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# Impact of strong selection for the *PrP* major gene on genetic variability of four French sheep breeds

(*Open Access publication*)

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**Abstract** – Effective selection on the *PrP* gene has been implemented since October 2001 in all French sheep breeds. After four years, the ARR “resistant” allele frequency increased by about 35% in young males. The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of this strong selection on genetic variability. It is focussed on four French sheep breeds and based on the comparison of two groups of 94 animals within each breed: the first group of animals was born before the selection began, and the second, 3–4 years later. Genetic variability was assessed using genealogical and molecular data (29 microsatellite markers). The expected loss of genetic variability on the *PrP* gene was confirmed. Moreover, among the five markers located in the *PrP* region, only the three closest ones were affected. The evolution of the number of alleles, heterozygote deficiency within population, expected heterozygosity and the Reynolds distances agreed with the criteria from pedigree and pointed out that neutral genetic variability was not much affected. This trend depended on breed, *i.e.* on their initial states (population size, *PrP* frequencies) and on the selection strategies for improving scrapie resistance while carrying out selection for production traits.

**genetic variability / scrapie resistance / molecular marker / pedigree / sheep**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Selection on major genes may affect within-population genetic variability. First, the polymorphism at a major gene itself depends on allele frequencies and disappears when an allele is fixed, a situation that can occur when the best genotype is homozygous. Second, it is well known that, in the vicinity of the genes under selection, allele frequencies change due to the hitchhiking phenomenon. Third, in a finite population, the carriers of the favourable genotype are more related to each other than randomly chosen individuals, which leads, for an equal number of reproducers, to a smaller effective population size than expected in a pure drift situation [13]. The risk of losing genetic variability under gene or marker assisted selection has been highlighted in many theoretical studies, *e.g.* [7,18], but it has been illustrated in only a few cases of real livestock populations [14]. However, simulations [17] have indicated that, when introduction of selection on a major gene leads to less intense selection on production traits, the selected animals tend to be less closely related.

Since October 2001, a selection programme based on using the existing variability of the *PrP* gene has been implemented in France under coordination and funding by the French Ministry of Agriculture, and with EU support. All French sheep breeds are concerned in order to progressively increase the frequency of the ARR “resistant” allele and to eliminate the VRQ “very susceptible” allele [9]. For cost-effectiveness reasons, it was decided to concentrate selection efforts and funds on registered nucleus flocks, in order to select and provide resistant rams to the whole sheep population. For each breed, a specific programme was defined, taking into account the main breed characteristics: initial *PrP* allele frequencies, disease prevalence, type of breed (milk, meat and rare), population size, *etc.* In addition, to reduce the risk of decreasing genetic progress on production traits and to avoid loss of genetic variability, rules dealing with the management of sires [22] and conservation of semen from susceptible elite rams in the national cryobank [5] were followed. After four years of implementation, this large-scale major gene assisted selection programme has provided impressive results: more than 400 000 genotypes have been determined, and the ARR allele frequency in the young candidate sires has increased from 51 to 86%, on average, over breeds [4].

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the consequences on the genetic variability due to selection of French sheep breeds on the *PrP* gene since 2001. Four breeds representing various situations were chosen for that purpose. The evolution of genetic variability was assessed *via* both pedigree information and polymorphisms at microsatellite markers.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1. Breeds and animals sampled

Among the 26 main French sheep breeds undergoing selection, four breeds were studied *i.e.* three meat breeds: Berrichon du Cher (BCF), Charollais (CHL) and Causses du Lot (CDL) and one dairy breed: Manech tête rousse (MTR). This choice resulted from the diversity of initial *PrP* allele frequencies among French breeds [21] and from some specificities of the breeding programme, including strategies to select for the ARR allele and preserve genetic variability (Tab. 1). The BCF breed had the highest ARR allele frequency, *i.e.* 80%, before the *PrP* selection programme started. It was also the breed with one of the worst situations in terms of genetic variability due to the very limited size of the selection nucleus, the lack of management of the genetic variability and the intensity of the selection processes [8]. The CDL breed had the lowest initial ARR frequency (15%), and strong efforts to select for scrapie resistance were made, due to the high prevalence of the disease in its breeding area. As a consequence, genetic progress for production traits and management of the genetic variability were considered of secondary importance. The CHL breed showed the highest evolution of *PrP* frequencies among the French sheep breeds considering both the VRQ and the ARR alleles. This breed was also characterised by a large population size, weak selection procedures and favourable genetic variability criteria as defined by Huby *et al.* [8], although no specific rules for managing the population were applied. The MTR breed had a low initial ARR frequency (16%) and the highest prevalence of scrapie. This dairy breed, which represents the second largest population in France, was managed with an efficient breeding programme based on selection for dairy traits and control of the genetic variability. Thus, these four breeds are not representative of a hypothetical “average” situation, but exemplify the diversity of situations encountered in sheep breeding in France.

