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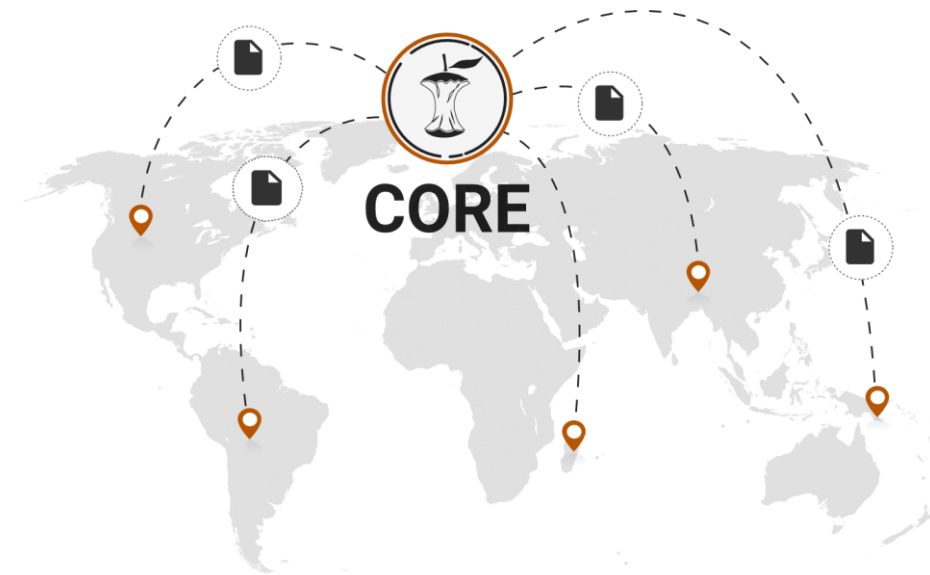


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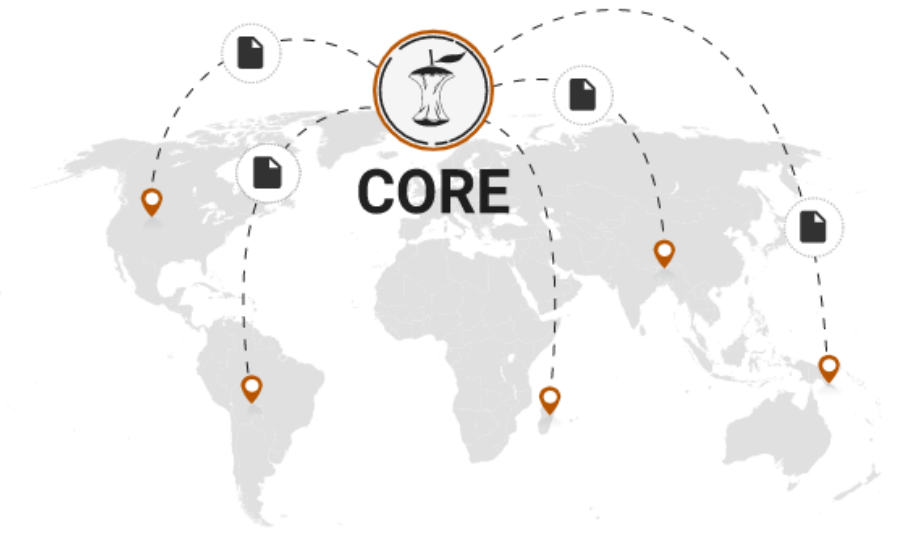
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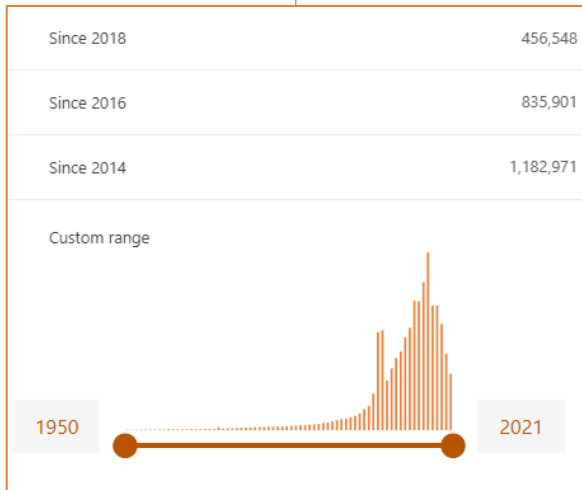
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Genetic Structure in Populations of *Euterpe precatoria* Mart. in the Brazilian Amazon

