## **Proposal for the Nomenclature of Porcine** (Sus scrofa) β-casein Alleles

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**Abstract.** The present research aims to compare all known  $\beta$ -casein sequences in order to propose a nomenclature that will aid future research in the field. The present research is based on field literature study, on database searches and sequence alignments. The most relevant papers describing porcine  $\beta$ -casein polymorphisms have been consulted. The major sequence repositories investigated were: GenBank and EBI (European Bioinformatics Institute).

At the moment there are nine sequences related to porcine  $\beta$ -casein present in the two major databases consulted. Five of them (AF108117, AY453035, EU242520, EU025876, EU213063) are DNA sequences, three (X54974, NM\_214434, GU827390) are cDNA sequences and one represents a transcript variant (HM114445).

**Keywords**: *Sus scrofa*, β-casein, *CSN2*, polymorphisms, alleles, nomenclature

**Introduction.** Porcine  $\beta$ -casein is a 217 amino acid protein encoded by the *CSN2* gene, located on SSC8 (Şuteu, 2011). Studies conducted at protein level revealed several polymorphisms, but due to the different techniques used in polymorphism detection and to the lack of a standard nomenclature the work of these previous authors is difficult to interpret (Gallagher *et al.*, 1997).

Alexander and Beattie (1992) were the first to sequence the porcine β-casein cDNA. Archibald *et al.* (1994) described the first polymorphism at DNA level of this gene, a *SacI* RFLP. Recently, porcine β-casein came back into focus. Şuteu *et al.* (2011) described a new allele, *CSN2*G, characterized by the presence of a guanine in position 294 of the cDNA (c.294T>G). Cieslak *et al.* (2011) reported four new β-casein SNPs (c.433A>G, c.443T>G, c.294T>G, c.468C>T), the same as those inferred by Şuteu *et al.* (2011) through sequence alignments. Another recently identified SNP of porcine β-casein, c.175G>A, causes to an alternatively splicing phenomenon (Şuteu *et al.*, 2011a), leading to the formation of a 44 amino acid isoform (Şuteu *et al.*, 2011a, 2012).

Aims and objectives. The present research aims to compare all known  $\beta$ -casein sequences in order to propose a nomenclature that will aid future research in the field.

**Materials and methods.** The present research is based on field literature study, on database searches and sequence alignments. The most relevant papers describing porcine  $\beta$ -casein polymorphisms have been consulted. The major sequence repositories investigated were: GenBank and EBI (European Bioinformatics Institute).

**Results and Discussions.** At the moment there are nine sequences related to porcine  $\beta$ -casein present in the two major databases consulted. Five of them (AF108117, AY453035, EU242520, EU025876, EU213063) are DNA sequences, three (X54974, NM\_214434, GU827390) are cDNA sequences and one represents a transcript variant (HM114445).

Our proposal for a standard nomenclature is detailed in Table 1. The present study excluded two sequences, because they cover limited portions of the gene (AF108117 – EXON1; AY453035 – INTRON 7).

Sequence Acc. No.	Proposed name	Comments
X54974 NM_214434 EU025876	CSN2A	The first sequence available.
EU213063	CSN2B	Differences between A and B: c.435T>C; c.590G>A
EU242520	CSN2C	Differs from all others: c.147T>A; c.175G>A; c.433A>G
GU827390	CSN2G	Authors' choice. Differs from A: c.294T>G

Please note that NM\_214434 is a later version of X54974. Sequence EU025876 is similar, in regard to the coding region, with the previous two; hence all three fall in the same category.

Having in mind that this gene is highly polymorphic, the lack of a standard allele nomenclature might lead to confusion. For a detailed sequence alignment please refer to Şuteu *et al.* 2011

**Conclusion.** In order to facilitate future discussions related to porcine  $\beta$ -casein polymorphisms, we propose the above nomenclature system.

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