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Runs of homozygosity provide a genome landscape picture of inbreeding and genetic history of European autochthonous and commercial pig breeds

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**Runs of homozygosity provide a genome landscape picture  
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Manuscripts

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3 **1 Runs of homozygosity provide a genome landscape picture of inbreeding and genetic history of**  
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5 **2 European autochthonous and commercial pig breeds**  
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40 42 **Running head:** Runs of homozygosity in pigs  
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## 44 **Summary**

45 Runs of homozygosity (ROH) are long stretches of DNA homozygous at each polymorphic position.  
46 The proportion of genome covered by ROH and their length are indicators of the level and origin of  
47 inbreeding. Frequent common ROH within the same population define ROH islands and indicate  
48 hotspot of selection. In this work, we investigated ROH in a total of 1131 pigs, from 20 European  
49 local pig breeds and in three cosmopolitan breeds, genotyped with the GGP Porcine HD Genomic  
50 Profiler. PLINK software was used to identify ROH. Size classes and genomic inbreeding parameters  
51 were evaluated. ROH Islands were defined by evaluating different thresholds of homozygous SNP  
52 frequency. A functional overview of breed-specific ROH islands was obtained via over-  
53 representation analyses of Gene Ontology biological processes. Mora Romagnola and Turopolje  
54 breeds had the largest proportion of genome covered with ROH (~1003 and ~955 Mb, respectively)  
55 whereas Nero Siciliano and Sarda breeds had the lowest proportion (~207 and 247 Mb, respectively).  
56 The highest proportion of long ROH (>16 Mb) was in Apulo-Calabrese, Mora Romagnola e  
57 Casertana. The largest number of ROH islands was identified in the Italian Landrace (n. 32), Cinta  
58 Senese (n. 26) and Lithuanian White Old Type (n. 22) breeds. Several ROH islands were in regions  
59 encompassing genes known to affect morphological traits. Comparative ROH structure analysis  
60 among breeds indicted similar genetic structure of local breeds across Europe. This study contributed  
61 to understand the genetic history of the investigated pig breeds and provided information to manage  
62 these pig genetic resources.

64 **Keywords:** Autozygosity; Population genomics; Selection signature; SNP; *Sus scrofa*

## 66 Introduction

67 Conservation programs of animal genetic resources, mainly constituted by numerous  
68 autochthonous breeds in all species, are usually challenged by their very small effective population  
69 size which, in turn, tends to increase inbreeding and to reduce genetic variability (Charlesworth &  
70 Willis 2009). Inbreeding depression is considered the result of the increased level of autozygosity.  
71 Pedigree information is traditionally used to calculate the inbreeding coefficient ( $F_{PED}$ ), defined as  
72 the probability that in a diploid individual, the maternal and the paternal derived alleles at a randomly  
73 selected locus are identical by descent (Wright 1922). This definition is equivalent to consider  $F_{PED}$   
74 as the proportion of autozygosity of an individual's genome. Then, the level of inbreeding of a  
75 population is expressed by averaging all  $F_{PED}$  individual values. Reliability of  $F_{PED}$  calculated in  
76 autochthonous breeds is in general lower than what is possible to obtain for animals in commercial  
77 selection nuclei. This is mainly due to incomplete registration and incorrect recording of all mating  
78 events derived by the extensive production systems in which local breeds are usually raised (Gomez-  
79 Raya *et al.* 2008; Kios *et al.* 2012). In addition, it is clear that a few assumptions used to calculate  
80 this pedigree-based coefficient are not correct and are used as approximations in the methods of  
81 calculations: i) all founder animals of the base population are expected to be unrelated, but this  
82 condition cannot be evaluated and it is usually not respected; ii) recombinant events occurring during  
83 meiosis mix equally the individual's paternal and maternal haploid genome copies, but this condition  
84 mimics only average events and not what actually happens in each specific meiosis; and iii) there is  
85 no selection biases on any parts of the genome, but this assumption is not respected considering that  
86 directional artificial selection or natural selection play important roles in shaping the genome of many  
87 domestic animal breeds.

88 Genome wide analyses, usually based on single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) arrays, can be  
89 used to estimate the level of autozygosity of an animal genome by directly interrogating the genotype  
90 status at thousands of polymorphic sites (e.g. Kristensen *et al.* 2010). The proportion of the genome  
91 covered by runs of homozygosity (ROH) of a certain minimal length has been considered one of the

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2  
3 92 most precise estimation of the level of autozygosity, providing a measure of genomic inbreeding  
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5 93 ( $F_{ROH}$ ; Peripolli *et al.* 2017). Runs of homozygosity are defined as continuous chromosome stretches  
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7 94 in which all loci have a homozygous genotype (Gibson *et al.* 2006). Some ROH characteristics in a  
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10 95 population (the average length of ROH, the average proportion of the genome covered by ROH and  
11  
12 96 the patterns of ROH distribution across the chromosomes) are considered indicators of the origin and  
13  
14 97 genetic history of a population (Ceballos *et al.* 2018). The high frequency of ROH in some  
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16  
17 98 chromosome regions identifies selection signatures derived from a reduced haplotype variability  
18  
19 99 around loci under natural or artificial selection (i.e. ROH island or ROH hotspots). By applying  
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21  
22 100 different strategies and methods, ROH islands have been used to detect signatures of selection in  
23  
24 101 several livestock species (Purfield *et al.* 2017; Bertolini *et al.* 2018; Grilz-Seger *et al.* 2018;  
25  
26 102 Mastrangelo *et al.* 2018; Peripolli *et al.* 2018), including the pig (Zhang *et al.* 2018; Gorssen *et al.*  
27  
28 103 2020; Schiavo *et al.* 2020b).

30  
31 104 A lot of different pig breeds have been developed through the combined action of artificial  
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33 105 directional selection and natural pressures that contributed to shape a large reservoir of genetic  
34  
35 106 diversity within the *Sus scrofa* species (Porter 1993). A large fraction of these genetic resources is  
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37  
38 107 however constituted by autochthonous breeds of small population size, usually well adapted to their  
39  
40 108 local agro-climatic and environmental conditions but less productive, compared to cosmopolitan  
41  
42 109 breeds or lines. Conservation programmes for these breeds, some of which considered unexplored  
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44  
45 110 genetic resources, have different levels of managing actions that range from advanced Herd Book  
46  
47 111 structures with specific breeding and selection plans to preliminary voluntary farmer-based herd  
48  
49 112 books or primitive conservation programmes (Čandek-Potokar & Nieto 2019). We recently analysed  
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52 113 major and candidate gene markers in 20 autochthonous European pig breeds from several different  
53  
54 114 countries and obtained preliminary population structure results (Muñoz *et al.* 2018) that were refined  
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56 115 using SNP array information (Muñoz *et al.* 2019) and whole genome resequencing data (Bovo *et al.*  
57  
58 116 2020a, 2020b). Genome wide data indicated that average persistence and strength of linkage  
59  
60 117 disequilibrium between markers and SNP based effective population size varied among breeds

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3 118 depending by the genetic structures and history of these breeds that experienced different genetic  
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5 119 events (e.g. admixture, bottlenecks and genetic drift). Selection signatures were also obtained using  
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8 120  $F_{ST}$  statistics by analyzing SNP chip genotyping and sequencing data (Muñoz *et al.* 2019; Bovo *et al.*  
9  
10 121 2020a). Genomic inbreeding analyses in these breeds could add other information to refine their  
11  
12 122 conservation programmes and identify appropriate strategies to control inbreeding level and infer  
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14  
15 123 other population structures or features.

16  
17 124 In this study we analysed the same 20 European autochthonous pig breeds from nine different  
18  
19 125 countries (Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia and Spain) and other  
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21  
22 126 three cosmopolitan-derived breeds to obtain genomic inbreeding information from whole genotyping  
23  
24 127 datasets by using ROH and other genomic approaches. We then evaluated the distribution of ROH in  
25  
26 128 the genome of these breeds and identified putative selection hotspot regions that might be originated  
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28  
29 129 by different selection histories and structures of these pig genetic resources.

## 30 31 130 32 33 131 **Materials and methods**

### 34 35 132 *Animals*

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38 133 Pigs included in this study were from 20 autochthonous breeds distributed in nine European  
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40 134 countries (Alentejana and Bísara from Portugal; Iberian and Majorcan Black from Spain; Basque and  
41  
42 135 Gascon from France; Apulo-Calabrese, Casertana, Cinta Senese, Mora Romagnola, Nero Siciliano  
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45 136 and Sarda from Italy; Krškopolje from Slovenia; Black Slavonian and Turopolje from Croatia;  
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47 137 Moravka and Swallow-Bellied Mangalitsa from Serbia; Schwäbisch-Hällisches Schwein from  
48  
49 138 Germany; Lithuanian indigenous wattle and Lithuanian White old type from Lithuania) and three  
50  
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52 139 commercial breeds (Italian large White, Italian Landrace and Italian Duroc). Analysed pigs were  
53  
54 140 selected by avoiding highly related animals (no full- or half-sibs). All animals had standard breed  
55  
56 141 characteristics and were registered to their respective Herd Books. Table S1 reports detailed  
57  
58 142 descriptions of the investigated breeds and selected animals (Čandek-Potokar & Nieto 2019). Pictures  
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3 143 of animals of the autochthonous breeds are reported in Muñoz *et al.* (2018, 2019) and Bovo *et al.*  
4  
5 144 (2020a).

