

ANNEX 3

The porcine 2, 4-dienoyl-CoA reductase gene (DECR) maps to chromosome 4 and lies within the confidence interval of the FAT1 locus.

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El gen de la dienoil CoA reductasa *DECR* intervé en la β -oxidació dels àcids grassos insaturats (Kunau i Dommès, 1978). Hi ha descrit un cas en humà d'un individu que presentava un defecte en l'activitat de l'enzim *DECR* que provocava una degradació incompleta de l'àcid linoleic, i la producció d'un metabòlit desconegut anteriorment (Roe *et al.*, 1990). Aquest gen fou caracteritzat i mapejat en humà per Helander *et al.* (1997), i el varen posicionar en la banda citogenètica del cromosoma 8 (Hsa8) q21.3.

Com l'annex 1 i 2 descriuen, es va trobar un QTL al cromosoma 4 porcí amb importants efectes sobre la deposició de greix dorsal i el percentatge d'àcid linoleic en aquest teixit. La posició del QTL, segons la localització citogenètica dels microsatèl·lits que el flanquejaven (S0001 i S0214), va ser determinada en la banda cromosòmica Ssc4p1.3-q2.1. En realitzar la comparació entre els mapes físics d'humà i de porc, amb la intenció de detectar gens candidats que poguessin explicar els efectes del QTL es va observar que la posició del gen *DECR* era perfectament compatible amb la del QTL porcí. Així, tant la posició genètica com la funció fisiològica d'aquest gen en el metabolisme lipídic varen perfilar-lo com un clar gen candidat.

Inicialment, era necessari dissenyar uns *primers* que permetessin l'amplificació d'una regió polimòrfica d'aquest gen en porcí. La millor aproximació per a obtenir-los fou la comparació de les seqüències del gen en humà i en ratolí per a determinar quines regions presentaven identitat en la seqüència i per tant es podia considerar que estaria conservada en el porc. Així, es va aconseguir amplificar un fragment que inclou a la major part de l'exó dos del gen, el qual presentava una substitució nucleotídica (G→T) en la posició 76 bp del fragment amplificat que implicava un canvi aminoacídic (Val→Leu) en la posició 61 de la proteïna madura. Aquest polimorfisme fou identificat i caracteritzat en la població del pedigree utilitzat en la present Tesi mitjançant l'enzim de restricció *Bfa*I.

Posteriorment, es va realitzar el mapa de lligament del pedigree amb els microsatèl·lits analitzats prèviament i el gen *DECR* mitjançant l'opció *build* del programa CRIMAP. Segons el mapa de lligament obtingut, el gen *DECR* podia estar localitzat en dues posicions probables, a 68,3 cM, (*LOD score* = -836,02) entre els microsatèl·lits S0001 i SW839, o a 79,5 cM, (*LOD score* = -835,46) entre SW839 i S0214.

Per a confirmar la posició obtinguda en el mapa de lligament es van realitzar les reaccions d'amplificació amb uns *primers* específics de l'exó dos del gen *DECR* de porc, en un pannel de cèl·lules híbrides irradiades de hámster/porc. Els resultats obtinguts van posicionar el gen entre els microsatèl·lits S0001 i SW839, confirmant la posició 68,3 cM com a la més probable d'albergar al gen.

Així, a més d'haver posionat aquest gen en l'espècie porcina per primera vegada, es confirmava que el gen *DECR* és un candidat per al QTL amb efecte sobre el percentatge d'àcid linoleic del cromosoma 4 descrit en l'annex 2, ja que la posició més probable del gen es trobava inclosa en l'interval de confiança d'aquest (67-87 cM).

The porcine 2, 4-dienoyl-CoA reductase gene (*DECR*) maps to chromosome 4 and lies within the confidence interval of the *FATI* locus

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The organoleptic properties of meat are greatly affected by the kind and percentage of intramuscular fat. For instance, the addition of conjugated linoleic acids to the diet modify carcass composition in pigs by diminishing fat deposition and the proportion of fat to lean tissue (Ostrowska et al. 1999). Moreover, the activity of several lipogenic enzymes, such as acetyl-coenzyme A carboxylase, malic enzyme and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, increases when linoleic acid is supplied in the feed (Mourot et al. 1994). Recently, a QTL with a significant effect on the percentage of linoleic acid in subcutaneous adipose tissue was mapped to pig chromosome 4 in an Iberian x Landrace cross (Pérez-Enciso et al. 2000). The Iberian allele was associated to a 1.5% decrease in linoleic acid content and the QTL explained as much as 25% of the phenotypic differences observed between these two commercial breeds. The coincidence between the chromosomal location of this QTL and the FAT1 QTL (Andersson et al. 1994, Marklund et al. 1999), which has a major effect on fat deposition, was very suggestive and prompted the characterization of candidate genes mapping to this region and being involved in lipid metabolism.

The 2,4-dienoyl-CoA-reductase (*DECR*) gene encodes an enzyme which participates in the β -oxidation pathway by catalyzing the reduction of *trans*-2-*cis*-4-dienoyl-CoA to 3 -enoyl-CoA (Kunau and Dommes, 1978). *DECR* has a homotetrameric structure and it is mostly expressed in liver, heart, pancreas and kidney. The deficiency of this enzyme causes a lethal syndrome characterized by hypocarnitinemia, hyperlysinemia and the presence of 2-*trans*-4-*cis*-decadienoylcarnitine in urine and blood of the affected patients (Roe et al. 1990). The presence of this metabolite is due to the incomplete oxidation of the linoleic fatty acid. In human, the transcription unit of the *DECR* gene includes 10 exons and 9 introns of variable size which span 30 Kb and maps to 8q21.3 (Helander et al. 1997). Interestingly, comparative mapping between pig and human predicts that this gene should map to the porcine chromosomal region which contains the linoleic QTL (Goureau et al. 1996).

The chromosomal location of the human *DECR* gene and its crucial role in linoleic fatty acid metabolism made evident the need of characterizing with more detail the molecular features of this gene in pig. Our work had two main objectives (1) Search polymorphisms which may be helpful in linkage mapping and which might be associated to variations in fatty acid linoleic content; and (2) Determine the precise location of this gene in the porcine genome by physical and linkage mapping. We designed two primers complementary to the 5' and 3' ends of exon 2 by aligning the human (accession number U94981) and rat (accession number D00569) *DECR* sequences and finding conserved regions. We obtained a 190 bp amplified product encompassing 2bp intron 1 and 188 bp exon 2. This amplicon was cloned and sequenced forward and reverse in seven different individuals corresponding to four Iberian and three Landrace pigs (see Figure 1). A Blast search of the GenBank revealed that the porcine sequence had a 85% nucleotide similarity with respect to its human ortholog. Further, we detected the existence of one polymorphic *BfaI* restriction site generated by a nucleotide substitution (GTAG, allele 1 \Rightarrow CTAG, allele 2) at position 114 of the PCR product (allele 1: 190 bp, allele 2: 114-76 bp). This mutation causes a Val (allele 1) \Rightarrow Leu (allele 2) amino acid substitution at position 61 of the mature protein (see Figure 2). The segregation of this polymorphism in a previously described three generation Iberian x Landrace pedigree (Pérez-Enciso et al. 2000) was consistent with autosomal codominant inheritance. In addition, we demonstrated that this polymorphism segregates in several pig breeds (see Figure 2).

Physical mapping of the *DECR* locus was performed by using the irradiated pig/hamster somatic cell hybrid panel kindly provided by D. Milan and described in the *ImpRH Webpage* (<http://imprh.toulouse.inra.fr>) (Milan et al. 2000). We used pig specific primers to amplify 148 bp of the second exon of the pig *DECR* gene (FW: 5'-TTGTATCAAAGCACTGAAGCTTTT, REV: 5'-TGGACAGATGAGTTGTCATTCTT). The final PCR volume was 15 μ l and contained 1 x PCR buffer, 2mM MgCl₂, 100 μ M dNTPs, 0.5 μ M of each primer and 25 ng of genomic DNA.

The cycling parameters were 94° C-2 min and 32 cycles of 94° C-1 min, 63° C-1 min and 72° C-1 min plus a final extension step of 72° C-5 min. The PCR analysis were performed in duplicate to avoid false positive/negative results and the double-checked data were analysed with the ImpRH mapping tool (Milan et al. 2000). Our results indicated that the *DECR* gene maps to the *SW1003* microsatellite, near the centromere of pig chromosome 4. We confirmed this chromosomal location by linkage mapping. The typing of the 32 F₀, 65 F₁ and 343 F₂ individuals produced in the Iberian x Landrace cross was achieved by amplifying the second exon of the *DECR* gene and digesting the amplicon with *Bfa*I. Previously, these pigs had been typed for seven microsatellites (*SW2404*, *S0301*, *S0001*, *SW839*, *S0214*, *SW445* and *S0097*) which were highly polymorphic and evenly spaced along pig chromosome 4 (Pérez-Enciso et al. 2000). *DECR* was mapped by using CRIMAP and the two most likely positions turned out to be 68.3 cM and 79.5 cM with likelihoods -836.022 and -835.46, respectively. The ambiguity in the linkage analysis was attributable to the low informativity of this polymorphism in this cross. Nevertheless, the first position was compatible with the RH map and thus we conclude that the position of the *DECR* gene lies between microsatellites *S0001* and *SW839* (see Figure 3). Interestingly, this location coincides well with the confidence interval of the QTL detected in our cross affecting the linoleic percentage in backfat (67-85 cM) (Clop et al., manuscript in preparation). Moreover, the position of the *DECR* gene lies within the interval of the *FATI* QTL (Andersson et al. 1994, Marklund et al. 1999) which may contain one pleiotropic gene or several genes strongly involved in lipid metabolism and fat deposition.

