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Approcci genetici per migliorare la tolleranza allo stress da alte temperature

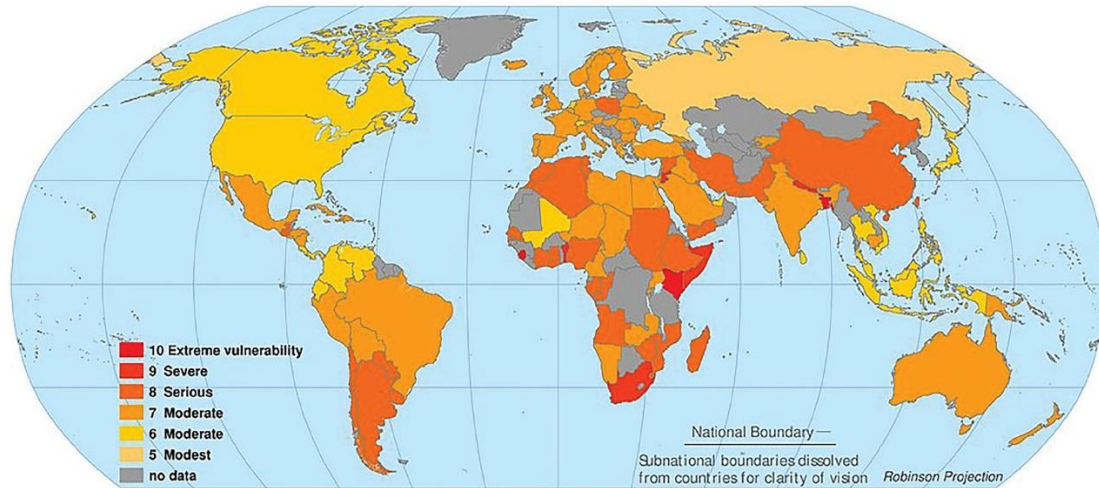
A.M. Barone

NPP Macciotta

«Le scienze agrarie nelle sfide globali», AISSA, Firenze 15-16 ottobre 2024

Cambiamenti climatici

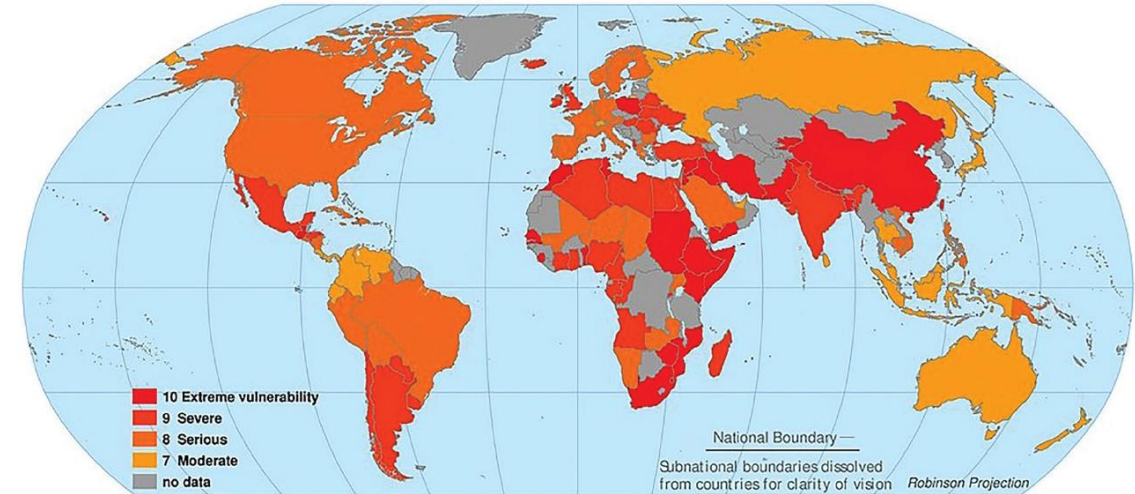
Global Distribution of Vulnerability to Climate Change
Combined National Indices of Exposure and Sensitivity



Scenario A2-550 in Year 2050 with Climate Sensitivity Equal to 5.5 Degrees C
Annual Mean Temperature with Extreme Events Calibration

Figure 2. Scenario in year 2050 with climate sensitivity equal to 5.5 °C annual mean temperature with extreme events calibration (Source: figure taken from <https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/mva/ccv/> ... and adapted for illustrative purpose only).