In each of the four breeds, two groups of 94 young rams were selected, leading to eight samples of animals. These rams were randomly chosen among young candidate sires, which were gathered each year from the different selection flocks and the different elite ram lines, in order to be performance tested in the BCF, CHL and CDL breeds, and progeny tested in the MTR breed. Young candidate sires were considered to be representative of the genetic diversity in selection flocks and, partly, of that in commercial flocks (due to the gene flow). The first group of 94 animals (sample 1) included young rams born before 2000, *i.e.* before selection for scrapie resistance began. For these rams, DNA was collected and stored, giving samples, which retrospectively represented

**Table I.** General data on the breeds studied and *PrP* allele frequencies of sampled rams.

Breed	Full name	Berrichon du Cher	Causses du Lot	Charollais	Manech tête rousse
	Abbreviated in this paper	BCF	CDL	CHL	MTR
Type of breed		Meat	Meat	Meat	Dairy
Nb of females (whole population)		37 000	107 700	281 700	264 000
Nb of recorded females (nucleus flocks)		4430	16 180	12 040	71 480
% of AI in the nucleus flocks		61%	28%	13%	55%
Average generation length (years)		3.6	3.1	3.0	3.6
Nb of young rams evaluated or tested per year		150	200	230	130
Beginning of <i>PrP</i> selection in nucleus flocks		2002	2001	2002	2000
Genotyping of females		Ewe lambs	No	Ewe lambs	Elite dams
ARR frequency	Before selection for <i>PrP</i>	80%	15%	37%	16%
of sampled rams	In 2004	100%	96%	96%	68%
VRQ frequency	Before selection for <i>PrP</i>	3%	6%	22%	2%
of sampled rams	In 2004	0%	0%	0%	0%

the situation before selection on the *PrP* gene started. The second group (sample 2) included young rams born in 2004, *i.e.* after 3–5 years of selection, depending on the breed.

## 2.2. Information recorded

### 2.2.1. Molecular information

The *PrP* gene and the 29 microsatellite markers were genotyped for all the animals by LABOGENA (<http://www.labogena.fr>). For the *PrP* gene, four alleles were identified using the Taqman method [12]: ARR, AHQ, ARQ and VRQ (ARR and ARQ alleles are confounded). The 29 markers were genotyped using a 3100 ABI PRISM<sup>®</sup> DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). Five markers were chosen on chromosome 13, at various distances from *PrP*: the relative positions of markers *McM152*, *HUJ616* and *BMS1669* came from the NCBI map in conformity with the International Sheep Genomics Consortium; *S11* and *S04* are located within the ovine *PRNP* gene, at about 20 and 45 kb, respectively, from the DNA site coding for the prion protein in exon 3 [6]. The position of *PrP* is supposed to be at 2 cM from marker *BMS1669*, according to [27]. The other 24 markers are on other chromosomes and were therefore considered as neutral. Most of them are recommended for measurement of diversity by the FAO-ISAG [25]. General information about the *PrP* gene and all the markers used in this study are summarised in Table V.

### 2.2.2. Pedigree information

Genealogical data came from the national sheep database. The file contained all recorded animals born between 1970 and 2004 and their known ancestors, in the framework of the official performance recording. The numbers of animals in the pedigree data file were about 140, 427, 827 and 364 thousands in BCF, CHL, CDL and MTR breeds, respectively.

