

Index

- Acrosome – impaired acrosome reaction, 205
Adaptation in horse breeds (genetic underpinning), 318
Albinism, 163
Alopecia (Linear/Areata), 166
Arabian fading syndrome (AFS), 164–165
- Banding techniques, 2–4
 C-banding, 3
 G-banding, 3, 50
 NOR-banding, 3, 51
 Q-banding, 3, 50
 R-banding, 3, 50
 T-banding, 3, 50
- Cerebellar abiotrophy, 220–221
Chromosome aberrations, 4
 Autosome, 4
 Gametes and embryos, 201–202
 Mosaics/chimeras, 4–5
 Numerical, 4
 Structural, 4
 X chromosome, 4
 Y chromosome, 74, 83–84
- Cervical vertebral malformation and malarticulation, 224–225
- Chromosome number - horse, 1, 50
Chromosome size, 51–52
Chromosome/cytogenetic analysis (services), 248–250
Chromosomes and fertility, 200–201
Circadian clock – mammalian, 286–288
Circadian desynchrony, 299–301
Circadian-immune interaction, 297–299
Clock genes – peripheral, 290–292
Coat color genetics, 143–151
 Base colors (Black, Chestnut, Bay, Seal Brown), 143–144
 Dilutions (Cream, Pearl, Champagne, Dun and Lavender Foal), 144–146, 164
- White spotting and depigmentation (Frame, Tobiano, Sabino, Dominant
White, Leopard Complex, Gray, Roan and White face & legs), 146–151, 163
- Comparative map/genomics, 62, 64, 106–107
Cryptorchidism, 204–205
Curly coat syndrome, 165–166
Cytogenetic map, 54–56
Cytogenetic resources, 251
- Degenerative myelencephalopathy, 221–223
Dermal hypersensitivity – insect bite, 159–160
Dermatitis – pastern chronic, 160–162
Domestication of equids (mitochondrial basis), 315–317
- Equine breeds – genomic attributes, 108–109
Equine genome sequence, 103–111
 functional elements, 126–127
 genes and numbers, 108
 genome assembly features, 105
 repetitive elements, 106
 special centromeres, 107
- Equine SNP genotyping array (Beadchip)
 first generation, 113–115
 second generation, 122
 Use among Perrisodactyls, 120–122
 Use for genomewide mapping, 115–116
 Use for mapping across breeds, 118–119
 Use for mapping complex traits, 117–118
 Use for mapping simple traits within breeds, 116–117
 Use for population genetic analysis, 119–120
- Evolution of *Equidae* – genetic basis (mitochondria), 312
- Flowsorted and microdissected chromosomes, 56
Fluorescence in situ hybridization, 54–58
Forensic analysis, 243–244

- Functional genomics, 125
Biological understanding, 135–137
Gene networks, 134
- Genetic linkage maps, 12–46
ECA1-ECAX maps, 17–44
IEGMW map, 16
IHRFP map, 14
Newmarket map, 14
Uppsala map, 14
- Genetic testing
diseases, 244–246
phenotypic traits, 246–248
- Glycogen branching enzyme deficiency (GBED), 173–174
- Horse breeds history delineation (underlying genetics), 317
- Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis (HYPP), 172
- Hypotrichosis (follicular dysplasia), 165
- Idiogram, 2
- Immunodeficiency syndrome (foal), 165
- Junctional epidermolysis bullosa, 157–159
- Juvenile idiopathic epilepsy, 228–229
- Karyotype, 2, 51, 53
- Keratosis – linear, 162
- Laminitis 255–262
Functional genomics, 255–260
Therapy trends, 261–262
Transcriptional profiling, 260–261
- Laryngeal neuropathy – recurrent, 233
- Lavender foal syndrome, 164, 219–220
- Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC), 93–94
- Malignant hyperthermia (MH), 172–173
- Melanoma – Gray coat color, 163
- Mitochondrial genome, 5, 311–319
- Molecular map of equine MHC, 94–95
- Monogenic trait mapping using linkage map, 45
- mtDNA and diversity, 6
- mtDNA and phylogenetics, 6
- Myoclonus – inherited, 227–228
- Narcolepsy, 231–223
- Navicular disease, 194
- Nuclear genome, 1
- Occipitoatlantoaxial malformation, 229–231
- Optimum racing distance – GWAS (in Thoroughbreds), 275
- Osteochondrosis (OC), 187–188
Gene expression and candidate genes, 192–194
Heretability and genetic correlation, 188–191
Quantitative trait loci for OC, 191–192
- Parentage analysis, 241–243
- Performance – athletic, 265–278
Circadian regulation of, 292–297
- Functional genomics and proteomics, 276
- Genetic variation impacting (in Thoroughbreds), 271–273
- Genomic regions under selection (in Thoroughbreds), 269–271
- Global gene expression variation, 277
- Heritability of, 266
- Mitochondrial genes impacting (in Thoroughbreds), 267–269
- Nuclear genes impacting, 267
- Photic headshaking, 233–234
- Physical maps, 49
- Polymorphic genetic markers, 12–13
- Polysaccharide storage myopathy – type I (PSSM), 174–178
- Polysaccharide storage myopathy – type II (PSSM), 178–179
- Proteome, 133–134
- Pseudoautosomal region (PAR), 82–83
- Radiation hybrid (RH) mapping, 58–62
- Recurrent exertional rhabdomyolysis, 179–181
- Regional dermal asthenia (HERDA), 156–157
- Reproduction and fertility, 199
- Sensory deafness (American Paint horse), 226–227
- Sex reversal, 5, 84–85, 201
- Shivers, 223–224
- SNP map, 108
- “Speed” gene, 273–275
- Stallion fertility – genetics of, 202–205
- Synteny mapping, 58
- Transcriptome, 128
mRNA transcriptome, 128–133
non-coding RNA transcriptome, 133
sperm transcriptome, 207–210
testis transcriptome, 206–207
- White foal syndrome – lethal, 164, 217–218
- Y chromosome (ECAY), 73–101
- Y chromosome gene catalog, 77–80
- Y chromosome map, 78, 80–82
- Zoo-FISH map, 62, 63