

## Association between a non-synonymous HSD17B4 single nucleotide polymorphism and meat-quality traits in Berkshire pigs

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ABSTRACT. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are useful genetic markers that allow correlation of genetic sequences with phenotypic traits. It is shown here that HSD17B4, a bifunctional enzyme mediating dehydrogenation and anhydration during β-oxidation of long-chain fatty acids, contains a non-synonymous SNP (nsSNP) of *chr2:128,825,976A>G*, c.2137A>G, I690V, within the sterol carrier protein-2 domain of the *HSD17B4* gene, by RNA-Seq of liver RNA. The HSD17B4 mRNA was highly expressed in the kidney and liver among various other tissues in four pig breeds, namely, Berkshire, Duroc, Landrace, and Yorkshire. The

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nsSNP was significantly associated with carcass weight, backfat thickness, and drip loss (P < 0.05). Furthermore, HSD17B4 may play a crucial role during the early stages of myogenesis when expression of its mRNA was significantly high. In conclusion, HSD17B4 may serve as a possible regulator of muscle development, and its identification should help to select for improved economic traits of Berkshire pigs such as carcass weight, backfat thickness, and drip loss.

**Key words:** Berkshire pig; HSD17B4; Single nucleotide polymorphisms; Meat-quality trait

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