In conclusion, our results confirm the *DECR* gene as a strong positional candidate gene for explaining the variation of linoleic acid in the subcutaneous adipose tissue. A high content of linoleic fatty acid in backfat tissue (above 150 g linoleic acid/kg fat) has a deep impact in meat quality since fat becomes softer and more susceptible to oxidative rancidity (Whittemore 1993). These features highlight the interest of dissecting the genetic architecture of this trait. Currently,

we are refining the mapping of this gene with additional microsatellites and characterizing a panel of exonic and intronic polymorphisms which may assist us in the search of mutations closely related to the function of this enzyme.

Acknowledgments

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Figure legends

Figure 1. Nucleotide and amino acid sequence of the amplified second exon of the porcine 2, 4-dienoyl-CoA reductase gene (*DECR*, allele 2) (accession number AF335499). The primers (indicated in italics) were FW: 5'-AGTTTTTCAGTTATGGGACAAAAA-3' and REV: 5'-CACTGAGCACCTAGGCTG GA-3'. The amplification of the 190 bp fragment was performed in an MJ Research PTC device. The PCR reactions contained 1x PCR buffer, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 100 μM dNTPs, 0.5 μM of each primer, 200 ng of genomic DNA and 1.25 U of Taq DNA polymerase (Ecogen) in a 50 μl final volume. The thermal profile was 94°C/1.5 min - 55°C/2 min - 72°C/2.5 min for cycles. Seven amplified products were cloned in the pCR2.1-TOPO vector (Invitrogen) and sequenced forward and reverse with the ABI Prism cycle sequencing kit (Applied Biosystems). The polymorphic G/C position corresponds to codon 61 and it is indicated in bold. The *Bfa*I restriction site is underlined.

Figure 2. *Bfa*I restriction polymorphism in the porcine *DECR* gene and allelic frequencies in several pig breeds. Eleven μl of the PCR were digested with 22.5 U of *Bfa*I restriction enzyme (New England Biolabs) at 37° C overnight and electrophoresed in 2% high resolution agarose gels stained with ethidium bromide. Alternatively, we used the *Snapshot* kit (Perkin-Elmer) for typing this polymorphism

Figure 3. Linkage mapping of the *DECR* gene. The *DECR* gene lies between microsatellites *S0001* and *SW839* on pig chromosome 4 (68.3 cM), close to the position (75 cM) where the highest effect of the linoleic QTL was found.

