

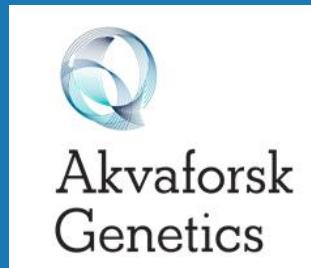


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Genetics

STREPTOCOCCUS CHALLENGE TESTS IN NILE TILAPIA



A Benchmark
Company



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Ben Lafrentz, Craig Shoemaker, Julio Garcia, et al. (USDA-ARS, AAHRU)

Jose Ospina, Hide Segovia, et al. (Spring Genetics)



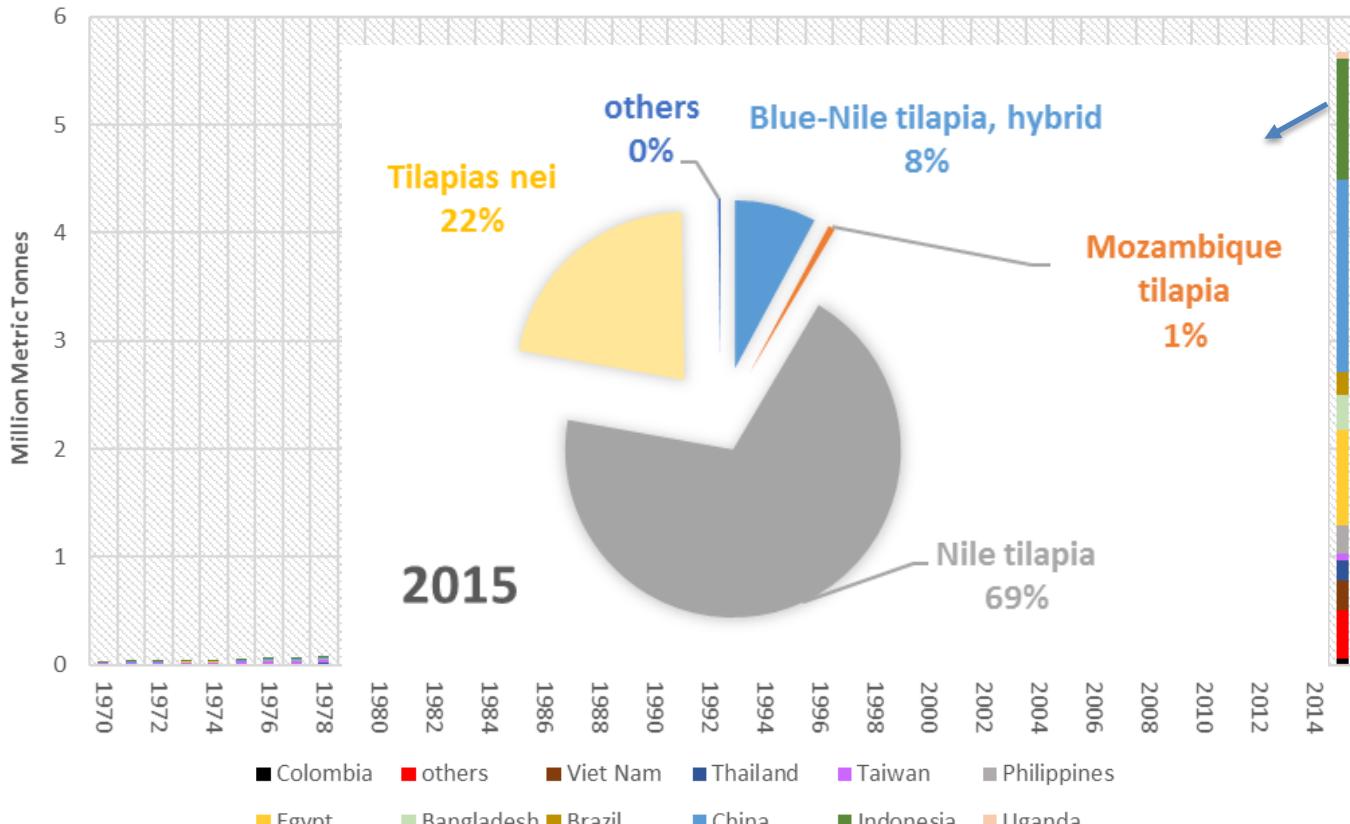
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Topics

