

A global analysis of CNVs in Chinese indigenous fine-wool sheep populations using whole-genome resequencing

chao yuan (✉ yuanchao@caas.cn)

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Sciences <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1403-7675>

Zengkui Lu

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Tingting Guo

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Sciences

yaojing Yue

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Xijun Wang

gansu provincial sheep breeding technology extension station

Tianxiang Wang

Naucno-issledovatel'skij institut ovcevodstva

Yajun Zhang

xinjiang gongnaisi breeding sheep farm

Fujun Hou

aohan banner breeding sheep farm

Chune Niu

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Xiaopin Sun

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Hongchang Zhao

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Shaohua Zhu

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Jianbin Liu

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Bohui Yang

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Sciences

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Abstract

Background Copy number variation (CNV) is an important source of genetic variation that has a significant influence on phenotypic diversity, important economic traits and the evolution of livestock species. In this study, the genome-wide CNV distribution characteristics of 32 fine-wool sheep from three breeds were analyzed using resequencing.

Results A total of 1747604 CNVs were detected in this study, and 7228 CNV regions (CNVR) were obtained after merging overlapping CNVs; these regions accounted for 2.17% of the sheep reference genome. The average length of the CNVRs was 4307.17 bp. “Deletion” events took place more frequently than “duplication” or “both” events. The CNVRs obtained overlapped with previously reported sheep CNVRs to variable extents (4.39%–55.46%). Functional enrichment analysis showed that the CNVR-harboring genes were mainly involved in sensory perception systems, nutrient metabolism processes, and growth and development processes. Furthermore, 1855 of the CNVRs were associated with 166 quantitative trait loci (QTL), including milk QTLs, carcass QTLs, and health-related QTLs, among others. In addition, the 32 fine-wool sheep were divided into horned and polled groups to analyze for the selective elimination of CNVRs, and it was found that the RXFP2 gene was strongly influenced by selection.

Conclusions In summary, we constructed a genomic CNV map for Chinese indigenous fine-wool sheep using resequencing, thereby providing a valuable genetic variation resource for sheep genome research, which will contribute to the study of complex traits in sheep.

Background

Copy number variation (CNV), an important part of genomic structural variation, mainly refers to the insertion, deletion and duplication of 1 kb–5 Mb DNA fragments within the genome [1, 2]. As a new type of genetic marker, CNVs extensively exist in various forms within the scope of the genome. In comparison with single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), CNVs can disturb genetic expression and can exert a greater impact on the phenotype [3, 4]. Large-scale CNV detection has been carried out mainly using array comparative genome hybridization (aCGH) chips and high-density SNP chips in the past, but these methods have certain limitations, such as low coverage and low resolution, and they cannot be used to detect some new or rare CNVs. With the decline of the cost of sequencing, next generation sequencing (NGS) has overcome the limitations of chips, and shown enormous advantages for genomic CNV detection.

CNVs do not only extensively exist in the human genome, but have also been detected in various animal genomes. CNV maps of livestock species such as cattle, goats, sheep and pigs have already been published, and studies have shown that these CNVs have some influence on the production performance of livestock [5–8]. Zhang et al. found that a 1 kb sequence deletion in the GBP2 gene of cattle was significantly correlated with growth and development characteristics, indicating that this CNV could serve as a marker for the molecular breeding of cattle [9]. According to Menzi et al., a CNV in the EDNRA gene in

goats was positively correlated with white coat coverage [10]. Ma et al. also found that the DLX3 gene overlapped with a CNV region (CNVR) related to wool curling, and this CNV was identified as a candidate for the special curly wool phenotype of Tan sheep [11]. Chen et al. found a 38.7 kb CNV existing in the MSRB3 gene, which correlated significantly with pig ear size [12]. However, these studies investigated livestock CNVs using chip technology, and there are relatively few reports on livestock CNVs identified using genomic resequencing. In addition, the majority of research on sheep CNVs has been focused on mutton sheep, whereas there has been almost no research on the CNVs of fine-wool sheep.

In this study, the CNVs of three Chinese fine-wool sheep breeds were analyzed using genomic resequencing. First, the whole-genome CNV screening of 32 individuals was conducted, and functional enrichment analysis of the identified CNVRs was performed. The identified CNVs were then compared with previously reported sheep CNV and quantitative trait loci (QTL) databases. Finally, a selective elimination analysis of fine-wool sheep CNVs for different horn types was performed. A large number of fine-wool sheep CNVs and candidate CNVRs were obtained in this study, thereby laying the foundation for determining the formation mechanisms for important economic characteristics in fine-wool sheep.

Results

Genome-wide detection of CNVs and CNVRs

Sequencing was performed on an Illumina HiSeq4000 platform, producing high-quality NGS data for 32 fine-wool sheep (Additional file 1: Table S1). These reads were aligned to the sheep reference genome (Additional file 2: Table S2), with the coverage depth of each individual ranging from 28.08× (M373370) to 40.21× (M373981). This indicated that the sequencing depth was sufficient and CNV detection was possible.