Global Distribution of Vulnerability to Climate Change
Combined National Indices of Exposure and Sensitivity

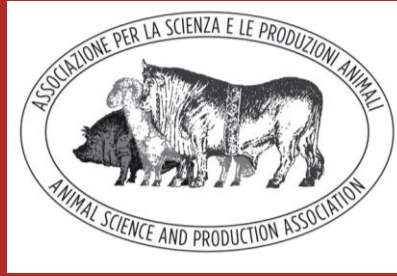


Scenario A2 in Year 2100 with Climate Sensitivity Equal to 1.5 Degrees C
Annual Mean Temperature with Extreme Events Calibration

Figure 3. Scenario in year 2100 with climate sensitivity equal to 1.5 °C annual mean temperature with extreme events calibration (Source: figure taken from <https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/mva/ccv/> ... and adapted for illustrative purpose only).



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DIPARTIMENTO DI
AGRARIA

Approcci genetici per migliorare la tolleranza allo stress da alte temperature nelle specie di interesse zootecnico

NPP Macciotta

«Le scienze agrarie nelle sfide globali», AISSA, Firenze 15-16 ottobre 2024

Stress da caldo

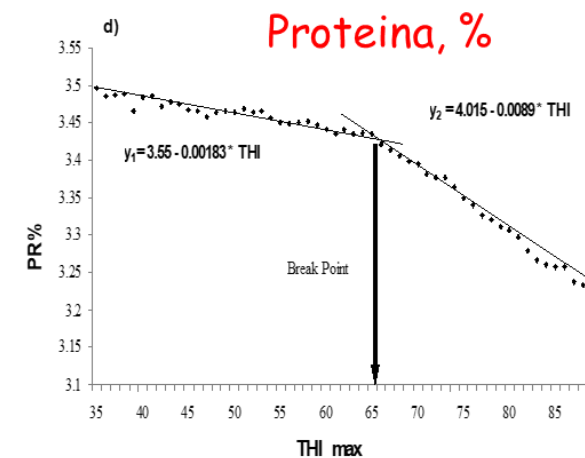
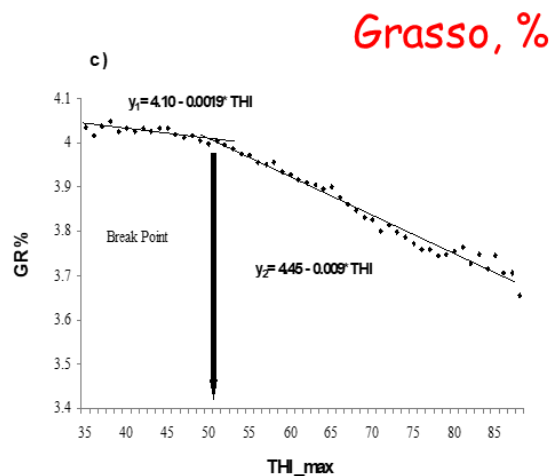
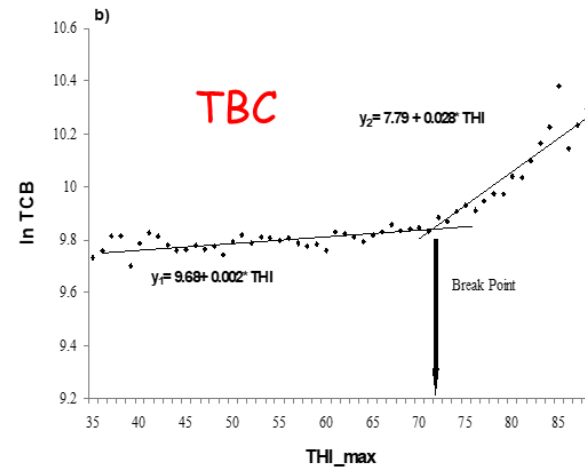
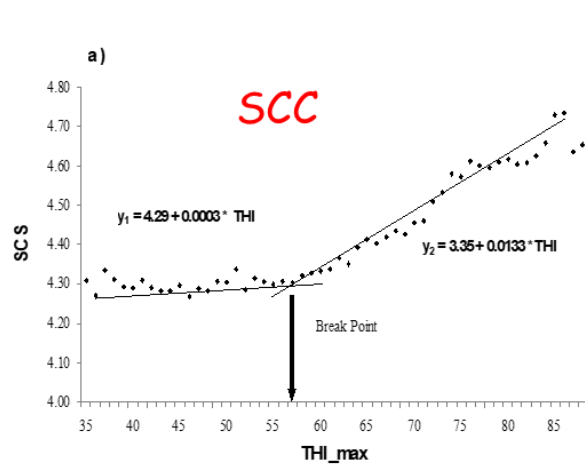
- ✓ Heat stress (HS): L'animale non è in grado di dissipare adeguatamente l'eccesso di caldo per mantenere il bilancio termico corporeo
- ✓ Effetti negativi su produzione, riproduzione, salute
- ✓ Relazione con cambiamenti climatici e con la selezione per incrementare la produzione di latte

