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Application of multilocus microsatellite data to assign Atlantic cod (Gadus morhua) to continental populations. The genomics revolution has produced a wealth of genetic data which can be utilized to better understand patterns of species distribution and connectivity. Recent studies have demonstrated the utility of incorporating environmental DNA information into population genetic studies of Atlantic cod (Gadus morhua). A major limitation of these studies has been the lack of a robust method to assign samples to continental populations and make conclusions about connectivity. An understanding of the genetic structure of cod and the level of inter-continental connectivity is vital to fisheries management. The objective of this study was to apply a multilocus microsatellite genotyping protocol to determine the level of microsatellite divergence between cod from the Baltic Sea, North Atlantic and North Sea. Bayesian clustering analysis (STRUCTURE), principal components analysis (PCA) and

discriminant analysis of principal components (DAPC) were used to assign cod samples to three major cod stocks. Low levels of microsatellite divergence were observed between the North Atlantic and North Sea. In contrast, cod from the Baltic Sea were found to be more genetically similar to the North Atlantic cod. Discriminant analysis of principal components was used to identify, for the first time, four distinct North Atlantic cod stocks: the North Sea, Greenland, Norwegian and Iceland cod.Progenitor-specific effects of radiation-induced DNA damage in the germinal epithelium. To determine if germ cells are more susceptible to the effects of radiation-induced DNA damage than are other cell types, we treated mice of the F1 (FVB/N x C57BL/6) strain with whole body irradiation, and then counted clonogenic survivor cells in the testes, kidneys, epididymides, and ovaries. DNA damage was induced with carbon-ion irradiation of the skin at 200 MeV/nucleon, and mice were monitored for 7 mo postirradiation. Both doses of radiation significantly reduced the survival of testes and kidney progenitors. This suppression was more severe in the presence of hematopoietic stem cells (HSC) than in the presence of gonadal stem cells (GSC). Irradiation of testes, kidneys, and epididymides suppressed gonadal progenitor survival without an increase in HSC. A whole body irradiation technique was used that induced DNA damage, including DNA damage in the gonads, at a level that
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