## 2.3. Genetic analyses

### 2.3.1. Comparison of samples and comparison of criteria of variability

The analysis of genetic variability was performed separately for each breed. Results obtained for the two young ram samples were compared, allowing quantification of the evolution of genetic variability between two periods: before selection for scrapie resistance (sample 1) and after 3–5 years of intense selection on the *PrP* gene (sample 2). The genetic variability was assessed from the molecular information and from the pedigree data. Parameters associated with

the molecular information were computed locus per locus. Results for the *PrP* gene and its flanking markers on chromosome 13 are presented separately. The remaining markers, considered as independent, were analysed together to give an overview of the assumed neutral genetic variability, which could be compared to that assessed from the pedigree data.

### 2.3.2. *Criteria of variability based on molecular information*

Allele frequencies and number of alleles were estimated by direct counting. At a given locus, the expected heterozygosity, ( $H$ ) was computed according to the classical formula:

$$H = 1 - \sum p_i^2,$$

where  $p_i$  is the estimated allele  $i$  frequency, the sum being over all alleles. Wright  $F$ -statistics  $F_{IS}$  and  $F_{ST}$  defined as heterozygote deficiency within population and between populations, respectively, were computed using GENEPOP 4.0 [24].

In addition, between-sample diversity was estimated by the Reynolds genetic distance ( $D$ ), which was chosen because it has been shown to be appropriate for livestock populations with short-term divergence [10,23]. Considering the first sample as the founder population, this distance was computed as:

$$D = \frac{\sum (p_{1,i} - p_{2,i})^2}{\left(1 - \sum p_{1,i}^2\right)},$$

where  $p_{1,i}$  is the frequency of allele  $i$  in the first sample and  $p_{2,i}$  is the frequency of this allele in the second sample [11].

Distance  $D$  was also calculated between breeds from allele frequencies of the first samples, in order to compare within-breed to between-breed genetic diversity.

We tested for congruence or correlations among the different  $D$  distance matrices based on 30 individual loci, according to the procedure developed by Moazami-Goudarzi and Laloë [20]. The Reynolds distance matrices between the eight groups were generated for each locus and correlations between these matrices were estimated using a Mantel procedure [19]. Next, a principal component analysis (PCA) on the matrix of correlations was applied. The correlation circle realised by this PCA provided a visual assessment of marker congruity.

### 2.3.3. *Criteria of variability based on pedigree data*

The PEDIG software [2] was used to analyse the genealogical data. For each ram sample, the pedigree completeness level was assessed by computing

the average number of equivalent complete generations known (Eq.G) over each ram. The Eq.G was computed as the sum, over all known ancestors, of the terms  $1/2^n$ , where  $n$  is the ancestor's generation number [15]. For each sample, the major ancestors were detected using an iterative method [3] and their marginal expected genetic contributions to the gene pool of the sample analysed were computed. Then, the major ancestors were ranked by decreasing marginal contributions, in order to determine the number of ancestors explaining 50% of the gene pool of the sample. The average coefficient of kinship [16] between animals of each sample was computed. Finally, individual coefficients of inbreeding were computed by the method of VanRaden [26]. The evolution of the average coefficient of inbreeding was assessed for the young candidate elite rams (performance tested in BCF, CHL and CDL breeds; progeny tested in the MTR breed) per birth year from 1992 to 2004, and the annual increase of inbreeding was estimated by linear regression over time. This allowed enlarging the view of genetic variability evolution, because the period studied was larger and the population analysed involved the whole cohorts of the young candidate sires evaluated each year (no sampling).

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1. Genetic variability criteria deduced from molecular information

