Abstract

Repetitive DNA sequences represent a significant part of the genomes of many eukaryotic organisms. In amphibians, which are characterized by large and variable genomes, repetitive sequences are abundantly present. Amphibians may contain various types of repetitive sequences in their genomes, such as tandem repeats in the form of satellite DNA, ribosomal DNA, histone H3, microsatellite DNA, and transposable elements such as DNA transposons and retrotransposons, which may vary in abundance, number and variability of these sequences among species. The study of repetitive sequences is important for understanding ongoing evolution and the evolutionary processes. Repetitive sequences play important roles in many genetic and epigenetic processes such as chromosomal structuring, regulation of gene expression and genomic stability. Repetitive sequences are a source of genetic variation that is important for evolutionary processes.

Keywords: repetitive sequences, amphibians, frogs, newts, worms, tandem repeats, dispersed repeats