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### 9 10 146 ***Genotyping of single nucleotide polymorphisms***

11  
12 147 All pigs (39-55 for each breed; Table S2) were genotyped with the GeneSeek ® GGP Porcine  
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14  
15 148 HD Genomic Profiler v1 (Illumina Inc, USA), which includes 68,516 SNPs evenly distributed with  
16  
17 149 a median of 25 kb gap spacing. The average genotyping call rate was 0.94. Single nucleotide  
18  
19 150 polymorphisms were mapped on the Sscrofa11.1 genome version, following the procedure already  
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21  
22 151 described (Fontanesi *et al.* 2012, 2014). Only autosomal SNPs located in unique positions were  
23  
24 152 considered. Genotyping data were then filtered using PLINK software version 1.9 (Chang *et al.*  
25  
26 153 2015). Call rate of 0.90 and Hardy Weinberg equilibrium  $P$  of 0.001 were set as thresholds to keep  
27  
28  
29 154 SNPs. Although filtering for minor allele frequency (MAF) is necessary as best practice in most SNP  
30  
31 155 chip analyses, this approach excludes the SNPs that are homozygous for the whole breed, therefore  
32  
33 156 it could bring to an underestimation of the coverage in ROH (Meyermans *et al.* 2020). For this reason,  
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35 157 we analysed ROH without applying any MAF pruning. For comparison with other studies that applied  
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37  
38 158 a MAF threshold and to evaluate the impact of MAF on the calculated ROH parameters, we also used  
39  
40 159 a MAF threshold of 0.01 (indicated as method based on  $MAF > 0.01$ ) and results are included in the  
41  
42 160 Supplementary material. All analyses in the text are derived without MAF pruning (indicated as  
43  
44  
45 161 method based on  $MAF \geq 0.00$ ), if not stated otherwise. Animals were discarded if their call rate was  
46  
47 162  $< 0.90$ . Table S2 reports the number of SNPs and animals considered for further analyses after  
48  
49 163 filtering.

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51 164

### 52 53 54 165 ***Multidimensional-plot analysis of pig breeds and effective population size***

55  
56 166 The first three dimensions for a multidimensional (MDS)-plot have been obtained with PLINK  
57  
58 167 software version 1.9 and plotted with the R package “Scatterplot3d” (Ligges & Mächler 2003) to  
59  
60  
168 graphically visualize the genetic distances between the 23 pig breeds. Effective population size at

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3 169 recent and remote generations was computed using SNP data with the software *SNeP* (Barbato *et al.*  
4  
5 170 2015) with default parameters, except for the maximum distance in bp between SNPs to be analysed,  
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7  
8 171 that has been set to 10 Mb, and the binwidth for the calculation of linkage disequilibrium that was set  
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10 172 to 100 kb.

### 14 15 174 ***Identification of runs of homozygosity***

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17 175 Runs of homozygosity (ROH) were identified using PLINK software version 1.9 (Chang *et al.*  
18  
19 176 2015). No pruning was performed based on linkage disequilibrium to avoid biases that could be  
20  
21  
22 177 derived by this practice (Marras *et al.* 2015; Meyermans *et al.* 2020) but a minimum length of 1 Mb  
23  
24 178 was set to detect ROH. This threshold may exclude short and common ROH determined by markers  
25  
26 179 in linkage disequilibrium, as previously demonstrated (e.g. Ferencakovic *et al.* 2013; Marras *et al.*  
27  
28 180 2015). The following parameters, already used by Schiavo *et al.* (2020a), were considered to call  
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30  
31 181 ROH: i) the minimum number of consecutive homozygous SNPs included in the ROH was 15; ii) the  
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33 182 minimum length that constituted the ROH was 1 Mb; iii) the number of heterozygous SNPs that were  
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35 183 allowed in the ROH was 0; iv) the minimum density of SNP in a genome window was 1 SNP every  
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38 184 100 kb; v) the maximum gap between consecutive SNPs was 1000 kb. ROH were placed into five  
39  
40 185 size classes (Kirin *et al.* 2010; Ferencaković *et al.* 2013a; Schiavo *et al.* 2020a): 1–2, 2–4, 4–8, 8–16  
41  
42 186 and >16 Mb, identified as ROH1–2 Mb , ROH2–4 Mb , ROH4–8 Mb , ROH8–16 Mb and ROH>16  
43  
44  
45 187 Mb, respectively. The total number of ROH (nROH) was then obtained for each individual and for  
46  
47 188 each length class. The average length of ROH ( $L_{ROH}$ , in Mb) and the sum of all ROH segments by  
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49 189 animals ( $S_{ROH}$ , in Mb) were calculated. These parameters were also calculated for each breed by  
50  
51 190 averaging individual data.

### 54 191 55 56 192 ***Genomic inbreeding measures***

57  
58 193  $F_{ROH}$  was calculated for each pig as the proportion of the autosomal genome covered by ROH.  
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60 194  $F_{ROH}$  was calculated using all the detected ROH with length >1 Mb ( $F_{ROH1}$ ) and also considering

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3 195 higher thresholds of length, namely >4 Mb, >8 Mb, >16 Mb to obtain, respectively,  $F_{ROH4}$ ,  $F_{ROH8}$  and  
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5 196  $F_{ROH16}$  inbreeding coefficients. Averaged  $F_{ROH}$  values were calculated for each breed. In addition,  
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8 197 chromosome (SSC)  $F_{ROH}$  ( $F_{ROHSSC}$ ) values were also estimated for each breed:  $F_{ROHSSC} =$   
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10 198  $L_{ROHSSC}/L_{SSC}$  (Silió *et al.* 2013), in which  $L_{ROHSSC}$  is the total length of an individual's ROH in each  
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12 199 SSC and  $L_{SSC}$  is the length of each chromosome covered by the involved SNPs.

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15 200 Other genomic inbreeding coefficients were calculated: i) the variance-standardized  
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17 201 relationship minus 1 ( $F_{hat1}$ ); ii) the excess of homozygosity-based inbreeding estimate ( $F_{hat2}$ ); iii) the  
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19 202 estimate based on correlation between uniting gametes ( $F_{hat3}$ ); iv) the values of the diagonal elements  
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21 203 of the genomic relationship matrix, GRM ( $F_{GRM}$ ; Van Raden *et al.* 2011); v) the difference between  
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24 204 observed and expected number of homozygous genotypes ( $F_{HOM}$ ).  $F_{hat1}$ ,  $F_{hat2}$ ,  $F_{hat3}$  and  $F_{GRM}$ . GRM  
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26 205 coefficients were calculated using PLINK1.9 with the ported functions of GCTA software v. 1.92  
27  
28 206 (Yang *et al.* 2011).  $F_{HOM}$  was computed with PLINK software version 1.9 (Chang *et al.* 2015).  
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30  
31 207 Pearson correlation coefficients ( $r$ ) between all evaluated inbreeding coefficients were calculated.

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33 208

### 35 209 ***Identification of runs of homozygosity islands and annotation of genome regions***

37  
38 210 First, the proportion of SNPs residing within a ROH was calculated for a given breed by  
39  
40 211 counting the amount of times a SNP appeared in a ROH within the given breed divided by the total  
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42 212 number of genotyped pigs of that breed. Then, to call ROH islands a threshold of frequency should  
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45 213 be defined. A few methods have been proposed for this purpose, each with pros and cons (e.g. Purfield  
46  
47 214 *et al.* 2017; Grilz-Seger *et al.* 2018, Gorssen *et al.* 2020). However, there is no general agreement on  
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49 215 their use in different contexts and populations. In this study, we used three methods to identify ROH  
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51 216 islands that differed on the threshold that was applied.

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54 217 One method already reported in other studies (Grilz-Seger *et al.* 2018, 2019a, 2019b) uses an  
55  
56 218 empirical threshold defined as the percentage of animals (usually 50%), whitening a population, positive  
57  
58 219 for a ROH at each tested SNP (hereinafter called 50% of animals-based threshold). When the level  
59  
60 220 of inbreeding is high, the identification of islands due to signature of selection based on a fixed

percentage of animals having ROH at each position of the genome might increase the number of false positive ROH islands that indicate the presence of signature of selection. This method could increase the risk of type II errors when the level of inbreeding in the population is low. Another method, frequently applied for this aim (e.g. Szymatola *et al.* 2016; Purfield *et al.* 2017; Bertolini *et al.* 2018; Mastrangelo *et al.* 2018; Zhang *et al.* 2018), defines a percentile threshold (99th percentile) based on the top 1% of SNPs observed in a ROH in each breed (hereinafter called percentile-based threshold). Adjacent SNPs over this threshold are then merged into genomic regions corresponding to ROH hotspots. This method identifies always ROH islands as the threshold is defined on a percentile within the breed dataset and does not consider the structure of the population or its level of inbreeding.

Considering the problems that these two methods could have, we developed a third method where the identification of the threshold was chosen using a linear model in which the number of animals having SNPs in a ROH was a function of the average  $S_{ROH}$  level of the breed, which approximate the genomic inbreeding level of a population (hereinafter called  $S_{ROH}$  based-threshold). ROH islands were then considered in the text and annotated based on the results derived by this latter method. Results obtained with the other two methods were used for a comparative analysis. ROH co-occurrence between different breeds were investigated by comparing the average homozygosity level in each breed at each island region. For this evaluation, each ROH island identified in at least one breed was considered.

