



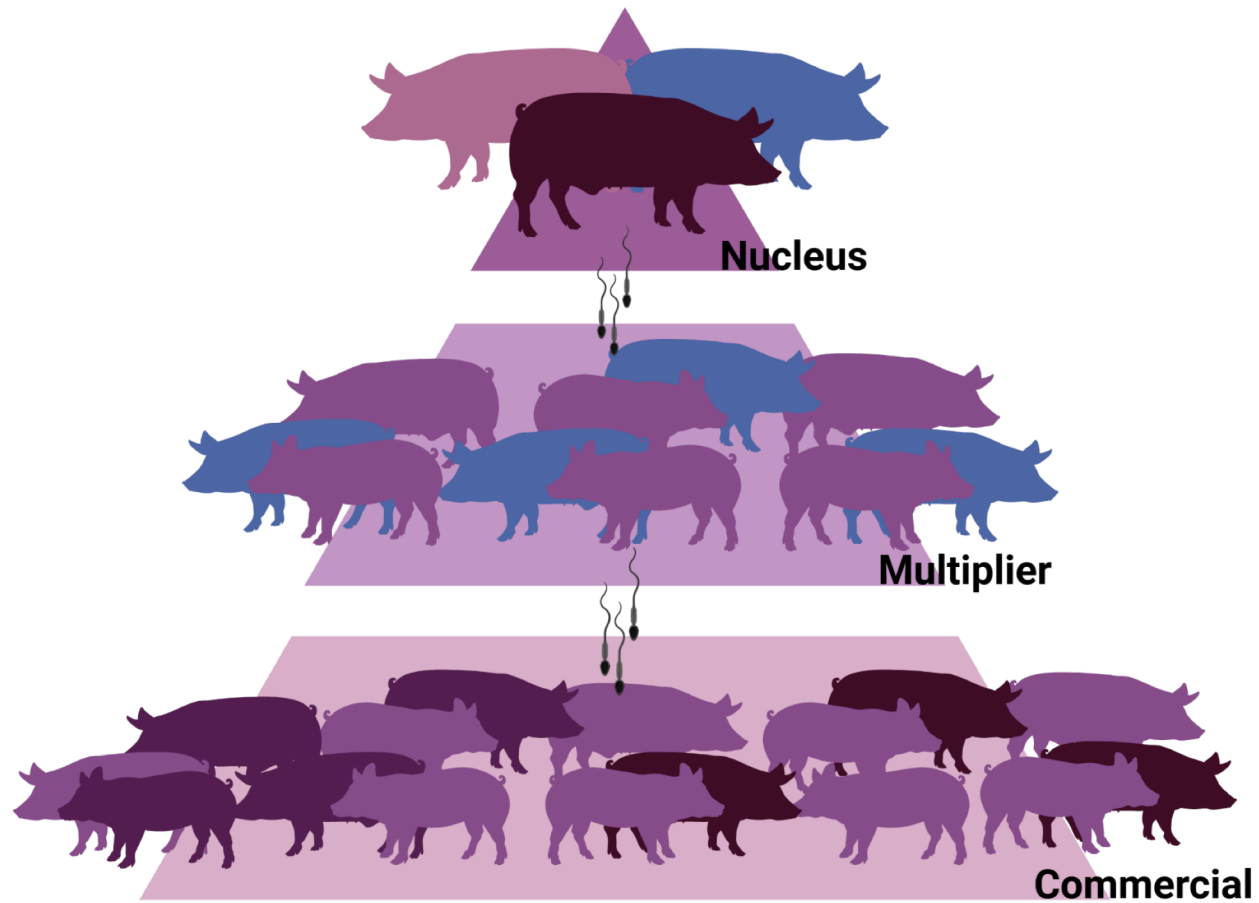
Molecular fingerprints of pig male reproduction from **omics** data

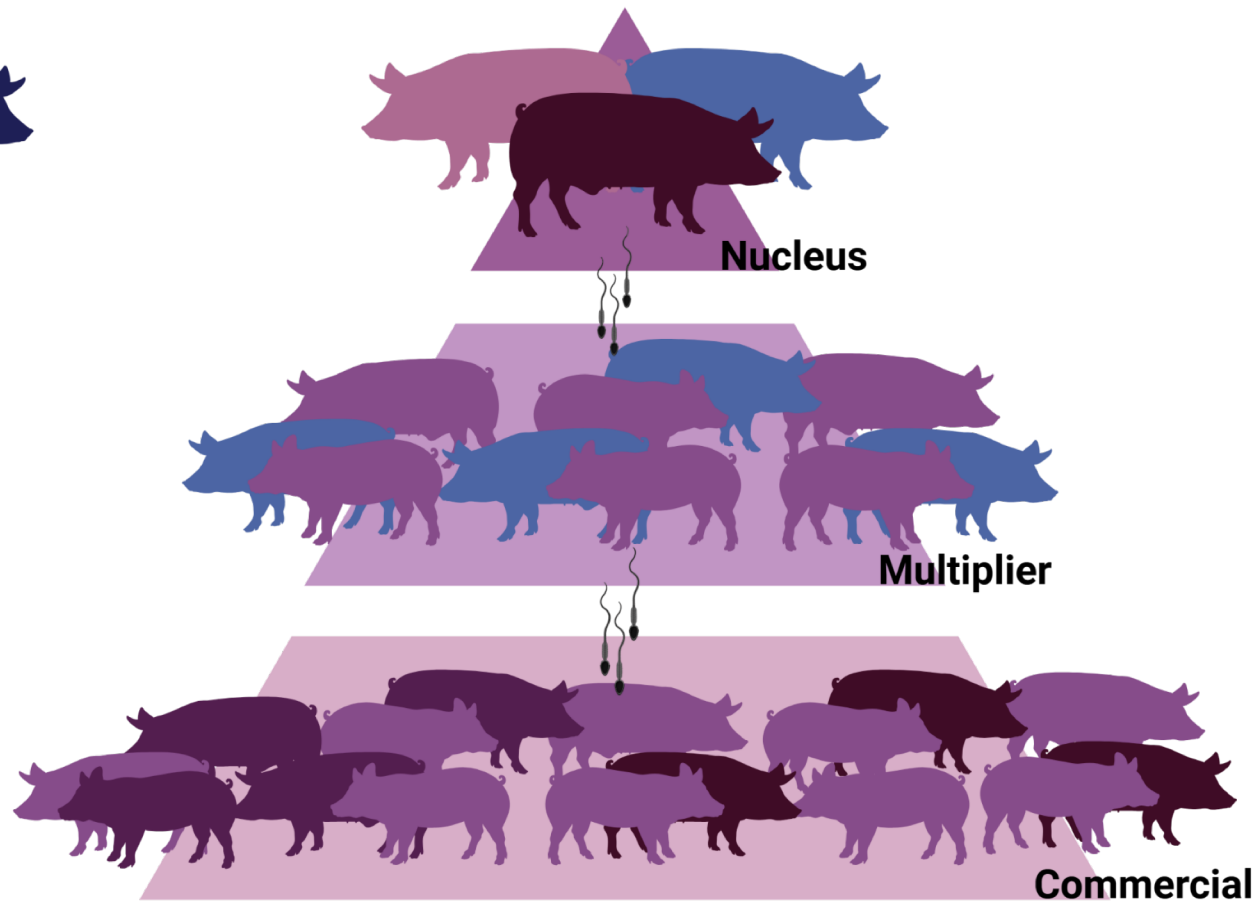
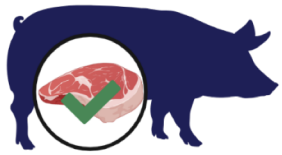
Pedro Sá
Wageningen University
Topigs Norsvin

