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Prion protein genotype survey confirms low frequency of scrapie-resistant K222 allele in British goat herds

W. Goldmann, E. Marier, P. Stewart, T. Konold, S. Street, J. Langeveld, O. Windl, A. Ortiz-Pelaez

Scrapie in goats is a transmissible, fatal prion disease, which is endemic in the British goat population. The recent success in defining caprine PRNP gene variants that provide resistance to experimental and natural classical scrapie has prompted the authors to conduct a survey of PRNP genotypes in 10 goat breeds and 52 herds to find goats with the resistant K222 allele. They report here the frequencies in 1236 tested animals of the resistance-associated K222 and several other alleles by breed and herd. Eight animals were found to be heterozygous QK222 goats (0.64 per cent genotype frequency, 95 per cent CI 0.28 to 1.27 per cent) but no homozygous KK222 goats were detected. The K222 allele was found in Saanen, Toggenburg and Anglo-Nubian goats. The fact that only a few goats with the K222 allele have been identified does not preclude the possibility to design and implement successful breeding programmes at national level.

Scrapie in goats and sheep is a transmissible, fatal disease with an average onset age of two to five years. It belongs to the group of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), also known as prion diseases, which include bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle, chronic wasting disease in cervids and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in humans (Cheesbro 2003). Scrapie can have incubation periods of a few years, during which the animals appear clinically normal and can transmit the infectious agent to herd-mates. Scrapie appears in two major disease forms, termed classical and atypical, and is distinguished by, among others, epidemiology, clinical disease presentation, disease forms, termed classical and atypical, and is distinguished by, among others, epidemiology, clinical disease presentation, brain pathology and genetic association of susceptibility.

Prion disease susceptibility is controlled by host genetics, primarily by the prion gene PRNP. The protein encoded by this gene, PrP or prion protein, exists in many variant forms in goats and sheep, most of them differ only by a single amino acid change in their protein sequence. In sheep, these PrP variants have been used in breeding programmes such as the National Scrapie Plan in Great Britain. Ovine PrP variants are generally defined by their amino acids in codons 156, 154 and 171, for example, ARQ. The various resulting genotypes have different association with classical scrapie susceptibility or resistance. Consequently, several countries set up breeding programmes in which animals with highly susceptible genotypes (VRQ/VRQ and VRQ/ARQ) were eliminated and animals with highly resistant genotypes (ARR/ARR and ARQ/ARR) (for review, see Goldmann 2008) were propagated. Recent data for the prevalence of scrapie have shown that the number of classical scrapie cases in sheep is consistently falling in Great Britain and other EU Member States (EFSA BIOHAZ Panel 2014).

In goats, PRNP alleles also exist, but the encoded PrP variants are defined by amino acid changes in codon positions different from sheep (for review, see Vaccari and others 2009). With regard to the sheep PRNP allele terminology, goats are normally ARQ or AHQ. Worldwide, there are well over 30 caprine PrP variants known, but many are relatively rare and their association with scrapie is unspecified. Common PrP variants in UK goat breeds are defined by polymorphisms I142M, R154H, R211Q and Q222K, which abbreviated to IRQ (I142R154R211Q222) defines the caprine wild-type PrP. Other polymorphisms that are regularly found in British breeds are G127S, N146S and P240S, the last one being positioned outside the sequence of the mature PrP protein. Goats and sheep share at least 10 amino acid polymorphisms, of which R154H is the most noticeable as it is associated with susceptibility to atypical scrapie in both species (Moum and others 2005, Arsac and others 2007, Colussi and others 2008).

Protective effects of varying degree to experimental and natural classical scrapie exposure are seen in goats with genotypes carrying the S127, M142, S146, D146, H154, Q211 or K222 alleles. Experimental scrapie challenge of QK222 and KK222 genotypes using the most effective intracerebral route leads to disease in only a small number of animals after very prolonged incubation periods compared with the wild-type QQ222 genotype (Lacroux and others 2014). However, no disease was transmitted after oral exposure to scrapie or BSE (Corbière and...
others 2013, Lacroux and others 2014, Aguilar-Calvo and others 2015). The protective effect of K222 is supported by epidemiological evidence confirming the scarcity of K222 carriers in natural scrapie cases (Acutis and others 2006, 2012, Vaccari and others 2006, Barillet and others 2009), although there may be exceptions to this association (Kanata and others 2011, Kanata and others 2014). The K222 allele is present in the most important dairy breeds (e.g. Saanen) although at rather low frequencies in most European countries, and it was particularly low in a survey of British goats conducted between 2007 and 2009 (Goldmann and others 2011). Strong evidence from case-control studies of Cypriot goat herds supports the protection against classical scrapie conferred by the S146 and D146 alleles. (Papasavva-Stylianou and others 2007, 2011, Ortiz-Pelaez and others 2014). In the UK, only S146 has been found, and in larger numbers only in Boer goats (Goldmann and others 2011). White and others (2012) have reported that after oral scrapie challenge of NS146 heterozygotes, all animals survived without developing disease for 40 per cent longer (at which point the experiment was terminated) than wild-type homozygotes, which had a 100 per cent attack rate, suggesting that the protective effect of this amino acid change may not be restricted to Cypriot scrapie strains. Moreover, the amino acid variation asparagine or serine in codon 146 has been found in sheep, goats and cattle. Association of amino acid changes with scrapie disease susceptibility in one species may also apply to another species, which makes the codon 146 polymorphism particularly interesting.