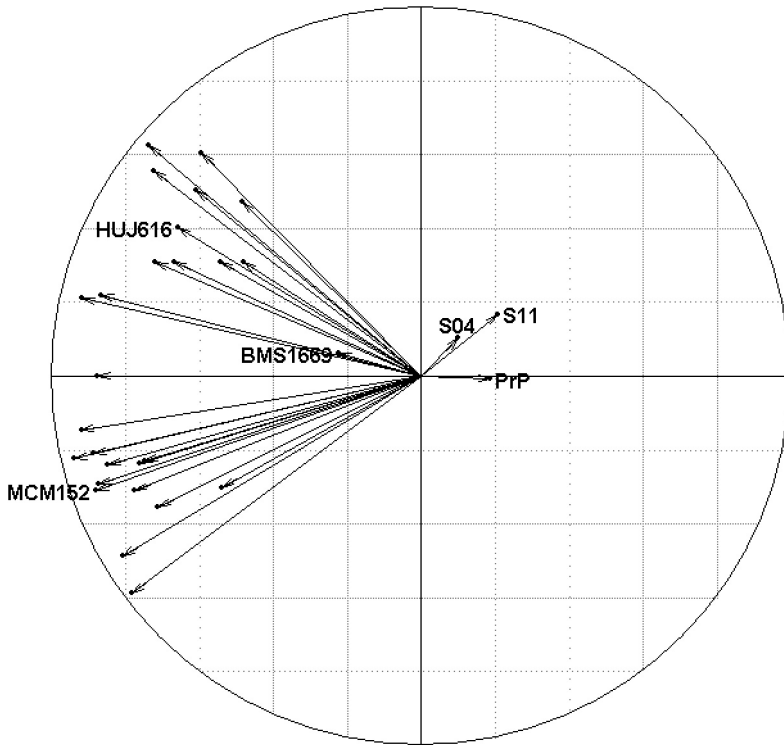
Number of alleles, expected heterozygosity and  $F_{IS}$  between samples, for each breed, are presented in Table II. For the *PrP* gene, the strong change in heterozygosity illustrates the effectiveness of selection for scrapie resistance in elite rams, over a few years. Indeed, all rams in the BCF breed and most in CDL and CHL had ARR/ARR genotypes in 2004, despite the fact that the ARR allele frequencies were not very large at the beginning of selection, especially for CDL and CHL (Tab. I). In the MTR breed, selection response for the *PrP* gene was impressive as well, with an increase of ARR frequency from 16 to 68%, even if less dramatic than in the other breeds. Most animals were ARQ/ARQ in the first sample and ARR/ARQ in the second, due to assortative mating, which explains the increase of heterozygosity and the high and negative value of  $F_{IS}$ .

The impact on markers at chromosome 13 was strongly dependent on the relative position of the marker from the *PrP* coding gene. As expected, the *S04* and *S11* markers, which are on the *PrP* gene (Tab. V) and should reach a mono-allelic state as soon as ARR is fixed on *PrP*, were strongly affected. The *BMS1669* marker also showed a reduction of heterozygosity, similar to that of the *S04* and *S11* markers, except in the CHL breed. The loss of diversity was small for the *HUJ616* marker, and even more so for the *McM152* marker, which



**Table II.** Number of observed alleles ( $A$ ), expected heterozygosity ( $H$ ) and  $F_{IS}$  values by sample and difference between both (Diff.), on average for neutral markers and individually for the *PrP* coding gene and flanking markers. The relative positions from the *PrP* coding gene of the flanking markers are: 20 kb for *S11*, 45 kb for *S04*, 2 cM for *BMS1669*, 13 cM for *HUJ616* and 27 cM for *McM152*.

