

MARCUS VINÍCIUS DA FONSECA NOGUEIRA

**CONSTRUÇÃO DE UMA BIBLIOTECA GENÔMICA DE DNA PARA O CAMARÃO
PITU *MACROBRACHIUM CARCINUS* (LINNAEUS, 1758), ENRIQUECIDA PARA
MICROSSATÉLITE**

**RECIFE,
2011**



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL RURAL DE PERNAMBUCO
PRÓ-REITORIA DE PESQUISA E PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM RECURSOS PESQUEIROS E AQUICULTURA

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Marcus Vinícius da Fonseca Nogueira

Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Recursos Pesqueiros e Aquicultura da Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, como exigência para obtenção do título de Mestre.

Prof.(a) Dr.(a) MARIA RAQUEL MOURA COIMBRA

Orientadora

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Dissertação julgada adequada para obtenção do título de mestre em Recursos Pesqueiros e Aquicultura. Defendida e aprovada em 23/02/2011 pela seguinte Banca Examinadora.

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‘Recife, um (μ)satélite na cabeça’
Chico F. Science

Dedicatória

Dedico este trabalho à conservação de *Macrobrachium
carcinus*.

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Resumo

O camarão de água doce pitu (*Macrobrachium carcinus*) ocorre desde o estado da Flórida (EUA) até a região Sul do Brasil. A espécie está inserida na lista vermelha de espécies ameaçadas de extinção do Ministério do Meio Ambiente. Programas de repovoamento constituem uma prática comum na recuperação de estoques, especialmente em águas continentais. Esses programas precisam atender a certos princípios, para assegurar que a diversidade genética seja preservada. O conhecimento da diversidade e estrutura genéticas de populações selvagens é uma informação essencial para subsidiar atividades de repovoamento. Marcadores moleculares de microssatélite são freqüentemente usados para descrever a estrutura genética por serem altamente polimórficos, codominantes e seletivamente neutros. DNA total do camarão pitu foi extraído, digerido com a enzima *RsaI*, purificado, desfosforilado, ligado a adaptadores e amplificados via reação em cadeia da polimerase (PCR). A hibridização foi feita com sondas biotinizadas para motivos tetranucleotídicos, tais como (GACA)₄ e (GATA)₇ e um mix de trinucleotídeos, (ATT)₈, (CTT)₈, (GGT)₈. O DNA foi então ligado a um vetor de clonagem e transformado em células competentes de *Escherichia coli*. Um total de 358 clones foi gerado, dentre os quais 237 foram positivos, sendo 121 deles sequenciados. Repetições do tipo di(32), tri(7) e tetra(27) nucleotídicas foram obtidas, a partir dos quais primers foram construídos, usando o programa Primer3. Dentre os marcadores otimizados para amplificação, seis apresentaram-se monomórficos e 26 polimórficos. A maior parte das repetições foi do tipo (GA) n=14 e (TC) n=10, seguidas de motivos tetra, (GACA) n=8, (TCGT) n=8 e (CTGT) n=7. O alto número de repetições tetranucleotídicas é extremamente vantajoso por facilitar o processo de discriminação de alelos, especialmente em eletroforese de gel de poliacrilamida.

Palavras-chave: *Macrobrachium carcinus*, Pitu, Microssatélite, Biblioteca genômica.

Abstract

The painted river prawn (*Macrobrachium carcinus*), occurs from Florida state (USA) to south Brazil. It is included in the red list of endangered species of the Brazilian Environmental Ministry. Restocking Programs have been used in the recovery of freshwater stocks. Such programs need to attend certain principles in order to assure that genetic diversity will be preserved. The knowledge on wild diversity and genetic structures is essential information to guide restocking activities. Microsatellite markers are frequently used to describe genetic structure because they are codominant, highly polymorphic and, selectively neutral. Total DNA was extracted, digested with *RsaI* enzyme, purified, dephosphorylated, and ligated to double-stranded linkers amplified via PCR. Hybridization used biotinylated probes for tetranucleotide (GACA)₄ and (GATA)₇ and trinucleotide mix (ATT)₈, (CTT)₈ and (GGT)₈ motifs. DNA was linked into a cloning vector and transformed into competent cells *Escherichia coli*. A total of 358 clones were generated, being 237 positive clones, of which 161 were sequenced. Repetitive di (32), tri (7) and tetra (27) nucleotide were obtained and primers were designed using Primer3 software. Among optimized *loci*, six are monomorphic and 26 polymorphic. Most abundant repetitions are di (GA) n=14 and (TC) n=10, followed by tetra repetitions (GACA) n=8 and (TCGT) n=8, and (CTGT) n=7. A high number of tetranucleotides repeats are advantageous, since they can facilitate the process of allele discrimination, especially in polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Key words: *Macrobrachium carcinus*, painted river prawn, Microsatellite, Genomic library.

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1- Introdução

Os organismos de ambiente dulcícola compreendem um grande número de grupos taxonômicos, de diferentes reinos. A diversidade em águas continentais tem sido pouco estudada, à exceção dos crustáceos Decapoda, que são mais conhecidos ecológica e taxonomicamente (ROCHA, 2003).

O camarão de água doce *Macrobrachium carcinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ocorre mundialmente nas regiões tropicais e subtropicais (JAYACHANDRAN, 2001). No Brasil, a espécie figura na lista das espécies ameaçadas de extinção do Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA, 2008).

A captura dessa espécie é praticada em diversas regiões do Brasil por comunidades ribeirinhas (VALENTI, 1989). É explorado como fonte de recurso para subsistência e comércio, considerado uma iguaria em muitas cidades da região nordeste, que margeiam o Rio São Francisco, alcançando valores da ordem de R\$ 35,00 reais/kg.

