



kit

“
kit”

2000. 10. 28.

:
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:
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:

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kit

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가

가

가

(quantitative traits)

,

DNA

가

가

가

가

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가

가

,

.

가

가

cloning

가

가

(homology)

가

가 가

가

가

10

가

가

가

know - how

가

bioreactor

가 가

가

가

1. 1 :

cloning

(Rothschild , 1996) estrogen receptor(ER)

human ER

selection

marker ER

가

ER

RT - PCR 5'- RACE

cDNA

cloning ER

ER

ER

ER cDNA

genomic DNA

ER cDNA

probe

Southern blotting

genomic DNA library

DNA

FIX II vector (Stratagene)

DNA 가

PCR

—

primer

_____, ER

가

2. 2 :

, hER

(total number born, TNB)

(number born alive, NBA)

5

Southern PCR-RFLP

, TNB NBA

hER

(MLE)

3. 3 : ,

IGF steroid (estrogen), growth
hormone, growth factor
IGF IGF- , IGF- , type (receptor),
IGF binding protein
가 ,

Radioimmunoassay (RIA)

(IGF Binding Protein)

ER

1. 1 :

cloning

(Rothschild, 1996) human estrogen receptor (hER)

(AA, AB, BB

) ER cDNA
cloning .

Porcine ER cDNA RT-PCR partial cloning

RNA RT-PCR

1788 kb ER 891 bp cloning ,

estrogen receptor (ER) .

Southern-RFLP , ER

PCR-RFLP . ER

ER . 가

ER 5' -RACE

(rapid amplification of cDNA ends) cloning .

Southern-RFLP DNA *Pvu*

human estrogen receptor

. PCR-RFLP Southern-RFLP

PvuII 120 bp *PvuII*

61 Yorkshire Southern PCR-RFLP

AA, AB BB . ER

가 , PCR-RFLP

891 bp ER

, 5' -RACE ER 5' 734bp

cloning , ER
 ER 1 .
 , RT-PCR pER cDNA full length
 cloning Rhothschild (1996) hER .

Porcine ER cDNA RT-PCR full length cloning

estrogen receptor (ER) full-length cDNA cloning
 . RNA RT-PCR
 ER 3 894 bp , 5' - RACE
 5' 751 bp cloning estrogen receptor (ER)
 full-length cDNA 1,645 bp cloning .
 3' 453 bp가 5' 가
 , ER 5' DNA
 3' 5' 162 bp 가 ER

ER

DNA Southern-RFLP ER 5'
 751-bp 가 가 . ,
genomic DNA *MspI* *PvuII* 5'
 751-bp Southern blot
 가 (BB) RFLP pattern . *PvuII*
 , *MspI*

library system cloning

가 primer

가 kit

Mendelian Inheritance

Human estrogen receptor (hER)

(AA, AB, BB)

DNA

PCR-RFLP 가

, ER 가

cloning

ER

2. 2 :

Yorkshire

137

61

hER

, hER 가

(TNB)

(NBA)

BB 가

AA

0.5

가 가

. ER

가

BB

TNB

NBA . ER A 가
0.38 , B 0.62 . Rothschild (1996)

hER , , TNB NBA
가 TNB NBA , ER

ER 가

ER AA
, BB , 6 가
, BB AA

2

AA AB 7
8.1% 8.6% BB 13%

Yorkshire

AA 12.1% , AB 53.9% BB 34%

B 0.61 A 가
0.39 , BB AA ,

가

3. 3 : ,

IGF-I 가

45

(P<0.05)

30

IGF-I

가 가

IGF - II 60 ,
60 (P<0.01), 75 , 90 , 105 (P<0.05) IGF - I

IGF - II IGF - II 가
. IGF

IGFBP .
가 IGF - I

IGF - I IGFBP- 3가 가
. Steroid estradiol progesterone
가 IGF - I, II
IGF system

.
(45)

IGF - I 1
(60 , 90)가 IGF - II
1 2

.
IGFBP estradiol, progesterone
가
() IGF - I
II 가
IGF - I(30)
II(60) 가
가

IGF - I, II, IGFBP
steroid hormone

SUMMARY

This study was performed to focus on the cloning of candidate gene which is related to the increase of litter size in Pigs and on the development of Kit to select prolific sow.

First, the cloning of candidate gene, ER gene, related with litter size is based on the report that ER locus is associated with a major gene influencing litter size in pigs using identified human ER as a probe (Rhothschild et al., 1996).

To develop a new marker DNA for the selection of prolific pigs, we have cloned the region of cDNA obtained from porcine ovary. Previously, we had cloned part of the ER gene using nested reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction(RT-PCR) and sequenced 891 bp

in the downstream region of cDNA obtained from RNA of the porcine ovary. In a subsequent study, we sequenced a 734 bp 5'-RACE product corresponding to the unidentified upstream region of ER gene from porcine ovary. As a result, total sequences have been confirmed by Automated DNA sequencer. In this station, we have found the same sequences of 453 bp in the downstream and the upstream region which have been never reported before. As the result of Southern blotting using sequences in each region, we think that 162 bp in the upstream region must be related with the polymorphism of ER gene which can determine the litter size.

After performing Southern-RFLP with porcine genomic DNA digested by *Msp* and 751 bp in the upstream as a probe, the result shows specific RFLP pattern in prolific sow. Therefore, we have been cloning the specific region with library system and preparing the selection Kit as a genetic tool to identify the prolific individuals in pigs. In addition, we have also examined Mendelian segregation in sire half-sib families based on PCR-RFLP patterns of AA, AB and BB with 22 families: AA x AA, BB x BB, BB x AB. It was observed in reproductive traits inherited in offspring having the same allelic bands.

The second study is conducted to investigate a possible association of the porcine ER locus with the total number of born (TNB) and number of born alive (NBA) in Yorkshire pigs. After extracting DNAs from all individuals randomized in the whole farm, the genotype was determined by PCR-RFLP analysis. Among three types, AA, BB and AB, the BB genotype is related with prolific pigs, in contrast in AA. From 321 blood samples of Yorkshire in the resource population, the

ER allele frequencies were 0.39(A) and 0.61(B) and ER genotypes of Yorkshire showed AB(53.9%), BB(34.1%) and AA(12.1%), respectively. The result shows that BB has been continuously selected in the farm. The least squares means of the litter size per ER genotypes were evaluated. Litter size traits were analyzed by each parity and all parities. The Least square means of TNB and NBA per parity and year by ER genotype showed statistically significant. In the case of the first parity, homozygous AA pigs in TNB and NBA are higher than BB genotype but after sixth parity, the litter size in AA pigs trended to decrease more than BB genotype. Furthermore, the lasting reproductive ability of AA and BB in the population is 8.1% and 13%, respectively. Therefore, this study shows that ER genotype BB has total number born for whole life, stable reproductive ability and small culling rate rather than AA. Therefore, we can find stable selection of prolific individuals in the resource population.

The third study elucidates the possible association of porcine litter size with endocrine regulatory factor gene in prolific pig. Litter size has been one of the important economic traits in porcine reproduction. The insulin-like growth factor (IGF) system has been shown to mediate actions of the steroid hormone or to have a synergy with other endocrine factors so that it consequently plays roles in reproductive processes, including ovulation, implantation, maintenance of pregnancy, and fetal development. However, the effect of the serum IGF system on porcine litter size has not been deeply studied. Therefore, this study was conducted to relate serum IGF-I, IGF-II, IGF binding protein-3 (IGFBP-3), estradiol (E2), progesterone (P4) expression with high and low litter size in pigs. Moreover, the possible association of those with estrogen receptor (ER) as a candidate gene for litter size was

investigated. Swine were separated into two groups showing high and low litter sizes, and sera were collected from pigs in the estrous cycle to postnatal growth. Serum IGF-I, -II, E2, and P4 concentration was measured by radioimmunoassay (RIA) and IGFBP-3 expression was detected by Western ligand blotting. During the estrous cycle, IGF-I and IGFBP-3 expressions in both groups decreased moderately from metestrus to estrus, but IGF-II concentration showed a reverse pattern. Also, IGF-I, -II and IGFBP-3 expression decreased gradually as pregnancy proceeded. Unlike IGF-I and IGFBP-3, IGF-II decreased moderately as newborn pigs grew. Significant differences in serum IGF-I concentration between the two groups were partially detected at 45 d ($P < 0.05$) of pregnancy and postnatal growth. And significant differences in serum IGF-II amount between the two groups were partially detected at 60 ($P < 0.01$), 75, 90, and 105 d ($P < 0.05$) of pregnancy and at 60 ($P < 0.01$), 45, and 105 d ($P < 0.05$) of postnatal growth. Because the individual variations of estradiol and progesterone concentrations were so high, E2 and P4 concentrations were not significantly differ between high and low litter size group from estrous cycle to growth of newborn. Based on ER genotypes, a high litter size group with genotypes AB and BB showed lower IGF-I, and -II concentrations than a low litter size group with a genotype AA during pregnancy. Taken together, the results indicate that the serum IGF-I, -II and IGFBP-3 are correlated with the litter size in pigs. Therefore we suggest that if expressions or concentrations of IGF system and steroid hormones (estradiol and progesterone) are monitored during postnatal growth and pregnancy, the estimate of litter size at the level of estrogen receptor gene could be more assured.

(Key words: Estrogen receptor, Litter size, 5'-RACE, cDNA, TNB, NBA, IGF, IGRBP, Southern hybridization, Pigs)

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2	cloning 14
1	14
2	17
3	29

3	54
1	54
2	56
3	60
4	77
1	77
2	80
3	86
5	115
	120

1

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1.
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가 (quantitative traits)

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가

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DNA

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가 .

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가

가

가

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가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

cloning

(Hall , 1990; Collins, 1995)

porcine stress syndrome (PSS) 가

(Fujii , 1991). 가

가 FecB (Montgomery ,

1994) FecX (Davis , 1991))

가

가

가 가

(homology)

가

가 가

가

가

10

가

. 가

가 .

DNA

(Jeon , 1993; ,

1996).

가

2. •

가

가

가

가

(Table 1).

가

가

가가

가

(,)

Table 1. The effect on incoming in the pig industry (, 1986)

	(%)
	2
	7
	13
	83

가

가 know-how

가

bioreactor 가 가

3.

가

가

가가
가

4.

가

가

가

가 가

(Table 2).

(Meishan)

가

가 .
 1 2 Booroola Merino,
 Cambridge, D'Man, Finnish Landrace Romanov 3
 . Booroola Merino

(Davis et al., 1982; 1983).

FecB 가가
 가
 (Piper , 1985; Montgomery , 1992).
 GnRH 가 (FSH LH)
 granulosa theca . FecB

FecB
 . FecB
 (Montgomery , 1990; 1992) Booroola Merino
 가 가 가
 . (Montgomery , 1993) FecB
 가 6 (Montgomery
 , 1994) 가 가 .
 가 가
 가 가

estrogen receptor (ER)
 Large White

Genotype of Dam		N	TNB	IN	NW	viability (%)	BW (kg)	W.B.W (kg)
3/4 MS	MS	58	13.9	13.2	11.9	90	15.0	52.6
	MS x (LWxMS)	47	15.1	14.2	12.9	91	16.5	64.2
	MS x (MSxLW)	63	14.2	13.6	12.6	92	16.3	64.4
	F1 x MS	40	13.9	13.3	11.8	89	15.2	58.5
F1	LW x MS	37	15.1	14.7	13.3	91	17.6	71.8
	MS x LW	45	14.2	13.5	12.4	93	17.0	71.7
F2	F1 x (LWxMS)	48	14.9	14.4	12.8	90	16.5	66.4
	F1 x (MSxLW)	39	12.6	11.9	10.1	87	15.1	56.1
3/4 LW	Lw x (LWxMS)	29	14.2	13.0	11.8	92	15.4	63.8
	LW x (MSxLW)	45	11.8	11.2	10.3	93	14.9	60.0
	F1 x LW	19	12.8	12.1	10.5	90	14.4	60.8
	LW	35	12.8	11.4	10.3	90	14.4	60.8

MS : Meishan, LW: Large white

TNB: Total Number Born, IN: Initial Number

NW : Number of Weaning, BW: Birth Weight, W.B.W: Weaning Weight

가 .
가
가
.
ER
ER 1 (Rothchild ,
1991) 3 ER
(Table 3). Rothchild
가 ER
ER
ER 가

가

가

가 (Haley , 1992; Serra , 1992) 가

Table 3. Marker genes in Chromosome No. 1 in Pig

Locus	Gene	Marker Gene	Reference
CGA	glycoprotein hormones - polypeptide	microsatellite	Moran (1993); Ellegren et al. (1994)
ESR	estrogen receptor	RFLP	Rothchild et al (1991)
ORM	orsomuroid	RFLP	Couperwhite et al. (1994)
S008	microsatellite CGT8	microsatellite	Fredholm et al. (1993)
S0020	DB3F1	microsatellite	Coppieters et al. (1993)
S0079	-	microsatellite	Wintero & Fredholm (1994)
S0082	MP66	microsatellite	Johansson et al. (1992)
S0112	-	microsatellite	Ruyter et al. (1994)
S0113	-	microsatellite	Ruyter et al. (1994)
S0122	A16	microsatellite	Robic et al. (1995)
S0155	-	microsatellite	Wintero & Fredholm (1994)
S0302	from cosmid BHT49	microsatellite	Hoyheim et al. (1992)
S0311	from chr 1 library (35-46)	microsatellite	Anderson Dear & Miller (1994)
S0312	from chr 1 library (41-42)	microsatellite	Anderson Dear & Miller (1994)
S0313	from chr 1 library (53-54)	microsatellite	Anderson Dear & Miller (1994)

가

(, 1995; 1996)
DNA probe

가
(, 1996)

가 ,

가

가

가 (, 1983; , 1984; , 1986).