Similarity among breeds was investigated by computing a first matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  ( $n$  breeds  $\times$   $m$  ROH islands regions identified across all the analyzed breeds) whose generic entry  $a$  is the average breed-specific frequency value of a given ROH island computed as follows:  $a = \frac{\sum_i AF_i}{n}$ , where  $AF_i$  is the allele frequency of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  SNP belonging to the ROH island and including  $n$  SNPs. This matrix was used to compute a similarity matrix  $\mathbf{D}$  ( $n \times n$ ), whose generic entry  $d$  is the Euclidean distance between pairs of breeds with values scaled in the range 0 to 1. A final dissimilarity matrix (1-D) was obtained

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3 245 and used to produce a heatmap in R (package *corrplot*; Wei and Simko, 2007) showing similarity  
4  
5 246 among breeds.

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8 247 Genes annotated in the Sscrofa11.1 pig genome version that mapped in the identified ROH  
9  
10 248 islands were retrieved using the Ensembl Biomart tool (<http://www.ensembl.org/biomart/martview/>)  
11  
12 249 and from NCBI Sscrofa11.1 GFF file. Functional enrichment analysis was carried out with *Enrichr*  
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15 250 (Chen *et al.* 2013) via Fisher's exact test. Analyses run over the Biological Process (BP) branch of  
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17 251 the Gene Ontology (GO) (Ashburner *et al.* 2000), by interrogating a total of 5103 functional terms  
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19 252 covering 14433 human genes. Breed-specific analyses were run by using as input set the list of genes  
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21  
22 253 included in ROH islands. We considered as statistically over-represented terms those having: i) at  
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24 254 least two input genes from two or more different ROH islands and ii) an adjusted *P* lower than 0.10.  
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29 256 **Results**

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31 257 ***Genomic relationships among breeds and effective population size***

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Genomic information on the analysed breeds based on SNP data was graphically presented in a tri-dimensional MDS-plot (Figure S1). This plot showed that distinct groups of individuals were usually from the same breed. Several breeds were well separated from other groups. These distinct groups included breeds from several countries: Gascon and Basque from France; Italian Large White, Italian Duroc and Mora Romagnola from Italy; Iberian from Spain; Turopolje from Croatia. Most of the other breeds formed a continuous large cluster showing a general geographical distribution gradient as already reported in principal component analyses that included the same autochthonous breeds (Muñoz *et al.* 2019).

Effective population size (*Ne*) estimated with software *SNeP* for the 23 breeds is reported in Table S3. For all 20 autochthonous breeds, results confirmed the general low *Ne* for most breeds as already reported by Muñoz *et al.* (2019) who applied a similar estimation method. At 5 generations ago, breeds with the lowest *Ne* values were Turopolje, Mora Romagnola, Apulo-Calabrese and Casertana (*Ne* = 15, 16, 22 and 22, respectively). These breeds had the lowest estimated *Ne* also in

the study of Muñoz *et al.* (2019) even if in different order. The autochthonous breeds with the largest  $N_e$  were Iberian, Nero Siciliano, Alentejana, Majorcan Black, Sarda and Bisara ( $N_e = 69, 68, 61, 58, 57$  and  $55$ , respectively). The commercial breeds had a higher  $N_e$  than all other remaining autochthonous breeds. In Italian Duroc, Italian Landrace and Italian Large White  $N_e$  at 5 generation ago was equal to  $53, 59$  and  $61$ , respectively.

### ***Runs of homozygosity in the investigated breeds***

Table 1 ( $MAF \geq 0.00$ ) and Table S4 ( $MAF > 0.01$ ) show the average size and average number of ROH (considering all  $ROH > 1$  Mb) per pig (average  $L_{ROH}$  and average  $n_{ROH}$ , respectively) and the average  $S_{ROH}$  values per animal in the 23 breeds. Minimum and maximum values for these three parameters are reported in Table S5. As expected, the parameters calculated without any MAF pruning were always higher than the parameters calculated using  $MAF > 0.01$ . The breeds that had the highest mean  $n_{ROH}$  were Basque, Italian Duroc and Turopolje (n. 107, n. 104 and n. 80, respectively) and the breeds with the lowest mean  $n_{ROH}$  were Nero Siciliano (n. 24) Sarda (n. 27) and Moravka (n. 30). The mean  $L_{ROH}$  in all autochthonous breeds was larger than that of all three commercial breeds. Three Italian local breeds (Mora Romagnola, Apulo-Calabrese, and Casertana) had the largest  $L_{ROH}$  (14.38, 14.21 and 12.63 Mb, respectively). Among the autochthonous breeds, the lowest  $L_{ROH}$  was observed in Alentejana (6.49 Mb), Iberian (6.50 Mb) and Majorcan Black (6.58 Mb). The maximum ROH length was observed in the largest chromosomes and reached 24.34 Mb in Mora Romagnola (SSC1), 23.36 Mb in Nero Siciliano (SSC1), 22.64 Mb in Moravka (SSC1) and 21.55 Mb in Apulo-Calabrese (SSC13). Mora Romagnola and Turopolje breeds had the largest mean  $S_{ROH}$  (a total of  $\sim 1003$  and  $\sim 955$  Mb, respectively) whereas Nero Siciliano and Sarda breeds had the lowest mean values for this parameter ( $\sim 207$  and  $\sim 247$  Mb, respectively). The maximum  $S_{ROH}$  value was observed in one Mora Romagnola and one Black Slavonian pig that had about half of their genome covered by ROH (Table S5).

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Figure 1 shows the correlation plots between the  $S_{ROH}$  and the  $nROH$  values over the individual pigs in the 23 breeds. Basque and Gascon showed very homogeneous plots, indicating that most pigs of these two breeds had very similar within individual ROH parameters ( $nROH$ ,  $L_{ROH}$  and  $S_{ROH}$ ). The opposite was the heterogeneous distribution observed in the Apulo-Calabrese, Bísara, Casertana and Turopolje breeds (Figure 1).

Figure 2 reports the proportion of ROH of the five different length classes in each breed. Table S6 lists the corresponding values. The highest proportion of long ROH (>16 Mb) was in Apulo-Calabrese, Mora Romagnola e Casertana (about 25%, 23% and 23%, respectively). Apulo-Calabrese, Casertana, Mora Romagnola and Turopolje had the lowest proportion of short-medium ROH (ROH1-8). All three commercial breeds, Alentejana, Gascon, Iberian, Majorcan Black, Nero Siciliano, Lithuanian indigenous wattle, Lithuanian White Old Type and Schwäbisch-Hällisches had more than 50% of short ROH (ROH1-2 and ROH2-4).

### ***Genomic inbreeding parameters based on runs of homozygosity***

Table 2 reports the mean and standard deviation of genomic inbreeding parameters calculated using ROH from different size classes in the 23 breeds. Mora Romagnola, Turopolje and Apulo-Calabrese and Casertana were the autochthonous breeds with the highest  $F_{ROH}$  values, considering all ROH classes. For example, among these breeds  $F_{ROH1}$  ranged from 0.409 (Mora Romagnola) to 0.243 (Casertana). Among the commercial breeds, Italian Duroc had the highest  $F_{ROH}$  values. The lowest  $F_{ROH1}$  levels were observed in Nero Siciliano (0.085), Sarda (0.101) and Moravka (0.118).

When considering only medium-long ROH to calculate other ROH based inbreeding parameters (i.e.  $F_{ROH4}$ ,  $F_{ROH8}$  and  $F_{ROH16}$ ), the values decreased in all breeds, as expected. Among those with high  $F_{ROH1}$ , this drop was more evident in the breeds that had a high percentage of short ROH than in breeds that had many long ROH. For example, the Italian Duroc  $F_{ROH16}$  value was about 2.5 times lower than that of  $F_{ROH1}$  value whereas in Mora Romagnola, Turopolje, Apulo-Calabrese and Casertana their  $F_{ROH16}$  values decreased only 1.4-1.6 times compared to their respective  $F_{ROH1}$

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3 322 values. The distribution of the  $F_{ROH}$  values in the analysed breeds is shown in the boxplots of Figure  
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8 324 The genome wide  $F_{ROH}$  information was also dissected by considering the average proportion  
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10 325 of all ROH covering the different autosomes ( $F_{ROHSSC}$ ). Among all breeds, Mora Romagnola and  
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12 326 Turopolje had the highest  $F_{ROHSSC}$  values for 10 (SSC1, SSC4, SSC8, SSC9, SSC10, SSC13, SSC14,  
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14 327 SSC15, SSC16 and SSC17) and 5 (SSC2, SSC3, SSC5, SSC6 and SSC11) chromosomes,  
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16  
17 328 respectively. Apulo-Calabrese had the highest  $F_{ROHSSC}$  values for SSC7 and SSC18 whereas Basque  
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19 329 had the highest  $F_{ROHSSC}$  value for SSC12 (Figure S2).

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22 330 Mean  $F_{ROH1}$ ,  $F_{ROH4}$ ,  $F_{ROH8}$  and  $F_{ROH16}$  breed values were negatively correlated with the estimated  
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24 331 breed  $N_e$  values at 5 generation ago, defined as reported above ( $r = -0.685, -0.722, -0.737$  and  $-0.716$ ,  
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26 332 respectively;  $P < 0.0001$ ).