Diversos fatores, tais como pesca, poluição industrial e destruição de ecossistemas naturais comprometem sua sobrevivência. Por estas razões, a espécie está ameaçada nos estados do Pará, Piauí, Ceará, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina e Rio Grande do Sul (ROCHA, 2003).

A recuperação de estoques ameaçados de extinção ou sujeitos à sobrepesca é normalmente conduzido através de programas de repovoamento. O sucesso de tais programas depende da integração entre as pós-larvas oriundas do cativeiro e as das populações selvagens. Para tanto, é imprescindível se conhecer a diversidade e estrutura genética das populações dos locais que deseja repovoar.

No Brasil, o IBAMA regulamenta o repovoamento em águas continentais e vêm normatizando atividades desta natureza sob a forma de um protocolo com base em princípios genéticos e ecológicos.

Nos estudos genéticos, a estruturação e diversidade genéticas são abordadas por marcadores moleculares que permitem calcular diversos parâmetros genéticos, que guiam programas de repovoamento.

No presente estudo, foram desenvolvidos os primeiros marcadores de microssatélite específicos para a espécie *M. carcinus*, que serão importantes não só para se conhecer o patrimônio genético de que dispomos, mas também para orientar os programas de repovoamento desta espécie no nordeste, preservando adaptações locais e aumentando as chances de seu sucesso. Tais marcadores constituirão um legado para a conservação desta espécie e poderão ser utilizados em estudos de genética de populações de pitu distribuídas em todo o mundo.

Revisão de literatura

Caracterização da espécie

A classificação zoológica completa de *M. carcinus*, segundo o Sistema de Informação Taxonômica Integrada (Integrated Taxonomic Information System – ITIS) é apresentada da seguinte forma:

Reino Animalia

Filo Arthropoda

Subfilo Crustacea Brünnich, 1772

Classe Malacostraca Latreille, 1802

Subclasse Eumalacostraca Grobben, 1892

Superordem Eucarida Calman, 1904

Ordem Decapoda Latreille, 1802

Subordem Pleocyemata Burkenroad, 1963

Infra-ordem Caridea Dana, 1852

Superfamília Palaemonoidea Rafinesque, 1815

Família Palaemonidae Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamília Palaemoninae Rafinesque, 1815

Gênero *Macrobrachium* Bate, 1868

Espécie *Macrobrachium carcinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

A principal característica do Filo Arthropoda é a presença de apêndices articulados. Os crustáceos diferenciam-se dos demais artrópodos por apresentarem um exoesqueleto mais espesso e rígido, apêndices birremes e dois pares de antenas (VALENTI, 1998).

Os crustáceos contam com aproximadamente 38.000 espécies, das quais cerca de 8.500 são integrantes da Ordem Decapoda, ocorrendo nos ecossistemas terrestres e aquáticos (BOWMAN e ABELE, 1982).

Os decápodos envolvem crustáceos, tais como camarões, lagostas, caranguejos e lagostins, que são subdivididos nas Subordens Pleocyemata e Dendrobranchiata.

A Subordem Pleocyemata é dividida em sete infra-ordens: Stenopodidea, Caridea, Astacidae, Thalassinidae, Palinura, Anomura e Brachyura (BOWMAN e ABELE, 1982).

Os representantes da Infra-ordem Caridea encontram-se distribuídos em 22 famílias, entre as quais Palaemonidae, que abrange, entre outros, os camarões de água doce, destacando-se pelo grande número de espécies. Cerca de 140 delas ocorrem no continente americano e 60 no Brasil.

A Família Palaemonidae é subdividida em três subfamílias: Euryrhynchinae, Pontoniinae e Palaemoninae (NEW e SINGHOLKA, 1982).

Camarões do gênero *Macrobrachium* constituem um dos mais diversos, abundantes e distribuídos gêneros de crustáceos (MURPHY e AUSTIN, 2005). Este gênero ocorre globalmente nas regiões tropicais e subtropicais e possui mais de 200 espécies descritas (JAYACHANDRAN, 2001).

Estima-se que 33 espécies de *Macrobrachium* ocorram no continente americano, sendo 15 registradas para o Brasil. *Macrobrachium* é o gênero mais importante, tanto pelo grande número de espécies, como por sua ampla distribuição geográfica e importância econômica (ROCHA, 2003), ocorrendo na costa leste americana desde a Flórida (EUA) até o sul do Brasil (HOLTHIUS, 1952). No Brasil, sua distribuição (Figura 1) vai do Pará até o Rio Grande do Sul (FIEVET, 1998; MAGALHÃES et al., 2003), sendo conhecido no Nordeste do Brasil como pitu e, em outras regiões, como lagosta de São Fidelis ou lagostinha da Ribeira.