3240

AG TTT TTC AGT TAT GGG ACA AAA ATA TTG TAT CAA AGC ACT GAA GCT TTT CCG

L Y Q S T E A F P

50

TCT AAG TCC TTC CCA CCC TTT CAA AAA GTG ATG CTG CCA CCA AAT ACT TTT CAA

S K S F P P F Q K V M L P P N T F Q

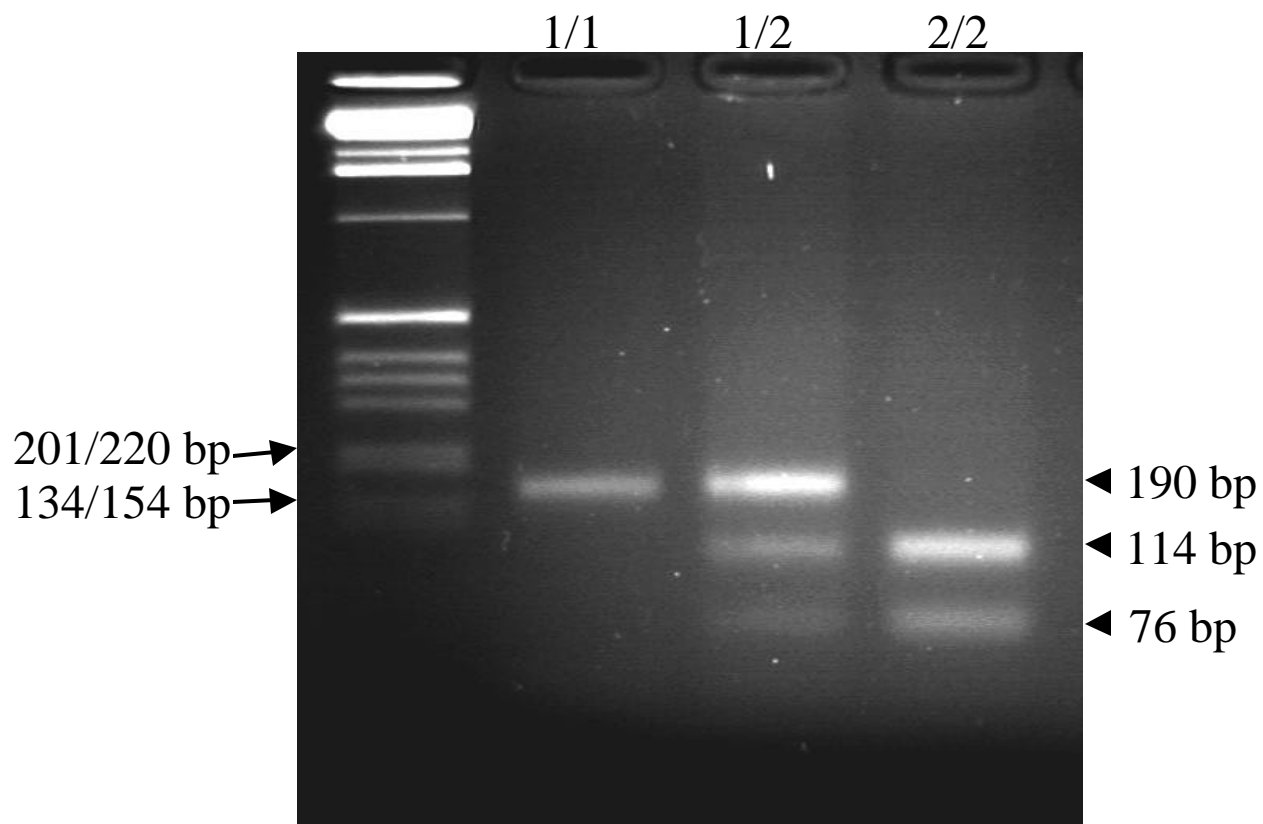
6070

GGA AAA C↓TA GCA TTC ATT ACC GGG GGA GGA ACT GGC ATT GGT AAA AGA ATG

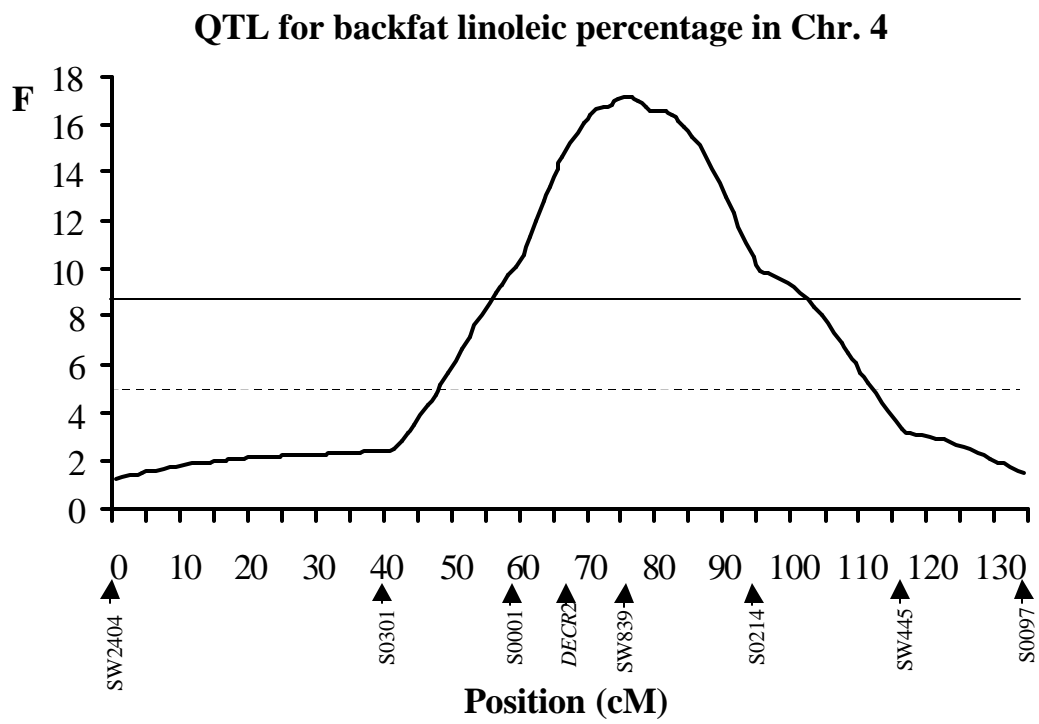
G K L A F I T G G G T G I G K R M

ACA ACT CAT CTG TCC AGC CTA GGT GCT CAG TG

T T H L

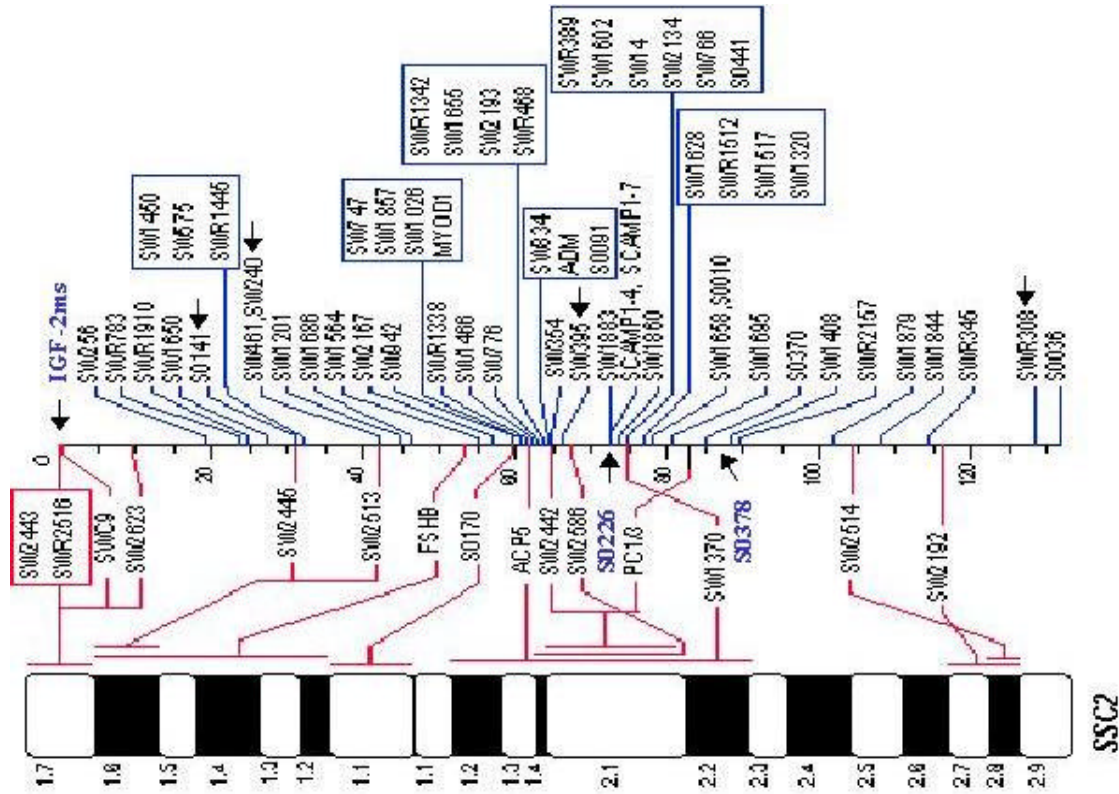


Breed	n	Allele 1	Allele 2
Large White	20	0.10	0.90
Landrace	110	0.74	0.26
Pietrain	20	0.55	0.45
Iberian	49	0.34	0.66

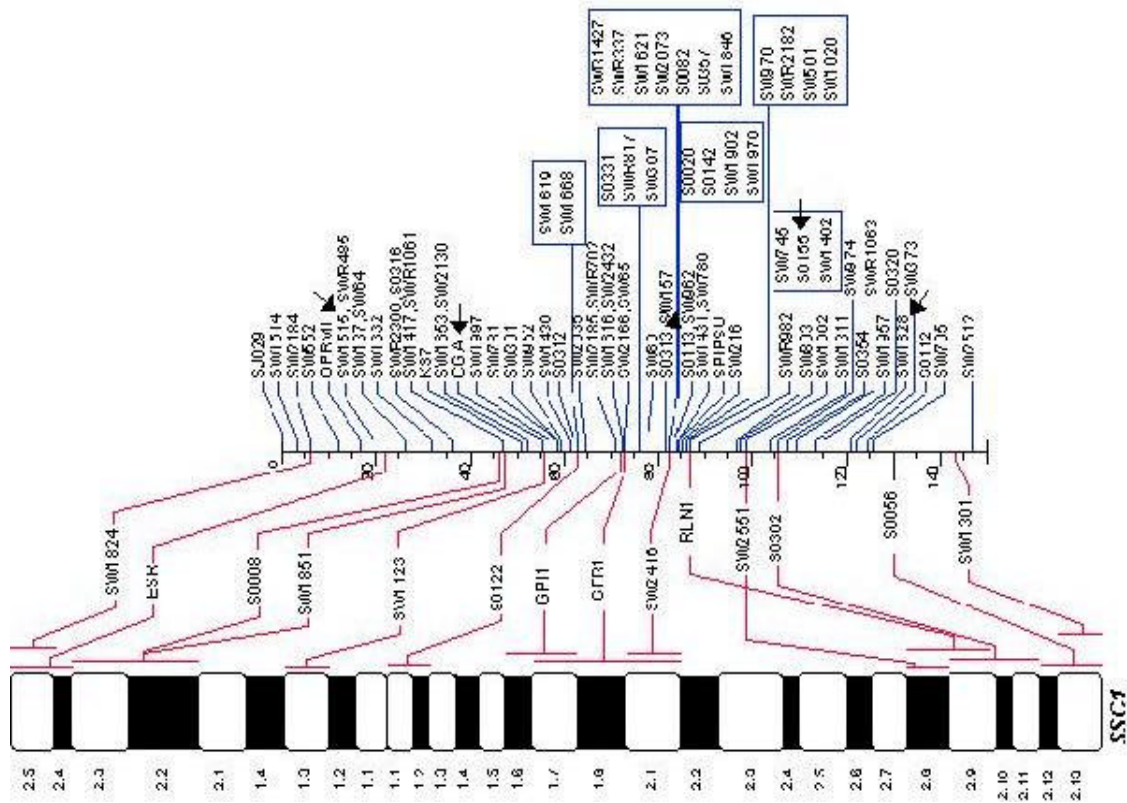


ANNEX 4

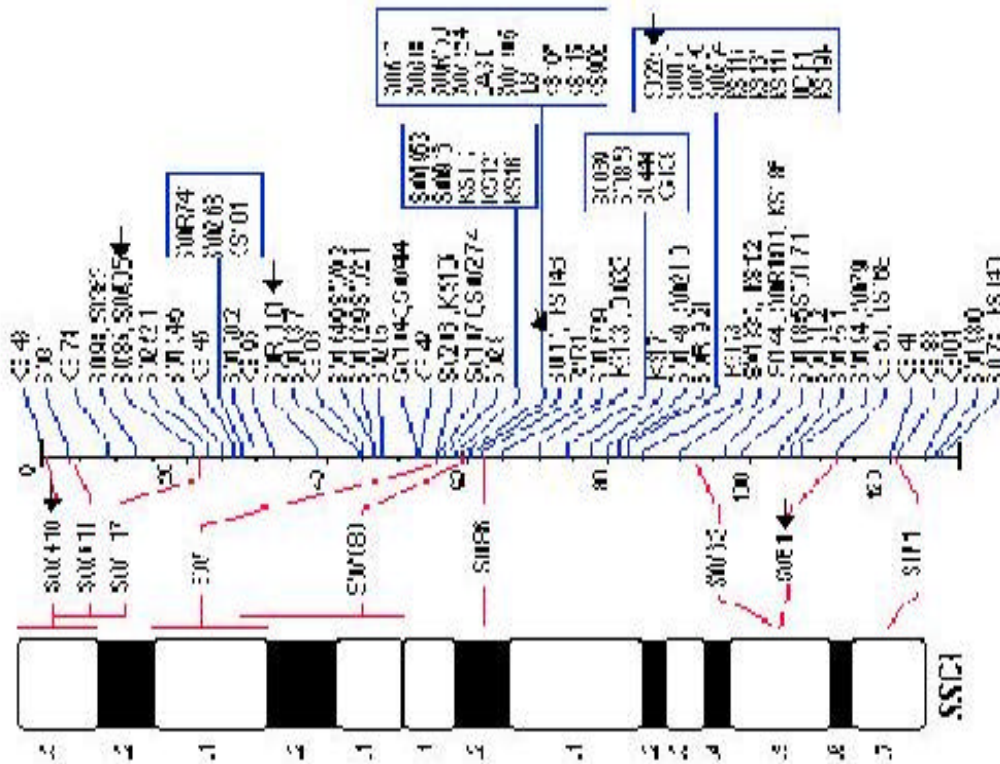
*Mapes de lligament obtinguts segons el USDA-MARC Swine Genome Map
(www.genome.iastate.edu/maps/marcmap/html).*



