

**GENETIC CHARACTERIZATION OF HONEYBEE (*Apis mellifera*) IN COMO-  
ROS ISLANDS USING MITOCHONDRIAL AND MICROSATELLITE MARK-  
ERS**

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Degree of Master of Science (Biotechnology) in the School of Pure and Applied Sci-  
ences of Kenyatta University**

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**DECLARATION**

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University or other award.


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**DEDICATION**

Dear Dad and Mum,

Remember the evenings you narrated folk tales? Yes! You broke them down in such a way that, young as I was, I always got the point. Those early lessons shaped my view of education as a concept of storytelling! Today, I dedicate my story to you. Broken down in a way that old as you may consider yourself, you will get the message. Thank you for having laid a strong foundation and motivating me to achieve the higher heights of education. It was not easy, but with your support, I moved on.

*“Mutio muno”* ~ Thank you!

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

AMOVA	Analysis of Molecular Variance
ANJ	Anjouan
CaCl	Calcium chloride
CCD	Colony Collapse Disorder
COI	Cytochrome Oxidase I
COII	Cytochrome Oxidase II
DCA	Drone Congregation Areas
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
EtBr	Ethidium Bromide
ICIPE	International center of insect physiology and ecology
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
U.V	Ultra Violet
KCl	Potassium Chloride
NaCl	Sodium Chloride
NCBI	National Centre for Biotechnology Information
NGA	Ngazidja
MLG	Multilocus genotype
MOH	Moheli
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
SWIO	South-West of Indian Ocean

## ABSTRACT

Honeybees, *Apis mellifera*, are key contributors to the global economy, nutrition, food security and ecological biodiversity. Despite their robust benefits, declines in honeybee populations have been reported owing to a number of factors. Such include pests and diseases, climate change, poor management practices, change in land usage and low genetic diversity. High intra-colonial genetic diversity is associated with resilience and resistance to pest and diseases as well as increased colony level fitness. The use of morphological characters to characterize honeybees is limited by the fact that they are subject to manipulation by environmental selection pressures and introgression resulting from hybridization between sub-species. Hence, mitochondrial and microsatellite markers which are more powerful and neutral have been used. Honeybees native to the Comoros islands have not been characterized despite the fact that islands often possess endemic species which serve as distinct genetic reservoirs with unusual adaptations. This study aimed at generating extensive knowledge on the genetic diversity and population structure of honeybees in Comoros islands using mitochondrial and microsatellite markers. In the study, 160 wild and managed colonies were sampled across the Comoros archipelagos and characterized. Mitochondrial analyses involved PCR amplification and sequencing of the intergenic region spanning between COI- COII genes followed by phylogenetic analyses. In addition, 16 colonies distributed across the three islands were analyzed using 19 microsatellite markers. The mtDNA sequences analyses revealed the existence of three haplotypes in Comoros Islands where A1 haplotype, with a distribution of 51%, 80% and 91% in Anjouan, Moheli and Ngazidja respectively was predominant. Two other haplotypes (L1 and L2) were newly described in this study. They had a cumulative distribution of 48% in Anjouan, 20% in Moheli and 9% in Ngazidja. L1 and L2 showed high levels of variability as compared to A1 lineage. L2 arose from rare mtDNA recombination between L1 and A1 lineages. Discriminant Analysis of Principal Components, Provesti's neighbor joining tree and Bayesian clustering in STRUCTURE clustered the samples according to geography suggesting a restricted gene flow between islands. The population is strongly differentiated ( $G_{ST}=0.41(\pm 0.068)$ ) with a much stronger differentiation between Ngazidja and Moheli ( $G_{ST} = 0.53$ ) than Anjouan and Moheli ( $G_{ST} = 0.37$ ) or Anjouan and Ngazidja ( $G_{ST} = 0.38$ ). High levels of genetic diversity evidenced by high number of alleles per locus ( $5.92 (\pm 0.05)$ ), and the high expected heterozygosity ( $0.66 (\pm 0.03)$ ). Private alleles (216 and 218) were detected at A113 locus. In conclusion, mtDNA haplotypes can coexist and undergo rare mtDNA recombination as well as hybridization at the nuclear genome. There is need to investigate mechanisms that enable mtDNA recombination in honeybees.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background information

Pollinators are major contributors to the world's economy, nutrition, food security as well as ecological biodiversity (Klein *et al.*, 2007). The global economic value of pollination services by both the wild and domesticated pollinators is estimated at USD 162 billion per annum (Gallai *et al.*, 2009). Vegetables, nuts and fruit producing crops, which are key sources of nutrients, are highly dependent on pollinators which makes them important in relation to micronutrient deficiencies in the developing world (Eilers *et al.*, 2011). Consumer surplus losses attributed to total loss of animal pollination services are estimated to range between USD 202 to 329 billion per annum (Gallai *et al.*, 2009). Apart from pollination services, the honeybee contributes to income generation through the sale of hive products such as honey, bee wax and royal jelly.

Insect pollination services are responsible for one-third of human meals. These pollination services are also vital to the ecosystem (Wallberg *et al.*, 2014). Honeybees contribute up to two thirds of the pollination services with estimates indicating that up to 35% of food consumed by human beings directly depends on insect-based pollination services (Koch, 2008). However, there has been an observed decline in the honeybees' populations over the past years (McMenamin and Genersch, 2015). In the United States (U.S) major winter losses average stands at 30% since 2006 while annual losses are steadily approaching 50% by the year 2012 (CCD 2012). In the year 2006, United Kingdom

(U.K) experienced a 62% decrease in the honeybee population (Rac, 2006). According to a review by Pirk *et al.* (2016) on the status of honeybee health in Africa, Africa is yet to report major cases of honeybee colony losses.

The elevated honeybee losses in the U.S recorded from 2006 to 2008 was linked to a syndrome known as ‘Colony Collapse Disorder’ (CCD) (Johnson *et al.*, 2010; vanEngelsdorp *et al.*, 2009) (CCD Steering Committee, 2012a). Colony Collapse disorder is characterized by (i) a rapid adult worker bee losses in the affected hives resulting in either dead or weak colonies with a characteristic high brood population compared to the adults (ii) a noticeable absence of dead workers both within and around the affected colonies (iii) a delay in the invasion of the hives by pests as well as delayed cleptoparasitism by neighboring colonies and (iv) a noticeable absence of *Nosema* spp loads and *Varroa destructor* loads at levels known to cause economic damage.

Apart from CCD, several other factors have also been postulated as possible drivers of the observed colony declines. These include low genetic diversity (Tarpy, 2003), change in land usage, use of pesticides (Johnson *et al.*, 2010), parasites and pathogens (VanEngelsdorp *et al.*, 2009), climate change, poor nutrition and poor colony management strategies (Watanabe, 2008)

A report by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) shows that most colonies exhibiting poor health conditions as well as symptoms of CCD have a characteristic

increase in the viral and/or bacterial loads as well as pesticide residues, in comparison to their non-CCD counterparts (CCD Steering Committee, 2012b). Studies have also linked low colony fitness to a reduction in the intra-colonial genetic diversity making the colonies more susceptible to pests and diseases (Tarpy, 2003). Understanding the honeybee intracolony diversity is important as it informs the levels of colony fitness. Genetically diverse colonies exhibit diverse sub-families of workers that result in colony behavioral diversity as well as increased colony efficiency in relation to fitness, productivity and survival (Mattila and Seeley, 2007).

The first evolutionary history of honeybee, *Apis mellifera* (Linnaeus, 1758) was defined using morphometric parameters (Ruttner *et al.*, 1978). Since then numerous approaches have gained usage in characterizing honeybees successfully classifying them into approximately 30 sub-species and four major groups (Péntek-Zakar *et al.*, 2015). These approaches have incorporated both the traditional morphometric parameters (Ruttner, Tassencourt and Louveaux, 1978) as well as the use of molecular markers such as microsatellite and mitochondrial markers (Garnery *et al.*, 1993; Solignac *et al.*, 2003a).

Various microsatellite markers have been characterized (Estoup *et al.*, 1993; Solignac *et al.*, 2003a) and since gained wide application in the determination of nuclear genetic differences that exist within various honeybee sub-species in different studies ( Franck *et al.*, 2001; Desai and Currie, 2015; Kraus *et al.*, 2007; Loucif-Ayad *et al.* 2015; Mattila and Seeley, 2007b; Palmer and Oldroyd, 2003; Péntek-Zakar *et al.*, 2015; Rasolofoarivao

*et al.*, 2015; Techer *et al.*, 2015a; Techer *et al.*, 2015b; Techer *et al.*, 2015c; Techer *et al.*, 2017a; Techer *et al.*, 2017b)

Extensive studies exist on the genetic diversity of honeybees in most of the islands to the SWIO. However, limited knowledge exist on the genetic diversity and population structure of honeybees native to the Comoros islands where most colonies exist as wild populations. Attempts to study the honeybees of Comoros relied on sampling foragers on flowers at a distance of 5 km (Techer *et al* 2017a, 2017b) which might not offer a true representation of the colonies present in the islands as there is a high likelihood of over-sampling individuals from the same colony. In addition, given the fact that Comoros islands is majorly populated by wild honeybee populations, it was of much interest to determine the level of genetic diversity and population structure exhibited by the honeybees population under minimal human interference. This study employed extensive sampling to determine the nuclear and mitochondrial genetic diversity as well as the population structure of honeybees across three main islands of the Comoros archipelagos (Ngazidja, Anjouan and Moheli).

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Honeybees offers important pollination services vital for food production, ecological biodiversity, world economy, nutrition, and food security (Klein *et al.*, 2007). Gradual declines in honeybee populations have been reported majorly in the northern hemisphere (McMenamin and Genersch, 2015). Consumer surplus losses associated to this decline were last estimated to range between USD 202 to 329 billion per annum (Gallai *et al.*, 2009) and the figure is likely to have increased over time.

Decline in honeybee population is majorly associated with three broad factors namely pests and pathogens, environmental stressors and genetic diversity and vitality (Potts *et al.*, 2010). All these factors work as either individual entities or in synergy to impact the honeybee health (Quarles, 2008; Watanabe, 2008; VanEngelsdorp *et al.*, 2009; Johnson *et al.*, 2010). Most studies on the genetic diversity and population structure of honeybees have relied on managed honeybee populations. As such, there is limited knowledge on the genetic diversity and population structure of wild honeybee populations existing within a fragmented landscape under minimal human interference.

## **1.3 Justification**

Genetically diverse colonies exhibit diverse worker sub-families which confers behavioral diversity to the colony, leading to an increase in colony level efficiency and fitness in terms of acquiring food, and response to pests and diseases (Mattila and Seeley, 2007; Oldroyd *et al.*, 1992; Tarpy *et al.*, 2013). The impact of low genetic diversity on most managed colonies has been studied and the results indicate that a reduced level of genetic diversity at the intra-colonial level affects the fitness of the colony making the colonies



more susceptible to pests and diseases (Tarpy *et al.*, 2013) as well as less efficiency in food acquisition, which results into less productive colonies. Although the use of morphological characteristics is still considered a significant approach, it lacks the power to characterize honeybees into distinct subspecies (Franck *et al.*, 2000). Furthermore, it does not elucidate the phylogenetic relationship among them. This can be attributed to the fact that they are subject to manipulation by environmental selection pressures and introgression resulting from hybridization between sub-species (Franck *et al.*, 2000). Specific molecular markers such as the mitochondrial and neutral nuclear genome markers have given new insights into the successful classification of honeybees into subspecies. Sequencing of the COI-COII intergenic region (Garnery *et al.*, 1993) has successfully classified honeybees in accordance with the Ruttner's classification which was based on morphological characters. Furthermore, new sub-species have been identified and added to the Ruttner's list.

Although a recent study on the genetic diversity of honeybees native to the South-West Indian Ocean islands describes both the nuclear and mitochondrial diversity in Comoros islands, the study lacks power owing to low samples collected from Comoros archipelago between the year 2013 and 2015. For instance due to the small sample size, it was not possible to compute pairwise  $F_{ST}$  values. Though, the population portrayed differentiation, the Moheli samples did not significantly differentiate with the authors citing low sample size coupled with high null allele number frequencies as the possible causes (Techer *et al.*, 2017a; 2017b). Very few samples per colony were used which limited the ability of the study to determine the diversity at the colony level.

Understanding the genetic diversity and population structure of honeybees is of significance as the knowledge generated informs conservation strategies for endemic honeybee species within their natural habitats and protect them from human interference. It also enables the identification of beneficial genotypes within a population that can be used for breeding purposes. Breeding is key to sustainable beekeeping program

#### **1.4 Hypothesis**

Honeybees of Comoros islands of Ngazidja, Anjouan and Moheli exist as a large homogeneous population with a single mitotype, low genetic diversity, non-structured and undifferentiated

#### **1.5 Objectives**

##### **1.5.1 General objective**

- i. To determine the mitotypes, genetic diversity, population structure and genetic differentiation of honeybees in Comoros islands using mitochondrial and microsatellite markers

##### **1.5.2 Specific objectives**

- i. To identify the mitotypes of honeybee colonizing the Comoros islands through COI-COII intergenic region sequence analysis
- ii. To identify the genetic diversity, population differentiation and population structure using microsatellite DNA markers

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Classification of honeybees

Honeybees, *Apis mellifera*, are classified under the Kingdom, Animalia: Phylum, Arthropoda: Class Insecta: Order, Hymenoptera: Family, Apidae: Genus, *Apis*: and Species, *mellifera* (Ruttner, 1988). They are also classified in the Aculeata section of hymenopterans - hymenopterans whose females possess stings. The Aculeata section include bees, wasps and ants. Bees exhibit similarities to the sphecoid group of wasps but generally more unlike the rest of Aculeata, some bees are more hairy and robust when compared to the wasps. In contrast to sphecoid wasps, honeybees do not capture other insects and spiders as their protein source but they rather depend on flowers as the sole source of proteins needed for the development of their larvae and ovaries. The sphecoid wasps and honeybees together constitute the Apoidea superfamily which is further subdivided into two distinct groups i.e. the spheciformers and the apiformers. Honeybees are grouped among the apiformers group of the Apoidea superfamily (Michener, 2000).

Apart from *Apis mellifera*, which is a cavity nesting honeybee, other honeybee species also exist. These include, *Apis koschevnikovi*; *Apis nuluensis*; *Apis nigrocincta* and *Apis cerana* classified among the cavity nesting bees; *Apis florea* and *Apis andreniformis* categorized among the dwarf honeybees, and *Apis dorsata* and *Apis laboriosa* grouped among the giant honeybees i.e. (Michener, 2000). Apart from *Apis mellifera* all the other species are endemic to Asia.

## 2.2 History and the origin of honeybees

The honeybee is one of the most successful species in the Kingdom Animalia due to its ease of adapting to new environmental conditions. It is widely thought that honeybees evolved in the tropics during the mid-tertiary period of the Pleistocene epoch and rapidly evolved and spread fast to various parts of the world (Ruttner, 1988)

The evolutionary origin of *Apis mellifera* was proposed based on three main scenarios. The first scenario as proposed by Ruttner *et al.* (1978) postulates that *Apis mellifera* originated from the Middle East and Northern Africa before colonizing Europe following two main routes namely (i) the western route through North Africa and (ii) through the Iberian Peninsula. This hypothesis was based on morphological analysis and suggested continuity between the African lineage (A) and the M lineage and an ancestral form of *Apis mellifera syriaca* from Israel, Lebanon and Jordan. The second hypothesis by Cornuet and Garnery (1991) and Garnery *et al.*, (1992) also proposes *Apis mellifera* to have originated from Middle East but it does not suggest colonization via the Western route. This second scenario is strongly based on phylogenetic analysis in which the A lineage and the C lineage are grouped together instead of the M, contradicting the migration via the strait of Gibraltar. A third hypothesis suggests an African origin. This hypothesis capitalizes on the ability of domesticated *Apis mellifera* to form winter clusters representing a derived adaptation to temperate climates (Wilson, 1971). The hypothesis is based on the observation that *Apis mellifera* does not colonize the tropical Asia, it is more likely the proposed ancestral form had an African origin.

Biodiversity of honeybees was originally determined using morphometric analysis that was entirely based on extensive collection of samples followed by multivariate analysis of morphometrical characters (Ruttner *et al.*, 1978). This identification technique was long considered to be definitive of the honeybees. Through this classification approach, the North-Eastern Africa and the Middle East were established as the area of origin for *Apis mellifera*. From their centre of origin, the species are thought to have invaded Africa and Europe following three distinct patterns that informed their classification. These are the South and Central Africa Branch (A), North African and North European Branch (M) and the North Mediterranean branch (C). The classification was further improved by the addition of the fourth evolutionary branch known as the Oriental (O) branch, which invaded the Near and Middle Eastern sub-species (Ruttner, 1988). Most recently two more branches have been described as the Y lineage from Ethiopia and the Z lineage from Syria (Franck *et al.*, 2001; Ruttner, 1988; Alburaki *et al.*, 2013).

Despite the fact that honeybee, *Apis mellifera*, naturally inhabits Europe, Africa and the Middle East up to nine other *Apis* species are exclusively found in Asia hence, *Apis mellifera* is widely assumed to have originated from Asia. However, some hypothesis based on phylogenetic analysis using genetic markers, particularly the analysis of over 1000 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), placed the root tree of *Apis mellifera* subspecies to samples originating from Africa suggesting that *Apis mellifera* bares its origin from Africa (Whitfield *et al.*, 2006). Re-analysis of the same data by Fan *et al.* (2012), failed to support the initial findings which had suggested an out of Africa origin and moved on to strongly link its origin to Asia. The latter findings are corroborated by the

studies by Wallberg *et al.*, (2014) who suggested an out of Asia origin citing the fact that all other honeybee species are almost exclusively found in Asia.

The lineage *Apis mellifera* is thought to have split from other cavity-nesting bees and later diversified into the present subspecies eventually colonizing their present habitat. Morphometric and molecular analysis have successfully grouped the honeybees into five evolutionary lineages and further into over 29 subspecies ( Ruttner, 1988; Franck *et al.*, 2001). Studies based on the mtDNA and nuclear DNA genetic diversity suggest the first split of honeybees to have occurred about 6-9 million years ago ( Cornuet and Garnery, 1991; Arias and Sheppard, 1996). Contrary to this, genetic variations observed among the extant subspecies show some degree of similarity and highly suggest that they have not experienced long isolation periods. Based on genetic dating, the four major lineages (A, M, O and C) are thought to have diverged about 0.7-1.3 million years ago ( Garnery *et al.*, 1992; Arias and Sheppard, 1996). More recently, Wallberg *et al.* (2014) used whole genome sequencing to give insights into the evolutionary history of honeybees. In their work, the A, C and M lineages are shown to have diverged about 300,000 years ago. Furthermore, they show that the O and C lineages separated more recently at a period of about 38,000 years from the present. However, they suggest the given dates as the minimum divergence times citing the possibility of continued gene flow among the honeybees despite longer divergence periods. Little data is available to infer the geographical ranges inhabited by the honeybees from the time they split from the other cavity nesting bees to their present habitat. Morphological and genetic relationships among the subspecies can however give a clue to the timing and location of their common origin (Fan, *et al.*, 2012).

### 2.3 Genetic diversity in honeybees and its importance

Hymenopterans exhibit a haplodiploid system of sex determination where males are monogamous while females are polygamous. In this system, fertilized eggs develop into females while the unfertilized eggs develop into males. Sex is determined by constitution of alleles at the sex determining locus. In the case of heterozygosity within the sex determining region, females will develop, while males develop from homozygous eggs. However, diploid eggs which are homozygous at the sex determining locus results in diploid male offspring. Such offspring are reproductively useless as they tend to produce few sperm cells hence most of them are killed at the larval stage of development among the *Apis mellifera*. Those that survive to maturity produce triploid offspring that lack reproductive potential.

The honeybee mating strategy is of increasing interest. During the mating seasons, drones fly out of the hive and congregate high in the air at distinct locations (Ruttner, 1966; Vallet and Coles, 1993). These zones of congregation are termed as Drone Congregation Areas (DCAs) and are comprised of drones that originate from different colonies (Baudry *et al.*, 1998). Generally, drones arising from apiaries that are within an interval of 5 km apart visit the same DCA. As such, each DCA has a mixed population of drones that ultimately contribute to higher diversity. Most recently, drones originating from up to 238 colonies have been detected in the same DCA (Baudry *et al.*, 1998). After emergence, the young queen flies out for mating. The mating of the virgin queens usually takes place high in the air at the DCA during a mating or nuptial flight. This occurs at the age of 5-10 days from emergence of the queen. During the mating flight virgin queens perform one or

two orientation flights next to the hive, which last for about 2 minutes before finally flying to the DCA, where they copulate with several drones, usually 10-20 drones (Schlüns *et al.*, 2005), that in turn deposit their male gametes in the queen's lateral oviduct. The mating flight generally lasts for 10 -30 minutes, and upon return to the hive, 5% of the sperm stored in the oviduct is transferred to the spermatheca of the queen in a filling process which takes up to 24 hours (Woyke, 1962). The queen then uses the sperm to fertilize eggs as it lays them. The fertilized eggs becomes females and the unfertilized eggs develop into drones.

Genetically diverse colonies arising from the polyandry mating of the queen, at the DCA, exhibit diverse worker sub-families which confers to the colony behavioral diversity and this increases the colony level efficiency in terms of fitness, survival and productivity (Oldroyd *et al.*, 1992; Mattila and Seeley, 2007). Workers from colonies with low genetic diversity on the other hand portray a narrow range of behavioral threshold. Studies have indicated that a high level of genetic diversity at the intra-colony level may lower the chances of infestation with parasites and pathogens (Schmid-Hempel, 1995; Sherman *et al.*, 1988; Tarpy, 2003). It is also postulated that close kinship among colonies increases the chances of acquiring a parasitic infection among the colonies as compared to the genetically diversified colonies (Shykoff and Schmid-Hempel, 1991). Colonies with no or very low genetic diversity are advantageous in the perspective of the parasites as they are more susceptible to parasitic colonization compared to colonies with a high genetic diversity. Colonies originating from a single paternity have also been shown to have a charac-



teristic lower production of drone brood, lower honey and pollen storage, as well as a fewer numbers of queen cells (Fuchs and Schade, 1994).

A recent study has shown that genetically diverse colonies show a greater mite mortality rate as compared to genetically similar colonies, an observation that is specific to a certain season, winter, of the year (Desai and Currie, 2015). Desai and Currie (2015) also reported that for some pathogens, the pathogenic load tend to be higher in genetically similar colonies as compared to the genetically diverse colonies. Intra-colonial genetic diversity therefore benefits the colony by conferring some advantageous phenotypic characteristics that includes hygienic behavior, grooming behavior as well as other mechanisms which reduce the transmission of pathogens and parasites.

#### **2.4 Characterization of honeybees based on mitochondrial DNA**

The honeybees' mtDNA is a small circular molecule ranging between 16 500 to 17, 000 base pairs long. It is uniparentally transmitted by the queen to her offspring (drones and workers) thus expected to be non-recombining. As a result, a single honeybee is sufficient to determine the mito-haplotype of all honeybees in a colony. When using mtDNA to characterize honeybees, it is ideal to select a sample from an emerging adult or a pupa in order to eliminate the risk of picking and analyzing adult workers that may have drifted between colonies (Evans *et al.*, 2013).

The different mitochondrial lineages are inferred from the observation that mitochondrial DNA of honeybees contains a COI-COII intergenic region that exhibits an enormous

amount of length polymorphism. The region is also characterized by sequence variations that, in addition to the different fragments produced by endonuclease cleavage, are used to extensively distinguish among honeybee lineages as well as discriminate among subspecies (Garnery *et al.*, 1992; Franck *et al.*, 2000; Sheppard and Smith, 2000). The COI-COII intergenic region exhibits at least seven distinct length variants that can be explained by a unique combination of three distinct sequences i.e. Po (67 bp), P (54 bp) and Q (192-197 bp). Different honeybee haplotypes contain different combinations of these sequences which are; PoQ, PoQQ, PoQQQ, PQ, PQQ, PQQQ and Q. The variability in length combined with availability of restriction site polymorphism has been utilized to develop a simple and rapid test that is used to characterize honeybee haplotypes based on mitochondrial DNA (*DraI* test) (Garnery *et al.*, 1993).