2

1 97 98	1	(ER)	estrogen receptor cloning 가
	2	가	가
	3		가
2 98 99	1		ER
	2		(,) (F1, F2)
	3		

3 99 20 00	1		probe kit
	2		
	3		

2

cloning

1

FecB
 (Piper, 1985). 6
FecB 가가
 가
 (Montgomery, 1994). QTL
 estrogen
 (marker gene)
 estrogen 가
 (Rothschild, 1996). Estrogen
 estrogen receptor (ER)
 ER
 ER (Green, 1986).
 ER
 (marker gene) ER 가 cloning
 (Boekennkamp, 1994),
 ER 1 (Fig. 1(a) estrogen
 DNA
 (transcription factor)

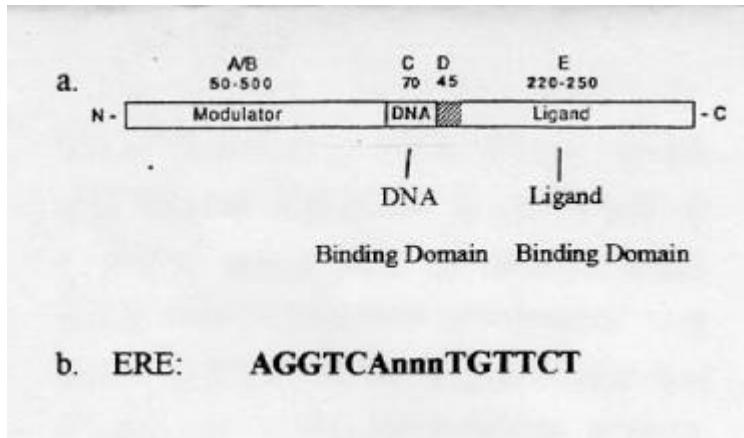


Fig. 1. (a) First structure of ER

(b) Sequences of ER Responsive Element(ERE)

ER 가 mechanism
, ER ER
Meishan Yorkshire ER
(Rothschild , 1996).
ER A B
, Meishan B
가 . Meishan
Yorkshire 가
estrogen ER ER
QTL , *FecB*
QTL ER
(RFLP)
locus region cloning (cloning)

2

1.

(ER) cloning

(resource population) ()
 Yorkshire .
 5 Yorkshire 61 ,
 ER 가 348 (Landrace
 27 Yorkshire 321) ,
 15 210 , DNA

2.

가. genomic DNA

DNA
 genomic DNA Sambrook
 (1989) . 10 ml
 , ACD (citric acid 0.48 g, sodium
 citrate 1.32 g, glucose 1.47 g to H₂O 100 ml) 2 ml 가 4
 . 50 ml 4
 1,300 g 15 buffy coat 15 ml DNA
 extraction buffer (10mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.0; 0.1M EDTA, pH 8.0; 0.5%
 SDS; 20 µg/ml) 37 1
 . 150 µl Proteinase K (200 µg/ml, BRL) 37
 12 . 0.5M Tris-Cl (pH
 8.0) Phenol 30 15
 5,000 g . 3
 , 0.3 cm pipet 50 ml Tris-Cl (pH
 8.0), 10mM EDTA (pH 8.0) 4 L 18 4 dialysis
 chromosomal DNA . DNA spectrophotometer
 (Beckman, USA) A₂₆₀ A₂₈₀ ,
 0.8% Agarose gel DNA .

DNA
 200ul , 1.5ml , PBS
 1ml , 13,000rpm 5
 . PBS 1ml , 13,000rpm
 5 ,
 .. , extraction buffer(10mM Tris.Cl pH8.0, 10mM
 EDTA, pH 8.0, 1% SDS, 100ml NaCl) , 800ul
 , 0.5M dithiothreitol(DTT) 50ul Proteinase
 K(20mg/ml) 30ul 가 , 60 incubator 12 ,
 Saturated NaCl , phenol ,
 , 13,000rpm
 100% , DNA . (Heyen , 1997).

DNA
 가 , ,
 extraction buffer (10mM Tris.Cl pH8.0, 10mM EDTA, pH 8.0, 1% SDS,
 100ml NaCl) Proteinase K(20mg/ml) 60 incubator 24
 , Saturated NaCl , phenol
 20 , 15,000rpm 10 .
 , 100% DNA .

3. RFLP

가. PCR-RFLP

ER

ER

PCR

Short

1997

ESRF (5'-cct gtt ttt tac,

agt, gac,ttt,tac, aga, g-3') ESRR (5'-cac ttc gag ggt cag tcc aat tag-3') forward reverse primer . PCR

ddH₂O 14.7ul, 10x PCR buffer (100mM TrisCl, pH 8.3, 500mM KCl, 15mM MgCl₂) 2ul, dNTP(2.5mM) 1.7ul, DNA (150 200ng/ul) 0.4ul, forward reverse primer (20 pmol/ul) 0.5ul, Taq DNA polymerase 0.2ul (5unit/ul; Takara, Japan) 20ul

. PCR Pre-PCR 94 4 , 55 1 , 70 1 , extension 70 1 31 , 72 8

PCR .

PCR DNA
Pvu (Gibco BRL, USA) 37 5 PCR
 . 12% polyacrylamide
 gel 2 200V .

__ . Southern- RFLP .

1) Human ER probe

ER 90% Estrogen
 receptor (hER; Green , 1986)
 , 가 EcoRi pOR3

American Type Culture Collection (USA)

hER

hER

PCR (Green , 1986)

PCR 가 1,117bp가 primer 1 (hER-F:'5-aag ccc gcc gtg tac aac ta-3'; hER :5'-gcc ctc tac aca ttt tcc ctg-3')

PCR dNTP

DIG-11-dUTP (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany)

PCR denaturation 94 1 , annealing 50 40 , extention 72 2 20 , 72 7 PCR .

Southern hybridization

50 μ g genomic DNA *Pvu*
DNA 0.7% agarose gel 0.5X TBE
가 20X SSC [3M NaCl, 300mM Tris sodium acetate, pH7.0] DNA
(Boehringer Mannheim, Germany) , UV cross-linker(UVP, USA) 68
[5X SSC; 1% blocking reagent(Boehringer Mannheim, Germany), 0.02% SDS, 0.1% N-lauroylsarcosine] 가
68 2 DIG-11-dUTP
가 68 12
, Chemiluminescent . Anti-DIG-AP, Fab fragment (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany)
CDP-star (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany)
(Southern, 1975; Sambrook , 1989).

2) Porcine ER probe

Porcine_ER_cDNA__RT-PCR_partial_cloning

cloning RNA
 () ()
 RNA가
 . RNA
 DEPC- H2O - 192

RNA

RNA RNA RNA zolTM B
 (TEL- TEST Co) . - 196
 가 10 ml RNA zolTM B 10 ml
 4 . 1.5 ml 1 ml 1 ml
 0.1 ml chloroform 가 15 4 5
 4 15,000 rpm 15
 isopropanol 4 15
 , 15 4 15,000 rpm
 75% ethanol 1 ml 가 washing
 pellet 50 μ l DEPC 2
 RNA formaldehyde agarose gel
 , 260 nm 280nm O.D.(optical density)
 RNA RNA sample - 70

Oligonucleotides

ER cDNA (Boekenkamp ., 1994)
 primer (pERp#1, pER#1- 1, pER#1- 2, F9, pERp#4)
 nested primer (pERp#2, pERp#3, pER, p#3- 1, R4) 5 ' -
 PCR . Primer OligoTech Version 1.0

(Oligos Etc. USA)

primer

Table 4

primer Gibco BRL

desalted form

Table 4. Primer for RT-PCR reaction

RT - PCR

cDNA cloning

RT - PCR

primer	primer length(bp)	product size (bp)	sequences
pERp#1	26	1100	5' aag_ctt atg acc atg acc cta cac ac 3'
pERp#3	24		5' tcc aaa aat cct ggc acc ctc ttt 3'
pERp#2	22	891	5' aca cac taa gaa gaa cag ccc g 3'
pERp#4	28		5' gga_tcc tca gat tgt ggt ggg gaa gtt c 3'

(Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction)

cloning ER mRNA (reverse transcriptase) 가 cDNA dNTP's 6 mM, DTT 10 mM, RNase inhibitor 50 Unit, reverse primer 10 pmoles, RNA 200 ng DEPC 2 19 μ l 가 70 5 4 5 . 5 \times RT reaction buffer (250 mM Tris-Cl, pH8.3; 300 mM KCl, 15 mM MgCl₂) 5 μ l SuperScriptTM RNaseH⁻reverse transcriptase (Gibco BRL, USA) 200 Unit 42 60 . 90 5 4 5 PCR - 20 PCR 2.5 μ l dNTP's 2 mM, 10 \times AmpliTaq Gold

buffer 5 $\mu\ell$, forward primer, reverse primer 10 pmole ,
 AmpliTaq Gold polymerase (Perkin Elmer, USA) 5 Unit DEPC
 50 $\mu\ell$ PCR
 . PCR Gene Amp 2400 (Perkin Elmer, USA)
 pre- denaturation step 94 15 1
 denaturation 94 1 , annealing 52 1 , extention 72 2
 30 cycle .

Agarose gel PCR
 alkaline lysis (Sambrook ,
 1989). DNA ampicillin 7 μ 6ml
 LB 6 37 Quiagen- mini prep kit
 (Quiagen , USA) . Agarose gel
 DNA band Jet Sorb kit (GENOMED, USA)

E. Coli

Plasmid DH5 (F- 80 $dlacZ$
 (*lac*-ZYA-*argF*) U169 *deoR recA1 endA1 hsdR17* (rk-, mk+) *phoA*
supE44 - thi- 1 gyrA96 rel A1.) (Hanahan, 1983). *E.coil*
 CaCl₂ . *E.coil* LB
 late log phase (600nm, O.D.= 0.5-0.6)
 100 nM CaCl₂ . DNA 1- 2 μ g
 , 42 heat shock 1 30 , LB 800
 $\mu\ell$ 7 μ 37 1 . 50 μ g/ml
 ampicilin, 0.5 mM IPTG, 0.004% X- gal LB , 3
 7 16 colony . colony
 LB , plasmid ,
 . DH5 LB (Bacto Yeast
 extract 0.5%, Bacto trypton 1%, NaCl 1%) *E.coil*

LB ampicilin (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$)

PCR Subcloning

DNA PCR
가 overhang , T - vector subcloning ,
가 . PCR subcloning
T - vector Novagen pT7Blue(R) ,
Boehringer Mannheim, NEB, Promega

semi - automated sequencer (Li - Cor)
Sequencing Primer IRD41 M13 primer가
didedeoxy chain - termination
(Wallace , 1981; Sanger, 1977)

DNASIS

5' - RACE (Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends)

5 prime 5' - RACE
5' - RACE system kit (Gibco - BRL)

Porcine_ER_cDNA__RT_PCR_full_length_cloning

RNA가 ,

RNA

DEPC- H₂O - 192 .

RNA

RNA RNA formaldehyde agarose gel
RNA , 260 nm 280nm O.D. (optical density)
RNA , RNA sample - 70 .

Oligonucleotides

reverse transcription 2 ER cDNA primer PCR 2 primer .

pER-rt1; 5' - tca gat tgt ggt ggg gaa gtt c - 3'

pER-rt2; 5' - gtc ggc tgt cag gga caa gac - 3'

pER-1 ; 5' - atc agt gcc ttg ttg gag gc - 3'

pER-2 ; 5' - aaa cag act aag aag agc cc - 3'

primer Gibco BRL desalted form .

RT - PCR

total RNA 5 μ g 20 pmole pER-rt1 pER-rt2 primer

80 5 heating RNA 2 10 mM
 dNTP, 0.1 M DTT, RNase inhibitor 50 Unit, 5 × RT reaction buffer (250
 mM Tris-Cl, pH8.3; 300 mM KCl, 15 mM MgCl₂) Super Script™
 RNaseH-reverse transcriptase (Gibco BRL, USA) 200 Unit 42
 60 . 90 5
 4 5 PCR
 - 20 .

PCR 2.5 μl 2.5 mM dNTP's, 10 × AmpliTaq buffer,
 20 pmole pER-rt1, pER-1 primer AmpliTaq polymerase (Perkin Elmer,
 USA) 5 Unit 50 μl PCR
 . PCR Gene Amp 2400 (Perkin Elmer, USA)
 pre-denaturation step 94 5 1
 denaturation 94 1 , annealing 52 1 , extension 72 2
 30 cycle .

cloning

RT-PCR product T7Blue vector (Novagene)
 semi-automated sequencer (Li-Cor)

PCR _ _ _ _ _

ER cDNA primer pER1:pER-rt2, pER2:pER-rt2 ,
 PCR 5' 751bp 3' 894bp ,
 DIG-labeling system (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany)
 probe . PCR-RFLP primer
 120 bp DNA probe .

Southern_hybridization

50 μ g DNA ,
DNA 0.7% agarose 0.5 \times TBE .
가
20 \times SSC [3 M NaCl, 300 mM Trisodium acetate (pH 7.0)]
DNA
(Boehringer Mannheim, Germany) , UV cross-linker (UVP,
USA) . 68 [5 \times
SSC; 1% blocking reagent (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany), 0.02% SDS,
0.1% N-lauroylsarcosine] 가 68 2
DIG-11-dUTP probe 가 68 12
 , chemiluminescent
Anti-DIG-AP, Fab fragment (Boehringer
Mannheim, Germany) CDP-Sta (Boehringer
Mannheim, Germany) (Southern, 1975; Sambrook
, 1989).

1.

가.

genomic DNA

RFLP

10 ml genomic DNA

DNA .

A280 A280 1.7

RFLP

가 hER pOR3 hER

가 5.6 kbp pOR3 hER

EcoRI 1.3 kb hER gel (Fig.

2). RFLP dialysis tube

electro-elution (Sambrook , 1989) 0.3

0.4 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$.

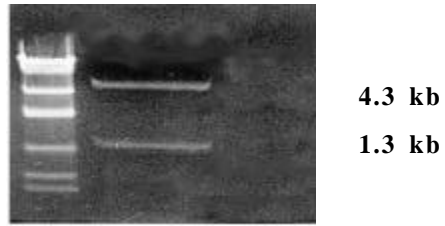


Fig 2. Electrophoresis analysis of pOR3 digests by EcoR

cloning
 transcriptase polymerase chain reaction)
 PCR (Kawasaki, 1990),
 RFLP 20
 가

RT-PCR (reverse cloning)

. RFLP

genomic DNA (Fig. 3)
 Southern hybridization Table 4

PvuII
 hER
 2.3 kb
 RFLP

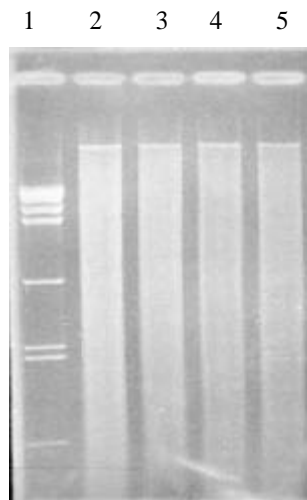


Fig 3. Electrophoresis analysis genomic DNA digested by *Pvu II*

Lane 1: DNA digested to completion with *DraI*

Lane 2: F7619, lane 3: W7843 lane 4: F5840, lane 5:

F6674

Table 5. Correlation between RFLP and litter size

		DNA			Record of litter size	
Individuals		5,2kb	3.3kb	2.3kb	TNB	Number of weaning
high group	F7619	1)		X2)	15.00 ± 3.55	10.67 ± 0.94
	W7843			X	14.33 ± 2.62	9.67 ± 2.05
low group	F5840				6.25 ± 1.09	-
	F6674				8.00 ± 0.81	8.00 ± 1.41

1); band: O, 2); band: X

. **cloning**

ER cDNA (Green , 1986) probe
Southern- hybridization RFLP
가 (Rothschild , 1996), 1994 cDNA
cloning ER 3' RT-RFLP가
(Drogemuller , 1997), ER (pER)
. ER cDNA cloning
ER
pER 5' 3' forward
reverse primer RT-PCR . RT-PCR
Table 4 가 primer , pER
p#2 pERp#4 primer 891bp DNA가
(Fig. 4).