CNVnator software, which is based on the read depth method, was utilized, and a total of 1747604 CNV events (including 49851 “duplication” events and 1697753 “deletion” events) were detected in the 32 fine-wool sheep, with each sheep’s genome possessing 54612.63 CNVs, on average (Table 1, Additional file 3: Table S3). To explore the CNV distribution pattern in the four groups of fine-wool sheep, violin plots were drawn for the CNV lengths. The CNV lengths showed slight differences between the groups, but the total sum of the CNVs from the CMS sheep varied widely in this population (Fig 1). The identified CNVs ranged from 0.20 kb to 5023.60 kb in length, with the average length being 4.30 kb. The distribution showed that 69.44% of the CNVs were located within the 0–2 kb interval, 19.49% were within 2–4 kb, and 11.07% were greater than 4 kb in length (Fig 2A).

After merging overlapping CNVs, a total of 7228 CNVRs were obtained, with AMS_no possessing 5233, AMS_horn possessing 5297, CMS possessing 5394, and AHS possessing 5441 (Additional file 4: Table S4, Table 1). A total of 3783 CNVRs were shared by the AMS_no, AMS_horn, CMS and AHS sheep (Additional file 5: Fig S1). The average length of these CNVRs was 2.62 kb, including 6345 “deletion” events, 861 “duplication” events and 22 “both” events, and the chromosome length had a significant

positive linear relationship with the number of CNVRs ($R^2 = 0.87$, Additional file 4: Table S4, Fig 3). In addition, these CNVRs were nonuniformly distributed across the sheep chromosomes, with the maximum length found in *Ovis aries* chromosome one (OAR1), and the minimum found in OAR26 (Additional file 6: Fig S2). The distribution showed that 67.35% of the CNVRs were located within the 0–2 kb interval, 18.34% were within 2–4 kb, and 14.31% were greater than 4 kb in length (Fig 2B).

Comparison with other studies on CNVs in sheep

The results of this study were compared with six previous reports on sheep CNVRs (Table 2). Between 111 and 3488 CNVRs have been detected in sheep in previous studies, with CNVR lengths of 10.56–120.53 Mb being reported. Between 17 and 424 of the CNVRs detected in this study overlapped with previously reported CNVRs, with overlapping ratios of 4.39%–55.46%.

Functional annotation of the identified CNVRs

To further investigate the function of these CNVRs, functional enrichment analysis of the CNVR-harboring genes was performed. A total of 119 GO terms were enriched in the CNVRs shared by the four groups of fine-wool sheep ($p < 0.05$), with these including 48 biological processes, five cellular components and 66 molecular functions (Additional file 7: Table S5). These GO terms involved sensory perception systems, metabolic processes and growth and development processes, among others. According to the KEGG pathway analysis, the shared CNVR-harboring genes were enriched in 18 pathways (Additional file 8: Table S6), including the Jak-STAT signaling pathway, the Rap1 signaling pathway, the calcium signaling pathway, the Hippo signaling pathway, and the estrogen signaling pathway ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, functional enrichment analysis of the specific CNVR-harboring genes in the four groups of fine-wool sheep was also performed, and it was found that a large number of the CNVR-harboring genes participated in fat metabolism, amino acid metabolism, microelement metabolism, and response to stimuli, among other processes (Additional file 7: Table S5, Additional file 8: Table S6).

QTLs overlapping with identified CNVRs

CNVRs detected in the four groups of fine-wool sheep were compared with a database of previously reported sheep QTLs to further analyze their hereditary effects. It was found that 1855 of the CNVRs were associated with 166 QTLs, with the QTL frequency ranging from 1 to 500. These QTLs included milk, carcass and health-related QTLs, among others, providing important information for improving fine-wool sheep in the future (Additional file 9: Table S7).

CNV selective elimination analysis of fine-wool sheep based on different horn types

The 32 fine-wool sheep were divided into horned and polled groups, and selective elimination analysis of all the CNVRs was performed. As can be seen in Fig 4 and Table S8, the horned and polled fine-wool sheep showed genetic differentiation in many of their chromosomes, with the most significant variation being located on chromosome 10, in the RXFP2 gene. The CNVRs with the top five VST values were selected as candidate CNVRs, and the functional enrichment analysis of the genes annotated by these CNVRs was carried out. A total of 77 GO terms were found to be enriched (Additional file 11: Table S9), and they were mainly associated with fat metabolism and responses to stress. In addition, seven KEGG pathways were enriched (Additional file 12: Table S10), including olfactory transduction, the Notch signaling pathway, and the renin-angiotensin system, among others.

