

Genomic Microsatellites as Evolutionary Chronometers: A Test in Wild Cats
C. Driscoll, et al.**Table 2****Estimates of microsatellite mutation rate**

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