

SIX SHORT TANDEM REPEAT (STR) FREQUENCIES FOR TERENA INDIGENOUS BRAZILIAN GROUP

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There is an increase in the number of publications with data on allele frequencies and genotype distributions in ethnic groups other than Caucasians, Asians and African populations. These data are important in genetic diversity studies of human population, molecular evolution, gene mapping and linkage analysis, paternity tests, forensic analysis and medical applications. Brazilian ethnic groups are interesting for population genetic investigations due to their origins and interethnic admixture. The progressive accumulation of data can help provide a better understanding of the evolutionary history of these groups. In order to obtain the allele and genotype distributions in the Terena population, a Brazilian indigenous group, for the six high polymorphic short tandem repeat (STR) loci TPOX, TH01, vWA, D5S818, D13S317 and D7S820, DNA was extracted from saliva samples collected from 91 individuals of this tribe. The alleles were amplified using primers for the six STR regions and the separation of PCR products was performed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Allele frequencies and heterozygosity rates were calculated and Hardy Weinberg expectations (HWE) of genotype distribution were estimated by statistical analysis. The observed heterozygosity rates for the loci TH01, vWA and D5S818 are of the same order of magnitude as that found in other Amerindian populations while those observed for the loci TPOX, D7S820 and D13S317 are comparable to those for the Euro and Afro-Brazilians.

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