17 May 2018

# Use of New Breeding Techniques applied to cattle

#### European Parliament

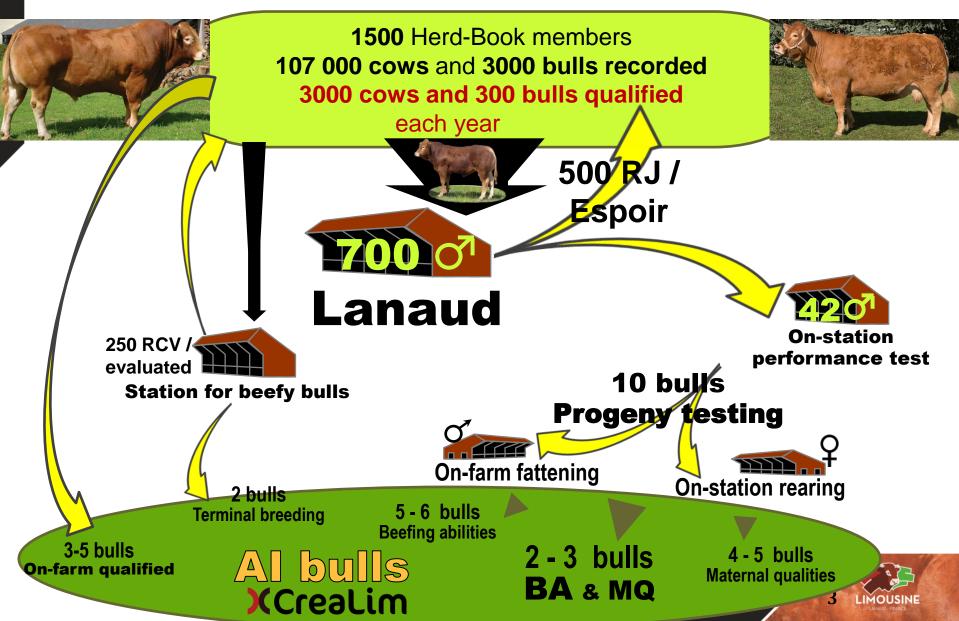
Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development



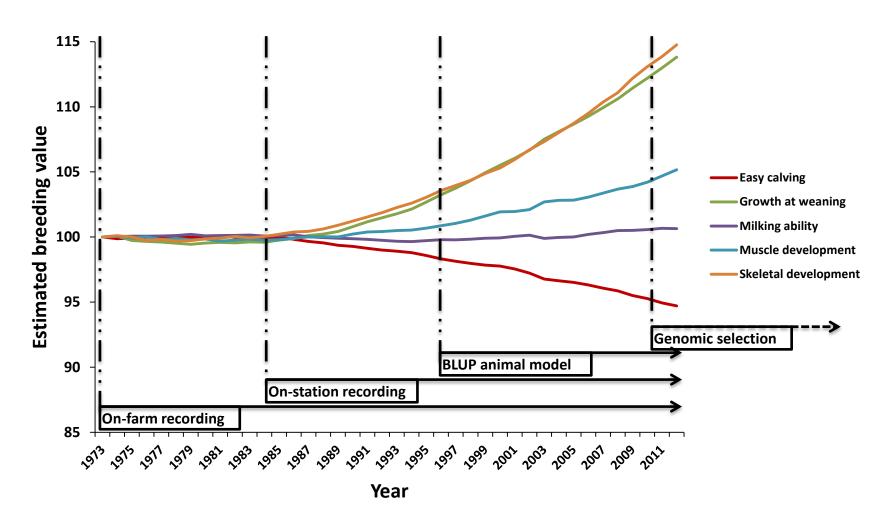
### Pôle de Lanaud, headquarter of the french Limousin breed



## The breeding program of the french Limousin cattle



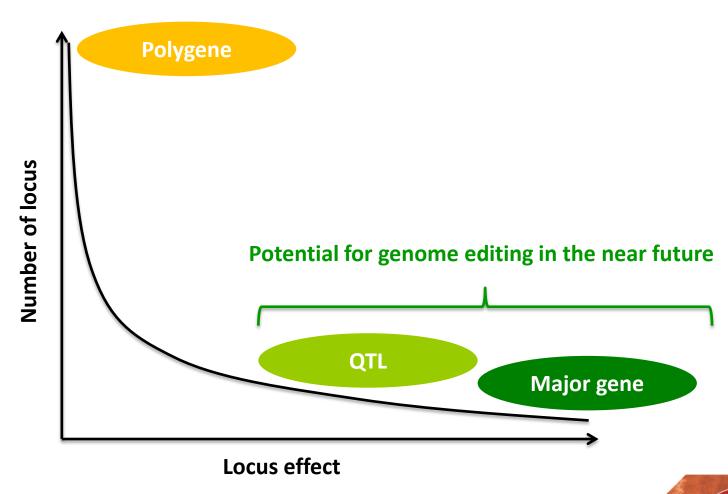
#### Genetic trend of the Limousin breed



And now, what about the potential of gene editing to increase genetic gain ?