- General Introduction
- Genetic material
- Results

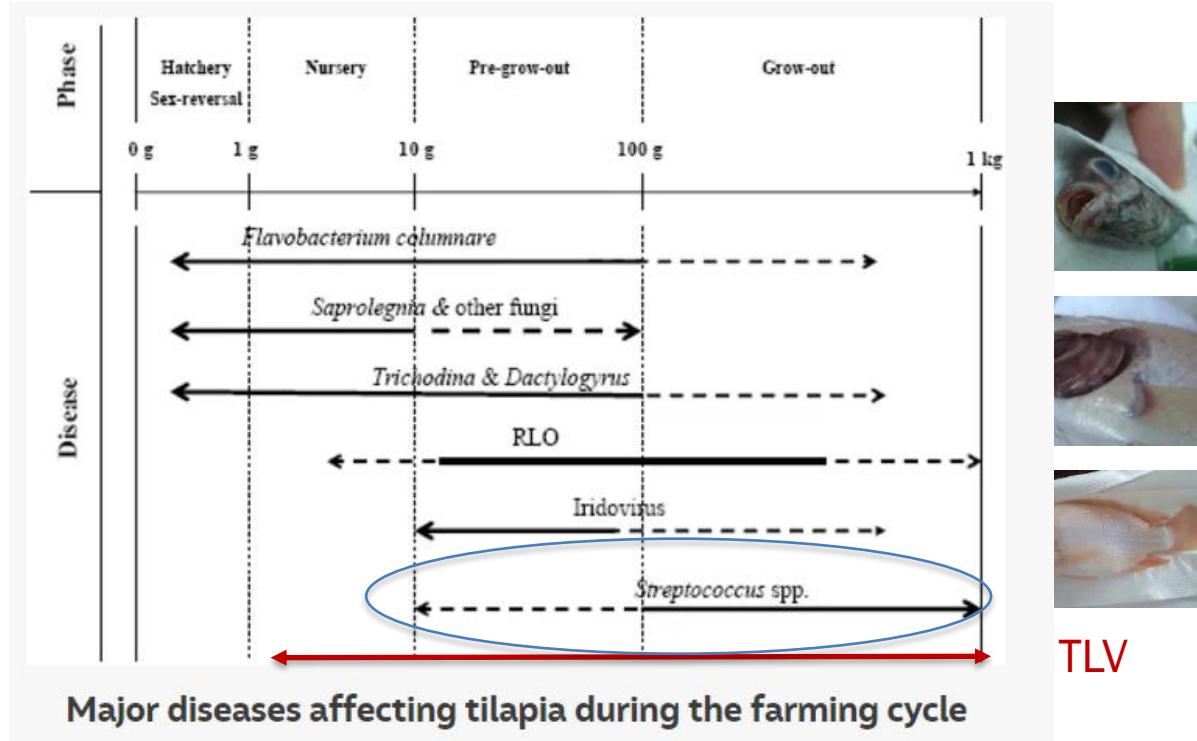


Tilapia aquaculture production by country



Based on FAO figis dataset (accessed 2017)

DISEASES



TLV

Figure and fotos from the fish site: <https://thefishsite.com>



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STREPTOCOCCUS

- “*Streptococcus agalactiae* and, to a lesser extent, *Streptococcus iniae* appear to be the principal agents of streptococcosis in tilapia.”
- “*Streptococcus agalactiae* has two distinct clusters (Biotype 1 and Biotype 2)”
- “Immunity to *S. agalactiae* is biotype-specific”



STREPTOCOCCUS

	Global prevalence (as % of total streptococcal isolations)*
<i>S. agalactiae</i> Biotype 1	26
<i>S. agalactiae</i> Biotype 2	56
<i>S. iniae</i>	18

* Data generated by Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health, Singapore

From Sheehan et al. 2009, Streptococcosis in tilapia: A more complex problem than expected?