1 2 3

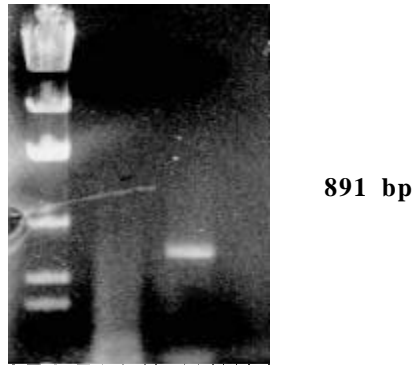


Fig. 4. 0.8% Agarose gel electrophoresis of DNA after RT-PCR

The DNA amplified by RT-PCR of RNA isolated from porcine ovary. Reverse transcription is done at for the shown RT-PCR products. Lane 1; DNA size marker cut with *Dra* I, lane 3; RT-PCR products are shown. The 891 bp band shows the DNA size expected from nucleic sequences of the cDNAs encoding 880 bp of pER. The lowest band is primer left after reaction DNA sizes are indicated by numerals beside arrows

DNA가 pER cDNA primer
 pER 가 *Rsa* , *Apa* ,
Bgl *Pst* , 1.5% agarose gel

PCR 가 *Apa* , *Bgl* *Pst*
 , *Rsa* 3
 가 (Fig 5 6). PCR pT7Blue vector
 cloning sequencing cDNA 891 bp , 1994
 Boekenkamp porcine estradiol receptor
 activation function-2(AF-2)
 RT-PCR pER RFLP
 probe cloning .

1 2 3 4 5 6

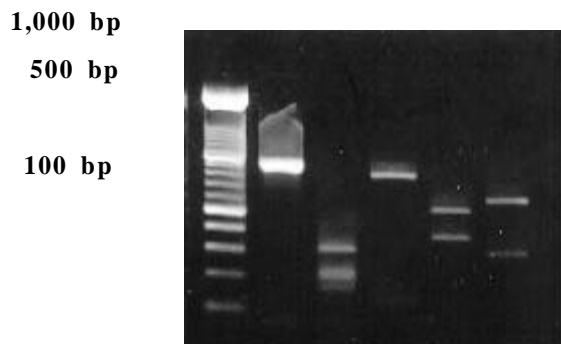


Fig 5. The picture PCR product digested by Enzyme

Lane 1. Site Marker, lane 2. Cloning product

Lane 3. plasmid DNA by *RsaI*, lane 4. plasmid DNA by

ApaI

Lane 5. plasmid DNA by *BglII*, lane 6. plasmid DNA by

PstI

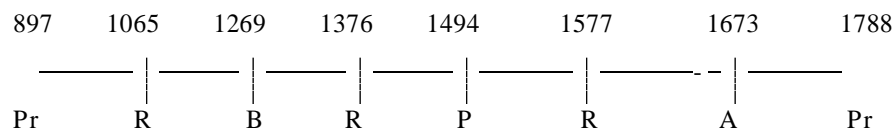


Fig 6. The enzyme map of PCR product

R: *RsaI* , B: *BglII* , A: *ApaI* , P: *PstI* , Pr: Primer

2.

가. PCR

Southern-RFLP

가

PCR

PCR

Fig. 7

. lane 1 control, lane 2

Marker 1 2

1.1kb



Fig. 7. PCR products of DIG-11-dUTP labeled hER

Klenow

가 가

. Southern / PCR - RFLP

ER 가

hER Southern PCR-RFLP

. PCR (hybridization) *PvuII*

. DNA , 4.3

kb 3.7 kb (Fig. 8).

4.3 kb 3.7 kb

AA BB . 4.3 kb 3.7 kb

, AB . PCR

120 bp *PvuII* (CAG CTG)

Fig. 9

. Southern-RFLP BB , PCR-RFLP 120

bp PCR
AA

*Pvu*II

120 bp

55 bp 65 bp

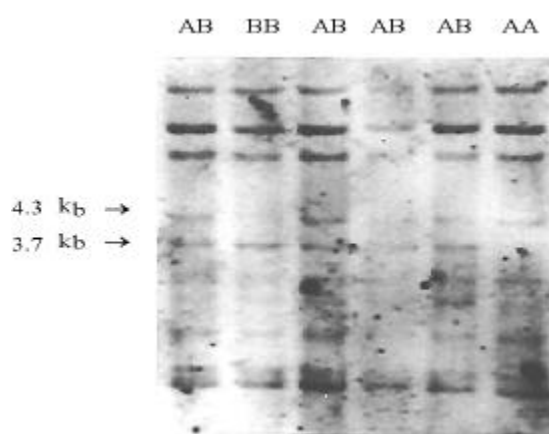


Fig. 8. Southern-RFLP analysis of 6 unrelated pigs.
The 4.3kb (A allele) and 3.7kb (B allele) fragments are shown with heterozygous and homozygous pigs.

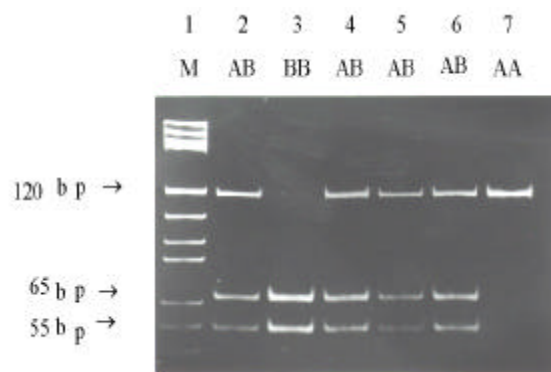


Fig. 9. PCR-RFLP analysis of 6 pigs genotyped by *Pvu*II
Lane 1: size marker pBR322 digested with *Hae*III.
Lane 2: homozygous animal for the A allele

Lane 5: homozygous B allele

Lane 2, 3, 4, 6, 7: heterozygous AB genotype

120bp, 65bp, 55bp
Southern- RFLP A B 가
PCR- RFLP primer가
(p- arm) ER RFLP
(Ellegren , 1994).
Yorkshire 61
Southern- RFLP PCR- RFLP ER
PCR- RFLP Southern- RFLP가
ER PCR- RFLP
Yorkshire ER , 1997 Short
ER , ER
RFLP ER PCR
DNA
ER
Yorkshire
marker- assisted selection (MAS)

RT - PCR

900 bp pT7Blue vector sub- cloning RT - PCR
termination method sequencing cDNA Dideoxy
891 bp

, 1994 Boekenkamp porcine estradiol receptor
activation function 2 (AF-2)
. RT-PCR pER
RFLP probe cloning (Fig. 10).

1 ACACACTAAG AGAACAGCC CGTCTGTGTC CTTGACAGCC GACCAGATGA
51 TCAGTGCCTT GTTGGAGGCT GAGCCCCCA TAATCIATTC CGAGTATGAT
101 CCTIACCAGAC CCCICAGTGA GGCTTCAATG ATGGGCTTGC TGACCAACCT
151 CGCAGACAGG GAGCTGGTAC ACATGATCAA CTGGGCAAAG AGGGTGCCAG
201 GATTTTIGGA TTAAAGCCTC CATGATCAAG TGCACTTICT GGAATGTGCC
251 TGGCTIAGAGA TCCICATGAT TGGTCTGTGTC TGGCGCTCCA TGGAGCACCC
301 AGGGAAGCTC CTGTTTGCTC CIAACTTGCT CTTGGACAGG AACCAGGCA
351 AGTGTGTCCA GGGAAATGGTG GAGATCTTIG ACATGTIGCT GGCTIACATCA
401 TCTCGCTICC GTATGATGAA TCTCCAGGGA GAGGAGTTTG TGTGCCCAA
451 ATCCATCATT TIGCTIAATT CIGGAGTGTA CACGTTICTG TCCAGCACCC

501 TGAAGTCTCT GGAAGAGAAG GACCATATCC ACCGTGTCCT GGACAAGATC
 551 ACAGACACCT TGATCCACCT GATGGCCAAA GCGGGCCTGA CTCTGCAGCA
 601 GCAGCACCGG CGTCTCGGC AGCTCCCTCT CATCTGCTCT CACTTCAGGC
 651 ACATGAGTAA CAAAGGCATG GAGCATCTGT ACAACATGAA GTGCAAGAAC
 701 GTGGTGCCCC TCTATGACCT GCTGCTGGAG ATGCTGGACG CCCACCGCCT
 751 GCAGCCCCA ACCAACCTTG GGGGCCACC CCCGGAGGAC ATGAGCCAGA
 801 GCCAGCTGGC CACCTGGCT CAATCCATC GCATTCCTTG CAAATGIATT
 851 ACATCACAGG GGAGGGGAG AACTICCCA CCACAATCTG A

Fig. 10. Nucleotide Sequences of 891 bp RT-PCR product

5' - RACE

RT-PCR ER cDNA cloning
 Table. 4 가 primer PCR
 5' - DNA .
 cDNA 5' - cloning 5' - RACE
 700 bp , T- vector
 subcloning . (Frohman , 1988)
 Subcloning 5' - RACE sequencing
 Fig. 11 .
 ER cDNA ,
 ER cDNA 927 1313 bp
 가 .
 1
 ,
 (probe) 가

.(Fig. 12).

```

1   GTCCCTGACA CCCGACCAGA TGATCAGTGC CTTGTTGGAG GCTGAGCCCC CCATAATCTA
61  TTCCGAGTA TGATCCTAC CAGACCCCTC AGTGAGGCTC AATTGATGGG CTTGCTGACC
119 AACCTCGCA CACAGGGAG CTGGTACACA TGATCAACTG GGCAAAGAGG GTGCCAGGAT
177 TTTTGGATT TAAGCCTCC ATGATCAAGT GCATCTTCTG GAATGTGCCT GGCTAGAGAT
236 CCTCATGAT TGGTCTTGT CTGGCGCTCC ATGGAGCACC CAGGGAAGCT CCTGTTTGCT
295 CCTAACTTG CTCCTGGAC AGGAACCAGG GCAAGTGTC GAGGGAATGG TGGAGATCTT
353 TGACATGTT GCGGCTACA TCATCTCGCT TCCGTAIGGT GCATCTCCAGG GAGAGGAGTTT
414 GTGTGCCTAC AATCCATACT TTIGCTIAATT CTGGAG GACA TAATGACTACA TGTGTCCAGT
478 ACCAACCAGT_GCACAATIGA_TAAGAACAGGA_GGAAGAGCTGT_CAGGCCTGCCG_GCTACGCAAGT
542 GCTACGAAGT_GGGCATIGAT_GAAAGGGGGGA_TACGGAAGAC_CGGAGAGGAGG_GAGAATGTIGA
607 AGCACAAAGC_CAGAGAGAT_GATGGAGAGGG_CAGGAATGAAG_CGGTGCCCCCT_GGAGACATGAG
672 ATCTGCCAAC_CTTIGGCCAA_GCCCTCTCTTG_ATIAAACACAC_TAAGAAGAAGA_CCCCGTCT

```

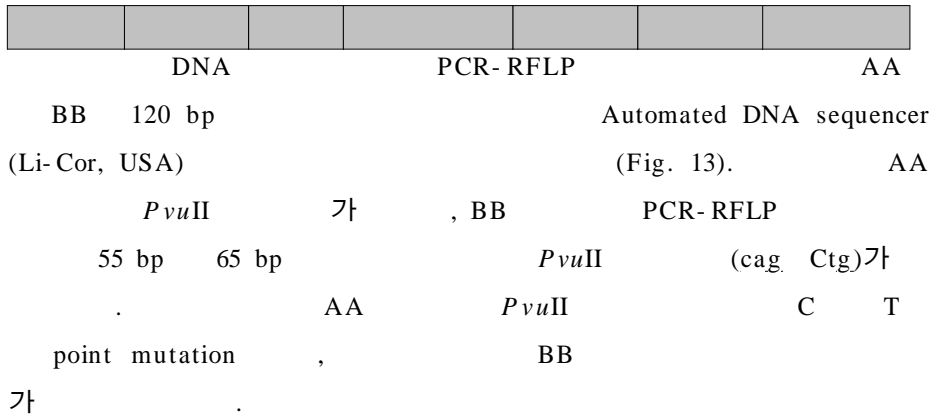
Fig. 11. Nucleotide Sequences of 734 bp 5' -RACE product

5' - RACE		DNA						
		Fig 12						
		R	N	T	A	H	H	
1		145	265	333	459	518	683	734

Fig. 12. Restriction enzyme map of 5' -RACE product

R: *RsaI*, N: *NcoI*, T: *TaqI*, A: *AflIII*, H: *HaeIII*

PCR- RFLP



a. cac ttc gag ggt cag tcc aat tag aat agg gtg gaa tgg
 gga
 ctt gac aag **aca_gT_tgg** tct cat aaa act tga ttc tgc atc
 ttt aga tat act ctg taa aag tca ctg taa aaa cag g

b. cac ttc gag ggt cag tcc aat tag aat agg gtg gaa tgg gga
ctt gac aag **aca_g_C_tgg** tct cat aaa act tga ttc tgc
atc
ttt aga tat act ctg taa aag tca ctg taa aaa cag g

Fig. 13. Nucleotide Sequences of PCR-RFLP product

a. AA type

b. BB type

3.

