

Evaluation of genetic diversity and relationships among eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds based on microsatellite markers

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In recent years, special attention has been paid both to the preservation of the genetic diversity of cattle breeds in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and to the evaluation of the breeds' 'purity', especially in relation to undesirable recessive lethal mutations. The main goal of our work was to assess the genetic diversity of the main cattle breeds bred in the Russian Federation and Ukraine using microsatellite DNA loci, as well as to evaluate the phylogenetic relationships between them. An analysis of molecular genetic diversity was carried out in different cattle breeds represented both in the Russian Federation and Ukraine. A total of 752 individuals, which belonged to eight breeds of the dairy and meat productivity directions were studied. Ten microsatellite loci recommended by ISAG-FAO and arranged in one multiplex panel (ETH3, INRA023, TGLA227, BM1818, TGLA122, SPS115, TGLA53, BM2113, BM1824 and ETH10) were used as DNA markers. Some alleles were found with a very high frequency in most of the studied cattle breeds and, thus, they can be considered as species-specific for the species *Bos taurus* as a whole. These were alleles 262 and 266 bp (for BM1818), 180 and 188 bp (for BM1824), 125-127 and 133-135 bp (for BM2113), 217-219 bp (for ETH10), 248 and 252 bp (for SPS115). All breeds included in the analysis are characterized by a very high genetic uniqueness based on microsatellite loci; the accuracy of assigning the studied individuals to their own population varied within the range of 95–100%. In general, all breeds studied are grouped into two clusters. Cluster No. 1 contains genetic groups originating from Holstein, and cluster No. 2 contains the remaining breeds. Three breeds (Ayrshire, Simmental and Russian Red Pied) are characterized by very low estimates of the effective population size (less than 50 animals), which may lead to the loss of their genetic uniqueness in the future. In the study of eight dairy and meat cattle breeds that are bred in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, we found that the breeds differ significantly in the genetic polymorphism indicators over ten MS-DNA loci used. Moreover, the level of allelic diversity for the studied breeds was determined, primarily, by the presence and number of rare (and/or "private") alleles. This may be due to the manifestation of different mechanisms of the formation and maintenance of genetic polymorphism in breeds, based on productivity direction.

Keywords: microsatellite DNA loci; genetic diversity; dairy and meat cattle breeds.

Introduction

The dairy cattle livestock bred today on the farms of the Russian Federation is classified as 19 breeds and 23 intrabreed types. The Russian Black Pied is most widespread cattle breed (which was bred by crossing the Dutch Black-and-White breed with local ones), in addition, the relative proportion of the Simmental, Russian Red Pied, and Red Steppe breeds is high also (Dunin et al., 2013). On the other hand, at present many farms of the Russian Federation contain Holstein cattle (Black Pied and Red Pied dairy cows). In Ukraine, about 75% of dairy cattle livestock is represented by two breeds, the Ukrainian Black Pied and the Ukrainian Red Pied dairy breed. They were also bred as a result of crossbreeding of local breeds with Holstein, and in the second case, representatives of the local Simmental and imported breeding material of the Ayrshire (Finland), Montbeliard (France) and Holstein (USA, Canada) breeds (Gladiy et al., 2015). It is shown that the Holstein has a great influence on the genetic progress of the Russian Black Pied dairy cows. Recessive lethal mutations BLAD (bovine leukocyte adhesion deficiency), CVM (complex vertebral malformation), DUMPS (deficiency of uridine monophosphate synthase), BY (brachispina syndrome) were brought in with Holstein breeders (Prokhorenko, 2013). In addition, 17 haplotypes that negatively affect the reproductive traits of

livestock have already been identified (Labinov & Prokhorenko, 2015). Thus, among dairy cattle breeds, the allele pool of the Russian Black Pied cattle, which has been formed for centuries on the basis of local cattle and adapted to various natural and climatic zones of the country, is threatened with extinction due to intensive crossbreeding with the Holstein breed.

Since indigenous domestic breeds make a significant contribution to the genetic diversity of domesticated species, a reduction in their numbers and the genetic pollution of the native allele pool can be one of the main reasons for the decreasing biodiversity of domesticated species (Zinovieva et al., 2015).

Therefore, in recent years, special attention has been paid both to the preservation of the genetic diversity of cattle breeds in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and to the evaluation of the breeds' 'purity', especially in relation to undesirable recessive lethal mutations. The most useful tool for conducting such studies are microsatellite DNA (MS-DNA) loci. According to the INRA database (French National Institute for Agricultural Research; institut.inra.fr), already in the early 2010s, more than 2,400 MS-DNA loci were identified on all 30 pairs of cattle chromosomes, of which 2,244 were already mapped (Kiseleva et al., 2010).