Seasonal variations in the composition of Holstein cow's milk and temperature–humidity index relationship

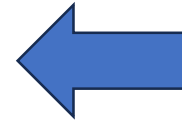
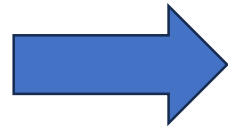
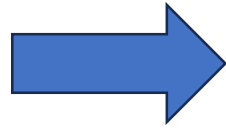
L. Bertocchi¹, A. Vitali², N. Lacetera², A. Nardone², G. Varisco¹ and U. Bernabucci^{2†}

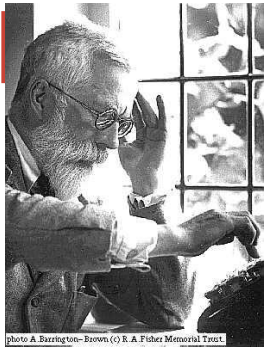
¹Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale, Lombardia ed Emilia Romagna, Brescia, Italy; ²Dipartimento di Scienze e Tecnologie per l'Agricoltura, le Foreste, la Natura e l'Energia (DAFNE), Università degli Studi della Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy

Variazioni delle composizione del latte in relazione al THI max registrato due giorni prima della data di campionamento

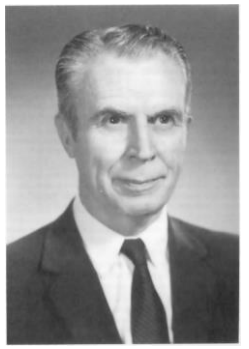


All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others





Selezione tradizionale per migliorare la tolleranza allo stress da caldo



- ✓ Misure dirette (temperatura rettale, tasso di respirazione, tasso di sudorazione) di difficile misurazione su larga scala
- ✓ Valutazione indiretta attraverso la misura delle variazioni di produzione in condizioni di stress termico
- ✓ Variabile ambientale spesso utilizzata è il THI
- ✓ Modello norma di reazione