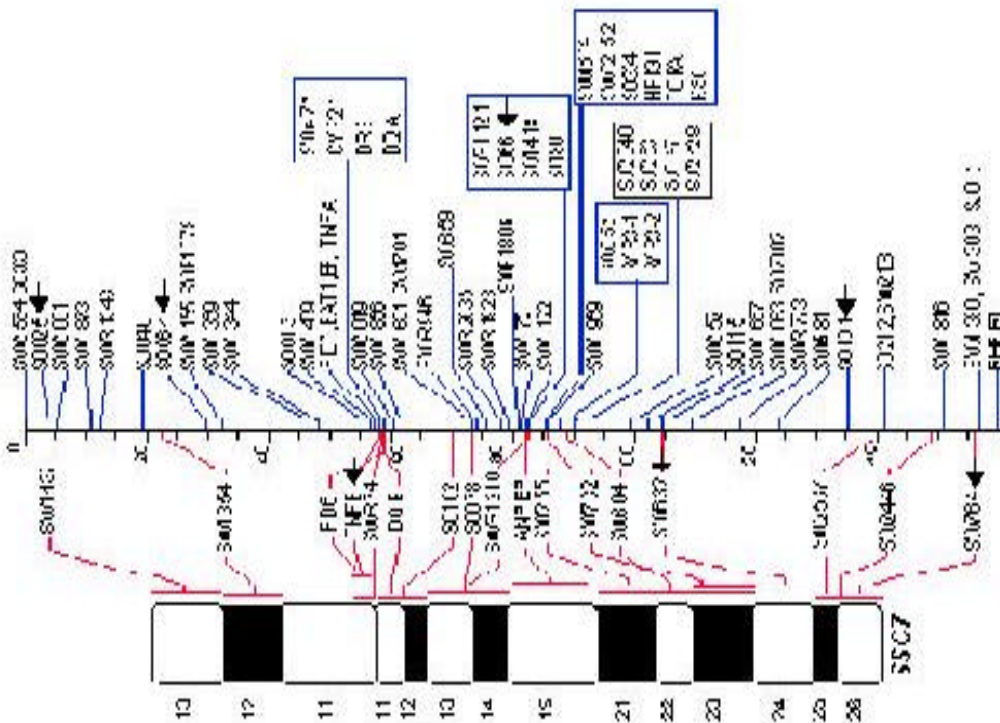
CROMOSOMA 2



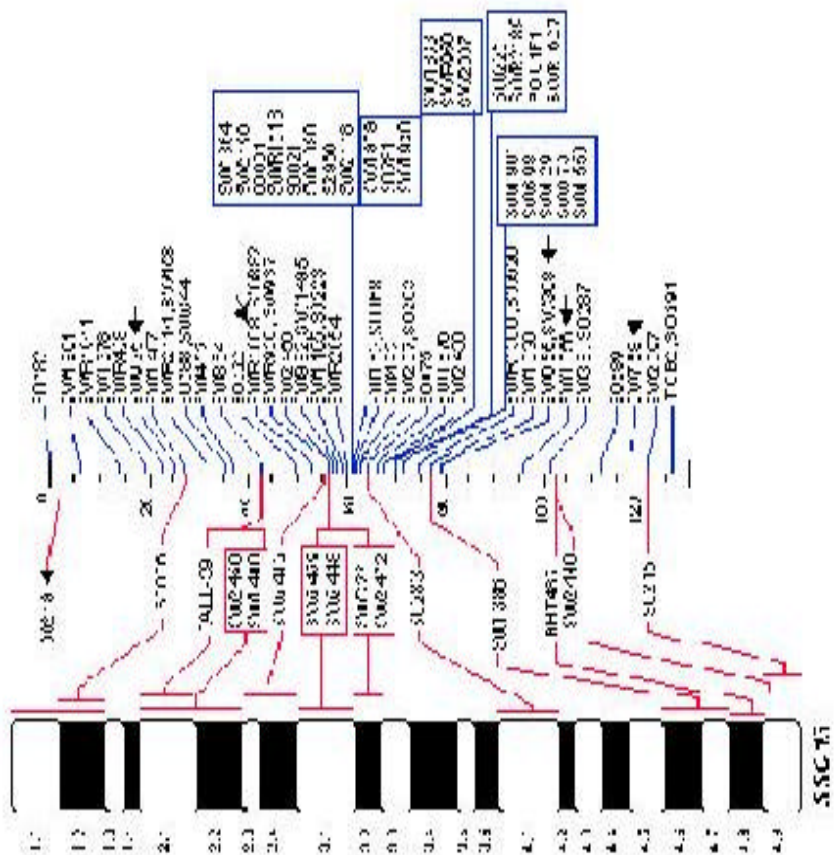
CROMOSOMA 1



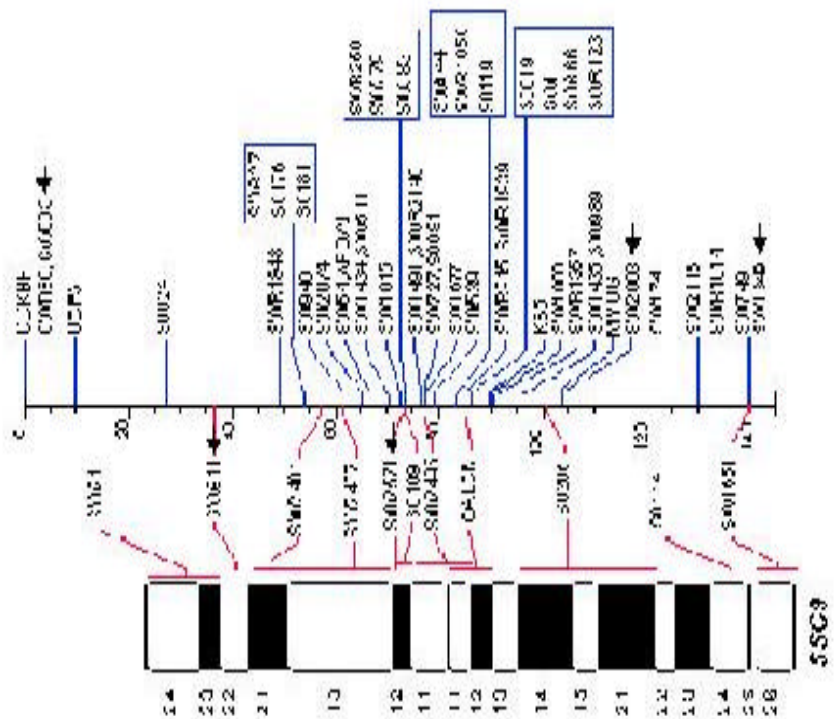
CROMOSOMA 8



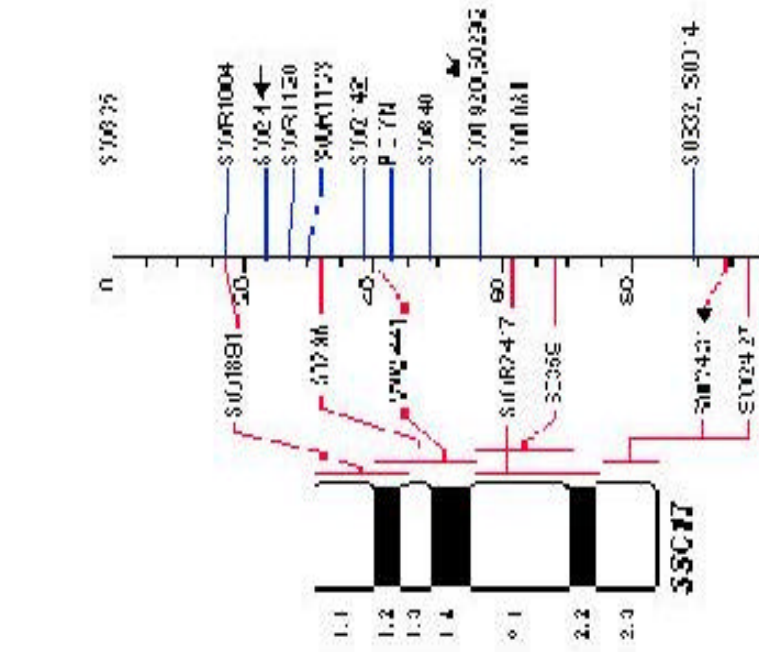
CROMOSOMA 7



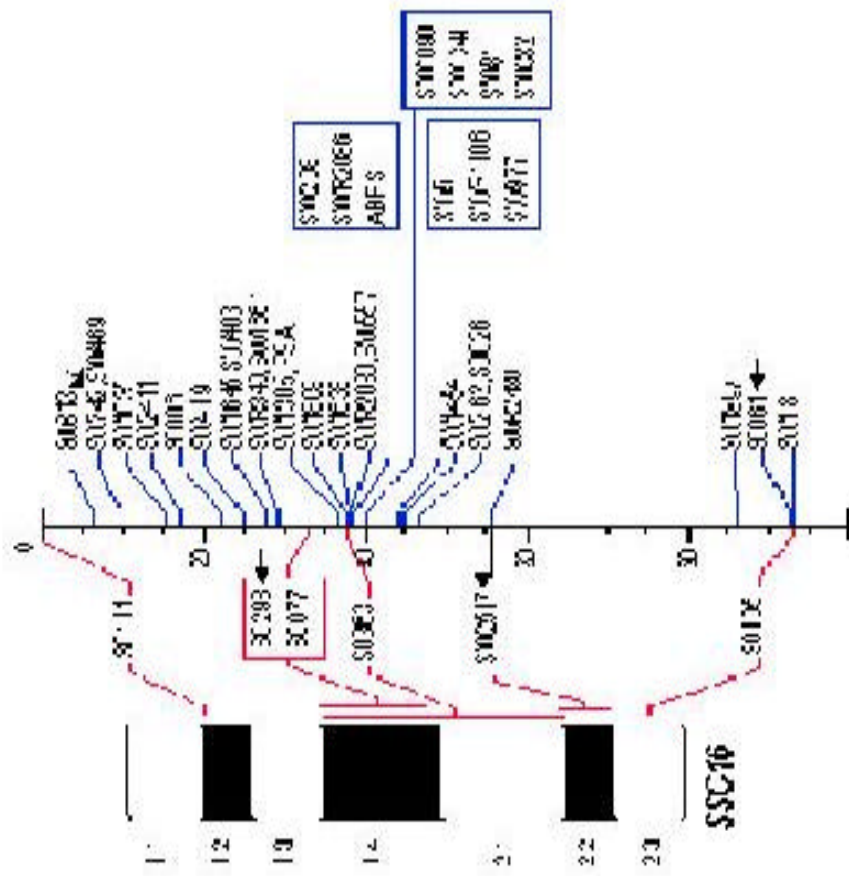
CROMOSOMA 15



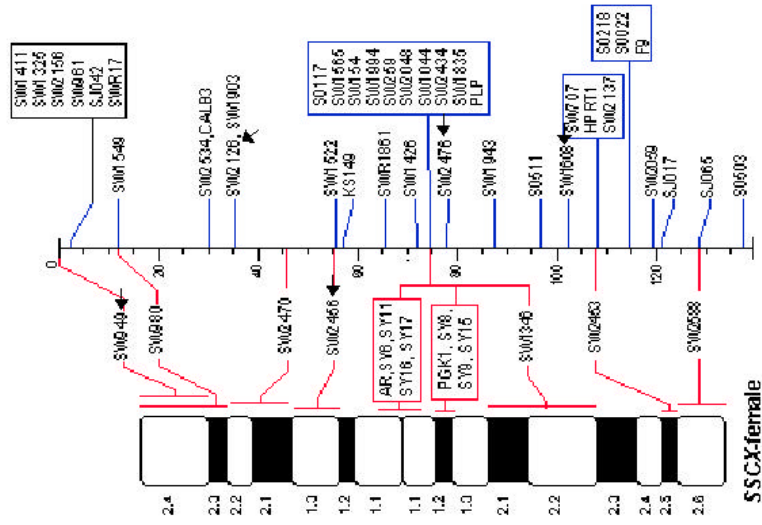
CROMOSOMA 9



CROMOSOMA 17

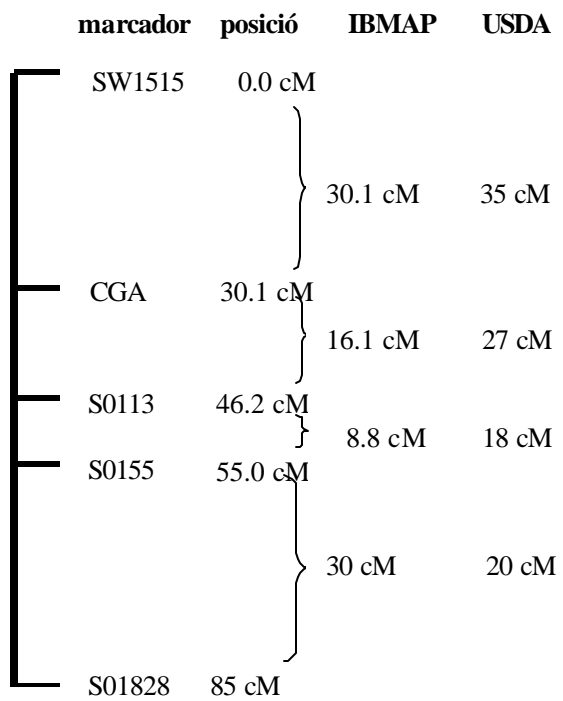


CROMOSOMA 16