Discussion

In this study, NGS technology was used to detect the CNVs in 32 indigenous fine-wool sheep in China. A total of 1747604 CNV events were detected, with each sheep, on average, possessing 54612.63 CNVs. In comparison with previous CNV detection methods based on SNP chips and aCGH, NGS has many advantages for the determination of both the number and size of CNVs [7, 13]. With its high sensitivity for CNV detection, NGS can identify CNV boundaries more accurately [14]. A total of 7228 CNVRs were obtained after merging overlapping CNVs, which greatly exceeded the numbers previously reported for sheep based on SNP50 chip and SNP600 chip studies [11, 13, 15, 16]. This difference was not surprising, as the genomic coverage of SNP chips is poor, which results in the detection of longer CNVRs [17, 18]. The CNVRs detected in this study accounted for 2.17% of the sheep reference genome, which falls within the range (0.8%–5.12%) reported for horses, pigs, cattle and chickens [19–22]. However, the CNVRs identified in individual species accounted for more than 10% of their reference genomes, which may be related to the different genetic backgrounds of the studied animals [23, 24]. Studies have shown that the number of CNVRs detected in populations consisting of a variety of species may be higher than the numbers detected in populations only containing a single species [18]. In addition, these results could also be ascribed to differences in the CNV calling algorithms and standards used to determine the CNVs [25, 26]. Therefore, further development of bioinformatics algorithms and tools to generate high reliability CNVs is necessary for improving the quality of CNV studies. In the CNVs identified in this study, “deletion” events were far more frequent than “duplication” events, which concurred with the similar disequilibrium phenomenon found in studies of other species [8, 27]. This may be because of the higher sensitivity of CNV calling algorithms to deletion events, as it is easier to identify a missing segment of the genome than an amplified one when there are limited numbers of sequence reads [20].

Keeping in mind that the detection rate of CNVRs is affected by many factors, the results of this study were compared with those of six previous studies on sheep CNVs. The CNVRs identified in these previous studies were different to some extent, which may have been related to the differences in sheep breeds, sample sizes, CNV detection platforms and CNV calling algorithms used. However, it is noteworthy that the CNVRs identified in this study had high overlapping ratios (27.93%–55.46%) with the CNVRs identified by Liu et al., Ma et al., Zhu et al., and Ma et al., but had low overlapping ratios (4.39%–12.59%) with the CNVRs detected by Fontanesi et al., and Jenkins et al., [7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 28]. The four studies

with which there were high overlapping ratios all used Chinese indigenous sheep breeds or Chinese cultivated sheep breeds as the study subjects, whereas the two studies with which there were low overlapping ratios used foreign sheep breeds. It was also noted that when comparing to studies using the Illumina OvineSNP BeadChip to detect sheep CNVs, the number of CNVRs overlapping with those identified in this study tended to increase as the number of probes on the chip increased from SNP50 to SNP600. The use of different CNV calling algorithms also has a substantial effect on the results of CNVR studies. The software packages currently commonly used for CNV detection include PennCNV, CNVcaller, and CNVnator. PennCNV software has been extensively applied to Illumina chip data, especially for high-density SNP data [16, 29]. CNVcaller and CNVnator software use read depth methods to detect CNVs in resequencing data [30, 31]. Each software package has its own advantages and disadvantages, which may impact the accuracy of CNV detection.

In this study, many of the CNVR-harboring genes were significantly enriched for GO terms (GO:0007605, GO:0050954 and GO:0007600) relating to sensory perception. This concurred with the results of a study on the CNVs in humans, yak, pigs, horses, dogs and mice, which also found that GO terms relating to sensory perception were significantly enriched [32–37]. A previous study also found that, in comparison with cattle, gene families related to sensory perception were significantly enriched in yak [38]. Yak generally live in alpine pastoral areas which have serious shortages of fodder grasses in spring and winter, and a well-developed sensory perception system could improve their ability to acquire food. The three fine-wool sheep breeds used in this study are mainly farmed in extensive grazing systems, and their sensory perception-related gene families may have therefore rapidly expanded to adapt to the environment and its shortages of fodder grasses, and alpine and drought environmental pressures. Many GO terms (GO:0006508, GO:0006635 and GO:0016055) related to substance metabolism were also enriched, and these GO terms were also related to the environment in which the fine-wool sheep selected for this study were located. Fine-wool sheep live in an extremely harsh environment, so substance metabolism mechanisms are of great importance for their production and reproduction. In addition, Wnt-related signaling pathways (GO: 0030178 and GO: 0016055) were also enriched in some of the CNVR-harboring genes in the AMS_no group. Studies in humans and mice have shown that Wnt signaling plays a crucial role in hair follicle development and hair growth during the transition from the resting period to the growth period [39, 40]. The three sheep breeds selected in this study were mainly used for wool production, and the wool quality of AMS was superior to that of CMS and AHS [41–43]. Therefore, the Wnt signaling pathway may make an important contribution to the hair follicle development process in AMS.