## **2.5 Characterization of honeybees based on microsatellite DNA**

Microsatellites are short tandem repeats found in most species genomes and are used as informative markers in the field of population genetics, conservation biology and evolutionary biology. They are generally defined as short tandem repeats (STRs) or simple sequence repeats (SSRs) comprising 2-10 base pair units and present themselves as either perfect or imperfect repeats within an organism. Microsatellites exhibit high variability in terms of the number of repeats found in every microsatellite region. Current knowledge considers microsatellites as the most useful genetic markers in both population and quantitative genetics. The markers are biparentally inherited thus making them more useful tools in parental determination and genetic polymorphic analyses (Estoup *et al.*, 1995). A polymorphic microsatellite has more than one potential allele at a given locus. Given the fact that they are codominant, Mendelian inherited and neutral markers, microsatellites

are easily typed. In addition, they have a high distinctive power among closely related individuals (Abdul-Muneer, 2014) ultimately making them suitable candidates for determining the population structure.

Microsatellites have previously been used to characterize honeybee populations belonging to the African and European origin (Estoup *et al.*, 1995). Estoup *et al.* (1995) scored alleles for seven (7) microsatellite loci among various subspecies and reported a high degree of genetic variation within the honeybee samples. The variation ranged between seven (7) to thirty (30) alleles per locus. The African subspecies were also shown to have a higher genetic variation as compared to those of the European origin. Also, of importance to note is that super sisters i.e. honeybees from a similar patriline, clustered together as opposed to half-sisters. This would not be the case using mtDNA given its maternal inheritance nature which would result in all super-sisters and half-sisters arising from same queen clustering together.

The microsatellite results, therefore, makes it possible to determine heterozygosity observed within a colony. Microsatellite based studies reveal moderate genetic diversity among honeybees (*Apis mellifera unicolor*) in Madagascar characterized by low allele number per locus in comparison to South Africa (Rasolofoarivao *et al.*, 2015); detect no distinct genetic structure in Rodrigues island but shows the genetic diversity in the island to be closely related to continental populations (Techer *et al.*, 2015). Lastly, they reveal a highly structured population among the honeybees in Seychelles (Techer *et al.*, 2015).

Seychelles is an Archipelago composed of three main islands (Mahe, Praslin and La Digue) - a situation similar to Comoros islands (Ngazidja, Moheli and Anjouan). Based on microsatellite data, the honeybee population in Seychelles exhibit a significant nuclear similarity to *A.m unicolor* from Madagascar.

## **2.6 Genetic diversity of honeybees to the South West of Indian Ocean Islands**

Current studies on the genetic diversity of the honeybees native to the South West of the Indian Ocean Islands (SWIO) give mixed results ( Techer *et al.*, 2014; Rasolofoarivao *et al.*, 2015; Techer *et al.*, 2015a; Techer *et al.*, 2017a, 2017b). Techer *et al.* (2014) reported the absence of the African lineage in Rodrigues. This study also identified the existence of three haplotypes belonging to the C lineage. The C1 haplotype (*Apis mellifera linguistica*) was the most prevalent (81.3%). The C2 (*Apis mellifera carnica*) haplotype was reported in 18.0% of the study population. The study also revealed the existence of a new haplotype which was named C1-Rod.

However, the study did not detect any new genetic structure. In addition, no difference was noted in the genetic diversity in comparison to the continental populations. Further analyses of these suggested the possibility of the occurrence of a bottleneck scenario in the island. These findings are different from those in Seychelles islands ( Techer *et al.*, 2015) where all the mtDNA sequences belonged to the African lineage with 96.7% of the study population belonging to the A1 (*Apis mellifera unicolor*) sub-lineage. In addition, sub-lineage Z was uniquely identified in two islands (Praslin and La Digue) that comprise part of the Seychelles archipelagos. Seychelles was also shown to have a high and well-

structured nuclear genetic diversity which signifies a restricted gene flow between the islands. A more notable observation was the high nuclear similarities between the honeybee populations in Seychelles and *Apis mellifera unicolor* that is native to Madagascar (Techer *et al.*, 2015). The study by Rasolofoarivao *et al.* (2015) showed that the honeybees of Madagascar are majorly comprised of A1 sub-species (99.5%) and 0.4% of A4 haplotype. Madagascar, also, has a unique A lineage haplotype which comprised of 0.2% of the study population. Microsatellite DNA analysis showed presence of moderate genetic diversity among the Madagascar's honeybees populations.

Most recently, large scale mitochondrial DNA sequencing has revealed the existence of a new private A1 haplotype that is shared between Madagascar and all the islands forming the SWIO archipelagos (Techer *et al.*, 2017a; 2017b). Presence of private African haplotypes in each of the archipelagos was used to suggest diversity radiation in each of the archipelagos. In addition, Comoros archipelagos were established as the possible contact point between the continental African and the insular populations ( Techer *et al.*, 2017a, Techer *et al.*, 2017b). These studies showed that all the SWIO ocean islands except Rodrigues are populated by the African lineage of the honeybee sub-species. The study by Techer *et al.*, (2017a) suggested complete dominance of the A lineage in Madagascar, Seychelles and Comoros islands. La Reunion and Mauritius had 95.5% and 56.1% of the A lineage respectively. The European lineages C and M were uniquely reported in the Mascarene archipelagos. A striking difference in their distribution was noted with La reunion having 4.6% whereas Mauritius had 44% (Techer *et al* 2017a).

## 2.7 Hardy Weinberg Equilibrium (HWE)

The Hardy Weinberg equilibrium describes a population that is not evolving (ideal population) where evolution refers to changes observed in the allele frequencies in a population or a gene pool. It is based on the Hardy Weinberg principle which assumes absence of external disturbances to a population thus inferring constant genetic variations to the population. This principle is based on seven assumptions, which include: (i) No selection (ii) Absence of mutation (iii) Absence of gene flow (iv) Presence of an infinite population (v) Random mating (vi) Each individual producing similar number of offspring and (vii) No migration occurring into and out of the population.

Mathematically a population that is in conformity to the HWE equilibrium assumes the equation

$$p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$$

Where  $p^2$  = probability of having the dominant homozygous alleles (**AA**),  $q^2$  = probability of having dominant recessive alleles (**aa**) while  $2pq$  = the probability of having heterozygosity in the allele composition (**Aa**)

This equation can be further simplified to show that  $p$  represents all individuals that are homozygous dominant (**AA**) and half the individual who are heterozygous (**Aa**) while  $q$  represents individuals who are homozygous recessive and half of those who are heterozygous (**aA**).

In such, the equation is rewritten as

$$p = AA + \frac{1}{2}Aa$$

**While**

$$q = aa + \frac{1}{2}aA$$

**Therefore**

$$p + q = 1$$

A population is assumed to be in a HWE if the frequency of **A** ( $p$ ) and **a** ( $q$ ) are both maintained at 50 % over generations if that was the case represented in the parental genotype. Deviations from this equilibrium is an indicator that the population is evolving.

### **2.8 Advantage of using $G_{ST}$ to determine population differentiation**

$G_{ST}$  is an improvement to the Wright's  $F_{ST}$  statistics that was originally developed with the aim of analyzing biallelic data.  $G_{ST}$  has a higher capacity to analyze multiallelic data than  $F_{ST}$ . Based on this measure of diversity  $G_{ST} = 0$  indicates that the population is not differentiated and the more the  $G_{ST}$  approaches 1 the more differentiated the population. A population with a  $G_{ST}$  value of 1 indicates the fixation of that given allele in the population.

$G_{ST}$  is mathematically represented as (Nei, 1987);

$$G_{ST} = (H_T - H_S) / H_S$$

In the equation,  $H_T$  represents the total genetic diversity, while  $H_S$  represents the diversity within the population (this is the equivalent of expected population's heterozygosity in the case of diploids). From the equation above it is clear that  $G_{ST}$  value arises from calcu-

lation of genetic diversity (expected heterozygosity) within and among the study populations. Hedrick's  $G_{ST}$  is an improvement to the initial Nei's  $G_{ST}$  (Nei, 1972) with corrections for the latter's weaknesses (Hedrick, 2005).

## **2.9 The Principle of Discriminant Analysis of Principle Components**

Discriminant Analysis of Principal Components (DAPC) is a multivariate STRUCTURE-like statistical approach of inferring the population structure among genetically related individuals (Jombart, Devillard and Balloux, 2010). The method works based on an assumption that all markers are in linkage disequilibrium and that a panmictic population exists (Pritchard *et al.*, 2000) i.e. all individuals in the populations are randomly mating.

The approach divides the sample variance into within-group and between-groups components as a way of maximizing discrimination between groups. The method first transforms data using principal component analysis (PCA) and then employs discriminant analysis (DA) to identify subsequent clusters.



## CHAPTER THREE

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 3.1 Study site

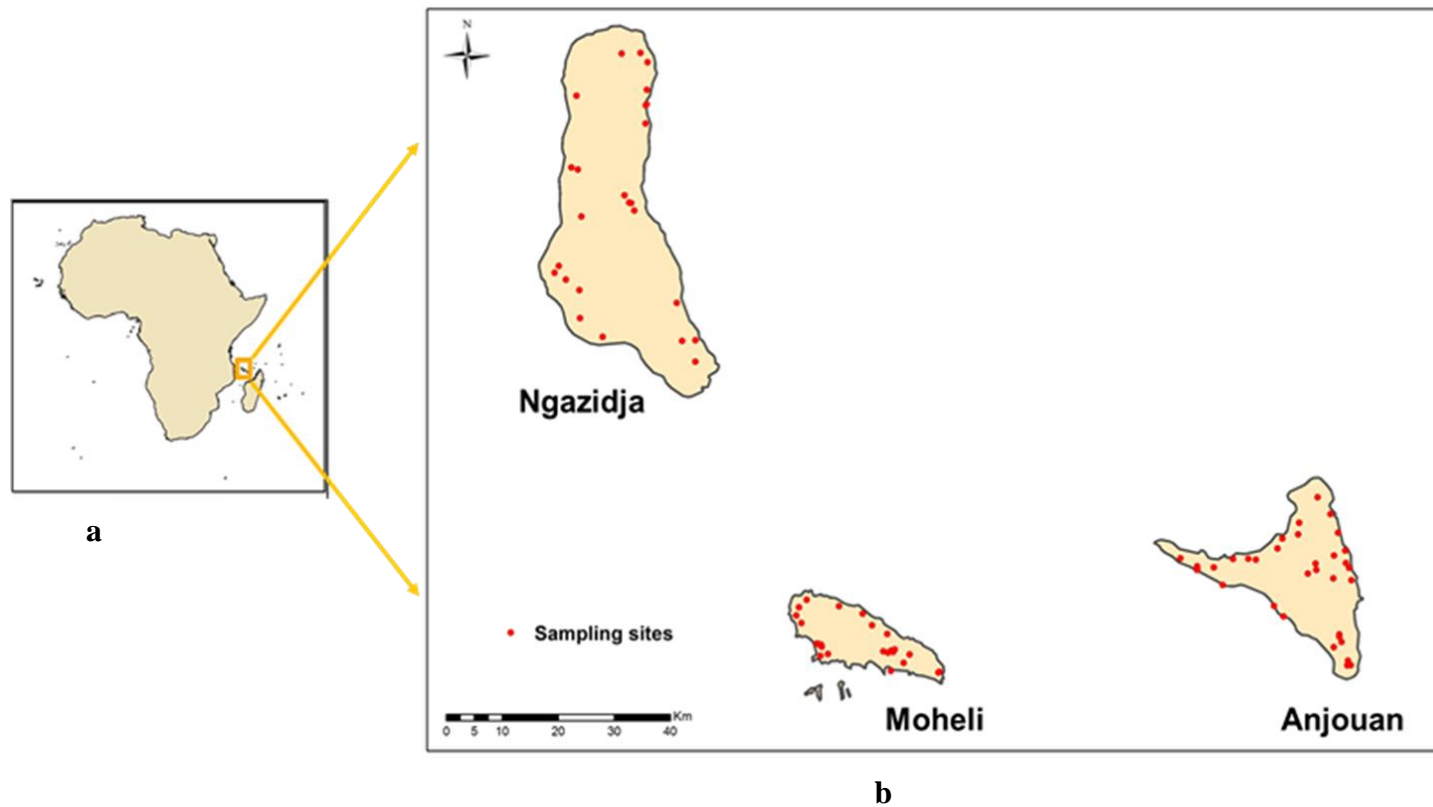
Comoros, an archipelago made up of volcanic islands, is located off the South-East coast of Africa to the eastern side of Mozambique and North-West of Madagascar ( $12^{\circ}10'S$   $44^{\circ}15'E$ ). It is made up of three main islands namely Grande Comore or Ngazidja (1,025  $km^2$ ), Anjouan or Nzwani (424  $km^2$ ) and Moheli or Mwali (211  $km^2$ ). The sampling sites on the three main islands are represented below (Figure 3.1)

#### 3.2 Sampling

One hundred and sixty (160) honeybee colonies were sampled across the different geographic locations in the Comoros archipelagos in June 2017. These included forty-eight (48) colonies from Ngazidja, fifty two (52) colonies from Anjouan and sixty colonies (60) from Moheli. The sampling was carried out on both managed and feral colonies. Where available, apiaries were sampled and for an apiary to be considered for sampling, it had to be five kilometers away from the previously sampled one since honeybees are known to have a flight range of 5 km and sampling within that range increases the chances of sampling close relatives. Three (3) colonies were randomly sampled from each apiary, and in cases where apiaries had three or less colonies, all colonies were sampled. Feral colonies were also sampled at an approximate distance of 5 km apart and where the feral colonies were within a close proximity they were all treated as an apiary.

One emerging adult per colony was sampled for mitochondrial DNA analysis. The choice of an emerging adult per colony reduced chances of sampling a cleptomaniac from neighboring colonies as would be the case if workers at the entrance were to be considered. Since mtDNA is maternally inherited, a single individual per colony was sufficient to infer the maternal haplotype.

For microsatellite DNA analyses 288 workers were sampled from 12 colonies across the three islands. During sampling 24 workers per colony were randomly sampled from four colonies in each island. The colonies were located in four geographically distinct zones on every island. These included Iconi ( $n=24$ ), Bweni ( $n=24$ ), Ipvwani ( $n=24$ ) and Tsini-moichongo ( $n =24$ ) in Ngazidja ( $N=96$ ); Jimilime ( $n=24$ ), Kambalahari ( $n=24$ ), Nyombeni ( $n=24$ ), and Bougwani ( $n=24$ ) in Anjouan ( $N=96$ ) and Siryziroudiani ( $n=24$ ), Badralaju ( $n=24$ ), Domoni ( $n=24$ ) and Dahoni ( $n=24$ ) in Moheli ( $N=96$ ). (Appendix I). All honeybee samples were immediately stored in 96 % ethanol and placed in cool boxes in the field and transported to the African Reference Laboratory for Bee Health at the International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi, Kenya where they were stored at  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  prior to molecular analyses.



**Figure 3.1:** Sampling sites on the three main islands of Comoros islands. Letter **a** represents location of Comoros on the map of Africa while **b** is an enlargement of the three islands indicating the exact sampling locations. (Source: Emily, icipe GIS Unit)

### **3.3 DNA Extraction from honeybees**

The honeybee samples were placed in a laminar flow chamber which was turned on for 30 minutes to dry off the ethanol before DNA extraction. For mtDNA analysis DNA was extracted from the honeybee thoraces while for microsatellite DNA analyses, DNA was extracted from 24 individual honeybees per colony using Qiagen DNA extraction kit (Qiagen Inc. Germany) following the manufacturer's instructions with slight modifications. Briefly, the thoracic muscle tissue of individual honeybee or the entire bee for mtDNA and microsatellite DNA analyses, respectively, were placed in a 2µl microcentrifuge tube containing 150µl of pre-chilled Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) (pH=7.4) (Kakumanu *et al.*, 2016 ) and agitated using a TissueLyser II (Qiagen Inc. Germany). DNA was extracted from 100µl of the homogenate following all the manufacturer's instructions. The integrity of the extracted DNA was checked through gel electrophoresis prior to PCR amplification. The concentration of the extracted DNA was checked using a nanodrop and standardized to 50ng/µl.

### **3.4 Mitotypes of honeybee colonizing the Comoros islands**

#### **3.4.1 PCR amplification of COI-COII intergenic region**

Total DNA was subjected to PCR amplification using the E2 (forward) (5'-GGCAGAATAAGTGCATTG-3') and H2 (reverse) (5'-CAATATCATTGATGACC-3') primers described in Garnery *et al.* (1993). The primers targeted the mitochondrial COI-COII intergenic region that has been extensively used in determining the subspecies and evolutionary lineages among honeybees (Garnery *et al.*, 1993; Magnus *et al.*, 2011; Rasolofoarivao *et al.*, 2015; Techer *et al.*, 2015a, 2015b).

A 15 $\mu$ l PCR reaction containing 1 x Phusion High Fidelity Taq polymerase with HF buffer, 0.4  $\mu$ M of each of the primers, 0.5 $\mu$ l DNA at 50ng/  $\mu$ l was set up (Table 3.1). DNA from a previously amplified COI-COII intergenic region was used as a positive control nuclease free water was served as template control in the negative control reaction. The reaction profile was set up with an initial denaturation step of 98°C for 30 seconds followed by 40 cycles of 98°C for 10 seconds, 48°C for 45 seconds 62°C for 30 seconds and a final extension step at 72°C for 10 minutes in a ProFlex PCR machine (Applied Biosystems).

**Table 3.1:** Components of the 15 $\mu$ l reaction mix used for mitochondrial DNA amplifications

Component	Initial Concentration	Volume per reaction ( $\mu$ l)	Final Concentration
Phusion High Fidelity Taq polymerase with HF buffer	2 x	7.5	1 x
Forward Primer (H2)	10 picomoles	0.6	0.4 picomoles
Reverse Primer (E2)	10 picomoles	0.6	0.4 picomoles
DMSO	100%	0.45	3%
Nuclease free water	-	5.35	-
Template	50ng/ $\mu$ l	0.5	1.67 ng/ $\mu$ l

### 3.4.2 Agarose gel electrophoresis and sample purification

Two percent (2%) agarose gel was prepared by adding 2 grams of agarose powder into 100ml of Tris Acetate Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (TAE) buffer in a glass conical flask. The mixture was heated in a microwave for 3 minutes to dissolve the agarose powder. The solution was allowed to cool to about 60°C before 2 $\mu$ l of Ethidium Bromide

(EtBr) DNA staining dye was added. It was then swirled and poured on a preset gel casting tray where it was allowed to cool for 20 minutes before being transferred into a gel electrophoresis tank pre-filled with TAE buffer and the combs removed.

The first lane of the gel was loaded with 5 $\mu$ l of 100 bp DNA ladder premixed with 1  $\mu$ l of a 6 x loading dye (New England Biolabs). One microliter of the 6 x loading dye was also mixed with 5 $\mu$ l of the sample on a parafilm before the mixture was loaded into the wells. The gel was run for one hour at 80 volts and later visualized under a UVP GelDoc-It<sup>TS2</sup> Imager (Avantor). The 600bp and 380bp positive samples were selected for purification and subsequent sequencing.

Purification was done using the ExoSapIT purification kit (New England Biolabs) following the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, a 13 $\mu$ l microliter reaction was prepared by adding 3  $\mu$ l of exonuclease I enzyme and Alkaline phosphatase premixed in the ratio of 2:1, respectively into 10 $\mu$ l of the PCR amplicon. The samples were then incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes followed by 80°C for 30 minutes to inactivate unused enzymes.

### **3.4.3 Sequencing of the COI-COII intergenic region**

Ten microliters (10 $\mu$ l) of the purified samples was packaged in a 1.5 $\mu$ l microcentrifuge tube and sent to Macrogen Inc. (Amsterdam, Netherlands) where bidirectional sequencing was done using the Sanger chain termination technology.

### 3.4.4 COI-COII intergenic region sequence analyses

The resultant sequences were edited and consensus sequences for the forward and reverse strands generated using BioEdit version 7.2.5 (Hall, 1999). COI-COII sequences belonging to different species of honeybees *Apis mellifera* (AY587542.1), *Apis dorsata* (AY588415.1), *Apis Koschevnikovi* (AY587546.1), *Apis laboriosa* (AY587548.1), *Apis cerana* (AY587544.1), *Apis nigrocincta* (AY587545.1), *Apis nuluensis* (AY587543.1), *Apis florea* (AY588416.1) and *Apis andreniformis* (AY588417.1) were mined from the GenBank database in NCBI and included to the consensus sequences for phylogenetic analyses.

In addition, different *Apis mellifera* subspecies i.e. A1\_MAD3 (KT828418), A1\_MYT2 (KT828439), A1\_SEY1 (KT828433), Z2\_SEY1 (KT828478), A1\_MAD15 (KT828430), A1\_GCO1 (KT828435), A1\_GCO2 (KT828436), A1\_ANJ1 (KT828437), A1\_MAD12 (KT828427), Z7\_EGY1 (KT828447), A4\_SEN1 (KT828455), A4\_SEN2 (KT828456), A4\_STP1 (KT828457), A4\_a (KT828448), A66\_STP1 (KT828475), C2\_b (KT828496), C1\_a (KT828493), M7'\_a (KT828492), C1\_Rod1 (KT828494), A4\_ZAF5 (KT828469), M4\_a (KT828487), A6\_TCD1 (KT828474), A1\_MAD15 (KT828430), A1\_MAD12 (KT828427), A11\_PRT1 (KT828479), M7\_a (KT828490) were mined from the GeneBank database and included among the consensus sequences for multiple sequence comparison

These sequences were subsequently aligned using Muscle (Edgar, 2004) on MEGA 7.0.26 platform (Kumar *et al.*, 2012) and a phylogenetic tree constructed with *A. florea* as the outgroup. Prior to constructing the phylogenetic tree, the best nucleotide substitu-

tion model was predicted based on maximum likelihood statistics and a neighbor-joining tree. Gaps/missing data in the sequence alignment were subjected to partial deletion set at a threshold of 95% site coverage. Through this approach the model with the lowest Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), Tamura 3-parameter, was considered to best describe the nucleotides substitution model (Kumar *et al.*, 2012). The sequences from dwarf honeybees (*Apis florea* and *Apis andreniformis*), which are the most ancient honeybee species (Ruttner, 1988) were used as outgroups. The sequences were grouped according to the various clusters obtained from the phylogenetic tree, and the genetic distances within and between groups calculated in MEGA.

### **3.5 Genetic diversity, population differentiation and population structure**

#### **3.5.1 Microsatellite DNA amplification**

Nineteen previously published honeybees' polymorphic microsatellite loci were scored. These included A113, A24, AC306, AP81, A88, UN351,A56, SEX1, AP273, UN16603, UN4987, UN370, A28, AP289, A124, A35, A8, AP33, and A43 (Estoup, 1994; Estoup *et al.*, 1995; Pierre Franck, Garnery *et al.*, 1998; Shaibi *et al.*, 2008; Solignac *et al.*, 2003a). Forward primers were tagged using fluorescent dyes (FAM, HEX and TET) that absorb and emit light at different wavelengths (Appendix I).

The amplification reaction set up was distributed into six multiplex PCR reactions (Table 3.2). Selection of the plexes was based on the fluorescent dyes and differences in the product size. A fifteen microliter (15µl) multiplex PCR reactions was ran using MyTaq™ HS DNA Polymerase (BIOLINE). The final reaction volume contained 1 x My Taq Polymerase reaction buffer, 0.067 units per microliter of MyTaq Hot start Polymerase,



0.2µm of each of the primers, 1µl of DNA at a concentration of 50ng/µl. The reaction was set up with an initial denaturation step of 95°C for 1 minute, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 30s, 52°C for 15 seconds, 72°C for 30 seconds and a final elongation step of 72°C for 10 minutes.

**Table 3. 2:** List of microsatellite markers used for multiplex PCR reaction showing how they were combined in the different plexes based on fragment size and the fluorochrome.