### 31 334 ***Other genomic inbreeding parameters and their correlations with $F_{ROH}$***

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33 335 Other parameters that have been proposed as estimators of the level of genomic inbreeding were  
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35 336 calculated in the 23 breeds (Table S8). The average  $F_{hat1}$  value was positive in only two breeds  
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37 337 (Apulo-Calabrese and Sarda) and ranged from  $-0.320$  (Mora Romagnola) to  $0.010$  (Sarda), with large  
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39 338 within breed variability (the largest standard deviation was in Turopolje) and among breeds  
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41 339 variability. These considerations could be also applied for the  $F_{GRM}$  parameter which is equivalent to  
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43 340  $F_{hat1}$  (even if scaled in a different way). The average  $F_{hat2}$  and  $F_{hat3}$  parameters had both the extreme  
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45 341 values for the same breeds (Lithuanian indigenous wattle with the lowest values and Apulo-Calabrese  
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47 342 with the highest values) with similar within and among breed variability (Table S8). The average  
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49 343  $F_{HOM}$  values were negative in 11 out of 23 breeds and ranged from  $-0.070$  in Lithuanian Indigenous  
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51 344 Wattle to  $0.124$  in Apulo-Calabrese. Turopolje had the largest standard deviation for this parameter  
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53  
54 345 ( $0.24$ ). Distribution plots of the  $F_{hat1}$ ,  $F_{hat2}$ ,  $F_{hat3}$  and  $F_{HOM}$  parameters in the analysed breeds are  
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56 346 reported in Figure S3 and Figure S4.  
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3 347 Correlations between all  $F_{ROH}$  parameters and all other genomic inbreeding measures for each  
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5 348 breed are reported in Table S9.  $F_{HOM}$  had always very high and consistent correlations with the ROH  
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7 based measures over all breeds. For example, correlations with  $F_{ROH1}$  and  $F_{ROH4}$  ranged from 0.819  
8 349  
9 and 0.814 for the Nero Siciliano breed to 0.987 and 0.982 for the Bisara breed. Correlations between  
10 350  
11  $F_{hat2}$  and  $F_{ROH1}$  and  $F_{ROH4}$  had some lower values even if again very high and consistent across breeds  
12 351  
13 (they ranged from 0.447 or 0.450 in Swallow-Bellied Mangalitsa to 0.909 and 0.906 in Casertana).  
14 352  
15  $F_{hat1}$  and  $F_{hat3}$  showed inconsistent correlations compared to those of the other measures, including  
16 353  
17 also negative values (Table S9). All these other genomic inbreeding measures had low negative  
18 354  
19 correlations with  $Ne$  (from -0.11 to -0.18).  
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### 26 357 ***Run of homozygosity islands***

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28 358 Table 3 summarizes the number of ROH islands and the fraction of the genome covered by  
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30 ROH islands identified using the  $S_{ROH}$  based-threshold in the 23 pig breeds. Figure 4 includes the  
31 359  
32 Manhattan plots of a few breeds with extreme numbers of ROH islands. Figure 5 reports the pairwise  
33 360  
34 similarities between breeds when overlapping ROH islands across breeds were considered. Some  
35 361  
36 common features across breeds were evident.  
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40 363 The largest number of ROH islands was identified in the Italian Landrace (n. 34), Cinta Senese  
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42 364 (n. 26) and Lithuanian White Old Type (n. 22) breeds. The largest covered fraction of the genome  
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44 was observed in the Italian Duroc (92.85 Mb), Turopolje (80.82 Mb, with the largest averaged size  
45 365  
46 of ROH islands) and Italian Landrace (75.03 Mb). No ROH islands were observed in Apulo-  
47 366  
48 Calabrese and in Sarda breeds.  
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51 368 Table S10 compares the results obtained using the  $S_{ROH}$  based-threshold method with the results  
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53 obtained using the other two methods considered in this study (the 50% of animals-based threshold  
54 369  
55 and the percentile-based threshold methods, see Materials and methods). The Manhattan plots for all  
56 370  
57 breeds and including the thresholds derived by the three methods is reported in Figure S5. Breeds  
58 371  
59 with the highest level of genomic inbreeding estimated using  $F_{ROH}$  measures, like Mora Romagnola,  
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3 373 Turopolje and Basque (Table 2), showed the highest number of ROH islands and the largest fraction  
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5 374 of genome covered by ROH islands with the 50% of animals-based threshold method (n. 91 with 756  
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8 375 Mb in Mora Romagnola, n. 129 with 747 Mb in Turopolje and n. 93 in Basque with 312.9 Mb). Using  
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10 376 the percentile-based threshold method, the number of ROH islands and the total length of the genome  
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12 377 fractions covered by these regions were similar in all breeds and ranged from n. 7 (Mora Romagnola)  
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14 378 to n. 20 (Italian Landrace ) and from 19.83 Mb (Casertana) to 44.51 Mb (Turopolje). These methods  
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17 379 could capture different information from the analysed populations. It seems however, that these two  
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19 380 latter methods are, to some extent, biased by the genetic structure of the analysed populations and by  
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22 381 the methodologies that are applied.

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24 382 The complete list of ROH islands identified in the investigated breeds, using the  $S_{ROH}$  based-  
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26 383 threshold method, including the genes annotated in these regions, is reported in Table S11. Several  
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28 384 breeds had ROH islands encompassing genes that are well known to affect exterior traits, that might  
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31 385 contribute to differentiate these pig breeds. For example, Gascon and Turopolje had a ROH island on  
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33 386 SSC6 which includes the *melanocortin 1 receptor (MC1R)* gene and Krškopolje and Turopolje had  
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35 387 another ROH island on SSC8 which includes the *v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral*  
36  
37 388 *oncogene homolog (KIT)* gene. These two genes are well known to affect coat colour and colour  
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40 389 patterns (Fontanesi & Russo 2013). Two genes that are known to affect vertebral number (*nuclear*  
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42 390 *receptor subfamily 6 group A member 1, NR6A1* on SSC1; and *vertnin, VRTN* on SSC7; Mikawa *et*  
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44 391 *al.* 2007, 2011) were in two ROH islands observed in Italian Landrace and in Schwäbisch-Hällisches  
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46 392 breeds, respectively. Moravka and Schwäbisch-Hällisches breeds had a ROH island on SSC5  
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48  
49 393 including the *methionine sulfoxide reductase B3 (MSRB3)* gene whose variants have been associated  
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51 394 with ear size in pigs (Chen *et al.* 2018; Bovo *et al.* 2020a). Cinta Senese and Italian Duroc had a ROH  
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53 395 island including other genes that have been shown to affect body size (*caspase 10, CASP10*; and *non-*  
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55 396 *SMC condensin I complex subunit G, NCAPG*; Rubin *et al.* 2012).

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58 397 A functional overview of breed-specific ROH islands identified using the  $S_{ROH}$  based-threshold  
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60 398 method was obtained via over-representation analyses of GO biological processes (Table S12). Few

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3 399 terms characterizing ROH islands were detected in two breeds (Krškopolje and Swallow-Bellied  
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5 400 Mangalitsa) only. Terms were general and included pattern recognition receptor signaling pathway,  
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8 401 toll-like receptor signaling pathway, zymogen activation, cellular response to radiation and negative  
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10 402 regulation of cell differentiation.

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## 14 404 **Discussion**

16  
17 405 The demographic history of a population can be inferred using information from the average  
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19 406 distribution, coverage, size and patterns of ROH that can be identified in the individuals belonging to  
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21 407 the population using high density SNPs data (Ceballos *et al.* 2018). In this study we detected ROH in  
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23 408 the genome of pigs from 20 autochthonous and three commercial breeds and compared the obtained  
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26 409 ROH genome landscapes patterns. These breeds represent populations that derived from several  
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28 410 countries and originated in different production systems that largely contributed to shape their genetic  
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31 411 structures.

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33 412 Combining different population genomic parameters calculated in this study it could be possible  
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35 413 to reconstruct, to some extent, the genetic events and history that contributed to define the current  
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37 414 genetic pools of the investigated breeds. ROH based fingerprinting are left in the analysed breeds and  
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40 415 can be used to divide the 23 breeds in a few macro-groups that could have independently experienced  
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42 416 similar genetic trajectories.

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44 417 The ROH complement of recently inbred populations is defined by a large number of ROH  
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46 418 with large size and a large fraction of the genome covered by ROH (high  $S_{ROH}$ ), owing to very recent  
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48 419 pedigree inbreeding loops, accompanied by a small  $N_e$ . The large  $S_{ROH}$  standard deviation indicates  
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51 420 a low uniformity of the animals, that means that there might be different substructures or  
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53 421 heterogeneity in the population or that an original bottleneck or founder effect could have increased  
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56 422 the range of ROH size. Recent inbreeding features accompanied by a constituting bottleneck series  
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58 423 of events can be clearly evidenced in a few Italian local breeds, i.e. Apulo-Calabrese, Casertana, Mora  
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60 424 Romagnola, and in Turopolje. The high level of inbreeding could have masked regions that harbor

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3 425 selection of signatures as most of these breeds showed a low number of ROH islands (from zero to  
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5 426 7, considering the  $S_{ROH}$  based method; Table 3) apart Turopolje that seems to maintain a quite high  
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8 427 level of ROH specific regions (n. 17; Table 3). These breeds need to be carefully managed to reduce  
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10 428 or control the high level of inbreeding. Programmes in this direction are currently under way in the  
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12 429 Italian breeds (ANAS, 2020).