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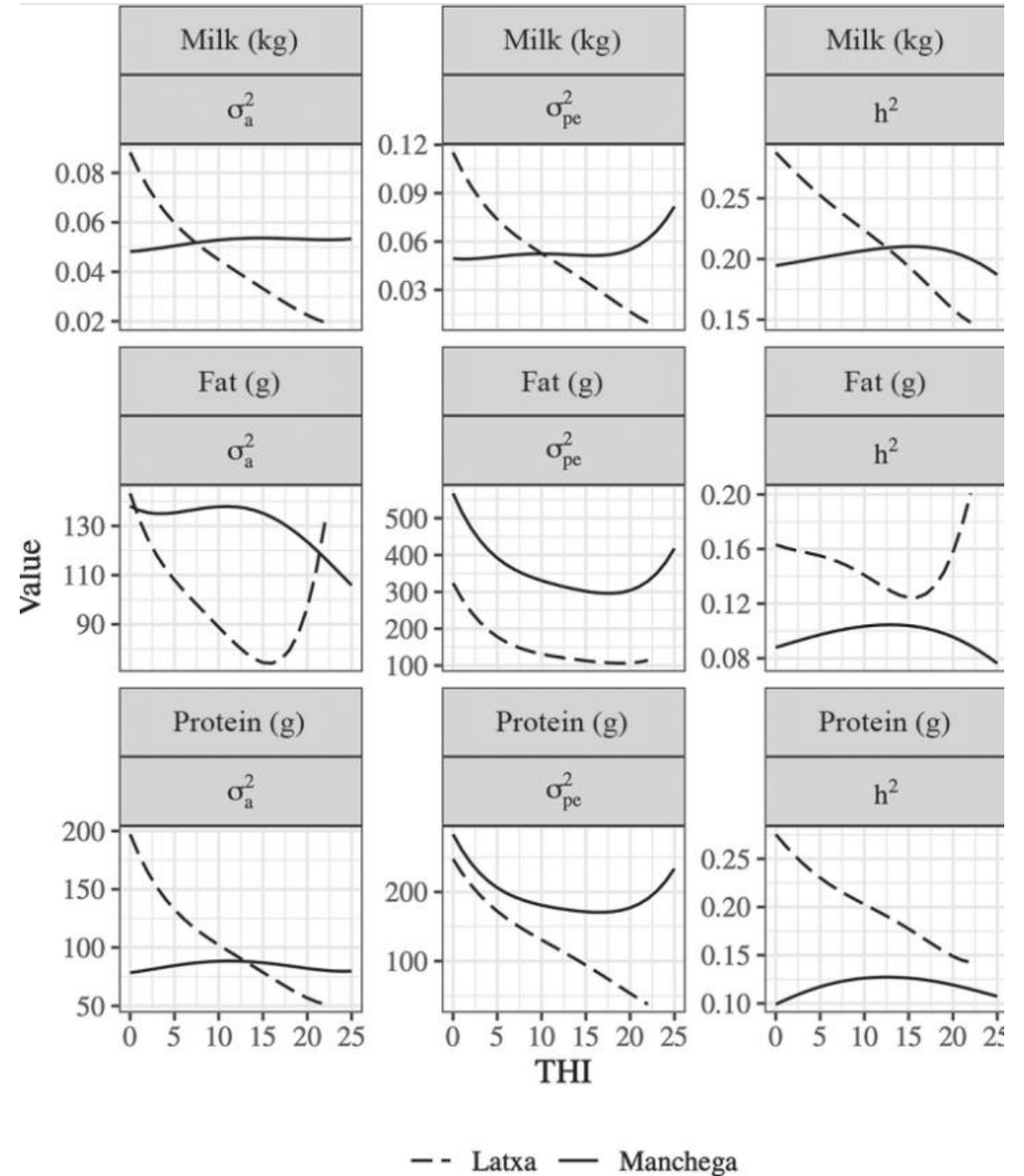
Genetic basis of thermotolerance in 2 local dairy sheep populations in the Iberian Peninsula

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Genomic selection for tolerance to heat stress in Australian dairy cattle

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Selezione per migliorare la tolleranza allo stress da caldo

- ✓ Ereditabilità bassa-moderata
- ✓ Correlazione sfavorevole con il livello produttivo

Table 5. Correlations between genomic estimated breeding values (GEBV) of heat tolerance and the Balanced Performance Index (BPI) and Australian Breeding Values (ABV) of other traits of 2,735 Holstein and 517 Jersey bulls

| Breed | GEBV for heat tolerance relevant to production traits | ABV | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | BPI | Milk yield | Fat yield | Protein yield | Fat percent | Protein percent | Residual survival | Cell count | Fertility | Feed saved |
| Holstein | Milk (L) | -0.10 | -0.85 | -0.24 | -0.72 | 0.66 | 0.49 | -0.06 | 0.10 | 0.39 | 0.40 |
| | Fat (kg × 100) | -0.41 | -0.28 | -0.84 | -0.43 | -0.39 | -0.16 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.38 | 0.12 |
| | Protein (kg × 100) | -0.54 | -0.73 | -0.40 | -0.75 | 0.36 | -0.23 | -0.07 | 0.14 | 0.29 | 0.28 |
| Jersey | Milk (L) | -0.19 | -0.75 | -0.13 | -0.75 | 0.44 | 0.42 | -0.09 | 0.23 | 0.27 | -0.32 |
| | Fat (kg × 100) | -0.74 | -0.25 | -0.77 | -0.63 | -0.50 | -0.39 | -0.42 | -0.16 | 0.21 | 0.60 |
| | Protein (kg × 100) | -0.57 | -0.72 | -0.52 | -0.88 | 0.30 | -0.05 | -0.35 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.01 |





Derivation and genome-wide association study of a principal component-based measure of heat tolerance in dairy cattle

N. P. P. Macciotta,^{*1} S. Biffani,[†] U. Bernabucci,[‡] N. Lacetera,[‡] A. Vitali,[‡] P. Ajmone-Marsan,[§] and A. Nardone^{‡1}