Marker	Product range (bp)	Fluorochrome	Multiplex
A113	202-224	FAM	1
AP81	124-136	TET	1
UN351	147-166	FAM	1
A56	270-300	TET	2
AP289	174-288	HEX	2
A88	136-149	HEX	2
AC306	165-181	FAM	3
A28	128-134	FAM	3
A24	93-116	TET	3
A8	165-181	TET	4
AP33	225-247	HEX	4
A35	94-123	HEX	4
SEX1	142-187	HEX	4
UN467.16603	261-282	FAM	5
UN462.4987	168-178	FAM	5
AP273	106-110	FAM	5
A43	124-154	TET	6
B124	216-232	HEX	6
UN467.370	174-192	HEX	6

### 3.5.2 Fragment analysis and allele scoring

The resultant PCR products from different plexes were co-loaded into three different mixes in 96-well plates. Mixes were first selected based on labeling dye, where products labelled with different dyes were distributed across the plates (Table 3.3). In the event that two products labelled using similar dye had to be co-loaded on one plate, then they had to be of different sizes so as to avoid overlapping of peaks during the genotyping process. The mixes were packaged in a 96 well plate and sent to the Institute of Biology, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg in Germany where capillary sequencing was done using MegaBace automatic sequencer.

**Table 3.3:** The primer mix present in each reaction as co-loaded for fragment analysis in the MegaBace automatic sequencer.

<b>MIX 1</b>	<b>MIX 2</b>	<b>MIX 3</b>
A113	AC306	UN467-16603
UN351	A28	UN462-4987
A56	A8	AP273
AP81	A24	A43
AP289	AP33	B124
A88	A35	UN467-370
	SEX1	

MegaBace Fragment Profiler Version 1.2 was used to score the allele sizes at the various loci. Briefly, a peak filter algorithm was generated using expected products ranges shown in Table 3.2. Three filters were generated in accordance with the primer information. Using the algorithm, alleles at various loci were scored. Additionally, alleles were verified by eye and scoring of alleles sizes was manually double-checked and finally exported to an excel sheet. Micro-Checker 2.2.3 (Van Oosterhout *et al.*, 2014) was used to check for genotyping errors including null alleles, stuttering and large allele drop outs. Queen alleles for each locus per colony were manually scored. Scoring was based on an assump-

tion that every member of a colony arises from a single queen hence queen alleles are expected to be represented in each and every worker. Homozygosity and heterozygosity among the workers were inferred based on the methods previously described (Neumann *et al.*, 1999). A homozygous queen was scored when an allele was present across all sampled workers whilst heterozygous queens was considered in the event that different workers in a colony bore either one of the two alleles present in the heterozygous queen.

After scoring the queen allele, the remaining allele was scored as the drone allele. For homozygous workers, one of the homozygotes was automatically scored as the drone allele while for heterozygous workers the allele different from either of the queen's allele was scored as the drone allele. Determining drone alleles in heterozygous workers portraying both the heterozygous queen alleles involved a multiloci genotyping in order to score drone allele. When multilocus genotyping failed to separate the alleles, the remaining alleles were divided into half and scored as different drones.

### **3.5.3 Determination of queen mating frequency**

Multilocus genotyping approach was used to determine the number of drones in each sample population. Drones were considered super siblings when they portrayed identical alleles at all loci scored while those exhibiting variations at different loci were considered half-siblings. Following this criteria the number of drones that mate with each queen in the different colonies was determined. Due to finite sample size, the observed drones were used to calculate estimate actual number of drones that mate with the queen by fitting in a Poisson distributions while using drones data to calculate the queens mating frequency super siblings were only represented once in order to avoid overestimation of the

mating frequency. Variations in the queen mating frequency between islands was determined using Kruskal-Wallis Test (MacDonald, 2009).

### **3.5.4 Prediction of queens using drones**

The observed drones per island were also used to infer their maternal lineage and sibship assignment in Colony version 2.0.6.4 (Jones and Wang, 2010). For super siblings, only one was used in to avoid overrepresentation of a particular drone genotype. Following this process the queen genotypes in each subpopulation (Anjouan, Moheli and Ngazidja) were scored. Manually scored queen genotypes were included among the predicted queen genotypes parenting more than two drones and used for downstream analyses.

### **3.5.5 Genetic diversity and linkage disequilibrium**

Using *poppr* package in R, observed individuals (N), observed multilocus genotypes (MLG), expected multilocus genotypes (eMLG) given the smallest sample size ( $N \geq 10$ ) based on rarefaction, Shannon-waiver index of MLG diversity (Shannon, 2001), Stoddart and Taylor's Index of MLG diversity (Stoddart and Taylor, 1988), Simpson's index (Simpson, 1949), Evenness, E5 (Grünwald *et al.*, 2003), Nei's unbiased gene diversity (Nei, 1978), the index of association,  $I_A$  (Brown *et al.*, 1980; Smith *et al.*, 1993) and the standardized index of association were determined. Using *poppr* and *magrittr* packages (Kamvar *et al.*, 2014), alleles per locus, allele mean numbers ( $N_a$ ) and unbiased expected heterozygosity ( $H_{exp}$ ) were estimated based on Nei's method (Nei, 1978).

To test for deviation from the HWE, *pegas* package was used to compute chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) statistics and the p-values for the entire dataset (Comoros) as well as for every subpopulation (Anjouan, Moheli and Ngazidja). Using *lattice* package a heatmap showing

deviations from the HWE ( $p < 0.05$ ) for every locus in each sub-population was computed. Linkage disequilibrium was determined using *poppr* and *magrittr* packages. The test assumed that all alleles observed at the different loci were linked hence they do not freely recombine during sexual reproduction. The index of association ( $I_A$ ) (Brown *et al.*, 1980) was computed assuming 999 permutations test the hypothesis. Pairwise linkage disequilibrium was further calculated to determine alleles that were in strong linkage.

### **3.5.6 Population differentiation and population structure:**

#### **3.5.6.1 Population differentiation**

Population differentiation was calculated using *mmod* package where Hedrick's standardized measure of genetic differentiation ( $G_{ST}$ ) (Hedrick, 2005) was calculated. The  $G_{ST}$  per locus as well as the global  $G_{ST}$  value per subpopulation were determined. Also calculated was a pairwise  $G_{ST}$  between the subpopulations (Anjouan, Moheli and Ngazidja).

#### **3.5.6.2 Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA)**

Using *poppr* package in R, AMOVA test (Excoffier, Smouse and Quattro, 1992) was performed to detect the level of population differentiation within samples, within and between populations. Test for significance was carried out using the *ade4* package where both the Monte-Carlo tests (Excoffier, Smouse and Quattro, 1992) were performed with 999 permutations.

#### **3.5.6.3 Population structure**

Queen and genotypes were used to determine the population structure. Using *poppr* package a neighbor joining tree based on Provesti's distance with 1000 permutations was calculated and visualized using *ape* package. Besides, the population structure was determined using DAPC in R (Jombart, Devillard and Balloux, 2010). Additionally, the population

structure was determined using Bayesian clustering approach implemented in STRUCTURE 2.3.3 (Pritchard, Stephens and Donnelly, 2000)

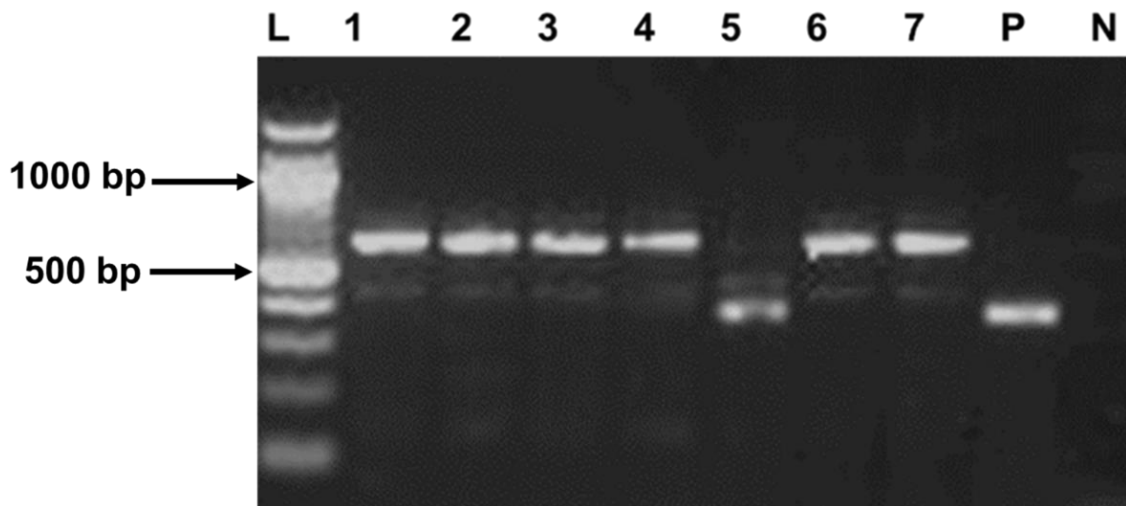
## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULTS

#### 4.1 Mitotypes of honeybee colonizing the Comoros islands

##### 4.1.1 Amplification of the COI-COII Intergenic Region

One hundred and fourteen (114) samples from Ngazidja ( $n=40$ ), Anjouan ( $n=35$ ) and Moheli ( $n=39$ ) were successfully amplified and sequenced. Two band populations were observed across the three islands (4.1.1). One was 380 bp ( $n=28$ ) while the other was 600 bp ( $n=86$ ). The 380 bp mitotypes were distributed such that 16 were in Anjouan, 7 in Moheli and 5 in Ngazidja while the 600 bp mitotypes were distributed in the frequency of 19 in Anjouan, 32 in Moheli and 35 in Ngazidja. A total of 45 samples, though PCR amplified, were not successfully sequenced. These included 17 from Anjouan, 21 from Moheli, and 8 from Ngazidja.



**Figure 4.1:** Gel image showing variations in mitochondrial DNA COI-COII intergenic region of honeybee samples from Comoros islands. **L** represents 100 bp molecular marker, **1-7** represents the samples from different sites, **P** is the positive control and **N** is the negative control.

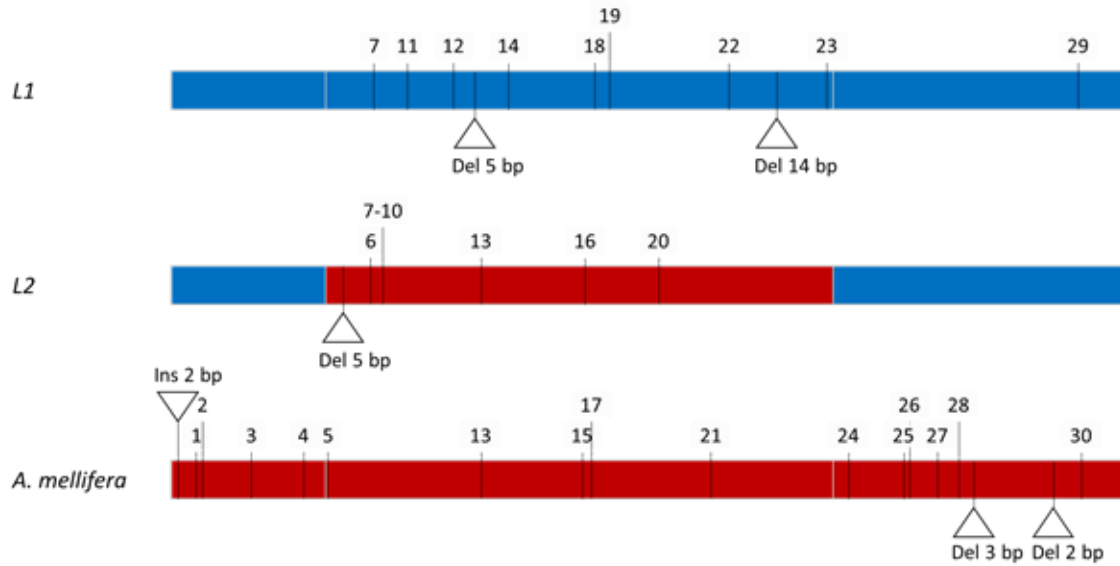
#### 4.1.2 COI-COII intergenic region sequence analyses

Two sequence populations 600bp and 380bp, respectively were obtained. Sequence alignment revealed the presence of three major differences among these sequences. Based on these differences the sequences were grouped into L1, L2 and A1 haplotypes (Figures 3). L1 and L2 were newly described while A1 corresponded to *A. m. unicolor* haplotypes common to the SWIO. L1 had a distinctive TAGGT indel starting from position 3697-3702 and a second major AAATCATAATATTG indel at position 3791-3805. L2 was characterized by a TCAAAT indel starting from position 3654-3659. It also had a distinctive TTCA insert from position 3669 - 3672. Both L2 and L1 shared common inserts and an indel among themselves. These included a CTT insertion at positions 3861-3863; an AA insertion at position 3886-3887 and an AATTA indel at position 3613-3617. A1 portrayed similarity to the reference sequence. Apart from the described insertions and indels, the sequences expressed distinct single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) among them. The L2 uniquely contained T3666A, T3701A, T3744C and A3759G SNPs. The L1 haplotype exclusively had SNPs T3665C, T3692G, T3738C and G3814A. Both the L2 and L1 haplotypes uniquely had SNPs that distinguished them which were absent in the A1 haplotype. These included C366T, T3643C, G3651C, T669C, T3734A, A3737T, T3776C, T3821A, A3839T, T3841C, G3850C, A3857T, T3897C, T3904A, T3907C, A3918T and A3922T (Appendix III).

The three haplotypes shared regions of high conservation among themselves. Briefly, both L1 and A1, unlike L2, portrayed high conservation of the TCAAAT ancestral sequence at position 3791-3805. L2 and A1 on the other hand, unlike L1, showed high con-



servation of the ancestral TAG located at position 3697-3699. Furthermore, they had a conservation of AAATCATAATATTG at position 3791-3805. The L2 haplotype appeared to have arisen from a rare mtDNA recombination between L1 and the *A. mellifera* haplotype (4.2).



**Figure 4.2:** Recombinant mtDNA haplotype (L2) as indicated by the shared unique indels and single nucleotide polymorphisms between *A. mellifera* haplotype and L1. The different numerical numbers indicates either unique single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) where the number are unique to each segment or shared SNPs where the numbers are similar between two or more segments. Ins means insertion, while Del means deletion.

A maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree rooted at *A. florea* strongly (bootstrap = 97%) separated the giant honeybees (*A. dorsata*, *A. laboriosa* and *A. dorsata bingami*) from the rest. The next separation (bootstrap = 75%) distinguished L1, L2, *A. koschevnikovi* and *A. mellifera* from other cavity nesting bees namely *A. nigrocincta*, *A. cerana* and *A. nuluensis*. *A. mellifera* group was partially separated (bootstrap = 23%) from *A. koschevnikovi*, L1 and L2. *A. koschevnikovi* was partially (bootstrap=31%) separated from L1 and L2. Notably, there was 100% separation between L1 and L2. (Figure 4.3). L1 and L2 clades exceptionally contained sequences from Comoros islands. The L1 and L2 clades corre-

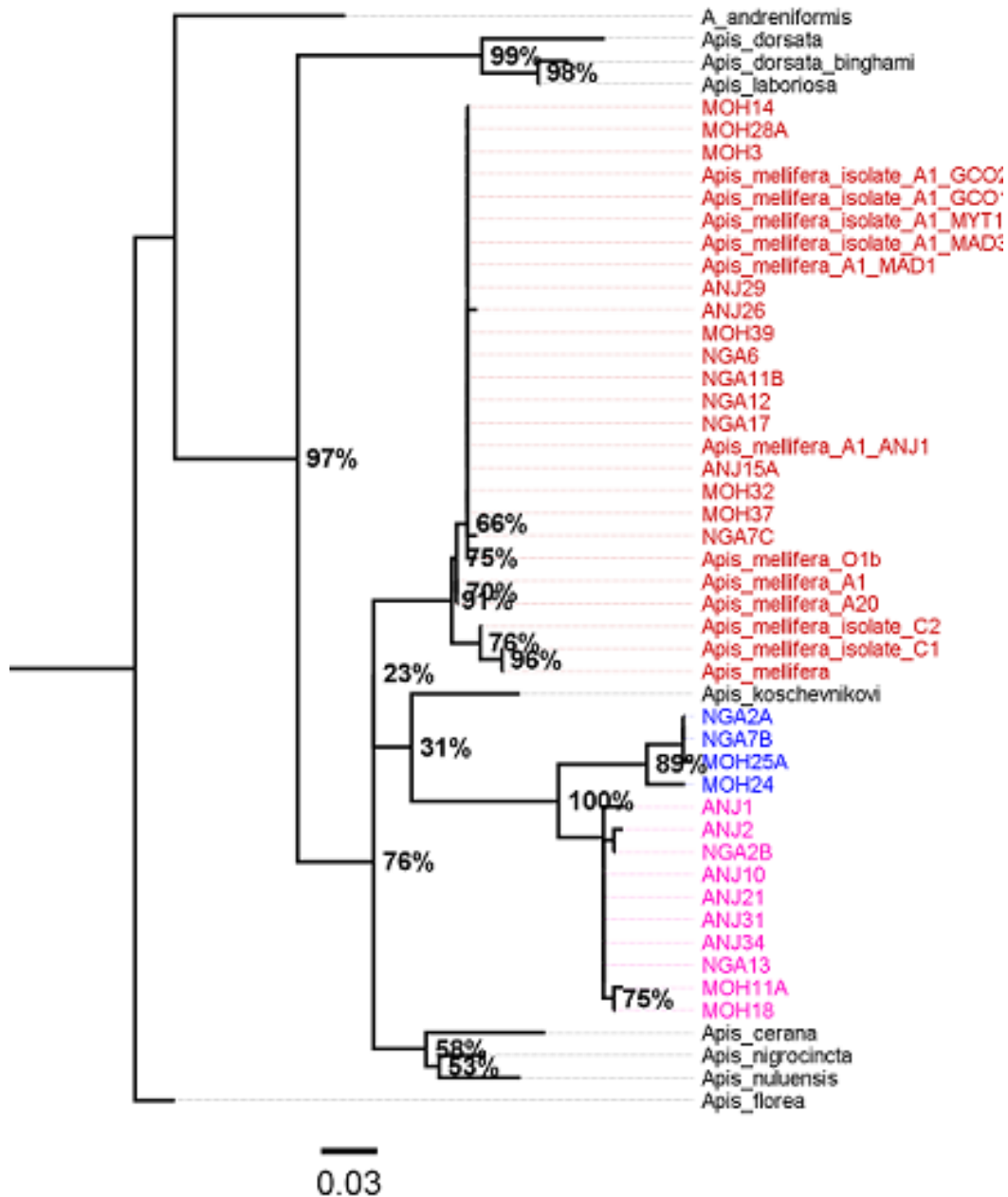
sponded to the L1 and L2 haplotypes respectively whilst the *A. mellifera* group had sequences from Comoros and other *A. mellifera* sequences belonging to the A, C and O lineages.

The sequences from other honeybee species were included in the analysis because preliminary blast search of sequences belonging to L1 and L2 haplotypes revealed close similarity to *A. koschevnikovi*. It was thus important to understand how they cluster among all other honeybee species.

Pairwise genetic distances between groups (Table 4.1) showed that L1 and L2 were closely related but distant from the other groups (*Apis mellifera*, cavity nesting bees, giant honeybees and dwarf honeybees). The genetic distance within groups (Table 4.2) revealed high genetic variability within L2 and L1 compared to *Apis mellifera* represented by samples from A, O and C lineage.

Pairwise genetic distance between groups showed that the distance between L2 and L1 is closer (0.077) than the distance between either L1 (0.107) or L2 (0.116) and *Apis mellifera*. *Apis mellifera* was also shown to be genetically close to the other cavity nesting bees (0.073) as compared to the distance between either of the L2 (0.139) and L1 (0.123) honeybees (Table 2.1). Computing the genetic distance within groups indicated high variability within both L1 (0.0070) and L2 (0.0193) as compared to the variability exhibited in the *Apis mellifera* group (0.0058) (Table 4.2). The variation within the group is how-

ever lower as compared to cavity nesting bees (0.0809), giant honeybees (0.0534) and dwarf honeybees (0.0912) (Table 4.2).



**Figure 1.3:** Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree showing clustering of samples from Comoros L1 (Pink), L2 (Blue) and *A. mellifera* (Red) sub-species among other honeybee species. The evolutionary history was inferred by using the Maximum Likelihood method and Tamura 3-parameter model. The tree with the highest log likelihood (-970.63) is

shown. The percentage of trees in which the associated taxa clustered together is shown next to the branches. Initial tree(s) for the heuristic search were obtained automatically by applying Neighbor-Join and BioNJ algorithms to a matrix of pairwise distances estimated using the Maximum Composite Likelihood (MCL) approach, and then selecting the topology with superior log likelihood value. A discrete Gamma distribution was used to model evolutionary rate differences among sites (5 categories (+G, parameter = 0.5414)). The rate variation model allowed for some sites to be evolutionarily invariable ([+I], 9.19% sites). The tree is drawn to scale, with branch lengths measured in the number of substitutions per site. This analysis involved 49 nucleotide sequences. All positions with less than 95% site coverage were eliminated, i.e., fewer than 5% alignment gaps, missing data, and ambiguous bases were allowed at any position (partial deletion option). There were a total of 217 positions in the final dataset. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA X.

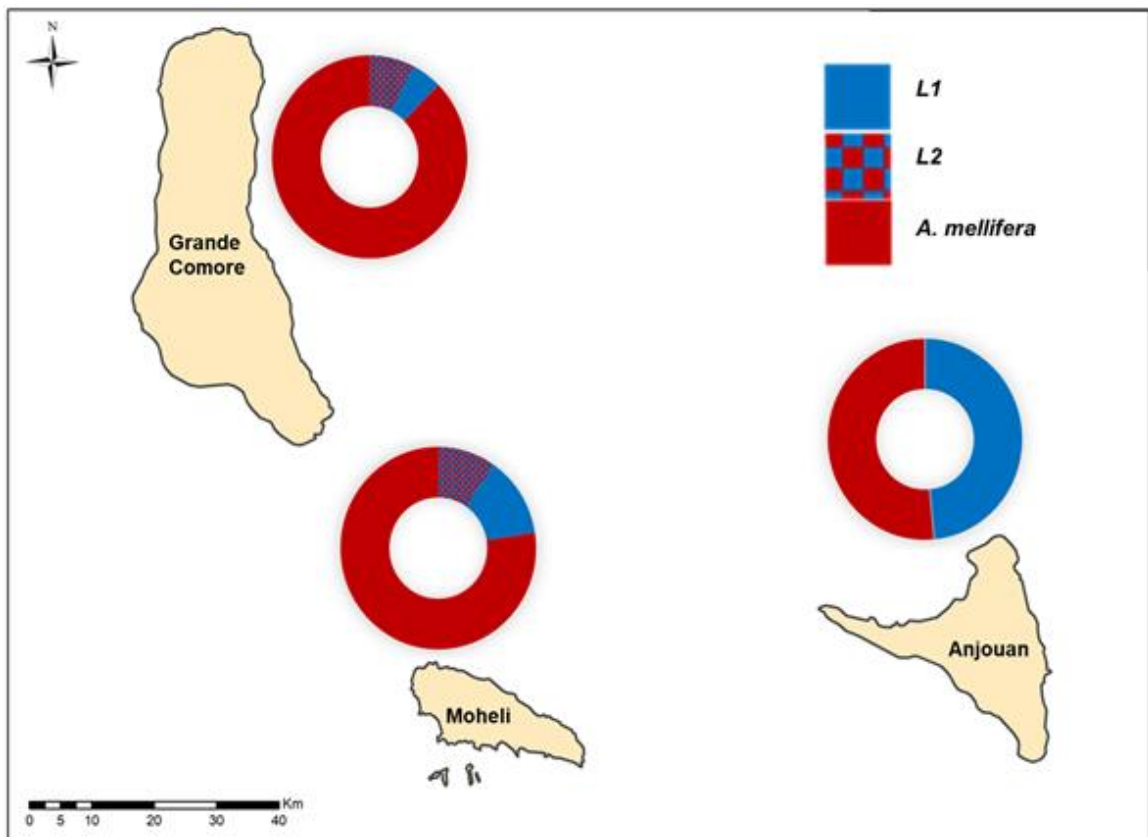
**Table 4.1:** Pairwise genetic distances between groups showing a close relationship between L1 and L2 as opposed to the other groups.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. L2						
2. L1	0.077					
3. <i>Apis mellifera</i>	0.116	0.107				
4. Cavity nesting bees	0.139	0.123	0.073			
5. Giant honeybees	0.180	0.184	0.140	0.180		
6. Dwarf honeybees	0.208	0.188	0.140	0.150	0.150	

**Table 4.2:** Genetic distances within groups indicating high genetic variability within L1 and L2 compared to *Apis mellifera* represented by samples from A, C and O lineages.

