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## Genetic Characteristics of Five Microsatellite Markers Associated with Milk Production Traits in Crossbred Dairy Cattle of Kerala

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### Abstract

Marker Assisted Selection (MAS), which is the process of using the results of DNA testing to assist in the selection of individuals to become parents of the next generation by combining the genotypes and the expected progeny differences of the bulls. In the present study, all the five markers were highly informative. The highest PIC value was obtained for the microsatellite marker ILSTS096 (0.865), followed by BL41 (0.849), BM4305 (0.846), HUII177 (0.842) and BM1508 (0.630). The highest direct count heterozygosity was observed for the microsatellite marker ILSTS096 (0.877), followed by BL41 (0.862), BM4305 (0.861), HUII177 (0.851) and BM1508 (0.683). The highest unbiased heterozygosity of 0.880 was observed for the microsatellite marker ILSTS096, followed by BL41 (0.865), BM4305 (0.864), HUII177 (0.854) and BM1508 (0.686).

Keywords: Microsatellite, Milk Production, Dairy Cattle, Kerala, Genetic Characteristic