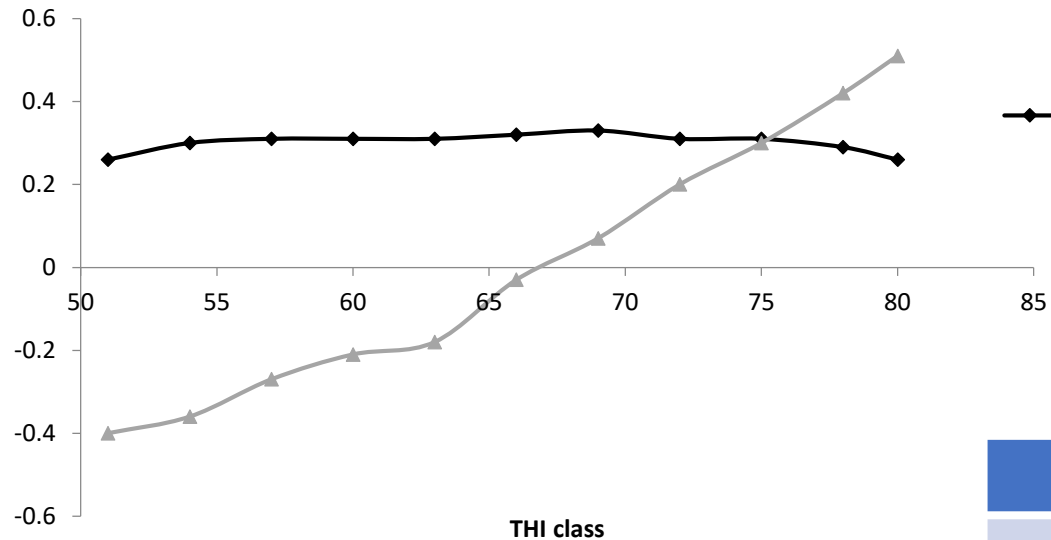
^{*}Dipartimento di Agraria, Università di Sassari, 07100 Sassari, Italy

[†]Associazione Italiana Allevatori, 00161 Roma, Italy

[‡]Dipartimento di Scienze Agrarie e Forestali, Università degli Studi della Tuscia-Viterbo, 01100 Viterbo, Italy

[§]Istituto di Zootecnica, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, 29122 Piacenza, Italy