Thus, the main goal of our work was to assess the genetic diversity of the main cattle breeds bred in the Russian Federation and Ukraine

using MS-DNA loci, as well as to evaluate the phylogenetic relationships between them.

Materials and methods

Materials. An analysis of molecular genetic diversity was carried out in different cattle breeds represented both in the Russian Federation and Ukraine. A total of 752 individuals, which belonged to eight breeds of the dairy and meat productivity directions, were studied (Table 1).

Table 1

Information on eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds included in the microsatellite marker analysis

Breed	Abbreviation	Origin of the samples	Sample size, <i>n</i>
Ayrshire	Ayr	Russia, Belgorod region	100
Black Pied Holstein	BPH	Russia, Belgorod region	100
Simmental	Sim	Russia, Belgorod region	100
Brown Swiss	Swiss	Russia, Kaluga region	21
Russian Red Pied	RP	Russia, Belgorod region	100
Russian Black Pied	BP	Russia, Belgorod region	100
Southern Meat	SM	Ukraine, Kherson region	192
Red Steppe	RS	Ukraine, Mykolayiv region	39

Ten microsatellite loci recommended by ISAG-FAO and arranged in one multiplex panel (ETH3, INRA023, TGLA227, BM1818, TGLA122, SPS115, TGLA53, BM2113, BM1824 and ETH10) were used as DNA markers. PCR primers were selected taking into account the amplification of all 10 loci in one tube. The size of all amplified PCR products, taking into account all known alleles, was <300 base pairs (bp).

The PCR reaction was carried out on a Verity amplifier (Applied Biosystems, USA) in 20 μ L of a mixture containing 20 ng of genomic DNA, PCR buffer (10 mmol Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 50 mmol KCl, 2 mmol MgCl₂), 0.25 mmol dNTP, 0.5 μ mol of primer, 1 unit Taq-DNA-polymerase (inhibited for hot start). PCR parameters: 94 °C for 3 min; 98 °C for 30 s; 59 °C for 120 s, 4 cycles; 72 °C for 90 s; 94 °C for 30 s, 59 °C for 120 s, 6 cycles; 72 °C for 90 s; 90 °C for 30 s; 59 °C for 120 s, 20 cycles; 72 °C for 75 s; 68 °C for 30 min. In this case, the rate of heating from 59 °C to 72 °C was not more than 0.3°C/s.

Fragment analysis of PCR products was carried out on an ABI PRISM 3500 automated capillary DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems, USA) using 50 cm long capillaries and a POP-7™ polymer matrix. The primers were labeled with four fluorescent dyes detected in the channels Blue (FAM), Green (R6G), Yellow (TAMRA), Red (ROX) (Table 2).

Table 2

Characterization of the ISAG recommended microsatellite DNA loci for determining the validation of the origin of cattle

Locus	Alleles size range, bp	Dye
BM1818	248–278	R6G
BM1824	176–197	FAM
BM2113	122–156	R6G
ETH10	206–231	ROX
ETH3	103–133	ROX
INRA023	195–225	TAMRA
SPS115	234–258	FAM
TGLA122	129–184	FAM
TGLA227	75–114	FAM
TGLA53	142–191	ROX

The SD 450 length standard (Synthol, Russia) was labeled with a fifth, fluorescent dye and was detected in a separate Orange channel simultaneously with PCR products. After amplification, 9 μ L of Hi-Di™ formamide and 0.5 μ L of SD 450 size standard solution were added to 1 μ L of the PCR product. The samples prepared in this way were analyzed on an ABI PRISM 3500 DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems, USA). Fragments size analysis was done using GeneMapper® Software version 4.1 software (Applied Biosystems, USA).

Statistical analysis methods. To calculate the genotypes and alleles frequencies, the number of alleles (Na), effective number of alleles (Ae), observed (Ho) and expected (He) heterozygosity, as well as the fixation index (Fis) both for individual MS-DNA loci and for each

breed as a whole the GenAEx version 6.5 software was used (Peakall & Smouse, 2012). To test the null hypothesis of the absence of breed-specific peculiarities with respect to the indicators of genetic diversity, the Friedman two-way analysis of variance by ranks test was carried out using the PAST version 2.14 software (Hammer et al., 2001).

GENEPOP version 4.2 software (Rousset, 2008) was used to verify that the distribution of microsatellite markers genotypes corresponds to the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) via Monte Carlo Markov Chain algorithm (MCMC). Evaluations of Wright's F-statistics (Fis, Fit, and Fst) for each MS-DNA locus as well as gene flow (Nm) between cattle breeds were obtained using the GenAEx version 6.5 software (Peakall & Smouse, 2012). The significance level (P) of Wright's F-statistics was calculated using a permutation test with 999 permutations.