The goat population in Great Britain is small compared with other EU countries and contributes a small but growing fraction to the total livestock production. The commercial goat sector is specialised with most of the large holdings producing milk for on-farm processing or collection mainly for pasteurisation and cheese production. A few pedigree herds maintain the supply of purebred males to commercial herds that have developed and specialised with most of the large holdings producing milk for on-farm processing or collection mainly for pasteurisation and cheese production. A few pedigree herds maintain the supply of purebred males to commercial herds that have developed and maintained their own genetic lines of crossbred females, selected according to their production traits. The majority of goats in Great Britain are family pets with one or two individuals kept for purposes other than farming (Ortiz-Pelaez and others 2012). Scrapie became a notifiable disease in 1993 in the UK in accordance with EU Council Directive 91/68/EC. Passive surveillance systems, that is, reporting of clinical suspect animals, led to the histopathological confirmation of 28 UK goat scrapie cases between 1976 and 2002 (Dustan and others 2008), while in the 12-year period from 2002 to 2013 with additional active surveillance, a total of 204 cases were pathologically confirmed, all belonging to the classical disease form (Aguilar-Calvo and others 2014). This number of British scrapie cases supports the consideration that did not constitute a regulated procedure under the Animal (Scientific Procedures) Act. It could, therefore, be carried out by farmers. From that moment, participating goat keepers received a kit with all the necessary equipment and paperwork to sample the animals and collect ear tag number/s, age, breed and sex. Goat keepers posted back the samples and paperwork to the project office.

Genotyping
DNA was extracted from blood using the Qiagen DNeasy blood & tissue kit (Qiagen, Crawley, UK) or from the Performagene Nasal PG-100 collection kit, DNA Genotek, Ontario, Canada). After a trial on several farms, the nasal swabbing was found to cause no harm and compared with insertion of a hypodermic needle was considered a refinement that did not constitute a regulated procedure under the Animal (Scientific Procedures) Act. It could, therefore, be carried out by farmers. From that moment, participating goat keepers received a kit with all the necessary equipment and paperwork to sample the animals and collect ear tag number/s, age, breed and sex. Goat keepers posted back the samples and paperwork to the project office.

Materials and methods
Herd selection and sample collection
The initial selection was based on ≥10 goats per holding using the list of herds in the Sheep and Goat Inventory 2012 in Great Britain, applying a multistage random sampling strategy. Within the herds, all males were sampled and additional females were chosen by the goat keeper to reach the maximum number of animals as determined by the sample size calculation (see below). Animals older than six months and intended to be kept as breeding animals were eligible for the survey.

The calculation for the number of herds to sample was based on the assumption that 10 per cent of the herds contained at least one animal with the 222K allele, a confidence level of 95 per cent confidence and 5 per cent desired accuracy of the expected prevalence. To calculate the sample size in each herd, a 2 per cent prevalence of the 222K in the whole population of goats was assumed with a 95 per cent confidence level and 5 per cent desired accuracy. Assumptions on animal and herd prevalence of the 222K allele in the British goat population were based on published (Goldmann and others 2011) and unpublished data (W. Goldmann, unpublished observations). With these assumptions, a maximum of 50 animals per herd (including all males) and 117 herds were required for this survey. With the current distribution of herd size in the sampling frame as per holdings with >10 goats listed in the Sheep and Goat Inventory 2012 (Defra UK website), approximately 2300 samples (one sample per animal) were required.

The survey was presented at the Goat Veterinary Society Annual Meeting in November 2012 (Ortiz-Pelaez and others 2013) and two calls for expressions of interest were published in the British Goat Society Journal (Clayton 2013, Ortiz-Pelaez 2015) in an attempt to increase participation. Participation in the survey was voluntary. In return, recruited goat keepers were offered free sampling, genotyping and a report with genotype results and animal details. Participants were advised to retain animals with resistant genotypes with the view to promote breeding for scrapie resistance in their herd. The selection of the farmers was adapted due to the difficulty in recruiting randomly selected farms. Farmers were first recruited from those who expressed an interest and met the minimum herd size. Subsequently, goat keepers were selected at random from the database of holdings (inventory 2012) and along with goat breeder associations and veterinarians contacted directly with the view to increase the returns, which resulted in recruitment of three farms with <10 goats. During the sampling visit, owner’s consent was obtained via a signed acceptance of the sampling procedure in the conditions described earlier. They were also asked to fill in a questionnaire to obtain basic epidemiological data of the herd: production type and numbers of homebreds and purchased goats by age, sex and breed.