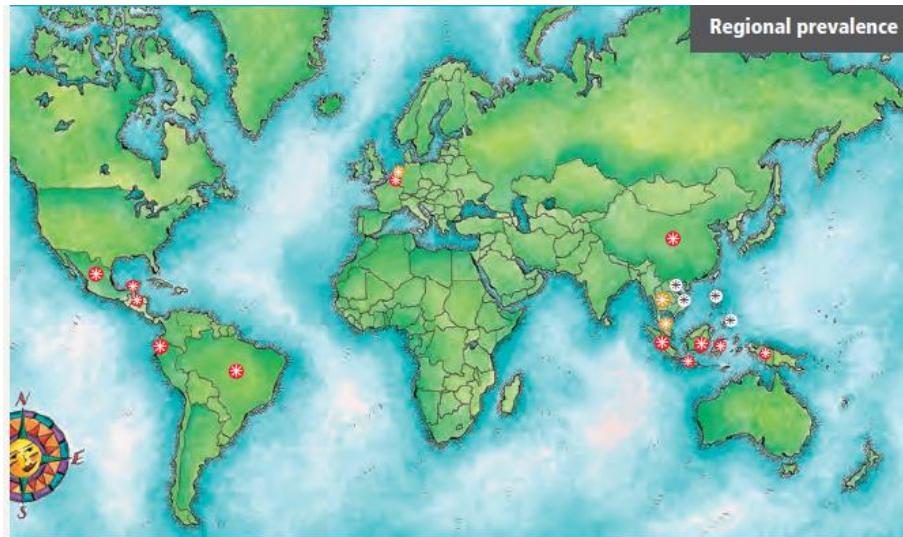


Figure 1. Global distribution of *S. iniae*, *S. agalactiae* Biotype 1 and *S. agalactiae* Biotype 2 in tilapia and the countries where these pathogens have been identified and associated with disease.

- Red asterisk: *S. agalactiae* Biotype 2 (and *S. iniae*)
- Orange asterisk: *S. agalactiae* Biotype 1 (and *S. iniae*)
- White asterisk: *S. agalactiae* Biotype 1 and 2 (and *S. iniae*)

<i>S. agalactiae</i> vaccine strain	<i>S. agalactiae</i> challenge strain	Treatment group	% mortality	RPP*
<i>S. agalactiae</i> Biotype 1	<i>S. agalactiae</i> Biotype 1	VACCINATES	7	93%
		CONTROL	93	
<i>S. agalactiae</i> Biotype 2	<i>S. agalactiae</i> Biotype 2	VACCINATES	87	0
		CONTROL	80	

Table 2. Sa1 vaccines do not protect against Sa2 challenge.

* RPP (relative percent protection) includes mortality and recovery of challenge organism from surviving fish at the end of the observation period. RPP is calculated as

$$\text{RPP} = (1 - (\text{infection in vaccines}/\text{infection in controls})) \times 100.$$

<i>S. agalactiae</i> vaccine strain	<i>S. agalactiae</i> challenge strain	Treatment group	% mortality	RPP*
<i>S. agalactiae</i> Biotype 2	<i>S. agalactiae</i> Biotype 1	VACCINATES	53	0
		CONTROL	53	
<i>S. agalactiae</i> Biotype 2	<i>S. agalactiae</i> Biotype 2	VACCINATES	13	80%
		CONTROL	67	

Table 3. Sa2 vaccines do not protect against Sa1 challenge.

* RPP (relative percent protection) includes mortality and recovery of challenge organism from surviving fish at the end of the observation period. RPP is calculated as

$$\text{RPP} = (1 - (\text{infection in vaccines}/\text{infection in controls})) \times 100.$$

From Sheehan et al 2009, Streptococcosis in tilapia: A more complex problem than expected?



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BASE POPULATION - SPRING GENETICS



Origin:

- **Gift Project** 1988-1997 (5 Generations of selection)
- **RIA 1** 1997-2004 (4 Generations of selection)
- **Nicanor** 2004-2009 (3 Generations of selection)

