



Optimization of 64 microsatellite loci primer pair annealing temperatures of *Drosophila mediopunctata*.

Cavasini, Renato, Marcos R.D. Batista, Klélia A. Carvalho, and Louis B. Klaczko.

Departamento de Genética, Evolução e Bioagentes, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Estadual de Campinas – UNICAMP, Cx. Postal 6109, Campinas, 13083-970 SP, Brazil. E-mail: LBK@unicamp.br

Drosophila mediopunctata is a model organism that our research group has been studying for almost 30 years (Klaczko, 2006). Laborda *et al.* (2009) developed and characterized 134 microsatellite loci for this species. They performed PCR in a gradient temperature (*touchdown PCR*), and, although the temperature range was established, for many loci the exact annealing temperature (T_a) was not determined.

Preliminary tests using homokaryotypic strains from the laboratory and samples from natural populations of *D. mediopunctata* revealed unspecific alleles for several loci. In an attempt to make our genotyping more reliable, eliminating unspecific alleles from our analysis, we tried to set accurately the annealing temperature (T_a) for several loci primer pairs.

Genomic DNA was isolated from four individuals, two from each of a pair of standard homokaryotypic strains (*ITC 229ET* and *ITA 24P*). Polymerase chain reactions (PCRs) were performed in 25 μ l reactions with: 11.5 μ l of Milli-Q water, 1 μ l of DMSO, 2.5 μ l of buffer 10 $\times$, 2.5 μ l of dNTP Mix (2 mM), 2 μ l of $MgCl_2$ (25 mM), 1 μ l of *Taq* DNA polymerase, 1.25 μ l of each primer (10 mM), and 2 μ l of genomic DNA (approximately 10 ng/ μ l). Thermocycler parameters were: 95°C for 5 min, 40 cycles of 94°C for 1 min, T_a for 1 min and 15 s, 72°C for 1 min and 30 s, 72°C for 30 min.

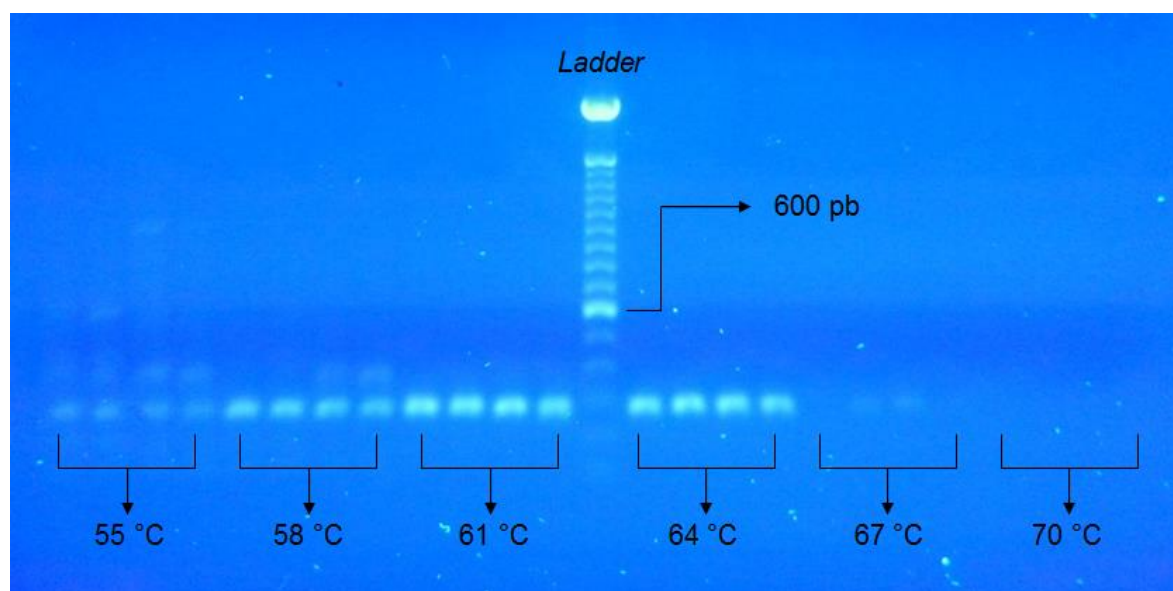


Figure 1. Locus *Dmed048* amplified products visualized in 1% agarose gel (TBE 1 $\times$), stained with *SYBR-safe*. Annealing temperature (T_a) is 64°C.