The analysis of molecular variance (AMOVA) based on the empirical distribution of the genotypes over 10 microsatellite loci with the determination of the significance level of the F_{st} values based on the permutation method (999 permutations were used) was carried out using the GenAEx version 6.5 software (Peakall & Smouse, 2012).

Two approaches were used to evaluate the degree of genetic similarity: i) assignment test based on the analysis of microsatellite multilocus genotypes (Pritchard et al., 2000) and ii) the pairwise Nei's genetic distance matrix (Nei, 1972) was calculated using the GenAEx version 6.5 software (Peakall & Smouse, 2012).

Subsequently, using this matrix, a Neighbor-Joining (NJ) dendrogram was constructed, as well as the distribution of breed centroids in the space of the first two principal coordinates (PCoA) using the GenAEx version 6.5 software (Peakall & Smouse, 2012). An evaluation of the effective population size (Ne) in different cattle breeds was calculated using the NeEstimator version 2.0 software (Do et al., 2014).

Results

A high level of genetic diversity was noted for all MS-DNA loci included in the analysis. A total of 169 alleles were identified within the 10 loci studied. The largest number (136 alleles) was noted in the Black Pied Holstein, and the smallest number was obtained in the Brown Swiss breed (60 alleles). Moreover, the proportion of rare alleles (with a frequency <0.05) significantly differed among the studied breeds (Pearson Chi-square test: $\chi^2 = 37.54$; *df* = 7; *P* < 0.001). The smallest proportion of rare alleles was noted among cows of the Red Steppe breed (0.219), while for the other breeds it varied in a relatively narrow range (0.417–0.625) (Table 3).

Table 3

Total allelic diversity and the most common alleles (with a frequency > 0.2) in eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds over ten MS-DNA loci (in bp)

Locus	Breed							
	Ayr	BPH	Sim	Swiss	RP	BP	SM	RS
BM1818	266	262, 266	262, 266	264*	262, 266	262, 266	262	262, 266
BM1824	180*	188*	188*	196*	184, 188, 190	188	180, 182	182, 188
BM2113	133	135	127, 133	125, 129	135	127, 135	125, 135	137, 139
ETH10	213	217	217, 219	215, 219, 223	219*	219	209, 211, 217	217, 219
ETH3	133*	127	121, 133*	117*	133	125	117, 121	117
INRA023	206	210	210, 214, 218	208*	216	210, 214	202, 214	212*
SPS115	248*, 254	248, 252	248*	246, 252	248*	248*, 252	248, 250	248*
TGLA122	143, 161	143	153	147, 155	151, 171	149	143	141, 143
TGLA227	89	89, 91	89, 93, 103	103*	101	89, 97	77, 89	81
TGLA53	160	168	176	148, 156	160, 162	168	156, 164	160, 166*
Total number of alleles	103	136	102	60	94	96	104	64
Number of rare alleles (<0.05)	43	85	61	25	43	45	52	14

Note: alleles with a frequency > 0.5 denoted by asterisks.

In the context of individual loci, the largest number of alleles for the total sample was noted at the TGLA122 and TGLA53 loci (26 and 25 alleles, respectively), and the smallest number was noted at the ETH10 and SPS115 loci (10 alleles).

Some alleles were found with a very high frequency in most of the studied cattle breeds and, thus, they can be considered as species-specific for the species *Bos taurus* as a whole (Table 3). These were alleles 262 and 266 bp (for BM1818), 180 and 188 bp (for BM1824), 125–127 and 133–135 bp (for BM2113), 217–219 bp (for ETH10), 248 and 252 bp (for SPS115). Alleles 117 and 133 bp (for ETH3), 210 and 214 bp (for INRA023), 143 bp (for TGLA122), 89 bp (for TGLA227) and 160 bp (for TGLA53), which prevailed in the 3–4 studied breeds, can also be attributed to them.

For the Brown Swiss breed, the presence of breed-specific alleles was noted, which were found in the sample with a very high frequency (> 0.5): 264 bp (for BM1818), 196 bp (for BM1824), 117 bp (for ETH3), 208 bp (for INRA023) and 103 bp (for TGLA227). Of particular interest are the animals of the Southern Meat breed, which is the result of interspecific hybridization between zebu (*B. indicus*) and different cattle breeds (*B. taurus*).

