



SELEZIONE PUBBLICA, PER TITOLI ED ESAMI, A N. 1 POSTO DI TECNOLOGO DI SECONDO LIVELLO, CON RAPPORTO DI LAVORO SUBORDINATO A TEMPO DETERMINATO PRESSO L'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO - DIPARTIMENTO DI MEDICINA VETERINARIA E SCIENZE ANIMALI - CODICE 22322

La Commissione giudicatrice della selezione, nominata con Determina Direttoriale n. 11388 del 7/07/2023, composta da:

Prof. Alessandro Bagnato	Presidente
Prof.ssa Anna Alfea Sandrucci	Componente
Prof. Luca Rapetti	Componente
Dott. Carlo Rinaldi	Segretario

comunica i quesiti relativi alla prova orale:

GRUPPO DI QUESITI N. 1

- 1 La gestione della banca dati del DNA
- 2 Le tecniche per la valutazione della qualità del DNA estratto dai campioni
- 3 I chip SNP ed il loro utilizzo in campo animale

Brano in inglese: Genomic selection (GS) is based on the principle that information from a large number of markers distributed across the genome can be used to capture diversity in that genome, sufficient to estimate breeding values without having a precise knowledge of where specific genes are located. It was first described in 2001 by Meuwissen and colleagues² and hinges on developing a breeding equation using a training population with known favorable (and unfavorable) traits. Breeders have been using molecular markers for decades, but working on unknown genomes has been challenging.³ Genetic information consisted of linkage maps with a few hundred markers, at most, which did not fully represent the desirable traits. Furthermore, a priori knowledge about a species' genome and markers' loci was necessary in order to use them.

GRUPPO DI QUESITI N. 2

- 1 I kit di estrazione del DNA da tessuti biologici
- 2 Le informazioni delle banche dati genomici online
- 3 La gestione dei campioni raccolti in azienda

Brano in inglese: Advances in genetics, bioinformatics, and biotechnology present breeders with powerful tools to advance agriculture beyond the early days of these limited marker sets.⁴ Databases characterizing diversity within species are essential for driving breeding decisions. Sequence data and well-characterized marker sets can now be used to study phenotypes of interest. These data allow us to sequence new species, perform meta-analyses among large datasets, unravel complex traits, and empower our abilities in both marker-assisted selection (MAS) and GS. In the last few years, these technologies have revolutionized



breeding of both livestock and crops in a field known as agrigenomics, the science of accelerating breeding decisions using whole genome information. Agrigenomics is enabling and revolutionizing how breeding decisions are made.

Milano, 21 luglio 2023

La Commissione

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Prof.ssa Anna Alfea Sandrucci - Componente

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