

Genetic screening of Y-STR (DYS389 / and DYS385) in a Random Population of Iranian Kurdish Men

used to detect alleles which were carried out in a shorter time with greater precision compared to other common methods such as capillary electrophoresis. The basis of HRM method is finding the differences in a nucleotide sequence or in another word, genotyping. The objective of this study was to determine the haplotypes and allelic

were investigated. According to the results, the allele frequency in locus DYS385 is 73%, in DYS389III locus is 66% and in DUS389I locus is 37%, which expresses high polymorphism in two loci DYS385 and DYS389II. In all four Western provinces of the country, the highest repeat of allelic in DYS389I, DYS389II and DYS385 loci are related to alleles 13, 30, and 30, respectively. While according to previous studies [10] in Isfahan population, the highest replication of alleles in DYS389I associated with locus 13, in DYS389 I, is 29, and in DYS385, the allele is 12, and therefore, these two populations are different in one of the three sites studied. In the population of Tehran, the highest replication of alleles in DYS389I was related to Locus 13, in DYS389 I it was 30, and in DYS385, the highest allele frequency was related to allele 12 [9]. In the Kurdish population of Iraq, the highest repeat of ally in DYS389I is related to Locus 13, in DYS389 , it is 30, and in DYS385, the most frequent allele is allele-13 [11]. In the Turkish population, the highest frequency of alleles in Locus 385 of the allele 10 was in Locus DYS389I and related to the allele 13, and in the locus DYS389 I, it was related to the allele 12.

Also, Table 5 shows the number of haplotypes, and in Figure 3, these haplotypes are compared in all four Kurdish provinces in western Iran. In the study population, 23 haplotypes were identified, with 9 specific haplotypes. Haplotype # 9 has the highest frequency in each of the four provinces. Table 5 shows that there are 5 dedicated haplotypes in Kurdistan province and 4 specific haplotypes in Kermanshah province.

According to Tables 6, the Fst values in each of the four Kurdish provinces of the west of the country are less than 0.25, indicating a low degree of differentiation among these populations and their similarity, but there is still a small difference between these populations. In fact, the results of Alley's abundance show that the Iranian Kurds have the most similarities. In addition, among the neighbors, the open-ended population most closely resembles the Iraqi Kurds, and this is more similar to that of Tehran and Isfahan (Table 6). This similarity between the allele repeats in all four provinces of the Kurdish province of the West indicates a high incidence among the Kurds, although the existence of specific haplotypes may indicate differences within the population of the girl under study. Comparing the results with studies of Turkey, China, Georgia and Kurdish groups in Europe, the

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