



Research Note

Characterization of nine microsatellite loci for the tree species *Parapiptadenia rigida* (Fabaceae-Mimosoideae) and their transferability

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ABSTRACT. *Parapiptadenia rigida*, locally known as angico, is a tropical tree common in the semideciduous Brazilian forest. Its wood is naturally resistant to insect attack and is useful for construction. Extracts from the tree have medicinal properties. We characterized nine microsatellite loci for *P. rigida*. Thirty-five alleles were detected in a sample of 45 individuals from 3 different populations, with an average of 3.9 alleles per locus. The average polymorphic information content ranged from 0.099 to 0.640. Observed and expected heterozygosities varied from 0.111 to 0.489 and from 0.106 to 0.707, respectively. One locus exhibited significant deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium and four pairs of loci showed significant linkage disequilibrium. All nine primers were tested for cross-amplification in species from the Fabaceae-Mimosoidea family, yielding a transferability success rate of 7 loci in *Stryphnodendron adstringens* to 0 transferred loci in

Pithecellobium incuriale and *Inga marginata*. These microsatellites will be valuable to study population genetics of this and other species where primer transferability was detected.

Key words: Microsatellite libraries; Genetic diversity; Fabaceae; Tree; SSR; Cross-amplification