







**Financiamento**

EMBRAPA

**Bibliografia**

- Anderson, S. et al. 1982. Complete sequence of bovine mitochondrial DNA. Conserved features of the mammalian mitochondrial genome. *J. Mol. Biol.*, 156: 683-717.
- Beja-Pereira, A. et al. 2006. The origin of European cattle: evidence from modern and ancient DNA. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 103: 8113-8118.
- Bradley, D. G. et al. 1996. Mitochondrial diversity and the origins of African and European cattle. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 93: 5131-5135.
- Bradley, D. G. et al. 1998. Genetics and Domestic Cattle Origins. *Evolutionary Anthropology News and Reviews*, 6: 79-86.
- Bruford, M. W. et al. 2003. DNA markers reveal the complexity of livestock domestication. *Nat. Rev. Genet.*, 4: 900-910.
- Carvajal-Carmona, L. G. et al. 2003. Abundant mtDNA diversity and ancestral admixture in Colombian criollo cattle (*Bos taurus*). *Genetics*, 165: 1457-1463.
- Cymbron, T. et al. 1999. Mitochondrial sequence variation suggests an African influence in Portuguese cattle. *Proc. Biol. Sci.*, 266: 597-603.
- Egito, A. A. 2007. Diversidade genética, ancestralidade individual e miscigenação nas raças bovinas no Brasil com base em microssatélites e haplótipos de DNA mitocondrial: subsídios para a conservação. Tese de doutoramento. UnB. 232p.
- Loftus, R. T. et al. 1994a. Evidence for two independent domestications of cattle. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 91: 2757-2761.
- Loftus, R. T. et al. 1994b. Mitochondrial genetic variation in European, African and Indian cattle populations. *Anim. Genet.* 25: 265-271.
- Miretti, M. M. et al. 2002. African-derived mitochondria in South American native cattle breeds (*Bos taurus*): evidence of a new taurine mitochondrial lineage. *J. Hered.* 93: 323-330.
- Mirol, P. M. et al. 2003. African and European mitochondrial haplotypes in South American Creole cattle. *Heredity* 91: 248-254.
- Troy, C. S. et al. 2001. Bradley, D. G. Genetic evidence for Near-Eastern origins of European cattle. *Nature* 410: 1088-1091. 2001.