Black rat (*Rattus rattus*) and brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) vitamin K 2,3-epoxide reductase single nucleotide polymorphisms in Spain

Introduction

Resistances to rodenticides (Ars) are mainly associated with mutations or SNPs in the vkorc1 gene. The aim of this study is to monitor the presence of SNP that can favour resistance in rodent populations in Spain. Furthermore, we aim to characterize binding properties of Ars to VKORC1 with new SNP by in silico analysis of binding properties.





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Conclusions

This study first describes targeting genetic resistance in rat species populations in Spain.

The polymorphic genomic positions detected showed variations in either brown rat and black rat, changing with area of research.

First estimation of possible correlations of the mutations detected with AR resistance were also obtained by studying the effects of mutations in the binding of Ars by computational binding predictions.

Further Research

Pest control management may best follow resistance evolution in a time area dependent manner by and monitoring the genetics of vkorc1 or other metabolic pathways in rodent populations

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