Through the analysis of KEGG signaling pathways, it was found that some of the CNVR-harboring genes were enriched for signaling pathways correlated with wool growth and development. It has been reported that, as one of the important pathways in the follicle development process, the Jak-STAT signaling pathway can stimulate MAPK to influence follicle development [44]. The skin is the largest non-genital organ targeted by estrogens, which can significantly change the cyclic response of the hair follicles. Estrogens can lengthen the hair growing period and shorten the rest period, thereby promoting rapid hair regeneration [45, 46]. In addition, some signaling pathways related to microelement and vitamin

metabolism were also enriched. A shortage of microelements and vitamins can influence wool growth by influencing follicle development [47].

Many studies have shown that CNVRs contain QTLs associated with important economic traits in animals [48, 49]. Therefore, the CNVRs detected in this study were compared with the QTLs reported in the sheep QTL database. The QTL categories found in this study were basically identical to those found in pigs and cattle. The health-related QTLs found included fecal egg count QTLs, worm count QTLs and worm length QTLs. Previous studies have reported that worm disease infection rates in sheep can exceed 70% in many countries, causing huge losses to the livestock industry [50, 51]. Relative to barn-fed livestock, grazing livestock are more likely to be infected with worms. These results indicate that CNVs, which are a critical type of genetic variation, may have an important effect on sheep health.

To investigate the genetic role of CNVs in the horn type domestication process of fine-wool sheep, the 32 sheep were divided into horned and polled groups for the CNVR selective elimination analysis. The RXFP2 gene was found to be intensely selected between the two groups. Many previous studies have confirmed that RXFP2 is the main candidate gene related to sheep horn type [52–55]. Some genes associated with physical features in sheep are artificially selected in a directional manner during the domestication process. CNVs may therefore accumulate in sheep populations under these selection pressures, thereby forming the genetic basis for important economic characteristics.

Conclusions

In this study, the first resequencing-based CNV map of Chinese indigenous fine-wool sheep was developed, providing an important addition to the previously published sheep CNVs. This information will be beneficial for future investigations of the genomic structural variations underlying traits of interest in sheep.

Conclusion

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Methods

Animal and sample collection

Blood samples were collected from 32 fine-wool sheep (2-year-old rams, Additional file 13: Table S11), including 16 Alpine Merinos sheep (8 horned, AMS_horn; 8 polled, AMS_no, Gansu Provincial Sheep Breeding Technology Extension Station), eight Chinese Merinos sheep (horned, CMS, Xinjiang Gongnaisi

Breeding Sheep Farm) and eight Aohan fine-wool sheep (polled, AHS, Aohan Banner Breeding Sheep Farm). The blood samples were collected using the jugular vein blood sampling method, and were preserved in EDTA anti-freezing tubes at -20°C .

Construction of sequencing library and sequencing

Genomic DNA was extracted from the blood using a TIANamp Genomic DNA Kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. The integrity and purity of the DNA was determined using 1.5% agarose gel electrophoresis and a NanoDrop 2000. The DNA concentration was measured using a Qubit 2.0. Aliquots (1.5 μl) of DNA were taken from each sample, and library construction was performed according to the Truseq Nano DNA HT instructions. Briefly, ultrasonic waves were used to fragment the DNA into 350 bp sections, after which end repair was performed, and A tails and DNA fragment connectors were added; finally, the PCR end-products were purified. Agilent2100 and real-time PCR were used to conduct quality tests for fragment size and concentration on the constructed library. All the libraries were sequenced using the Illumina HiSeq 4000 platform, 150 bp of paired-end reads were generated, and the insert size was approximately 350 bp.

Raw data preprocessing and alignment

The raw data were generated by Illumina sequencing. Low-quality reads, linkers, and primers were removed using Trimmomatic software (v0.32) to obtain clean reads, with the parameters being set as MINLEN=50, LEADING=20, TRAILING=20, and SLIDINGWINDOW=5,20 [56]. The clean reads were aligned to the sheep reference genome (Oar_v4.0 GCF_000298735.2) by BWA software (v0.7.11), using the following alignment parameters: mem -t 4 -k 32 -M [57]. Repetitions were removed from the alignment results using the rmdup command in SAMTOOLS software [58]; if multiple read pairs had identical external coordinates, only the pair with the highest mapping quality was retained.

CNV calling and CNVR determination

CNVnator software (version 0.3) was used to detect the CNVs in the sheep genome samples [31]. After setting the sliding window to a fixed value of 100 bp, the CNVs were detected according to the standards recommended by Abyzov et al [31]. CNVs with p-values less than 0.01 (e-val1 calculated using t-test statistics), sizes greater than 1 kb, and fractions of mapped reads with zero quality (q0) less than 0.5 were filtered and used for downstream analysis. The gene copy numbers (CN) of the genomes were estimated using the CNVnator "-genotype" option. CNVRs were determined by aggregating overlapping CNVs identified in different individuals, as described by Redon et al [24], who classified them as "deleted" ($\text{CN} < 0.4$), "conserved" ($0.4 \leq \text{CN} \leq 1.6$), or "duplicated" ($\text{CN} > 1.6$).