	Genetic distance
1. L1	0.0070
2. L2	0.0193
3. <i>Apis mellifera</i>	0.0058
4. Cavity nesting bees	0.0809
5. Giant honeybees	0.0534
6. Dwarf honeybees	0.0912

The various haplotypes were distributed in the three islands with L1 and the *A. mellifera* haplotype occurring in Anjouan in an almost equal frequency (4.4) The haplotype (s) were distributed such that Ngazidja had 88% (95% CI = 0.80-0.97) of the *A. mellifera* A1 haplotype; 5% (95% CI = 0.0-0.15) of L1 haplotype and of 7% (95% CI = 0.0-0.17) L2 haplotype. Moheli was characterised by 77% (95% CI = 0.68-0.93) of the normal A1 haplotype, 13% (95% CI = 0.03-0.29) of the L1 haplotype and 10% (95% CI = 0.0-0.26) of the L2 haplotype. Anjouan had 52% (95% CI = 0.36-0.70) of the normal *A. mellifera* haplotype, 48% (95% CI = 0.33 – 0. 67) of the L1 haplotype and 0% (95% CI = 0.00 - 0.10) of L2 haplotype.

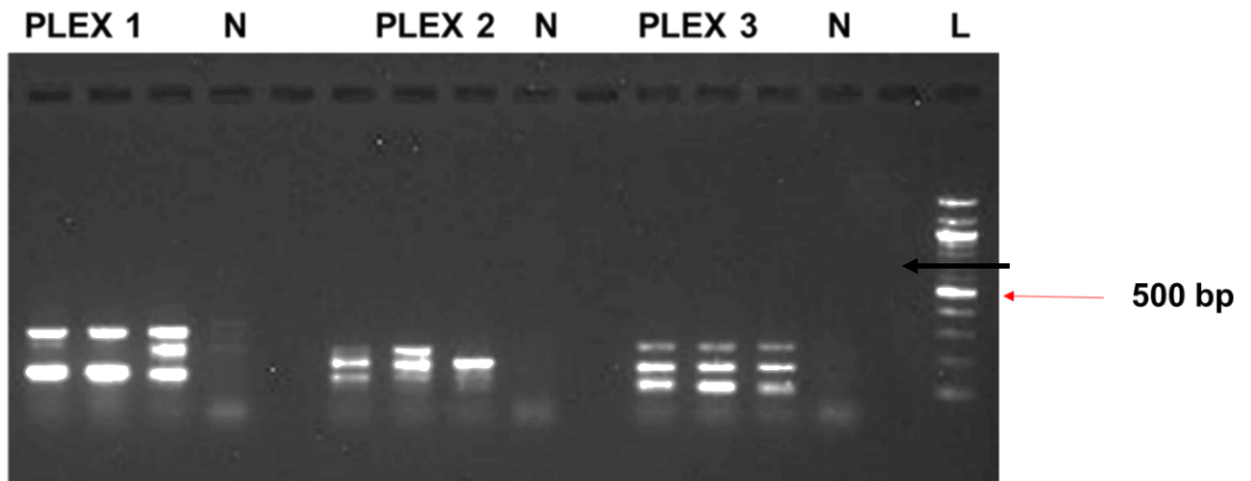


**Figure 4.4:** Distribution of the three mtDNA haplotypes across the Comoro islands. (Map Credit: Emily Kimathi, icipe Geo-informatics unit)

## 4.2 Genetic diversity, population differentiation and population structure

### 4.2.1 Microsatellite DNA amplification

Several microsatellite loci were successfully amplified in a multiplex PCR reaction (Figure 4.5).



**Figure 4.5:** Representative multiplex PCR gel image showing the different sizes of amplified fragments using microsatellite markers. N represents the negative control while L represents a 100 base pairs molecular marker (New England Biolabs)

### 4.2.2 Fragment analysis and allele scoring

All the sixteen amplified colonies, four from each island, were successfully genotyped. Upon fragment analysis, twelve (12) out of the nineteen (19) loci were successfully scored and alleles generated. From the alleles obtained, four queen genotypes per island were manually scored. A minimum of nineteen (19) and a maximum of twenty four (24) drone genotypes in the various sampled colony were recorded (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3:** Table showing the observed and estimated drone genotypes from the different colonies sampled in individual islands.

<b>Colony</b>	<b>Island</b>	<b>Observed drones</b>	<b>Estimated Drones</b>
ANJ16	Anjouan	22	34
ANJ32	Anjouan	22	34
ANJ5	Anjouan	19	27
ANJ8	Anjouan	22	34
MOH12	Moheli	21	31
MOH18	Moheli	22	34
MOH5	Moheli	21	31
MOH23	Moheli	24	38
NGA15	Ngazidja	20	30
NGA23	Ngazidja	21	31
NGA4	Ngazidja	23	36
NGA7B	Ngazidja	19	27

#### **4.2.3 Determination of queen mating frequency**

The observed queen mating frequency ranged between 19 and 24 drones (Table 4.3). Due to finite samples size, estimated queen mating frequency was calculated by fitting in a Poisson distribution. The estimated queen mating frequency ranged between 27 and 38 drones. Kruskal-wallis test found no significant difference in the mating frequencies among the three islands ( $p=0.395$ ).

#### **4.2.4 Prediction of queens using drones**

Following the input of drones data into Colony software and manual prediction of queens from workers dataset, 145 queens were retrieved with 59 arising from Anjouan, 38 from

Ngazidja and 48 from Moheli. From these data set, 61 queens parented more than two drones, i.e. 17 from Anjouan, 24 from Moheli and 20 from Ngazidja (Appendix II).

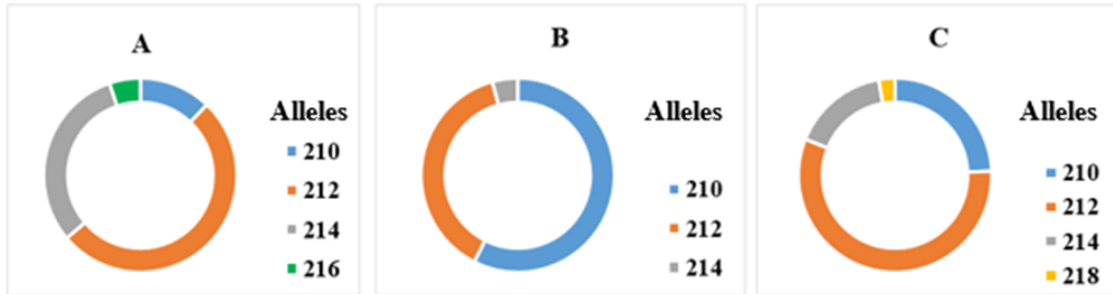
#### **4.2.4.1 Genetic diversity and linkage disequilibrium**

Considering Comoros as a single population, the least number of alleles was recorded at the AP23 locus (2) whilst AP33 locus had the highest number of alleles (12) (Table 9). The mean number of alleles detected was 5.92 ( $\pm 0.05$ ). Simpson's diversity index per locus ranged between 0.29 (AP23) and 0.84 (A306) with a mean of 0.65 ( $\pm 0.05$ ) (Table 9). Expected heterozygosity ( $H_{exp}$ ) per locus ranged between 0.29 (AP23) and 0.85 (AC306).

Comparable genetic diversity was detected between sites. In Moheli the mean number of alleles detected was 3.92 ( $\pm 0.04$ ) whilst Anjouan and Ngazidja had a mean number of alleles of 3.75 ( $\pm 0.05$ ) and 3.67 ( $\pm 0.05$ ), respectively. Simpson's diversity index showed that Ngazidja ( $0.65 \pm 0.08$ ) had the highest mean index of diversity followed by Moheli ( $0.59 \pm 0.04$ ) with Anjouan ( $0.55 \pm 0.08$ ) having the least. Using Nei's 1978 diversity Mohe- li had the highest expected heterozygosity ( $0.61 \pm 0.03$ ), followed by Anjouan ( $0.57 \pm 0.07$ ) and Ngazidja ( $0.50 \pm 0.10$ ).

Private alleles were recorded at A113 locus where allele 216 was private to Anjouan whilst allele 218 was private to Ngazidja (Figure 4.6). Though not private, allele 108 on AP23 locus was notably absent in Ngazidja (Figure 4.7). Most of the sampled loci showed significant deviations from HWE (Figure 8)





**Figure 4.6:** Allele distribution at locus A113 in Anjouan (A), Moheli (B) and Ngazidja (C) showing the presence of private alleles 216 and 218 in Anjouan and Ngazidja respectively

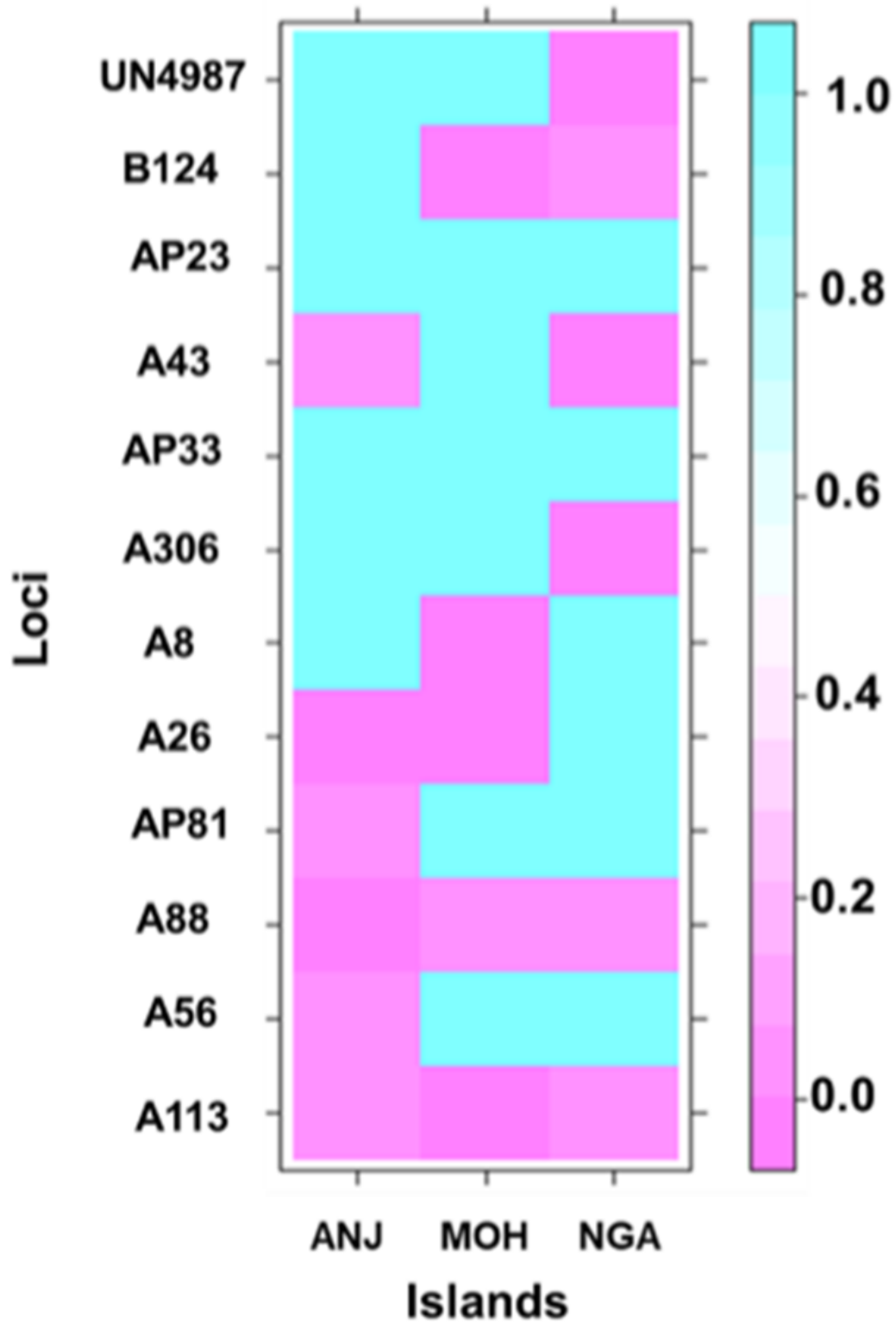


**Figure 4.7:** Allele distribution at locus AP23 in Anjouan (A), Moheli (B) and Ngazidja (C) showing the absence of allele 108 in Ngazidja.

**Table 4.4:** Table indicating various indices of diversity within the entire Comoros population and within individual islands.

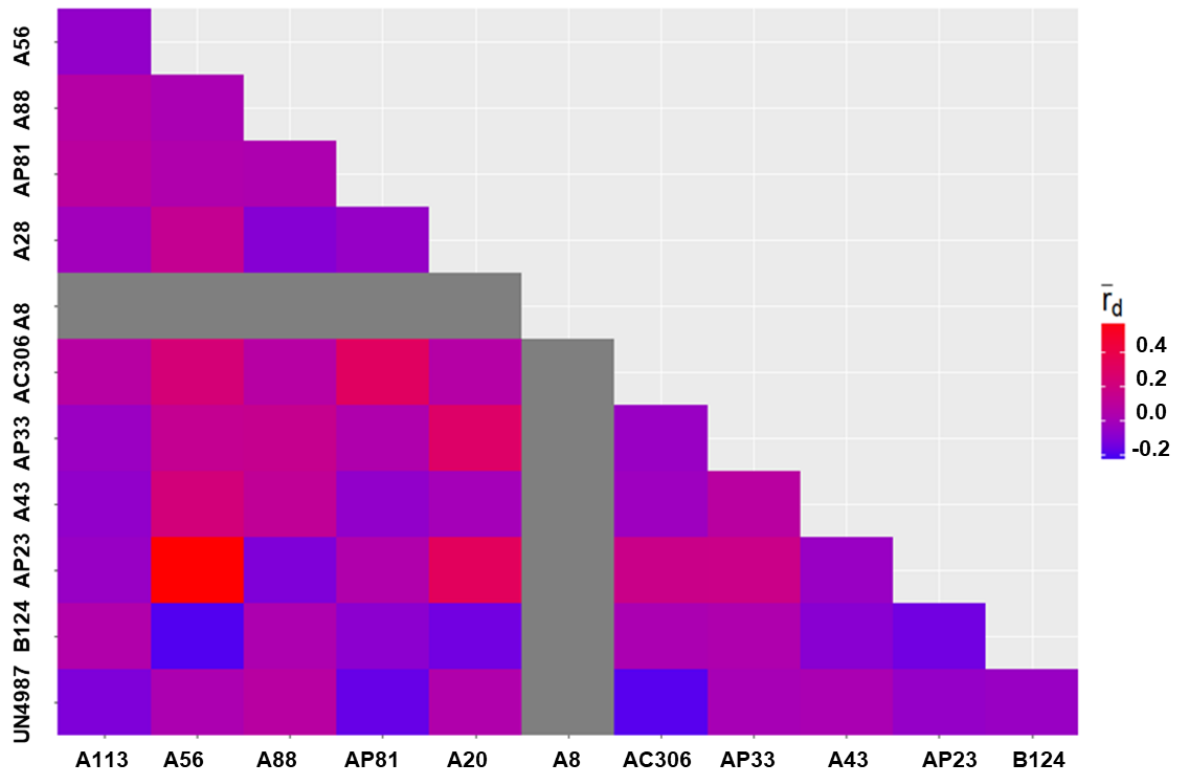
Locus	Entire Comoros Population					Ngazidja				Anjouan				Moheli			
	$N_a$	Simpson's diversity Index	$H_{exp}$	Evenness	$G_{ST}$	$N_a$	Simpson's diversity Index	$H_{exp}$	Evenness	$N_a$	Simpson's diversity Index	$H_{exp}$	Evenness	$N_a$	Simpson's diversity Index	$H_{exp}$	Evenness
<b>A113</b>	3	0.63	0.64	0.93	0.14	3	0.62	0.64	0.91	3	0.61	0.63	0.89	3	0.55	0.57	0.88
<b>A56</b>	4	0.64	0.64	0.90	0.68	4	0.67	0.69	0.91	2	0.36	0.37	0.77	2	0.30	0.31	0.71
<b>A88</b>	6	0.69	0.70	0.80	0.28	3	0.5	0.51	0.74	6	0.78	0.81	0.86	5	0.67	0.69	0.81
<b>AP81</b>	8	0.78	0.79	0.76	0.19	7	0.71	0.73	0.70	6	0.76	0.79	0.80	5	0.77	0.80	0.93
<b>A28</b>	5	0.66	0.67	0.76	0.27	0	1	0.00	0.00	3	0.54	0.56	0.83	5	0.67	0.70	0.78
<b>A8</b>	3	0.32	0.32	0.60	0.36	0	1	0	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	3	0.49	0.50	0.76
<b>AC306</b>	10	0.84	0.85	0.88	0.76	6	0.67	0.69	0.74	5	0.67	0.70	0.75	4	0.71	0.73	0.91
<b>AP33</b>	12	0.77	0.78	0.61	0.76	5	0.69	0.71	0.82	5	0.61	0.64	0.67	4	0.36	0.38	0.56
<b>A43</b>	5	0.68	0.69	0.81	0.53	4	0.51	0.53	0.72	2	0.45	0.47	0.91	4	0.67	0.69	0.90
<b>AP23</b>	2	0.29	0.29	0.69	0.31	1	0	0	0	2	0.26	0.27	0.66	2	0.48	0.50	0.97
<b>B124</b>	8	0.80	0.81	0.84	0.40	6	0.75	0.77	0.82	5	0.72	0.75	0.86	5	0.74	0.76	0.85
<b>UN498</b>	5	0.74	0.74	0.84	0.19	5	0.70	0.72	0.81	5	0.78	0.81	0.94	5	0.62	0.64	0.68
<b>7</b>																	
<b>Mean± SEM</b>	5.92 ±0.05	0.65 ±0.05	0.66 ±0.03	0.79 ±0.06	0.41±0.068	3.67±0.05	0.65±0.08	0.50±0.10	0.60±0.53	3.75 ±0.05	0.55±0.08	0.57±0.07	0.75±0.34	3.92±0.04	0.59±0.04	0.61±0.03	0.81±0.03

$N_a$ , number of alleles;  $H_{exp}$ , expected unbiased heterozygosity;  $G_{ST}$ , Hendrick,s standardised  $G_{ST}$ ; **SEM**, standard error of Mean

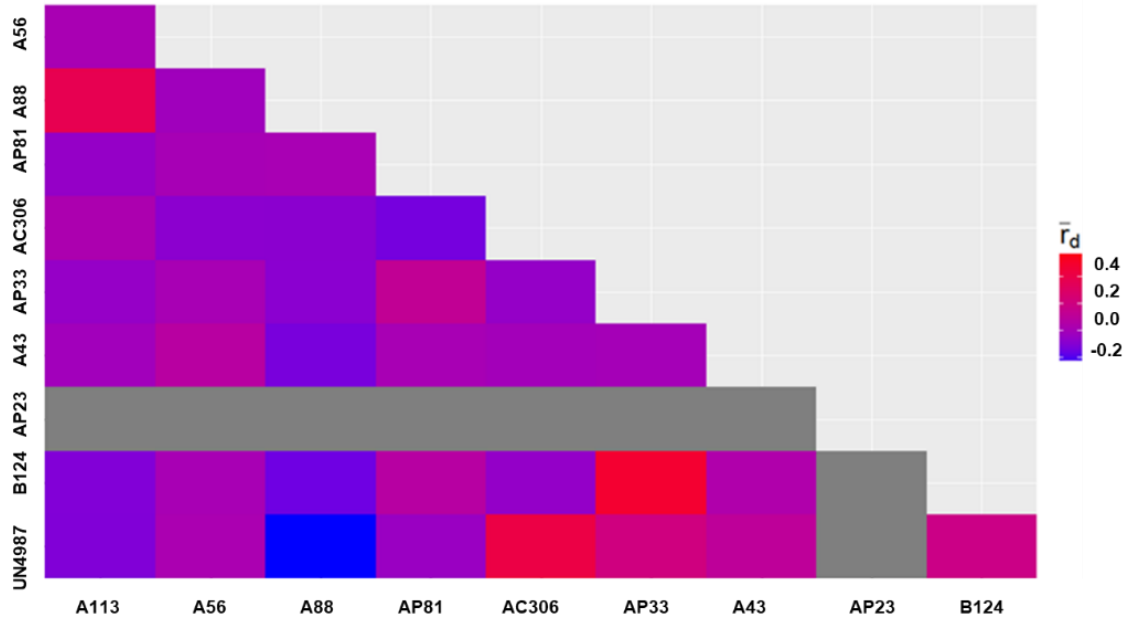


**Figure 4.8:** Heatmap showing deviations from the HWE. Loci in pink are those suspected of not being in HWE while all the loci in blue conform to the HWE.

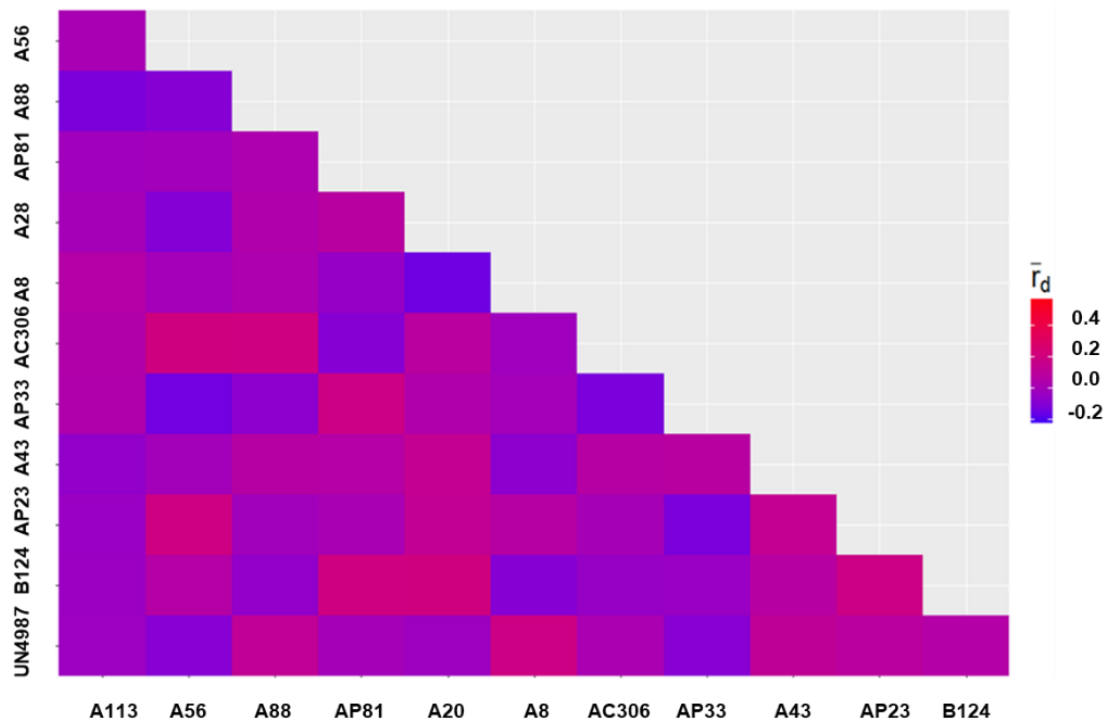
Most of the loci were in a linkage disequilibrium. However, markers AP23 and A56 were strongly linked in Anjouan honeybee populations (Figure 4.9). In Ngazidja, markers AP33 and B124; A113 and A88 and AC306 and UN4987 were strongly linkage (Figure 4.10). In Moheli, strong linkage was not detected in any of the loci ( Figure 4.11).



**Figure 4.9:** Heatmap showing pairwise linkage disequilibrium pattern in honeybees collected in Anjouan. Blue indicates no linkage, red indicates strong linkage between markers whilst grey indicates missing data.



**Figure 4.10:** Heatmap showing Pairwise linkage disequilibrium pattern in honeybees collected in Ngazidja. Blue indicates no linkage, red indicates strong linkage between markers whilst grey is missing data.