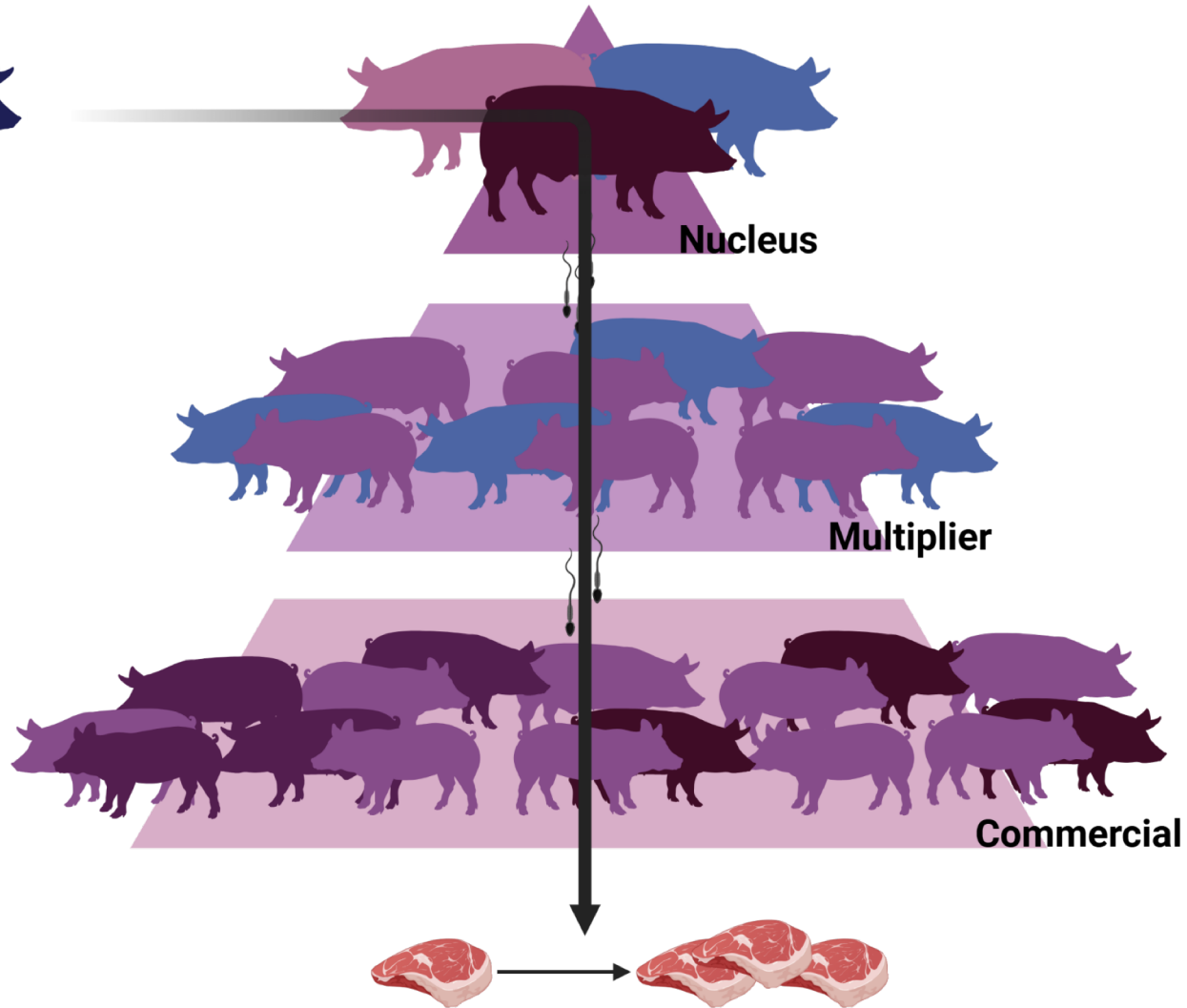
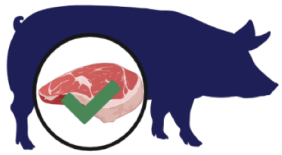


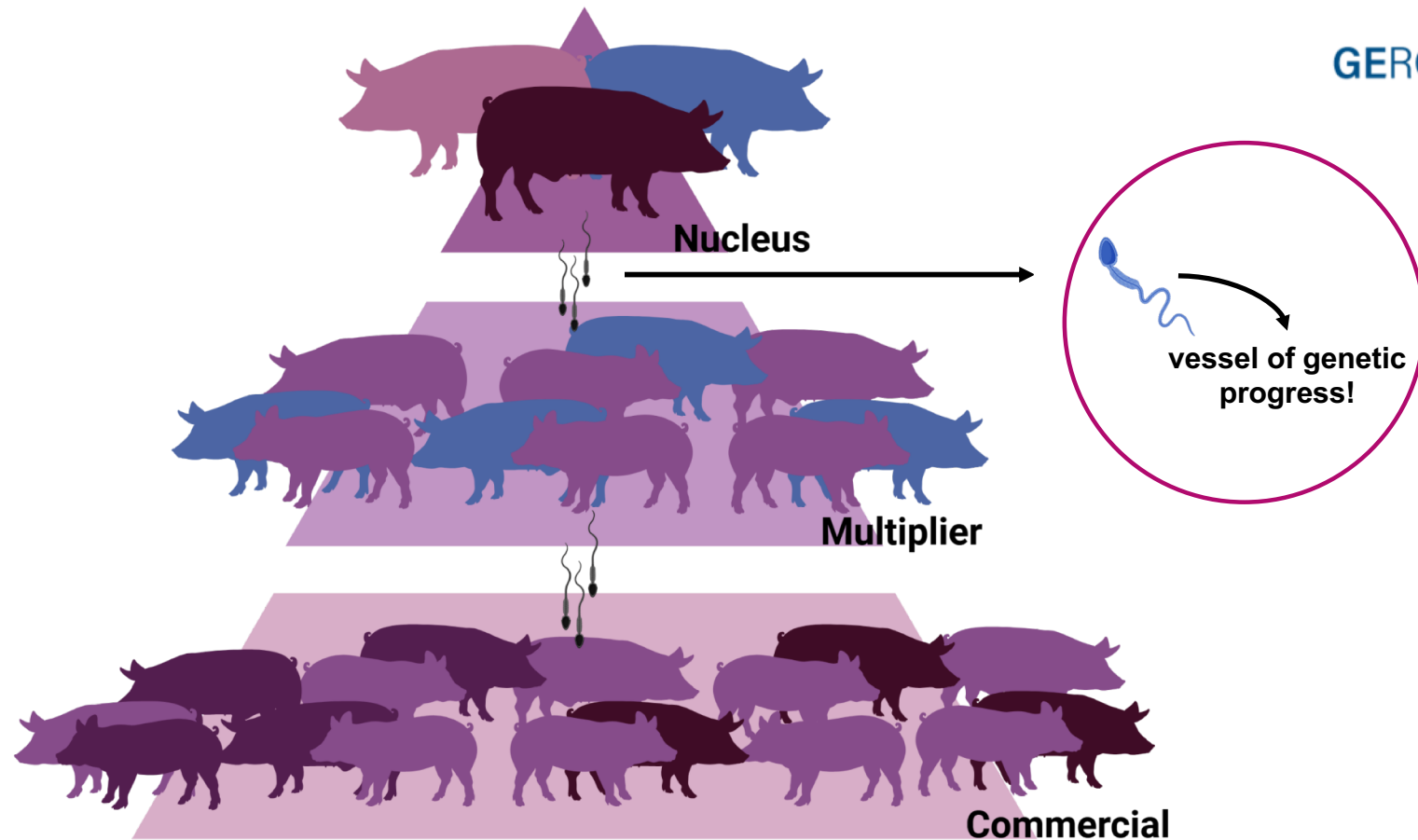
The GERONIMO project has received funding from European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under Grant Agreement No 101000236. This project is part of EuroFAANG (<https://eurofaang.eu>).