Therefore, in some cases for animals of this breed, a predominance of alleles that are species-specific was noted: alleles of 209–211 bp (for ETH10) and 77 bp (for TGLA227) are markers of *B. indicus*-ancestors, and 217 bp and 89 bp, respectively, markers of *B. taurus*-ancestors (Kramarenko et al., 2019).

“Private” alleles (i.e. alleles in a single population) were observed for 8 of the 10 studied MS DNA loci (with the exception of BM2113 and ETH10 loci). For different breeds, the number of “private” alleles varied from one to five, which were noted at 1–4 markers (Table 4).

Table 4
List of “private” alleles in eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds over ten MS-DNA loci (in bp)

Locus	Breed							
	Ayr	BPH	Sim	Swiss	RP	BP	SM	RS
BM1818	–	278*	–	–	–	–	272, 274	–
BM1824	–	–	–	198*	–	–	–	–
BM2113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ETH10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ETH3	–	–	–	–	135*	107	101*	–
INRA023	224*	–	–	–	–	–	194*	–
SPS115	–	242*	–	–	–	–	244	–
TGLA122	–	165, 185*	–	173	–	–	–	133*, 137, 139
TGLA227	–	113*	–	–	101, 111	–	–	–
TGLA53	144*	–	182, 190	–	–	–	–	–
Alleles/Loci	2/2	5/4	2/1	2/2	3/2	1/1	5/4	3/1

Note: the smallest or longest alleles denoted by asterisks.

The largest number of “private” alleles was observed in the Black Pied Holstein and Southern Meat breeds (5 alleles). The studied breeds did not significantly differ either in the proportion of “private” alleles in the total allelic diversity ($\chi^2 = 4.04$; $df = 7$; $P = 0.775$), nor in the proportion of loci for which “private” alleles were observed ($\chi^2 = 6.97$; $df = 7$; $P = 0.432$). As expected, in half of the cases that we identified (in 11 of 23), the “private” alleles were those with the largest and/or smallest length (in bp), that is, located at the edges of their detection area (Table 4).

The number of alleles (N_a) varied from three for the TGLA227 and BM1818 loci (the Brown Swiss breed) to 20 for the TGLA122 and TGLA53 loci (the Black Pied Holstein breed). Accordingly, the highest number of alleles on average was observed in the Black Pied Holstein breed (13.6 alleles per locus), while the Red Steppe and Brown Swiss cows were characterized by the lowest allelic diversity (6.4 and 6.0 alleles per locus, respectively) (Table 5).

It is interesting to note that the Brown Swiss cows were characterized by both the smallest effective allele number (A_e) – 1.21 (for TGLA227) and the largest one – 9.28 alleles (for BM2113) per locus. On average, the number of effective alleles was the largest in the Black Pied Holstein and Ayrshire breeds (5.6 and 5.2 alleles per locus, respectively), while the smallest value was observed in the Red Steppe and

Brown Swiss breeds (3.8 and 3.3 alleles per locus, respectively) (Table 5). For a single locus, the observed heterozygosity (H_o) varied within very wide limits from 0 (INRA023, the Red Steppe) to 1 (TGLA227, the Ayrshire). In general, the level of observed heterozygosity was quite high; only in 9 cases (out of 80 locus-breed combinations) was it lower than 0.500. Moreover, in 22 cases, it exceeded the estimate of 0.900. The average estimates of the observed heterozygosity per locus ranged from 0.603 (the Red Steppe) to 0.870 (the Ayrshire) (Table 5). Again, with respect to the expected heterozygosity (H_e), the Brown Swiss cows were characterized by both the lowest value (0.176 for TGLA227) and the highest one (0.892 for BM2113). For animals of the same breed, the lower value of the expected heterozygosity on average per locus (0.597 ± 0.067) was observed, while the higher value of this indicator was noted in the Black Pied Holstein breed (0.800 ± 0.024) (Table 5).

Table 5
Genetic diversity indicators ($x \pm SE$) in eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds over ten MS-DNA loci (on average per locus)

Breed	N_a	A_e	H_o	H_e	F_{is}
Ayr	10.3 ± 1.2	5.2 ± 0.6	0.870 ± 0.046	0.775 ± 0.034	-0.120 ± 0.030
BPH	13.6 ± 1.3	5.6 ± 0.6	0.823 ± 0.037	0.800 ± 0.024	-0.033 ± 0.044
Sim	10.2 ± 1.3	4.0 ± 0.5	0.808 ± 0.059	0.698 ± 0.051	-0.161 ± 0.033
Swiss	6.0 ± 1.0	3.3 ± 0.7	0.619 ± 0.074	0.597 ± 0.067	-0.042 ± 0.062
RP	9.4 ± 0.9	4.5 ± 0.5	0.824 ± 0.047	0.745 ± 0.035	-0.104 ± 0.024
BP	9.6 ± 1.0	4.8 ± 0.6	0.794 ± 0.044	0.735 ± 0.035	-0.064 ± 0.056
SM	10.4 ± 0.8	4.7 ± 0.2	0.673 ± 0.047	0.780 ± 0.012	0.138 ± 0.056
RS	6.4 ± 0.6	3.8 ± 0.4	0.603 ± 0.094	0.700 ± 0.037	0.185 ± 0.116