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15 430 Other breeds have a quite high  $S_{ROH}$  level but with short ROH indicating the occurrence of a  
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17 431 past bottleneck and then a quite good isolation of the genetic pool. This is a case that can be observed  
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19 432 in the two French breeds, Basque and Gascon, and in the Italian breed Cinta Senese. Differences in  
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21 433 the three breeds are evident in the number of ROH islands that might indicate a low-medium level of  
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24 434 specific signatures of selection in the French breeds (7 in the Basque that also had the largest number  
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26 435 of nROH among the three - and 12 in the Gascon) and a high level of characterizing signatures in the  
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28 436 Cinta Senese (26 ROH islands) probably due to different levels of selection pressures and adaptation  
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31 437 of the three considered populations. A similar genetic history seems evident in the Italian Duroc breed  
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33 438 (which however had a larger  $N_e$ ; Table S3), reflecting deeper parental relatedness and consistent with  
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35 439 an original strong bottleneck that occurred at the beginning of the 1990' when the heavy pig selection  
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38 440 programme was defined and differentiated the Italian Duroc breed from other Duroc lines (Bosi &  
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40 441 Russo 2004).

42 442 Breeds that experienced recent admixtures had, in general, a low nROH and as a proportion,  
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45 443 had a higher frequency of short-medium ROH than long ROH, with high  $N_e$ . This group included the  
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47 444 two breeds that had nROH <30,  $S_{ROH}$  <300.00 Mb, and  $N_e$  >55, i.e. Nero Siciliano and Sarda for  
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49 445 which the ROH derived landscape was in agreement with the large variability observed in candidate  
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51 446 gene markers and SNP chip data (Muñoz *et al.* 2018, 2019). Other breeds (i.e. Alentejana, Black  
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54 447 Slavonian, Krskopolje, Lithuanian indigenous wattle and Moravka) had similar ROH patterns with  
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56 448 that described for these two Italian breeds even if not so extreme (nROH <40,  $S_{ROH}$  <350.00 Mb).  
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58 449 They constitute a heterogeneous group of populations that might have experienced some moderate  
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60 450 introgression over the period of their constitution or that these events occurred in the past and at

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3 451 present they maintain a moderate level of variability. The low-medium number of ROH islands (from  
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5 452 3, Moravka, to 15 Krskopolje) indicates a low-medium level of differentiation in terms of specific  
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8 453 ROH features. Another group of intermediate breeds (which some features partially overlapping with  
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10 454 those of the previous group) with medium nROH and, in general, with a medium level of inbreeding  
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12 455 ( $nROH > 40$  and  $S_{ROH} > 300$ ) includes Bísara, Lithuanian White Old Type, Majorcan Black,  
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15 456 Schwäbisch-Hällisches and Swallow-Bellied Mangalitsa.

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17 457 Three other breeds, i.e. Iberian, Italian Landrace and Italian Large White, had characteristic  
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19 458 ROH derived feature of commercial breeds or large populations, as expected from their large  
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21  
22 459 population size (consistent with the large  $N_e$ ). The two Italian breeds had some indicators of more  
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24 460 specific differentiations and signatures of selection with a higher number of nROH, lower  $N_e$  and  
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26 461 larger fraction of the genome included in ROH islands than the Iberian breed. This fact could be also  
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29 462 due to the high level of genetic diversity observed within the Iberian breed, sometime higher than in  
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31 463 some European pig breeds (Fabuel *et al.* 2004). This is consistent with the structure of these three  
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33 464 populations, with the two Italian breeds being derived by small selection nuclei specifically  
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35 465 addressing a selection programme for heavy pigs. The presence of common features among breeds  
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38 466 raised in different countries suggests that a few ROH islands might capture some adaptive features  
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40 467 that are shared across populations and production systems.

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42 468 The general picture depicted by the ROH profiles was able to summarize the main elements  
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45 469 that characterize the population structure of the analysed breeds. For a few of them the potential  
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47 470 burden derived by the ROH should be evaluated with attention. An increased homozygosity for  
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49 471 (partially) recessive detrimental mutations maintained at low frequency in populations by mutation–  
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52 472 selection balance has been suggested to be one of the main causes of inbreeding depression. Genomic  
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54 473 inbreeding measures can help to manage all these pig populations.  $F_{ROH}$  based measures seems more  
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56 474 appropriate than all other calculated parameters and are highly correlated with  $N_e$  indicating that they  
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58 475 better reflect the population structure and then the effective inbreeding level of the animals, as we  
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3 476 already reported comparing these measures with pedigree based inbreeding estimations (Schiavo *et*  
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5 477 *al.* 2020a).

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8 478 The method that we considered to identify ROH islands considers the level of inbreeding of the  
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10 479 breeds to reduce the biases derived by the large fraction of the genome covered by ROH in highly  
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12 480 inbred populations and to increase the probability to capture signatures of selection able to explain  
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14 481 morphological or adaptative features that characterize the uniqueness of these genetic resources.  
16  
17 482 Some of the ROH islands contained genes responsible for domestication signatures related to exterior  
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19 483 traits and morphological adaptation (i.e. coat colour genes: *MC1R* and *KIT*; Fontanesi & Russo 2013;  
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21 484 vertebral number: *NR6A1* and *VRTN*, Mikawa *et al.* 2007, 2011; parts of the body and body size:  
23  
24 485 *CASP10*, *MSRB3* and *NCAPG*; Rubin *et al.* 2012; Chen *et al.* 2018) indicating that fixation or  
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26 486 increased frequency for some haplotypes containing breed specific alleles or features differentiating  
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28 487 the domestic pool from wild boars could be captured by ROH.

30  
31 488 Runs of homozygosity can complement other methods that have been applied to extract  
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33 489 signatures of selection in these pig breeds (Muñoz *et al.* 2018, 2019; Bovo *et al.* 2020a, 2020b) and  
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35 490 can provide additional information useful to design conservation plans and mating strategies to  
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37 491 maintain the diversity of these pig genetic resources.

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46  
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48  
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50  
51 497 Union Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

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## 56 499 **Conflict of interests**

57  
58 500 The authors declare they do not have any competing interests.  
59  
60 501

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2  
3 502 **Data availability**

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5 503 Genotyping data of the autochthonous breeds can be shared after the signature of an agreement on  
6  
7 504 their use with the TREASURE Consortium. Genotyping data of the commercial breeds can be shared  
8  
9  
10 505 after the signature of an agreement on their use with the University of Bologna.  
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For Peer Review

654 **Tables**

655

656 **Table 1.** Runs of homozygosity (ROH) parameters calculated in the 23 pig breeds obtained without  
 657 any pruning for minor allele frequency (MAF), i.e.  $MAF \geq 0.00$ . Parameters calculated using MAF  
 658  $> 0.01$  are reported in Table S4.

Breed	Acronym	nROH (SD) <sup>1</sup>	L <sub>ROH</sub> (SD) <sup>2</sup>	S <sub>ROH</sub> (SD) <sup>3</sup>
Alentejana	AL	50.90 (10.67)	6.49 (2.48)	339.97 (167.31)
Apulo-Calabrese	AC	56.74 (11.67)	14.21 (3.60)	813.75 (266.55)
Basque	BA	106.62 (9.36)	7.21 (1.13)	764.56 (105.38)
Bísara	BI	43.88 (12.93)	7.59 (2.67)	352.18 (211.11)
Black Slavonian	BS	36.61 (14.72)	8.75 (3.29)	336.98 (230.97)
Casertana	CA	45.34 (11.20)	12.63 (4.04)	595.06 (268.90)
CintaSenese	CS	55.62 (15.47)	7.75 (2.28)	424.32 (144.99)
Gascon	GA	75.08 (8.52)	6.97 (1.06)	522.14 (89.18)
Iberian	IB	51.38 (11.97)	6.50 (2.25)	341.52 (148.95)
Krškopljje	KR	34.96 (7.36)	8.62 (2.72)	306.47 (138.31)
Lithuanian indigenous wattle	LIW	42.69 (7.07)	7.69 (1.74)	330.44 (98.97)
Lithuanian White Old Type	LWOT	56.27 (10.16)	6.59 (1.82)	373.55 (133.34)
Majorcan Black	MB	48.50 (10.47)	6.58 (1.95)	327.89 (147.08)
Mora Romagnola	MR	70.35 (7.37)	14.38 (2.48)	1003.13 (139.75)
Moravka	MO	30.14 (12.34)	8.48 (4.36)	289.36 (220.73)
Nero Siciliano	NS	24.15 (10.00)	7.30 (4.91)	207.33 (208.19)
Sarda	SA	27.46 (10.26)	7.77 (4.70)	246.77 (221.24)
Schwäbisch-Hällisches	SHS	49.14 (6.63)	7.28 (2.13)	360.16 (123.64)
Swallow-Bellied Mangalitsa	SBMA	49.96 (8.11)	9.75 (2.04)	483.27 (115.50)
Turopolje	TU	79.76 (15.31)	11.91 (1.78)	955.04 (242.37)
Italian Duroc	IDU	104.00 (10.49)	6.33 (1.03)	655.35 (106.75)
Italian Landrace	ILA	65.56 (8.86)	5.27 (1.08)	347.80 (92.75)
Italian Large White	ILW	62.46 (12.90)	5.52 (1.00)	349.22 (107.11)

659 <sup>1</sup> nROH: the average total number of ROH and the standard deviation (SD) calculated for each breed.

660 <sup>2</sup> L<sub>ROH</sub>: the average length of ROH (in Mb) considering all length classes and the standard deviation  
 661 (SD) calculated for each breed.