Initially, a blood sample was collected from the jugular vein (max. 10 ml, in EDTA) for DNA extraction. It was later replaced by nasal swabbing whereby a cotton bud-sized sponge was gently rubbed along the nasal mucosa and placed in a liquid-containing tube to stabilise the DNA (Performagene Nasal PG-100 collection kit, DNA Genotek, Ontario, Canada). After a trial on several farms, the nasal swabbing was found to cause no harm and compared with insertion of a hypodermic needle was considered a refinement that did not constitute a regulated procedure under the Animal (Scientific Procedures) Act. It could, therefore, be carried out by farmers. From that moment, participating goat keepers received a kit with all the necessary equipment and paperwork to sample the animals and collect ear tag number/s, age, breed and sex. Goat keepers posted back the samples and paperwork to the project office.

Results
A total of 52 goat farms were included in the survey conducted between August 2013 and December 2014, which were located in England (49), Scotland (2) and Wales (1). Figure 1 shows the distribution of goat herds across Great Britain that were sampled in relation to the overall distribution of goat herds based on the 2013 goat inventory. Herd sizes ranged from 8 to 6651 goats (mean herd size 513; median 54). The goats were kept as breeding (12 herds, 22.6 per cent), production (56 herds, 71.6 per cent)
or companion animals (3 herds, 5.7 per cent) encompassing 10 breeds (Saanen, Toggenburg, Alpine, Anglo-Nubian, Boer, Cashmere, Angora, pygmy, Golden-Guernsey and Bagot) and crossbreeds (see Tables 1 and 2). The production animal herds were split by breed type into 24 dairy (63.2 per cent), 8 meat (21 per cent) and 6 fibre (15.8 per cent) herds.

There were 1295 collected samples with an average of 24.8 goat samples per herd (male to female ratio: 1:5). A total of 791 samples (61.2 per cent) were taken as blood by veterinary or scientific staff and 502 samples (38.8 per cent) were collected as nasal swaps by goat keepers. The number of goats per herd (male to female ratio: 1:3). A total of 791 goat samples came from 25.2 per cent males and 74.8 per cent females providing evidence against any sex bias for the K222 carriers.

Most British breeds encode on average four PRNP alleles, that is, wild-type sequences IRRQ-S240 or IRRQ-F240 and 2 of the 10 variant alleles that are known to exist in the British goat population. Some breeds, like the Boer goats, carry four variant alleles, whereas others such as Angora are less variable with only one variant allele.

For 748 DNA samples representing all breeds (equivalent to 1496 chromosomes), the ORF was sequenced in full so that potentially novel mutations could be identified and heterozygotes or homozygotes recorded. Novel polymorphisms were not found, but the polymorphism W102G has not been described in British breeds before. The allele frequencies are shown in Table 3 and compared with the previous survey (Goldmann and others 2011). The frequency of all variant alleles together was 37.3 per cent, which results in genotype frequencies as follows: of the 59.2 per cent that carried a variant of PrP; 45 per cent were single heterozygotes, 5 per cent were double heterozygotes and 10 per cent were homozygotes.

The authors genotyped codon 146 for 172 Boer goats across nine herds and found 105 carrying the S146 allele, 81.6 per cent were NS146 heterozygotes and 18.4 per cent SS146 homozygotes (Table 4); none carried the D146 allele. The allele frequency of 35.5 per cent in Boer goats is significantly different ($P<0.0001$) from that of the other breeds in this study, which was 1.3 per cent of 405 analysed genotypes. Genotypes for codons 142 and 211 were established for 742 and 784 goats, respectively. The M142 and Q211 alleles confer partial resistance and their frequency was therefore of interest. The M142 allele had high frequencies in Saanen (30.1 per cent, 12 herds) and Toggenburg (34.4 per cent, 7 herds) including the crossbred, with a substantial number of MM142 homozygotes (9 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively). All other goats together reached a 3 per cent allele frequency. The Q211 allele frequencies were particularly high in the Alpine and Golden Guernsey breeds with 15.6 per cent (three herds) and 68.1 per cent (three herds), respectively; all other breeds together had an allele frequency of only 0.9 per cent.

