

# Exploring the statistical nature of independent chromosome segments

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ASAS Annual Meeting - June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2022



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# Chromosome segments in a formula for accuracy approximation



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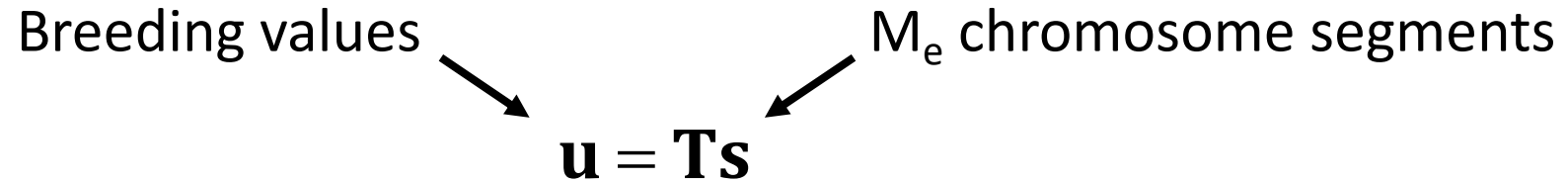
$N$  = number of animals with phenotypes

$M_e$  = number of independent chromosome segments

Number of independent segments 1k-20k

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{Nh^2}{Nh^2 + M_e}}$$

# Chromosome segments in APY



Choose any  $N_e$  animals called “founder”:  $\mathbf{u}_f$

$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{u}_f + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_f$  Segments as a linear function of  $N_e$  founder animals

$\mathbf{u}_n = \mathbf{T}_n\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{P}_{nf}\mathbf{u}_f + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n$  Non-founder animals as linear functions of founder animals

Accuracy of APY algorithm high when  $M_e = 4N_eL$   
(Stam, 1980; Pocrnic et. al, 2016)

# What are the chromosome segments physically?



## Hypothesis 1: equal size blocks



Average segment size  $1/4M$

With  $L=10$ , 40 segments per animal

$4N_eL$  equal size independent segments

## Hypothesis 2: equal size haplotypes



Average haplotype size  $1/2M$

With  $L=10$ , 20 haplotypes per animal

$2N_eL$  equal size independent haplotypes



- QMSim (Sargolzaei & Schenkel, 2009)
  - Ten generations: 2,000 animals each
  - One polygenic trait,  $h^2 = 0.3$
  - $N_e = 20$
  - Last 3 generations genotyped
    - $L = 10$  M, 50k SNP, 1,660 QTL



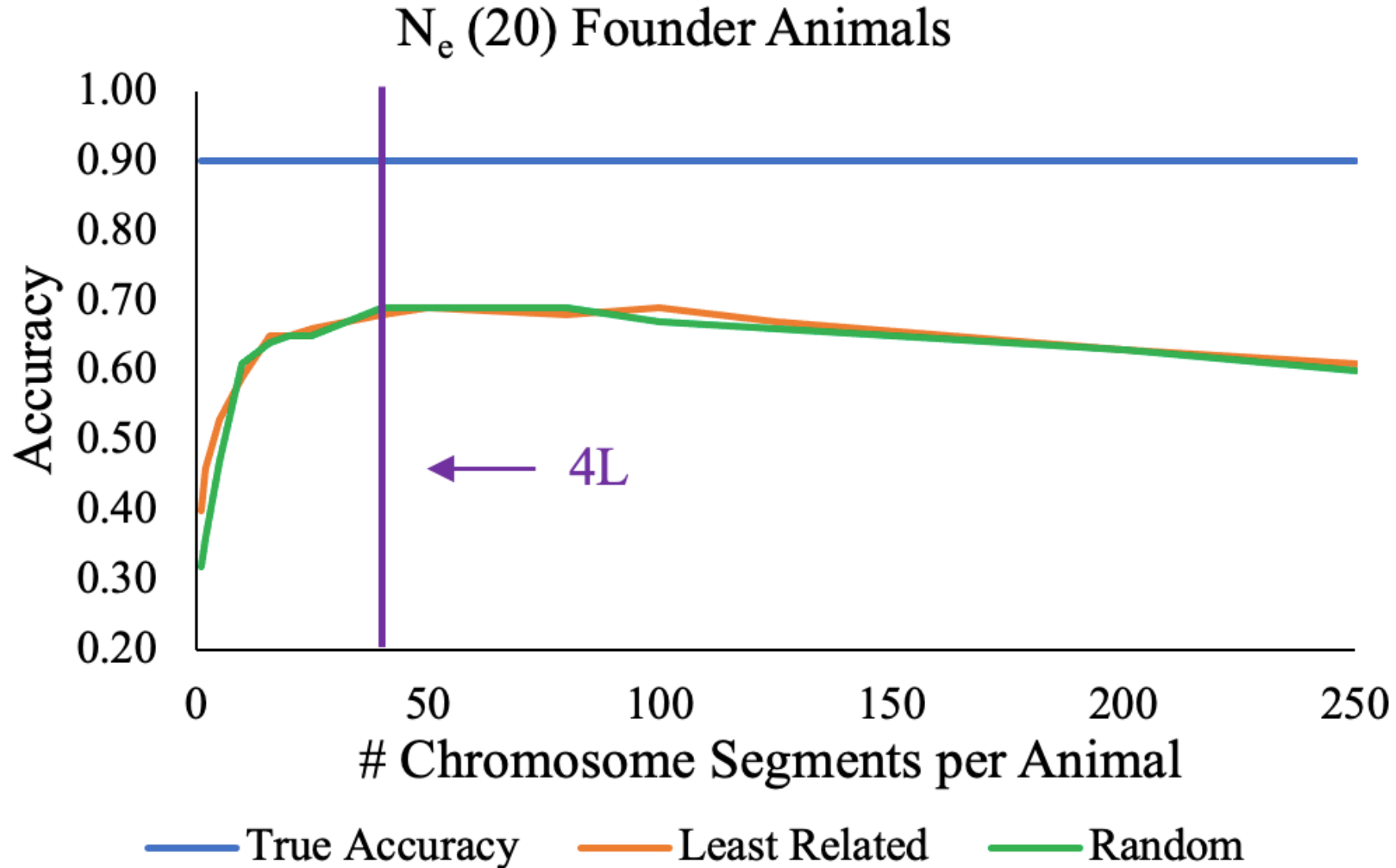
$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{1}'\boldsymbol{\mu} + \mathbf{Z}_s\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{e}$$