662 <sup>3</sup> S<sub>ROH</sub>: the average sum of all ROH segments (in Mb) by animals considering all length classes and  
 663 the standard deviation (SD) calculated for each breed.

664

**Table 2.** Mean  $F_{ROH}$  values calculated in the 23 pig breeds using all ROH >1 ( $F_{ROH1}$ ), >4 ( $F_{ROH4}$ ), >8 ( $F_{ROH8}$ ) and >16 ( $F_{ROH16}$ ) Mb. Standard deviation is in parenthesis.

Breed	$F_{ROH1}$	$F_{ROH4}$	$F_{ROH8}$	$F_{ROH16}$
Alentejana	0.139 (0.072)	0.110 (0.071)	0.084 (0.062)	0.059 (0.061)
Apulo-Calabrese	0.332 (0.111)	0.314 (0.110)	0.281 (0.102)	0.229 (0.101)
Basque	0.312 (0.042)	0.261 (0.052)	0.194 (0.053)	0.120 (0.042)
Bísara	0.144 (0.093)	0.122 (0.082)	0.098 (0.081)	0.071 (0.062)
Black Slavonian	0.138 (0.091)	0.121 (0.091)	0.101 (0.092)	0.072 (0.071)
Casertana	0.243 (0.112)	0.226 (0.110)	0.202 (0.110)	0.162 (0.100)
Cinta Senese	0.173 (0.064)	0.147 (0.063)	0.111 (0.052)	0.075 (0.050)
Gascon	0.213 (0.042)	0.175 (0.042)	0.132 (0.041)	0.087 (0.031)
Iberian	0.139 (0.063)	0.111 (0.061)	0.082 (0.060)	0.056 (0.050)
Krškopolje	0.125 (0.061)	0.109 (0.060)	0.089 (0.063)	0.065 (0.052)
Lithuanian indigenous wattle	0.135 (0.042)	0.114 (0.040)	0.089 (0.044)	0.060 (0.032)
Lithuanian White Old Type	0.152 (0.052)	0.122 (0.050)	0.093 (0.051)	0.063 (0.050)
Majorcan Black	0.134 (0.061)	0.108 (0.060)	0.081 (0.051)	0.055 (0.052)
Mora Romagnola	0.409 (0.062)	0.386 (0.062)	0.345 (0.060)	0.286 (0.061)
Moravka	0.118 (0.092)	0.103 (0.091)	0.087 (0.080)	0.068 (0.071)
Nero Siciliano	0.085 (0.084)	0.073 (0.082)	0.059 (0.081)	0.043 (0.072)
Sarda	0.101 (0.092)	0.088 (0.094)	0.073 (0.092)	0.053 (0.070)
Schwäbisch-Hällisches	0.147 (0.051)	0.120 (0.052)	0.093 (0.052)	0.065 (0.051)
Swallow-Bellied Mangalitsa	0.197 (0.052)	0.175 (0.050)	0.146 (0.050)	0.107 (0.042)
Turopolje	0.390 (0.101)	0.362 (0.101)	0.311 (0.093)	0.238 (0.081)
Italian Duroc	0.267 (0.043)	0.211 (0.041)	0.157 (0.041)	0.104 (0.042)
Italian Landrace	0.142 (0.042)	0.104 (0.040)	0.069 (0.031)	0.041 (0.031)
Italian Large White	0.143 (0.041)	0.106 (0.042)	0.075 (0.040)	0.046 (0.030)

**Table 3.** The number of runs of homozygosity (ROH) islands and information on the genome covered by ROH islands identified in the 23 pig breeds with the method that used the  $S_{ROH}$  based-threshold.

Breed	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	N. of ROH islands	Genome covered (Mb) <sup>2</sup>	Average length (Mb) <sup>3</sup>
Alentejana	19/48 (40%)	12	35.88	2.99 (2.25)
Apulo-Calabrese	38/53 (72%)	0	-	-
Basque	36/39 (92%)	7	16.58	2.37 (1.84)
Bísara	20/48 (42%)	7	13.32	1.90 (1.36)
Black Slavonian	19/49 (39%)	3	2.64	0.88 (0.44)
Casertana	29/53 (55%)	7	10.23	1.46 (1.52)
Cinta Senese	23/53 (43%)	26	69.37	2.67 (2.42)
Gascon	27/48 (56%)	12	27.99	2.33 (2.00)
Iberian	19/48 (40%)	15	36.74	2.45 (1.49)
Krškopolje	18/52 (35%)	15	34.89	2.33 (2.14)
Lithuanian indigenous wattle	19/48 (40%)	15	41.81	2.79 (2.00)
Lithuanian White Old Type	21/48 (44%)	22	44.84	2.04 (2.19)
Majorcan Black	19/48 (40%)	12	27.23	2.27 (1.87)
Mora Romagnola	46/48 (96%)	4	12.34	3.09 (3.41)
Moravka	17/49 (35%)	9	19.11	2.12 (2.65)
Nero Siciliano	14/48 (29%)	4	7.41	1.85 (1.83)
Sarda	16/48 (33%)	0	-	-
Schwäbisch-Hällisches	20/49 (41%)	17	36.40	2.14 (1.76)
Swallow-Bellied Mangalitsa	25/50 (50%)	8	23.41	2.93 (1.89)
Turopolje	44/50 (88%)	17	80.82	4.75 (3.50)
Italian Duroc	32/48 (67%)	19	92.85	4.89 (6.48)
Italian Landrace	20/48 (42%)	32	75.03	2.34 (2.48)
Italian Large White	20/48 (42%)	12	46.51	3.88 (2.57)

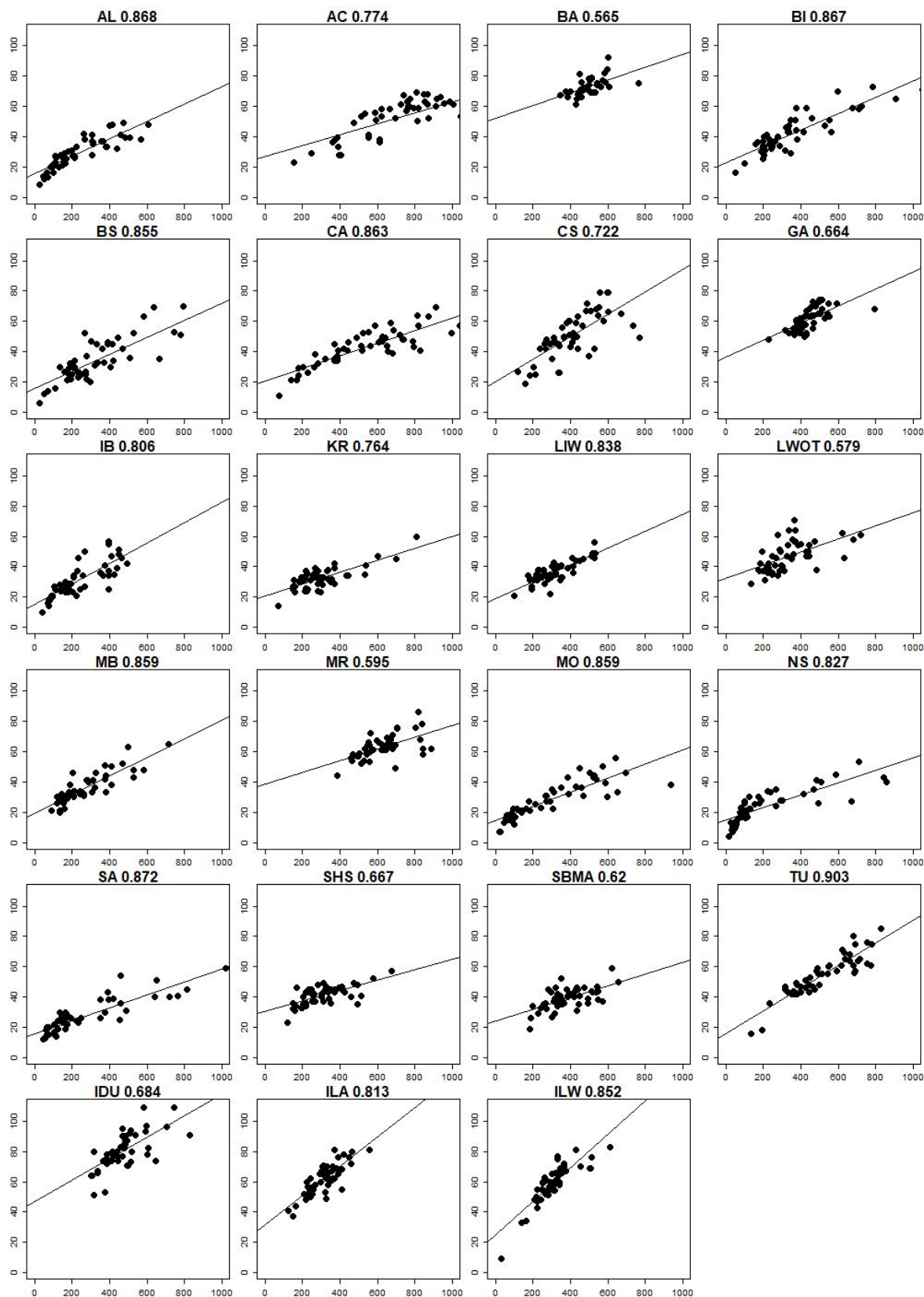
<sup>1</sup> Frequency of the SNPs in a ROH that identifies the threshold to declare a ROH island. The frequency has been calculated dividing the number of animals needed to reach the define level by the number of animals retained after genotyping (see Table S2).