		BCF			CDL			CHL			MTR			
		1	2	Diff.	1	2	Diff.	1	2	Diff.	1	2	Diff.	
Neutral markers	<i>A</i>	5.46	5.13	-0.33	6.67	6.96	0.29	7.42	7.17	-0.25	7.83	7.42	-0.42	
	<i>H</i>	0.54	0.52	-0.01	0.64	0.65	0.00	0.67	0.66	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	
	$F_{IS}$	0.025	-0.011		0.006	0.029		-0.026	0.004		0.025	0.003		
<i>PrP</i> coding gene	<i>A</i>	4	1	-3	4	2	-2	3	2	-1	3	2	-1	
	<i>H</i>	0.34	0.00	-0.34	0.56	0.08	-0.48	0.65	0.08	-0.57	0.30	0.43	0.13	
	$F_{IS}$	-0.031	-		-0.088	-0.039		-0.013	-0.040		-0.053	-0.465		
Markers on chromosome 13	<i>S11</i>	<i>A</i>	2	1	-1	3	1	-2	3	2	-1	2	2	0
		<i>H</i>	0.08	0.00	-0.08	0.25	0.00	-0.25	0.51	0.02	-0.49	0.46	0.17	-0.29
		$F_{IS}$	-0.041	-		-0.160	-		-0.007	-0.006		0.312	-0.095	
<i>S04</i>	<i>A</i>	2	1	-1	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	
	<i>H</i>	0.07	0.00	-0.07	0.23	0.07	-0.16	0.50	0.05	-0.45	0.25	0.11	-0.14	
	$F_{IS}$	-0.034	-		-0.035	-0.031		0.031	-0.019		0.069	-0.058		
<i>BMS1669</i>	<i>A</i>	4	3	-1	4	3	-1	3	4	1	3	4	1	
	<i>H</i>	0.57	0.49	-0.08	0.66	0.54	-0.12	0.65	0.61	-0.04	0.64	0.52	-0.12	
	$F_{IS}$	-0.131	-0.019		-0.128	-0.013		0.044	-0.190		0.148	0.003		
<i>HUJ616</i>	<i>A</i>	3	3	0	4	5	1	7	7	0	8	9	1	
	<i>H</i>	0.35	0.31	-0.04	0.28	0.20	-0.08	0.61	0.55	-0.06	0.73	0.72	-0.01	
	$F_{IS}$	0.005	0.051		-0.050	-0.078		0.065	-0.011		0.080	0.088		
<i>McM152</i>	<i>A</i>	5	4	-1	7	7	0	5	7	2	9	8	-1	
	<i>H</i>	0.62	0.61	-0.01	0.69	0.66	-0.03	0.74	0.72	-0.02	0.71	0.70	-0.01	
	$F_{IS}$	0.233	0.188		-0.053	0.020		0.167	0.191		-0.090	0.047		



**Figure 1.** Correlation circle from a PCA on the Reynolds distances computed for the 29 microsatellite markers and the *PrP* gene. Neutral markers are marked with dots; the *PrP* gene and flanking markers are identified by their names.

are estimated to be at 13 and 27 cM from *PrP*, respectively. The impact of selection on neutral genetic diversity seems to be very low, according to the evolution of expected heterozygosity on the 24 microsatellite markers. Average differences between successive samples were close to zero for all breeds. The evolutions of the average number of alleles and values of  $F_{IS}$  agree with this trend.

The correlation circle among the Reynolds distances computed for each marker (Fig. 1) showed that the *PrP* gene, *S04*, *S11* and, to a lower extent, *BMS1669*, were different from other markers. This was confirmed by a detailed analysis of the Reynolds distances between ram samples within each breed, computed for the three types of loci (Tab. III). As expected, the highest Reynolds distance was found for the *PrP* gene, more markedly in the CDL (1.852) and the MTR (1.713) breeds. The next highest values were observed for the *S04*, *S11* and *BMS1669* markers. The smallest distances were observed for the *HUJ616* and *McM152* markers and for “neutral markers”, providing

**Table III.** Reynolds distances between both ram samples within each breed, on average for neutral markers and individually for the *PrP* coding gene and flanking markers.

Breed		BCF	CDL	CHL	MTR
Neutral markers		0.028	0.021	0.012	0.025
<i>PrP</i> coding gene		0.162	1.852	0.822	1.713
Markers on chromosome 13	<i>S11</i>	0.046	0.166	0.336	0.313
	<i>S04</i>	0.041	0.079	0.808	0.062
	<i>BMS1669</i>	0.018	0.178	0.120	0.143
	<i>HUJ616</i>	0.008	0.018	0.045	0.037
	<i>McM152</i>	0.004	0.013	0.030	0.017

evidence that genetic differentiation between samples was very small irrespective of breed. In addition, the Reynolds distances observed between samples were much smaller than the distances between breeds, which ranged from 0.101 to 0.186 (data not shown). The values of  $F_{ST}$  between ram samples within breed (results not shown) agree with the results from the Reynolds distances. For the neutral markers,  $F_{ST}$  values ranged from 0.0004 in CHL to 0.0086 in BCF whereas for the *PrP* gene, they ranged from 0.1348 in BCF to 0.6162 in CHL.

