To assess baseline immune parameters and in response to disease in the national herd in order to identify animals with traits associated with superior disease resistance
- 2. To develop a panel of reliable informative immune phenotypes
- 3. Assess the change in immune parameters in response to disease (systemic, local, natural, experimental).

Teagasc and ICBF

Sample type	Test	Method	
Health screen	Viral bacterial Antibody screen	Swab, culture	
Data recording	SCC		
Blood sampling	1. Immune titres (antibody level)	BVD, BRD, IBR.	
	2. Innate proteins (AMPs, APPs, cytokines)	ELISA, Molecular Flow cytometry, Functional assays.	
	3. Cell numbers and functionality		

Animal cohorts selected – calves, bulls, experimental herds, national herd?

Chris Creevey M.Sc. Ph.D.

- B.Sc. Science NUI Maynooth (Biology & computer science)
- M.Sc. Ecology (Coford and NUIM) COFOR®



Ph.D. Bioinformatics



Postdoc UCC/NUIM



- Postdoc European Molecular Biology Laboratory (Heidelberg, Germany) EMBL
- Current position: SFI Stokes Lecturer



Background:

Previous research areas:

- Evolutionary genetics,
- Comparative genomics,
- Bioinformatics.

Current Research Areas:

- Genetic basis of traits of economic importance
- Rumen Microbial metagenomics

4 Walsh Fellowships investigating:

- Milk production
- Fertility
- Muscle growth and development
- Immunity (mastitis)
- •In conjunction with Dr. David Lynn
- Primarily bioinformatics driven projects
- Using a systems biology approach

Systems Biology Approach to understand traits of interest

Available data:

Literature

SNP association studies

Candidate gene studies

Genotyped animals

Phenotypic records

Whole Genomes

Areas of study:

Chromosomal regions

Gene families

Biochemical pathways

Protein-protein interactions

Protein-chemical interactions

Predicted functional partners

Regulatory elements

Predicted outcomes:

Overall picture of the mechanics of the system

Identification of central genes/regulatory elements involved

Understanding of how genetic changes affect the phenotype

More directed animal breeding programs, supported by genetic screening