To create the base population fry from Nicanor were introduced to Miami in 2010



FAMILY PRODUCTION

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017



Base population



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FAMILY PRODUCTION



1 couple per tank.
Natural mating

Collect eggs



Transfer to nursery



Rear until pit-tagging

Separate rearing
units



Photos : Hideyoshi Segovia

TESTING

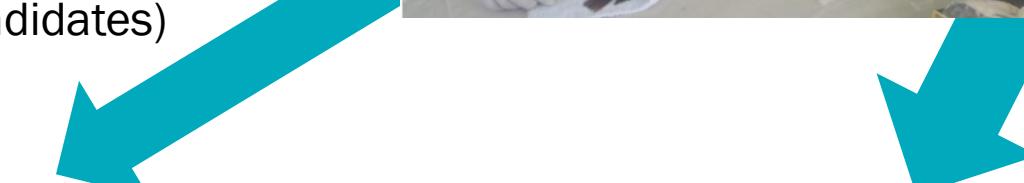
Streptococcus
Ch-tests



TAGGING



Pond 2 (Breeding Candidates)



Pond 1

Photos: Hideyoshi Segovia

STREP. CH-TESTS

Generation	Method	chall_date	# per fam	weight(g)
G3B1	S.iniae_cohab	2014-12-02	10	179
G3B1	S.iniae_IP	2014-12-02	10	180
G4B1	S.agal_IM	2015-11-12	15	179
G4B1	S.iniae_IP	2015-09-22	20	29
G5B1	S.agal_NO	2016-09-13	20	65

Agalactiae Biotype 2 used.



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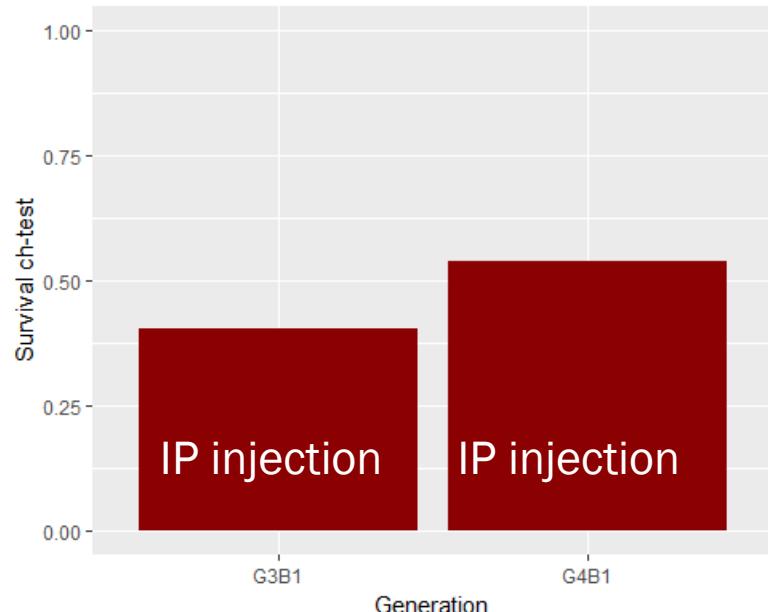
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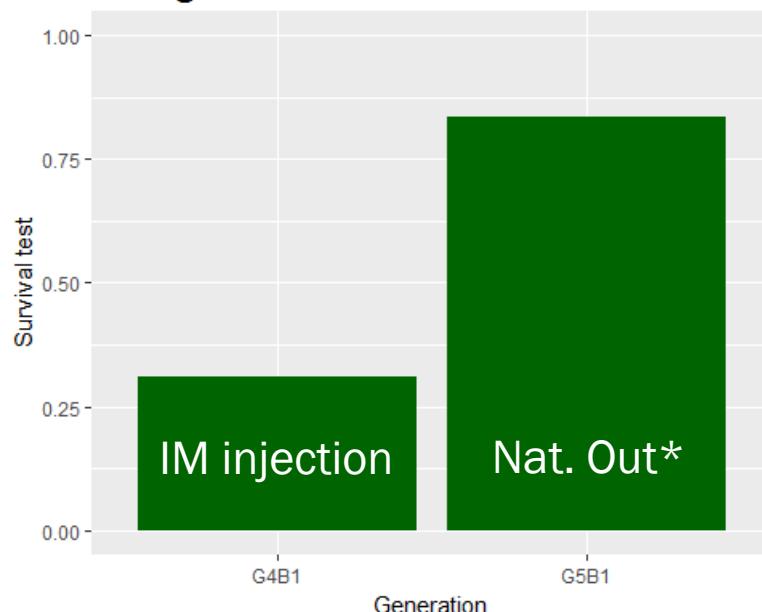