We tested the amplification of 64 *loci* in six specific annealing temperatures ($T_a = 55^\circ\text{C}$; 58°C ; 61°C ; 64°C ; 67°C ; and 70°C). The highest temperature that showed positive amplification with minimum unspecific alleles was assumed to be the optimal annealing temperature for each *locus* primer pair. PCR products were visualized in 1% agarose gel (TBE 1×) stained with *SYBR-safe* (Figure 1). Table 1 shows the specific annealing temperature settled for each locus primer pair.

Table 1. Annealing temperatures (T_a) of 64 primer pair loci of *Drosophila mediopunctata*.

<i>Locus</i>	T_a ($^\circ\text{C}$)	<i>Locus</i>	T_a ($^\circ\text{C}$)	<i>Locus</i>	T_a ($^\circ\text{C}$)	<i>Locus</i>	T_a ($^\circ\text{C}$)
<i>Dmed003</i>	58	<i>Dmed040</i>	58	<i>Dmed071</i>	61	<i>Dmed100</i>	58
<i>Dmed006</i>	64	<i>Dmed044</i>	61	<i>Dmed072</i>	58	<i>Dmed102</i>	58
<i>Dmed011</i>	58	<i>Dmed045</i>	55	<i>Dmed074</i>	58	<i>Dmed103</i>	64
<i>Dmed012</i>	55	<i>Dmed046</i>	61	<i>Dmed076</i>	61	<i>Dmed106</i>	61
<i>Dmed014</i>	61	<i>Dmed048</i>	64	<i>Dmed078</i>	61	<i>Dmed107</i>	67
<i>Dmed015</i>	61	<i>Dmed049</i>	64	<i>Dmed080</i>	61	<i>Dmed109</i>	61
<i>Dmed017</i>	61	<i>Dmed051</i>	61	<i>Dmed084</i>	58	<i>Dmed112</i>	58
<i>Dmed018</i>	61	<i>Dmed053</i>	58	<i>Dmed085</i>	58	<i>Dmed113</i>	61
<i>Dmed020</i>	61	<i>Dmed054</i>	58	<i>Dmed086</i>	61	<i>Dmed114</i>	55
<i>Dmed021</i>	58	<i>Dmed058</i>	64	<i>Dmed087</i>	61	<i>Dmed115</i>	61
<i>Dmed025</i>	58	<i>Dmed060</i>	61	<i>Dmed091</i>	61	<i>Dmed117</i>	58
<i>Dmed027</i>	61	<i>Dmed061</i>	61	<i>Dmed094</i>	58	<i>Dmed118</i>	61
<i>Dmed028</i>	61	<i>Dmed064</i>	61	<i>Dmed095</i>	61	<i>Dmed120</i>	55
<i>Dmed030</i>	58	<i>Dmed067</i>	64	<i>Dmed096</i>	61	<i>Dmed123</i>	61
<i>Dmed035</i>	61	<i>Dmed069</i>	61	<i>Dmed097</i>	67	<i>Dmed130</i>	61
<i>Dmed037</i>	61	<i>Dmed070</i>	58	<i>Dmed098</i>	67	<i>Dmed131</i>	61

Loci names are abbreviated, such as *Dmed058* for *Dmed*^{UNICAMP}_{ssr058}.

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References: Klaczko, L.B., 2006, *Genetica* 126: 43-55; Laborda, P.R., G.M. Mori, and A.P. Souza 2009, *Conserv. Genet. Resour.* 1: 297-307.