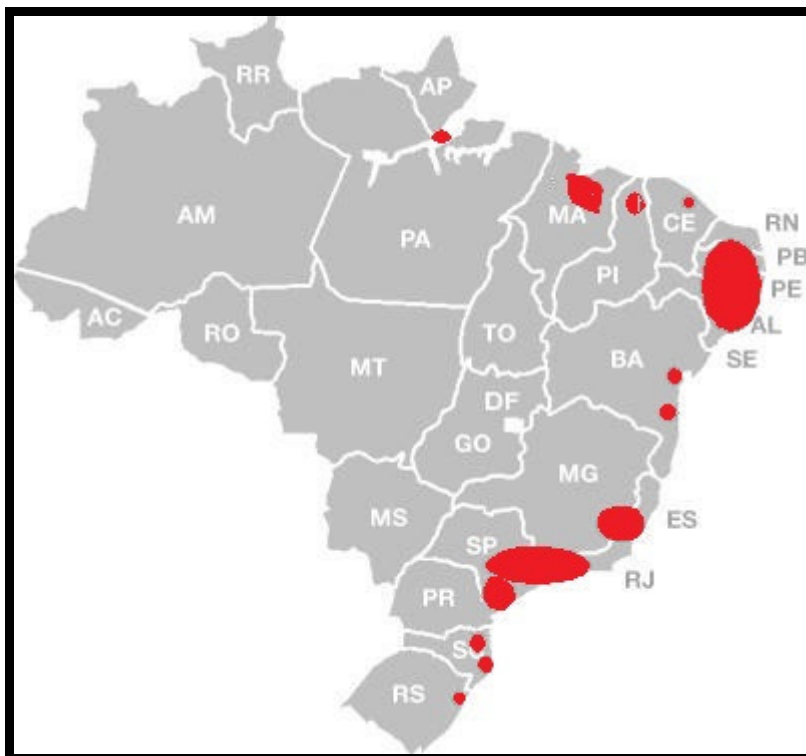


Figura 1 – Distribuição de *Macrobrachium carcinus* no Brasil do Pará até o Rio Grande do Sul. FONTE: <http://140.193.242.7/NewESDB/PublicInfo/IntegrationDes c.jpg>

Bioecologia da espécie

M. carcinus apresenta hábito noturno (COELHO, 1963) e sua alimentação é predominantemente detritívora (LEWIS et al., 1966). Os adultos são facilmente reconhecíveis, apresentando faixas longitudinais pretas e amarelas pelo corpo (Figura 2). É uma das três espécies de camarão de água doce, nativas do Brasil, com potencial para utilização em atividades de cultivo (VALENTI, 1989).

É certamente umas das espécies do gênero que atinge maior tamanho (FIEVET, 1998), com machos alcançando de 230 a 300 mm e fêmeas 170 mm (HOLTHIUS, 1952). Prefere

áreas sombreadas com plantas e rochas para abrigo, além de ser agressiva e territorialista (LEWIS et al., 1966).

No Brasil a espécie se reproduz durante a estação chuvosa, de fevereiro a março (VALENTI et al., 1986). O tamanho de primeira maturação é por volta de 50 gramas, e a incubação dos ovos prolonga-se por 19 dias (VALENTI et al., 1994; GRAZIANI et al., 1993), produzindo cerca de 23.000 ovos (LOBÃO et al., 1985).

Macrobrachium carcinus prefere baixas salinidades, de 0 a 15 psu, mas mostra-se tolerável a altas salinidades de até 30 psu (SIGNORET e BRAILOVSKY, 2004).

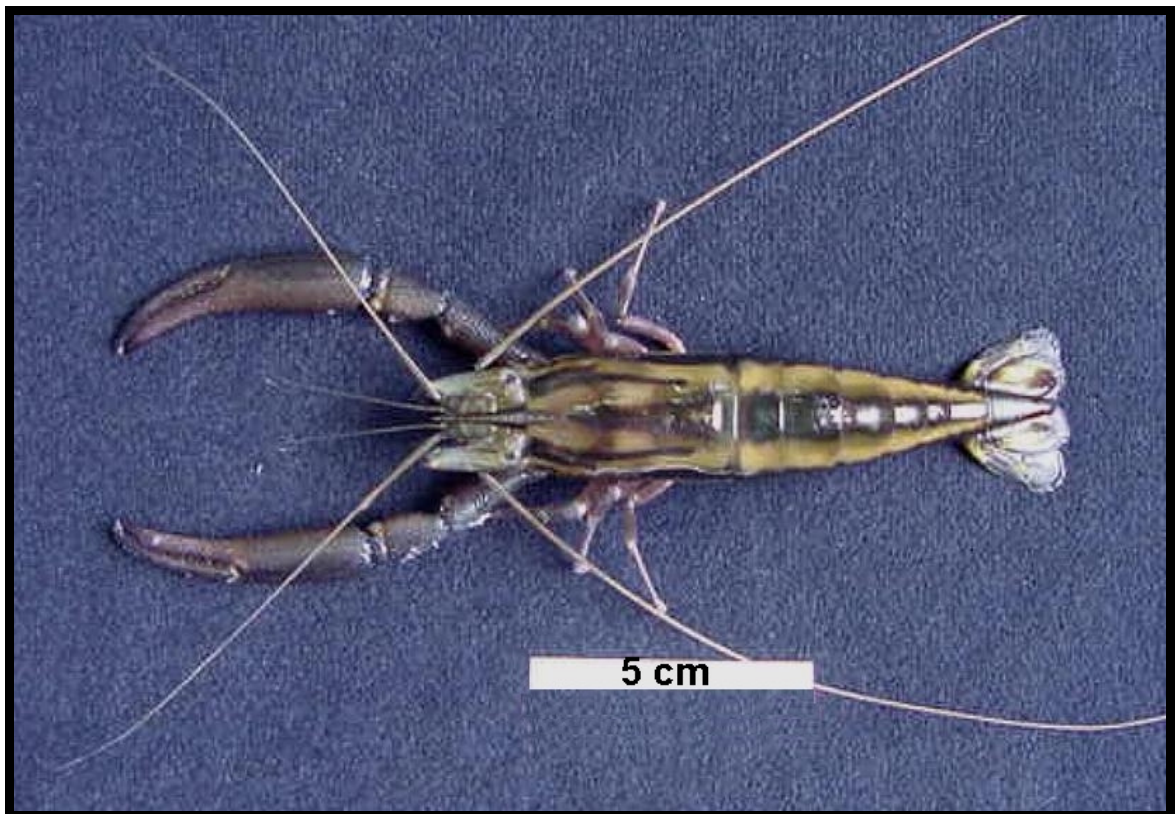


Figura 2 – Indivíduo adulto de *Macrobrachium carcinus*.