### 3.2. Genetic variability assessed *via* pedigree data

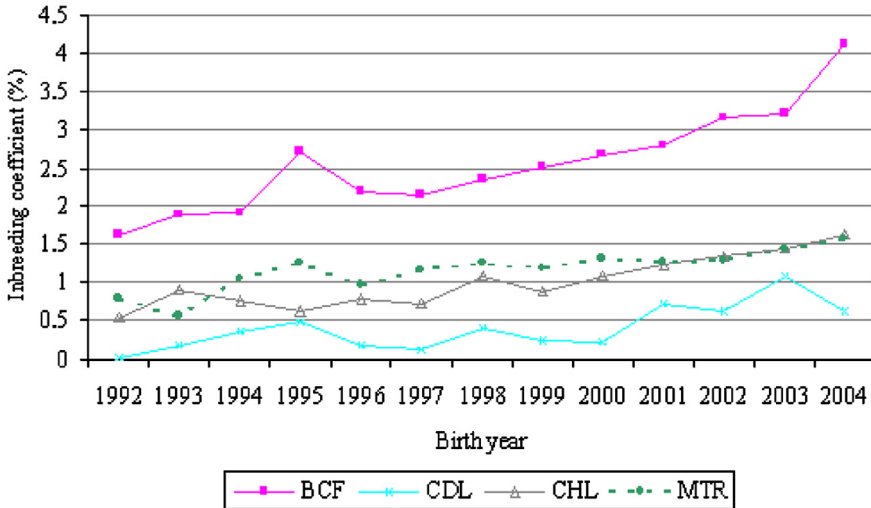
Considering the most recent samples of young rams, pedigrees were found to be rather complete in the BCF, CHL and MTR breeds, with respectively, 7.2, 7.5 and 6.0 Eq.G, and less complete in the CDL breed with only 4.3 Eq.G. The average coefficient of relationship between young rams increased from the first sample to the second, in BCF, CHL and MTR (Tab. IV). The largest increase was found in the BCF breed while the CDL breed showed a decrease of the average coefficient of relationship. The pedigree completeness level has to be considered, because of its impact on the evolution of the average coefficient of relationship. The Eq.G was higher in the second sample, for all breeds: it showed an increase of +0.53 in BCF, +0.79 in CDL, +0.91 in CHL and +1.97 in MTR (results not shown). This partly explains the increase of the average coefficient of relationship in the BCF, CHL and MTR breeds.

The number of ancestors for a cumulative contribution of 50%, which is less sensitive to the quality of genealogical data [3], suggests an evolution between samples similar to that of the average coefficients of relationship. The BCF breed, which already had a reduced genetic variability, showed the highest deterioration. The CDL breed had a gain of genetic variability between successive ram samples. The young rams of the MTR and the CHL breeds were little affected.

**Table IV.** Average coefficient of relationship ( $\Phi$ ) and number of ancestors contributing most for a cumulated expected contribution of 50% ( $N_{50}$ ) by sample, and difference between both (Diff.).

Breed sample	BCF			CDL			CHL			MTR		
	1	2	Diff.	1	2	Diff.	1	2	Diff.	1	2	Diff.
$\Phi$ (%)	4.1	5.6	1.5**	2.2	1.5	-0.7**	1.5	1.9	0.4**	2.4	2.8	0.4**
$N_{50}$	9	7	-22%	14	16	14%	26	24	-8%	11	11	0%

\*\*Difference significant ( $P < 0.001$ ).



**Figure 2.** Evolution of the average coefficient of inbreeding of the young candidate elite rams per birth year.

Figure 2 shows the evolution of inbreeding between 1992 and 2004. Both the average coefficient of inbreeding in a given year and the rate of inbreeding were higher in the BCF breed than in the other breeds. BCF rams born in 2004 had an unusual increase of inbreeding relative to previous birth years. For young rams in MTR, the average coefficient of inbreeding grew gradually, with no visible change in the rate after implementation of the selection programme on the *PrP* gene. In the CHL and CDL breeds, a slight rise of inbreeding had been observed since 2000 and 2001, respectively. Taking into account the generation lengths of the breeds, these average annual rates of inbreeding roughly correspond to realised effective population sizes of 126 in BCF, 676 in CDL, 399 in CHL and 159 in MTR between 1992 and 1999. In comparison, between 2000 and 2004, the realised effective population sizes were estimated at 43 in BCF, 137 in CDL, 132 in CHL and 206 in MTR.