<sup>2</sup> Sum of the length of the chromosome regions in the genome covered by ROH islands in Mb.

<sup>3</sup> Average length of the ROH islands (standard deviation) in Mb.

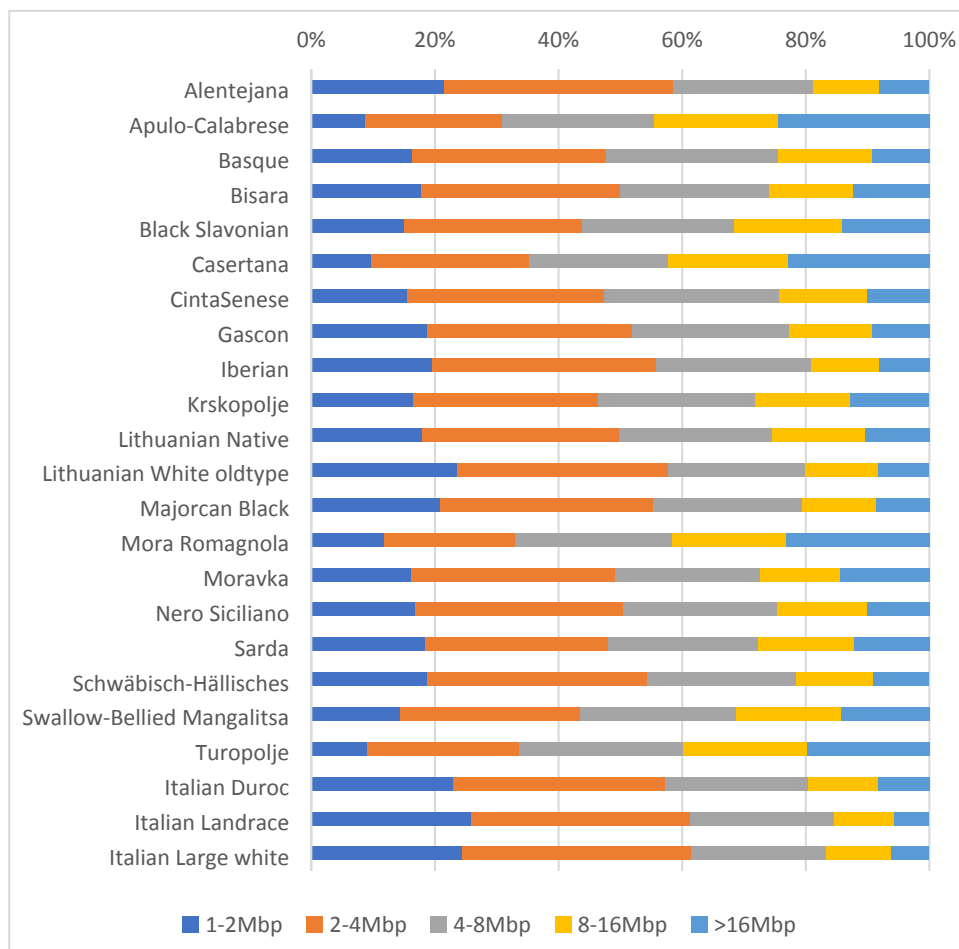
The three blocs indicate the two different thresholds that can be used to define an island. For each block, there is information about: the number of animals that is used as threshold to define ad Island, the number of islands Identified, the total length of genome that is covered by islands, the average length of islands.

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3 680 **Figure 1.** Correlation plots between nROH (y axis) and  $S_{ROH}$  (x axis) for the 23 pig breeds including  
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5 681 all animals. Acronyms of the breeds and are defined in Table 1 and Table S1. Pearson correlation  
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7 682 coefficient is reported beside the acronym of each breed.



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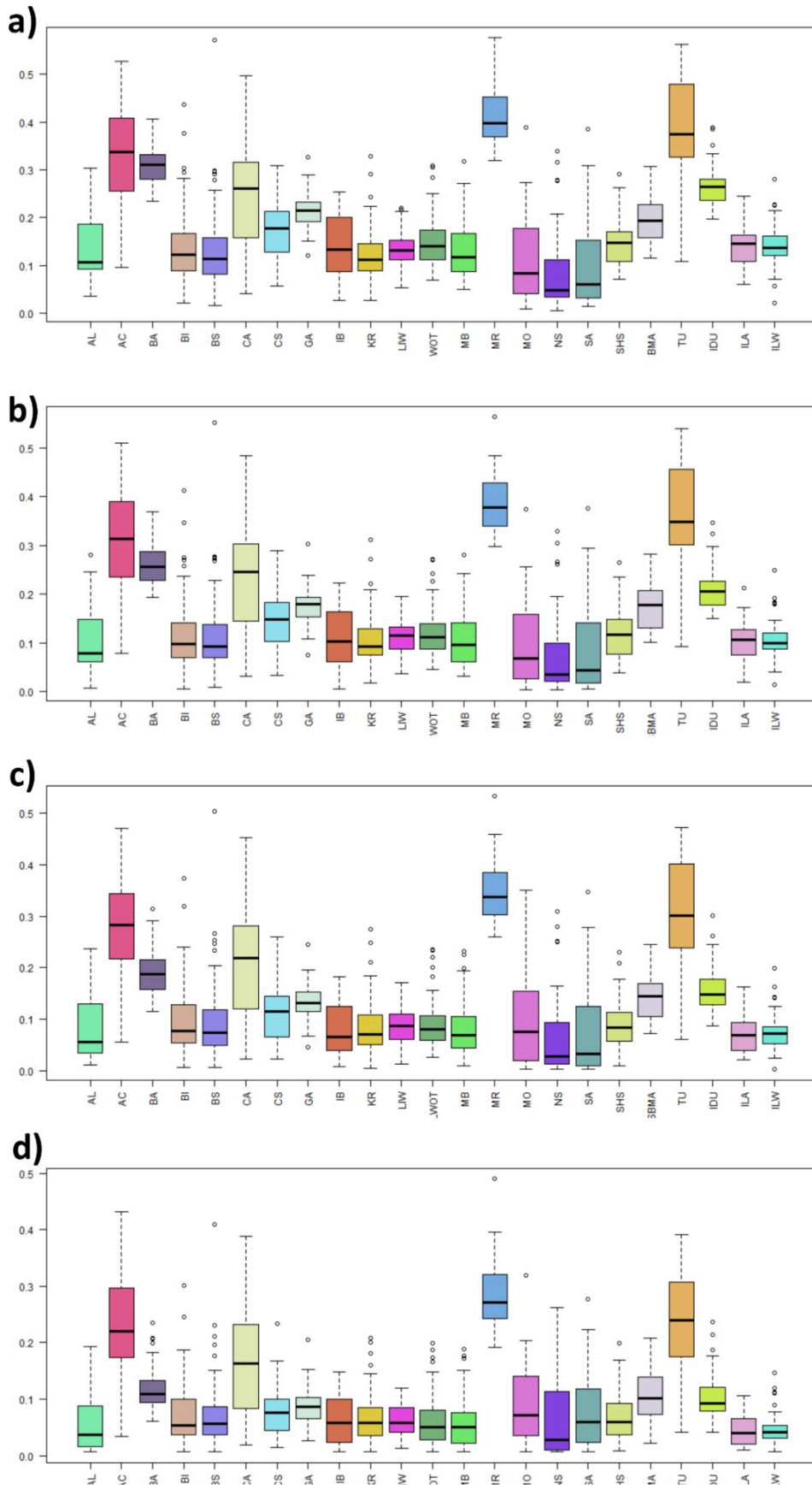
684 **Figure 2.** Proportion of runs of homozygosity of different class size in the 23 pig breeds. ROH classes  
 685 were defined according to their size: 1–2, 2–4, 4–8, 8–16 and >16 Mb, identified as ROH1–2, ROH2–  
 686 4, ROH4–8, ROH8–16 and ROH>16, respectively.



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689 **Figure 3.** Boxplots of the  $F_{ROH}$  distribution in the 23 breeds: a)  $F_{ROH1}$ ; b)  $F_{ROH4}$ ; c)  $F_{ROH8}$ ; d)  $F_{ROH16}$ .

