

Trypanosoma evansi: genetic variability detected using amplified restriction fragment length polymorphism (AFLP) and random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) analysis of Kenyan isolates.

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Abstract

We compared two methods to generate polymorphic markers to investigate the population genetics of *Trypanosoma evansi*; random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) and amplified restriction fragment length polymorphism (AFLP) analyses. AFLP accessed many more polymorphisms than RAPD. Cluster analysis of the AFLP data showed that 12 *T.evansi* isolates were very similar ('type A') whereas 2 isolates differed substantially ('type B'). Type A isolates have been generally regarded as genetically identical but AFLP analysis was able to identify multiple differences between them and split the type A *T. evansi* isolates into two distinct clades