**Figure 4.11** Heatmap showing Pairwise linkage disequilibrium pattern in honeybees collected in Moheli. Blue indicates no linkage while red indicates strong linkage between markers

#### 4.2.4.2 Population differentiation and population structure

##### 4.2.4.2.1 Population differentiation and Analysis of Molecular Variance

Using  $G_{ST}$  to infer entire population differentiation revealed a strong differentiation ( $G_{ST}=0.41(\pm 0.068)$ ) (Table 4.4) for the Comoros population. A113 ( $G_{ST}=0.14$ ) was the least differentiated whilst locus AP33 was strongly differentiated ( $G_{ST}=0.76$ ) (Table 4.4). Pairwise  $G_{ST}$  comparisons between islands showed strong differentiation between all the islands ( $G_{ST}>0.2$ ) with a much stronger differentiation occurring between Moheli and Ngazidja (0.52) (Table 4.5). Pairwise genetic distance based on Hedrick's  $G_{ST}$  showed that Ngazidja and Anjouan were much closer than Ngazidja and Moheli while was almost equidistant from both Ngazidja and Anjouan (Table 4.5). AMOVA test revealed significant variations within and between samples as well as between populations ( $p = 0.001$ ) (Appendix VI).

**Table 4.5:** Pairwise Nei's  $G_{ST}$  Statistics revealing stronger differentiation between Ngazidja and Moheli as compared to the differentiation between Moheli and Anjouan or Anjouan and Ngazidja.

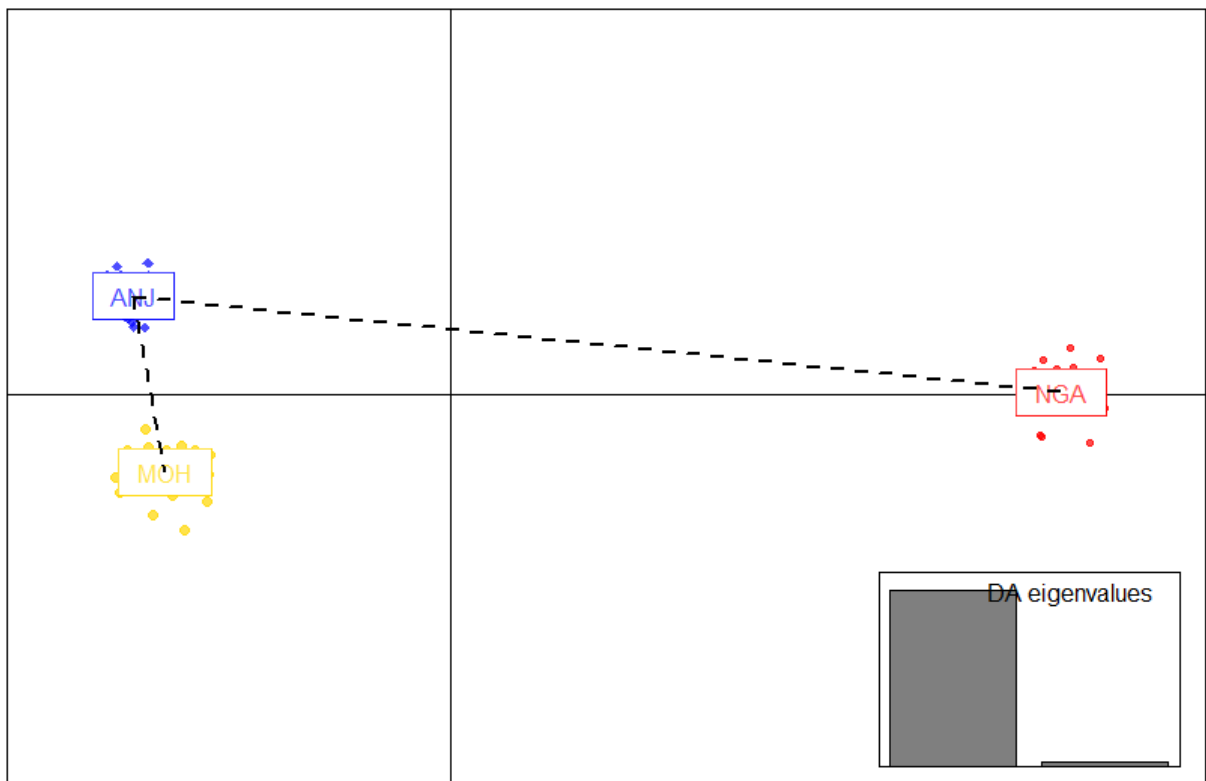
	ANJ	MOH
MOH	0.368	
NGA	0.380	0.525

Several loci in the different populations showed significant deviations from the HWE (Figure 4.8). (Appendix V).

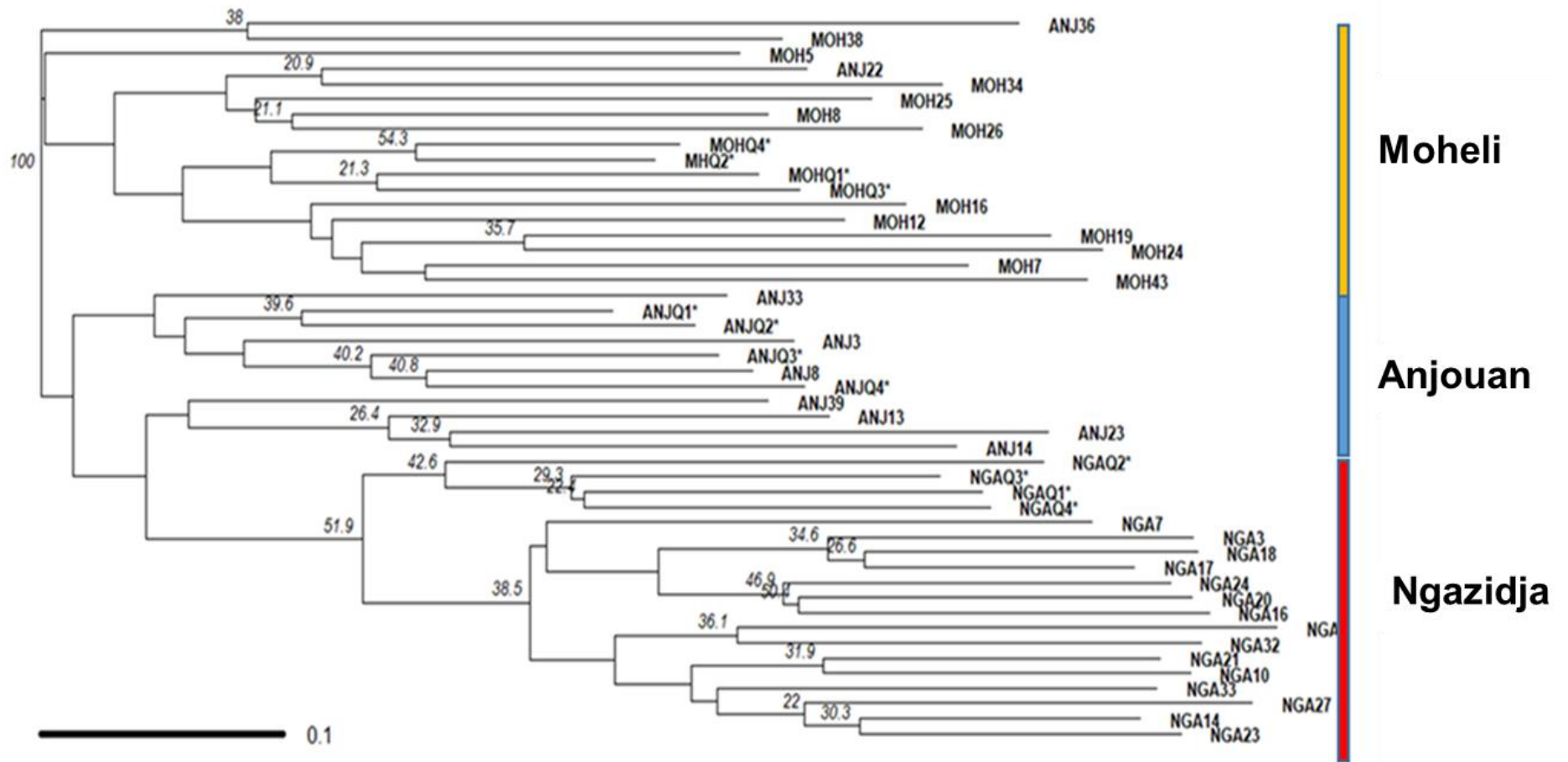
##### 4.2.4.2.2 Population structure

A neighbor joining tree constructed revealed a population structured according to geography (Figure 4.13). The first level of separation strongly (bootstrap = 100%) separated samples from Anjouan and Ngazidja from Moheli. Samples from Anjouan were partially separated from the Ngazidja. In the DAPC analysis (Figure 4.12), PC 1 separated An-

jouan and Moheli from the Ngazidja, whilst PC 2 separated Anjouan and Moheli populations. The most significant STRUCTURE results ( $K = 3$ ) also clustered the samples in accordance to the islands of origin (Figure 4.14). Notably, Ngazidja population with 51.9% bootstrap support divided into two sub-populations in the neighbor joining tree. This separation was also seen in the PC 2 of DAPC analysis (Figure 4.12) and STRUCTURE analysis at  $K=4$  (Figure 4.14).

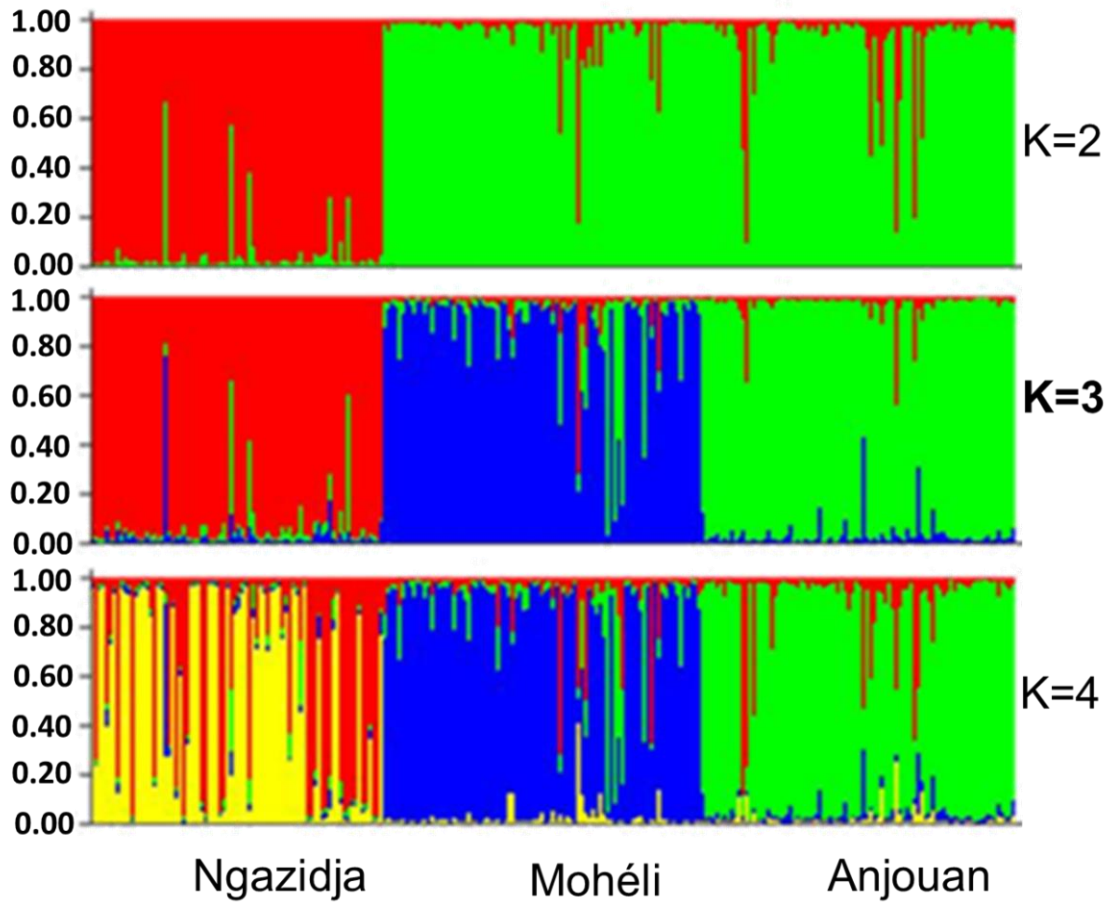


**Figure 4.12:** Discriminant Analysis of Principal Component (DAPC) image showing how samples from the three islands in Comoros interact in space. ANJ=Anjouan; NGA=Ngazidja; MOH=Moheli.



**Figure 4.13:** A neighbor-joining tree calculated based on 12 microsatellite loci and 1000 bootstraps using Provesti's distance showing a structured population in Comoros islands.





**Figure 4.14:** Population structure of honeybees in Comoros islands. In the image, the best population structure is achieved at  $K=3$  which indicates structuring according to the island of origin namely, Ngazidja (red), Mohéli (blue) and Anjouan (green).  $K=2$  clusters both Mohéli and together whilst  $K=4$  shows partial separation in Ngazidja (red and yellow) but does not achieve significant separation in Anjouan.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Discussion

##### 5.1.1 Mitochondrial DNA haplotypes in Comoros Islands

Mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis showed that the Comoros Islands are colonized by the A lineage of honeybees that are 100 % similar to *A. mellifera unicolor* native to Madagascar (Rasolofoarivao *et al.*, 2015). This results support Techer *et al.* (2017a, 2017b) findings which reported the exclusive presence of A1 lineage in most of the islands to the SWIO except in the Rodrigues islands where the European C lineage was predominant (Techer *et al.*, 2017a). Contrary to Techer *et al.* (2017a, 2017b), these study revealed existence of a honeybee subspecies (L haplotype(s)) that closely clustered alongside the *A. koschevnikovi*, a honeybee subspecies native to Southeast Asia. Close relationship between L1 and L2 with *A. koschevnikovi* needs an explanation.

Human movement from Southeast Asia to Madagascar and Comoros is well documented with Archaeobotanical evidence showing the introduction of Asian crops to the islands during the period (Boivin *et al.*, 2016). It is likely that Southeast Asia honeybees were also introduced in the Comoros islands during that time and have since colonized the island to the present time. The A1 haplotype is distinguishable from both L1 and L2 based on the length of the COI-COII amplified fragment (Figure 4.1). Whereas the A1 fragment is 600 bp the other two are 380 bp in size.

Recombination, the principle mechanism underlying nuclear reorganization is a rare phenomenon in the mtDNA genomes. This study shows that L2 arose from a rare mtDNA recombination between A1 and L1 (Figure 4.2). Cases of recombining mtDNA genomes are well documented in plants, fungi (Barroso and Labarère, 1997) and animals (Ladoukakis and Zouros, 2001; Ciborowski *et al.*, 2007; Good *et al.*, 2008). Heteroplasmy, occurrence of more than one mtDNA or plastid DNA within a cell, has been suggested by previous studies to play a central role in ensuring recombination in the mtDNA genome (Baptista-Ferreira, Economou and Casselton, 1983; Barroso and Labarère, 1997; Saville, Kohli and Anderson, 1998). Though the sperm tail, which harbors the mitochondria, in many animals is excluded from penetrating the egg, there exists evidence of a breach to this barrier in some animals, mostly insects. This result in the incorporation of the male mitochondria into the egg (Hildereth and Lucchesi, 1963). In addition, cases of more than one sperm penetrating the egg among insects are well documented, a scenario known as polyspermy.

Honeybees are known to be characterized by both mechanisms i.e. complete penetration and polyspermy ultimately leading to a more paternal contribution of mtDNA (Meusel and Moritz, 1993) which could then lead to heteroplasmy. Furthermore, the possible leakage of considerable amounts of paternal mtDNA into the egg among the honeybees has been shown (Meusel and Moritz, 1993). Direct evidence of mitochondrial DNA recombination in fungi, plants and protists (Gray, 1989) exists. Besides, fusion of the mtDNA has been shown in *Drosophila* (Yaffe, 1999), Crickets (Rand and Harrison, 1986), scallops (Snyder *et al.*, 1987) as well as sturgeons (Buroker *et al.*, 1990) with non-

homologous recombination being put forward as the probable recombination mechanism involved.

The study also showed, for the first time, the coexistence of two honeybee haplotypes without preferential replacement of one haplotype as reported in different studies (Hall and Muralidharan, 1989; Wragg *et al.*, 2018). The African honeybee *A. mellifera scutellata* was introduced in South America in the early 1950s and has since spread to colonize most countries in the South America slowly replacing the European *A. mellifera mellifera* haplotype. The same scenario was recently observed in La Reunion where European honeybee species of the C lineage were introduced 30 years ago. In the study, the A lineage haplotype was shown to have replaced the C lineage (Wragg *et al.*, 2018).

The coexistence of two haplotypes in Comoros islands suggest that they both exist as part of mitonuclear coadaptation complexes (Hill, 2015) necessary for survival in their habitat. Mitonuclear coadaptation refers to cases where specific nuclear genes are adapted to survive alongside specific mtDNA genes and this necessitates the need for cotransmission of genes involved in the complex formation (Rand, Haney and Fry, 2004; Rogell *et al.*, 2014; Hill, 2015). Nuclear gene conveying key survival adaptations could be linked to the different haplotypes thus the need for their coexistence. Maintenance of two haplotypes in a near equilibrium as observed in Anjouan (4.) could arise from a negative frequency-dependent selection (NFDS) mechanism (Kazancıoğlu and Arnqvist, 2014). In this type of selection mechanism, the mitotype with the lowest population frequency increases whilst the mitotype with the highest population frequency decreases until a bal-

ance is achieved (Hill, 2015). An experimental study involving seed beetles (Kazancıoğlu and Arnqvist, 2014) as well as few observation in drosophila (MacRae and Anderson, 1988; Oliver *et al.*, 2005; Andrianov *et al.*, 2008) associates NFDS to the coexistence of two mitochondrial haplotypes in a near stable equilibrium.

### **5.1.2 Genetic diversity, population differentiation and population structure**

The Comoros honeybees exhibit high genetic diversity evidenced by high average expected heterozygosity (0.66 ( $\pm 0.03$ )), alleles per locus (5.92 ( $\pm 0.05$ )) and Simpson's diversity index (0.65 ( $\pm 0.05$ )). The average allele per locus for individual populations ranging between 3.67 ( $\pm 0.05$ ) and 3.92 ( $\pm 0.04$ ) is much higher than in Madagascar, where an average of 2.47 and 3.18 alleles per locus within populations were reported (Rasolofoarivao *et al.*, 2015). However, the average alleles per locus for the entire population (5.92 ( $\pm 0.05$ )) is below the average in the study in Madagascar (7.76 (Rasolofoarivao *et al.*, 2015)).

High diversity within the Comoros honeybee populations could be the result of high queen mating frequency (27 to 38 drones). Increased polyandry mating results in increased offspring heterozygosity (Taylor, Price and Wedell, 2014). The high mating frequency increases the number of reproductively successful males that give rise to increased effective population size (Trontti *et al.*, 2007). On average, honeybees mate with up to 16 drones (Schlüns *et al.*, 2005). The high queen mating frequency recorded in Comoros could arise from the need to reduce the chances of inbreeding and its associated cost. Generally, Islands are inhabited by small populations and given the division of labor nature of Hymenopterans, the census population does not translate to the effective popu-

lation. In order to maintain the small population, it is important to keep the inbreeding rate as low as possible and a higher queen mating frequency would be one check mechanism (Nomura, 2018). The haplodiploid sex determination mechanism in social insects renders inbreeding costly as homozygosity at the sex determining locus results in sterile diploid males which can neither contribute to the workforce nor reproduction (Trontti *et al.*, 2007).

Higher average alleles per locus in Moheli could explain the high diversity ( $H_{exp} = 0.61 (\pm 0.03)$ ) in the population as compared to Anjouan ( $H_{exp} = 0.57 (\pm 0.07)$ ) and Ngazidja ( $H_{exp} = 0.50 (\pm 0.10)$ ) both of which have low average alleles per locus. One possible explanation for the high variability is the small human population in Moheli (50,854) and slow urbanization (Andjib, 2015) which exert minimal fragmentation on the honeybee natural habitats. Anthropogenic disturbance resulting in fragmentation of natural habitats is associated with reduction in species abundance and diversity (Hung, Ascher and Holway, 2017). During sampling, wild honeybee colonies were found nesting on house roofs and walls, old vehicle and around human settlement which suggest the lack of appropriate nesting sites following human interference.

Broadly, high variability at the microsatellite loci corroborates previous studies which showed high polymorphism levels at different microsatellite loci among the African honeybees (Estoup *et al.*, 1995; Franck *et al.*, 1998). The high polymorphism can be explained based on the suggestion by Frank *et al.* (1998), who linked high levels of polymorphism among the African honeybees to their pronounced swarming tendency and

migratory behavior. In addition, it could be as a result of climate change (Frank *et al.*, 2001) or the presence of a large effective population size that gives room for the maintenance of more alleles in a population (Estoup *et al.*, 1995). Large effective population could result from the high queen mating frequency. The high genetic diversity within populations, suggests that the population is panmictic characterised by random mating within breeding populations. Increased polymorphism among the microsatellite loci are a result of random mating (Loucif-Ayad *et al.*, 2015). High nuclear diversity coupled to restricted gene flow within population was reported among honeybees of Seychelles archipelagos whose geographical organization is almost similar to the Comoros Archipelagos (Techer *et al.*, 2015). Findings in honeybees from Comoros thus corroborates Techer *et al.* (2015) suggestions that high variations might arise due to existence of a permanent geographic barrier-in this case the ocean water.

The presence of private alleles 216 and 218 at the A113 locus in Anjouan and Moheli is of interest to note (Figure 4.6). Though present, their limited frequency cannot be used to give a conclusive argument regarding their occurrence. The complete absence of allele 108 and dominance of allele 104 at the AP23 locus in Ngazidja needs an explanation. Genetic drift which is usually associated with random fluctuations in the number of alleles at specific loci is the most likely explanation. In genetic drift, alleles either decrease or increase over time leading to complete loss and fixation of a specific alleles (Sarma *et al.*, 2019). It is also expected that Ngazidja with the lowest genetic diversity is likely to experience a genetic drift among the infrequently occurring alleles as compared on the other islands. The absence of allele 104 in Ngazidja is an indicator of restricted gene flow be-

tween either Anjouan or Moheli and Ngazidja. Significant deviation from the HWE within individual populations suggests that the population is undergoing evolution and that there is inbreeding within the islands.

The geographic structuring, strong pairwise genetic differentiation as well as the significant variance between islands based on AMOVA suggests a restricted gene flow between islands. Isolation by distance of over 50 km is the most possible explanation since honeybees cannot fly over a large water mass separated by such long distances (Techer *et al.*, 2016). Poorly developed beekeeping practices in the islands where most colonies exist as wild colonies deter human aided movement of bees between islands.

The study results suggest that hybridization gene flow occurs in the nuclear genome within islands since no sub-structuring is observed within islands. Sub-structuring of the Ngazidja is non-significant based on STRUCTURE analysis was shown to be non-significant and cannot be used to describe any population structure in Ngazidja. Although, the same sub-structuring was detected in PC 2 of DAPC analysis and neighbor joining tree, the two analyses were based on inferred queen genotypes which have been shown to have negative impact when used to infer population structure (Lepais *et al.*, 2010). Besides, the STRUCTURE result was based on true drone genotypes thus more powerful. These findings are similar to what is reported in Seychelles archipelagos where the population is structured according to the islands but no structure is noted within individual islands (Techer *et al.*, 2015).



## **5.2 Conclusions**

This work has shown that fragmentation to a certain scale can result in population structure as the nuclear genome of the honeybees in Comoros is structured according to the islands. Through the work, it is clear that honeybees have the ability to undergo recombination and resulting in unique mitotypes. Through this work it is shown, for the first time, the possibility of existence of a new haplotype of honeybees in the Comoros islands which could have separated from the other cavity nesting bees before *A. mellifera*.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

Since the current study has shown the existence of unique mitotypes Comoros islands, there is need to ensure that the honeybee are adequately conserved in order to retain the endemic species.