## 4. DISCUSSION

### 4.1. Impact of selection for scrapie resistance on genetic variability

The between-sample period length represents about one generation. During this very short time, an impressive loss of genetic variability was observed for the *PrP* gene, as a consequence of the strong selection acting directly on this gene. In the most recent sample, the ARR allele was found to be fixed

in the BCF breed, and close to fixation in the CDL and CHL breeds, whereas in the MTR breed most of the young elite rams carried the ARR/ARQ genotype.

Simultaneously, even though to a lesser extent, the variability of the five markers located in the vicinity of the *PrP* gene changed (Fig. 1). As expected, the *S04* and *S11* markers were strongly affected by selection for the ARR allele, evidence of their high proximity to the coding gene. Therefore, selection for ARR/ARR animals will result in keeping animals that are carriers of only one of the three loci (*PrP*, *S11* and *S04*) haplotype. However, the *S04* and *S11* markers were less affected by selection than *PrP*, due partly to an incomplete linkage disequilibrium and, mostly, to their small initial polymorphism (e.g. for the *S04* marker, with alleles 139 and 146, the frequencies moved from 0.87 and 0.13 before selection to 0.94 and 0.04 after selection, in the CDL breed). *BMS1669*, which is supposed to be at 2 cM from the *PrP* gene, showed a smaller but significant evolution of its polymorphism. *HUJ616* and *McM42* were weakly affected, in agreement with their distance from the *PrP* gene: 13 and 27 cM, respectively.

With regard to neutral genetic variability, pedigree data and the molecular information suggested little evolution between both samples of young rams. Thus, no consequence of severe bottlenecks was observed in our data. Several explanations can be proposed: (1) Considering the short time during which selection was applied (about one generation), it may be too early to observe the consequence of an effective population size reduction, particularly on heterozygosity, which decreases more slowly than allele diversity. However, criteria based on pedigree information (average coefficients of relationship and numbers of ancestors contributing for a cumulative contribution of 50%), usually more sensitive to recent selection events, indicated no strong decrease of genetic variability. The reduction of realised effective population sizes between 1992–1999 and 2000–2004 gives a contradictory picture. However, this can be explained by reasons beyond selection for the *PrP* gene. In the CHL and CDL breeds, selection effectiveness for production traits has been enhanced (more AI, stronger selection of elite reproducers) since 2000 and 2001, respectively, i.e. when the selection for the *PrP* gene began. The BCF breed had an unusual value of inbreeding in 2004 (full sibs were selected as candidate sires by mistake), responsible for an abnormally low effective population size. (2) Introducing selection for scrapie resistance in breeding programmes often led the breeding organisations to redefine the relative importance of the different criteria used for previously elite rams selection. For instance, decrease of selection load on standard traits and lower pressure on the genetic value of elite dams of young elite rams carrying the ARR allele. Consequently, elite rams from new origins, ancestors or farms, were selected. This is illustrated in the CDL breed

where genetic variability in young rams increased after introducing selection for the *PrP* gene (Tabs. II and IV), and also by simulation results [17]. (3) Implementation of practical rules for managing genetic variability in the breeding programmes might limit the loss of within-breed variability. Before the *PrP* selection began, active sires (resistant and susceptible ones) were grouped depending on their relationship. Selection for production traits and scrapie resistance was done within-group, in order to keep each ram line, using assortative mating with genotyped sire dams and genotyping a large number of candidate young sires before their genetic evaluation (high and early selection on *PrP* genotypes) [22]. The young rams of the MTR breed, for which this method had been applied rigorously, illustrate well the effectiveness of these rules in preserving genetic variability and genetic progress [4], despite a low initial frequency of ARR (Tabs. II and IV). The alternative strategy using only ARR/ARR rams from the beginning of the *PrP* selection would elicit a rapid increase in scrapie resistance, but would have strong consequences on genetic progress and genetic variability, as described by Alfonso *et al.* [1].

