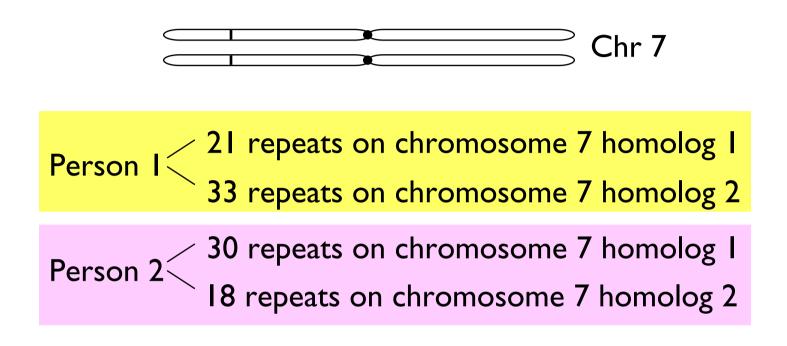
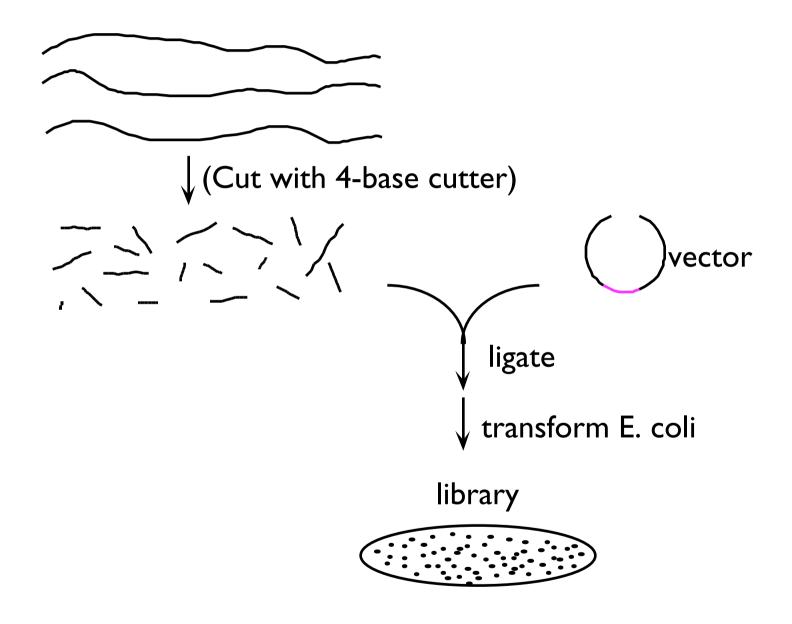
What's polymorphic about microsatellite repeats?



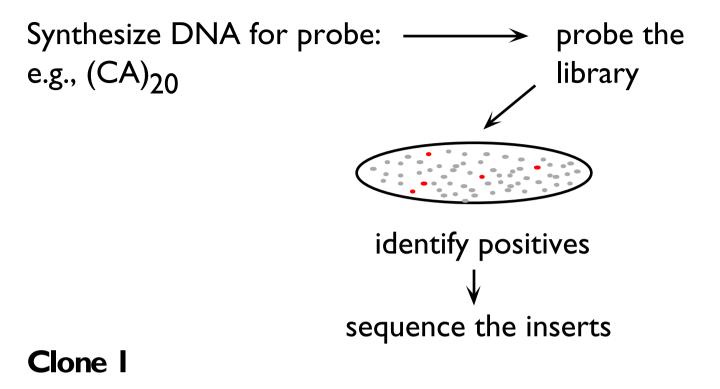
#### The advantage of microsatellite repeats:

**Map construction:** Identifying repeats and their genomic locations

**Step I.** Make genomic **library** of short inserts



#### **Step 2.** Identify repeat-containing clones



#### Clone 2

etc.

### **Step 3.** Identify chromosomal locations of the repeat sequences

e.g., by hybridization to metaphase chromosomes (somatic cell hybrids come in handy!)

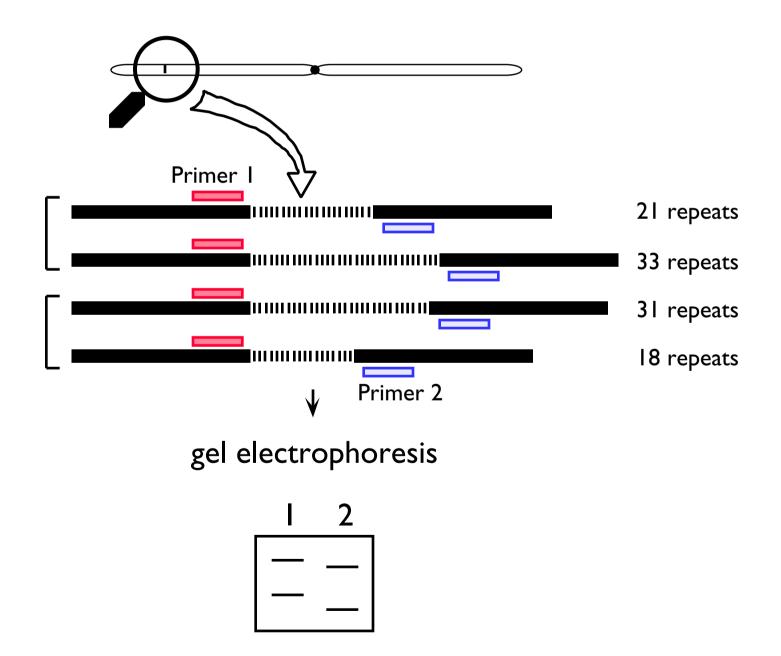
## **Step 4.** Constructing a profile: How many alleles in the population? How frequent?

#### Usually done by **Polymerase Chain Reaction** (PCR)

# Determining repeat number at a polymorphic locus...

 PCR using unique sequence (flanking the repeat) as primers

Using our chromosome 7 example again:



### Using polymorphisms to map disease genes

- Score disease gene allele based on overt phenotype
- Score polymorphic alleles based on PCR analysis
- Ask: can recombinants be detected?

### In practice:

- Obtain DNA sample from all family members (blood ⇔ tissue culture)
- For each individual:
  - score disease phenotype, determine genotype
  - $\diamond$  score polymorphism on each homolog (e.g., 21,33) for each of many polymorphisms
- For each polymorphism, calculate Lod score for various map distances

#### Lod score = log of odds of linkage

= log<sub>10</sub> [ likelihood of linkage likelihood of not being linked