STREPTOCOCCUS SURVIVAL

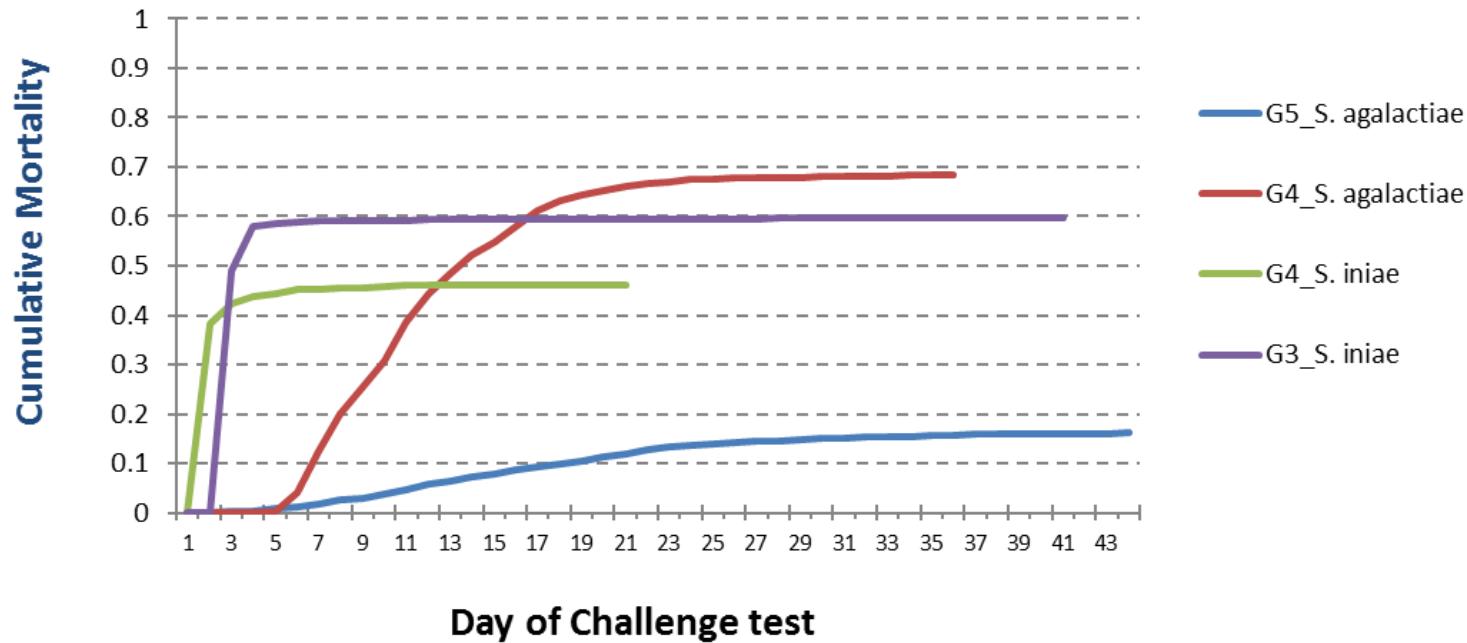
S. iniae



S. agalactiae



CHALLENGE TEST *STREPTOCOCCUS*



HERITABILITIES

Gen	Trait	$h^2 \pm SE$	$c^2 \pm SE$
3	Survival <i>S. iniae</i> *	0.41 ± 0.13	0.01 ± 0.05
4		0.53 ± 0.12	0.03 ± 0.04
All		0.49 ± 0.08	0.02 ± 0.02
4	Survival <i>S. agalactiae</i> *	0.36 ± 0.11	0.01 ± 0.04
5		0.12 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.02
All		0.16 ± 0.03	0.05 ± 0.01

Data (G3 and G4):