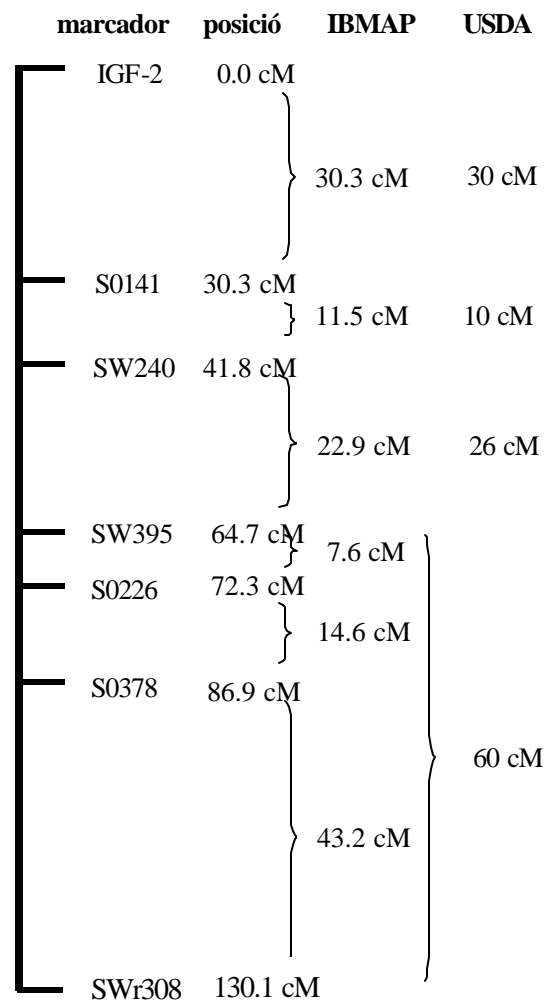
ANNEX 5

Construcció dels mapes de lligament obtinguts en el projecte IbMap, indicant la posició relativa dels marcadors en els cromosomes (posició), la distància de recombinació entre els diferents marcadors (IbMap) i la distància relativa entre loci indicada en el mapa genètic del USDA MARC (USDA). El LOD score de cada grup de lligament es reflexa al peu de cada cromosoma.



