

Single nucleotide polymorphism markers with applications in aquaculture and assessment of its impact on natural populations



An increase in aquatic animal production can be achieved by extending aquaculture areas geographically, utilizing new species for culture, and using new technologies. Among new technologies useful for the increase of aquaculture production is the application of genetics and genomics. New molecular tools that benefit aquaculture have been developed. There has been a large number of experimental and review papers published concerning molecular markers and the range of their applications, including aquaculture and food product analyses. Analysis of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) has emerged as genotyping technology with wide and significant applications in aquaculture. SNPs can be used for construction of genetic linkage maps, finding quantitative trait loci (QTL) for useful traits like growth, body weight, grilsing, thermal and low oxygen tolerance, resistance to stress and diseases, mapping sex determination loci and identification of progeny in selection and chromosome manipulation experiments, assessment of genomic selectionand marker assisted selection in aquaculture. Genome-wide association studies

(GWAS) facilitate the finding associations between SNPs and a trait in related or unrelated specimens. However, many traits are complex and can be controlled by number of QTL. Genotyping by genome reduction complexity sequencing emerged as an efficient and applicable technology in genomic selection. Identification of genes, sequences and nucleotides (substitutions) directly influencing phenotypic variations opens the possibility of marker-assisted selection for desirable characters in culture. SNP and QTL associations can be enhanced using genome editing technology. Examples of successful applications of SNPs in aquaculture of fish, crustacean and mollusk species, representing most geographic areas, and ecological risks assessment are reviewed.

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Mots clés: Aquaculture and mariculture, identification of escapees, SNP, QTL, resistance to pathogens, genomic selection, gene editing

Thème (issu du Text Mining): SCIENCES EXACTES SCIENCES HUMAINES, AGRICULTURE, FAUNE

Date: 2017-11-23 Format: text/xml

Source: https://doi.org/10.1051/alr/2017043

Langue: Anglais

Télécharger les documents: https://www.alr-journal.org/10.1051/alr/2017043/pdf

Permalien: https://www.documentation.eauetbiodiversite.fr/notice/single-nucleotide-polymorphism-markers-with-applications-in-aquaculture-and-assessment-of-its-impact0

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