Repovoamento

Iniciativas de cultivo em cativeiro do pitu têm como maior obstáculo seu longo desenvolvimento larval, que dificulta a produção de pós-larvas. Alguns experimentos foram realizados com sucesso, mas nenhum em escala comercial (VALENTI et al., 1998). Uma iniciativa em Pernambuco, em nível experimental, registrou uma taxa de sobrevivência final de *M. carcinus* de 14% (DOS SANTOS et al., 2007).

Em 2007, a Companhia Hidro Elétrica do São Francisco (CHESF) instalou um laboratório de larvicultura com a capacidade para produzir 720.000 pós-larvas/ano, em parceria com a Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, visando o repovoamento do pitu, no Baixo rio São Francisco.

Desde 2008, o IBAMA vem elaborando uma Instrução Normativa, que regulamentará procedimentos para o repovoamento de organismos aquáticos em águas continentais, com base em critérios genéticos e ecológicos. Uma premissa básica sobre tais programas, é que sem uma aderência adequada a princípios básicos de genética, evolução e ecologia, a integração pretendida entre os animais de cativeiro e os do ambiente natural pode ter consequências adversas. Iniciativas realizadas no passado com diferentes espécies de salmão, que desconsideraram tais princípios, produziram poucos benefícios ou provocaram o declínio de populações naturais (REISENBICHLER e RUBIN, 1999).

Busack e Currens (1995) alertaram sobre quatro riscos principais em um programa de repovoamento: (1) extinção por uso de um número excessivo de adultos coletados, (2) perda de variação intrapopulacional causada pelo uso de um número pequeno de reprodutores e de um esquema inapropriado de acasalamentos, (3) perda de variação entre populações ocasionada pela mistura de populações diferentes em um mesmo espaço, negligenciando as

adaptações locais acumuladas, e (4) a seleção para elementos de domesticação, causada pela ruptura da seleção natural.

O objetivo do repovoamento é a manutenção de recursos genéticos similares e padrões de história de vida semelhantes entre os animais oriundos do cativeiro e os do ambiente natural (KAPUSCINSKI e HALLERMAN, 1991; HARD e HERSHBERGER, 1995). Isto implica no conhecimento da diversidade genética, como ferramenta para a construção de um estoque de reprodutores.

Diversidade e estruturação genética

O conhecimento da diversidade biológica é essencial para a conservação e a utilização dos recursos genéticos naturais, e não envolve somente a riqueza de espécies, mas a variação genética intraespecífica (TABERLET, 1998).

Segundo Ota (1987), diversidade biológica refere-se à variedade e variabilidade entre organismos vivos e os complexos ecológicos nos quais os organismos ocorrem. Diversidade pode ser definida como o número de diferentes itens e sua frequência relativa. Para a diversidade biológica, estes itens são organizados em vários níveis, desde completos ecossistemas até estruturas químicas que são a base molecular da hereditariedade. Assim, o termo abrange diferentes ecossistemas, espécies, genes, e sua abundância relativa.

A diversidade genética permite às espécies adaptarem-se às mudanças ambientais (AVISE, 1994; O'CONNEL e WRIGHT, 1997). Cada variante alélica de um gene em uma população pode ser tomada como parte de um recurso genético desta população. Um alelo sozinho, ou em combinação com outros alelos do mesmo ou de outros genes, pode conferir ao

seu portador um caractere importante, como a resistência a uma doença ou uma maior tolerância à temperaturas frias, ou melhor crescimento, etc (BEAUMONT e HOARE, 2003).

Já a estrutura genética de uma população, refere-se à distribuição da variabilidade e resulta de diversos fatores, como o sistema de acasalamento, fluxo gênico, níveis de endogamia e deriva gênica. A ausência de panmixia provoca a subdivisão populacional que, por sua vez, forma a estruturação genética (SOLÉ-CAVA, 2004). Sem panmixia a dispersão de mutações é dificultada, aumentando o endocruzamento das subpopulações e acarretando uma diminuição da variabilidade genética. Populações subdivididas apresentam diferenças nas frequências alélicas, que podem causar uma deficiência de heterozigotos (NEI, 1987).

Para que se possa entender a diversidade e estrutura genéticas de uma população são estimados parâmetros genéticos, tais como frequências alélicas, heterozigosidades esperada e observada, número de alelos, índices de fixação de Wright (F_{IS} , F_{IT} , F_{ST}), índices de relação, representatividade genética, tamanho efetivo populacional, entre outros (HALLERMAN, 2003).

Tanto a diversidade quanto a estruturação genética podem ser detectadas empregando-se uma variedade de técnicas de biologia molecular, baseadas em marcadores moleculares. Um marcador molecular é todo fenótipo molecular oriundo de um gene expresso ou de um segmento específico de DNA, sem que este último deva necessariamente corresponder a regiões expressas do genoma. Com relação aos marcadores moleculares, não há obrigatoriedade de se conhecer a sequência de nucleotídeos ou de sua função. Caso estes marcadores se comportem de acordo com as leis básicas da herança de Mendel, eles também podem ser denominados de marcadores genéticos (FERREIRA e GRATTAPAGLIA, 1998).

Marcadores de Microssatélite

Diferentes marcadores moleculares têm sido utilizados na análise de parâmetros genéticos populacionais. Entre eles os marcadores de microssatélites devido aos seus níveis de variabilidade intraespecífica em muitos táxons, que é uma consequência da alta taxa de mutação dessas regiões não-codificantes. São marcadores codominantes, abundantes em todo o genoma, possuindo de 1 a 6 pares de bases, sendo regiões bastante polimórficas por estarem situadas em locais não-codificantes, isto é, passíveis de acumular mutações (WRIGHT e BENTZEN, 1994; O'CONNEL e WRIGHT, 1997).