가. Porcine ER cloning 1

5' - RACE RT-PCR ER
 primer , RT-PCR ER full-length cDNA
 full-length ER 1,645 bp (Fig. 14: lane 2) 3 453 bp가 5 ER
 가 ER
 ER

Fig. 15

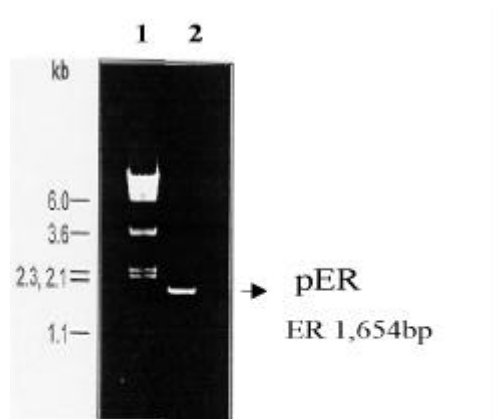


Fig. 14. PCR product of Porcine Estrogen receptor

lane 1. size marker, lane 2.. PCR product of pER

1 GICTGTGCC TGACAGCCGA CCAGATGATC AGTGCCTTGT TGGAGGCTGA GCCCCCCATA ATCTATTCCG
 71 AGTATGATCC TACCAGACCC CTCAGTGGAG CTTCATGAT GGGCTTGTG ACCAACCTCG CAGACAGGGA

141 GCTGGIACAC ATGATCAACT GGGCAAAGAG GGTGCCAGGA TTTTGGATT TAAGCCTCCA TGATCAAGTG
211 CATCTICTGG AATGTGCCCTG GCTAGAGATC CTCATGATIG GTCTGTCTG GCGCTCCATG GAGCACCAG
281 GGAAGCTCCT GTTGTCTCT AACTGTCTCC TGGACAGGAA CCAGGGCAAG TGTGTGAGG GAATGGTGG
351 GATCTTIGAC ATGTGTCTGG CTACATCATC TCGCTTCCGT ATGATGAATC TCCAGGGAGA GGAGTTTGTG
421 TGCCCAAAT CCATCATTTT GCTAATICT GGAGGACATA ATGACTACAT GTGTCCAGCT AGGAACCAGT
491 GCACAATTGA TAAGAACAGG AGGAAGAGCT GTCAGGCCIG CCGGCTACGC AAGTGTCTAG AAGTGGGCAT
561 GATGAAAGG GGGATACGA AAGACCGGAG AGGAGGGAGA ATGTGAAGC ACAAGGCCA GAGAGATGAT
631 GGAGAGGCA GGAATGAAGC GGIGCCCCCT GGAGACATGA GATCTGCCAA CCTTGGCCA AGCCCTCTCT
701 TGATTAACA GACTAAGAAG AGCCCGTCT GTTCCCTGAC AGCCGACACA CACTAAGAAG AACAGCCCGG
771 TCTGTCCCT GACAGCCGAC CAGATGATCA GTGCCTTGT GGAGGCTGAG CCCCCATAA TCTATTCCGA
841 GTATGATCCT ACCAGACCCC TCAGTGGGC TTCAATGATG GGCTGTCTGA CCAACCTCGC AGACAGGGAG
911 CTGGTACACA TGATCAACTG GGGAAAGAGG GTGCCAGGAT TTTGGATTT AAGCCTCCAT GATCAAGTGC
981 ATCTTCTGGA ATGTGCCCTG CTAGAGATCC TCATGATIG TCTGTCTGG CGCTCCATGG AGCACCAGG
1051 GAAGCTCCTG TTTGTCTCTA ACTTGTCTCT GGACAGGAAC CAGGGCAAGT GTGTGAGGG AATGGTGGAG
1121 ATCTTIGACA TGTGTCTGGC TACATCATCT CGCTTCCGTA TGATGAATCT CCAGGGAGAG GAGTTTGTG
1191 GCCCAAATC CATCATTTG CTAAATCTG GAGGTIACAC GTTCTGTCC AGCACCTTGA AGTCTCTGGA
1261 AGAGAAGGAC CATATCCACC GTGTCTGGA CAAGATCACA GACACCTTGA TCCACCTGAT GGCCAAAGCG
1331 GGCTGACTC TGCAGCAGCA GCACCGGCT CTCGCGCAGC TCCCTCAT CTTGTCTCAC TTCAGGCACA
1401 TGAGTAACAA AGGCATGGAG CATCTGTACA ACATGAAGTG CAAGAACGTG GTGCCCTCT ATGACCTGCT
1471 GCTGGAGATG CTGGAGCCC ACCGCTGCA CGCCCAACC AACCTGGGG GCCCACCCC GGAGGACATG
1541 AGCCAGAGCC AGCTGGCCAC CTCGGCTCAA CTCATCGCA TTCCTTCAA ATGTATTACA TCACAGGGGA
1611 GGCGGAGAAC TCCCCACCA CAATCTGA

Fig. 15. Sequences of Porcine ER

ER

ER cDNA Southern-RFLP
 genomic DNA
PvuII ER cDNA probe
 Southern blotting ER 3
 894 bp DNA probe
 (Fig. 16).

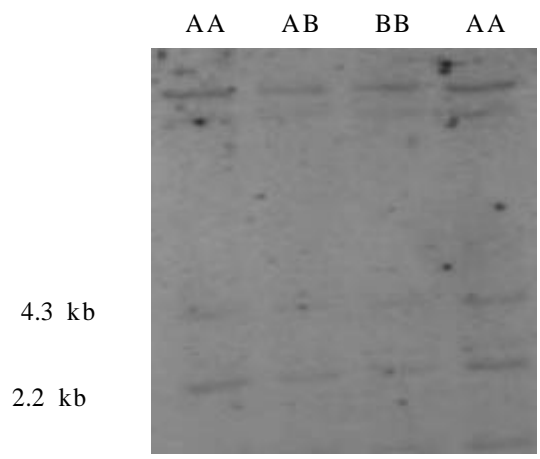


Fig. 16. Southern-RFLP ; Southern blotting with genomic DNA digested by

PvuII using 894 bp towards 3 prime as a probe

5 751 bp DNA probe human ER probe
 (Fig. 17A and 17B). 4.3 kb 3.7
 kb , 4.3
 kb 3.7 kb AA
 BB . 4.3 kb 3.7 kb ,
 AB . ER 5'

453 bp 가 3 가 162
 bp 가 ER

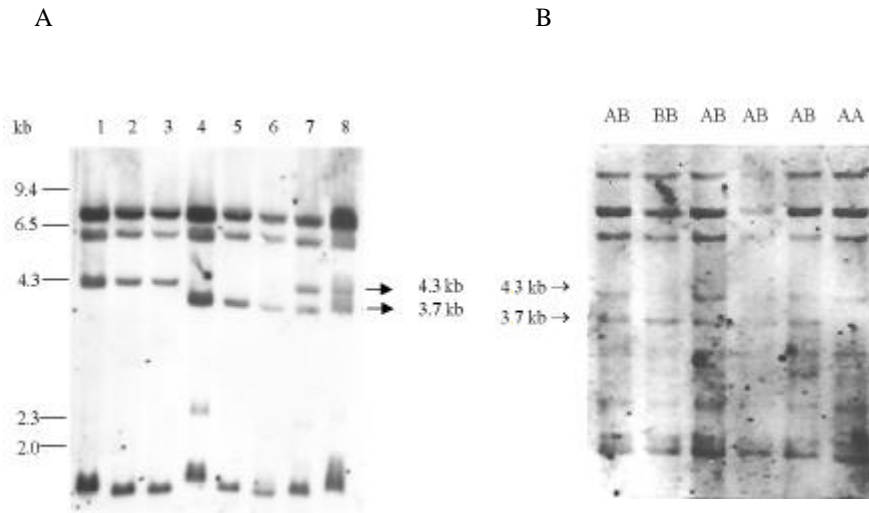


Fig. 17. Southern-RFLP

A: Southern blotting with genomic DNA digested by using 751 bp towards 5 prime as a probe

B: Southern blotting with genomic DNA digested *PvuII* using human ER

ER 5 751 bp 4.3 kb 3.7
 kb band band pattern
 가 PCR-RFLP pmimer
 . PCR-RFLP primer PCR ,
 120 bp DNA probe Southern blotting

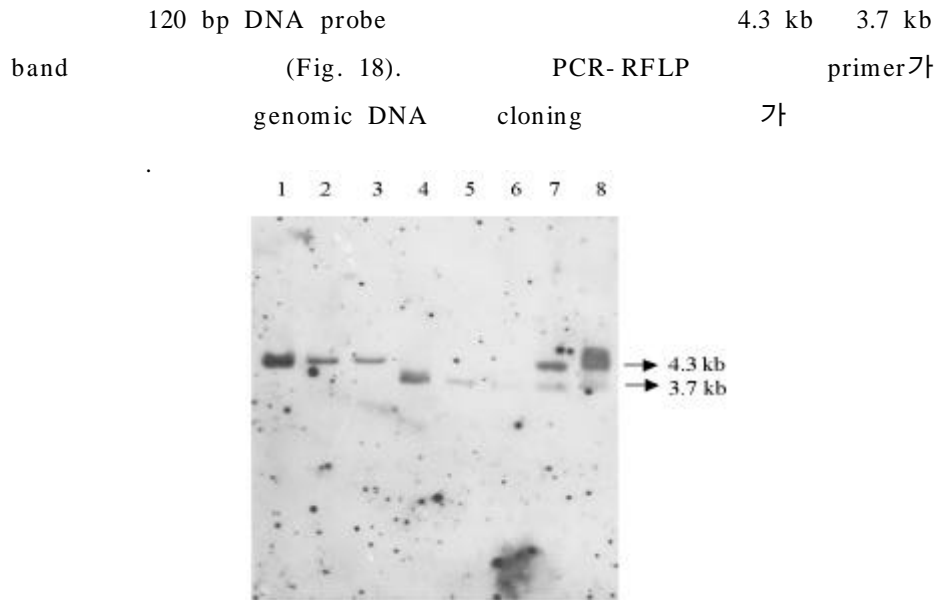


Fig. 18. Southern-RFLP

Southern blotting with genomic DNA digested by *PvuII* using PCR product as a probe

kit 가 *PvuII*

DNA *MspI* ER 5 genomic
probe Southern-RFLP 5.0 kb 5.7
kb 가 , 가

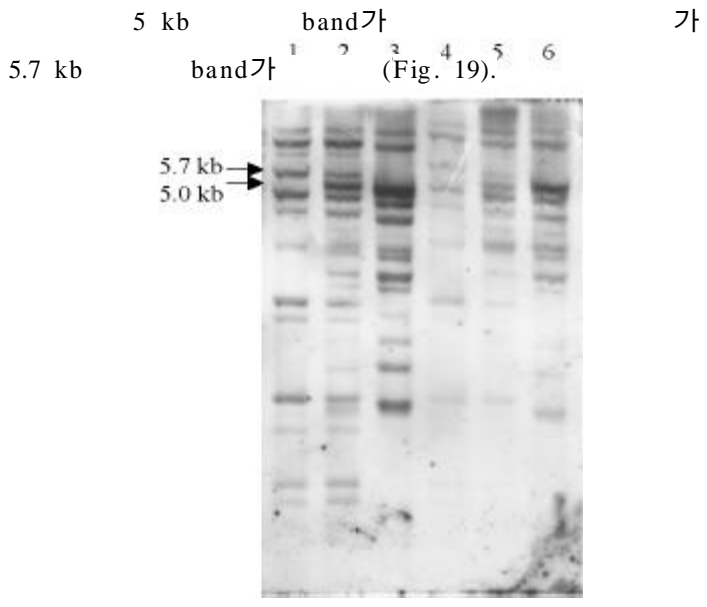


Fig. 19. Southern-RFLP

MspI genomic DNA ER 5

751 bp probe Southern blotting . lane 1,4 가

lane 3, 6 가 . lane 2, 5

probe ER 5 453 bp 가 3'

가 . 3 DNA probe

5' DNA

5 162bp가 ER

ER (Fig. 20).

GGACATAATG ACTACATGTG TCCAGCTIAGG AACCAGTGCA CAATTGATAA GAACAGGAGG
 AAGAGCTGTC AGGCCTGCCG GCTIACGCAAG TGCTIACGAAG TGGGCATGAT GAAAGGGGGGA

TACGGAAAG ACCGGAGAGG AGGGAGAATG TTGAAGCACA AG

Fig. 20. ER

FIX II vector (Stratagene) genomic DNA
 DNA 가 library primer
 PCR

PCR-RFLP

Short (1997) primer
 (1999)
 348 PCR-RFLP
 Fig. 21 AA, AB, BB

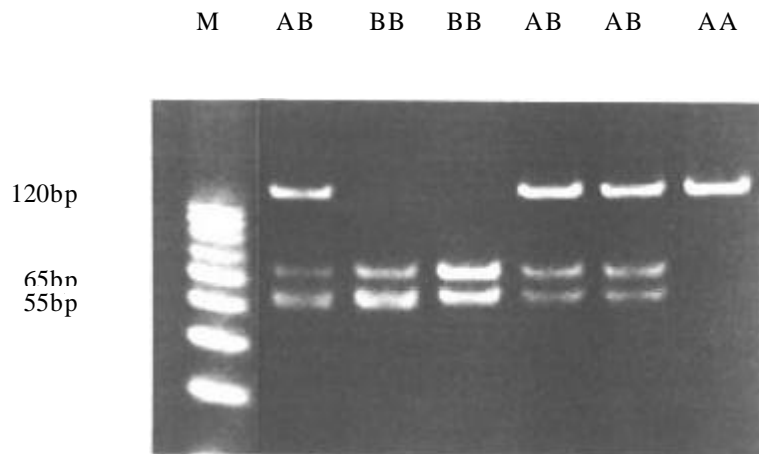


Fig. 21. PCR-RFLP analysis of pER gene

. ER

ER
(Rothschild , 1996). PCR-RFLP
, ER
(Fig 22, 23 24).
,
DNA PCR-RFLP .

