



## Plant & Animal Genomes XVI Conference

January 12-16, 2008  
Town & Country Convention Center  
San Diego, CA

---

P91 : High-throughput Methods

---

### Identification Of Porcine And Turkey SNPs By High Parallel Sequencing On A Solexa Sequencing Platform

[Richard P.M.A. Crooijmans](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Hinri Kerstens](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Andreia J. Amaral](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Tineke Veenendaal](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Bert W. Dibbits](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Thomas F.C. Chin-A-Woeng](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Johan den Dunnen](#)<sup>3</sup>, [Martien A.M. Groenen](#)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wageningen University, Animal Breeding and Genomics Centre, P.O. Box 338, 6700 AH Wageningen, The Netherlands

<sup>2</sup> Leiden Genome Technology Center, Human Genetics, Leiden University Medical Center, PO Box 9600, 2300 RC Leiden, The Netherlands

<sup>3</sup> ServiceXS B.V., Wassenaarseweg 72, 2333 AL Leiden, The Netherlands.

Turkey and porcine SNPs were identified by massive parallel sequencing using a Solexa Genome Analyzer 1G system (Illumina) in pools of DNA. Due to the different status of availability of genomic sequences two different strategies were used for the two species. In turkey, with limited genomic sequences available, identification of SNPs is achieved by specifically isolating a 4000 bp fraction of restriction enzyme digested DNA from a pool of 6 individuals. In pigs, sequencing of the genome is in progress and therefore we directly isolated a 200 bp fraction of restriction enzyme digested DNA obtained from 5 individuals. The porcine sequences are directly aligned with the available reference sequences, whereas in poultry small sequence contigs are build using the SSAKE and VELVET assembly programs.

For each species we have produced around 20 million sequences, 36 bp in size. In turkey this represents an estimated 4% of the genome whereas in pigs the data represents 1 to 2 % of the genome. In both cases this amounts to a 15 fold coverage of the sequenced regions. Theoretically, this resource could provide 20,000-30,000 SNPs. Because a pool of DNA from 5 to 6 individuals is used the method is targeted at SNPs with high minor allele frequencies