Microssatélites estão distribuídas no genoma de todos os cromossomos e em todas as regiões do cromossomo (LIU et al., 2001) e seu uso é extremamente popular (LIU e CORDES, 2004; SCHLOTTERER, 2004). Até o presente momento, são apontados como a classe de marcadores moleculares mais polimórfica disponível (TOKARSKA et al., 2009).

As sequências repetitivas (Figura 3) foram descobertas por meio de separação em gradiente de densidade do DNA genômico por ultracentrifugação em solução de cloreto de cério. Uma vez que apresentam baixo grau de complexidade e o conteúdo de G+C difere significativamente do restante do genoma, possuem densidade física diferente, e por isso, formam bandas superiores no gradiente e foram chamados DNA satélite. *Loci* satélites podem ser constituídos de repetições com tamanho de dois a vários milhares de pares de bases. Estão localizados na heterocromatina, principalmente no centrômero (TAUTZ, 1989, 1993).

utilizam *primers* marcados com radioisótopos (FERREIRA e GRATTAPAGLIA, 1998), ou com fluorescência, o que envolve a utilização de programas adequados em sequenciadores automáticos para a visualização dos resultados (GRIFFITHS et al., 1998).

A vasta utilização deste marcador em análises de variabilidade genética se deve ao elevado grau de polimorfismo comumente observado nos *loci* de microssatélites em populações naturais (JARNE e LAGODA, 1996).

Microssatélites podem ser utilizados na aquicultura para caracterização de estoques genéticos, seleção de estoques reprodutores, construção de mapas de ligação, mapeamento de características quantitativas importantes, aplicação em programas de repovoamento assistido e para estudos de genética de populações, apresentando características altamente desejáveis para desempenhar esse papel (CHRISTIAKOV et al., 2006).

O isolamento e identificação de marcadores de microssatélite são feitos através da construção de uma biblioteca genômica (Figura 4), composta de clones produzidos pela inserção aleatória de fragmentos de DNA produzidos pela digestão com enzimas de restrição, de genomas completos. Utilizando-se diferentes enzimas de restrição, podem ser produzidas bibliotecas genômicas a partir do mesmo genoma, mas que variam quanto à natureza exata dos insertos, possibilitando o isolamento e a identificação de cada sequência genômica (WALKER e RAPLEY, 1999).

O procedimento básico de clonagem é extrair o DNA de um organismo doador e cortá-lo em fragmentos com as enzimas de restrição. Os fragmentos contendo as sequências de interesse são capturados por meio de sondas biotinizadas (Figura 5). Os métodos usados para gerar a biblioteca garantem que não houve discriminação específica contra uma sequência de DNA em particular e, pelo menos, uma cópia de cada sequência presente na biblioteca esteja completa. Os fragmentos de DNA-alvo são inseridos em pequenas moléculas

autonomamente replicantes abertas, como os plasmídeos, que atuam como vetores. Esses vetores precisam de um mecanismo para se replicar, pelo que são inseridos dentro de células bacterianas (e.g. *Escherichia coli*). O conjunto de moléculas com suas inserções são chamados de biblioteca de DNA (LUCOTTE e BANEYX, 1993).

Para usar rotineiramente os microssatélites, é necessário primeiramente amplificar uma região, sequenciá-la e, por fim, sintetizar os iniciadores (*primers*) específicos para cada *locus*. Uma vez que primers tenham sido construídos para uma dada espécie, o *locus* de microssatélite pode ser utilizado indefinitivamente, sem a necessidade da construção de uma nova biblioteca de DNA. Desta forma, apesar do custo elevado e tempo demandado na construção da biblioteca, sequenciamento e reação em cadeia da polimerase (PCR), os gastos subsequentes são baixos e a simplicidade, muito grande (LIU et al., 1998).