Mendelian_Inheritance

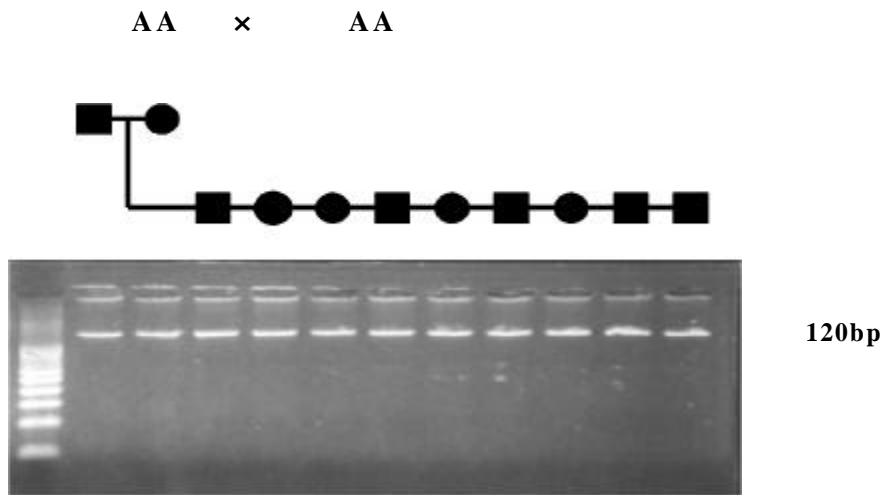


Fig. 22. The pedigree of Sire AA x Dam AA

Fig 22 23 , ER
, Fig. 22 AA AA
6 가 , Fig. 23 BB

Fig. 24

R

E

. 10 가
AA AB 1:1
(Rothschild , 1996)

3

1

1980 가
(economic traits) , ,
(Quantitative traits)
Mendel (polygene)
(East, 1916;
Wright, 1968; Handerson, 1975; Elston, 1979).
1980 가 DNA
(Heley, 1994).
,
(Stewart, 1945; , 1986). , Merino
Meishian 가
가
(Lanneluc , 1994; Rothschild , 1996).

,
 MAS
 (Visscher Haley, 1995;
 Davis , 1998). MAS가
 DNA
 가 , ER 가 TNB
 NBA (Rothschild ,
 1996; Short , 1997).
 (complex traits)
 (association study)
 (genetic linkage analysis) . 가
 (pedigree) ,
 (Kravitz , 1979).
 가
 (non random)
 (Lander Schork, 1994).
 (case group)
 (control group)
 - (case-control
 studies)
 (model) , (analysis of variance)
 (normal equation) (least squares
 means) (regression model)
 (Searle,
 1971; , 1987; , 1996).

- , HLA
 idiopathic hemochromatosis ankylosing spondylitis
 (Laukens , 1978; Khan , 1981) ,
 (Cowan , 1992; Mejdell , 1993; Yoo Sheldon,
 1998).

ER (Total Number Born,
 TNB) (Number Born Alive, NBA)
 ER
 MAS

2

1. 가

1997 11 1998 8
 () Yorkshire
 400
 ,
 3 137 (resource
 population) ,
 27
 17 .

가.

17

SAS package

$$Y_j = \mu + s_i + e_j$$

$$Y_j : i \quad j$$

$$\mu :$$

$$s_i : i$$

$$e_j :$$

$$Y_{km} = \mu + k + e_{km}$$

$$Y_{km} : k \quad m$$

$$\mu :$$

$$k : k$$

$$e_{km} : k \quad m$$

2.

가.

GGP
 (confined pig house) 400 Yorkshire
 5 137
 (resource population) ,
 ER
 61 .

(total number
 born, TNB), (number born alive, NBA) ,
 61 ER Southern PCR-RFLP
 , TNB NBA . .

3.

가.

ER
 PCR-RFLP
 ,
 Yorkshire Landrace 348 Yorkshire
 292 , (TNB) -
 (NBA) ER .

(total number

born, TNB), (number born alive, NBA) ,
 348 ER RFLP ,
 Yorkshire 292 TNB NBA , ,
 genotype . .

ER
 (MLE) (Park ,1999).

SAS 6.12 package ,
 SAS/ GLM procedure
 47† Type III

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + g_i + p_j + r_k + \text{ijk}$$

$$Y_{ijk} =$$

$$\mu =$$

$$g_i = \text{ER} \quad (j=1,2,3)$$

$$p_j =$$

$$r_k =$$

ijk =

가 가

3

1. 가

가.

Table 6

Table 6. Mean and Standard Error of each group on the reproductive ability

	N	L	TNB	B.W	N.M	N.W	W.B.W
F	137	455	11.01 ± 0.15	14.91 ± 0.20	10.11 ± 0.14	9.33 ± 0.06	57.40 ± 0.56
High	27	89	12.93 ± 0.25	17.19 ± 0.35	11.82 ± 0.25	9.34 ± 0.14	58.06 ± 1.24
Low	17	53	9.28 ± 0.34	13.42 ± 0.56	8.32 ± 0.34	9.08 ± 0.23	55.54 ± 1.76

F : Foundation, H.G: High Group, L.G: Low Group, N: Number

L: Total Litter size, TNB: Total Number Born, B.W: Birth weight

N.M: Number of Mothering, N.W: Number of Weaning

W.B.W: Weaning Body Weight

Table 7. Mean and Standard Error of each parity in control group on reproductive ability

Parity	L	TNB	B.W	N.M	N.W	W.B.W
1	131	10.83 ± 0.29	13.68 ± 0.40	9.85 ± 0.29	8.97 ± 0.11	51.85 ± 0.80
2	137	11.15 ± 0.27	15.5 ± 0.34	10.32 ± 0.24	9.55 ± 0.13	58.30 ± 1.01
3	135	11.01 ± 0.26	15.61 ± 0.36	10.31 ± 0.24	9.41 ± 0.12	61.68 ± 1.06
4	52	11.06 ± 0.38	14.58 ± 0.50	9.73 ± 0.31	9.48 ± 0.17	57.9 ± 1.76

L: Total Litter size

TNB: Total Number Born, B.W: Birth weight

N.M: Number of Mothering, N.W: Number of Weaning

W.B.W: Weaning Body Weight

Table

가
가

Table 7

가

1 · 2 · 3

가 3

Table 8. Mean and Standard Error of high prolific sow on each parity

Parity	L	TNB	B.W	N.M	N.W	W.B.W
1	27	12.48 ± 0.45	16.32 ± 0.55	11.63 ± 0.44	9.00 ± 0.23	51.31 ± 1.54
2	27	13.22 ± 0.56	17.73 ± 0.70	12.00 ± 0.49	9.48 ± 0.27	59.22 ± 2.14
3	26	12.96 ± 0.42	17.93 ± 0.57	12.12 ± 0.42	9.54 ± 0.27	63.46 ± 2.44
4	9	13.33 ± 0.67	16.04 ± 1.25	11.00 ± 0.73	9.33 ± 0.47	59.24 ± 4.14

L: Total Litter size, B.W: Birth weight

N.M: Number of Mothering, N.W: Number of Weaning

W.B.W: Weaning Body Weight

Table 9. Mean and Standard Error of low performance sow on each parity

Parity	L	TNB	B.W	N.M	N.W	W.B.W
1	14	9.29 ± 0.42	11.56 ± 1.01	7.57 ± 0.64	8.00 ± 0.47	45.94 ± 3.17
2	17	9.71 ± 0.55	14.83 ± 0.91	9.18 ± 0.53	9.71 ± 0.33	59.91 ± 2.32
3	16	8.88 ± 0.82	13.84 ± 1.04	8.38 ± 0.70	9.13 ± 0.41	59.65 ± 3.50
4	6	9.17 ± 1.05	12.62 ± 1.84	7.50 ± 0.81	9.67 ± 0.56	54.57 ± 3.59

L: Total Litter size, B.W: Birth weight

N.M: Number of Mothering, N.W: Number of Weaning

W.B.W: Weaning Body Weight

12.48 13.33 Table 8 , 3
63.46

Table 9

가

Table 10

Table 10. Estimated heritability and repeatability

		TNB	B.W	N.M	N.W	W.B.W
Control	H	0.08	0.06	0.001	0.18	0.03
	R	0.32	0.19	0.16	0.12	- 0.12
High	H	0.14	0.11	- 0.21	0.61	0.08
	R	0.07	- 0.16	- 0.60	0.29	- 0.26
Low	H	- 0.65	- 0.13	- 0.70	- 0.21	0.20
	R	- 1.22	- 0.31	- 1.33	- 0.23	- 0.003

H: heritability R: repeatability

0.1

0.1

0.08

2.

(DNA marker)

ER

A 0.38 , B 0.62

. 가 , 137

61 ER

ER

ER 가

. ER

AA, AB, BB

가 가

Restricted Maximum Likelihood (REML)

가. ER

61 RFLP

Table 11 .

Table 11. Distribution of genotype and gene frequency determined by

Southern and PCR-RFLP

	Total	Genotype			Gene		Predicted		Genotype
		AA	AB	BB	Frequency ^a		Frequency		q ²
					p	q	p ²	2pq	
Pigs	61	7 (11.5)	32 (52.4)	22 (36.1)	0.38	0.62	14.4	47.1	38.5

^ap=A gene frequency and q=B gene frequency

Table 11

AA 11.5%, AB 52.4%, BB 36.1%

가

5%

($\chi^2=7.52$, $P<0.05$).

B 가 A A B

가 , 1996

Rothschild BB AB B

가 AA B 가 0.5

가

가

A 가

B 가 Short

(1997) Yorkshire

ER A 가

ER

Table 12

ER

($P < 0.01$) ER
 , DNA (marker-assisted selection)

Table 12. Source of variation, degree of freedom, mean squares, tests of significance for sow litter size

Source	d.f.	Total number of born	Number born alive
ER genotype	2	120.33**	92.73**
Parity	6	3.21NS.	5.06NS.
ER genotype × Parity	12	5.24NS.	6.73NS.
Error	327	7.81	6.30

* $P < 0.01$, N.S. : non-significance

. ER

ER
 ER
 Table 13 . TNB NBA BB 가
 , AA , AB BB 가 가
 ER BB AB 가
 AA 0.5 가 가
 1996 Rothschild .

Table 13. Least-squares means and standard errors for the traits by the ER genotype

ER genotype	N	Total number of born	Number of born alive
AA	7	9.82 ± 0.50a	8.16 ± 0.45a
AB	31	10.91 ± 0.29a	9.85 ± 0.26b
BB	23	12.70 ± 0.31b	10.98 ± 0.27b

N, total number of records

ab means in the same column with different superscript significantly differ at

** $P < 0.01$

.

Table 14.

Table 14. Least-squares means and standard errors for the traits by parity

Parity	Total number of born	Number of born alive
1	11.08 ± 0.50	9.89 ± 0.45
2	11.48 ± 0.51	10.47 ± 0.46
3	10.69 ± 0.50	9.99 ± 0.45
4	11.61 ± 0.51	9.78 ± 0.45
5	10.95 ± 0.51	9.55 ± 0.45

4 가 ,
 2 가 , 5
 , 2, 3, 4 . 4
 5 , 2, 3 .

. ER

ER

Table 15

Table 15. Least-squares means and standard errors for the traits by the ER genotype and parity interaction

ER genotype	Parity	Total number of born	Number of born alive
AA	1	10.60 ± 1.26	8.40 ± 1.12
	2	10.20 ± 1.26	9.20 ± 1.12
	3	8.40 ± 1.26	7.80 ± 1.12
	4	10.40 ± 1.26	7.60 ± 1.12
	5	9.00 ± 1.26	6.60 ± 1.12
AB	1	10.62 ± 0.54	10.07 ± 0.49
	2	11.44 ± 0.54	10.48 ± 0.48
	3	11.48 ± 0.54	10.92 ± 0.48
	4	11.92 ± 0.56	10.80 ± 0.50
	5	11.50 ± 0.53	10.42 ± 0.47
BB	1	12.00 ± 0.63	11.20 ± 0.56
	2	12.80 ± 0.72	11.73 ± 0.65
	3	12.20 ± 0.63	11.25 ± 0.56
	4	12.50 ± 0.66	10.94 ± 0.59
	5	12.35 ± 0.68	11.64 ± 0.61

1, 2, 4 가 AA 3, 5
 , AB
 가 가 . BB
 2 가 .
 3, 4 가 가 AB 1 , 2,
 5 BB ,
 2 5 , 4 . AA
 가 가 .

ER

ER

ER

0 1

가 (dummy variable)가

. Table 16

Table16. Quantitative effect of the porcine ER genotype on reproductive traits

ER genotypes	First parity		All parities	
	TNB(SE)	NBA(SE)	TNB(SE)	NBA(SE)
AA	2.03a(.001)**	1.54(.001)t**	1.51(.30)*	0.83(.27)*
AB	2.61(.001)**	2.74(.001)**	2.90(.17)**	2.97(.16)**
BB	3.51(.001)**	3.24(.001)**	3.83(.20)**	3.59(.18)**
Additivec	0.74	0.85	1.16	1.38
Dominanced	- 0.16	0.35	0.23	0.76

a Results obtained from multiple regression analysis: The regression coefficients express the quantitative effects of the ER genotypes
 b SE in parentheses, * $P < 0.005$, ** $P < 0.001$ N.S. : non-significance
 cmeans additive effect, dmeans dominance effect

Edwards (1987)

B TNB NBA 가

가 ,

가 가
 가
 (Rothschild , 1996; Short 1997).

.
 .
 ,
 SAS/STAT
 (analysis of variance-based methods),
 (minimum variance quadratic unbiased estimation, MIVQUE),
 (maximum likelihood Estimation, ML)
 (restricted maximum likelihood Estimation, REML)

Table 17 .

0.1 . 4가
 0.2 ,

Table 17. Heritability on reproduction trait estimated by different methods

Heritability	ANOVA	MIVQUE	ML	REML
TNB	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.21
NBA	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.12

3.

348 ,

ER PCR-RFLP
가 Yorkshire 321 288 ER

가. ER

348 RFLP
(MLE) ER

Table 14
Yorkshire
AA 12.1%, AB 53.9% BB 34%
B 0.61 A

가 0.39

Rothschild (1996) 가
B 가 A
(Table 18).

Table 18. Distribution of genotype and gene frequency for each breed

determined by PCR-RFLP

	N	Genotype			Gene Frequency ^a		Genotype Frequency		
		AA	AB	BB	p	q	p ²	2pq	q ²
Yorkshire	321	39 (12.1)	173 (53.9)	109 (34.0)	0.39	0.61	15.2	47.6	37.2
Landrace	27	9 (33.3)	15 (55.6)	3 (11.1)	0.61	0.39	37.2	47.6	15.2

^ap= A gene frequency and q=B gene frequency

N: Number of records

.

TNB NBA ER , ,

Table 19

, 가 TNB NBA
(p< 0.01). , ER genotype

.

.

Table 19. Source of variation, degree of freedom, type mean squares, tests of significance for sow litter size using fixed effect model.