Functional enrichment analysis of CNVR-harboring genes

BioMart software (<http://www.biomart.org/>) was used to retrieve the CNVR-harboring genes from the Ensembl database, and completely and partially ($\geq 50\%$) overlapped genes were reserved for later analysis. The DAVID database (<http://david.abcc.ncifcrf.gov/>) was used for the gene ontology (GO) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) functional enrichment analyses [59], and p-values ≤ 0.05 were considered to indicate significant enrichment in the candidate gene. In addition, to study whether these CNVRs were associated with economically important characteristics in fine-wool sheep, these CNVRs were compared with QTLs in the sheep QTL database (<https://www.animalgenome.org/cgi-bin/QTLdb/OA/index> sheep QTL database).

CNV selective elimination analysis

The principle of the selective elimination analysis of CNVs is similar to that of the selective elimination of SNPs, and the selective elimination analysis of the CNVs in this study was carried out according to Redon's method [24]. VST was a matrix similar to F_{st} (the fixation index), for which the data used for calculating the population differences were based on copy number. VST was calculated as $(V_T - V_S)/V_T$, where V_T was the variance in \log_2 ratios apparent among all unrelated individuals, and V_S was the average variance within each population, weighted for population size. Large, positive VST values indicated that the CNVRs had a high level of population differences with respect to a wide range of genomes, which was related to selection. Furthermore, the CNVRs with the top five VST values were taken as candidate CNVRs, and functional enrichment analysis of these regions was performed.

Declarations

Abbreviations

CNV: Copy number variation; CNVR: CNV regions; QTL: quantitative trait loci; SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism; aCGH: array comparative genome hybridization; NGS: next generation sequencing; AMS: Alpine Merinos sheep; CMS: Chinese Merinos sheep; AHS: Aohan fine-wool sheep; GO: gene ontology; KEGG: Kyoto encyclopaedia of genes and genomes.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All experimental protocols and procedures were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Lanzhou Institute of Husbandry and Pharmaceutical Science of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Approval No. NKMYD201805; dated: 18 October 2018). We obtained written permission from the owner of the sheep farm to take samples.

Consent to publish

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

All analysis results data generated during this study are included in this published article and its Additional files 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Requests for the raw data should be made to the

corresponding authors.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Authors' contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: C Y., J L, B Y. Performed the experiments: C Y., T G., J Y., J L., C N., X S.,. Analysed the data: Z L., H Z., S Z. Contributed reagents and materials: B Y. Wrote the paper: C Y., Z L. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Tables

Due to technical limitations, tables are only available as a download in the supplemental files section

