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Study of Genetic Polymorphism at D21S11 and D21S215 Loci in the Jat Sikh Population of Punjab

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KEY WORDS Microsatellite; PCR; genetic polymorphism; DNA; primers

ABSTRACT Microsatellites, 1-6 bp long tandem repeats, are new class of polymorphic DNA markers and has many advantages over other DNA markers like minisatellites, VNTRs etc. due to which, these become markers of choice for studying genetic polymorphism at population level, forensic investigations, linkage studies etc. Genotyping of populations can provide genetic basis for affinities among different ethnic groups. Polymorphism revealed by microsatellites could be used to study the micro-evolutionary trends among populations. In the present study polymorphism at two microsatellites markers D21S11 (four bp repeat) & D21S215 (two bp repeat) studied among the Jat Sikh population of Punjab, India. Eight alleles of D21S11 and four alleles of D21S215 with heterozygosities 82.2% and 66.6% were observed respectively. Allelic polymorphism was compared with the data available for other Indian populations and Caucasoid population at D21S11 locus.

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