Source	d.f.	TNB	NBA
ER genotype	2	3.32NS.	5.15NS.
Parity	6	23.76**	21.07**
Year	3	56.71***	31.96**
Error	1021	7.00	6.48

* p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.005 N.S. : non-significance (p>0.10)

TNB: Total number of born, NBA: Number born alive

. ER

ER TNB, NBA
Table 20

(TNB)		, AB		, AA	
AA	BB				
BB			, 6		가
			, BB	AA	
	2				
		AA	AB		7
	8.1%	8.6%	BB	13%	
					Yorkshire
		(NBA)	, AA	, AB	BB
					가

Geno type	parity	N	TNB		NBA	
			LS Mean	Mean	LS Mean	Mean
AA	1	37	10.56 ± 0.43	10.89 ± 0.41	9.94 ± 0.42	10.19 ± 0.40
	2	34	10.51 ± 0.61	11.00 ± 0.46	10.06 ± 0.58	10.29 ± 0.43
	3	29	11.03 ± 0.51	11.21 ± 0.49	10.29 ± 0.48	10.41 ± 0.42
	4	19	10.98 ± 0.59	10.95 ± 0.56	10.60 ± 0.61	10.58 ± 0.58
	5	11	12.17 ± 1.26	11.82 ± 0.94	11.30 ± 1.19	11.00 ± 0.84
	6	6	9.86 ± 1.01	9.67 ± 0.67	8.38 ± 0.91	8.33 ± 0.84
	7	3	8.88 ± 1.29	8.67 ± 2.33	8.43 ± 1.16	8.33 ± 2.19
AB	1	152	10.42 ± 0.22	10.63 ± 0.22	9.91 ± 0.22	10.09 ± 0.21
	2	124	10.22 ± 0.42	10.56 ± 0.26	9.76 ± 0.40	9.91 ± 0.25
	3	98	10.85 ± 0.28	10.99 ± 0.28	10.37 ± 0.27	10.47 ± 0.27
	4	70	12.16 ± 0.32	12.13 ± 0.29	11.49 ± 0.34	11.49 ± 0.31
	5	52	11.69 ± 1.01	11.44 ± 0.36	11.11 ± 0.96	10.85 ± 0.34
	6	25	12.30 ± 0.53	12.28 ± 0.56	10.65 ± 0.45	10.64 ± 0.47
	7	13	12.64 ± 0.62	12.09 ± 0.43	11.82 ± 0.56	11.85 ± 0.41
BB	1	99	9.98 ± 0.26	10.21 ± 0.24	9.42 ± 0.26	9.61 ± 0.26
	2	85	10.62 ± 0.95	10.99 ± 0.32	10.04 ± 0.43	10.22 ± 0.29
	3	65	11.05 ± 0.33	11.12 ± 0.32	10.48 ± 0.32	10.52 ± 0.31
	4	49	11.50 ± 0.38	11.47 ± 0.36	10.85 ± 0.39	10.84 ± 0.35
	5	29	10.96 ± 0.98	11.03 ± 0.57	10.62 ± 0.93	10.48 ± 0.52
	6	20	11.89 ± 0.59	11.95 ± 0.61	10.64 ± 0.49	10.65 ± 0.46
	7	13	11.88 ± 0.66	11.54 ± 0.68	10.92 ± 0.59	10.77 ± 0.54

Table 20. Least-squares means and standard errors for the traits by the ER genotype

N : Number of records

TNB : Total Number Born

NBA : Number Born Alive

. ER

Table 21 ER genotype
 Table 20 , BB AA ,
 가 TNB NBA
 AA 가

Table 21. Least - squares means and strand errors for the traits by the genotype and parity

ER genotype	N	first parity		all parity	
		TNB(SE)	NBA(SE)	TNB(SE)	NBA(SE)
AA	37	10.56(0.43)	9.94(0.42)	10.76(0.27)	10.04(0.26)
AB	150	10.42(0.22)	9.91(0.22)	10.95(0.19)	10.28(0.18)
BB	99	9.98(0.26)	9.42(0.26)	10.80(0.19)	10.10(0.19)

* N: Total number of records
 SE: Standard Error

4

1

가
 (Butler ,
 1981; Bennett Leymaster, 1989; Gama Johnson, 1993; Clutter ,
 1994). , 가
 , 3 Booroola Merino
FecE(*Fec*=fecundity, *B*=Booroola) 가
 가 (Montgomery ,
 1994). , Meishan (estrogen
 receptor, ER) Meishan Large
 White (Restriction Fragment Length
 Polymorphism, RFLP) ER
 , 가
 (Rothschild , 1996).
 ,
 가 .
 (growth factor)가 .
 steroid
 가 (autocrine) (paracrine)
 (Deuel, 1987; , 1996; ,
 1997). insulin-like growth factor (IGF) system , , ,

(Owens 1991; Jones Clemmons, 1995; , 1996), IGF-I, -II IGF-binding proteins(IGFBPs) type I IGF, type II IGF .

IGF system IGF-I (insulin-like growth factor-I) somatomedin C 70 7.5 kDa (growth hormone) (Rotwein, 1991; Stewart Rotwein, 1996; , 1996), IGF-I IGFBPs (Stewart Rotwein, 1996; , 1996; , 1997). IGF-II(insulin-like growth factor-II) 67 .

IGF-II . IGF-II (biological fluid) 가 (autocrine) (paracrine) .

IGF 가 가 . Type I IGF insulin 가 ligand subunits transmembrane subunits , Type II IGF dimeric 가 type I IGF 가 monomeric type II IGF mannose-6-phosphate (M6P) 250 kDa transmembrane (glycoprotein) .

IGF가 trans-phosphorylation , IGF . IGF-I, II IGFBPs homology 가 , IGF-I, II insulin . IGFBPs IGF 4가

2

1.

()

()

[:]

()

2.

가

, 1 2 1
 , 17 21 1.5-2.0
 /1min
 . 220 240
 21 , 30 , 45 3
 27 21
 4kg 5

3.

45 105 30 15
(jugular vein) 10ml
2 1,000g 15
가
- 70

4. insulin-like growth factor- I (IGF- I)

()

IGF- I [125I]IGF- I
polyclonal IGF- I (Ko
, 1991). human IGF- I R&D Systems Inc.
chloramine T specific activity가 350- 450 μ Ci/ μ g
IGF- I iodination (200 μ l) 800 μ l
acid- ethanol(87.5% ethanol 12.5% HCl) 1
4 3,000g 30 IGF- I binding
protein IGF가 10 μ l RIA
190 μ l 가 1:120,000 Anti- human IGF- I
polyclonal antiserum(Rabbit) 100 μ l 가
[125I]IGF- I 30,000cpm/ μ l 가 4 18
Goat anti- rabbit IgG antibody 100 μ l 가 4 1
normal rabbit serum 100 μ l RIA
1ml 가 4 3,000g 30
radioligand gamma counter
7

5. insulin-like growth factor- II (IGF- II)

()

IGF- II ¹²⁵I- IGF- II
polyclonal IGF- II (Ko ,
1991). human IGF- II R&D Systems Inc.
chloramine T specific activity가 350- 450 μ Ci/ μ g
IGF- II iodination . (200 μ l) 800 μ l
acid- ethanol(87.5% ethanol 12.5% HCl) 1
4 3,000g 30 IGF- II binding
protein . IGF- II가 10 μ l RIA
190 μ l 가 1:120,000 Anti- human IGF- II
polyclonal antiserum (Rabbit) 100 μ l 가 ,
¹²⁵I- IGF- II 30,000cpm/ μ l 가 4 18 .
Goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody 100 μ l 가 4 1
100 μ l normal rabbit serum 1ml RIA
가 4 3,000g 30 .
radioligand gamma counter
7 .

6. (IGFBP)

(Ligand Blotting)

10 . SDS- PAGE(separating gel:12.5%
stacking gel:5%) ,
nitrocellulose membrane transfer . Membrane TBS buffer
1% blotto incubation . 0.5- 1.0 \times 10⁶cpm

^{125}I -IGF-II(Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) TBS 5
incubation -70 10 X-ray .

7. ()

가. Estradiol (E2)

10 estradiol RIA
kit(Coat-A-Count. DPC, Los Angeles, 90045, USA)
. anti-estradiol coating tube 0.1ml
. , total tube, nonspecific binding calibrator tube
sample tube ^{125}I -estradiol 1ml 가 3
gamma counter

. Progesterone (P4)

10 progesterone
estradiol Coat-A-Count[^{125}I]-progesterone kit

8. ER PCR-RFLP

가. DNA

(1999) DNA 250 μ l lysis
 (360 μ g/ml proteinase K, 150mM sodium chloride, 50mM EDTA, 2%
 SDS) 150mg 가 55 5
 . 150 μ l 5.5M NaCl 600 μ l phenol:
 chloroform(25:24) 가 30 . 5,000g
 10
 2 99% 가 . 5,000g 10
 DNA 70%
 TE [10mM Tris-Cl (pH 7.5), 1mM EDTA]

DNA
 DNA Short (1997)
 primer(ESRF 5' - CCTGTTTTTACAGTGACTTTTACAGAG- 3';
 ESRR 5' - CACTTCGAGGGTCAGTCCAATTAG- 3')
 PCR AccuPower PCR PreMix™ Bioneer Corp., Cheong-won,
 Korea) 30ng DNA GeneAmp
 Ⓢ PCR System 2400(PERKIN ELMER CO.) Short (1997)
 (1cycle: 94 4 , 55 1 , 70 1 ;
 31 cycles: 94 1 , 55 1 , 70 1 ; 1cycle: 72 8)
 DNA (PvuII) 10units 가 37 5

10% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis(PAGE)

9. hormone

IGF- I, II

(estradiol, progesterone)

3

1. insulin-like growth factor- I (IGF- I)

()

1)

Table 22

IGF- II

IGF- I

IGF- I

가

IGF- I

가 66.08 ± 30.56 ng/ml

46.69 ± 7.73 ng/ml

0.01

IGF- I

Table 22. Comparison of porcine serum IGF-II concentration between high and low litter size groups during estrous cycle

	Serum IGF-II concentration (ng/ml)		
	Metestrus	Proestrus	Estrus
High litter size (n=10)	66.08 ± 30.56	51.96 ± 21.07	50.40 ± 20.49a
Low litter size (n=10)	46.69 ± 7.73	43.00 ± 20.51	32.59 ± 21.52b

ab Means ± SEM in the same column with different superscripts differ (P < 0.05)

2)

Table 23	IGF-II	IGF-I
105		IGF-I
45	IGF-I	32.43 ± 23.18ng/ml
17.79 ± 12.35ng/ml		(P < 0.05).
60	IGF-I	27.90 ± 15.65ng/ml
	90	105 IGF-I
		IGF-I
45	(17.79 ± 12.35ng/ml)	105
(13.22 ± 6.07ng/ml)	IGF-I	

Table 23. Comparison of porcine serum IGF-I concentrations between high and low litter size group during pregnancy

	serum IGF- I concentration (ng/ml)				
	Day 45	Day 60	Day 75	Day 90	Day 105
High litter size (n=13)	32.43 ± 23.18a	27.90 ± 15.65	24.34 ± 10.47	22.83 ± 11.05	22.02 ± 7.39
Low litter size (n=13)	17.79 ± 12.35b	16.85 ± 10.90	14.66 ± 9.22	14.56 ± 8.16	13.22 ± 6.07

ab Means ±SEM in the same column with different superscripts differ (P < 0.05)

3)

Table 24		IGF- II	
105	IGF- I	가	.
IGF- I		IGF- I	
30		IGF- I	IGF- I
57.44 ± 7.1ng/ml			
60.28 ± 24.29ng/ml	0.05		30
90	IGF- I	가	
105	94.93 ± 17.34ng/ml	132.95 ± 23.59	90

Table 24. Compare of porcine serum IGF- I concentration between high and low litter size group during growth of new born

serum IGF- I concentration (ng/ml)						
	Day 30	Day 45	Day 60	Day 75	Day 90	Day 105
High litter size (n=8)	57.43 ± 7.11a	60.16 ± 28.60	86.59 ± 26.60	108.58 ± 25.13	123.33 ± 43.76	94.93 ± 17.34
Low litter size (n=7)	60.28 ± 24.29b	80.22 ± 59.27	118.27 ± 51.57	120.65 ± 34.97	141.92 ± 27.81	132.95 ± 23.59

a,bMeans ±SEM within a column with different superscripts differ (P < 0.05)

2. insulin- like growth factor- II (IGF- II)

()

1)

Table 25 IGF- II 가
 가 IGF- II 가
 가
 가 489.8 ± 243.3 ng/ml
 가 IGF- II , 가
 269.7 ± 79.8 ng/ml .

가 IGF- II 가 .

Table 25. Comparison of porcine serum IGF- II concentration between high and low litter size groups during estrous cycle

	Serum IGF- II concentration (ng/ml)		
	Metestrus	Proestrus	Estrus
High litter size (n=10)	471.0 ± 210.2	489.8 ± 243.3	423.0 ± 103.7
Low litter size (n=10)	269.7 ± 79.8	357.0 ± 48.1	356.0 ± 30.4

2)

Table 26 IGF- II .

가 IGF- II 가

. 75, 90, 105

(P<0.05), 60

436.6 ± 79.6 ng/ml, 317.6 ± 89.4 ng/ml

(P<0.01).