Figures

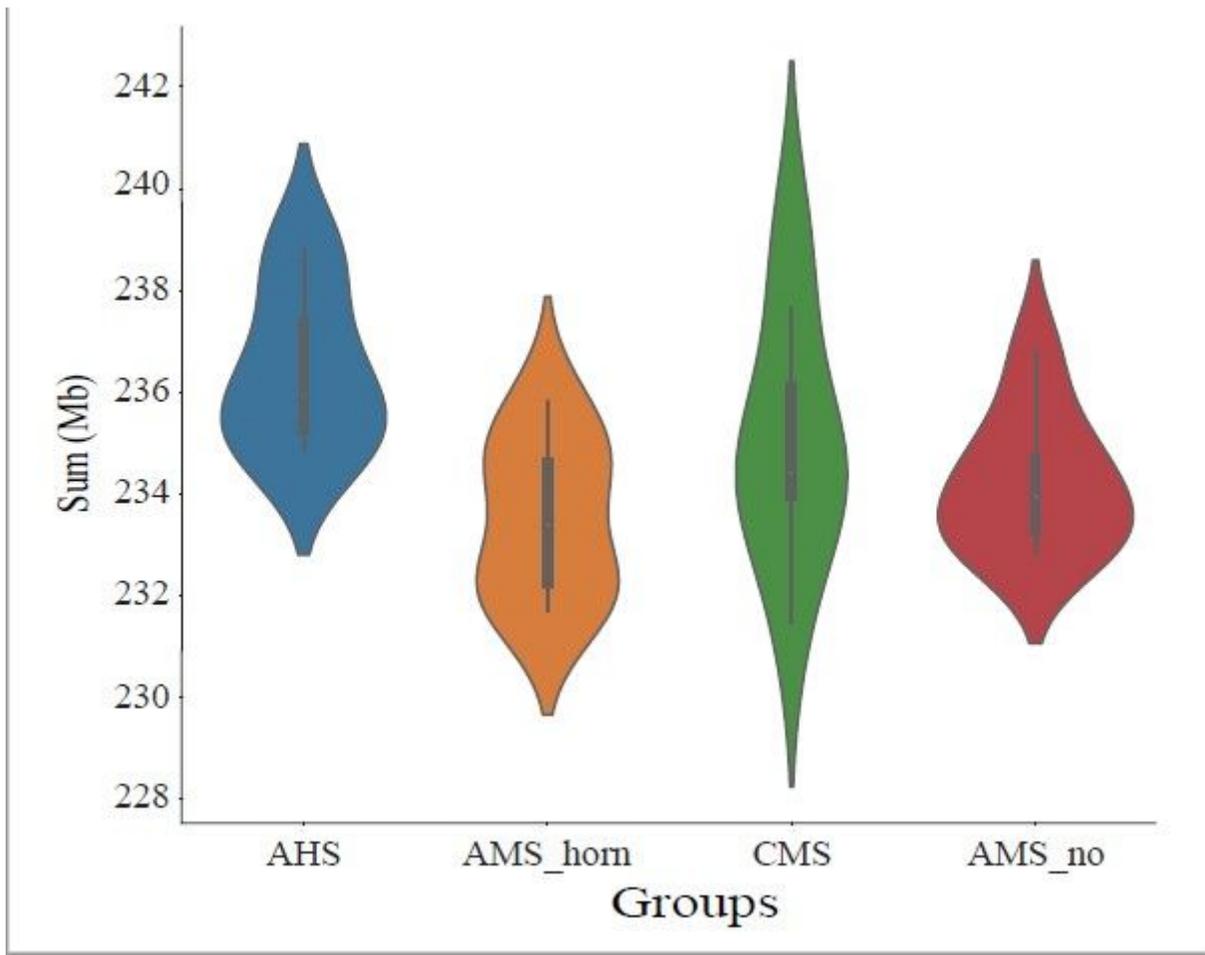


Figure 1

Violin plots showing distribution of the total CNV length in each group.