Ricerca di un fenotipo della tolleranza al caldo non correlato con la produzione



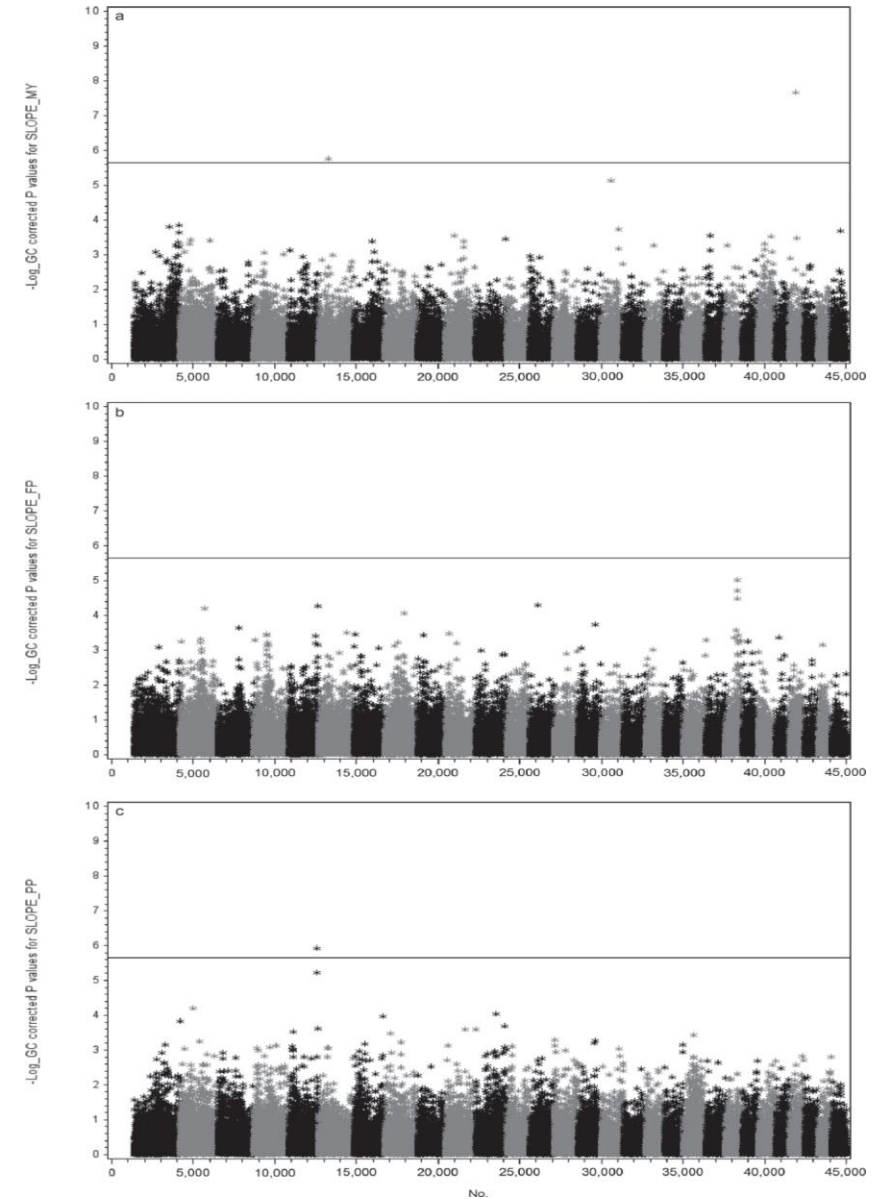
| | h2 | PC1 | PC2 | $r_{PC1, PC2}$ |
|------------|------|------|------|----------------|
| Latte | 0.39 | 0.07 | 0.02 | |
| Grasso % | 0.44 | 0.05 | 0.01 | |
| Proteina % | 0.41 | 0.05 | 0.00 | |
| SCC | 0.37 | 0.06 | 0.04 | |

L'approccio genomico

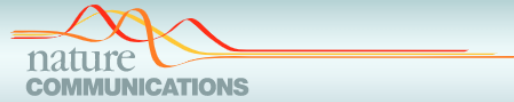


| BTA | Position (Mb) | Gene name and symbol | Trait ¹ | Function | Associations with phenotypic traits |
|-----|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 26 | 22.09–22.17 | β -Transducin repeat containing E3 ubiquitin protein ligase, <i>BTRC</i> | Slope MY | Intracellular protein degradation | Milk production, leg morphology, growth rate |
| 26 | 22.37–22.38 | Fibroblast growth factor 8, <i>FGF8</i> | Slope MY | Mitogenic and cell survival | Folliculogenesis |
| 26 | 22.39–22.42 | Meningioma expressed antigen 5 (hyaluronidase), <i>MGEA5</i> | Slope MY | Protein glycosylation | Folliculogenesis |
| 26 | 22.42–22.43 | TaurusKv channel interacting protein 2, <i>KCNIP2</i> | Slope MY | Ion transportation | Folliculogenesis |
| 26 | 22.62–22.63 | Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome 6, <i>HPS6</i> | Slope MY | Melanosome development | Pigmentation |
| 6 | 35.10–35.95 | Coiled-coil serine rich protein 1, <i>CCSER1</i> | Slope MY | Cell division | Beef traits |
| 14 | 1.79–1.81 | Diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 1, <i>DGAT1</i> | Level FP | Fat metabolism | Milk fat content |
| 14 | 1.81–1.83 | Heat shock transcription factor 1, <i>HSF1</i> | Level FP | Response to cell stress | Heat stress tolerance, <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> susceptibility |
| 14 | 1.56–1.60 | Rho GTPase activating protein 39, <i>ARHGAP39</i> | Level FP | Nervous system development | Milk fat content |
| 14 | 1.50–1.51 | Ribosomal protein L8, <i>RPL8</i> | Level FP | Homeostasis | Heat stress (fish) |
| 14 | 2.23–2.24 | Mitogen-activated protein kinase 15, <i>MAPK15</i> | Level FP | Cell proliferation | SCS |
| 14 | 1.49–1.50 | Zinc finger protein 34, <i>ZNF34</i> | Level FP | Transcription regulation | Milk fat |
| 5 | 11.45–11.46 | Malonyl-CoA-acyl carrier protein transacylase, <i>MCAT</i> | Slope PP | Fatty acid metabolism | Heat stress (chicken) |
| 5 | 11.49–11.50 | Sorting and assembly machinery component, <i>SAMM50</i> | Slope PP | Mitochondrial protein | Triglyceride levels (humans) |
| 5 | 11.45–11.46 | Translocator protein, <i>TSPO</i> | Slope PP | Cholesterol transportation | Folliculogenesis |

¹Level and slope of principle components for milk yield (MY), fat percentage (FP), and protein percentage (PP).



