

ALLELE FREQUENCIES OF 12 STR-POLYMORPHISMS IN POPULATIONS OF THE BALKANS

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Allele frequencies for twelve STRs included in the genRES[®]MPX-3 Multiplex kit (Applied Biosystems) (D2S1338, D3S1358, D5S818, D8S1179, D16S539, D18S51, D19S433, D21S11, FGA, TH01, TPOX and VWA) were analysed in six samples of unrelated individuals: Macedonians and Albanians from Skopje (Republic of Macedonia), Serbs (from the region of Niš, Kruševak, Kraljevo, Čačak and Kragujevac, Serbia, and Serbs residing in Germany), Greeks from Thrace, Aromuns from Stip (Republic of Macedonia, Gramostians) and Aromuns from Dukasi (Albania, Musequiars). A TH01*6.3 allele has been found in a Greek individual and a FGA*41.1 allele in a Macedonian individual from Skopje. The sequences of these two alleles are presented.

INTRODUCTION

There are numerous data on STR allele frequencies in different population worldwide (cf. Huckenbeck and Scheil 1998–2004); however, data from the Balkans are relatively scanty. This study reports on 12 STRs (D2S1338, D3S1358, D5S818, D8S1179, D16S539, D18S51, D19S433, D21S11, FGA, TH01, TPOX, VWA) from six populations, including two Aromun samples. At present, the Aromuns are geographically distributed over Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and Macedonia. They speak a dialect derived from classical Latin. Their origin is still unclear and they are considered as relict groups of a formerly widespread and continuous large population.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The 12 DNA-STR-systems have been examined for the following populations (cf. figure 1): 128 Macedonians and 90 Albanians from Skopje (Republic of Macedonia), 102 Serbs (86 from the region of Niš, Kruševak, Kraljevo, Čačak and Kragujevac, Serbia, and 16 Serbs residing in Germany), 106 Greeks from Thrace, 108 Aromuns from Stip (Republic of Macedonia,