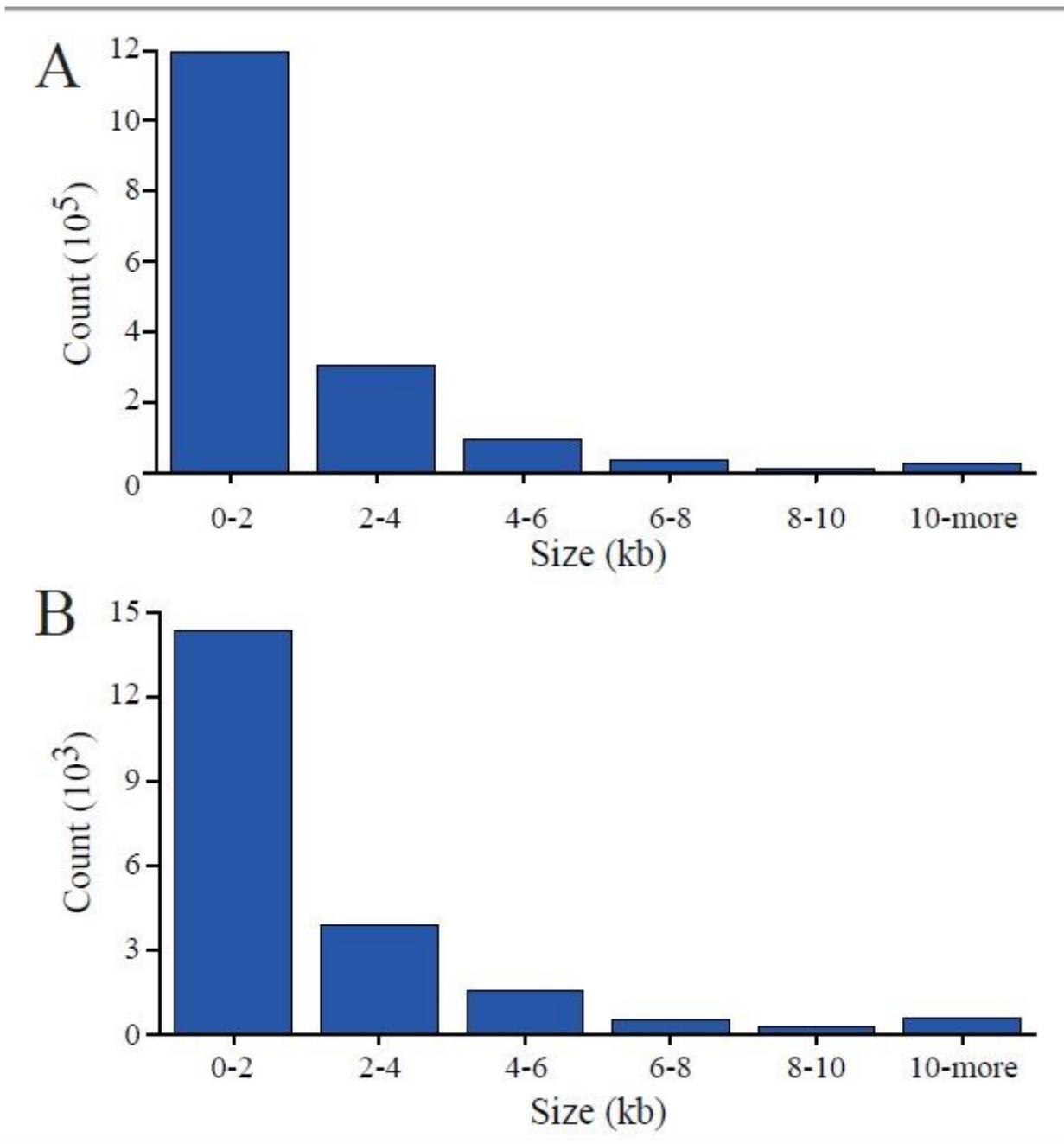


Figure 2

Size distribution of CNVs and CNVRs in fine-wool sheep. A: Size distribution of CNVs. B: Size distribution of CNVRs.

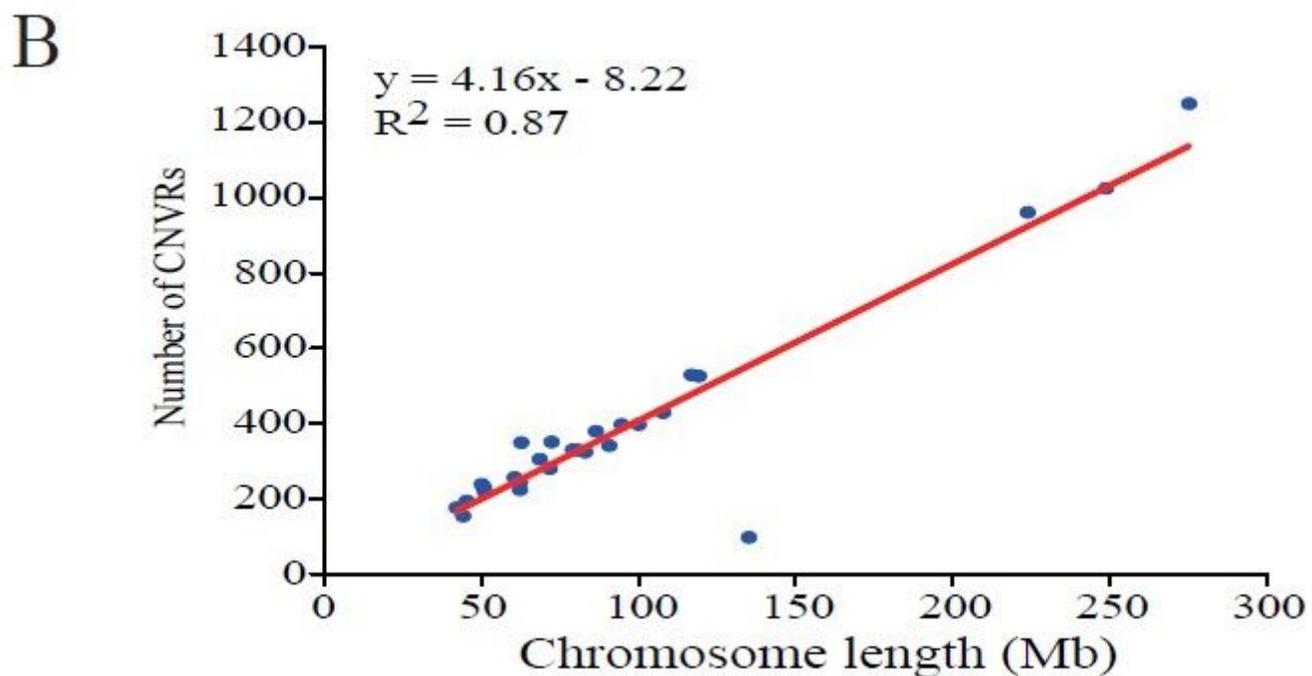
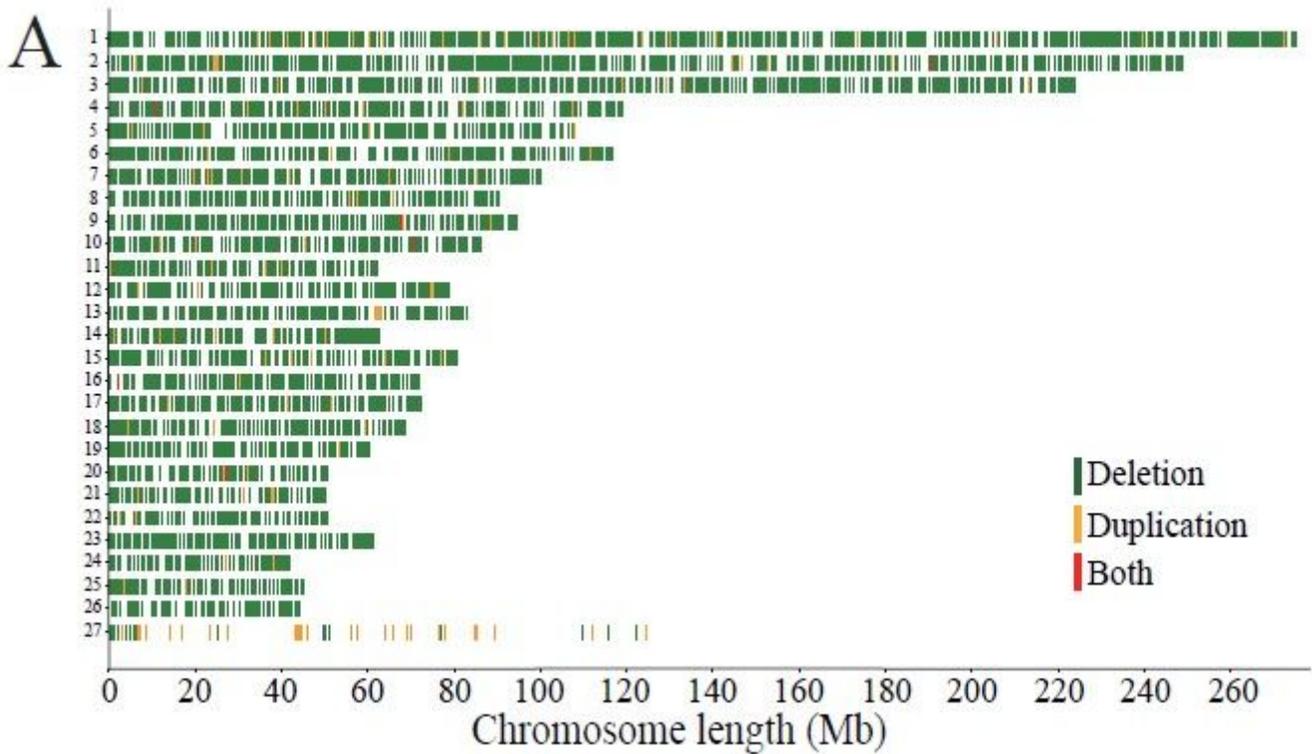