IGF- II 가 , 가

Table 26. Comparison of porcine serum IGF-II concentration between high and low litter size groups during pregnancy

	Serum IGF-II concentration (ng/ml)				
	Day 45	Day 60	Day 75	Day 90	Day105
High litter size (n=12)	335.3 ± 66.7	317.6 ± 89.4a	344.6 ± 61.7c	384.5 ± 67.8c	407.3 ± 93.3c
Low litter size (n=10)	390.2 ± 89.9	436.6 ± 79.5b	406.9 ± 55.8d	494.2 ± 117.1d	550.4 ± 162.8d

a,tMeans ±SD within a column with different superscripts differ (P<0.01)

c,dMeans ±SD within a column with different superscripts differ (P<0.05)

3)

Table 27

	IGF-II	가	가
105	926.3 ± 137.2ng/ml,	(P<0.05),	45
60	623.8 ± 120.7ng/ml	(P<0.01).	60
가	IGF-II		
	, 105		30

Table 27. Comparison of porcine serum IGF-II concentration between high and low litter size groups during growth of newborn

Serum IGF- II concentration (ng/ml)						
	Day 30	Day 45	Day 60	Day 75	Day 90	Day 105
High litter size (n=10)	1079.0 ± 202.0	638.6 ± 85.8c	623.8 ± 120.7a	513.2 ± 124.9	452.3 ± 89.5	523.3 ± 25.3c
Low litter size (n=10)	1227.3 ± 374.0	948.8 ± 287.2d	926.3 ± 137.2b	684.3 ± 145.9	617.0 ± 78.9	707.7 ± 106.5d

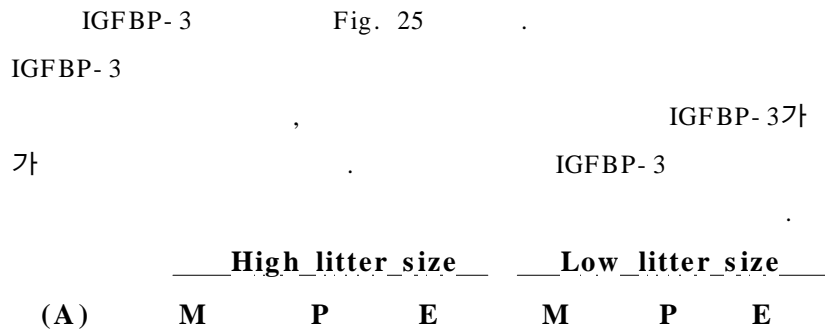
a,b Means ± SD within a column with different superscripts differ (P<0.01)

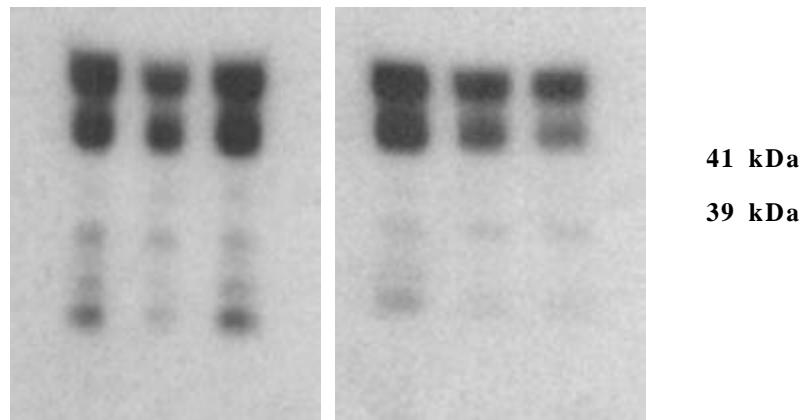
c,d Means ± SD within a column with different superscripts differ (P<0.05)

3. (IGFBP) (Ligand

Blotting)

1)





(B)

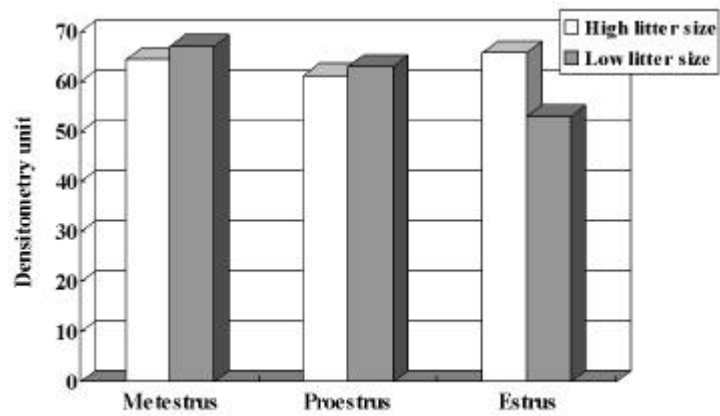


Fig.25. (A) Representative autoradiogram of an [¹²⁵I] IGF- II Western ligand blotting for IGFBP- 3 during estrous cycle

(B). Densitometric analysis of the autoradiogram depicting the

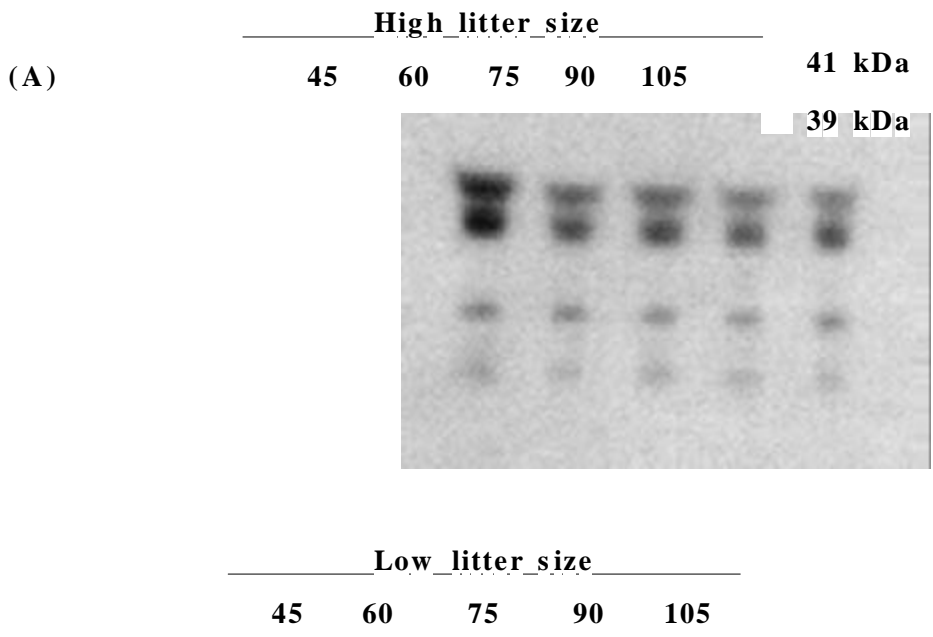
IGFBP- 3 during estrous cycle.

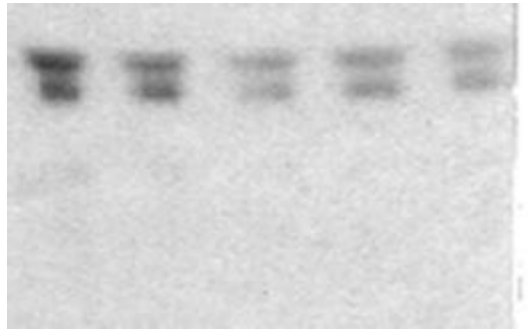
* Abbreviation : M(metestrus), P(proestrus), E(estrus).

2)

가

IGFBP-3 Fig. 26 45
105 IGFBP-3
, IGF-I ,
IGFBP-3 IGF-I





(B)

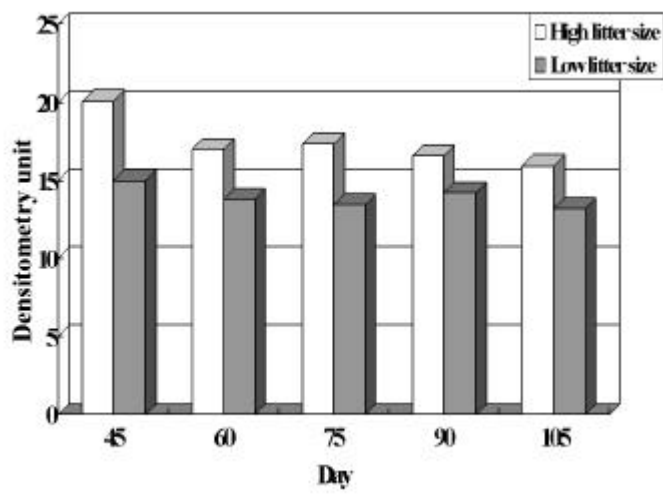
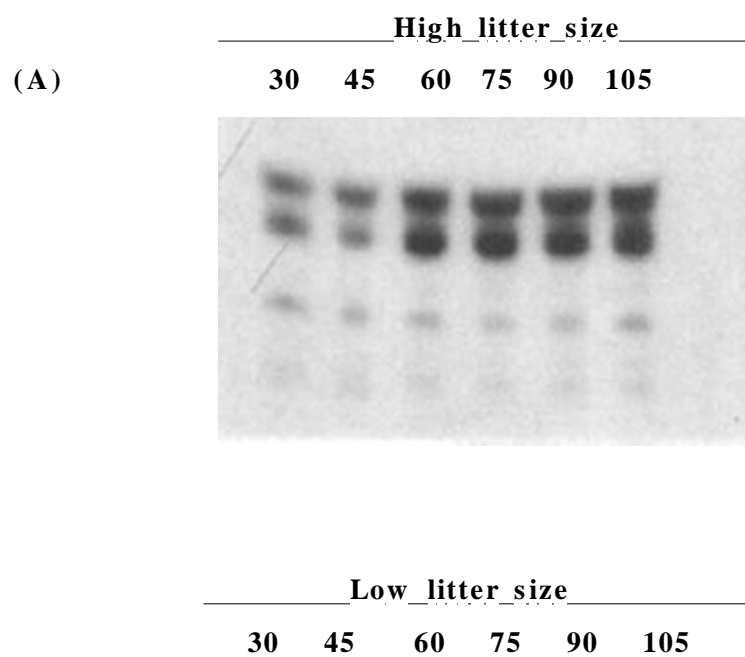
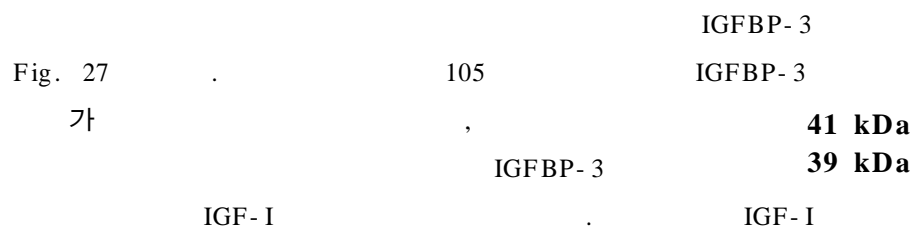


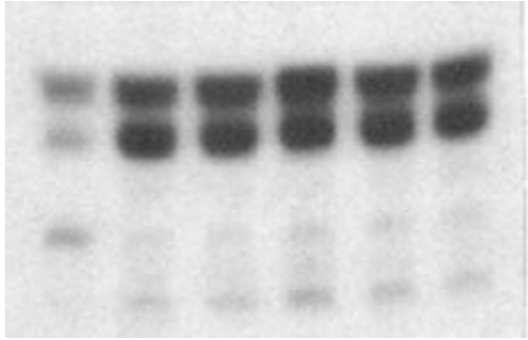
Fig. 26. (A). Representative autoradiogram of an [125I] IGF- II

Western ligand blotting for IGFBP-3 during pregnancy.
 41 kDa
 39 kDa

(B) Densitometric analysis of the autoradiogram depicting the IGFBP-3 during pregnancy.

3)





(B)

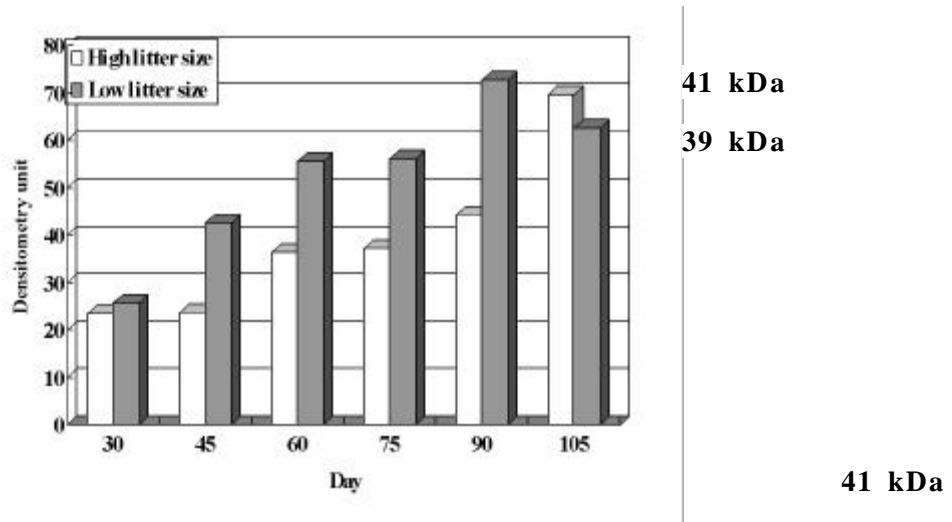


Fig. 27 (A). Representative autoradiogram of an [125I] IGF-II

Western ligand blotting for IGFBP-3 during new

born of pregnancy.

(B). Densitometric of the autoradiogram depicting the

IGFBP-3 during pregnancy.

4. (estradiol, progesterone)

()

1)

estradiol
progesterone Fig. 28 Fig. 29 . estradiol
, progesterone

estradiol progesterone 가
. Estradiol
가 progesterone
53.4 ± 10.1 ng/ml 0.17 ± 0.06 ng/ml

progesterone

가

IGF - I

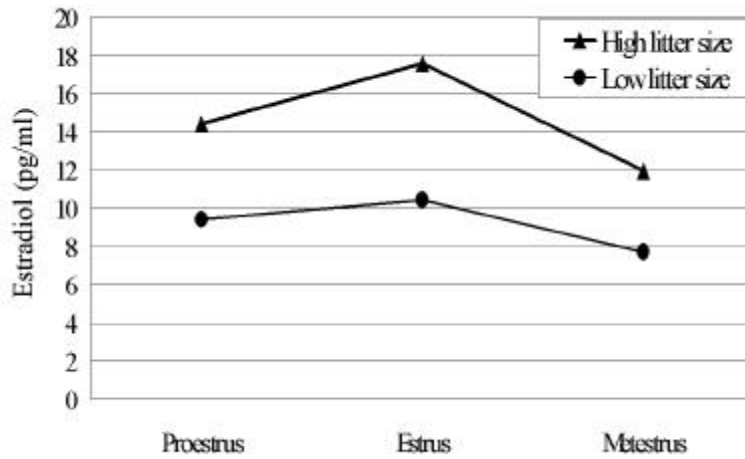


Fig.28. Concentration of serum estradiol (E2) during estrous cycle of the gilts in high and low litter size groups.

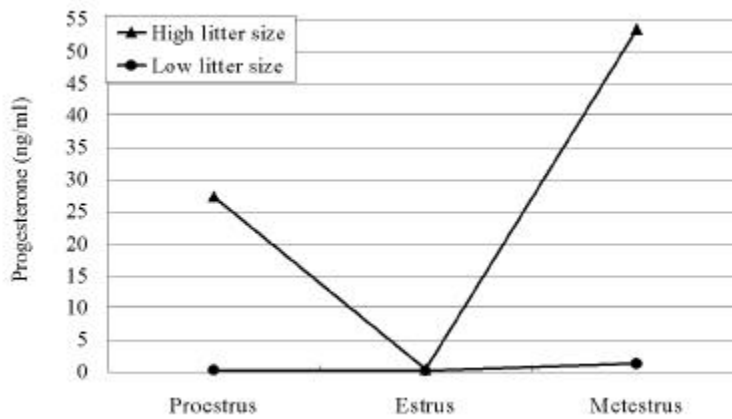


Fig. 29. Concentration of serum progesterone (P4) during estrous cycle of the gilts in high and low litter size groups.