In general, for a single locus, an excess of heterozygotes is observed, which is accompanied by negative values of the fixation index (F_{is}), that was noted in 53 cases (out of 80 locus-breed combinations). Evaluations of the fixation index ranged from -0.314 (ETH3, the Simmental) to 1.000 (INRA023, the Red Steppe). On average for a single locus, the smallest value of fixation index was observed in the Simmental (-0.161 ± 0.033), and the highest one in the Red Steppe cows (0.185 ± 0.116) (Table 5).

We noted the presence of breed-specific peculiarities in relation to the values of all used genetic diversity indicators (the Friedman two-way analysis of variance by ranks test: in all cases $P < 0.001$ –0.015) (Table 6).

Table 6
The results of the Friedman two-way analysis of variance by ranks test to assess the combined effect of the Russian and Ukrainian cattle breed and the MS-DNA locus on the genetic diversity indicators

Indicator	χ^2 (for $df = 7$)	P
N_a	38.053	< 0.001
A_e	17.342	0.015
H_o	22.425	0.002
H_e	17.554	0.014
F_{is}	31.114	< 0.001

The MS-DNA loci of the studied cattle breeds differed significantly in relation to the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE). For the Brown Swiss cows only with respect to one locus (BM1824), and for animals of the Red Steppe breed with respect to two loci (INRA023 and TGLA53), a significant deviation from HWE was observed (in all three cases there was heterozygote deficiency) (Table 7). Whereas, for the Ayrshire, Russian Black Pied and Southern Meat breeds, half of the MS-DNA loci were characterized by a significant deviation from HWE. Moreover, heterozygotes excess was observed in the first two breeds, while for the Southern Meat breed, on the contrary, a significant heterozygotes deficiency was noted in all cases (Table 7).

For the ETH3 locus, a significant deviation from HWE was observed in the 5 studied populations (both in relation to a significant excess and deficiency of heterozygotes), while for the TGLA122 locus, on the contrary, only once (for the Russian Red Pied) was a significant deviation from HWE observed (Table 7). Using evaluations from Wright’s F -statistics, we found that the allele and genotype frequencies were significantly different in animals of different cattle breeds (Table 8). Moreover, F_{st} values, which reflected a measure of genetic interbreed differentiation, ranged from 0.087 (BM2113) to 0.199 (BM1824). In general, 14.0% ($P < 0.001$) of the variability of the genetic structure of the studied animals was

determined by their breed affiliation, and the remaining 86.0% was determined by intrabreed variability.

Table 7

Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) verification results for eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds over ten MS-DNA loci

Locus	Breed							
	Ayr	BPH	Sim	Swiss	RP	BP	SM	RS
<i>BM1818</i>	NS	E	NS	NS	NS	E	NS	NS
<i>BM1824</i>	E	NS	E	D	E	NS	NS	NS
<i>BM2113</i>	NS	NS	E	NS	E	NS	NS	NS
<i>ETH10</i>	E	NS	NS	NS	NS	E	NS	NS
<i>ETH3</i>	E	D	NS	NS	E	D	D	NS
<i>INRA023</i>	E	E	NS	NS	NS	NS	D	D
<i>SPS115</i>	NS	NS	E	NS	NS	E	D	NS
<i>TGLA122</i>	NS	NS	NS	NS	E	NS	NS	NS
<i>TGLA227</i>	E	E	E	NS	NS	NS	D	NS
<i>TGLA53</i>	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	E	D	D

Note: NS – deviation from HWE was not detected; E – significant ($P < 0.05$) heterozygotes excess was observed; D – significant ($P < 0.05$) heterozygotes deficiency was observed.