Figure 3

Genomic landscape of CNVRs in fine-wool sheep. A: A map of CNVRs in the fine-wool sheep genome; Green, orange and red represent deletion, duplication and both (deletion and duplication), respectively. B: Correlation between CNVR counts and chromosome length.

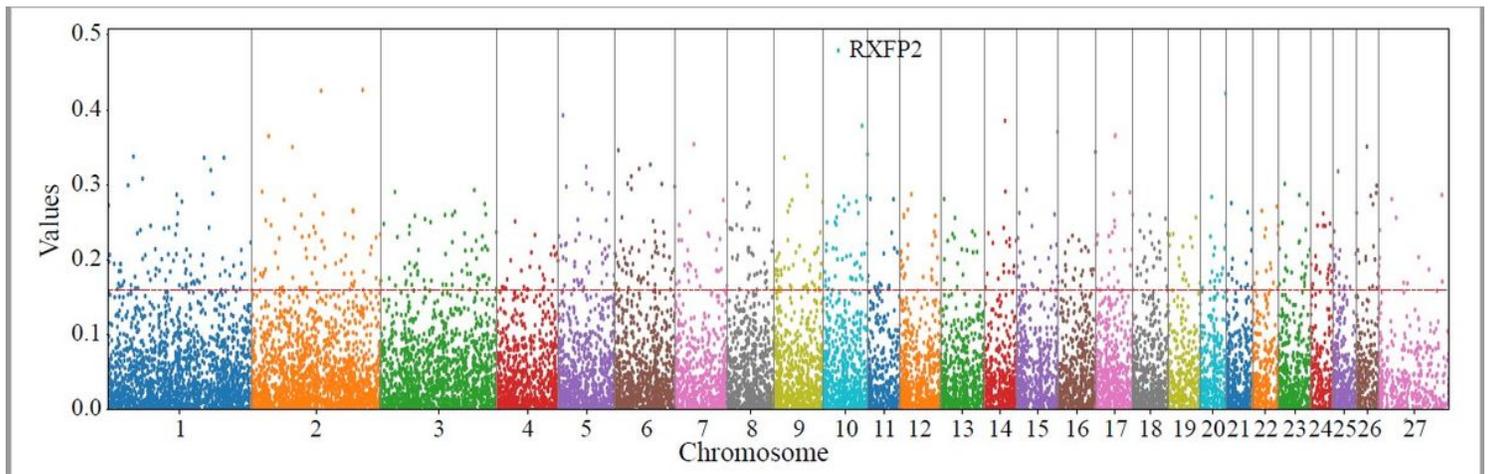


Figure 4

Genome wide VST value plots for CNVRs. The horizontal red dashed line represent top 5% of VST value.

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