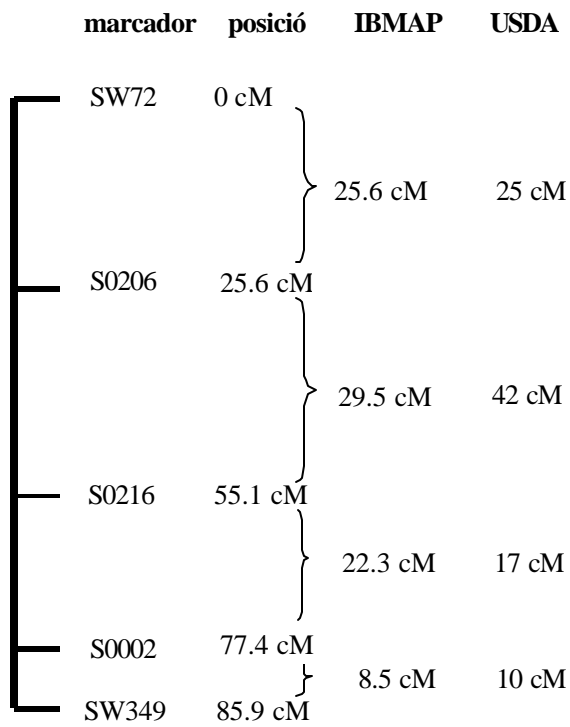
LOD score = -446.97

CROMOSOMA 1



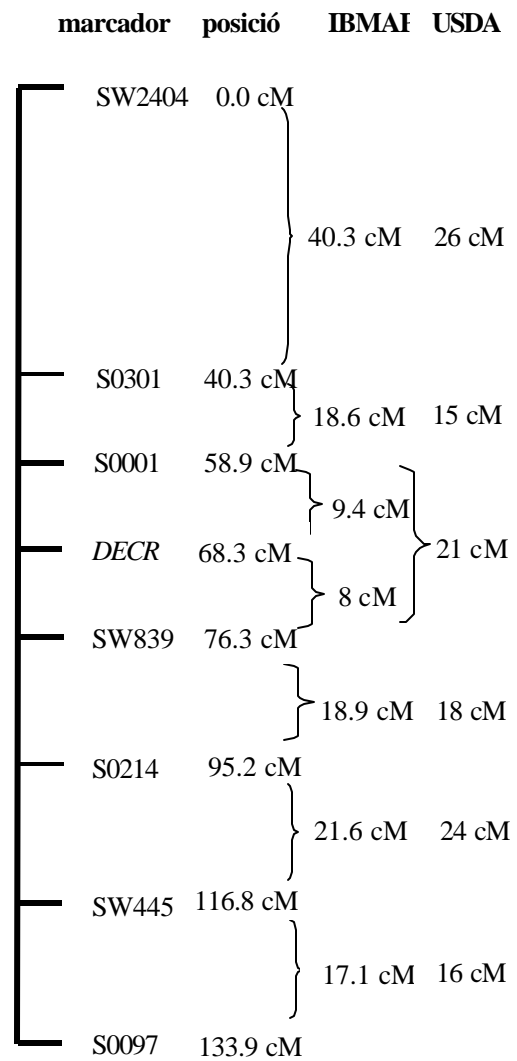
LOD score = -780.82

CROMOSOMA 2



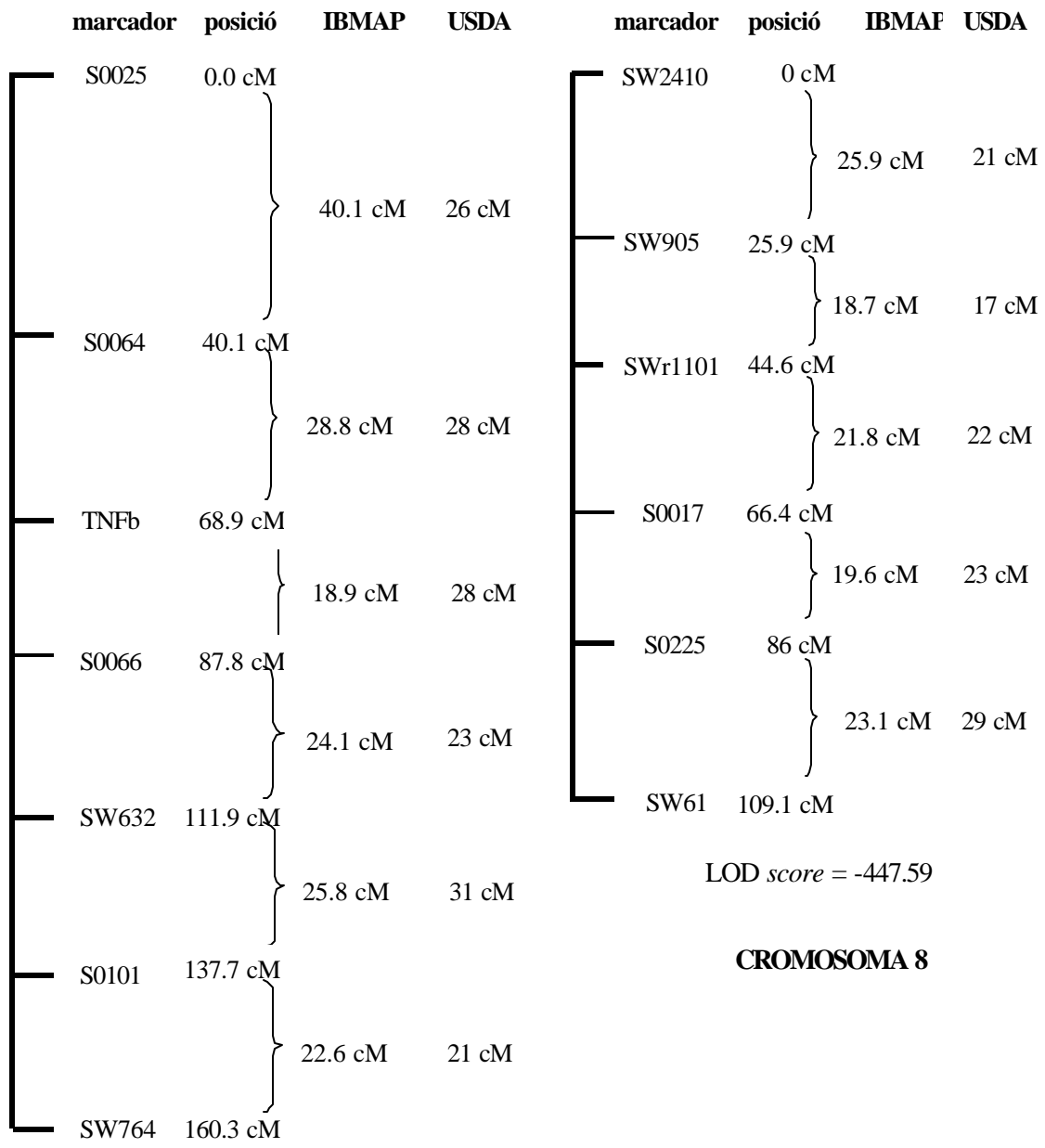
LOD score = -474.80

CROMOSOMA 3



LOD score = -836.02

CROMOSOMA 4

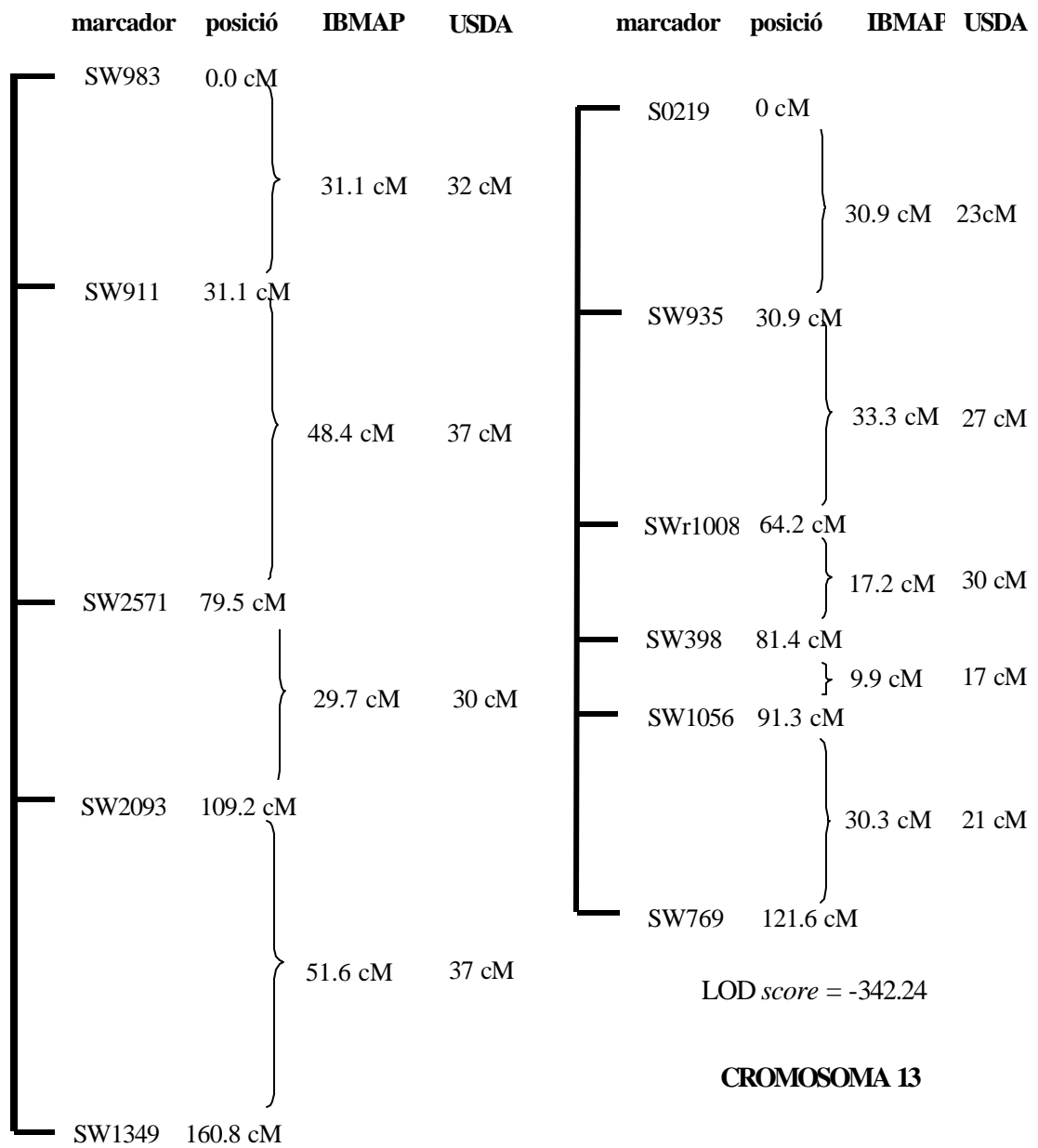


LOD score = -870.32

CROMOSOMA 7

LOD score = -447.59

CROMOSOMA 8

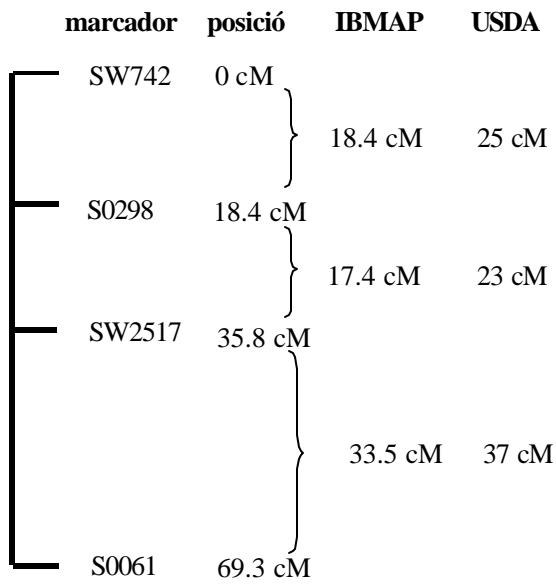


LOD score = -342.24

CROMOSOMA 13

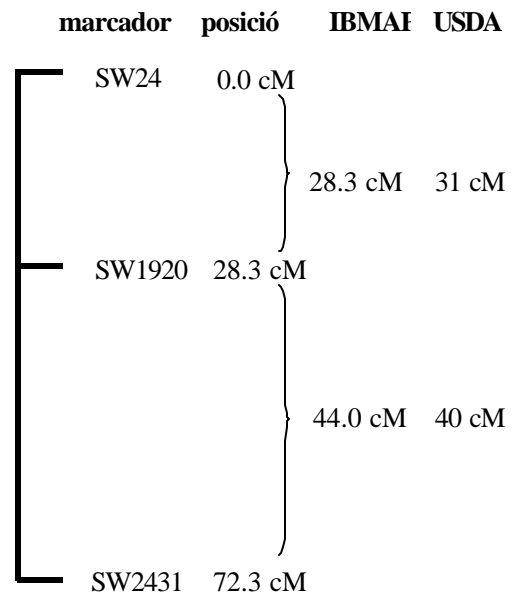
LOD score = -605.29

CROMOSOMA 9



LOD score = -319.51

CROMOSOMA 16



LOD score = -264.644

CROMOSOMA 17

ANNEX 6

Gens mapejats als cromosomes porcins 2, 4, 7 i 8.

