

FREQUENCIES OF BLOOD GROUPS IN AMERICAN

AYRSHIRE AND BROWN SWISS CATTLE

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Since the first systematic study of blood groups in cattle (Ferguson, 1941), their expansion and elaboration into systems and phenogroups (cf Stormont, 1950; and Stormont, Owen and Irwin, 1951) has permitted their accurate utilization by specialists for parentage tests, diagnosis of freemartins and monozygotic versus dizygotic twins, etc. (Stormont, 1951).

The data accumulated by the Serology Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California at Davis between 15 June 55 and 15 May 62 presented an opportunity to count or estimate the frequency of the blood groups in the various cattle breeds in this country (cf Owen, Stormont and Irwin, 1947; and Raush, Brum, Hines, and Ludwick, 1966). The present report deals with blood group frequencies of the Ayrshire and Brown Swiss breeds.

The numbers tested are not large, and predominately they represent the registered bulls used in artificial insemination. Instead of being a drawback, this may reflect more accurately the phenogroup frequencies of the next generation. The reagents used are essentially those noted by Stormont, Miller, and Suzuki, 1961. However, the subtypes F₁-F₂, V₁-V₂, Z₁-Z₂, and C₃ are not distinguished.

Where applicable, the direct gene count was used, as in the F-V, Z, and R' -S' systems. The square root (i.e. Hardy-Weinberg) method was used in the Z, L, J and N systems, and a modified square root method in the others. The frequencies for the C system phenogroups were omitted with two exceptions. The C phenogroups were derived from parentage cases and some effort was made to indicate the approximate frequency order. The B system phenogroups for which no frequency is given represent those known from dams in parentage cases but not encountered among the bulls.

Results and Discussion

The data is presented in tabular form at the end of this report. The principle alleles or phenogroups in the B system seemingly always constitute well over 50% of those in the population and yet seldom number over a dozen. In both breeds considered here, the first six principle B phenogroups (of 42 in Ayrshires and 56 in Brown Swiss) constitute approximately two-thirds of those in the populations.

The phenogroups U₁H', A₁D₂Z', and M₁ or M₂ are conspicuous ones, although rather rare in most breeds; they are notably absent in these breeds, at least in this sample.

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Table 1

FREQUENCIES OF PHENOGRAMS FROM 231 AYRSHIRE BULLS

	<u>Phenogram Frequency</u>	<u>C System (cont.)</u>	<u>Phenogram Frequency</u>
B System			
1. O ₁ A'	.219	C ₁ EWX ₂	
-	.13	C ₂	
BO ₁ Y ₂ D'	.119		
O ₁	.089	<u>F-V System</u>	
O _x Y ₁ E'3G'Y'	.058	F	.823
QO ₃ J'K'O'7	.041	V	.177
B ₂ GO _x I'O'	.026		
GO'	.026	<u>Z System</u>	
10. E'3G'I'	.026	Z	.246
PI'	.019	-	.754
O _x Y ₂ A'	.015		
B ₂ GO ₁ Y ₂	.015	<u>S System</u>	
I'	.011	H'	.554
O _x E'3G'	.009	-	.352
Y ₁ E'3G'	.009	SH'	.073
GO ₁	.009	U ₂	.021
O ₁ T ₁ E'3F'K'	.009		
BO ₁	.006	<u>A System</u>	
20. BP	.006	D	.402
GY ₂ E' ₁	.006	A ₁ D	.318
O ₃ J'O'7	.006	A ₁ H	.140
O _x A'O'	.009	A ₂ D	.115
O _x T ₁ Y ₁ A'E'3G'	.006	A ₂ DH	.014
QE'3F'	.006	A ₁ DH	(.011)
BO ₂ Y ₁ A'E'3G'	.006		
O _x E'3	.004	<u>L System</u>	
BO _x	.004	-	.649
Y ₂	.004	L	.351
30. BGKO _x E'2F'O'7	.002		
BGKO _x Y ₂ E'2F'O'7	.002	<u>J System</u>	
BGKO _x A'E'3O'	.002	-	.750
GID'G'	.002	J	.250
B ₂ GI	.002		
O ₁ E' ₁	.002	<u>M System</u>	
O ₁ Y ₂ A'	.002	-	1.00
O ₃ J'K'O'7	.002	M	.00
GO ₁ Y ₂ D'G'			
Y ₁ E'3G'I'		<u>N System</u>	
40. T ₁ B'		-	.772
BO ₃ J'K'O'7		N	.228
Q			
<u>C System</u>		<u>R'-S' System</u>	
C ₂ W		S'	.843
C ₁ EW		R'	.157
C ₁ E			
X ₂			
-	.09		
X ₁	.02		
X ₂ L'			
W			
E			
C ₂ E			

