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ABSTRACTS

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Plenary Session

L1

Molecular cytogenetics in veterinary diagnosis and research
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Fifty years ago Ingemar Gustavsson made the first observation of a chromosome abnormality in a farm animal. The common rob1/29 translocation in cattle has been associated with reduced fertility, prompting efforts at eradication. Since then many other chromosome abnormalities have been identified in domestic species, including sex chromosome abnormalities in race horses, and these have been discussed at many meetings of the ICACGM. Interest in diagnostic veterinary cytogenetics has grown alongside research into comparative genomics and karyotype evolution of farm animals. The current place of molecular cytogenetics in both diagnosis and research in this field is discussed here in several demonstration projects, including artificial insemination, the fertility of mules and infertility in farm and companion animals due to sex chromosome disorders. Chromosome-specific painting probes, and especially 7-colour FISH probes, have been valuable additions to classical techniques in the resolution of problems associated with high diploid numbers and difficult to distinguish acrocentrics in animal cytogenetics.

L2

Chromosomes, genome analysis and a transforming landscape of applications in the twenty-first century
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Chromosome analysis has been the center-point for nuclear genome analysis for a long time—perhaps over a century. While initially it provided a peek into the structure and organization of the chromosome, it later led to the discovery of chromosome abnormalities and their impact on phenotypes. Also, it allowed increased understanding of the potential causes for various diseases. However, since the advent of a range of gene mapping and genome analysis techniques beginning early 1990s, time and again it has been suggested that the scope and utility of chromosome analysis will decline and fade into oblivion. Understandably, the “Golden Era” of chromosome analysis may be over, however, some basic aspects of analysis coupled with molecular techniques are indispensable and
by using specie-specific painting probes for sex chromosomes. One hundred metaphases were scored and all showed normal XY chromosomal arrangement. No metaphases with two X chromosomes were detected. The observed phenotype and the lack of cytogenetic defects led to state that this clinical case might represent a suspected condition of male pseudo-hermaphroditism. In humans, this condition is related to the androgen insensitivity syndrome (AIS). Further investigation is therefore necessary to identify at molecular level the causes of this abnormal phenotype.

Cytogenetic survey in autochthonous endangered animal breeds reared in Campania region (Southern Italy): an up-date

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In the Rural Development Plan RDP 2007–2013, Misura 214, e2, project RARECa of Campania (Southern-Italy), three different Institutions (CNR, University of Naples and IZSM) are involved to study, characterize and valorise some autochthonous endangered animal breeds raised in Campania Region. In this report an up-data on the cytogenetic analyses we performed in horse (Napoletano, Salernitano and Persano breeds), cattle (Agerolese breed), pig (Casertana breed), sheep (Laticauda and Bagnolesi breeds) and goat (Cilentana breed) are reported. Up to now, upon 63 Agerolese cattle four females (6.3 %) were found to be carriers of: (a) rob(1;29) (2 animals), (b) rcp(11;25) and (c) a case of partial monosomy and trisomy (2n = 60,XX,t(11;25)(q11;q14-21)). All examined horses (34 animals) from Napoletana (14) and Salernitana (20) breeds showed normal karyotypes. Concerning the Laticauda sheep (46 animals), two females were found to be carriers of two new reciprocal translocations while Bagnolesi sheep breed (32 animals) and Cilentana goat breed (12 animals) showed normal karyotypes. Furthermore, in Casertana pig breed 52 animals were examined and resulted with normal karyotype.

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Chromosomal abnormalities in secondary bovine oocytes matured in vitro up to 48 h

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Preliminary experiments carried out in our laboratory indicated that—by fertilizing oocytes matured in vitro for 24–32 and 48 h—the resulting blastocyst rates decreased from 22.4 % (24 h), to 14.0 % (32 h) to ‘0’ % (48 h). The aim of this study was investigate upon the variation in the incidence of chromosomal abnormalities occurring in bovine oocytes matured in vitro for prolonged periods of time, i.e. from 24 to 32 to 48 h. Abattoir-derived oocytes were matured in vitro using standard procedures, for 24–32 and 48 h. After incubation, the COCs were treated with Ialuronidase (3 mg/ml) to eliminate the cumulus cells, swelled in hypotonic (KCl, 0.075 M) for 5–10 min, fixed individually on microscope slides with Carnoy fixative, air dried and stained with 5 % Giemsa. Conventional karyotypes were prepared from 50 matured oocytes for each time of maturation, providing the following results: chromosomal abnormalities, including unreduced diploid metaphases, hypo-haploidy and hypo-diploidy, increased from 12 % at 24 h, to 20 % at 32 h, to 36 % at 48 h. The Chi-square test (with Yates corrections) showed significant differences (P>0.01) in the rate of