

Genome-Wide Association Study in a Rat Model of Temperament Identifies Multiple Loci for Exploratory Locomotion and Anxiety-Like Traits.

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INTRODUCTION

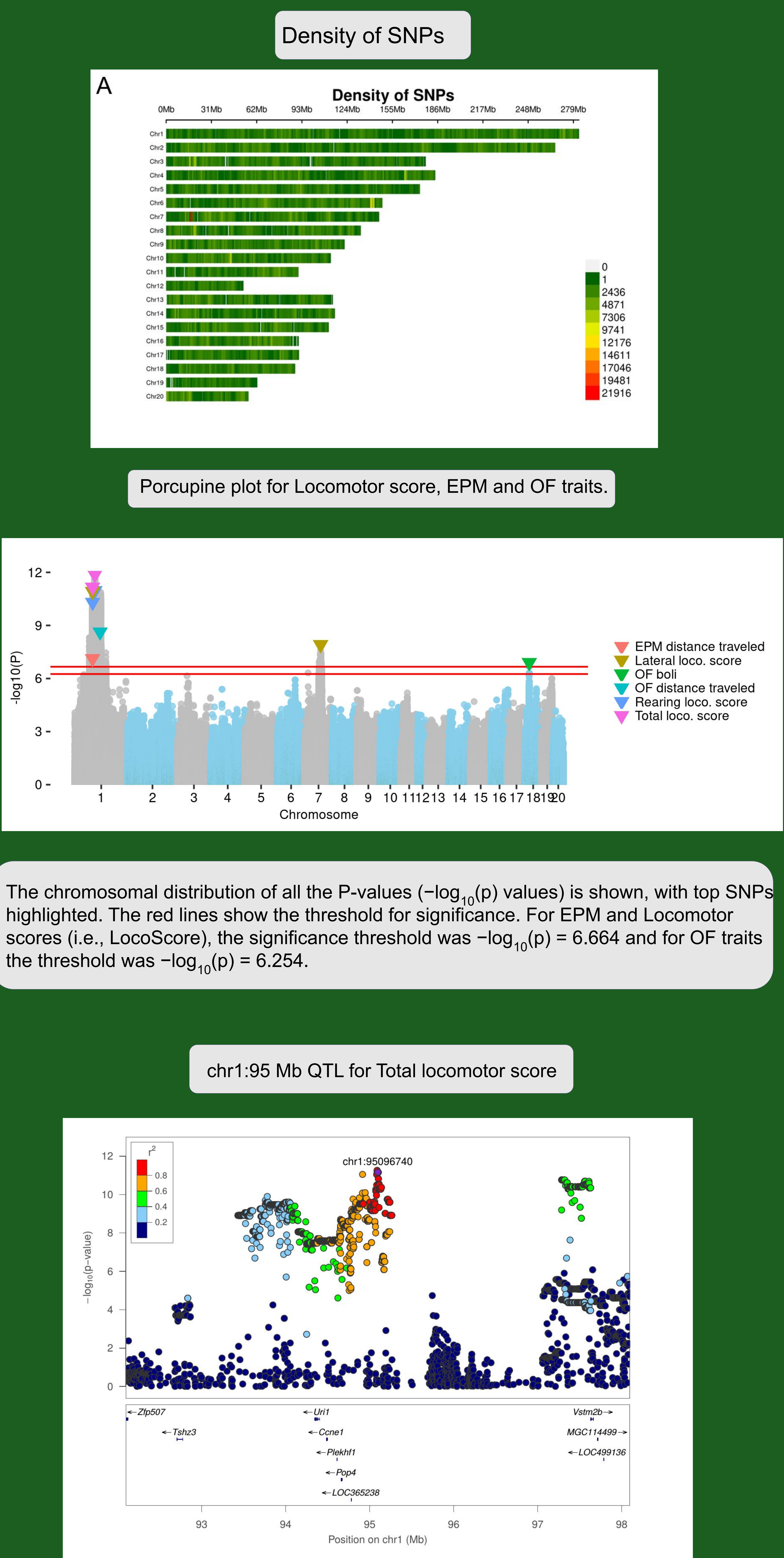
We probed genetic differences produced by a long-term selective breeding program by creating an F<sub>2</sub> cross between two phenotypically divergent outbred rat lines and then used this F<sub>2</sub> cross to map loci for the selection trait, sensation-seeking behavior, as well as several putatively correlated traits.

GENOTYPING

- We obtained 4,425,349 Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) across 538 F<sub>2</sub> rats using low-coverage whole genome sequencing (lcWGS).
- Multiplexed sequencing libraries were prepared using the Twist 96-Plex Library Preparation kit ( and then sequenced on a NovaSeq 6000 platform (Illumina).
- To identify SNPs that segregate between bHR and bLR, we deeply sequenced 20 rats from the F<sub>0</sub> generation. We then used STITCH to impute genotypes in the F<sub>2</sub> using the SNPs from the 20 deeply sequenced F<sub>0</sub> rats as reference data.
- Next, we used BEAGLE to impute missing genotypes. To estimate genotyping accuracy and to identify potential sample mix-ups due to sample handling errors, we compared our genotypes to ~400 genotypes from an earlier microarray derived genotypes (Zhou et al., 2019).
- We used these dense, high-quality genotypes to perform genetic analysis.

PHENOTYPING AND GWAS

- We phenotyped the animals for multiple behavioral traits.
- GWAS was performed using the MLMA-LOCO algorithm of GCTA software. SNP heritability estimates were also obtained with GCTA using the REML method.



RESULTS

- The SNP heritability estimates for all the phenotypes ranged from 0.06 to 0.79. Lowest SNP  $h^2$  estimates: PavCA measures and highest SNP  $h^2$  estimates: Exploratory Locomotion traits.
- Despite the modest (for GWAS) sample size, we identified significant genetic associations for all facets of EL, OF, and EPM behaviors, but not for PavCA behavior.
- The loci were relatively small and contained several interesting genes.

CONCLUSIONS

- We discovered several genetic loci associated with complex behavior traits.
- Distance traveled measures from the open field and the elevated plus maze map onto different loci, thus may represent different aspects of novelty-induced locomotor activity.
- In conclusion, our selectively bred rat model reveals greater insight into the genetic architecture of sensation-seeking, anxiety, and addiction-related traits.

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Within the locus on chromosome 1 at about 95 Mb to which Exploratory Locomotion traits mapped, we identified a missense variant in the gene *Plekhh1*. This gene has previously been associated with glucocorticoid receptor signaling.