Table 2

FREQUENCIES OF PHENOGROUPS FROM 396 BROWN SWISS BULLS

	<u>B System</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>C System</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
1.	O ₁ T ₁ Y ₂ E' ₃ F'	.3674	C ₁ EW	
	BO ₂ Y ₂ A'E' ₃ G'Y'	.0985	C ₂ W	
	BPY ₂ G'Y'	.0505	X ₂	
	O _x O'	.0480	W	
	BGKO _x E' ₂ F'O' ₇	.0429	C ₂ ER	
	BI ₂ O _x A'D'G'	.0354	C ₁ ER	
	E' ₁	.0290	C ₁ E	
	B ₂ GO _x O'	.0253	EL'	
	O _x E' ₃ F'G'O'	.0215	C ₁	
10.	I	.0202	RWX ₂	
	BO ₁ QT ₁	.0139	C ₁ EWX ₂	
	I'	.0126	WX ₁	
	BO ₂ Y ₁ A'E' ₃ G'	.0126	WX ₂	
	IY ₁ Y'	.0114	C ₂ EWX ₂	
	Y ₂ I'Y'	.0101	C ₂ EWL'	
	B ₂ G	.0101	C ₁ RW	
	O _x E' ₃	.0076	<u>F-V System</u>	
	BIO _x	.0076	F	.644
	BGKO _x A'B'O'	.0063	V	.356
20.	BY ₂ G'Y'	.0063	<u>Z System</u>	
	IO _x Y ₂ B'E' ₁ Y'	.0063	-	.735
	O ₁	.0051	Z	.265
	Y ₂ A'D'E' ₁	.0051	<u>S System</u>	
	GO ₁ E' ₁	.0051	SH'	.316
	GY ₂ E' ₁	.0051	H'	.309
	O ₁ T ₁ E' ₃ F'K'	.0038	-	.269
	O _x QI'	.0038	U ₂	.106
	BGKO _x Y ₁ A'B'E' ₃ O'	.0038		
	O ₁ T ₁ Y ₂ B'E' ₃ F'	.0038	<u>A System</u>	
30.	BGKO _x Y ₂ E' ₂ F'O' ₇	.0038	D	.778
	O ₃ A' ₂ E' ₂ F'	.0038	A ₁ D	.063
	IY ₁ E' ₁ I'	.0025	A ₁ H	.062
	IO _x E' ₁	.0025	A ₂ D	.057
	PE' ₁ I'	.0025	DH	.040
	BGKO _x E' ₃ O'	.0025	A ₁ DH	.000
	GE' ₃ O'	.0025	<u>L System</u>	
	O _x Y ₁ E' ₃ G'	.0025	-	.942
	E' ₁ I'	.0013	L	.058
	O _x Y ₁ A'Y'	.0013	<u>J System</u>	
40.	O ₁ E' ₁	.0013	-	.893
	IQE' ₁	.0013	J	.107
	B ₂ GI	.0013	<u>M System</u>	
	B ₂ IY ₁ I'	.0013	-	1.000
	B ₂ GD'E' ₁ O'	.0013	M	
	I ₂ Y ₂ E' ₁ Y'	.0013	<u>N System</u>	
	BIO _x Q	.0013	-	.833
	PI'	.0013	N	.167
	O _x A'	.0013	<u>R'-S' System</u>	
	IY ₂ Y'	.0013	S'	.724
50.	O ₃ J'K'O' ₇	.0013	R'	.276
	O ₁ T ₁ E' ₃ F'I'K'	.0013		
	I ₂ A'D'G'	.0013		
	O ₃ Y ₂ G'Y'	.0013		
	BO ₃ I ₂ A'D'G'	.0013		
	IG'F'	.0013		
	GY ₂ B'	.0013		

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