www.geronimo-h2020.eu
@GeronimoH2020



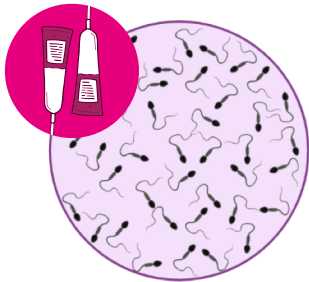
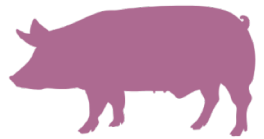




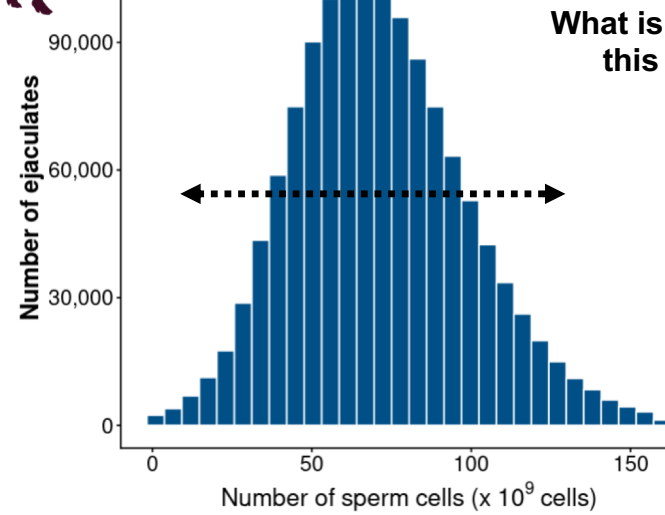


Male reproduction is key to the transfer of genetic potential for production!