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 - Material
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 - Genetic Diversity Indices
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frontiers in Ecology and Evolution

ORIGINAL RESEARCH
published: 11 January 2021
doi: 10.3389/fevo.2020.603448

Genetic Structure in Populations of *Euterpe precatoria* Mart. in the Brazilian Amazon

Santiago Linorio Ferroyra Ramos¹, Gabriel Dequigiovanni², Maria Teresa Gomes Lopes^{3*}, Ananda Virginia de Aguiar⁴, Ricardo Lopes⁵, Elizabeth Ann Veasey⁶, Jeferson Luis Vasconcelos do Macêdo⁵, Alessandro Alves-Pereira⁷, Therezinha de Jesus Pinto Fraxe¹, Marcos Silveira Wrege¹ and José Nivaldo Garcia⁸

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Euterpe precatoria is a palm tree belonging to the Arecaceae family, occurring in Western and Central Brazilian Amazonia. Its fruit, which is very appreciated in the Amazon region, produces pulp that is consumed in fresh form. Its production is carried out almost exclusively by extractive farmers. In order to establish adequate strategies to sustain this genetic resource, we need knowledge about the diversity and genetic structure in natural populations. This study aimed to evaluate the influence of geographic distance on genetic structure in the main extractive populations of *E. precatoria* in the Brazilian Amazon. Leaves from 377 plants were collected in 19 populations located in 16 municipalities in the State of Amazonas and three in the State of Rondônia. Twelve microsatellite loci were used to genotype the plants. The diversity and genetic structure among populations were estimated. The average number of alleles per locus was 5.97. The observed heterozygosity means (H_O) were higher than expected (H_E) at the population level ($H_O = 0.72$, $H_E = 0.66$) and fixation index ($f = -0.100$) was negative. The F_{ST} value (0.1820) and the AMOVA results ($\Phi = 0.1796$) showed population structure. The populations were clustered into three groups ($K = 3$) in the Bayesian analysis. The Discriminant Analysis of Principal Components (DAPC) confirmed eight clusters, with the populations close to those identified by the Bayesian analysis. The geographic differentiation was confirmed by the groupings obtained in the Structure analysis and the DACP function. Information related to phenotypic, genetic and environmental characterization of populations is important to guide conservation and management strategies and the formulation of public species management policies in Amazonia. [bitstream/item/220109/1/Ananda-fevo-08-603448.pdf](https://doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2020.603448)

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Abstract

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Abstract

Tesis por compendio[ES] El uso de Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott y Xanthosoma sagittifolium (L.) Schott como materia prima en forma de almidón o harina es una alternativa sostenible y nutritiva al trigo y otros granos. Esta alternativa permite a los agricultores minimizar las pérdidas después de su cosecha y garantizar la seguridad alimentaria ya que sus propiedades nutricionales, digestivas y saludables son reconocidas por la comunidad científica. Sin embargo, la información existente sobre este rizoma dirigida a su aplicación es bastante limitada. Esta tesis expone la caracterización funcional y tecnológica de los almidones obtenidos a partir de cormos y cormelos de Xanthosoma sagittifolium (L.) Schott. Asimismo, se evaluó tecnológicamente el efecto de la combinación de enzimas, hidrocoloides, almidón de patata, harina pregelatinizada sobre la harina de los cormelos de la Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott en el desarrollo de un pan sin gluten. Además, se evaluaron las propiedades tecnológicas y digestivas de una fórmula básica para puré desarrollada a partir de harina de cormelos de Xanthosoma spp. y Colocasia spp. Además, la revisión bibliográfica realizada permitió poner en contexto los efectos saludables demostrados clínicamente de esta materia prima y sus componentes. Se demostró que existen diferencias significativas entre el almidón de cormos y cormelos de la misma especie. Se concluyó que la harina de Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott es una buena opción para incrementar el valor nutricional de los panes sin gluten. Entre las estrategias probadas, el pan elaborado a partir de la mezcla con almidón de patata resultó la menos aconsejable. Además, todas las estrategias aplicadas originaron panes con menor índice glucémico que sus homólogos sin gluten reportados en otros estudios. Por primera vez, este trabajo recomienda el uso de harina de cormelos de Xanthosoma sagittifolium (L.) Schott y Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott y para desarrollar purés con un valor nutricional agregado. La revisión bibliográfica realizada permitió recopilar los efectos demostrados clínicamente, concretamente antihiper glucémicos, antihepatotóxicos, antihipertensivos, hipoglucemiantes, anticancerosos, hipolipidémicos y prebióticos, entre otros, de los compuestos bioactivos presentes en esta planta.[CA] L'ús de Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott i Xanthosoma sagittifolium (L.) Schott com