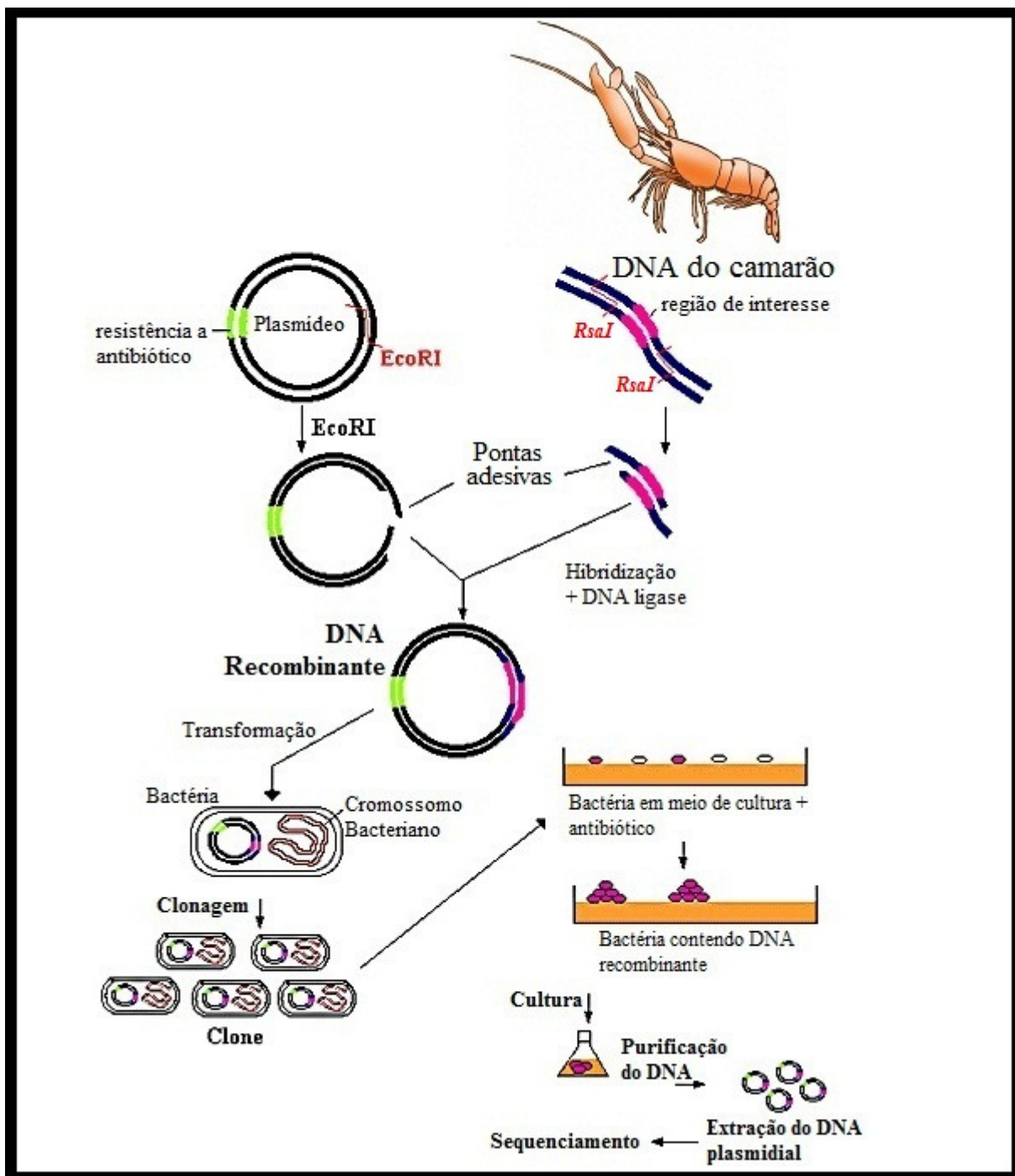


Figura 4 – Etapas para a construção de uma biblioteca de DNA, da extração até o sequenciamento.

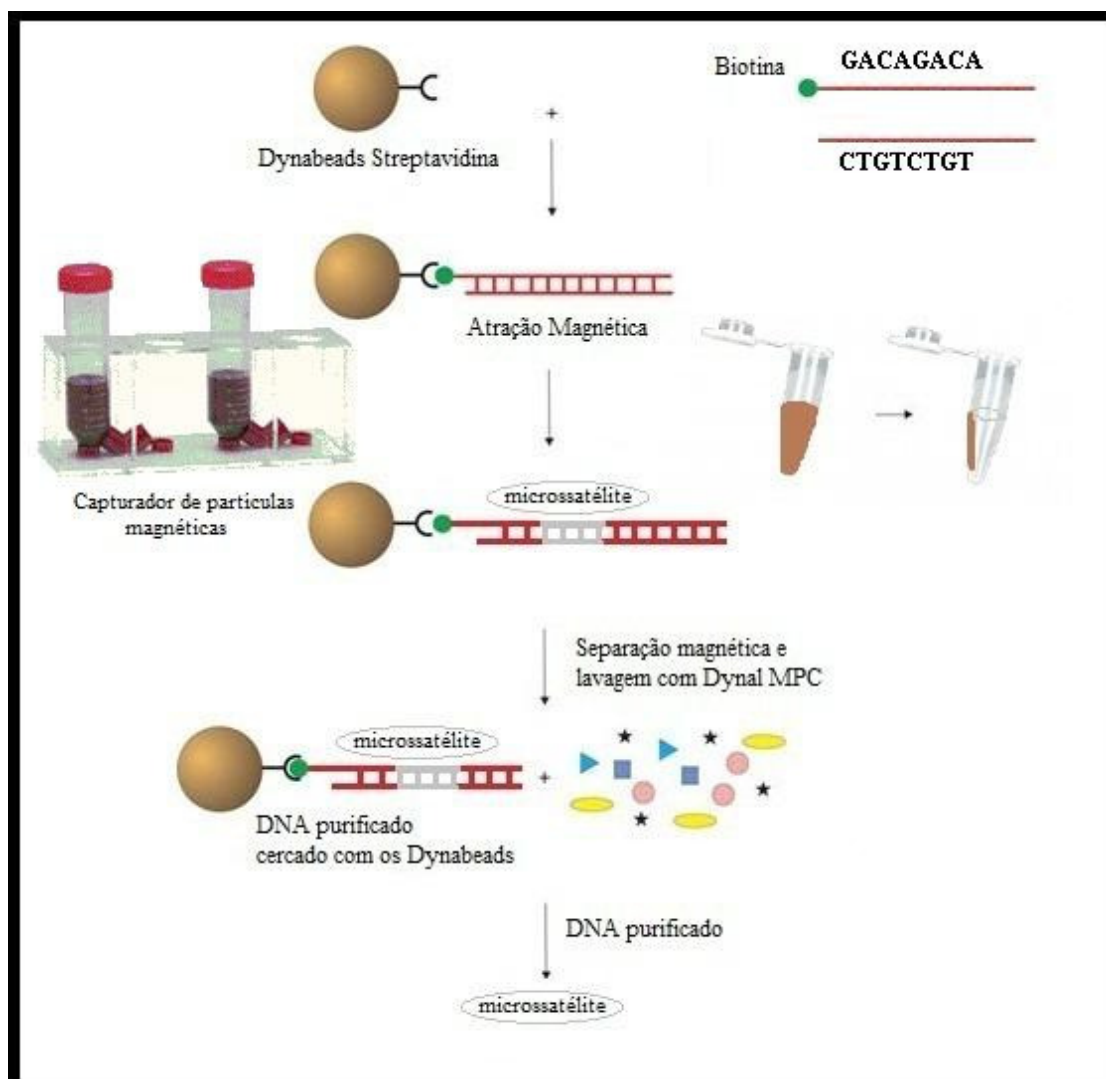


Figura 5 – Processo de hibridização com sondas biotiniladas.