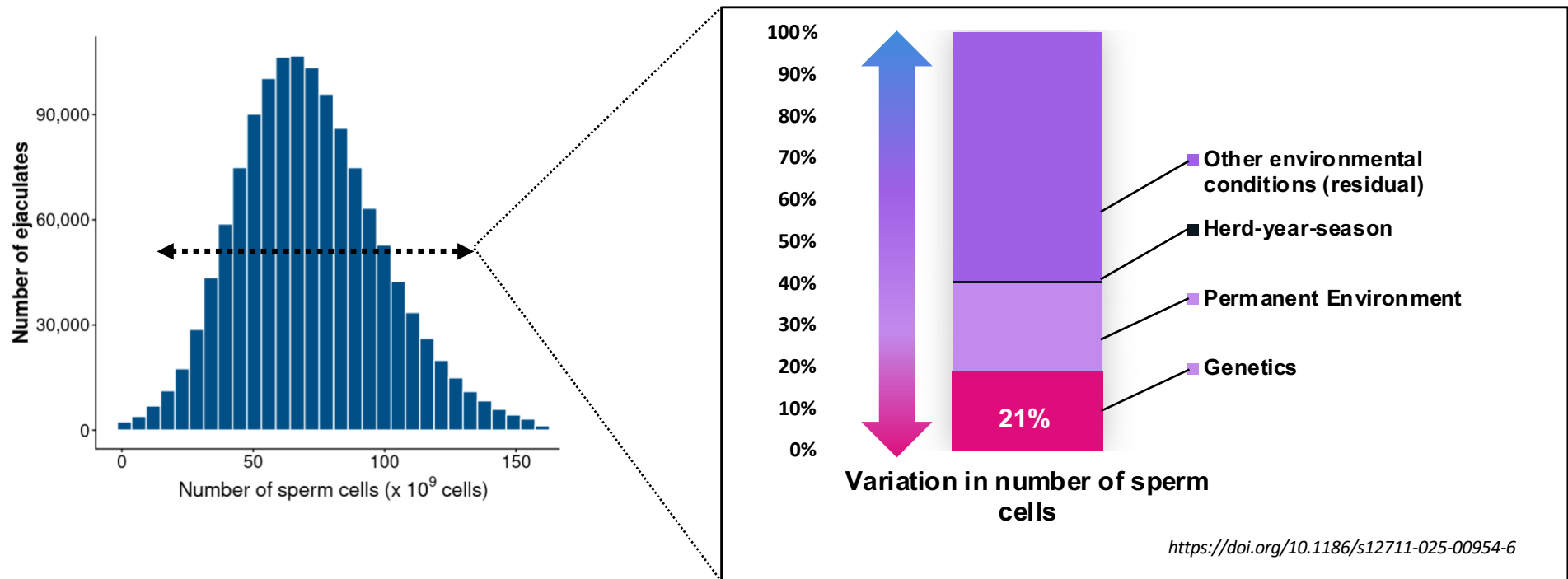
80 billion sperm cells



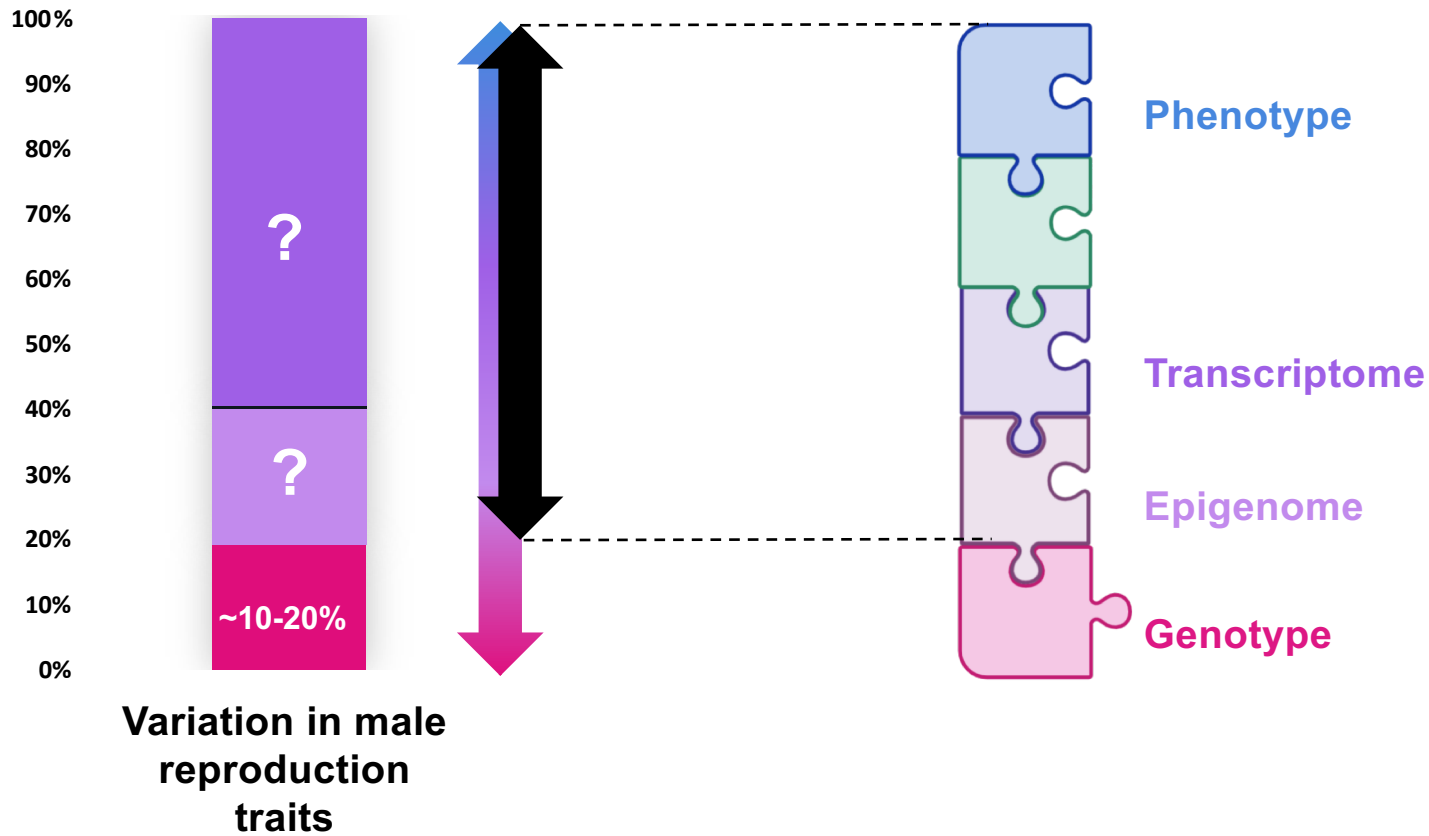
What is the source of this variation?



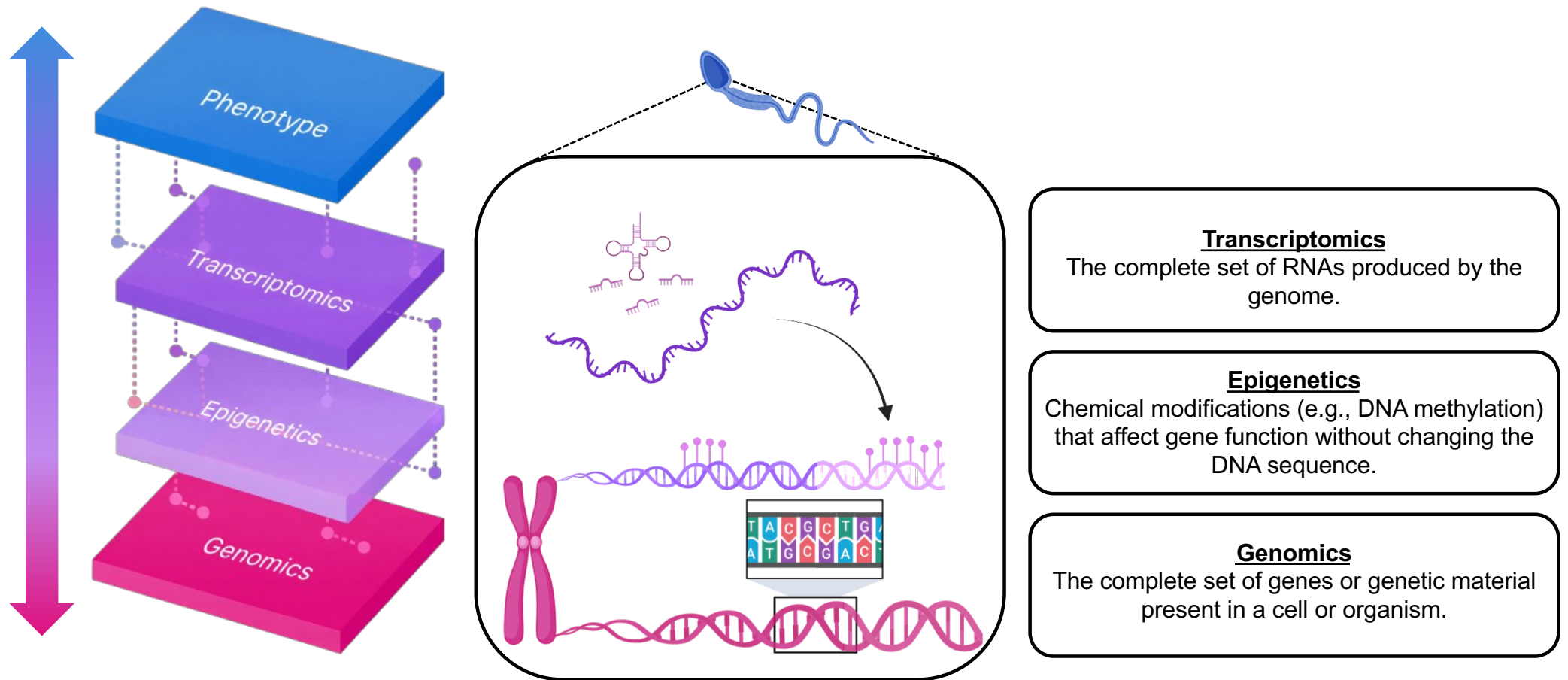
Genetics explains a small part of phenotypic differences



