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## Isolation and Characterization of Microsatellite Markers from the Malaria Vector Anopheles Fluviatilis Species T

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**ABSTRACT:** Anopheles fluviatilis James is an important malaria vector in India, Pakistan and Nepal. It has been now recognized as a complex of at least four sibling species, S, T, U and V, among which species T is most widely distributed species throughout India. They are distinguished on the basis of fixed paracentric inversions present on polytene chromosome arm 2 and 3. Chromosomal inversion  $+q^1+r^1$  is the standard arrangement for species S,  $q^1+r^1$  for species T,  $+q^1r^1$  arrangement for species U, and a new inversion karyotype  $2s^1$ ; 3s is diagnostic for species V. The taxonomic status of these species is confusing owing to controversies prevailing in literature. In addition, chromosomal inversion genotypes, which were considered species-diagnostic for An. fluviatilis species T, are unreliable due to existence of polymorphism in some populations. In order to study the population level genetic diversity, we isolated and characterized 20 microsatellite markers from microsatellite-enriched genomic DNA library of An. fluviatilis T. Of these primers, 18 were polymorphic and 2 were monomorphic. The number of alleles per locus among polymorphic markers ranged from four to nineteen. This study provides a promising genetic tool for the population genetic analyses of An. fluviatilis. This will help in estimating the extent of gene flow between different populations. (© 2014 iGlobal Research and Publishing Foundation. All rights reserved.

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