Gens mapejats al cromosoma 2 porcí (Sscr2).

<i>gen, símbol</i>	<i>gen, nom</i>	<i>mapa físic</i>	<i>mapa genètic</i>
ACP5	<i>Uteroferrin</i>	q1.2-q2.1	no determinat
AMH	<i>Anti-Müllerian hormone</i>	q1.4-q2.1	no determinat
C3	<i>Complement Component</i>	p1.7-p1.4	no determinat
CANX	<i>Calnexin Precursor</i>	p1.7-p1.4	no determinat
CAPN1	<i>Calpain I</i>	p1.7-p1.4	no determinat
CAST	<i>Calpastatin</i>	q2.1-q2.4	no determinat
CAT	<i>Catalase</i>	p1.6-p1.5	no determinat
CD59	<i>CD59</i>	p1.7-p1.4	no determinat
CLTC	<i>Clathrin, Heavy Polypeptide</i>	p1.7-p1.6	no determinat
CNTF	<i>Ciliary Neurotrophic Factor</i>	p1.6	no determinat
COX8	<i>Cytochrome C Oxidase, subunit C IX</i>	p1.7	no determinat
CPLX2	<i>complexin 2</i>	p1.7-p1.4	no determinat
EPOR	<i>Erythropoietin Receptor</i>	q1.2-q2.1	no determinat
FGFR4	<i>Fibroblast Growth Factor</i>	no determinat	no determinat
FSHB	<i>Follicle Stimulant Hormone, Beta subunit</i>	p1.6-p1.2	(3)
GM2A	<i>GM2 Activator Protein</i>	q2.6	no determinat
HARS	<i>Histidyl-tRNA Synthetase</i>	q2.8-q2.9	no determinat
HMGCR	<i>3 Hidroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA</i>	q2.2	no determinat
IGF2	<i>Insuline Growth Factor 2</i>	p1.7	no determinat
IL4	<i>Interleukine 4</i>	no determinat	no determinat
INSL3	<i>Insuline Like 3</i>	q1.2-q3	no determinat
INSR	<i>Insuline Receptor</i>	q1.1-q2.1	(3-4)
LDHA	<i>Lactate Dehydrogenase A</i>	p1.7-p1.4	no determinat
MANA2	<i>Mannoside Alpha Type II</i>	no determinat	no determinat
MGAM	<i>Maltase-Glucoamylase</i>	q2.1	no determinat
MUC5AC	<i>Pig Gastric Mucin</i>	no determinat	no determinat
MYOD1	<i>Myogenin Myogenic Factor 3 (MYF3)</i>	p1.7-p1.4	no determinat
NFIC	<i>Nuclear Factor I/CTF</i>	q1.2-q1.3	no determinat
NPY6R	<i>Neuropeptide Y Receptor Y6</i>	q2.4-q2.9	no determinat
P4HA1	<i>Proly4-Hydroxylase Alpha II subunit</i>	q2.1-q2.2	no determinat
PAX6	<i>Paired Box Homeotic Gene 6</i>	p1.4	no determinat
PC1/3	<i>Protein Convenase 1/3</i>	q2.1	(4)
PDGFRB	<i>Platelet-derived Growth Factor Receptor, Beta</i>	no determinat	no determinat
PGA	<i>Pepsinogen A</i>	p1.7	no determinat
PST1	<i>Tripsinogen Complex</i>	q2.4-q2.9	no determinat
PTH	<i>Parathyroid Hormone</i>	no determinat	no determinat
PYGM	<i>Glucogen Phosphorylase, Muscle</i>	p1.7-p1.4	no determinat
RASA1	<i>RAS p21 Activator (GTPase activating protein)</i>	q2.3	no determinat
RLNCE	<i>Pro-relaxin Converting Enzyme</i>	q2.1	no determinat

<i>gen, símbol</i>	<i>gen, nom</i>	<i>mapa físic</i>	<i>mapa genètic</i>
SCAMP1	<i>Secretory Carrier Membrane Protein 1</i>	q2.1-q2.2	no determinat
TDPX1	<i>Thiol Specific Antioxide Protein 1</i>	p1.7-p1.4	no determinat
TPM4	<i>Tropomyosin 4</i>	q2.4-q2.9	no determinat
WT1	<i>Wilms' Tumor gene1</i>	p1.4-q1.1	no determinat

*La posició dels gens en els diferents mapes de lligament es descriu en relació a les regions flanquejades per els microsatèl·lits posicionats en el mapa genètic IBMAP. IGF2-S0141 (1), S0141-SW240 (2), SW240-SW395 (3), SW395-S0226 (4), S0226-S0378 (5), S0378-SWr308 (6).

Gens mapejats al cromosoma 4 porcí (Sscr4).

<i>gen, símbol</i>	<i>gen, nom</i>	<i>mapa físic</i>	<i>mapa genètic*</i>
AMPD1	<i>Adenosine Monophosphate deaminase, M isoform</i>	no determinat	no determinat
AMY1B	<i>Amylase Alpha 1 B</i>	q2.4	no determinat
AT3	<i>Antithrombin III</i>	q1.5-q1.6	no determinat
ATP1A1	<i>ATPase, Na⁺ K⁺ Transporting, Alpha 1 Polypeptide</i>	q1.6-q2.3	(5)
ATP1A2	<i>ATPase, Na⁺ K⁺ Transporting, Alpha 2 Polypeptide</i>	no determinat	no determinat
ATP1B1	<i>ATPase, Na⁺ K⁺ Transporting, Beta 1 Polypeptide</i>	q1.3-q2.1	(4)
CD1	<i>Cluster Differentiation locus 1</i>	q1.5-q1.6	no determinat
CRH	<i>Corticotropin Releasing Hormone</i>	q1.3	no determinat
CRP	<i>C-Reactive Protein Pentraxin Related</i>	q2.1	no determinat
DDB1	<i>Damage-specific DNA Binding Protein</i>	q1.5-q1.6	no determinat
EAL	<i>Erythrocyte Antigen L</i>	no determinat	(4-5)
ETV3	<i>ETS Variant Gene 3</i>	q2.1	no determinat
F13B	<i>Coagulation Factor XIII, Beta Polypeptide</i>	no determinat	(3)
FABP4	<i>Adipocyte Fatty Acid Binding Protein</i>	no determinat	(3)
GBA	<i>Glicosidase Beta Acid</i>	no determinat	(4-5)
HSD3B	<i>hidroxi delta 5 esteroïd dehidrogenase 3 beta</i>	q2.1-q2.3	no determinat
HSP	<i>Heat Shock Protein</i>	no determinat	(4-5)
IVL	<i>Involucrina</i>	q2.2-q2.3	no determinat
c-MYC	<i>c- Myc proto-oncogene</i>	no determinat	no determinat
NGFB	<i>Nerve Growth Factor</i>	q1.5-q2.3	(1)
N-RAS	<i>V-RAS Neuroblastoma RAS Viral Oncogene Homologue</i>	q2.1-q2.2	no determinat
ODF1	<i>Outer Dense Fiber of Sperm Tails</i>	p1.4-p1.1	no determinat
PKLR	<i>Pyruvate Kinase, Liver and Red Blood Cells</i>	q2.1-q2.3	no determinat
POU2F1	<i>Pou Domain, Class 2, Transcription Factor 1</i>	no determinat	no determinat
S100A6	<i>S100 Calcium-Binding Protein A6 (Calcyclin)</i>	q2.1	no determinat
SGC10	<i>Neuronal Growth Factor-Associated Protein</i>	q1.5-q1.6	no determinat
SSC9C8	<i>A10 Murine Transcription Factor</i>	q1.1-q1.4	no determinat
TG	<i>Thyroglobulin</i>	pter	no determinat

<i>gen, símbol</i>	<i>gen, nom</i>	<i>mapa físic</i>	<i>mapa genètic*</i>
THH	<i>Trichohyalin</i>	q2.1	no determinat
TSHB	<i>Thiroyd stimulant hormone beta</i>	q2.1	(5)
V-ATPase	<i>Vacuolar H(+) ATPase Subunit Gene</i>	q1.5-q1.6	no determinat
VCAM1	<i>Vascular Cellular Adhesion Molecule</i>	no determinat	(6)

*La posició en el mapa de lligament dels diferents gens es descriu en relació amb els segments flanquejats per els microsatèl·lits posicionats en el mapa de lligament IBCMAP. SW2404-S0301 (1), S0301-S0001 (2), S0001-SW839 (3), SW839-S0214 (4), S0214-SW445 (5), SW445-S0097 (6).

Gens mapejats al cromosoma 7 porcí (Sscr7).