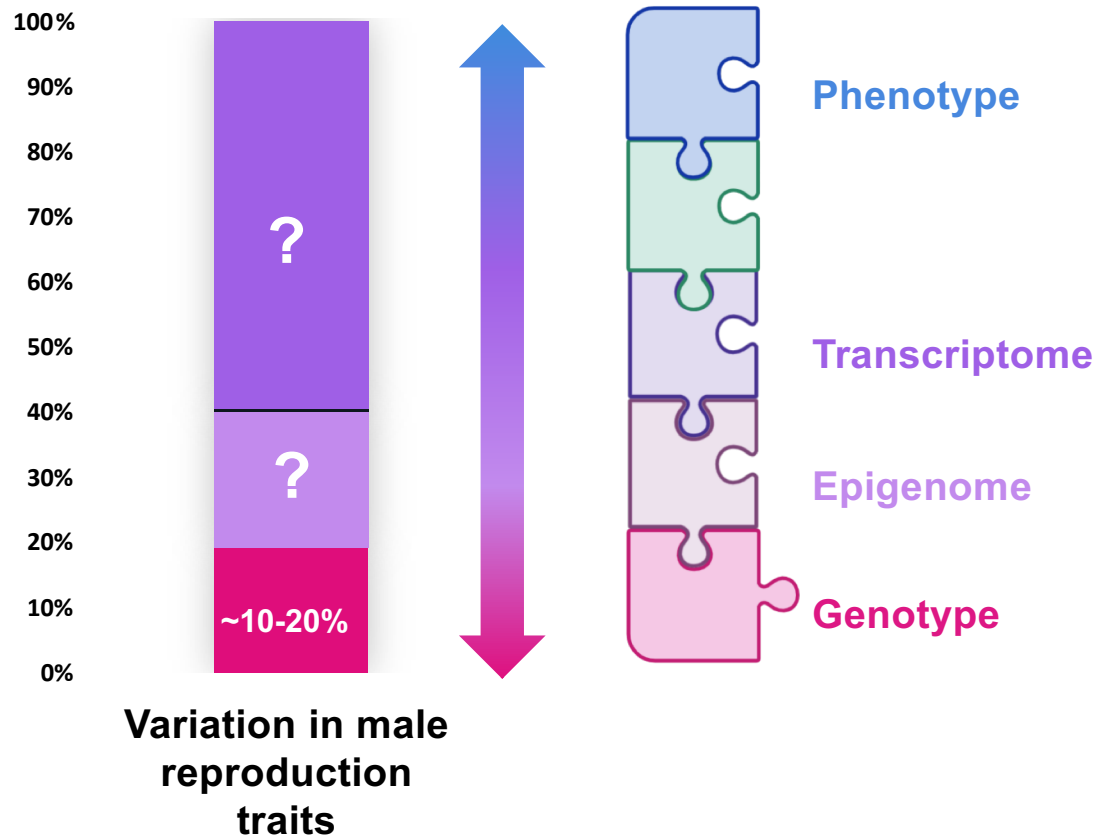
This is the gap



Sperm multi-omics to study pig male reproduction



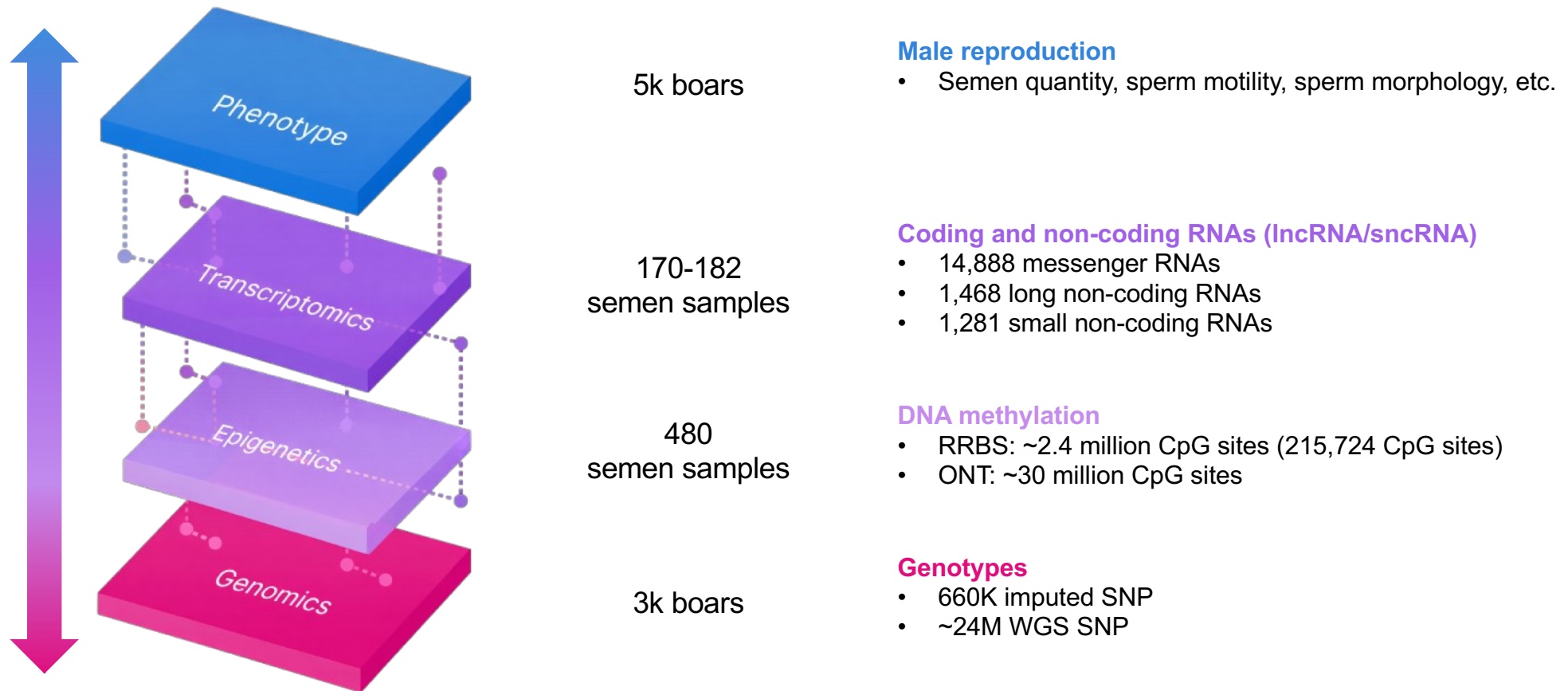
Closing the gap



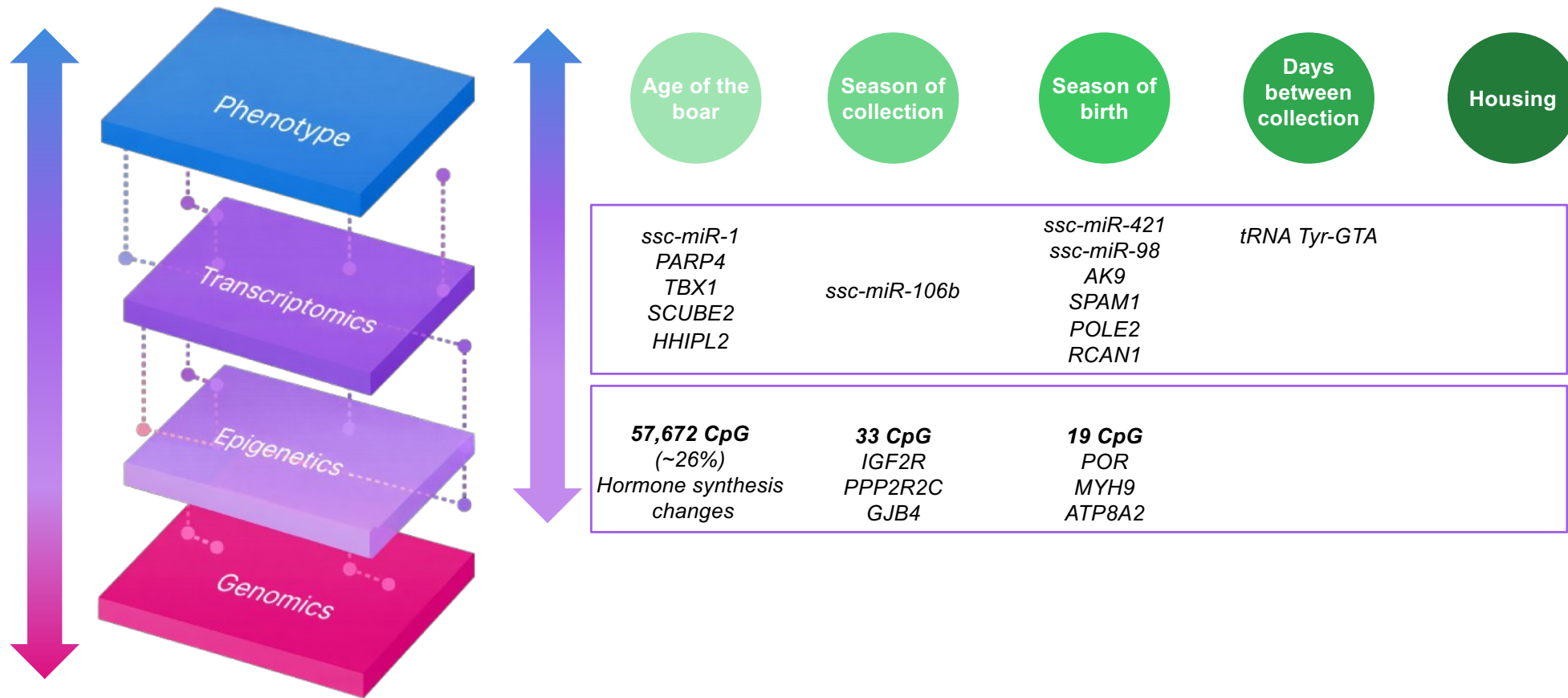
- Characterize the **transcriptome** and **epigenome** layers of sperm cells.