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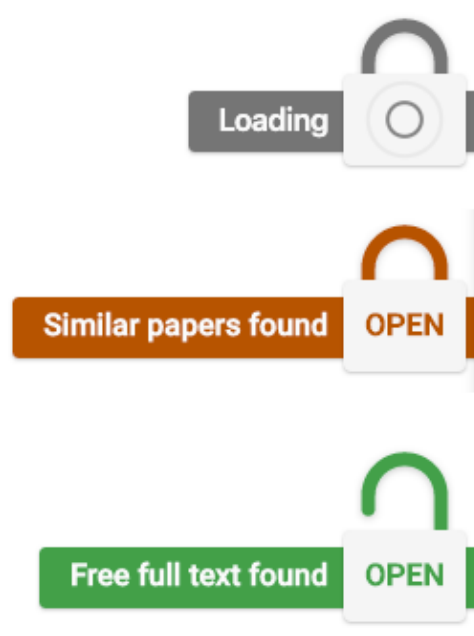
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Arie Altman 

In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology - Plant **55**, 590–594 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

The evolutionary route from plant tissue culture (IAPTC) to plant biotechnology (IAPB). Plant biotechnology is an evolutionary scientific process, formulated and maintained by our accumulated cultural-societal knowledge and the invention of new technologies (Altman and Mesoudi submitted). It emerged thousands of years ago when wheat, rice, chickpeas, potatoes, and coffee (and other plants) were first domesticated; when grains were fermented by yeasts to produce bread; and when grape juice, barley, and tubers fermentation resulted in wine, alcohol, and beer. The modern era of plant biotechnology started in the beginning of the twentieth century and is associated with the ability to grow plant cells and tissues *in vitro*, to regenerate and clone new plants and, later, to modify their genetic characteristics by molecular breeding, including molecular marker-assisted selection (MAS), genetic

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[Andrei Ruskuc](#), [Chun-Ju Wu](#), [Jake Rochman](#), [Joonhee Choi](#)  & [Andrei Faraon](#) [Nature](#) **602**, 408–413 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)3125 Accesses | 59 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

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Solid-state nuclear spins surrounding individual, optically addressable qubits^{1,2} are a crucial resource for quantum networks^{3,4,5,6}, computation^{7,8,9,10,11} and simulation¹². Although hosts with sparse nuclear spin baths are typically chosen to mitigate qubit decoherence¹³, developing coherent quantum systems in nuclear-spin-rich hosts enables exploration of a much broader range of materials for quantum information applications. The collective modes of these dense nuclear spin ensembles provide a natural basis for quantum storage¹⁴; however, using them as a resource for single-spin qubits has thus far remained elusive. Here,

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[Aranguren Carolina Isaza](#), [Garcés Gloria Galeano](#), [González Rodrigo Bernal](#) • 01/01/2014

Los frutos del asaí (*Euterpe precatoria* Mart.), alimento tradicional de los pobladores amazónicos, se cosechan de poblaciones naturales, empleando prácticas de manejo que tienen repercusiones en las



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[Castillo Quiroga Yuri Milena](#) • 01/01/2014

El asai es el fruto de un árbol de hoja perenne tipo palma que se encuentra en las llanuras de inundación de la región amazónica. Este producto puede ser considerado como un alimento funcional

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