

Coat color genetics in farm animals

Examples

Modul no.2: Animal Genetics

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Horse coat color genetics – basic colors

<i>EXTENSION</i> locus (MC1R gene)	<i>AGOUTI</i> locus (ASIP gene)	Coat colour
<i>ee</i>	..	chestnut
<i>E.</i> (<i>EE</i> nebo <i>Ee</i>)	<i>aa</i>	black
<i>E.</i> (<i>EE</i> nebo <i>Ee</i>)	<i>A.</i> (<i>AA</i> nebo <i>Aa</i>)	bay



chestnut



black



bay

Example 1:

Make a Punnett square for mating of two bay parents, both heterozygous at AGOUTI and EXTENSION loci.

Calculate phenotypic segregation ratio in their offspring.

Phenotype:



bay

x



bay

Genotype:

AaEe

x

AaEe

Gametes:

*AE, Ae, aE, ae**AE, Ae, aE, ae*

Offspring:

	<i>AE</i>	<i>Ae</i>	<i>aE</i>	<i>ae</i>
<i>AE</i>	bay	bay	bay	bay
<i>Ae</i>	bay	chestnut	bay	chestnut
<i>aE</i>	bay	bay	black	black
<i>ae</i>	bay	chestnut	black	chestnut

Phenotypic segregation ratio: **9 : 3 : 4**Recessive epistasis of **ee** over **A** locus alleles.

AaEe x AaEe

- Probability of **chestnut** foal?

Common genotype **ee** ..

$$Ee \times Ee = 0.25 EE + 0.5 Ee + \mathbf{0.25 ee (25 \%)}$$

- Probability of **black** foal?

Common genotype **E. aa** = $0.75 \times 0.25 = 0.1875$ (**18.75 %**)

- Probability of **bay** foal?

Common genotype **E. A.** = $0.75 \times 0.75 = 0.5625$ (**56.25 %**)

Validation: 25 % + 18.75 % + 56.25 % = 100 %



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GREY



Old Kladruber Horse



Lipizzan horse





Photos: www.nhkladruby.cz

Genetic determination

GREY locus (G)

Gene STX 17 (Pielberg et al., 2008)

- **G** allele is completely dominant over **g** allele
BUT greying in **Gg** individuals is slower and sometimes incomplete
- **G** allele „mask“ all other color phenotypes (carriers of **G** allele will turn grey regardless of their basic color)

DOMINANT EPISTASIS of G allele over all other loci involved in coat color determination.



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AaEeGg x AaEeGg

Gametes: *AEG, AEg, AeG, Aeg, aEG, aEg, aeG, aeg*

	<i>AEG</i>	<i>AEg</i>	<i>AeG</i>	<i>Aeg</i>	<i>aEG</i>	<i>aEg</i>	<i>aeG</i>	<i>aeg</i>
<i>AEG</i>	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey
<i>AEg</i>	grey	bay	grey	bay	grey	bay	grey	bay
<i>AeG</i>	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey
<i>Aeg</i>	grey	bay	grey	chestnut	grey	bay	grey	chestnut
<i>aEG</i>	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey
<i>aEg</i>	grey	bay	grey	bay	grey	black	grey	black
<i>aeG</i>	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey
<i>aeg</i>	grey	bay	grey	chestnut	grey	black	grey	chestnut

Example 2:

Calculate probability of grey offspring.

$$Gg \times Gg \longrightarrow 0.25 \text{ GG} + 0.5 \text{ Gg} + 0.25 \text{ gg}$$

0.75 (75 %) G.
Greying will occur

Example 3:

What genotype at the G locus must a stallion have to obtain as many greys as possible after mating to Old Kladruber black mares?

♀	♂		
gg	x	gg	→ 100 % gg
gg	x	Gg	→ 50 % Gg + 50 % gg
gg	x	GG	→ 100 % Gg

If we use a stallion that has a **homozygous dominant genotype at the G locus**, all of his foals will be grey.



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