- Detect markers affected by the environment.
- Detect **genetic** effects on the phenotype, transcriptome and epigenome of sperm cells.



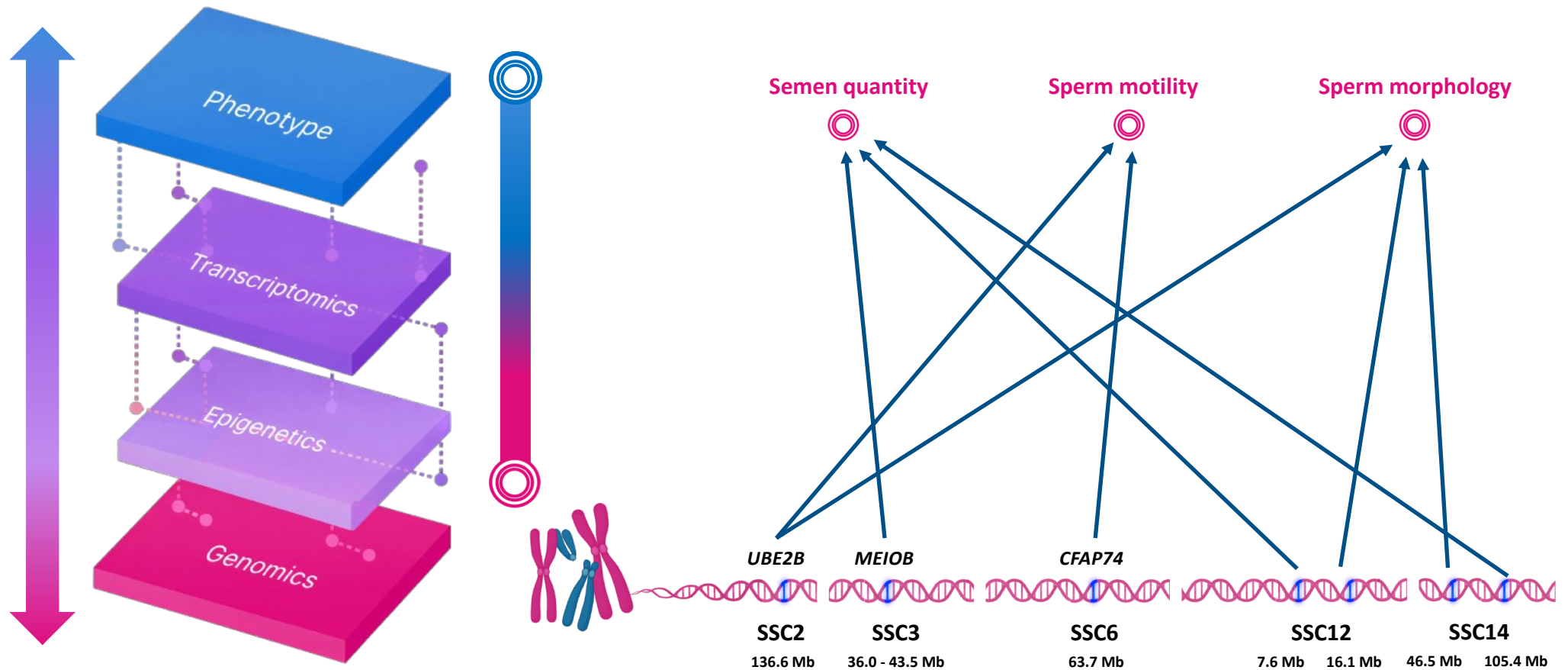
Sperm multi-omics to study pig male reproduction