Table 8

Values of Wright's F-statistics and gene flow (Nm) in eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds over ten MS-DNA loci

Locus	F_{is}	F_{it}	F_{st}	Nm
<i>BM1818</i>	-0.058	0.087	0.137*	1.57
<i>BM1824</i>	-0.013	0.188	0.199*	1.01
<i>BM2113</i>	-0.042	0.049	0.087*	2.62
<i>ETH10</i>	-0.080	0.025	0.097*	2.32
<i>ETH3</i>	0.040	0.206	0.172*	1.20
<i>INRA023</i>	-0.046	0.131	0.169*	1.23
<i>SPS115</i>	-0.004	0.128	0.131*	1.66
<i>TGLA122</i>	-0.078	0.046	0.116*	1.91
<i>TGLA227</i>	-0.085	0.102	0.173*	1.20
<i>TGLA53</i>	0.085	0.196	0.122*	1.81
$x \pm SE$	-0.028 ± 0.018	0.116 ± 0.021	0.140 ± 0.012	1.53 ± 0.17

Note: * F_{st} values significantly different from zero ($P < 0.001$) denoted by asterisks.

Pairwise F_{st} and Nei's genetic distances between the eight studied cattle breeds based on the frequencies of alleles at ten microsatellite loci are shown in Table 9. Significant differences ($P < 0.001$) were observed between all pairs of the Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds included in the analysis. The largest differences in genetic structure were noted between the Brown Swiss breed and the rest of the cattle breeds. On the other hand, as expected, the Russian Black Pied and Black Pied Holstein populations were closest in terms of genetic structure (Table 9).

Table 9

Pairwise F_{st} values (under the diagonal) and Nei's genetic distances (above the diagonal) between eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds over ten MS-DNA loci

Breed	Ayr	BPH	Sim	Swiss	RP	BP	SM	RS
Ayr	–	0.505	0.439	1.450	0.513	0.425	0.556	0.679
BPH	0.180*	–	0.405	1.322	0.433	0.168	0.641	0.514
Sim	0.223*	0.195*	–	1.471	0.416	0.342	0.765	0.669
Swiss	0.410*	0.363*	0.469*	–	1.427	1.499	1.109	1.571
RP	0.215*	0.175*	0.226*	0.424*	–	0.271	0.645	0.610
BP	0.181*	0.077*	0.189*	0.409*	0.138*	–	0.501	0.550
SM	0.182*	0.184*	0.259*	0.318*	0.212*	0.175*	–	0.576
RS	0.253*	0.192*	0.297*	0.414*	0.250*	0.223*	0.196*	–

Note: * – F_{st} values significantly different from zero ($P < 0.001$) denoted by asterisks.

The results of the assignment test, based on the frequency distribution of multilocus genotypes of MS-DNA loci, indicate that all the cattle breeds included in the analysis are characterized by very high genetic uniqueness. The accuracy of assigning the studied individuals to their own population varied within 95–100% in different cattle breeds (Table 10). The only exceptions are the Black Pied Holstein animals, among which 13 individuals (out of 100) were mistakenly assigned to the Russian Black Pied breed, as might be expected, given their origin. In fact, out of 100 individuals of the Russian Black Pied breed, only one individual was mistakenly assigned to the Black Pied Holstein breed (Table 10).

Table 10

Results of the assignment test between eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds over ten MS-DNA loci

Breed (actual)	Breed (in theory)								Percentage of individuals correctly assigned, %
	Ayr	BPH	Sim	Swiss	RP	BP	SM	RS	
Ayr	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
BPH	0	86	0	0	0	13	0	1	86.0
Sim	0	0	95	0	5	0	0	0	95.0
Swiss	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	100.0
RP	0	0	0	0	96	4	0	0	96.0
BP	0	1	0	0	1	98	0	0	98.0
SM	0	0	0	0	0	2	188	2	97.9
RS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	38	97.4

The results of interbreed classification using the NJ dendrogram of similarity, built on the basis of Nei's genetic distance matrix, show that all Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds included in the analysis form two clusters. Cluster No. 1 contains genetic groups originating from Holstein, and cluster No. 2 contains the remaining breeds (Fig. 1).

More detailed information on interbreed relationships was obtained using PCoA results based on the matrix of pairwise F_{st} values (Fig. 2). As can be seen, the animals of the black- or red-pied root (purebred Holstein or breeds bred from them) again turn out to be close to each other and form the "core", which also includes the Ayrshire breed. The four remaining breeds (the Simmental, Brown Swiss, Red Steppe and Southern Meat) are almost equidistant from the "core" with respect to both the 1st and 2nd Principal Coordinate Axes (Fig. 2), which once again confirms their genetic isolation caused by a different selection strategy inbreeding program.