Single gene approach



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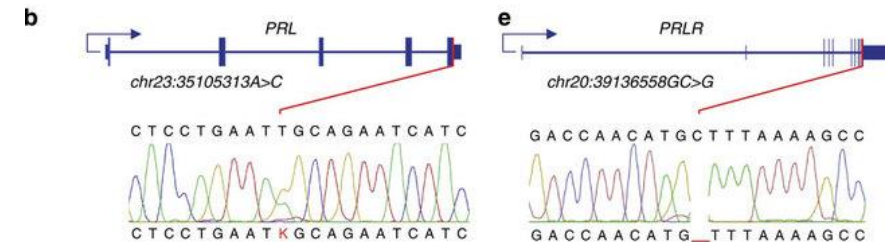
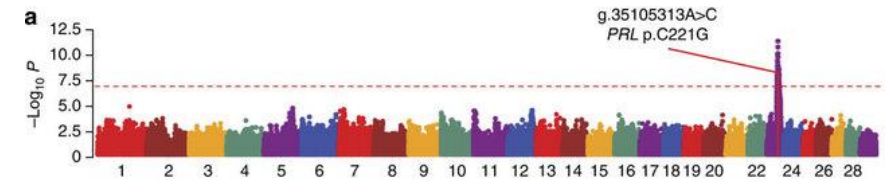
Received 13 Aug 2014 | Accepted 13 Nov 2014 | Published 18 Dec 2014

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OPEN

Functionally reciprocal mutations of the prolactin signalling pathway define hairy and slick cattle

Mathew D. Littlejohn^{1,2,*}, Kristen M. Henty^{2,*}, Kathryn Tiplady¹, Thomas Johnson¹, Chad Harland¹, Thomas Lopdell¹, Richard G. Sherlock¹, Wanbo Li³, Steven D. Lukefahr⁴, Bruce C. Shanks⁵, Dorian J. Garrick⁶, Russell G. Snell², Richard J. Spelman¹ & Stephen R. Davis¹



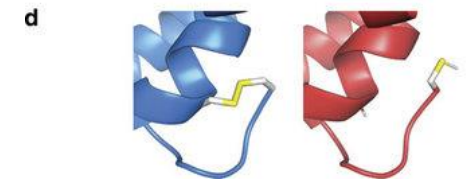
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| | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cow - mut | L | L | N | G | R | I | I |
| Cow - wt | L | L | N | C | R | I | I |
| Human | L | L | K | C | R | I | I |
| Mouse | V | L | R | C | O | I | A |
| Chicken | V | L | K | C | R | L | I |
| Frog | L | L | K | C | R | L | I |
| Zebrafish | V | L | R | C | R | A | A |
| PL - human | M | V | O | C | R | S | V |
| GH - human | I | V | O | C | R | S | V |

f

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mut | D | O | H | L | V | * |
| Wt | D | O | H | A | L | K |

M...KLENPETNLTCLQAPOSTSVEGKIPYFLANGPKSSTW
 PFPQPPSLYSPRYSYHNIADVCELALGMAGTTATSLDQTD
 QHV*¹LKASKTIETGREGKATKQRESEGCSSKPDODTVWP
 RPQDKTPLISAKPLEYVEIHKVSODGVLALFPKQNEKFGA
 PEASKEYSKVSRVTD²SNILVLPDPOAQNLTLEEPAKKA
 P³PALP



Tolleranza allo stress da caldo ed epigenetica

- ✓ Ruolo dei meccanismi epigenetici
- ✓ Nei mammiferi si verificano ondate di riprogrammazione epigenetica prenatale, in particolare nelle cellule gerinali primordiali e nelle prime fasi della vita embrionale (Bellver-Sanchis et al., 2021; Singh et al., 2012; Wu et al., 2020).
- ✓ Infuenza di eventi stressori come produzione o stress da caldo (González-Recio et al., 2012; Huber et al., 2020).

