

 Centre
Île-de-France – Jouy-en-Josas

the identified regions, causal mutations could be better targeted via multi-marker or haplotypic analysis. Using available functional annotations (data produced in the G2B team or data available in public databases), candidate genes and candidate mutations will then be searched in QTL regions.

Ultimately, most relevant candidate mutations identified through these statistical and bioinformatic analyses can be validated by means of cell line-based functional assays. Thus, the student will participate in the development and execution of these experiments, which will aim at assessing the effect of these mutations on gene function in a targeted manner. The implementation of these assays will require the use of basic molecular biology techniques (PCR, RT-PCR, molecular cloning, mutagenesis) and cell culture techniques (maintenance of cell lines, transfection).

To do this work, the student will benefit from the experience and skills of the team in bioinformatics, quantitative genetics and molecular genetics.

* Sanchez M.-P., Guatteo R., Davergne A., Grohs C., Taussat S., Fritz S., Boussaha M., Blanquefort P., Delafosse A., Joly A., Schibler L., Fourichon C., Boichard D. 2020. Identification of the ABCC4, IER3, and CBFA2T2 candidate genes for resistance to paratuberculosis from sequence-based GWAS in Holstein and Normande dairy cattle. Genetics Selection Evolution 52:14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12711-020-00535-9>