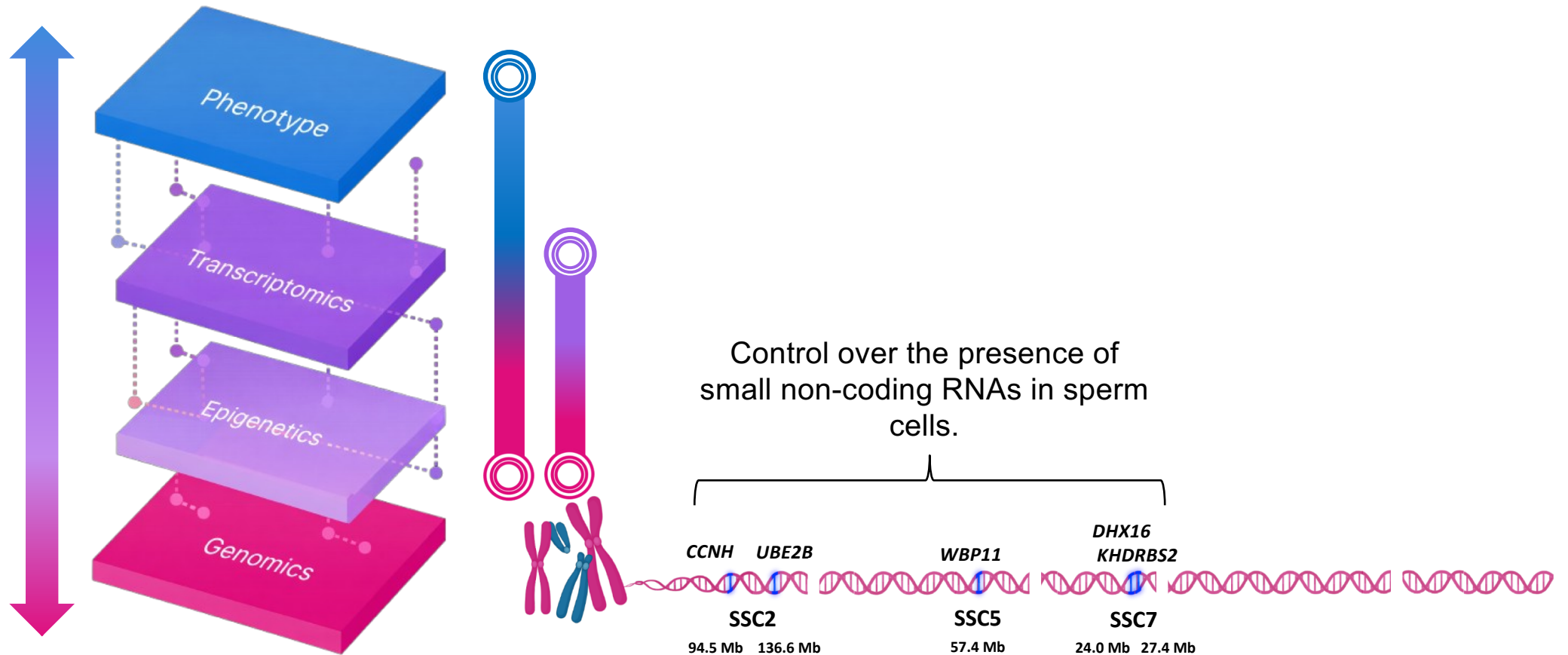
Sperm biomarkers are affected by **environmental** conditions



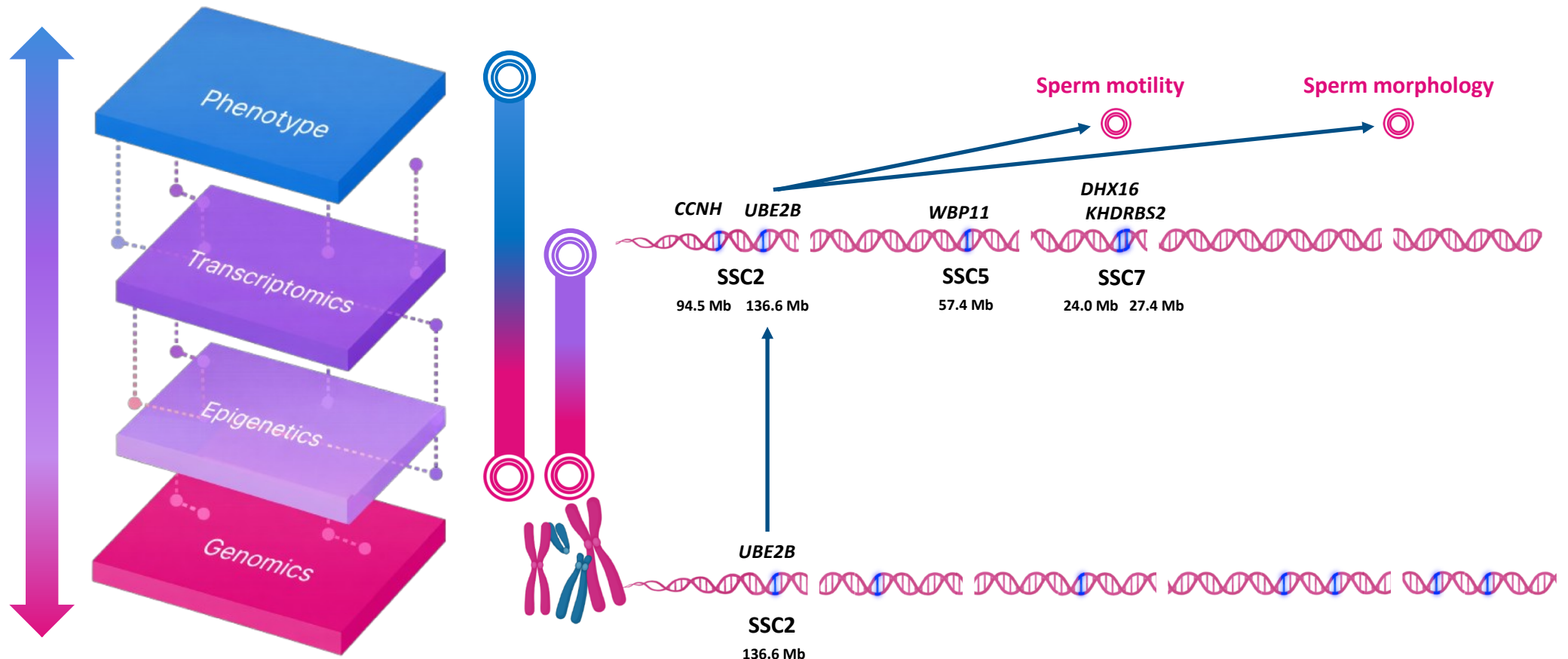
Sperm multi-omics: genetic control over pig male reproduction