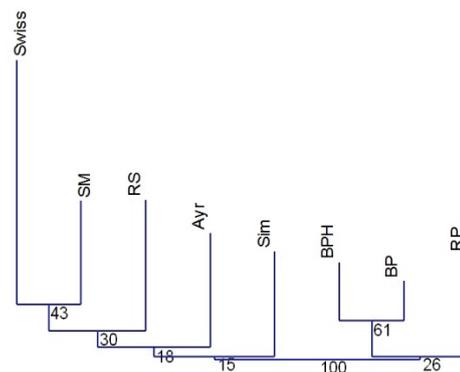


Fig. 1. NJ dendrogram based on the matrix of pairwise Nei's genetic distance between eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds: Node values = bootstrap test (999 pseudoreplicates)

Since different selection strategy in breeding program is very often accompanied by a decrease in intrabreed genetic diversity, the effective population sizes (N_e) of eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds based on the LD method between ten MS-DNA loci were also calculated (Table 11). The results show that three breeds (the Ayrshire, Simmental and Russian Red Pied) are characterized by very low values ($N_e = 33-48$), which may lead to a loss of their genetic uniqueness in the future.

Two breeds for which estimates of N_e only slightly exceed the critical value of 50 animals (the Russian Black Pied and Southern Meat) are in danger. Finally, we did not note the threat of loss of genetic diversity for the Black Pied Holstein, Brown Swiss, and Red Steppe breeds, since their N_e estimates exceed 100 animals (taking into account the 95% confidence interval) (Table 11).

Discussion

It was found that the highest level of allelic diversity (N_a) among the studied cattle breeds was observed for cows of the Black Pied Holstein breed (13.6 alleles per locus). These animals were significantly superior to the Russian Black Pied (Table 5). Earlier, Zinovieva et al. (2015) had already noted that the result of crossbreeding of the Russian Black Pied cattle is a gradual decrease in biodiversity and an increase in its genetic similarity with the Holstein breed. Relatively high N_a values were also

noted for the Southern Meat (10.4), Ayrshire (10.3), and Simmental (10.2 alleles per locus) breeds. In the first case, the result can be explained by the fact that this breed was obtained as a result of interspecific hybridization between zebu (*B. indicus*) and different cattle breeds (*B. taurus*) (Kramarenko et al., 2019). For the Simmental, Na value was significantly higher than for animals of this breed that are bred in Poland – 7.7 (Choroszy et al., 2006) or Serbia – 8.8 alleles per locus (Stevanović et al., 2009) and almost two times higher than for the Czech population of the Simmental breed – 5.7 alleles per locus (Putnova et al., 2011).

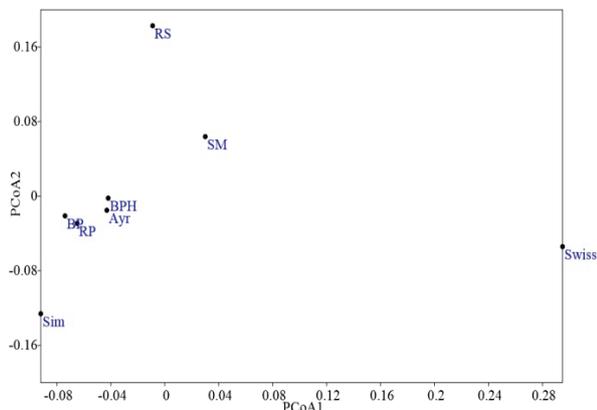


Fig. 2. Principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) of multilocus genotypes of eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds based on the matrix of F_{st} pairwise values

Table 11
Estimates of the effective population size (N_e) based on the LD method between ten MS-DNA loci in eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds (individuals)

Breed	N_e	95% CI
Ayr	43.4	39–49
BPH	105.0	90–124
Sim	47.9	42–55
Swiss	57.9	27–804
RP	33.6	30–38
BP	62.1	54–92
SM	64.0	57–73
RS	77.7	45–213

Note: 95% CI – 95% confidence interval.

The lowest level of allelic diversity was observed in the Brown Swiss breed (6.0 alleles per locus). This value is significantly lower than previously noted for animals of this breed of the Smolensk type – 7.4 (Gorelov et al., 2011). In the Brown Swiss breed from the original population (Switzerland), this indicator was also higher – 6.8 alleles per locus (Schmid et al., 1999). Approximately the same value of N_a was obtained for animals of the Brown Swiss breed, which are bred on farms in Northern Italy – 6.8 alleles per locus (Dalvit et al., 2008).

It was found that high (or low) genetic diversity indicators in different cattle breeds studied were observed for different MS-DNA loci (Table 6), which may indicate the presence of different mechanisms of formation and maintenance of genetic polymorphism in cattle breeds according to the productive directions. It is interesting that among the studied breeds, similar values of the average number of common (with a frequency > 0.05) alleles per locus were observed, while in the average number of rare (with a frequency < 0.05) alleles, on the contrary, the breeds differed significantly from each other (Fig. 3). Thus, the level of allelic diversity for the studied cattle breeds was determined, primarily, by the presence and number of rare alleles (Pearson correlation coefficient: $r_P = 0.943$; $df = 6$; $P < 0.001$) (Fig. 4).