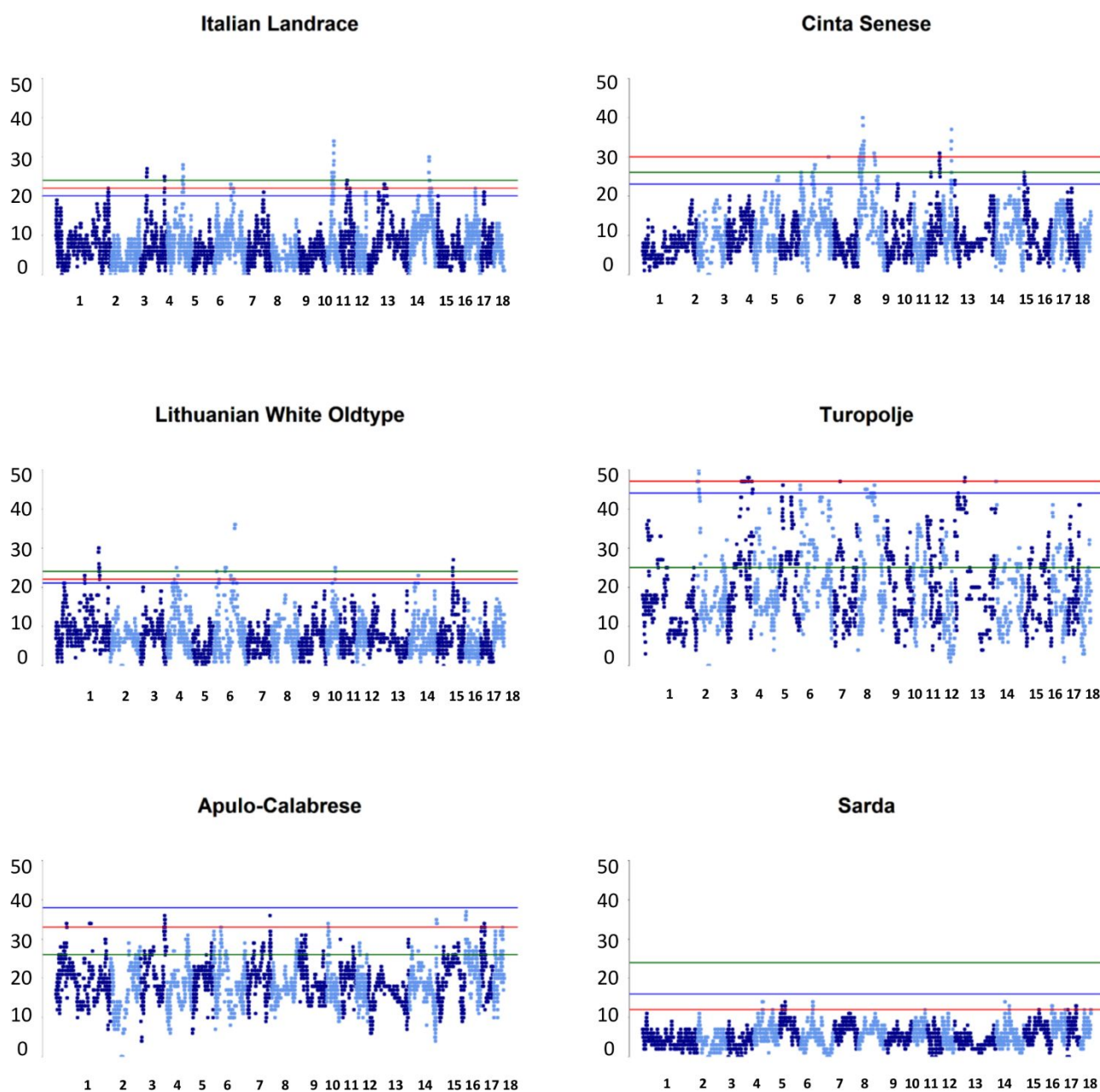
690 Acronyms of the breeds are explained in Table 1 and Table S1.



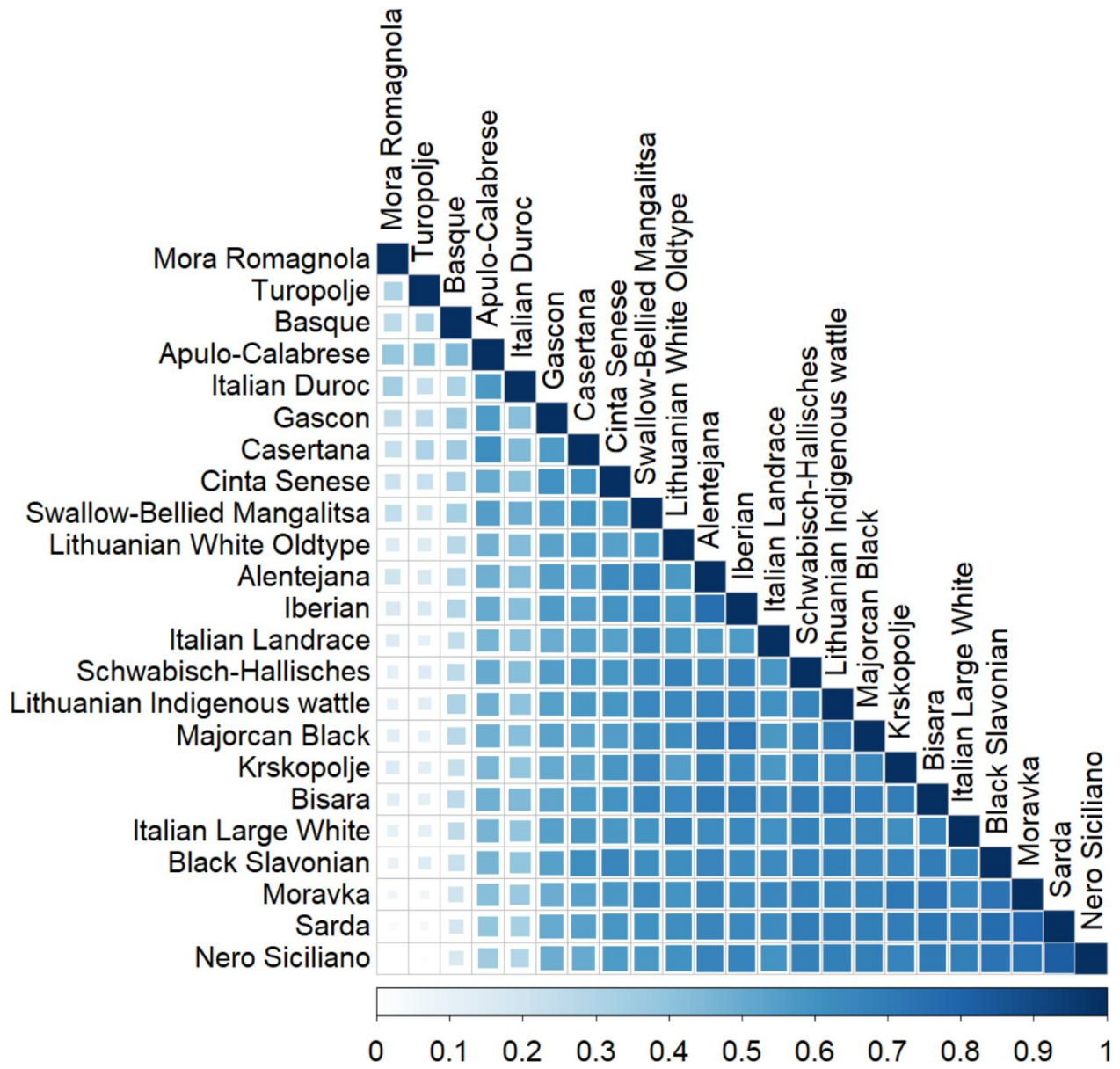
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692 **Figure 4.** Manhattan plots showing ROH islands in a few analysed pig breeds with extreme patterns.

693 The red line indicates the  $S_{ROH}$ -based threshold, the blue line indicates the frequency corresponding  
 694 to the top 1% most frequent SNP in the population, the green line indicates the 50% of individuals  
 695 within the population. The y axes indicate the number of animals carrying that SNP in a ROH.



698 **Figure 5.** Similarity plot between patterns of homozygosity between pairs breeds. Color intensity  
 699 and size of the squares are proportional to the similarity values.



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3 703 **Supporting information legend**  
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5 704 **Table S1:** Analysed breeds, their country and region of origin and other information useful to describe  
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8 705 the breeds.

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10 706 **Table S2:** Number of animals and analysed SNP before and after the filtering steps.

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12 707 **Table S3.** Effective population size ( $N_e$ ) calculated for each breed.

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14 708 **Table S4.** Runs of homozygosity (ROH) parameters using minor allele frequency (MAF)  $\geq 0.01$

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17 709 **Table S5.** Minimum and maximum values for the number and size of ROH ( $n_{ROH}$  and  $L_{ROH}$ ,  
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19 710 respectively) and for the sum of all ROH segments by animals.

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21 711 **Table S6.** Proportion of the five different runs of homozygosity (ROH) classes for each breed.

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23 712 **Table S7.** Mean  $F_{ROH}$  values calculated using different ROH lengths and MAF  $> 0.01$ .

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25 713 **Table S8.** Average values for several genomic inbreeding measures.

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27 714 **Table S9.** Correlation between all genomic inbreeding parameters in all breeds.

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29 715 **Table S10.** The number ROH islands and information on the genome covered.

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31 716 **Table S11.** ROH Islands and annotations (Excel file).

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33 717 **Table S12.** Results of the gene enrichment analysis on all ROH Islands.

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35 718 **Table S13.** Results of the gene enrichment analysis on ROH Islands that overlapped previous work  
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37 719 regions identifying selection signature.

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39 720 **Figure S1.** Multidimensional scaling (MDS) plot of the 23 pig breeds.

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41 721 **Figure S2.** Genomic inbreeding based on  $F_{ROH}$  across chromosomes ( $F_{ROHSS}$ ).

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43 722 **Figure S3.** Boxplot of the Inbreeding Coefficients estimated with all the different methods.

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45 723 **Figure S4.** Boxplot of the Inbreeding Coefficients estimated with all the different methods.

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47 724 **Figure S5.** Manhattan plots showing ROH island patterns in all investigated pig breeds. The red line  
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49 725 indicates the  $S_{ROH}$ -based threshold, the blue line indicates the frequency corresponding to the top 1%  
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51 726 most frequent SNP in the population, the green line indicates the 50% of individuals within the  
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53 727 population. The y axes indicate the number of animals carrying that SNP in a ROH.  
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