<i>gen, símbol</i>	<i>gen, nom</i>	<i>mapa físic</i>	<i>mapa genètic*</i>
AACT	<i>Alpha-1-antichymotrypsin</i>	q2.3-q2.6	(5)
ADPRF	<i>Porcine EST ADP ribosilation factor</i>	q1.2-q2.6	no determinat
ANPEP	<i>Alanyl aminopeptidase</i>	cen-q2.1	S0066
ARF	<i>ADP-ribosylation factor</i>	q2.3-q2.6	no determinat
BF	<i>B-factor, properdin</i>	cen	no determinat
CALM1	<i>Calmodulin 1</i>	q1.2-q2.3	no determinat
CD79A	<i>CD79A antigen</i>	q2.6	no determinat
C-FOS	<i>C-fos proto-oncogene</i>	q2.3	no determinat
CHGA	<i>Chromogranin A</i>	q2.4-q2.6	no determinat
CHRNA3	<i>Neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor alpha 3</i>	no determinat	S0066
CKB	<i>Creatine kinase B chain</i>	q1.2-q2.6	no determinat
CLPS	<i>Colipase</i>	no determinat	(2)
CPS	<i>Campus syndrome</i>	no determinat	(4)
CYP1A1	<i>Cytochrome P450, subfamily I, polypeptide 1</i>	q1.2-q2.6	TNFB
CYP21A2	<i>Cytochrome P450, steroid 21-hydroxylase</i>	no determinat	no determinat
DDR1	<i>Discoidin domain receptor family member 1</i>	p1.1	no determinat
DNCH1	<i>Dynein, cytoplasmatic, heavy polypeptide 1</i>	q2.4-q2.5	no determinat
EAC	<i>Erythrocyte antigen C</i>	no determinat	S0066
EAJ	<i>Erythrocyte antigen J</i>	no determinat	S0066
EDN1	<i>Endothelin-1</i>	p1.3-pter	(2)
F13A1	<i>Blood coagulation factor XIII A subunit</i>	p1.3	no determinat
F14943	<i>Porcine EST SSC2B02</i>	p1.1-q1.1	no determinat
GLO1	<i>Glyoxylase</i>	no determinat	no determinat
GPX5	<i>Glutathione peroxidase-5</i>	p1.2-p1.1	no determinat
HEXA	<i>Hexosaminidase alpha</i>	q1.5	no determinat
HSPAs	<i>Heat shock 70 kDa proteins</i>	p1.1-cen	no determinat
HSPCA	<i>Heat shock 90 kDa alpha</i>	q1.2-q2.6	no determinat
IGHs	<i>Immunoglobulin heavy chains</i>	q2.5-q2.6	no determinat
MEP1A	<i>Mepirin A</i>	q1.2-q2.6	no determinat

<i>gen, símbol</i>	<i>gen, nom</i>	<i>mapa físic</i>	<i>mapa genètic*</i>
MHCTA-1	<i>Porcine EST MHC class I major transpl. Ag</i>	p1.2-p1.1	no determinat
MPI	<i>Mannose phosphatase isomerase</i>	pter-q2.1	no determinat
MYH6	<i>Myosin heavy chain 6, cardiac muscle, alpha</i>	q2.1	no determinat
MYH7	<i>Myosin heavy chain 7, cardiac muscle, beta</i>	q1.2-q2.3	no determinat
NFKBIA	<i>Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide</i>	q1.5-q2.1	no determinat
NP	<i>Nucleoside phosphorilase</i>	q2.1-q2.2	no determinat
PBX2	<i>Pre-B-cell leukemia transcription factor</i>	no determinat	no determinat
PI	<i>Protease inhibitor</i>	q	(5)
PKM2	<i>Pyruvate kinase, muscle</i>	no determinat	S0066
PO1	<i>Postalbumin</i>	no determinat	(5)
PRL	<i>Prolactin</i>	p1.2-p1.1	no determinat
PSMA4	<i>Proteasome subunit A4</i>	q1.3-q1.4	no determinat
RXRB	<i>Retinoid X receptor, beta</i>	cen	no determinat
RYR3	<i>Ryanodine receptor 3</i>	q2.2-q2.3	no determinat
SCA1	<i>Ataxin 1</i>	p1.2-p1.1	no determinat
SERF13	<i>ERF-1 protein</i>	q1.2-q2.6	no determinat
SLA-I	<i>Swine Leucocyte Antigen I</i>	p1.2-q1.2	(3)
SLA-II	<i>Swine Leucocyte Antigen II</i>	q1.1	(3)
SPTB	<i>Beta spectrin</i>	q2.3	no determinat
SSTR1	<i>Somatostatin receptor</i>	q1.2-q2.6	TNFB
TAP1	<i>Transporter associated with antigen processing 1</i>	no determinat	(2)
TAP2	<i>Transporter associated with antigen processing 2</i>	no determinat	(1)
TCRA	<i>T-cell receptor alpha cluster</i>	no determinat	no determinat
TGFB3	<i>Transporting growth factor beta-3</i>	no determinat	no determinat
TGM1	<i>Transglutaminase</i>	q2.3	no determinat
TNFA	<i>Tumor necrosis factor, alpha</i>	p1.1-q1.1	no determinat
TNFB	<i>Tumor necrosis factor, beta</i>	p1.1-q1.1	TNFB
TSHR	<i>Thyroid stimulan hormone receptor</i>	q	no determinat
TTF1	<i>Transcription termination factor 1</i>	q1.2-q2.6	TNFB
UBS27	<i>Ubiquitin-S27a fusion protein</i>	no determinat	no determinat
WARS	<i>Tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase</i>	q1.2-q1.6	no determinat
ZMOK2	<i>Zinc finger MOK 2</i>	no determinat	no determinat

*La posició dels gens en els diferents mapes de lligament es descriu en relació amb les regions flanquejades pels microsatèl·lits posicionats al mapa genètic IIBM. S0025-S0064 (1), S0064-TNFB (2), TNFB-S0066 (3), S0066-SW632 (4), SW632-S0101 (5), S0101-SW764 (6).

Gens mapejats al cromosoma 8 porcí (Sscr8).

<i>gen, símbol</i>	<i>gen, nom</i>	<i>mapa físic</i>	<i>mapa genètic*</i>
ADH3	<i>Alcohol dehydrogenase 3</i>	no determinat	S0225
ALB	<i>Albumin</i>	q1.2	S0017
CCKAR	<i>Cholecystokinin type A receptor</i>	no determinat	(4)
CHGA	<i>Chromogranin A</i>	no determinat	S0017
CPE	<i>Carboxypeptidase E</i>	no determinat	(4)
CSN1 (s1)	<i>Casein, alpha s1</i>	no determinat	S0017
CSN1 (s2)	<i>Casein, alpha s2</i>	no determinat	S0017
CSN10	<i>Casein, kappa</i>	no determinat	(5)
CSN2	<i>Casein, beta</i>	no determinat	S0017
EGF	<i>Epidermal growth factor</i>	q2.3-q2.4	no determinat
FGA	<i>Fibrinogen, alpha</i>	no determinat	S0017
FGB	<i>Fibrinogen, beta</i>	no determinat	S0017
FGF2	<i>Fibrinogen growth factor 2</i>	q2.2-q2.4	no determinat
FGFR3	<i>Fibrinogen growth factor R3</i>	p1.1	(4)
FGG	<i>Fibrinogen gamma</i>	no determinat	S0017
GNRHR	<i>Gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor</i>	q1.1-q1.2	no determinat
GRIA2	<i>Glutamate receptor, ionotropic,AMPA 2</i>	p2.1-p1.1	no determinat
IL2	<i>Interleukin 2</i>	no determinat	(4)
IL8	<i>Interleukin 8</i>	no determinat	no determinat
KIT	<i>c-KIT</i>	p2.1-p1.2	no determinat
MAN2B2	<i>Mannosidase alpha</i>	p2.3-pter	no determinat
NPY1R	<i>Neuropeptide Y receptor Y1</i>	p1.1	no determinat
NPY2R	<i>Neuropeptide Y receptor Y2</i>	q2.1	no determinat
NPY5R	<i>Neuropeptide Y receptro Y5</i>	p1.1	no determinat
NR3CR	<i>Nuclear receptor subfamily 3, group C</i>	no determinat	no determinat
PDE6B	<i>Phosphodiesterase 6 B</i>	p2.3-pter	no determinat
PDGFRA	<i>Platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha</i>	p1.2	(3)
PEPS	<i>Aminopeptidase S</i>	p1.1	no determinat
RFC1	<i>Replication factor C, large subunit</i>	p2.1-p2.3	no determinat
RNR1	<i>Ribosomal RNA (NOR)</i>	p1.2	no determinat
SPP1	<i>Secreted phosphoprotein 1</i>	q2.5-q2.7	no determinat
SSC20B10	<i>Cell division CDC25 protein homolog</i>	q2.3-q2.7	no determinat
UCP1	<i>Uncoupling protein</i>	q2.1	no determinat
UGT2B	<i>UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2 family Neuromedin-K-receptor</i>	q2.1 q2.3-q2.7	no determinat no determinat
TXK	<i>Tyrosine kinase</i>	q2.1	no determinat
UGT8	<i>UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 8</i>	q2.5	no determinat

*La posició dels gens en els diferents mapes de lligament es descriu en relació amb les regions flanquejades per els microsatèl·lits posicionats al mapa genètic ICMAP. SW2410-SW905 (1), SW905-SWr1101 (2), SWr1101-S0017 (3), S0017-S0225 (4), S0225-SW61 (5).