The Living Fossil (Horseshoe crab)

Kamaruzzaman Yunus Akbar John Ahmed Jalal Khan Chowdhury Zaleha Kassim



IIUM PRESS

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

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Published by: IIUM Press International Islamic University Malaysia

First Edition, 2011 CHUM Press, HUM

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Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Kamaruzzaman Yunus

The Living Fossil (Horseshoe crab)
Kamaruzzaman Yunus
Include index
Bibliography: p.
ISBN

ISBN: 978-967-418-042-3

Member of Majlis Penerbitan Ilmiah Malaysia – MAPIM (Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council)

Printed by:
IRCM PRINTING SDN.BHD.
No. 1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3
Taman Perindustrian Batu Caves
Batu Caves Centre Point
68100 Batu Caves
Selangor Darul Ehsan

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Can DNA barcode accurately delineate living fossil (Horseshoe crab) and its different developmental stages?

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Abstract

Immatured egg, fertilized egg, Pre trilobite and trilobite larvae of Malaysian horseshoe crabs (*Tachypleus gigas* and *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda*) was sequenced for Cyctochrome C Oxidase subunit I (COI) gene (DNA barcode) to check the efficiency of DNA barcode in delineating species irrespective of its different life stages. COI gene sequences of different life stages of horseshoe crabs were subjected to pair-wise distance analysis, nucleotide sequence diversity estimation, phylogenetic and BOLD analysis. The pair-wise distance estimate revealed that intra-specific variations within the barcode sequences of same species were lower when compared with its conspecifics. The constructed phylogram clearly showed that the DNA barcoding using partial COI gene would provide an accurate delineation of species irrespective of their different life stages. However, its efficiency in precise delineation of different developmental stages is still controversy.

Key words: horseshoe crab, developmental stages, DNA barcoding Living fossils. COI gene.

Introduction

Only a small fraction of all species existing in this biosphere has been formally described, between 1.5–1.8 million out of an estimated 10 million (Kamaruzzaman *et al.*, 2010). In the face of dwindling numbers of trained taxonomists, fast identification methods are needed to assist the species inventories. In this context, Hebert *et al.* (2003) proposed the use of a small fragment of