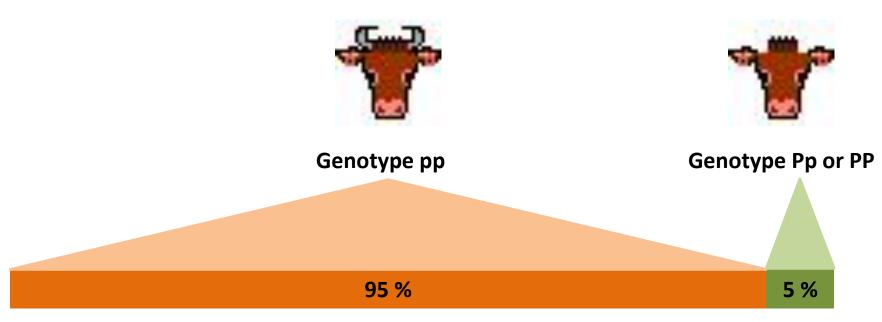


### Genetic architecture of traits usually selected in cattle breeding programs



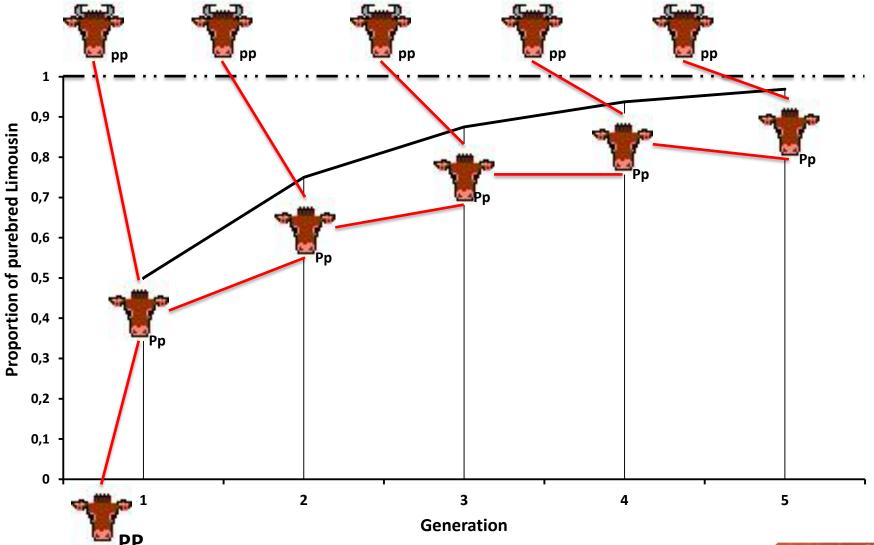
## Polled gene: an interesting candidate for gene editing technique

 The polled gene (P) is dominant to the horned gene (p)



Polled phenotype rate in the french Limousin cows population

# Current introgression pattern of the polled gene by backcrossing



### The benefits of gene editing

- This new breeding technique give us opportunity to:
  - Both maintain genetic gain and genetic diversity and select low frequency desirable allele
  - Increase efficiency of breeding programs of livestock production with a long cycle like cattle
  - Better select negatively correlated traits
  - Select efficiently low heritability traits and new traits related to welfare and resilience
- Gene editing will complement conventional breeding programs and not substitute them because traditional selection tools are essential to increase allele frequency of low effect genes
- Even if only few QTL are known in beef cattle currently, this knowledge will improve quickly thanks to the increase of genotyped and sequenced animals

# Social and policy current limits of gene editing technique

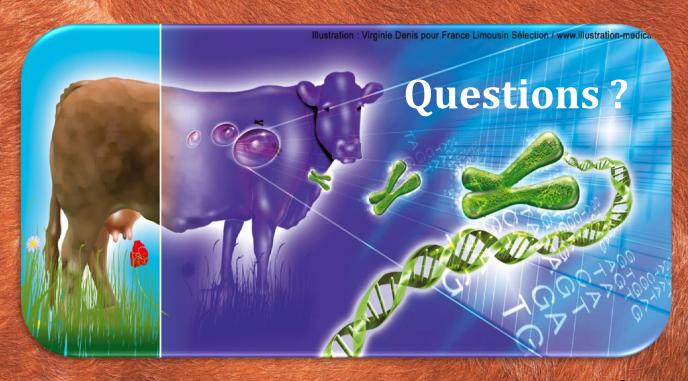
- If edited animals are considered as GMO in EU, we may face an economic loss and a lack of competitiveness at the international level:
  - Our breeding programs worldwide renowned will be overpassed by the ones leaded outside EU
  - If there is no traceability for edited animals and if ones of them or their genetic materials are imported in EU, it will be very difficult to trace these animals
  - Also, our genomic selection breeding programs would be very impacted because with gene editing technique, the genetic marker effect close to the edited gene isn't related to the « new gene » effect
- Cloning technique, to get edited animals through somatic cells, would not be applied because the rearing of livestock clones in EU is forbidden
- Social and breeders acceptance should play a huge role in the implementation of this new biotechnology
- We need « guarantees » for this new breeding technique if we want breeders and meat consumers keep trusting the quality of our work

### **Conclusions and prospects**

- Genome editing is a new genetic engineering technology with a prospective future application for increasing the responses for quantitative traits in livestock breeding programs and for fostering sustainable agriculture
- French Limousin breeding society has always been a driving force for innovation in the field of genetic improvement, only if tools suggested to the breeders are efficient and safe
- This new breeding technique is a real opportunity to :
  - Face climate change by rapidly introgressing adaptated genes (heat stress, tick resistance...)
  - Quickly implement genetic research results to the field
- Gene editing is a promising breeding techniques and its success is based on its acceptance by breeders and people in general

17 May 2018

#### Thank you for your attention



#### **Julien MANTE**

Phone: +33 (0) 5 55 06 46 34

### European Parliament

Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