Marcadores de microssatélite em decápodos de água doce

Chand et al. (2005) identificaram e caracterizaram seis microssatélites para a forma oriental do camarão gigante *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*. Sua eficácia em termos de amplificação cruzada, que nada mais é do que testar a amplificação dos primers construídos para uma espécie em outras espécies foi testada sem sucesso em dez indivíduos da forma ocidental de *M. rosenbergii*. De Bruyn et al., (2004) relacionou tal fato com o isolamento genético dessas duas formas de *M. rosenbergii*, que se mostraram filogeneticamente distintas.

Microssatélites foram desenvolvidos a partir de uma biblioteca enriquecida para o camarão gigante por Charoentawee et al., (2006) para a forma ocidental de *M. rosenbergii*, entretanto estes não foram testados na forma oriental.

Song et al. (2009) construíram uma biblioteca parcial de microssatélites validando 11 *primers* amplificados com sucesso para a espécie *Palaemon paucidens* (De Haan, 1844) e os testaram em quatro espécies (*Palaemon (Palaemon) miyadai*, *Exopalaemon modestus*, *Macrobrachium nipponense* e *Caridina denticulata*) que habitam a Coreia, demonstrando sucesso de amplificação cruzada por três *loci* em duas espécies.

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4- Artigo científico

1 Isolation and characterization of novel microsatellites for the painted river prawn

2 *Macrobrachium carcinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

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8 9 **Abstract**

10 We report here eight microsatellite loci developed for the Painted river prawn
11 *Macrobrachium carcinus* collected in Pernambuco state – Brazil. Genetic parameters were
12 calculated based on a population survey of 40 individuals caught in Alagoas – northeastern
13 Brazil. Repetitive di (32), tri (7) and tetra (27) nucleotide were obtained. The number of
14 alleles ranged from 2 to 17, and expected and observed heterozygosities lied between 0.43
15 and 0.93, and 0.32 and 0.90, respectively. Most abundant repetitions were di (GA) n=14 and
16 (TC) n=10, followed by tetra repetitions (GACA) n=8 and (TCGT) n=8, and (CTGT) n=7.
17 We also examined the cross-species amplification in two species of *Macrobrachium*. Cross-
18 species amplification succeeded for three loci for the two species. These microsatellites are
19 suitable for evaluating genetic structure and diversity in *M. carcinus*, an important step
20 towards restocking programs.

21
22
23 **Key words:** *Macrobrachium carcinus*, microsatellites, cross-specific amplification.

24

25 The painted river prawn pitu *Macrobrachium carcinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is widely
26 distributed in tropical and subtropical regions. In Brazil, this species occurs from Pará (01°
27 27' 21" S – 48° 30' 16" W) to Rio Grande do Sul (30° 01' 59" S – 51° 13' 48" W)
28 (Jayachandran, 2001; Fievet, 1998; Magalhães *et al.*, 2003). It shows nocturnal habits and is
29 predominantly detritivorous, with a particular color pattern with yellow and black striped
30 body in adults (Coelho, 1963; Valenti, 1989). Pollution, overfishing and hydroelectric dam
31 construction threaten riverine ecosystems, being pointed as possible factors that led to the
32 inclusion of this species in the Brazilian red list (Rocha, 2003).

33 Collapsed stocks have been traditionally recovered by restocking enhancement
34 programs through the release of hatchery-reared post-larvae into the wild. Genetic variability
35 is essential in restocking because it assists the species in adapting to new environments
36 (Vrijenhoek *et al.*, 1985). Moreover, restocking and stock enhancement programs depend on
37 knowledge of the stock structure of the target species, as the introduction of genotypes
38 unrepresentative of the augmented population can have negative effects (Ward, 2006).

39 Genetic diversity can be approached by different DNA methods, including molecular
40 markers that access nuclear diversity, such as microsatellite markers. These are highly
41 variable and codominant, which makes them more informative in population studies (Wright
42 & Bentzen, 1995; Chistiakov *et al.* 2006).

43 In this study, we report the development of a partial genomic library and primers that
44 amplify microsatellite regions of the genome of the painted river prawn *M. carcinus*, in order
45 to quantify within and between population studies, as well as to monitoring restocking
46 programs.

47 DNA was extracted from muscle tissue of one individual of *M. carcinus* from Una
48 River (Northeastern Brazil), using standard phenol-chloroform protocol (Sambrook *et al.*,

49 1989). A partial genomic library was constructed according to the protocol of Glenn and
50 Schable (2005). DNA was digested with restriction enzyme *RsaI* for 16 hours at 37°C.
51 Digestion was recovered using QIAquick[®] PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen) and, subsequently,
52 fragments were dephosphorylated using Calf Intestinal Phosphatase, followed by purification.
53 Then those were ligated with T4 Ligase into adaptors SuperSNX24For:
54 5'GTTTAAGGCCTAGCTAGCAGAATC3' and SNX24+4PRev:
55 5'PGATTCTGCTAGCTAGGCCTTAAACAAA3' in the presence of *XMNI* to avoid
56 adaptors dimerization. Linked fragments were amplified by asymmetric PCR using
57 SuperSNX24For as primer. Amplifications were conducted in 50 uL volume reaction
58 containing 20-100ng ligated DNA.

59 Amplificons containing microsatellite repeats were recovered using biotinylated probes
60 such as (GACA)₄, (GATA)₇ and a mix of (ATT)₈, (CTT)₈, (GGT)₈, and streptavidin-coated
61 magnetic beads (Dynabeads M-280 Streptavidin). The recovered fragments were newly
62 amplified with another asymmetric PCR, using SuperSNX24For only. Latter, this material
63 was purified and enriched using the same probes and conditions of the first hybridization.