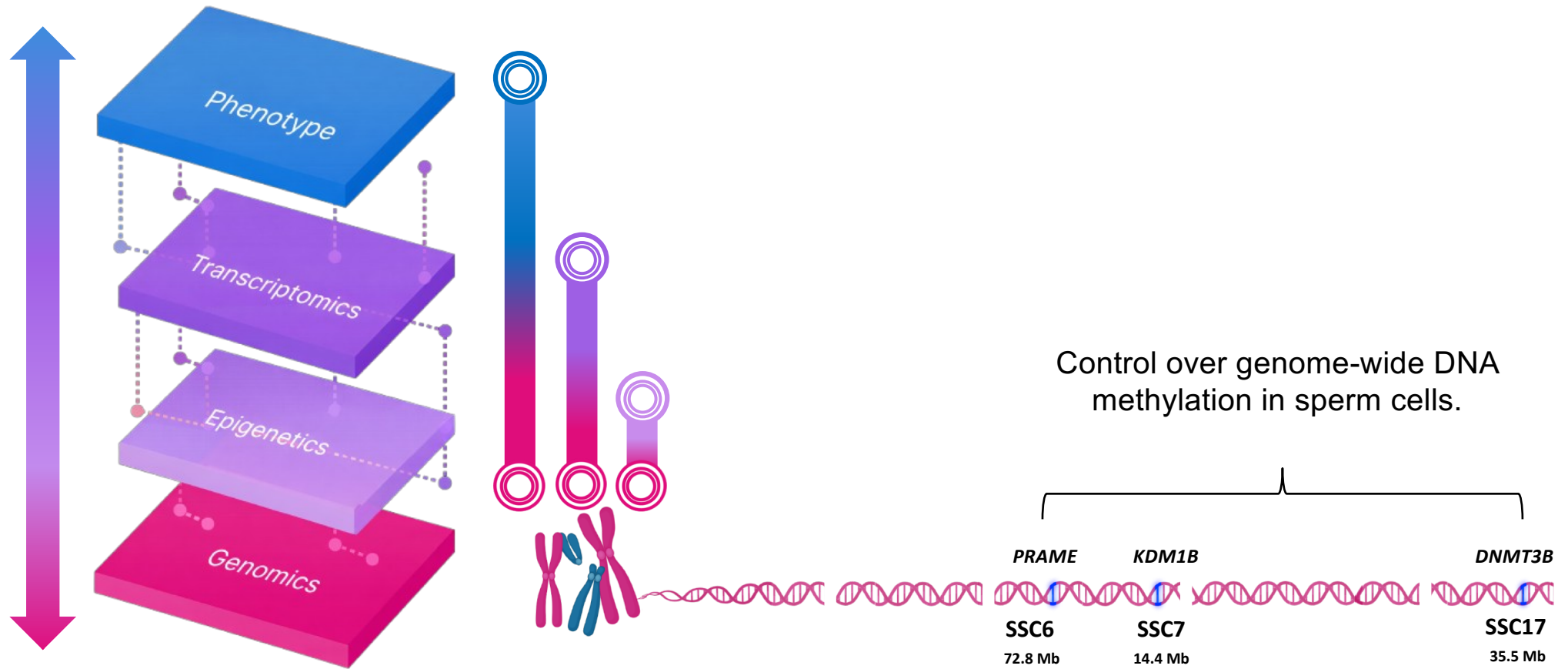
Sperm multi-omics: genetic control over the transcriptome



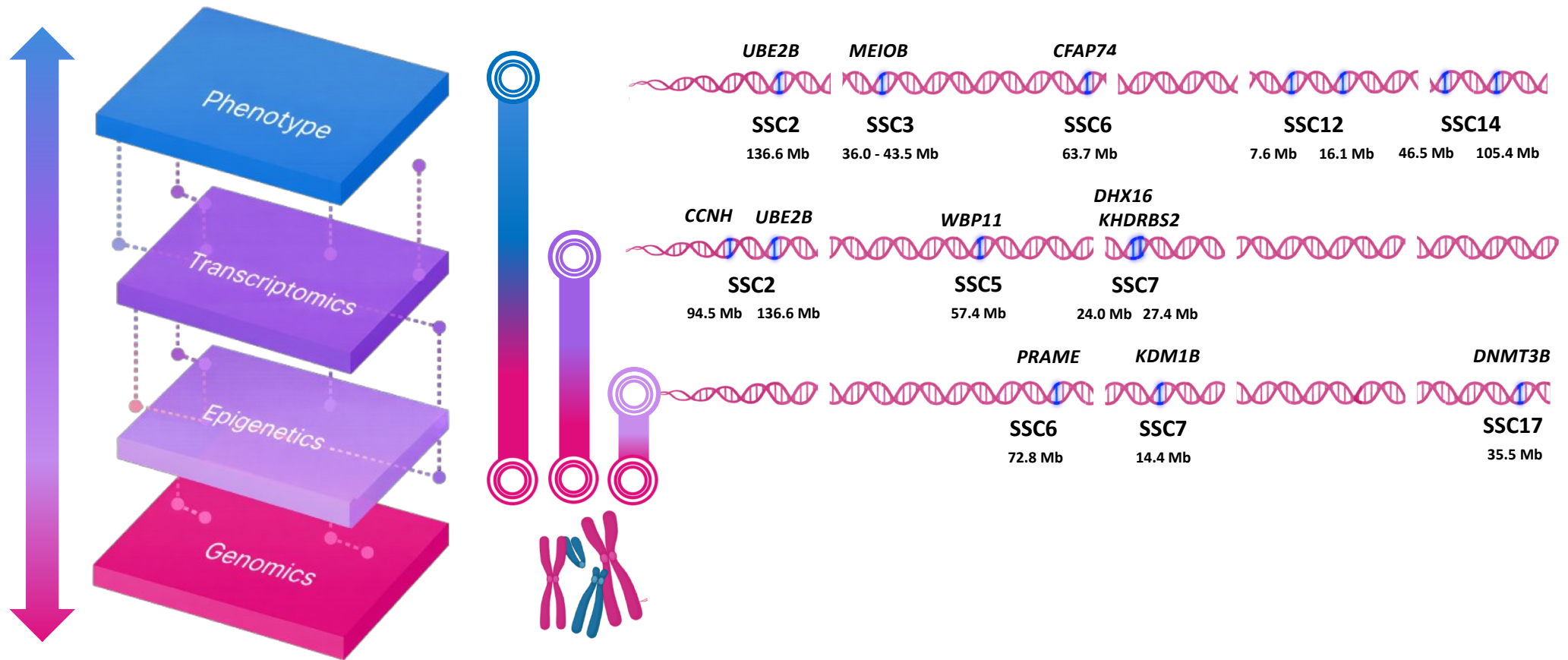
Sperm multi-omics: genetic control (via) the transcriptome



Sperm multi-omics: genetic control over the epigenome



Sperm multi-omics: genetic control over the epigenome



Closing the gap