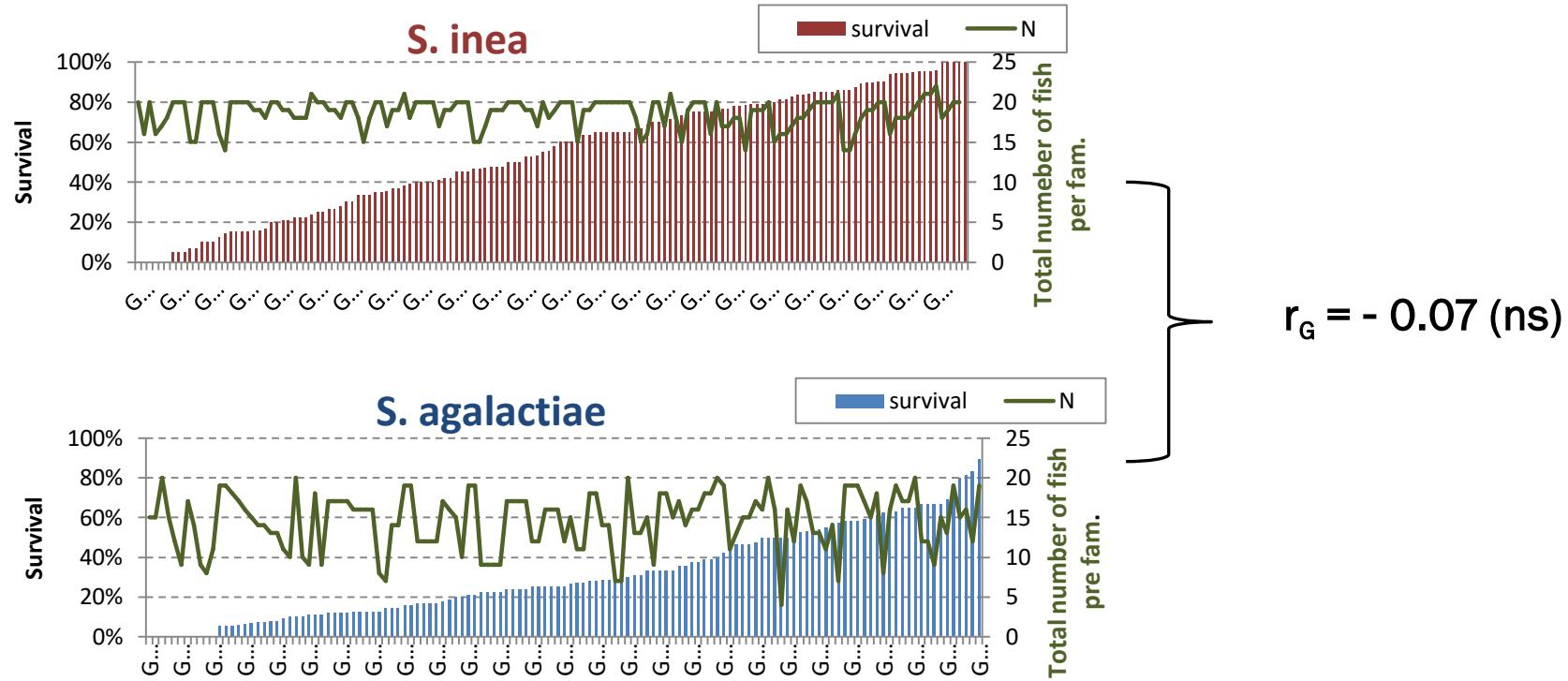
S. iniae_survival = Gen + p_day + id + unit + e

Data (G4 and G5):

S. agalactiae_survival = Gen + p_day + id + unit + e



G4B1 (e.g)



CHALLENGE TEST *S. INIAE*

Assortative mating groups	Number of families	avg_S. inea G3B1 index parents*	Survival to inea in G4B1		
			Average**	Min	Max
none	132	101.6	54 %	0 %	100 %
yes_high	6	121.9	88 %	60 %	100 %
yes_low	6	80.2	10 %	0 %	42 %
Grand Total	144				

* Index (mean=100, sd=10). Avg=(sire index +dam index)/2

** mean family survival to *S. inea* during challenge test.

Both G3B1 and G4B1 challenge tests were done with injection



CHALLENGE TEST *S. AGALACTIAE*

Assortative mating groups	Number of families	avg_ <i>S. aga.</i> G4B1 index parents*	Survival to agalactiae in G5B1		
			Average**	Min	Max
none	132	103.8	85 %	30 %	100 %
yes_high	6	122.8	98 %	95 %	100 %
yes_low	6	83.7	61 %	40 %	75 %
Grand Total	144				