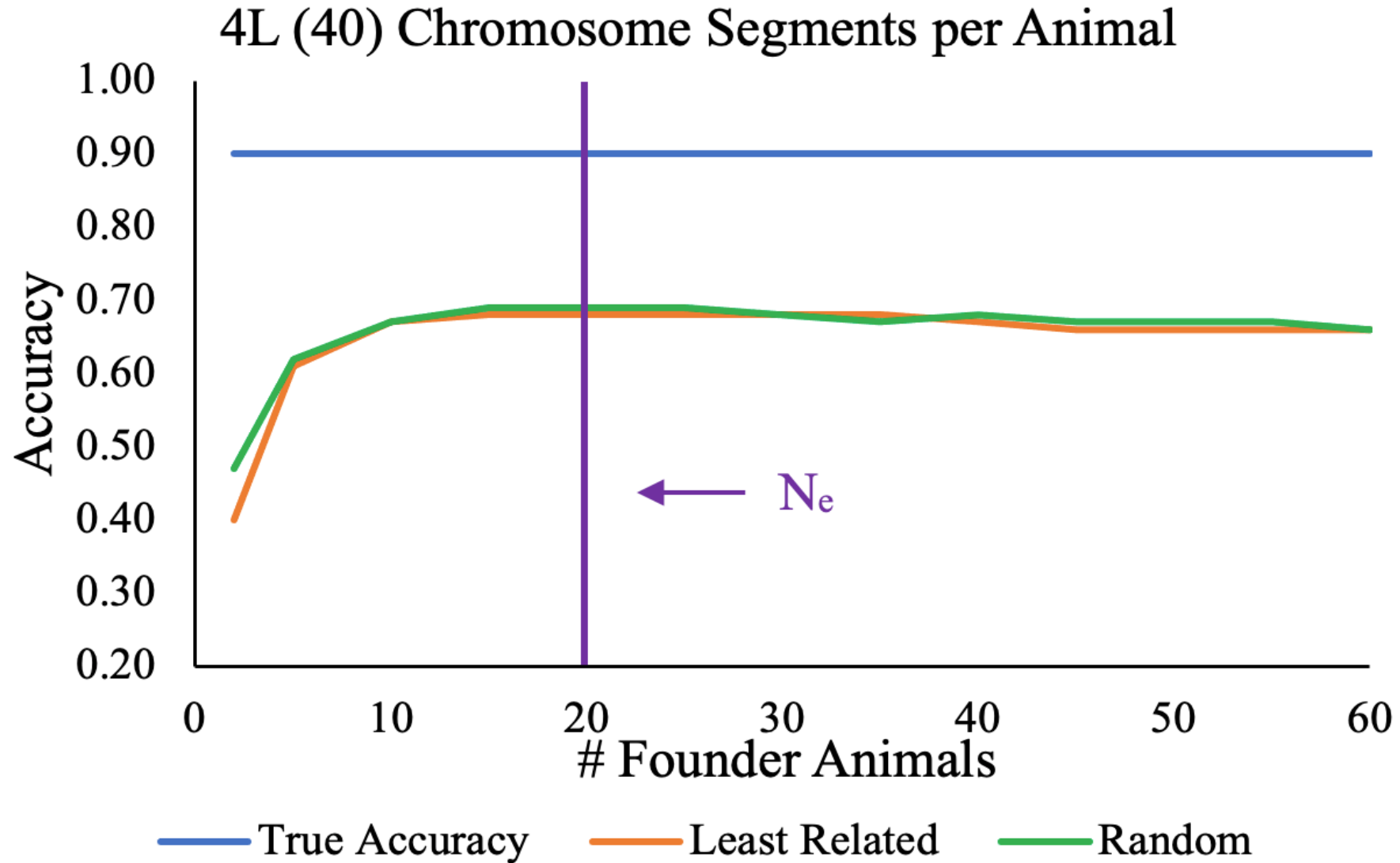
- Validation:

$$\text{cor}(\mathbf{TBV}, \mathbf{Z}_s\hat{\mathbf{s}})$$

$$\text{cor}(\mathbf{TBV}, \mathbf{GEBV})$$

- GEBV computed using GBLUP in BLUPF90 software suite
- $\hat{\mathbf{s}}$  and  $\mathbf{Z}_s\hat{\mathbf{s}}$  computed using in-house software written in Fortran







# Why accuracies are not as high as GBLUP?



- Wrong hypothesis
- Used pseudo-founders, not founders
- Used most similar segment of pseudo-founders, not a combination

Thank You!

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