

Genomic Microsatellites as Evolutionary Chronometers: A Test in Wild Cats  
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Table 2

***Estimates of microsatellite mutation rate***

Estimated average rate	umber of microsatellite loci on which estimate was based	Method of estimation	Citation
$3 \times 10^{-4}$ to $4 \times 10^{-3}$	3 di	Linkage disequilibrium with presumed founder mutation	Hastabacka, 1992
$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$ and $4.7 \times 10^{-4}$	2 di	Nine series of recombinant inbred mouse strains and parental inbred strains analysed for non-parental length variants	Dallas, 1993
$2.3 \times 10^{-5}$ to $15.9 \times 10^{-5}$	5 tri and tetra	Indirectly using maximum likelihood method	Edwards et al. , 1992
$5.6 \times 10^{-4}$	15 di	Mutation events counted as seen in large-scale genotyping of CEPH families	Weber and Wong, 1993
$2 \times 10^{-3}$	3 tetra and penta	mutations observed in 3 generation porcine pedigree	Ellegren, 1995
$6 \times 10^{-5}$	42 di	mutations observed in 3 generation porcine pedigree	Ellegren, 1995
$2.1 \times 10^{-3}$	9	4 mutations in 1917 germ line transmission of Y-STRs in multi generation human pedigree	Heyer et al. 1997
$5.7 \times 10^{-4}$	7	0 mutations of 1743 human meiosis in father-son paris for Y-STRs	Bianchi et al. 1998
$3.19 \times 10^{-3}$	1	2 mutations in 626 human meiosis in father-son pairs for Y-STRs	Kayser et al. 1997
$2.80 \times 10^{-3}$	15	14 mutations in 4999 meiosis in father-son paris using Y-STRs	Kayser et al. 2000
$2.1 \times 10^{-3}$			Brinkmann et al. 1998
$2.7 \times 10^{-3}$			Henke and Henke, 1999
$0.6 \times 10^{-3}$			Sajantila et al. 1999