* Index (mean=100, sd=10). Avg=(sire index + dam index)/2

** mean family survival to *S. agalactiae natural* during challenge test.

G4B1 S. aga. challenge test was done with injection

G5B1 S. aga. challenge test was a natural outbreak

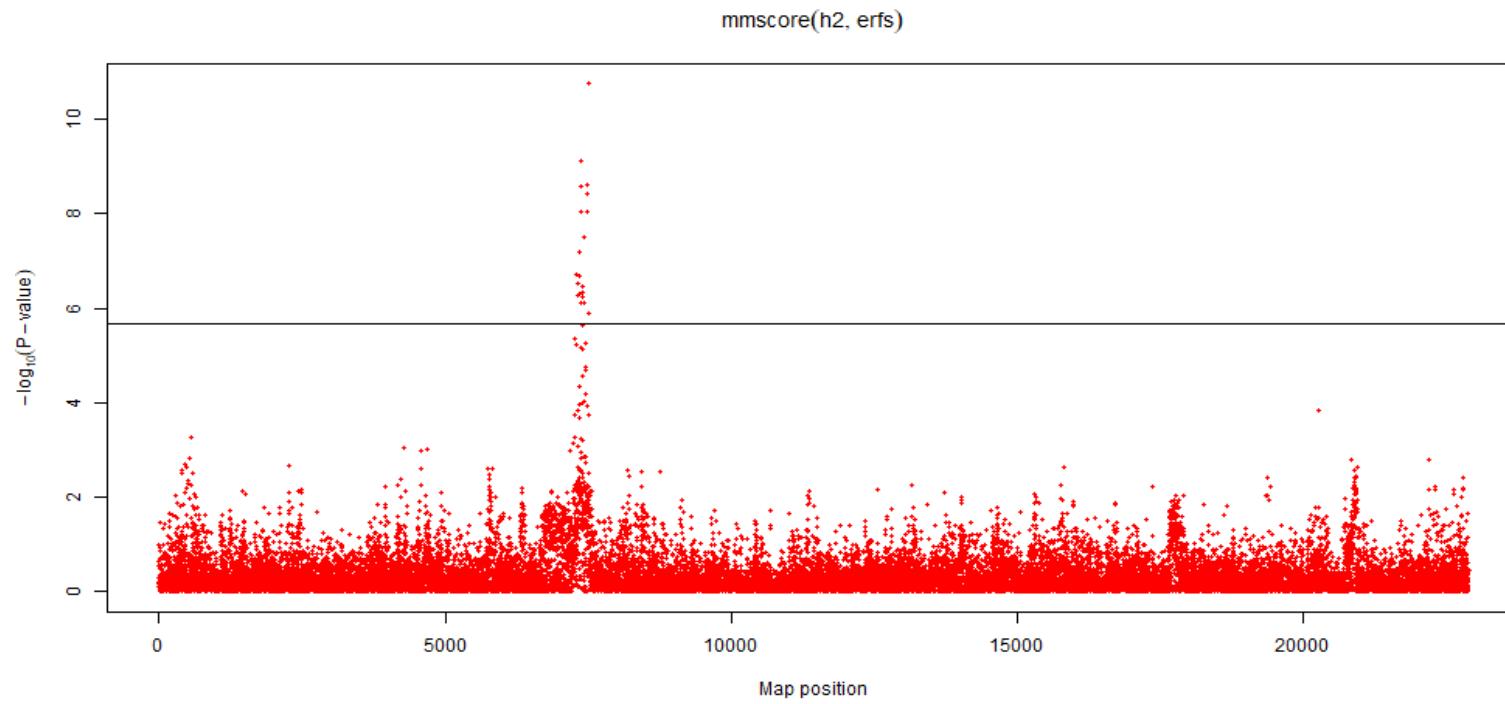


CONCLUSIONS

- Additive genetic component found for survival in fish infected with either *S. iniae* or *S. agalactiae* .
- Results of Ch-test carried out for *Streptococcus* have been validated.
- When analyzing all generations, no relationship was found between survival to *S. iniae* and *S. agalactiae*. Simultaneous selection for both traits is required.



S. INIAE GENOMIC ANALYSIS



Thank you