Studi intergenerazionali nei bovini

- ✓ Effetti non solo negli animali esposti ma anche nelle generazioni successive
- ✓ Vacche concepite in inverno hanno migliori produzioni e sopravvivenza rispetto a quelle concepite in estate (Pinedo ad De Vries 2017)
- ✓ Stress da caldo in fase finale di gravidanza influenza negativamente le performance delle nipoti (Laporta et al., 2020)

| Studi transgenerazionali su quattro generazioni femminili



✓ F_0 sono soggette a HS durante la gravidanza



✓ F_1 subiscono HS come embrioni in utero



✓ F_2 subiscono HS come cellule germinali primordiali degli embrioni of F_1 cows



✓ Effetto su F_3 non è diretto



Eredità epigenetica transgenerazionale



Broad phenotypic impact of the effects of transgenerational heat stress in dairy cattle: a study of four consecutive generations

Joel Ira Weller^{1,2}, Ephraim Ezra¹ and Moran Gershoni^{2*}



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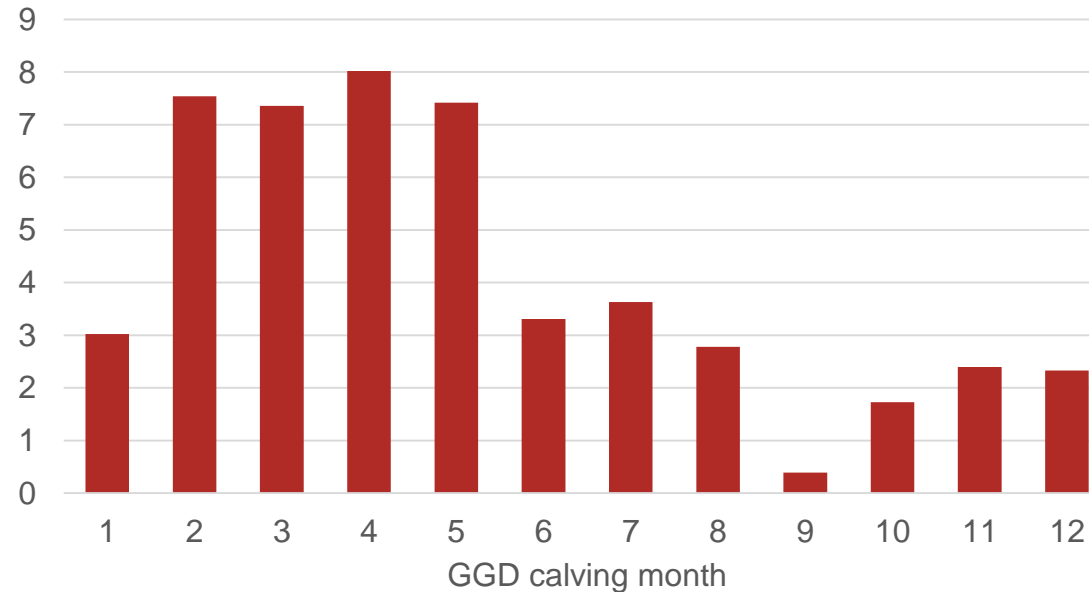
A transgenerational study on the effect of great-granddam birth month on granddaughter EBV for production traits in Italian Simmental cattle

Nicolò P. P. Macciotta,¹ Corrado Dimauro,¹ Lorenzo Degano,² Daniele Vicario,² and Alberto Cesarani^{1,3*}

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³Department of Animal and Dairy Science, University of Georgia, Athens 30602



- ✓ Effetto del mese di parto dalle bisnonne e delle nonne sulle performance produttive e riproduttive delle figlie (nipoti)
- ✓ Effetto positivo dei mesi invernali-primaverili, negativo di estivi-autunnali



Approcci genetici per migliorare la tolleranza allo stress da alte temperature negli animali di interesse zootecnico

- ✓ La resistenza a condizioni climatiche avverse ha una base genetica e può essere oggetto di selezione
- ✓ Selezione tradizionale con dati produttivi abbinati a variabili ambientali ma con opportuni modelli e inserimento in indici aggregati
- ✓ Spinta dalla selezione genomica
- ✓ Varianti causative
- ✓ Epigenetica