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Innovative Management of Animal Genetic rEsources (IMAGE): an EU project aimed at enhancing the value of gene banks

Michèle TIXIER-BOICHARD & the IMAGE Consortium

GABI, INRA, AgroParisTech, University Paris-Saclay Jouy-en-Josas France



Animal gene banks in Europe : an asset

Questions which led to IMAGE proposal:

- ✓ Do we know enough about the genetic resources they store?
- ✓ Do we get the maximum from our gene banks?
- ✓DNA banks in research institutions : not connected with states' gene banks
- →Knowledge needed to better integrate gene banks within animal breeding

Main approaches

>	Involving the stakeholders from the beginning	WP1
>	Improving gene bank operations // ERFP and EUGENA	WP2
>	Improving the reproductive quality of the gene bank samples and their 'usability' on the field	WP3
>	Assessing the potential of genetic diversity present in genetic collections, by genomics and data integration	WP4
>	Facilitating access to information and resources	WP5
>	Developing and testing strategies and scenarios to facilitate the use of this diversity and to enhance synergy between gene banks and on-farm management of genetic resources	WP6
>	Increasing awareness about the value of gene banks	WP7

A range of scientific disciplines

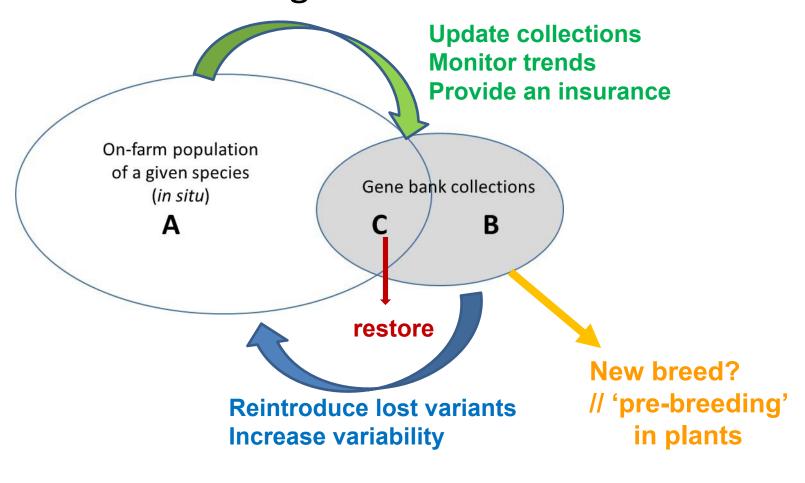
- Social sciences, interface with legal bodies (WP1)
- Management sciences, economics (WP2)
- Biology of reproduction, cryobiology, cell biology (WP3)
- Genomics, population genetics, biogeography (WP4)
- Informatics, bio-informatics (WP5)
- Mathematical modeling, quantitative & population genetics (WP6)
- Communication, education (WP7)

✓ Do we get the maximum from our gene banks?

- → what are the knowledge gaps?
- → what are the main constraints?
- → which answers from the IMAGE project ?

Knowledge gaps (1)

Representativness of gene banks



Filling this gap

Filling this g

IMAGE survey (Passemard et al., 2018)

Germplasm AND DNA banks, not enough

Germplasm AND DNA banks, not enough connected

'Big 5': cattle, sheep, goat, horse, pig; 546 breeds

poultry and fish are increasing, little redundancy across gene banks

Major weakness: <20% of collections with molecular data (except for cattle), different genotyping tools (chicken) limit integration



- additional sequencing and genotyping 300 chickens, 110 pigs, 10 cattle, 450 sheep (100 seq) landscape genetics, detection of deleterious variants
- * define a model for data integration ⇒ web portal
- * plan to develop a multi-species genotyping tool

Knowledge gaps (2)

- Limitations in reproductive biotechnologies according to species
- > Variable reproductive efficiency of germplasm material,



improve sperm cryopreservation methods in poultry better characterize individual variation to predict fertility by proteomics (poultry) or miRNA study (cattle)

need for complete recovery of germplasm



improve embryo freezing procedures in pigs develop alternative methods in poultry: primordial germ cells, gonad grafting

Main constraints (1)

- Gene bank operations
- Animal health regulations for exchange of germplasm

local breeds cannot afford heavy monitoring programmes

limits collection enrichment

old samples do not comply with current regulations

limits use of collections

⇒ issue for the dialogue forum of IMAGE

action to increase awareness of EU policy makers no success in getting an appointment with EU officer mobilisation of some national experts on the issue of germplasm

⇒ specific measures may be taken by countries for gene banks

Main constraints (2)

- Main cons
 Gene bank operations
 - Quality management :

standard procedures, sustainable operations

build trust with users



- ⇒ a diagnostic tool, worldwide extension by FAO survey to be included in training activities
- Nagoya protocol



'new', complex, national sovereignty, benchmarking of procedures + training

Enhancing the use of collections

- Stakeholders expectations :
 - positive & conservative attitude... not so innovative!
- Methodological developments
 - to account for variable rates of inbreeding across the genome in the optimisation of procedures for the management of genetic diversity
 - A new simulation software to model and optimize conservation schemes
 - A method to plan an introgression experiment of a rare variant (blue egg) accelerated with in ovo genotyping

This year dialogue forum

Challenging views from an economic approach of gene banks: maximise conservation of diversity (nb of breeds) at minimum cost

Studies of 12 gene banks for 5 species (D. Moran & coll)

Analysis of collections: 517 breeds with some redundancies

Analysis of costs: total costs for these 12: ≈ 15 M€

economic optimisation: costs could decrease by 25%

If constraint on capacity (50% limit): decrease by 20%

Groups discussion on 4 questions about : public involvement, benefits for whom, policy incentives, a single EU bank?
.... Synthesis will be on imageh2020.eu

Conclusions

IMAGE is a multidisciplinary effort:

New data, new tools ...
new ideas to manage gene banks

Long-time effort

EUGENA network of European animal gene banks provides a framework to make use of IMAGE results