## **5.4 Future studies**

Future studies need to investigate the presence of honeybee pathogens in the Comoros islands and compare the rate of infection, and pathogen load among the described haplotypes. Future studies should also investigate the mechanism that govern mtDNA recombination in honeybees. Lastly, there is need to carry out a phenotypic study on the Comoros honeybees and correlate it to the genotypic data presented in this study.

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## APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Sampled colonies in the three main islands of Comoros. Mitochondrial DNA analysis was performed on all the sampled colonies whilst the colonies in with \* ( $N=12$ ) were used for microsatellite DNA analysis.

Colony	Site Name	Latitude	Longitude	Type of colony	Altitude (m)
Ngazidja 1	-	S11° 44.176'	E43° 14.884'	Wild	63
Ngazidja 2	-	S11° 46.442'	E43° 16.868'	Apiary	307
Ngazidja 3	Bweni	S11° 45.456'	E43° 15.567'	Wild	59
Ngazidja 4*	Iconi	S11° 44.823'	E43° 14.464'	Wild	14
Ngazidja 5	Iconi	S11° 49.063'	E43° 16.925'	Wild	41
Ngazidja 6	Singani	S11° 50.817'	E43° 19.103'	Wild	140
Ngazidja 7*	Tsinimoichongo	S11° 51.137'	E43° 28.027'	Apiary	111
Ngazidja 8	Panda	S11° 52.586'	E43° 21.979'	Wild	112
Ngazidja 9	Simbusa	S11° 53.138'	E43° 28.027'	Wild	538
Ngazidja 10	Nyuma Milima	S11° 51.201'	E43° 26.758'	Wild	669
Ngazidja 11	Tsini Mapanga	S11° 47.636'	E43° 26.233'	Apiary	63
Ngazidja 12	Usipvo	S11° 34.980'	E43° 16.087'	Wild	31
Ngazidja 13	Usipvo	S11° 35.157'	E43° 16.712'	Wild	155
Ngazidja 14	Kwambani	S11° 37.576'	E43° 21.212'	Apiary	503
Ngazidja 15*	Bweni	S11° 38.252'	E43° 21.656'	Wild	482
Ngazidja 16	Sada	S11° 38.301'	E43° 21.855'	Wild	406
Ngazidja 17	-	S11° 39.009'	E43° 22.150'	Wild	370
Ngazidja 18	Dzahani	S11° 39.554'	E43° 17.044'	Traditional hive	369
Ngazidja 19	Ifundihe	S11° 30.851'	E43° 23.231'	Wild	255
Ngazidja 20	Babadyani	S11° 29.038'	E43° 23.340'	Wild	253
Ngazidja 21	Babadyani	S11° 29.160'	E43° 23.246'	Wild	268
Ngazidja 22	Mwadja	S11° 27.704'	E43° 23.362'	Wild	332
Ngazidja 23*	Ipvwani	S11° 24.150'	E43° 23.959'	Wild	19
Ngazidja 24	Trepezini	S11° 25.123'	E43° 23.423'	Wild	189
Ngazidja 25	Uziyo	S11° 24.310'	E43° 20.927'	Wild	325
Ngazidja 26	Fomboni	S11° 24.242'	E43° 22.752'	Wild	226

Colony	Site Name	Latitude	Longitude	Type of colo-	Altitude (m)
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				<b>ny</b>	
Moheli 1	Mshegi	S12° 17.795'	E43° 45.052'	Wild	93
Moheli 2	Mahurani	S12° 18.615'	E43° 46.525'	Wild	36
Moheli 3	Sephadar Pomboni	S12° 16.723'	E43° 44.144'	Wild	15
Moheli 4	Batse	S12° 16.021'	E43° 41.875'	Wild	17
Moheli 5*	Domoni	S12° 15.428'	E43° 38.755'	Wild	37
Moheli 6	Djitroni	S12° 16.130'	E43° 38.018'	Wild	67
Moheli 7	Pakouni	S12° 16.884'	E43° 37.759'	Wild	138
Moheli 8	Barakani	S12° 17.588'	E43° 38.244'	Wild	122
Moheli 9	Wallah	S12° 19.508'	E43° 39.741'	Wild	18
Moheli 10	Wallah	S12° 19.561'	E43° 39.878'	Wild	24
Moheli 11	Bandani	S12° 19.606'	E43° 40.145'	Wild	15
Moheli 12*	Dahoni	S12° 19.682'	E43° 40.084'	Wild	22
Moheli 13	Wallah	S12° 19.805'	E43° 40.204'	Wild	28
Moheli 14	Wallah	S12° 20.672'	E43° 40.071'	Wild	24
Moheli 15	Ndronoroni	S12° 20.491'	E43° 40.809'	Wild	116
Moheli 16	Bandani	S12° 21.319'	E43° 48.089'	Wild	221
Moheli 17	Mwahani	S12° 22.061'	E43° 46.851'	Wild	22
Moheli 18*	Badralaju	S12° 22.218'	E43° 51.449'	Wild	39
Moheli 19	Shisiwani	S12° 22.419'	E43° 52.119'	Wild	44
Moheli 20	Badralaju	S12° 22.159'	E43° 51.549'	Wild	83
Moheli 21	Mlabada	S12° 20.524'	E43° 48.668'	Wild	279
Moheli 22	Wanani	S12° 20.294'	E43° 47.082'	Wild	275
Moheli 23*	Siryziroudrani	S12° 20.351'	E43° 46.574'	Wild	304
Moheli 24	Singana	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 25	Crde Mibani	S12° 20.241'	E43° 46.122'	Wild	277
Moheli 26	Dangoni	S12° 20.164'	E43° 46.890'	Wild	299
Moheli 27	Uhoni	S12° 20.066'	E43° 47.230'	Wild	275
Moheli 28	Barakani	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 29	Oungoni	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 30	Miremani	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 31	Moja oume	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 32	Mlabanda	-	-	Wild	-

Moheli 33	Ndremeyani	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 34	Salemani	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 35	Mirngoni	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 36	Nimachioi	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 37	Mrabao	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 27	Bandasalmini	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 38	Mirngoni	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 40	Banahari	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 41	Mtrouni	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 42	Dargoube	-	-	Wild	-
Moheli 43	Nkagani	-	-	Wild	-

<b>Colony</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Type of colony</b>	<b>Altitude (m)</b>
Anjouan 1	Patsy	S12° 09.307'	E44° 26.080'	Wild	263
Anjouan 2	Cuvette/Ntsameni	S12° 12.033'	E44° 27.765'	Wild	439
Anjouan 3	Tsembenou/Cuvette	S12° 12.620'	E44° 27.830'	Wild	468
Anjouan 4	Dindri	S12° 12.963'	E44° 27.024'	Wild	566
Anjouan 5*	Kambalahari	S12° 13.417'	E44° 29.475'	Wild	476
Anjouan 6	Jeje	S12° 13.587'	E44° 31.218'	Wild	64
Anjouan 7	Bambao Matsanga	S12° 12.436'	E44° 30.989'	Wild	14
Anjouan 8*	Jimilime	S12° 05.828'	E44° 27.960'	Wild	284
Anjouan 9	Hajaho	S12° 07.394'	E44° 29.196'	Wild	22
Anjouan 10	Mahale	S12° 09.142'	E44° 29.929'	Wild	49
Anjouan 11	Ongoni ya Marahani	S12° 10.819'	E44° 30.632'	Wild	38
Anjouan 12	Bambao Matsanga (Hospital)	S12° 11.980'	E44° 30.683'	Wild	47
Anjouan 13	Mromvovo	S12° 11.275'	E44° 29.542'	Wild	197
Anjouan 14	Moudiriyani/Nyaboimio	S12° 21.526'	E44° 31.152'	Wild	230
Anjouan 15	Bweju	S12° 21.107'	E44° 30.888'	Wild	327
Anjouan 16*	Nyombeni	S12° 21.561'	E44° 30.807'	Wild	257

Anjouan 17	Tshoroni	-	-	Wild	-
Anjouan 18	Dagi	S12° 19.855'	E44° 29.516'	Wild	542
Anjouan 19	Baoramafouga	S12° 22.419'	E43° 52.119'	Wild	44
Anjouan 20	Liwara	S12° 19.360'	E44° 30.259'	Wild	609
Anjouan 21	Zipwepweri	S12° 18.866'	E44° 30.057'	Wild	674
Anjouan 22	Crde mremani	S12° 18.650	E44° 30.043'	Wild	-
Anjouan 23	Lavaniju	-	-	Wild	-
Anjouan 24	Kohani	-	-	Wild	-
Anjouan 25	Pomoni	S12° 16.968'	E44° 24.685'	Wild	-
Anjouan 26	Shitsacouni	S12° 15.988'	E44° 23.770'	Wild	-
Anjouan 27	Maranare	S12° 14.031'	E44° 18.824'	Wild	-
Anjouan 28	Badramji	S12° 12.619'	E44° 16.341'	Wild	-
Anjouan 29	Simia mvonyi	S12° 12.543'	E44° 16.378'	Wild	-
Anjouan 30	Nyobeni	S12° 11.523'	E44° 14.741'	Wild	129
Anjouan 31	Sima	S12° 12.275	E44° 16.367	Wild	-
Anjouan 32*	Bougweni	S12° 12.375	E44° 17.964	Wild	-
Anjouan 33	Hombo	S12° 10.627	E44° 24.108	Wild	-
Anjouan 34	Foubouni	S12° 11.597	E44° 19.806	Wild	-
Anjouan 35	Mvoure	S12° 11.573	E44° 21.294	Wild	-
Anjouan 36	Njimandra	S12° 11.660	E44° 22.004	Wild	-
Anjouan 37	Micontsy	S12° 09.678	E44° 24.569	Wild	-
Anjouan 38	Nyatraga	-	-	Wild	13
Anjouan 39	-	S12° 08.216	E44° 26.186	Wild	53

APPENDIX II: Primers used for microsatellite DNA analyses indicating both the forward and reverse primer sequences, expected product size ranges, dye name and the source.

Primer Name	Upper sequence (5'-3')	Lower sequence (5'-3')	(T <sub>m</sub> in °C)	Product size Range (bp)	Fluorochrome	Source
A29	CAACTTCAACTGAAATC CG	AAACAGTACATTT- GTGACCC	52	128-175	FAM	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
Ap33	TTTCTTTTTGTG- GACAGCG	AAATATGGCGAAAC- GTGTG	52	225-247	HEX	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
AP289	AGCTAGGTCTTTCTAA- GAGTGTTG	TTCGACCGCAA- TAACATTC	52	174-288	HEX	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
A56	CCCCAGATGTCGCCATT C	TCATTTCTTCGCGAAAC CG	55	282	TET	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
A35	GTACACGGTTGCAC- GGTTG	CTTCGATGGTCGTT- GTACCC	52	94-123	HEX	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
B124	GCAACAGGTCGGGTTA- GAG	CAGGATAGGG- TAGGTAAGCAG	52	216-232	HEX	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
A008	CGAAGGTAAGGTAAAT GGAAC	GGCGGTAAAGTTCTGG	52	165-181	TET	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)

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A113	CTCGAATCGTGGCGTCC	CCTGTATTTTGCAAC- CTCGC	55	202-234	FAM	(Shaibi, Lattorff and Moritz, 2008)
AP273	GATCTT- GTGTAAACAGCCG	GATCTCTGGCAGAC- GAAGAG	52	106-110	FAM	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
A088	CGAATTAACCGATTT- GTCG	GATCG- CAATTATTGAAGGAG	52	136-149	HEX	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
AC306	GAA- TATGCCGCTGCCACC	TTTCGTT- GCATCCGAGCG	55	165-185	FAM	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
A28	GAAGAGCGTTGGTT- GCAGG	GCCGTTTCATGGTTAC- CACG	52	128-134	FAM	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
AP081	GGATCGTCGAGGCGTT- GA	GAAAGTATTCCGCCGAG CA	55	124-136	TET	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
A43	CACCGAAACAA- GATGCAAG	CCGTCATTAAGA- TATCCG	52	124-154	TET	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
Sex 1	AGTG- CAAAATCCAAATCATC	ATTCGATCACCCAAA- GAA	52	142-187	HEX	(Shaibi, Lattorff and Moritz, 2008)
UN467-	TTCCACAATAGA-	AATTTGGAGAACACAG-	52	261-288	FAM	(Shaibi, Lattorff and

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16603	TAAAACAATACG	CATC				Moritz, 2008)
UN467- 370	TGTAATAC- GTGATGTCAAAACA	GAAAAACTGTGCTCGTG AA	52	174-192	HEX	(Shaibi, Lattorff and Moritz, 2008)
UN462.4 987	AAAATGACAAAAAC- GGAGAA	AATCGTTGCCAAGA- GAATC	48	168-178	FAM	(Shaibi, Lattorff and Moritz, 2008)
A24	CACAAGTTCCAACAATG C	CACATTGAGGATGAGCG	55	93-116	TET	(Solignac <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
UN351	AGCATACTTCTTCAC- CGAACCAC	TCCGTTTATGCTTCATTT TCGA	52	147-166	FAM	(Shaibi, Lattorff and Moritz, 2008)

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APPENDIX III: ClustalO multiple sequence alignment representing all the sequenced COI-COII intergenic spanning the region between positions 3441 to 3880 of the reference sequence (NC\_001566.1).

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NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)  AATTCAACCAATCATCACTTGAATGATTAATTTTTTACCACCTCTAGATCATTACATT 3300
MOH30 ----- 0
NGA25_(reversed) ----- 0
MOH36B ----- 0
ANJ18B ----- 0
ANJ8B ----- 0
NGA34 ----- 0
MOH3 ----- 0
ANJ15A ----- 0
MOH32 ----- 0
ANJ26A ----- 0
ANJ22 ----- 0
ANJ25 ----- 0
ANJ28 ----- 0
ANJ23 ----- 0
ANJ19B ----- 0
NGA17 ----- 0
NGA23 ----- 0
MOH25B ----- 0
NGA22 ----- 0
NGA26A_(reversed) ----- 0
ANJ33 ----- 0
MOH24 ----- 0
ANJ35A_2 ----- 0
ANJ35B ----- 0
ANJ34 ----- 0
ANJ31 ----- 0
ANJ30 ----- 0
Anj21 ----- 0
MOH28A ----- 0
NGA11B ----- 0
ANJ18A ----- 0
MOH10 ----- 0
NGA26B_(reversed) ----- 0
NGA16 ----- 0
MOH12C ----- 0

NGA9 -----ATGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 47
NGA6 -----TGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 46
NGA14A -----TGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 46
NGA7A -----TGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 46
NGA11A -----TGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 46
NGA15 -----TGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 46
NGA14B -----TGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 46
NGA20 -----TGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 46
NGA10 -----TGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 46
NGA5B -----TGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 46
ANJ35A -----CTT---TTATTAATAATATTATAAATATTATTATTAATAAAT---- 40
ANJ26B ----- 0
NGA7C -----AGAATAAGTGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 54
NGA31 -----TTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 36
MOH29 -----TTTGATTAATAAATAATGTTTTATTATCTTTAT 35
NGA1 -----TAAGATTAATAAATAAAGTATTAATAATACTTTTAT 35
MOH15B ----- 0
MOH40 -----TTTTA 5
MOH42B -----TTTTA 5
MOH39 -----TTTTA 5
ANJ39 ----- 0
ANJ17 ----- 0
ANJ37 ----- 0
ANJ10 -----GC----- 2
MOH42A ----- 0
MOH14 ----- 0
MOH27 ----- 0
MOH7 ----- 0
NGA8B -----GAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT 40
ANJ36 ----- 0
MOH23C ----- 0
MOH8 ----- 0
MOH17B ----- 0

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MOH16B	-----	0	
MOH11A	-----	0	
NGA7B	-----	0	
NGA2A	-----	0	
NGA2B	-----	0	
ANJ20B	-----	0	
MOH25A_(reversed)	-----	0	
NGA28A	--GCACTGAACT-----TATGATT-CAAAAATAAGGTTTTTATAAATTTTTAT	45	
MOH9	--GCATTGAACT-----TAAGATT-CAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	45	
NGA21	--GCATTGAACT-----TAAGATT-CAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	45	
NGA11C	--GCATTGAACT-----TAAGATT-CAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	45	
NGA3	--GCATTGAACT-----TAAGATT-CAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	45	
ANJ29	-----	0	
KT828418.1_(A1_MAD3)	-----AACT-----TAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGT-ATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	39	
KT828427.1_(A1_MAD12)	-----AACT-----TAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGT-ATTTTTAAACTTTTAT		39
NGA14C	-----AATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTATAAAACTTTTAT	33	
NGA12	-----TCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	29	
NGA5A	-----TGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	46	
NGA8A	-----ATGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	47	
ANJ12	-----GTGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	47	
MOH11B	-----GTGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	47	
NGA4	-----AGTGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	48	
MOH34	-----AGTGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	48	
NGA15B	-----AATGCATTGAAATTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	48	
MOH19	-----GTGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	47	
MOH23B	-----	0	
MOH36A	-----ATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	31	
ANJ2	-----	0	
ANJ27	-----CATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAA	19	
MOH37	-----TTCTTTTAT	10	
MOH26	-----TTTTAATTTCTTTTAAT	19	
AJ20C	-----	0	
MOH18	-----	0	
ANJ06	-----	0	
ANJ5	-----	0	
ANJ7B	-----	0	
ANJ1	-----	0	
MOH4	-----	0	
NGA19	----CCATGTCAGTGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	55	
MOH15A	----CAGAATAAGTGCATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	55	
NGA13	-----	0	
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	TAGAAATTCATTATTAATTAATAAAATTTAAATTTAAATCAATTTTAATTAATTTAAT	3360	
MOH30	-----AAAAAAGGGTTTT----TTTAATTTTCT	25	
NGA25_(reversed)	-----CTTAAGATTCAAATATAAAAGTATTT----TTAAACTTTTAT	37	
MOH36B	-----TTTTAACTTTTA	12	
ANJ18B	-----ACTTTTA	7	
ANJ8B	-----CTTTTAT	7	
NGA34	-----CTTTTAT	7	
MOH3	-----CTTTTAT	7	
ANJ15A	-----CTTTTAT	7	
MOH32	-----CTTTTAT	7	
ANJ26A	-----CTTTTAT	7	
ANJ22	-----CTTTTAT	7	
ANJ25	-----CTTTTAT	7	
ANJ28	-----CTTTTAT	7	
ANJ23	-----	0	
ANJ19B	-----CTTTTA	6	
NGA17	-----CTTTTA	6	
NGA23	-----CTTTTA	6	
MOH25B	-----CTTTTA	6	
NGA22	-----CTTTTA	6	
NGA26A_(reversed)	-----TTTTAT6		
ANJ33	-----TTTTAT	6	
MOH24	-----	0	
ANJ35A_2	-----	0	
ANJ35B	-----	0	
ANJ34	-----	0	
ANJ31	-----	0	
ANJ30	-----	0	
Anj21	-----	0	
MOH28A	-----ATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATA----AAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	43	
NGA11B	-----ATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATA----AAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	43	
ANJ18A	-----ATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATA----AAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	43	
MOH10	-----ATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATA----AAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	43	
NGA26B_(reversed)	-----CATTGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATA----AAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	44	
NGA16	-----CATCGAACTTAAGATTCAAATATA----AAGTATTTTTAAACTTTTAT	44	
MOH12C	-----	0	

NGA9 TAAAAATTAATAAATTAATA-TAAATAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA

105

NGA6	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	105
NGA14A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	105
NGA7A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	105
NGA11A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	105
NGA15	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	105
NGA14B	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	105
NGA20	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	105
NGA10	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	105
NGA5B	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	105
ANJ35A	-----	40
ANJ26B	-----AATATA-ACGAAATATATTTATTAATAA	26
NGA7C	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	113
NGA31	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	95
MOH29	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	94
NGA1	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	94
MOH15B	-----TAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	40
MOH40	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	64
MOH42B	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	64
MOH39	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	64
ANJ39	-----	0
ANJ17	-----	0
ANJ37	-----	0
ANJ10	-----	2
MOH42A	-TAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	58
MOH14	-----TAAATTTATATAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	49
MOH27	-----TTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	54
MOH7	-----TTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	54
NGA8B	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	99
ANJ36	-----ACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	30
MOH23C	-----TGGCAGAA-----TAAGT	13
MOH8	-----TAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	22
MOH17B	-----TGGCAGAATAGTGCATTGAATTTAA	25
MOH16B	-----AAATATATTTATTAATAAATTTAAT---	23
MOH11A	-----	0
NGA7B	-----	0
NGA2A	-----	0
NGA2B	-----	0
ANJ20B	-----CAAATATATTTATTAATAA	18
MOH25A_(reversed)	-----	0
NGA28A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAAT-ATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	104
MOH9	TAAAATTAATAAATTAAT-ATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	104
NGA21	TAAAATTAATAAATTAAT-ATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	104
NGA11C	TAAAATTAATAAATTAAT-ATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	104
NGA3	TAAAATTAATAAATTAAT-ATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	104
ANJ29	-----CAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	29
KT828418.1_(A1_MAD3)	TAAAATTAATAAATTAAT-ATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	98
KT828427.1_(A1_MAD12)	TAAAATTAATAAATTAAT-ATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	98
NGA14C	TAAAATTAATAAATTAAT-ATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	92
NGA12	TAAAATTAATAAATTAAT-ATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	88
NGA5A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAGAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	106
NGA8A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATAT-AAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	106
ANJ12	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATAT-AAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	106
MOH11B	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATAT-AAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	106
NGA4	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	108
MOH34	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	108
NGA15B	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	108
MOH19	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	107
MOH23B	-----	0
MOH36A	TAAAT-TA-ATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	89
ANJ2	-----	0
ANJ27	ATATA-AA-GTTGATAAACTTTTATTAATAAATTAATATTATAA-----	59
MOH37	TAAAT-TA-ATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	68
MOH26	TAAAT-TA-ATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATAACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	77
AJ20C	-----	0
MOH18	-----	0
ANJ06	-----	0
ANJ5	-----	0
ANJ7B	-----	0
ANJ1	-----	0
MOH4	-----ATGAGTATGAAATAGAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	47
NGA19	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	114
MOH15A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	114
NGA13	-----	0
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	ATGGCAGAATAAGTGCATTGAAC-----TTAAGATT-CAAATATAAA-GTATTTTAA	3410
MOH30	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	84
NGA25_(reversed)	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	96
MOH36B	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	71
ANJ18B	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	66
ANJ8B	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	66
NGA34	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	66

MOH3	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	66
ANJ15A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	66
MOH32	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	66
ANJ26A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	66
ANJ22	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	66
ANJ25	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	66
ANJ28	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	66
ANJ23	-----0	
ANJ19B	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	65
NGA17	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	65
NGA23	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	65
MOH25B	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	65
NGA22	TTAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	65
NGA26A_(reversed)	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	65
ANJ33	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	65
MOH24	-----0	
ANJ35A_2	-----0	
ANJ35B	-----0	
ANJ34	-----0	
ANJ31	-----0	
ANJ30	-----0	
Anj21	-----0	
MOH28A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAGAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	102
NGA11B	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAGAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	102
ANJ18A	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAGAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	102
MOH10	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAGAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	102
NGA26B_(reversed)	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAGAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	103
NGA16	TAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAGAATAAAAAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA	103
MOH12C	-----AAGAACAAAATATA-ACAAAATATATTTATTAATAA 34	
NGA9	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	160
NGA6	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	160
NGA14A	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	160
NGA7A	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	160
NGA11A	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	160
NGA15	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	160
NGA14B	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	160
NGA20	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	160
NGA10	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	160
NGA5B	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	160
ANJ35A	-----40	
ANJ26B	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	81
NGA7C	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	168
NGA31	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	150
MOH29	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	149
NGA1	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	149
MOH15B	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	95
MOH40	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	119
MOH42B	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	119
MOH39	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	119
ANJ39	-----0	
ANJ17	-----0	
ANJ37	-----0	
ANJ10	-----2	
MOH42A	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	113
MOH14	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CAGGTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	104
MOH27	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	109
MOH7	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	109
NGA8B	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	154
ANJ36	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTA-ATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	85
MOH23C	GCATAAAATTTAAGCATAAAATATAAAGTTAATAAAATTAAT-TAAAATTTATATAATAG	72
M0H8	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTCCTGAAT---TCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	77
MOH17B	GCTTCAAATATAAAGTTGAT---AAACTTTTAT-----T-AAAATTAATTAATAA 72	
MOH16B	-----CTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA72	
MOH11A	-----0	
NGA7B	-----0	
NGA2A	-----0	
NGA2B	-----0	
ANJ20B	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CAGGTAATTCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	73
MOH25A_(reversed)	-----0	
NGA28A	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	159
MOH9	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATGAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	159
NGA21	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	159
NGA11C	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	159
NGA3	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	159
ANJ29	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	84
KT828418.1_(A1_MAD3)	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	153
KT828427.1_(A1_MAD12)	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	153
NGA14C	TTTAATTTATTAATAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATT-TAAAATAAATTAATAA	147