2)

estradiol
 Fig. 30 progesterone Fig. 31
 estradiol 가 가 90 가 ,
 105 201 ± 8.3 pg/ml
 180.7 ± 7.4 pg/ml , progesterone
 60 31.23 ± 13.54 ng/ml ,
 45 25.47 ± 11.4 ng/ml .
 estradiol progesterone 가
 estradiol progesterone
 가 , progesterone 90
 105 가 .

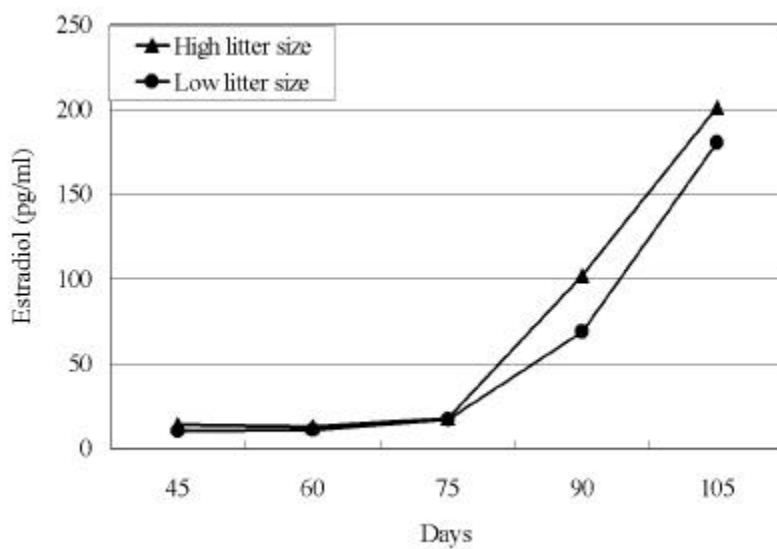


Fig. 30. Concentration of serum estradiol (E2) during pregnancy of the pigs in high and low litter size groups.

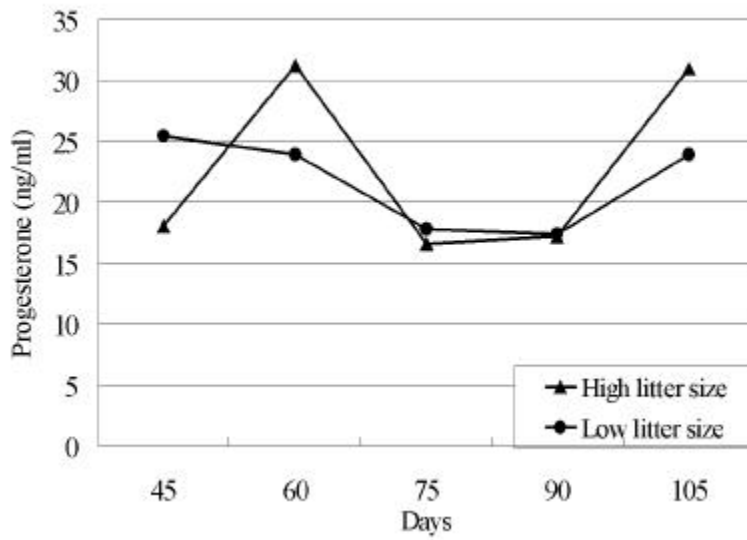


Fig. 31. Concentration of serum progesterone (P4) during pregnancy of the pigs in high and low litter size groups.

3)

estradiol
 progesterone Fig. 32 Fig. 33
 estradiol progesterone 30
 estradiol 가 (Fig. 5),
 progesterone
 Fig 6 progesterone
 30 0.88 ± 0.25 ng/ml, 0.23 ± 0.14 ng/ml

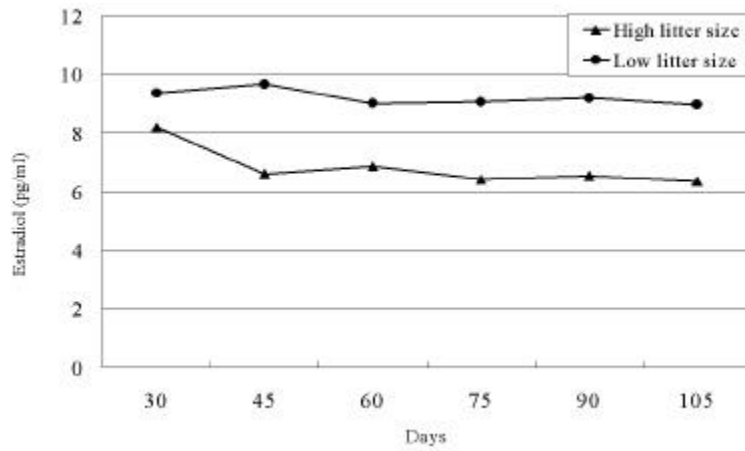


Fig. 32. Concentration of serum estradiol (E2) during growth of new born in high and low litter size groups.

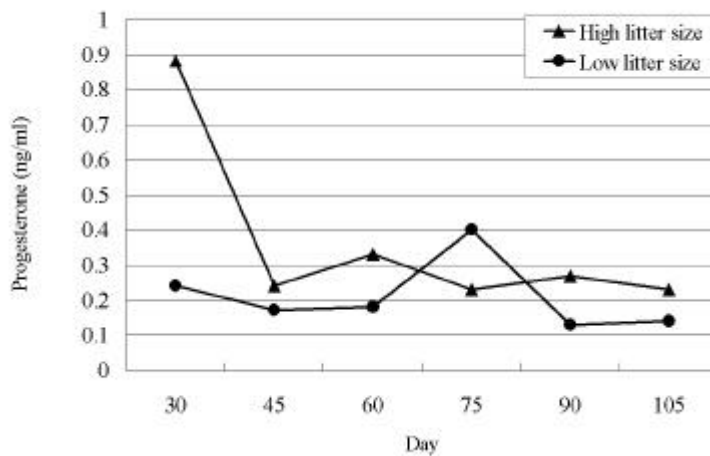


Fig. 33. Concentration of serum progesterone (P4) during growth of new born in high and low litter size groups.

5. IGF- I, II .

(PCR-RFLP) . *PvuII*
 Short (1997) AA(120bp), AB(120bp, 65bp,
 55bp), BB(65bp,55bp) , 10% PAGE
 65bp 55bp가 Fig. 34 . ,
 Short (1997) **120 bp**
 (Table 28). **65 bp**
 AA, AB, BB 8.8, 10.2, 11.1 **55 bp**

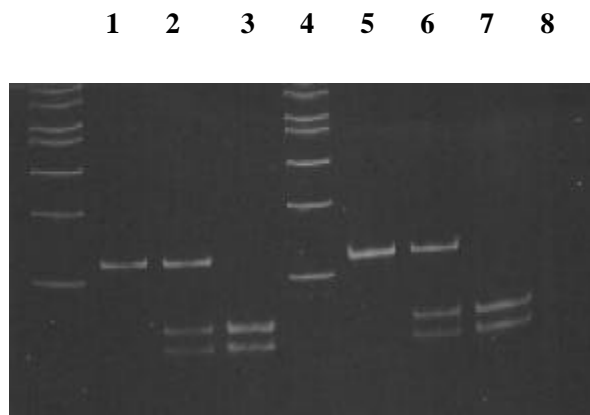


Fig. 34. The PCR-RFLP pattern for the ER polymorphism PAGE was used to identify the differential expression patterns of ER gene.

Lane 1,5: size marker, 1kb ladder

Lane 2,6: homozygous pig with genotype AA

Lane 3,7: heterozygous pig with genotype AB

Lane 4,8: homozygous pig with genotype BB

1)

(1) IGF- I

Table 28		IGF- I		(Short , 1997)	
		가	AA	IGF- I	IGF- I
				60	IGF- I
				Table 2	가
		IGF- I	BB	IGF- I	
				60	AA,
BB		IGF- I		33.6 ± 15.66ng/ml	
				(P 0.1).	,
13.4 ± 4.34ng/ml					
90	AA	IGF- I		26.6 ± 10.64ng/ml	BB
				11.52 ± 3.56ng/ml	
		(P 0.05),	BB	90	IGF- I

Table 28. Comparison of porcine serum IGF- I concentration by estrogen receptor genotypes during pregnancy

ER Genotype	Serum IGF- II concentration (ng/ml)				
	Day 45	Day 60	Day 75	Day 90	Day 105
AA (n=3)	310.7 ± 30.2	404.0 ± 116.8	394.7 ± 35.0	471.7 ± 119.8	507.3 ± 320.8
AB (n=12)	360.6 ± 93.3	344.1 ± 96.1	360.6 ± 56.6	437.9 ± 124.3	436.6 ± 123.2
BB (n=7)	377.7 ± 70.0	388.6 ± 113.2	381.0 ± 90.8	409.0 ± 80.5	470.9 ± 43.0

2)

(1) IGF- I

IGF- I
. Table 30
IGF- I
가
Table 3 . BB
IGF- I BB IGF- I
. sample
가 가
가 .

Table 30. Comparison of porcine serum IGF- I concentration by estrogen receptor genotypes during growth of newborn

ER Genotype	Serum IGF- I concentration (ng/ml)					
	Day 30	Day 45	Day 60	Day 75	Day 90	Day 105
AA (n=3)	59.84	99.40	105.55	120.85	137.06	131.67
AB (n=10)	60	63.88	101.4	115.49	129.8	115.05
BB (n=2)	51.03	53	94.53	97.92	99.2	108.79

(2) IGF- II

AA, AB, BB 3가
 IGF- II (Table 31).
 30 60 BB
 AA IGF- II ,
 AA BB .

Table 31. Comparison of porcine serum IGF- II concentration by estrogen receptor genotypes during growth of newborn

ER Genotype	Serum IGF- II concentration (ng/ml)					
	Day 30	Day 45	Day 60	Day 75	Day 90	Day 105
AA (n=3)	1131.5 ± 244.0	730.0 ± 126.8	703.3 ± 161.6	675.7 ± 167.8	568.7 ± 119.5	650.5 ± 157.7
AB (n=6)	1077.0 ± 417.1	828.0 ± 332.9	773.2 ± 253.2	521.3 ± 137.5	500.7 ± 129.7	606.8 ± 115.8
BB (n=1)	1277.0	880.3	777.3	641.0	-	480.0

5. hormone

1, 2, 3

IGF- I, II,

hormone (estradiol, progesterone)

가

Fig. 11

IGF- I, II,

1) IGF- I

IGF- I 가

(P<0.01)

가

45

(P<0.05)

가

30

IGF- I

(P<0.05)

가

가

2) IGF - II

IGF - II
가

IGF - II
4
60
(P<0.01) 75 , 90 , 105
(P<0.05)

IGF - I IGF - II
IGF - II 가
(P<0.01) , 45 ,
(P<0.05). IGF - I

IGF - II
marker 가

3) IGF (IGFBP)

IGFBP 가

IGFBP
IGF - I 45 가
60 , 75 , 90 가
IGFBP IGF - I, II

IGF-I II

4) Estradiol (E2)

Steroid hormone

가

가

estradiol

가

가

IGFBP

IGF-I, II

5) Progesterone (P4)

Estradiol

steroid hormone

10

30

4

marker

가

6)

(45)

IGF-I

1

(60 , 90)가

IGF-II

1

2

IGFBP

Estradiol,

Progesterone

가

() IGF-I II

가

IGF-I(30) II(60)

가

가

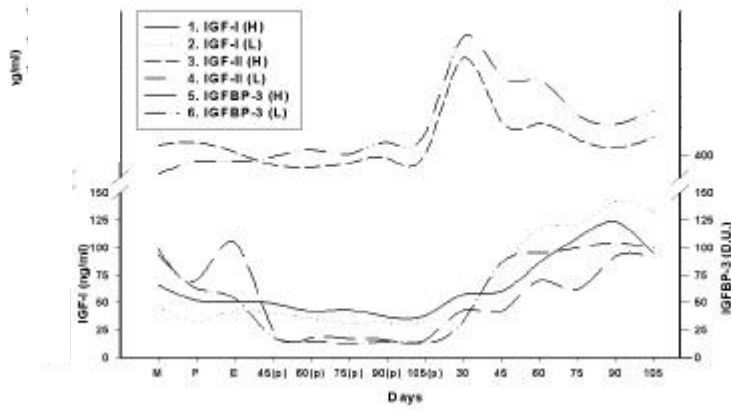


Fig. 35. Comparison of porcine serum IGF-I, IGF-II, and IGFBP-3 expression between high and low litter size groups from estrous cycle to postnatal growth

5

1 : cloning

(Rothschild, 1996) human estrogen receptor (hER)

(AA, AB, BB)

DNA PCR-RFLP 가 , ER 가
 ER cloning
 RNA RT-PCR ER
 3 894 bp , 5'-RACE 5 751 bp cloning
 estrogen receptor (ER) full-length cDNA 1,645 bp
 cloning ER 5
 DNA 3 5
 162bp가 ER

ER

DNA Southern-RFLP
 ER 5 751-bp 가 가
 genomic DNA *MspI* *PvuII*
 5 751-bp Southern blot
 가 (BB) RFLP pattern

PvuII

MspI

library system

cloning 가

primer kit

가 ER gene

가
 가 kit
 kit가 가 ,
 가가 , 가
 가

2 :

human ER (hER)
 hER PCR-RFLP
 가 0.39 B 0.61 A
 가 B
 TNB NBA hER , ,
 가 TNB NBA
 , ER genotype
 hER 가
 ER AA
 , BB , 6 가
 , BB AA
 2

. , AA AB 7
 8.1% 8.6% BB 13%
 , BB AA ,
 가
 .
 , hER Yorkshire
 , 1
 estrogen_receptor
 , ER
 가 hER ER
 .

3 : ,
 IGF-I 가
 45
 (P<0.05) 30
 IGF-I
 ,
 가 가
 IGF-II 60 ,
 60 (P<0.01), 75 , 90 , 105 (P<0.05)
 IGF-I
 IGF-II

IGF-II 가
 IGF
 IGFBP
 가 IGF-I
 IGF-I IGFBP-3가 가
 Steroid estradiol progesterone
 가 IGF-I, II
 IGF system
 (45)
 IGF-I 1
 (60 , 90)가 IGF-II
 1 2
 IGFBP estradiol,
 progesterone
 가
 () IGF-I II
 가
 IGF-I(30) II(60)
 가
 가 IGF-I, II, IGFBP
 steroid hormone

()

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