#### 4.2. Comparison of results from pedigree data and from neutral markers polymorphisms

The criteria measuring genetic variability from pedigree data represent a polymorphism and its evolution at a neutral locus, anywhere in the genome. In the case of the breeds considered here, pedigree data and molecular markers assumed to be neutral (relative to the selection objectives) provided consistent views of neutral genetic variability, as observed by Alfonso *et al.* [1] in the Latxa breed. However, some differences were found from one breed to another. For instance, in the CDL breed, results from pedigree data provided a more optimistic picture than results from the markers, whereas the opposite was observed in BCF. Among the four breeds studied, BCF had the highest rate of inbreeding (see Fig. 2 and [8]), but the mating structure did not lead to substantial deficiency in heterozygotes in comparison to the expected value from observed allele frequencies, as revealed by the small  $F_{IS}$  value (Tab. II). Moreover, the Reynolds distance in the young rams of the CHL breed, which was two times lower than in the other breeds, does not reflect the difference in genetic variability observed from pedigrees, which is similar to those observed in MTR and CDL (in absolute terms). Despite these little differences, pedigree data represent a good source of information for characterising the neutral genetic variability, especially because it is easy and inexpensive to have the available information. As a consequence, these data allow the analysis of larger samples both in terms of number of animals and years, which strongly reduce problems due to sampling (Fig. 2).

### 4.3. Generalisation of results and recommendations

Can the results based on four breeds be extended to other French sheep breeds and to any population applying intensive selection on a major gene? The choice of these four breeds among the 26 main French sheep breeds was made with the idea of considering a variety of situations: small population size (BCF breed), low initial frequency of ARR allele (CDL and MTR breeds), high evolution of *PrP* frequencies (CDL, CHL and MTR breeds), high weight of the *PrP* gene in the selection objective (CDL and CHL breeds), lack of effective strategy for maintaining genetic variability and genetic progress on production traits (BCF, CDL and CHL breeds). Faced with this panel of situations, our results can be used to draw some lessons. The initial frequency of the favourable allele (ARR here) may be, in theory, a determining criterion for evaluating the risk of loss of genetic variability. The present study partly contradicts this idea. Young rams of breeds with initial unfavourable *PrP* frequencies (CDL, CHL and MTR) were found to be little affected whereas young rams of the BCF breed had the highest deterioration of genetic variability, despite a suitable initial ARR frequency. This deterioration did not result from the introduction of selection for the *PrP* gene (Fig. 2) but was rather an evidence of the difficulty in maintaining the within genetic variability in a breed with both a small effective population size and effective selection procedures such as BCF breed. In addition, it is clear that for any breed, applying rules for the management of active sires within groups of relatives is sensible to maintain genetic variability and also genetic progress.

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## APPENDIX

**Table V.** Information on the 29 microsatellites and the *PrP* coding gene.

Marker/gene	OAR chromosome	Position (cM)
<i>INRA049</i>	1	235
<i>BM1824</i>	1	295
<i>OARFCB20</i>	2	190
<i>OARFCB128</i>	2	125
<i>OARCP34</i>	3	34
<i>MAF70</i>	4	61

**Table V.** Continued.

Marker/gene	OAR chromosome	Position (cM)
<i>MCM527</i>	5	125
<i>OarAE129</i>	5	116
<i>ILSTS005</i>	7	136
<i>MCM42</i>	9	78
<i>ILSTS011</i>	9	40
<i>SR-CRSP9</i>	10	–
<i>OARFCB193</i>	11	65
<i>TGLA53</i>	12	39
<i>MCM152</i>	13	52
<i>HUJ616</i>	13	66
<i>BMS1669</i>	13	77
<i>PRNP-S04</i>	13	79
<i>PRNP-S11</i>	13	79
<i>PRNP</i>	13	79
<i>CSR247</i>	14	26
<i>INRA063</i>	14	65
<i>MAF65</i>	15	47
<i>MAF214</i>	16	45
<i>BM8125</i>	17	87
<i>MAF209</i>	17	48
<i>OARFCB304</i>	19	66
<i>HSC</i>	20	57
<i>OARJMP29</i>	24	4
<i>OARJMP58</i>	26	51