NGA12	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	143
NGA5A	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	161
NGA8A	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	161
ANJ12	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATGAATAA	161
MOH11B	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	161
NGA4	T-TAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	162
MOH34	T-TAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	162
NGA15B	T-TAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	162
MOH19	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	162
MOH23B	-----	0
MOH36A	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	144
ANJ2	-----	0
ANJ27	-----	59
MOH37	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	123
MOH26	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	132
AJ20C	-----	0
MOH18	-----	0
ANJ06	-----	0
ANJ5	-----	0
ANJ7B	-----	0
ANJ1	-----	0
MOH4	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTGA--ATTGGATTAATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	101
NGA19	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	170
MOH15A	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTA-AAATAAAATTAATAA	169
NGA13	-----	0
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	AACTTTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATTAATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	3466
MOH30	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	139
NGA25_(reversed)	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	151
MOH36B	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	126
ANJ18B	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	121
ANJ8B	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	121
NGA34	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	121
MOH3	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	121
ANJ15A	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	121
MOH32	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	121
ANJ26A	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	121
ANJ22	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	121
ANJ25	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	121
ANJ28	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	121
ANJ23	-----CATTCC---CTTTGAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	42
ANJ19B	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	120
NGA17	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	120
NGA23	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	120
MOH25B	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	120
NGA22	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	120
NGA26A_(reversed)	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	120
ANJ33	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	120
MOH24	-----	0
ANJ35A_2	-----	0
ANJ35B	-----	0
ANJ34	-----	0
ANJ31	-----	0
ANJ30	-----	0
Anj21	-----	0
MOH28A	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	157
NGA11B	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTAATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	157
ANJ18A	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	157
MOH10	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTGAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	157
NGA26B_(reversed)	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	158
NGA16	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	158
MOH12C	TTTAATTTATTTAAAATTCCTC---CACTTAATTCATATT-AATTTAAAATAAATTAATAA	89
NGA9	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	219
NGA6	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	219
NGA14A	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	219
NGA7A	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	219
NGA11A	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	219
NGA15	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	219
NGA14B	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	219
NGA20	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	219
NGA10	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	219
NGA5B	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	219
ANJ35A	-----	40
ANJ26B	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	140
NGA7C	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	227
NGA31	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	209
MOH29	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	208
NGA1	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	208
MOH15B	CAATTTTAAATAAAAATAAATAAATTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	154

MOH40	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	178
MOH42B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	178
MOH39	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	178
ANJ39	-----	0
ANJ17	-----	0
ANJ37	-----	0
ANJ10	-----	2
MOH42A	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	172
MOH14	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	163
MOH27	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	168
MOH7	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	168
NGA8B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	213
ANJ36	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	144
MOH23C	TATATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	132
M0H8	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	136
MOH17B	A-----	73
MOH16B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	131
MOH11A	-----	0
NGA7B	-----	0
NGA2A	-----	0
NGA2B	-----	0
ANJ20B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	132
MOH25A_(reversed)	-----GGGCAGAAT-----	9
NGA28A	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	218
MOH9	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	218
NGA21	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	218
NGA11C	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	218
NGA3	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	218
ANJ29	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	143
KT828418.1_(A1_MAD3)	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	212
KT828427.1_(A1_MAD12)	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	212
NGA14C	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	206
NGA12	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	202
NGA5A	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	220
NGA8A	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	220
ANJ12	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	220
MOH11B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	220
NGA4	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	221
MOH34	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	221
NGA15B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	221
MOH19	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	221
MOH23B	-----	0
MOH36A	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	203
ANJ2	-----	0
ANJ27	-----	59
MOH37	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	182
MOH26	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	191
AJ20C	-----	0
MOH18	-----	0
ANJ06	-----	0
ANJ5	-----	0
ANJ7B	-----	0
ANJ1	-----	0
MOH4	CGATTTTAAATAAAAGAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	160
NGA19	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	229
MOH15A	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	228
NGA13	-----	0
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	3525
MOH30	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	198
NGA25_(reversed)	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	210
MOH36B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	185
ANJ18B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	180
ANJ8B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	180
NGA34	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	180
MOH3	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	180
ANJ15A	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	180
MOH32	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	180
ANJ26A	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	180
ANJ22	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	180
ANJ25	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	180
ANJ28	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	180
ANJ23	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	101
ANJ19B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	179
NGA17	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	179
NGA23	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	179
MOH25B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	179
NGA22	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	179
NGA26A_(reversed)	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	179
ANJ33	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATTCATCT-	179
MOH24	-----	0

ANJ35A_2	-----	0	
ANJ35B	-----	0	
ANJ34	-----	0	
ANJ31	-----	0	
ANJ30	-----	0	
Anj21	-----	0	
MOH28A	CAATTTCTAATAAAATAAATAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATCAATCT-		216
NGA11B	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATCAATCT-		216
ANJ18A	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATCAATCT-		216
MOH10	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATCAATCT-		216
NGA26B_(reversed)	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATCAATCT-		217
NGA16	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATCAATCT-		217
MOH12C	CAATTTTAAATAAAATAAATAATTAATTTTATTTTATATTGAATTTTAAATCAATCT-		148
NGA9	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAA-ATA		275
NGA6	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAA-ATA		275
NGA14A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAA-ATA		275
NGA7A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAA-ATA		275
NGA11A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAA-ATA		275
NGA15	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAA-ATA		275
NGA14B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAA-ATA		275
NGA20	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAA-ATA		275
NGA10	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAA-ATA		275
NGA5B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAA-ATA		275
ANJ35A	-----	40	
ANJ26B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		197
NGA7C	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		284
NGA31	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		266
MOH29	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		265
NGA1	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		265
MOH15B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		211
MOH40	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		235
MOH42B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		235
MOH39	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		235
ANJ39	-----ATGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT	43	
ANJ17	-----GTGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT	43	
ANJ37	-----ATGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT	43	
ANJ10	-----ATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAAGTTGATAAAATATT	41	
MOH42A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-----AAT	220	
MOH14	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		220
MOH27	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		225
MOH7	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		225
NGA8B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		270
ANJ36	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT		201
MOH23C	TGCTGATAATTTAATTCGATTCCAGAATAATAAATAATT---ATTAATATAATTTCAACAT		189
MOH8	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATT-AAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAATAAAACAAAATA		192
MOH17B	-----	73	
MOH16B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		187
MOH11A	-----TTGCAGATAAAGTGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAAGTTGATAAAATTT		54
NGA7B	---AGTGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAAGTTGATAAACTTTTATTAAAATTAAT		56
NGA2A	---GGTGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAACATTAAGTTGATAAACTTTTATTAAAATTAAT		56
NGA2B	-----CCT-GGAAATAACATTCAAAATATAAAAGTTGATAAACTTT	38	
ANJ20B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		188
MOH25A_(reversed)	---AAGTGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAAGTTGATAAACTTTTATTAAAATTAAT		66
NGA28A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		274
MOH9	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		274
NGA21	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		274
NGA11C	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		274
NGA3	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		274
ANJ29	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		199
KT828418.1_(A1_MAD3)	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		268
KT828427.1_(A1_MAD12)	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		268
NGA14C	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		262
NGA12	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		259
NGA5A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		277
NGA8A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		277
ANJ12	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		277
MOH11B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		277
NGA4	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		278
MOH34	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		278
NGA15B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		278
MOH19	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		278
MOH23B	-----ATAGTGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT	46	
MOH36A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		260
ANJ2	-----	0	
ANJ27	-----	59	
MOH37	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-AAAACAAAATA		239
MOH26	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTTATTAAAATTAATAAAATTAATATAAAAAT-----AAT	239	
AJ20C	-----AGAATAGTGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT	49	



MOH18	-----GAATAAGTGCATTAAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT 49	
ANJ06	-----	0
ANJ5	-----	0
ANJ7B	-----	0
ANJ1	-----	0
MOH4	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	217
NGA19	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	286
MOH15A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	285
NGA13	-----TTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT 38	
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	3582
MOH30	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	255
NGA25_(reversed)	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	267
MOH36B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	242
ANJ18B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	237
ANJ8B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	237
NGA34	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	237
MOH3	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	237
ANJ15A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	237
MOH32	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	237
ANJ26A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	237
ANJ22	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	237
ANJ25	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	237
ANJ28	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	237
ANJ23	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	158
ANJ19B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	236
NGA17	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	236
NGA23	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	236
MOH25B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	236
NGA22	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	236
NGA26A_(reversed)	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	236
ANJ33	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	236
MOH24	-----GCAGAATAAGTG-----CATTGAATTTAATCTTTT 29	
ANJ35A_2	-----TGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT 42	
ANJ35B	-----TGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT 42	
ANJ34	-----TGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT 42	
ANJ31	-----TGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT 42	
ANJ30	-----TGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT 42	
Anj21	-----TGCATTGAATTTAAGCTTCAAATATAAAGTTGATAAACTTTT 42	
MOH28A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	273
NGA11B	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	273
ANJ18A	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	273
MOH10	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	273
NGA26B_(reversed)	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	274
NGA16	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	274
MOH12C	---TAAAGATTTAATCTTTTATTAAAAATTAATAAATTAATATAAAAAATAAAACAAAATAT	205
NGA9	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	335
NGA6	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	335
NGA14A	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	335
NGA7A	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	335
NGA11A	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	335
NGA15	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	335
NGA14B	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	335
NGA20	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	335
NGA10	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	335
NGA5B	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	335
ANJ35A	-----TTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT 63	
ANJ26B	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	256
NGA7C	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	343
NGA31	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	325
MOH29	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	324
NGA1	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	324
MOH15B	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	270
MOH40	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	294
MOH42B	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	294
MOH39	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	294
ANJ39	AT-TAAAAATTAATATTATAAATATTATTTATTAAAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	102
ANJ17	AT-TAAAAATTAATATTATAAATATTATTTATTAAAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	102
ANJ37	AT-TAAAAATTAATATTATAAATATTATTTATTAAAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	102
ANJ10	AT-TAAAAATTAATATTATAAATATTATTTATTAAAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	100
MOH42A	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	279
MOH14	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	279
MOH27	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	284
MOH7	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	284
NGA8B	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	329
ANJ36	AA-CAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	260
MOH23C	TAACAGTTCAAATATTTTAAAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTTCAAACCTTATTATTAATAA	249
M0H8	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAAAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	252
MOH17B	-----TATTATTTATTAAAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT 112	

MOH16B	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	247
MOH11A	TATTAATAAATTAATATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	114
NGA7B	TAATTAACCTAATATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	116
NGA2A	TAATTAACCTAATATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	116
NGA2B	TATTAATAAATTAATATGATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	98
ANJ20B	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	248
MOH25A_(reversed)	TAATTAACCTAATATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	126
NGA28A	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	334
MOH9	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	334
NGA21	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	334
NGA11C	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	334
NGA3	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	334
ANJ29	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	259
KT828418.1_(A1_MAD3)	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	
KT828427.1_(A1_MAD12)	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	328
NGA14C	TAACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	322
NGA12	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	318
NGA5A	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	336
NGA8A	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	336
ANJ12	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	336
MOH11B	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	336
NGA4	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	337
MOH34	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	337
NGA15B	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	337
MOH19	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	337
MOH23B	ATTAATAAATTA-TATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	105
MOH36A	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	319
ANJ2	-----TTAGTAAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT34	
ANJ27	-----ATATTTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	99
MOH37	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	298
MOH26	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	298
AJ20C	ATTA-AAATTAATATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	108
MOH18	ATTA-AAATTAATATTATAAATAGCATTTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	108
ANJ06	-----TAATTTATTTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	37
ANJ5	-----TTATTTGTTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	37
ANJ7B	-----TTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	37
ANJ1	-----TTATTTATTAATAAATTTTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	37
MOH4	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	276
NGA19	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	345
MOH15A	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	344
NGA13	ATT-AAAAATTAATATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	97
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	AACAGAATATATTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	3642
MOH30	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	314
NGA25_(reversed)	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	326
MOH36B	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	301
ANJ18B	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	296
ANJ8B	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	296
NGA34	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	296
MOH3	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	296
ANJ15A	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	296
MOH32	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	296
ANJ26A	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	296
ANJ22	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	296
ANJ25	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	296
ANJ28	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	296
ANJ23	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	217
ANJ19B	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	295
NGA17	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	295
NGA23	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	295
MOH25B	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	295
NGA22	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	295
NGA26A_(reversed)	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	295
ANJ33	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	295
MOH24	ATTAATAAATTA-TATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	88
ANJ35A_2	ATTAATAAATTA-TATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	101
ANJ35B	ATTAATAAATTA-TATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	101
ANJ34	ATTAATAAATTA-TATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	101
ANJ31	ATTAATAAATTA-TATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	101
ANJ30	ATTAATAAATTA-TATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	101
Anj21	ATTAATAAATTA-TATTATAAATATTATTTATTAATAAATTTCTACATGATTTATATTTACAT	101
MOH28A	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	332
NGA11B	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	332
ANJ18A	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	332
MOH10	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	332
NGA26B_(reversed)	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	333
NGA16	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	333
MOH12C	AACAGAATATA-TTATTAATAAATTTAATTTATTAATAAATTTCCACATGATTTATATTTATAT	264
	* * * * *	
NGA9	TTCAAGAAATCAAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTCAATTCATAATATAGTTATAA	395

NGA6	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	395
NGA14A	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	395
NGA7A	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	395
NGA11A	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	395
NGA15	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	395
NGA14B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	395
NGA20	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	395
NGA10	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	395
NGA5B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	395
ANJ35A	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCAT-----TCCAGAATAATAA	118
ANJ26B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	316
NGA7C	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	403
NGA31	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	385
MOH29	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	384
NGA1	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	384
MOH15B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	330
MOH40	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	354
MOH42B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	354
MOH39	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	354
ANJ39	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCAG-----AATAATAA	157
ANJ17	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCAG-----AATAATAA	157
ANJ37	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCAG-----AATAATAA	157
ANJ10	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCA-----GAATAATAA	155
MOH42A	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	339
MOH14	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	339
MOH27	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	344
MOH7	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	344
NGA8B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	389
ANJ36	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	320
MOH25A	-----AAAATTATTTAAACGAGAAATTCCTATTATTATTCTTT 286	
M0H8	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	312
MOH17B	TTCAA-----CAATCATATAATTTCAATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCGATAATATAGTAATAA	166
MOH16B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	307
MOH11A	TTTCGACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTGCATT-----CAGAATAATAA	169
NGA7B	TTCAACAATCATATAATTTCAATAATTTAA-----TTTCATTTCCATA-----ATATAGAATAA	169
NGA2A	TTCAACAATCATATAATTTCAATAATTTAA-----TTTCATTTCCATA-----ATATAGAATAA	169
NGA2B	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACGATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCC-----AGAATAATAA	153
ANJ20B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	308
MOH25A_(reversed)	TTCAACAATCATAT-----AATTTCAATAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATA-ATATAGAATAA	179
NGA28A	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	394
MOH9	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	394
NGA21	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	394
NGA11C	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	394
NGA3	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	394
ANJ29	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	319
KT828418.1_(A1_MAD3)	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	388
KT828427.1_(A1_MAD12)	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	388
NGA14C	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	382
NGA12	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	378
NGA5A	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	396
NGA8A	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	396
ANJ12	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	396
MOH11B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	396
NGA4	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	397
MOH34	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	397
NGA15B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	397
MOH19	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	397
MOH23B	TTTCGACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCAG-----AATAATAA	160
MOH36A	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	379
ANJ2	TTCAACAATCAGATTTCATACGGTGTGATAACT-----TAATTTTCATTTCCAGAATAATAA	89
ANJ27	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCAG-----AATAATAA	154
MOH37	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	358
MOH26	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	358
AJ20C	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCAG-----ATAATAA	163
MOH18	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTGCATTTCCAG-----ATAATAA	163
ANJ06	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	97
ANJ5	TTGAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCAGAA-----TAATAG	92
ANJ7B	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCAGAA-----TAATAA	92
ANJ1	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCAGAA-----TAATAA	92
MOH4	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	336
NGA19	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	405
MOH15A	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	404
NGA13	TTCAACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGAT-----AACTTAAATTTTCATTTCCAGAATAATAA	152
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	3702
MOH30	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	374
NGA25_(reversed)	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	386
MOH36B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	361
ANJ18B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	356
ANJ8B	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	356
NGA34	TTCAAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAAATTTAATTTTCATTTCCATAATATAGTTATAA	356

MOH3	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	356
ANJ15A	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	356
MOH32	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	356
ANJ26A	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	356
ANJ22	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	356
ANJ25	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	356
ANJ28	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	356
ANJ23	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	277
ANJ19B	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	355
NGA17	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	355
NGA23	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	355
MOH25B	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	355
NGA22	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	355
NGA26A_(reversed)	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	355
ANJ33	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	355
MOH24	TTCACAATCATATAATTTCAAT-AACTT-----AATTTTCATCCATAATATAGTAATAA	142
ANJ35A_2	TTCACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGAT-----AACTTAATTTTCATCCAGAATAATAA	156
ANJ35B	TTCACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGAT-----AACTTAATTTTCATCCAGAATAATAA	156
ANJ34	TTCACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGAT-----AACTTAATTTTCATCCAGAATAATAA	156
ANJ31	TTCACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGAT-----AACTTAATTTTCATCCAGAATAATAA	156
ANJ30	TTCACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGAT-----AACTTAATTTTCATCCAGAATAATAA	156
Anj21	TTCACAATCAAATTCATACTATGCTGAT-----AACTTAATTTTCATCCAGAATAATAA	156
MOH28A	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	392
NGA11B	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	392
ANJ18A	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	392
MOH10	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	392
NGA26B_(reversed)	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	393
NGA16	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	393
MOH12C	TTCAGAATCAAATTCATATTATGCTGATAATTTAATTTTCATTTTCATAATATAGTTATAA	324
	*	
NGA9	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	455
NGA6	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	455
NGA14A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	455
NGA7A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	455
NGA11A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	455
NGA15	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	455
NGA14B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	455
NGA20	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	455
NGA10	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	455
NGA5B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	455
ANJ35A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAGTTCATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	178
ANJ26B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	376
NGA7C	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	463
NGA31	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	445
MOH29	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	444
NGA1	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	444
MOH15B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	390
MOH40	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	414
MOH42B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	414
MOH39	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	414
ANJ39	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAGTTCATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	217
ANJ17	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAGTTCATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	217
ANJ37	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAGTTCATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	217
ANJ10	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAGTTCATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	215
MOH42A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	399
MOH14	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	399
MOH27	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	404
MOH7	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	404
NGA8B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	449
ANJ36	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	380
MOH23C	CAATTAATTTCTTTTCCTTCACTT-----TTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATGAAATGA	337
M0H8	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	372
MOH17B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAGTTCATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	226
MOH16B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	367
MOH11A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAGTTCATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	229
NGA7B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAAATTTTATATCATTTTAGATTTATTTGAAATA	229
NGA2A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAAATTTTATATCATTTTAGATTTATTTGAAATA	229
NGA2B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAGTTCATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	213
ANJ20B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	368
MOH25A_(reversed)	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACAAATTTTATATCATTTTAGATTTATTTGAAATA	239
NGA28A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	454
MOH9	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	454
NGA21	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	454
NGA11C	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	454
NGA3	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	454
ANJ29	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	379
KT828418.1_(A1_MAD3)	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	448
KT828427.1_(A1_MAD12)	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	448
NGA14C	TAATCATTATTATAAATTTCAACATTAACCTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTTATTTATAAATA	442

NGA12	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTTAGATTATTATAAATA	438
NGA5A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	456
NGA8A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	456
ANJ12	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	456
MOH11B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	456
NGA4	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	457
MOH34	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	457
NGA15B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	457
MOH19	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	457
MOH23B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	220
MOH36A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	439
ANJ2	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	149
ANJ27	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	214
MOH37	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	418
MOH26	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	418
AJ20C	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	223
MOH18	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	223
ANJ06	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	157
ANJ5	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	152
ANJ7B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	152
ANJ1	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	152
MOH4	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	396
NGA19	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	465
MOH15A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	464
NGA13	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	212
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	3762
MOH30	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	434
NGA25_(reversed)	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	446
MOH36B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	421
ANJ18B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	416
ANJ8B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	416
NGA34	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	416
MOH3	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	416
ANJ15A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	416
MOH32	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	416
ANJ26A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	416
ANJ22	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	416
ANJ25	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	416
ANJ28	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	416
ANJ23	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	337
ANJ19B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	415
NGA17	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	415
NGA23	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	415
MOH25B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	415
NGA2	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	415
NGA26A_(reversed)	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	415
ANJ33	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	415
MOH24	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	202
ANJ35A_2	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	216
ANJ35B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	216
ANJ34	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	216
ANJ31	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	216
ANJ30	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	216
Anj21	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	216
MOH28A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	452
NGA11B	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	452
ANJ18A	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	452
MOH10	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	452
NGA26B_(reversed)	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	453
NGA16	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	453
MOH12C	TAATCATTATTATAAATTC AACATTA AACTGTATATATTATTTAGATTATTATAAATA	384
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NGA9	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	513
NGA6	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	513
NGA14A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	513
NGA7A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	513
NGA11A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	513
NGA15	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	513
NGA14B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	513
NGA20	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	513
NGA10	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	513
NGA5B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	513
ANJ35A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	222
ANJ26B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	434
NGA7C	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	521
NGA31	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	503
MOH29	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	502
NGA1	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	502
MOH15B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTT-ATTA AAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTATTGAACAGTTAT	448

MOH40	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	472
MOH42B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	472
MOH39	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	472
ANJ39	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATTAT-----TTAAACAGTAAT	261
ANJ17	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATTAT-----TTAAACAGTAAT	261
ANJ37	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATTAT-----TTAAACAGTAAT	261
ANJ10	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATTA-----TTAAACAGTAAT	259
MOH42A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	457
MOH14	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	457
MOH27	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	462
MOH7	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	462
NGA8B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	507
ANJ36	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	438
MOH23C	A-ATTGCAATCCATCTTTTCTATCCATTGGTCATCAATGAAATTGATGG-----	387
MOH8	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	430
MOH17B	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAATCATGA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTAAT	284
MOH16B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	425
MOH11A	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTA-----AAAAATTATTAAACAGTAAT	273
NGA7B	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTAAT	287
NGA2A	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTAAT	287
NGA2B	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAA-----ATTATTAAACAGTAAT	257
ANJ20B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	426
MOH25A_(reversed)	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTAAT	297
NGA28A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	512
MOH9	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	512
NGA21	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	512
NGA11C	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	512
NGA3	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	512
ANJ29	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	437
KT828418.1_(A1_MAD3)	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	506
KT828427.1_(A1_MAD12)	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	506
NGA14C	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	500
NGA12	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	496
NGA5A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	514
NGA8A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	514
ANJ12	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	514
MOH11B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	514
NGA4	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	515
MOH34	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	515
NGA15B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	515
MOH19	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	515
MOH23B	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAAT-----TATTAAACAGTAAT	264
MOH36A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	497
ANJ2	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAAT-----TATTAAACAGTAAT	193
ANJ27	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATTA-----TTAAACAGTAAT	258
MOH37	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	476
MOH26	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	476
AJ20C	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAAT-----ATTAAACAGTAAT	267
MOH18	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAAT-----ATTAAACAGTAAT	267
ANJ06	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	215
ANJ5	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATTA-----TTAAACAGTAAT	196
ANJ7B	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATTA-----TTAAACAGTAAT	196
ANJ1	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATTA-----TTAAACAGTAAT	196
MOH4	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	454
NGA19	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	523
MOH15A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	522
NGA13	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAAT-----ATTAAACAGTAAT	256
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	AATTTCTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAATTAT	3820
MOH30	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	492
NGA25_(reversed)	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	504
MOH36B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	479
ANJ18B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	474
ANJ8B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	474
NGA34	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	474
MOH3	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	474
ANJ15A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	474
MOH32	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	474
ANJ26A	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	474
ANJ22	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	474
ANJ25	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	474
ANJ28	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	474
ANJ23	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	395
ANJ19B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	473
NGA17	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	473
NGA23	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	473
MOH25B	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	473
NGA22	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	473
NGA26A_(reversed)	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	473
ANJ33	AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTTAT	473
MOH24	AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAATCATGA-TATTGAAATTTTGAACAGTAAT	260