**Discussion**

Breeding for scrapie resistance in goats is a long held aim for countries in which this prion disease has significant impact on their livestock production and animal welfare. The implementation of classical scrapie eradication programmes for sheep in European countries proved that it is possible to significantly reduce the prevalence of scrapie using PRNP genetic approaches in conjunction with herd cull protocols (EFSA 2014). This has been demonstrated by applying the appropriate dissemination of resistance alleles from the male breeding population, resulting in a large increase in the frequency of resistance alleles. For example, in Cyprus 96 per cent of the sheep population are now homozygous or heterozygous carriers of the resistant ARR allele, a massive increase from its 2005 level of 54 per cent (EU TSE Annual Report 2013).

In goats, there are two strongly protective PRNP alleles based on the K222 and S146/D146 polymorphisms. The authors' survey has shown again that for the British goat population the S146 PrP allele is mostly limited to the Boer breed, where it is, however, found at a high frequency. In contrast, the K222 allele has been found in all major dairy breeds in the GB population, but at a very low frequency. Their analysis of 1256 goats from different regions of Britain for the K222 allele revealed only eight carriers in 52 herds, a very low allele frequency of 0.6 per cent.
and a herd frequency of 11.5 per cent. No KK222 homozygotes were found, which is in line with the low allele frequency. When compared with the British goat survey conducted in 2007–2009 (Goldmann and others 2011), Saanen goats and their crossbreeds had a very similar allele frequency of 0.7 per cent, implying that without active PRNP genotyping and selection there may not be a significant increase in the K222 allele frequency.

Classical scrapie is commonly found in animals with homozygous IRRQ/IRRQ (wild-type) genotype. In goats, many PRNP alleles appear to have a protective effect mostly by extending incubation periods. Heterozygosity in the expressed PrP variants may be sufficient to lower the prevalence of disease by extending the incubation period, and they will, therefore, be of advantage for animals with a restricted lifespan in a commercial herd. With this in mind, it may not be surprising that of the 748 fully genotyped animals with a restricted lifespan in a commercial herd. With this in mind, it may not be surprising that of the 748 fully genotyped animals, 59.2 per cent were carriers of a variant PRNP allele.

Notable changes in the allele frequencies compared with the previous study were observed for M142, S146 and Q211. Although it is most likely that these overall differences between the surveys are associated with a different composition regarding the goat breeds, there may be real frequency movements in the goat population. The uncertainty on the actual allele frequencies in the goat population resulted in less precise estimates, adding a greater degree of uncertainty in recruiting the target number of herds has difficulty in recruiting the target number of herds has been a major change since the last survey six years ago when the breed composition of the goat sampling is taken into account. However, there were a larger proportion of herds containing at least one goat with the K222 allele. Breeding for K222-associated resistance to scrapie will be challenging and may demand a strict breeding programme using natural mating in those breeds where the K222 allele was found. Alternatively, the use of artificial insemination has to be contemplated with imported semen from K222 males of the targeted breeds. For those breeds where no K222 allele holders were found, private initiatives from breeding societies to genotype billy goats and/or importing semen or breeders may be considered.

The difficulty in recruiting the target number of herds has resulted in less precise estimates, adding a greater degree of uncertainty on the actual allele frequencies in the goat population, especially to the number of herds holding goats with potentially resistant alleles (up to 20 per cent). Goat keepers interested in producing breeding stock and interested in adding potentially resistant alleles (up to 20 per cent) to their goats may have been more likely to participate. On the other hand, farmers may have been less keen to participate with suspicion that the samples could be used to test for scrapie or reluctance to sample goats without a diagnostic value to their goats may have been more likely to participate. On the other hand, farmers may have been less keen to participate with suspicion that the samples could be used to test for scrapie or reluctance to sample goats without a diagnostic value to their goats may have been more likely to participate.
purpose. However, given the fact that breeding for resistance for scrapie in goats is an unknown practice in Great Britain, it is unlikely that the selection of farmers may have introduced bias in the authors’ estimates.

Despite the low frequency of the potentially resistant K222 allele and the apparent low incidence of scrapie in British goats, the potential contribution of resistance to scrapie in the goat population is an activity worth promoting among goat keepers, breeding societies and other stakeholders. It is important to note that the scrapie-infected herds detected in Great Britain have presented very high incidence of cases and suffered economic losses caused by decreased productivity, disruption of business operations due to official restrictions and compromised welfare. A genotype-based approach to eradicate scrapie is only an option for sheep according to current EU regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain TSEs with its amendments. The fact that few goats with the K222 allele have been identified does not preclude the possibility of design and implement successful breeding programmes at national level in goats.

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Ethics approval

This regulated procedure was carried out following ethical review at the Animal & Plant Health Agency and approval by the UK Home Office under the Animal (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 (project licence 70/7465).

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