The estimates of the effective population size (N_e) that we obtained for the studied cattle breeds are generally relatively low (Table 11), which indicates intensive cattle breeding programs with them on farms. These N_e values were significantly lower than the values obtained in other studies. So, for the Ayrshire breed that is bred in South Africa, the N_e value was 148 animals (Maiwashe et al., 2006), which almost three times ex-

ceeds our evaluation ($N_e = 43$). A similar situation was obtained in population of the Simmental breed. Our estimate ($N_e = 48$) was significantly lower than the evaluations obtained for populations that breed in Ireland ($N_e = 127$; McParland et al., 2007) and Austria ($N_e = 257$; Sölkner et al., 1998). On the other hand, for the Brown Swiss breed, our estimate ($N_e = 60$) turned out to be similar to the value noted for the French population of this breed ($N_e = 80$; Leroy et al., 2013).

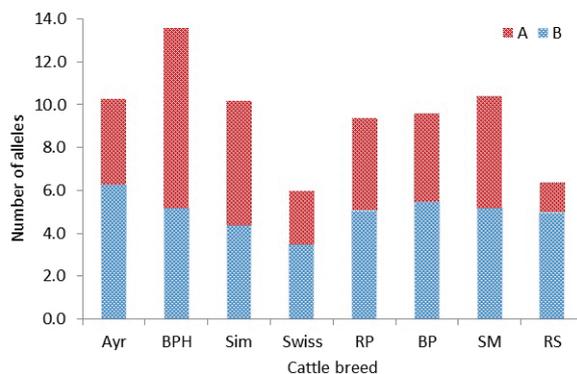


Fig. 3. The average number of rare (A) and common (B) alleles in eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds over ten MS-DNA loci

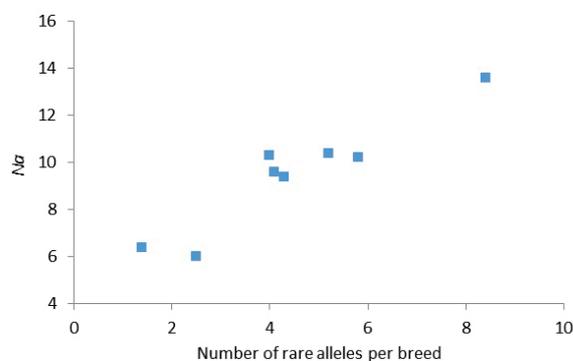


Fig. 4. The relationship between the number of rare alleles and the total allelic diversity (N_a) in eight Russian and Ukrainian cattle breeds over ten MS-DNA loci ($r_P = 0.943$; $df = 6$; $P < 0.001$)

We also found significant differences between N_e estimates for breeds originated from Holstein, which are bred in Ukraine and the Russian Federation. So, for populations of the Ukrainian Red Pied and Ukrainian Black Pied dairy breeds, N_e values were 555 and 397 animals, respectively (Shelyov et al., 2017), while for populations that are bred in the Russian Federation, these values were 34 and 62 animals, respectively.

Earlier, very low evaluations of N_e , indicating the threatening state of genetic intrabreeding variation, were obtained for the Japanese Black cattle ($N_e = 30$; Nomura et al., 2001), the Mertolenga and Alentejana cattle in Portugal ($N_e = 23–25$; Carolino & Gama, 2007), and the Wagyu breed in the USA ($N_e = 17$; Scraggs et al., 2014).

Conclusion

In the study of eight dairy and meat cattle breeds that are bred in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, we found that the breeds differ significantly in the genetic polymorphism indicators over the ten MS-DNA loci used. Moreover, the level of allelic diversity for the studied breeds was determined, primarily, by the presence and number of rare (and/or “private”) alleles. This may be due to the manifestation of different mechanisms of the formation and maintenance of genetic polymorphism in breeds, based on productivity direction.

All breeds included in the analysis are characterized by a very high genetic uniqueness based on microsatellite loci; the accuracy of assigning the studied individuals to their own population varied within the range of 95–100%. In general, all breeds studied are grouped into two clusters. Cluster No. 1 contains genetic groups originating from Holstein, and cluster No. 2 contains the remaining breeds. Three breeds (the

Ayrshire, Simmental and Russian Red Pied) are characterized by very low estimates of the effective population size (less than 50 animals), which may lead to the loss of their genetic uniqueness in the future.

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