64 Amplicons were ligated into pDrive (Qiagen) cloning vector and transformed into
65 competent cells *Escherichia coli* DH5α (New England Biolabs). Recombinant colonies were
66 isolated and plasmid DNA, extracted and sequenced, using universal primers M13 on an ABI
67 3100 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems). Flanking primers were designed on Primer 3
68 software (Rozen & Skaletsky, 2000).

69 Out of 358 recombinant colonies, 237 were positive. Among these, 121 were sequenced
70 and 20 pairs of primers, designed. A total of eight microsatellites loci were considered easily
71 scorable and were, therefore, tested in a population of 40 individuals. PCR reaction mixtures
72 had a final volume of 10 μL, containing approximately 50 ng of DNA, 10 μM of each primer,

73 200 μ M of dNTP solution, 1X PCR Buffer (Invitrogen), 1U of *Taq* DNA polymerase. PCR
74 cycle consisted of an initial denaturation at 94 °C, for 4 min, followed by 35 cycles of
75 denaturation at 94 °C for 30 s, annealing temperature (Table 1) for 30 s, and extension at 72
76 °C for 1 min. Amplicons were separated on vertical polyacrylamide gels. Electrophoresis
77 lasted for 1 h and 30 min at 2000 V, 60 MA and 55 W. Gels were fixed in acetic acid at 10%,
78 dyed with silver nitrate at 0.1% and developed with sodium carbonate at 3%. Images were
79 recorded using a scanner. Allele sizes were estimated using 10bp DNA ladder and a
80 Molecular Imaging Software version 4.0 (© 1994-2005 EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
81 Rochester, New York, USA)

82 Number of alleles (A), observed (H_o) and expected (H_e) heterozygosities, Hardy-
83 Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) and linkage disequilibrium (LD) were calculated using
84 GENEPOP, Version 4.0 (Raymond & Rousset, 1995). Significance of multiple tests has been
85 corrected by Bonferroni (Rice, 1989) for both HWE and LD. The polymorphism information
86 content (PIC) was calculated according to Botstein *et al.* (1980).

87 The number of alleles ranged from 2 (Mcar23) to 17 (Mcar31) and PIC values, from
88 0.337 to 0.919 (Table 1) with an average of 0.76, indicating a high level of informativeness
89 according to Botstein *et al.* (1980) classification.

90 Expected heterozygosities varied from 0.43 to 0.93, while observed heterozygosity,
91 from 0.32 to 0.90. Departures from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ($P < 0.05$) were not observed
92 only for loci Mcar18, Mcar23 and Mcar31. These deficits might be results of null alleles, as
93 loci Mcar05, Mcar13, Mcar22, Mcar25, Mcar46 were positive for the presence of null alleles
94 based on Micro-checker (version 2.2.3) (van Oosterhout *et al.* 2004). Moreover, genotypes
95 errors caused by stuttering could be another reason for such deficits.

96 None of the 28 pairs of loci that were compared exhibited linkage disequilibrium
 97 ($P>0.05$). These loci were also investigated for cross-amplification in two other prawn
 98 species that inhabit the northeastern Brazil region; *Macrobrachium acanthurus* (Wiegmann,
 99 1836) and *Macrobrachium olfersi* (Wiegmann, 1836). We observed amplification of loci
 100 Mcar13, Mcar18 and Mcar31 for both species. The other primers have not worked.

101 Our results indicate that the 8 microsatellite loci described could be used in population
 102 studies in *M. carcinus*. The 5 loci that presented null alleles and deviated in HWE need to be
 103 further investigated before it can be widely used in monitoring restocking programs.

104 The fact that a high number of tetranucleotides repeats were obtained are advantageous
 105 since they can facilitate the process of allele discrimination, especially in polyacrylamide gel
 106 electrophoresis.

107

108 **Table 1 – Repeat motifs, cloned allele size and polymorphism to *M. carcinus*.**

Locus	Repeat motif	Primer sequence	N _A	Size range (bp)	Ta (°C)	H _F	H _O	GenBank no.
Mcar05	(TA) ₁₈	F: AAGTCGACTGTCTAAAAATGC R: GGAGAGACAAGCAAAAGATG	12	240-262	56	0.892	0.375	JF297610
Mcar13	(AG) ₈ (AGAC) ₄	F: CCTCTCTAATGAGTCGTTAAG R: CTGGGGTAGCAACTTGG	10	178-206	56	0.899	0.475	JF297611
Mcar18	(CT) ₁₇	F: GCTGTGAGCTAAACGCAC R: GGCGCTGTTAGTTTCAGA	12	188-210	63	0.84	0.425	JF297612
Mcar22	(CAGA) ₅	F: GAGCTGCAGGACAGATTTC R: GCAGAATCACGAATAGCTG	6	300-320	55	0.815	0.125	JF297613
Mcar23	(CTGT) ₆	F: GAGAGTTTCCGTTGGC R: CACAAATAGGGTAAAGAGC	2	180-184	57	0.435	0.425	JF297614
Mcar25	(AG) ₉ (CAGA) ₉	F: TCCGGAGATTACAGGTAGGC R: GAATCACCAACTAGGCCG	7	239-255	57	0.724	0.375	JF297615
Mcar31	(CTGT) ₁₂	F: GTTTGCCTAAAATTCCCTC R: CTAAGGTCTGTGGTCAGTAAAA F: R: ATTATGTCTCCGTGTGTTTCCA	17	170-234	65	0.936	0.9	JF297616
Mcar46	(GACA) ₁₄	F: TCATCTCAATCTCCTCCTAACA R: ATTATGTCTCCGTGTGTTTCCA	13	275-323	58	0.803	0.5	JF297617

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4. 2- Normas da Revista *Molecular Ecology Resources*

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