ANJ35A\_2 AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATT-----ATTTAAACAGTAAT 260  
 ANJ35B AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATT-----ATTTAAACAGTAAT 260  
 ANJ34 AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATT-----ATTTAAACAGTAAT 260  
 ANJ31 AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATT-----ATTTAAACAGTAAT 260  
 ANJ30 AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATT-----ATTTAAACAGTAAT 260  
 Anj21 AATTTTCAAACCTTATTATT-ATTAAAAAATT-----ATTTAAACAGTAAT 260  
 MOH28A AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTATTTGAACAGTTAT 510  
 NGA11B AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTATTTGAACAGTTAT 510  
 ANJ18A AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTATTTGAACAGTTAT 510  
 MOH10 AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTATTTGAACAGTTAT 510  
 NGA26B\_(reversed) AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTATTTGAACAGTTAT 511  
 NGA16 AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTATTTGAACAGTTAT 511  
 MOH12C AATTTTCAAATTTATTTTT-ATTAAAAAATCATAA-TATTGAAATTATTTGAACAGTTAT 442

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NGA9 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 573  
 NGA6 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 573  
 NGA14A TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 573  
 NGA7A TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 573  
 NGA11A TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 573  
 NGA15 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 573  
 NGA14B TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 573  
 NGA20 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 573  
 NGA10 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 573  
 NGA5B TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 573  
 ANJ35A TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 282  
 ANJ26B TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 491  
 NGA7C TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 578  
 NGA31 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 560  
 MOH29 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 559  
 NGA1 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 559  
 MOH15B TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 505  
 MOH40 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 529  
 MOH42B TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 529  
 MOH39 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 529  
 ANJ39 TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 321  
 ANJ17 TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 321  
 ANJ37 TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 321  
 ANJ10 TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 319  
 MOH42A TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 514  
 MOH14 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 514  
 MOH27 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 519  
 MOH7 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 519  
 NGA8B TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 564  
 ANJ36 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 495  
 MOH23C ----- 387 -----  
 MOH8 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 490  
 MOH17B TCCAATTATTATTCTTTTAAATTATTCTTTTCCTTTACTTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 344  
 MOH16B TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTT---TATATTT--A 480  
 MOH11A TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 333  
 NGA7B TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 347  
 NGA2A TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 347  
 NGA2B TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 317  
 ANJ20B TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 486  
 MOH25A\_(reversed) TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 357  
 NGA28A TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 572  
 MOH9 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 572  
 NGA21 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 572  
 NGA11C TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 572  
 NGA3 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 572  
 ANJ29 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 497  
 KT828418.1\_(A1\_MAD3) TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATT----- 545  
 KT828427.1\_(A1\_MAD12) TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATT----- 545  
 NGA14C TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA 560  
 NGA12 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTT---TTATATTTAAT 553  
 NGA5A TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTT---TTATATTTAAT 571  
 NGA8A TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTT---TTATATTTAAT 571  
 ANJ12 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTT---TTATATTTAAT 571  
 MOH11B TCCAATTATTATTG----- 529 -----  
 NGA4 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTT---TTATATTTAAT 572  
 MOH34 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTT---TTATATTTAAT 572  
 NGA15B TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTT---TTATATTTAAT 572  
 MOH19 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTT---TTATATTTAAT 572  
 MOH23B TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 324  
 MOH36A TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTT---TTATATTTAAT 554  
 ANJ2 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 253  
 ANJ27 TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 318  
 MOH37 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 533  
 MOH26 TCCAATTATTATTCTATTAATTATTGTTTTCCATCATTAAA---AATTTTATATTTAAT 533  
 A120C TCCAATTATTATTCTTTCAATTATTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT 327

MOH18	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	327
ANJ06	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAA---AAATTTTATATTTAAT	272
ANJ5	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	256
ANJ7B	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	256
ANJ1	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	256
MOH4	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	514
NGA19	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	583
MOH15A	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	582
NGA13	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	316
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	3880
MOH30	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	552
NGA25_(reversed)	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	564
MOH36B	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	539
ANJ18B	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	534
ANJ8B	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	534
NGA34	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	534
MOH3	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	534
ANJ15A	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	534
MOH32	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	534
ANJ26A	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	534
ANJ22	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	534
ANJ25	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	534
ANJ28	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	534
ANJ23	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	455
ANJ19B	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	533
NGA17	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	533
NGA23	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	533
MOH25B	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	533
NGA22	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	533
NGA26A_(reversed)	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	533
ANJ33	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	533
MOH24	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTTTAAATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATATATTTATA----	316
ANJ35A_2	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	320
ANJ35B	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	320
ANJ34	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	320
ANJ31	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	320
ANJ30	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	320
Anj21	TCCAATTATTATTCCTTCAATTATTTCTTTTCCTTCACCTTTAAAAATTTTATATTTAAT	320
MOH28A	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	570
NGA11B	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	570
ANJ18A	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	570
MOH10	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	570
NGA26B_(reversed)	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	571
NGA16	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	571
MOH12C	TCCAATTATTATTCCTATTAATTATTTGTTTTCCATCATTAAAAATTTTATATTTAATTGA	502
NGA9	TGA----AATTGTAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCAC-----	616
NGA6	ATGA---AATTGTAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATC-----	618
NGA14A	TG-A---AATTGTAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATCAA-----	619
NGA7A	TG-A---AATTGTAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCCTC-----	616
NGA11A	TG-A---AATTGTAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCCTC-----	616
NGA15	TG-A---AATTGTAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCAC-----	616
NGA14B	TG-A---AATTGTAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTC-----	614
NGA20	TG-A---AATTGTAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTC-----	614
NGA10	TG-A---AATTGTAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCACAATGAATGGGGA	628
NGA5B	TG-A---AATTGTAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCACAA-----	618
ANJ35A	TGAAATGAAATGGCAAAATCCATTCCTTTT-----CTATCTATTGGTCAT-----	325
ANJ26B	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTC-----	536
NGA7C	TTA--TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATC-----	625
NGA31	TTA--TAAATTTT-AAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATCAATGAATTT--	615
MOH29	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATCG-----	607
NGA1	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTTTT-----	586
MOH15B	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATCAATG-----	556
MOH40	TGA--TGAAAA-----	538
MOH42B	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATA-----	577
MOH39	TG-----	531
ANJ39	TGAAATGAAATGGCAAAATCCATTCCTTTCT-----ATCTATTGGTCCTCAATGATATTG-	375
ANJ17	TGAAATGAAATGGCAAAATCCATTCCTTTCT-----ATCTATTGGTCATCAATGATATTG-	375
ANJ37	TGAAATGAAATGGCAAAATCCATTCCTTTCT-----ATCTATTGGTCATA-----	365
ANJ10	TGAAATGAAATGGCAAAATCCATTCCTTTCT-----TATCTATTGGTCATCAATGATATTGA	374
MOH42A	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATC-----	561
MOH14	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATCA-----	562
MOH27	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCATTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATC-----	566
MOH7	TGA--T-----	523
NGA8B	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCCTCAGTGAATGGGGG	622
ANJ36	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTTTTCAAT-----	525
MOH23C	-----	387
MOH8	TGAAATGTAAATCCCTTTTTT-----TTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATCAA-----	536
MOH17B	TGAAATGAAATGGCAAAATCTATTCCTTTCTATTAATGCAATTGGTCATCAATGATATTGA	404



MOH16B	ATTGATGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATCAATGA-----	534
MOH11A	TGAAATGAAATTGCAAATCC-----ATTCTTTTCTATCTATTGGTCACAAATGATATT--	386
NGA7B	TGAAATGAAATTACAAATCT-----ATTCTTTTCTATCTATTGGTCAA-----	390
NGA2A	TGAAATGAAATTACAAATCT-----ATTCTTTTCTATCTATTGGTCAA-----	389
NGA2B	TGAAATGAAATTGCAAATCC-----ATTCTTTTCTATCTATTGGTCAT-----	360
ANJ20B	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTT-----TTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCACA-----	530
MOH25A_(reversed)	TGAAATGAAATTACAAATCT-----ATTCTTTTCTATCTATTGGTCATCAATGATATT--	410
NGA28A	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTT-----TTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATCAA-----	618
MOH9	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTT-----TTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTC-----	613
NGA21	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTT-----TTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGT-----	612
NGA11C	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTT-----TTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTC-----	613
NGA3	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTT-----TTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCAC-----	615
ANJ29	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTT-----TTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATC-----	541
KT828418.1_(A1_MAD3)	-----	545
KT828427.1_(A1_MAD12)	-----	545
NGA14C	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTT-----TTTCAATTAAATCAATT-----	597
NGA12	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCACA-----	600
NGA5A	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATC-----	618
NGA8A	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCTCAGTGAAT-----	624
ANJ12	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCAC-----	617
MOH11B	-----	529
NGA4	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCACAGT-----	621
MOH34	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCACAA-----	620
NGA15B	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATC-----	619
MOH19	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAAAA-----	616
MOH23B	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATCTA-----TTGGTCATCAATGATATTGA	379
MOH36A	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATCA-----	602
ANJ2	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATTGGT-----	292
ANJ27	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTT-----CTATCTATTGGTCAT-----	361
MOH37	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCATCAATG-----	584
MOH26	TGA--TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATCAATTGGTCAT-----	579
AJ20C	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TATTGGTCAT-----	370
MOH18	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TATTGGTCATCAATGATATTGA	382
ANJ06	TG--ATGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATT-----AAATCAATTGGT-----	315
ANJ5	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TA-----TGGT-----	296
ANJ7B	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TA-----TGGT-----	296
ANJ1	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TA-----TGGT-----	296
MOH4	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AAT-----	550
NGA19	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTC-----	624
MOH15A	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTC-----	624
NGA13	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TATTGGTCATC-----	360
NC_001566.1_(RefSeq)	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATCAATGATATTGA	3935
MOH30	TGAAATGTAAATCCATTTTTTTCAATTAAA-----	583
NGA25_(reversed)	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCA-----	589
MOH36B	TGAAATGTATATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATCAG-----	585
ANJ18B	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATCAA-----	580
ANJ8B	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCTTTTAAATC-----AATTGGTC-----	576
NGA34	TGAAATTTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATCAATGATATT--	587
MOH3	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCAT-----	577
ANJ15A	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATCAAT-----	581
MOH32	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATCAATGA-----	583
ANJ26A	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTT-----	554
ANJ22	TGAAATGTAGATCCATTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGGTCTCC-----	579
ANJ25	TGAAATGTAGATCCATTTTTTCT-----	559
ANJ28	TGAAA-----	539
ANJ23	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTC-----	496
ANJ19B	TGAAATGAAGATCAATTTTTTCAATTAAATA-----AAT-----	569
NGA17	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATAAT-----	579
NGA23	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATCAATGAA-----	583
MOH25B	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATC-----	577
NGA22	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATC-----	577
NGA26A_(reversed)	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AAT-----	570
ANJ33	TGAAATGTAAATCCATTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AAT-----	569
MOH24	-----	316
ANJ35A_2	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TATTGGTCATAATGATATTGA-	374
ANJ35B	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TATTGGTCAC-----	363
ANJ34	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TATTGGTCATCAATGAT-----	370
ANJ31	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TATTGGT-----	360
ANJ30	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TATTGGTC-----	361
Anj21	TGAAATGAAATGTCAAATCCATTCTTTTCTATC-----TATTGGTCAT-----	363
MOH28A	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGG-----	609
NGA11B	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATAATGAATTT--	622
ANJ18A	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTC-----	611
MOH10	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCACA-----	614
NGA26B_(reversed)	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTC-----	612
NGA16	TGAGATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----GGTTGGTCATCCGTGAA-----	621
MOH12C	TGAAATGTAAATCCTTTTTTTCAATTAAATC-----AATTGGTCATCAATG-----	550



MOH15	MO H	210	21 0	285	28 5	152	15 4	132	13 6	125	12 5	16 9	17 1	181	18 1	240	24 0	148	15 2	104	10 8	221	22 3	169	17 3
MOH16	MO H	210	21 0	285	28 5	152	15 2	132	13 6	133	13 3	16 9	16 9	181	18 1	231	24 0	152	15 2	104	10 8	223	22 3	169	17 1
MOH17	MO H	210	21 0	285	28 5	150	15 2	126	13 4	133	13 3	16 9	16 9	181	18 1	240	24 0	152	15 2	108	10 8	233	23 3	173	17 3
MOH18	MO H	210	21 0	285	28 5	140	15 3	134	13 4	135	13 5	16 9	16 9	183	18 3	246	24 6	144	14 4	104	10 4	233	23 3	171	17 1
MOH19	MO H	210	21 0	285	28 5	150	15 0	126	13 6	133	13 3	17 1	17 1	171	17 1	240	24 0	144	14 4	104	10 4	223	23 7	169	17 5
MOH23	MO H	212	21 2	283	28 3	140	14 0	128	12 8	133	13 9	16 9	16 9	171	18 1	240	24 0	144	14 4	104	10 4	233	23 3	169	17 3
MOH24	MO H	212	21 2	285	28 5	140	15 4	126	13 6	133	13 3	17 1	17 1	181	18 1	240	24 0	148	14 8	104	10 4	223	22 3	157	15 7
MOH25	MO H	212	21 2	285	28 5	150	15 0	138	13 8	139	13 9	16 9	16 9	171	18 1	240	24 0	144	14 8	108	10 8	225	23 3	169	17 1
MOH26	MO H	212	21 2	285	28 5	140	14 0	132	13 4	139	13 9	17 1	17 1	171	18 1	246	24 6	152	15 2	104	10 8	233	23 3	169	16 9
MOH29	MO H	212	21 2	285	28 5	140	15 0	138	13 8	133	13 3	16 5	17 1	181	18 1	240	24 0	144	14 4	104	10 4	237	23 7	173	17 3
MOH30	MO H	212	21 2	285	28 5	140	14 0	134	13 6	139	13 9	16 9	16 9	177	17 7	240	24 6	144	15 2	104	10 4	237	23 7	173	17 3
MOH31	MO H	212	21 2	285	28 5	152	15 4	134	13 6	133	13 3	16 9	16 9	171	17 1	240	24 0	152	15 2	104	10 4	245	24 5	171	17 3
MOH34	MO H	212	21 2	283	28 5	152	15 2	126	12 6	139	13 9	17 3	17 3	177	18 1	240	24 0	144	15 2	108	10 8	233	23 3	157	15 7
MOH38	MO H	214	21 4	283	28 5	140	14 0	138	13 8	133	13 3	16 9	16 9	173	17 7	240	24 6	144	14 4	104	10 4	235	23 5	169	16 9
MOH4	MO H	210	21 2	285	28 5	140	14 0	134	13 6	133	13 3	16 6	16 6	181	18 1	240	24 0	144	14 4	104	10 8	237	23 7	169	17 3
MOH41	MO H	212	21 2	285	28 5	154	15 4	140	14 0	133	13 3	16 9	16 9	181	18 1	242	24 2	148	14 8	104	10 4	235	23 5	169	17 1
MOH42	MO H	212	21 2	291	29 1	152	15 2	128	13 2	135	13 5	16 9	16 9	173	17 3	240	24 0	148	14 8	104	10 8	225	22 5	169	17 3
MOH43	MO H	210	21 2	285	28 5	150	15 0	134	13 4	123	12 3	16 9	16 9	171	17 1	240	24 6	148	14 8	104	10 4	225	22 5	173	17 5
MOH5	MO H	210	21 0	283	28 3	140	14 0	136	13 6	123	12 3	16 9	17 1	173	17 3	240	24 0	152	15 2	108	10 8	233	23 3	169	16 9
MOH7	MO H	210	21 0	285	28 5	150	15 0	126	12 6	135	13 5	16 9	16 9	171	17 1	240	24 2	148	15 2	104	10 8	223	22 3	157	16 9
MOH8	MO H	210	21 0	285	28 5	152	15 2	132	13 4	139	13 9	16 9	16 9	171	17 1	240	24 0	142	14 4	104	10 8	233	23 3	169	16 9
MOHQ1*	MO H	212	21 2	285	28 5	140	14 0	126	13 6	139	13 3	16 9	17 1	173	17 7	240	24 0	144	15 2	104	10 8	223	22 3	169	17 3
MHQ2*	MO H	210	21 2	283	28 5	140	15 2	126	13 6	133	13 9	16 9	16 9	171	17 7	240	24 0	144	15 2	104	10 8	235	23 7	169	16 9
MOHQ3*	MO H	212	21 2	283	28 5	140	14 0	136	13 8	139	13 9	16 9	17 1	171	17 7	240	24 6	144	14 4	104	10 4	223	23 7	169	17 3
MOHQ4*	MO H	210	21 0	285	28 5	140	14 0	136	13 8	139	13 3	16 9	16 9	171	17 7	240	24 0	144	15 2	104	10 8	235	23 7	157	16 9
NGA10	NGA	212	21 4	283	28 5	150	15 0	128	12 8	1	1	1	1	168	16 8	222	23 5	142	14 2	104	10 4	223	23 0	169	16 9
NGA11	NGA	212	21 4	285	28 5	150	15 2	128	12 8	1	1	1	1	169	16 9	222	22 2	142	14 2	104	10 4	225	22 5	169	16 9
NGA12	NGA	212	21 2	285	28 5	150	15 0	128	12 8	1	1	1	1	170	17 0	237	23 7	152	15 2	104	10 4	233	23 7	169	16 9
NGA13	NGA	212	21 2	283	28 3	150	15 0	128	12 8	1	1	1	1	173	17 3	222	22 2	126	12 6	104	10 4	223	22 3	169	17 1
NGA14	NGA	212	21 2	285	29 1	150	15 0	132	13 6	1	1	1	1	170	17 0	222	22 2	142	14 2	104	10 4	223	22 3	169	17 1
NGA16	NGA	212	21 2	283	28 3	150	15 0	130	13 4	1	1	1	1	168	16 8	237	23 7	152	15 2	104	10 4	225	22 5	157	15 7
NGA17	NGA	212	21 2	291	29 1	150	15 0	134	13 6	1	1	1	1	170	17 0	235	23 5	142	14 2	104	10 4	235	23 5	169	17 1

NGA18	NGA	212	21 2	285	28 5	150	15 0	134	13 4	1	1	1	1	170	17 0	235	23 5	148	15 2	104	10 4	235	23 5	171	17 1
NGA2	NGA	212	21 2	285	28 5	150	15 0	130	13 0	1	1	1	1	170	17 4	222	23 5	126	12 6	104	10 4	223	23 5	169	17 1
NGA20	NGA	212	21 2	283	28 3	150	15 0	134	13 6	1	1	1	1	172	17 2	235	23 7	152	15 2	104	10 4	237	23 7	173	17 3
NGA21	NGA	212	21 4	283	29 1	150	15 2	136	13 6	1	1	1	1	168	16 8	235	23 5	142	14 2	104	10 4	235	23 5	169	16 9
NGA23	NGA	212	21 4	283	28 3	150	15 2	136	13 6	1	1	1	1	170	17 0	222	22 2	142	14 2	104	10 4	223	22 3	171	17 5
NGA24	NGA	212	21 2	283	28 3	150	15 0	134	14 2	1	1	1	1	170	17 0	233	23 7	152	15 2	104	10 4	233	23 3	171	17 1
NGA26	NGA	218	21 8	285	29 1	140	14 0	128	12 8	1	1	1	1	170	17 0	237	23 7	126	15 2	104	10 4	223	22 3	171	17 1
NGA27	NGA	214	21 4	285	28 5	150	15 0	128	13 4	1	1	1	1	170	17 0	222	22 2	142	14 2	104	10 4	225	22 5	169	17 1
NGA3	NGA	212	21 2	283	28 3	150	15 0	128	13 6	1	1	1	1	170	18 2	235	23 5	126	12 6	104	10 4	235	23 5	169	17 1
NGA32	NGA	214	21 4	283	28 5	150	15 0	136	13 6	1	1	1	1	173	17 3	233	23 5	142	14 2	104	10 4	223	23 3	175	17 5
NGA33	NGA	214	21 4	285	29 1	150	15 0	134	13 6	1	1	1	1	168	16 8	222	22 2	152	15 2	104	10 4	223	22 3	169	16 9
NGA5	NGA	210	21 0	291	29 1	140	15 0	130	13 4	1	1	1	1	173	17 3	237	23 7	142	14 2	104	10 4	223	22 3	175	17 5
NGA7	NGA	210	21 0	283	28 3	140	14 0	136	13 6	1	1	1	1	168	16 8	235	23 5	142	15 2	104	10 4	235	23 5	169	17 1
NGAQ1*	NGA	210	21 2	285	29 1	140	15 2	132	13 6	1	1	1	1	168	17 0	222	22 4	142	14 2	104	10 4	223	22 5	157	16 9
NGAQ2*	NGA	210	21 2	291	28 7	140	14 0	134	14 2	1	1	1	1	168	16 8	222	23 3	142	14 2	104	10 4	233	23 7	169	16 9
NGAQ3*	NGA	210	21 0	283	29 1	140	15 2	136	13 8	1	1	1	1	170	17 4	222	23 5	142	15 2	104	10 4	223	23 5	1	1
NGAQ4*	NGA	210	21 4	285	29 1	140	14 0	136	13 6	1	1	1	1	170	17 0	235	23 5	142	14 2	104	10 4	223	23 5	169	17 1

APPENDIX V: Table showing the deviations from HWE equilibrium. The table was used to generate the heatmap

	<b>Anjouan</b>			<b>Moheli</b>			<b>Ngazidja</b>		
	$\chi^2$	df	$\text{Pr}(\chi^2)$	$\chi^2$	df	$\text{Pr}(\chi^2)$	$\chi^2$	df	$\text{Pr}(\chi^2)$
A113	40.386	6	3.823750e-07	44.9382716	3	9.536458e-10	35.99902	6	2.757833e-06
A56	3.070	1	7.974608e-02	32.7769376	3	3.589166e-07	12.88838	6	4.484319e-02
A88	78.448845	15	1.340488e-10	46.0302217	15	5.258484e-05	13.39649	3	3.853113e-03
AP81	54.622631	15	2.066271e-06	67.6741650	21	8.251074e-07	33.97822	21	3.643426e-02
A28	16.102978	3	1.080168e-03	102.9570370	15	3.552714e-15	0.00000	0	1.000000e+00
A8	0.000000	0	1.000000e+00	66.1378512	10	2.454145e-10	0.00000	0	1.000000e+00
AC306	10.534224	10	3.949371e-01	56.8925000	10	1.396351e-08	91.22911	21	9.896095e-11
AP33	34.213994	10	1.698971e-04	16.5711662	6	1.099546e-02	23.36000	10	9.492987e-03
A43	32.293333	3	4.539011e-07	15.8556984	6	1.454981e-02	30.77310	6	2.800700e-05
AP23	2.135895	1	1.438865e-01	0.4288307	1	5.125633e-01	0.00000	0	1.000000e+00
B124	51.709126	15	6.309339e-06	87.0313933	21	5.221859e-10	43.36761	15	1.380352e-04
UN4987	34.157791	10	1.553367e-02	21.9168842	10	1.553367e-02	46.82195	10	1.017350e-06

APPENDIX VI: AMOVA results showing significant variations between populations, between samples within populations and within samples with populations

	Df	Sigma	Covariance (%)	Phi	p value
Between populations	2	2.27	24.97	0.64	0.001
Between samples within population	70	3.56	39.12	0.52	0.001
Within samples within populations	73	3.27	35.91	0.25	0.001
Total variations	145	9.11	100.00		