

SSCP-polymorphism in intron 12 of the CFTR gene recognized by BclI

M.Chillón, V.Nunes and X.Estivill

Cancer Research Institut, Molecular Genetic Unit, Hospital Duran i Reynals, Hospitalet Llobregat 08907, Barcelona, Spain

Source/Description: SSCP analysis of intron 12 of the CFTR gene from PCR products showed an extra band in several DNA samples. Sequencing of the additional fragment extra band revealed a T→A change in the position 1898 + 152 of CFTR (Fig. 1). The change is a polymorphism which can be identified by SSCP or by BclI digestion.

Primer Sequences: Intronic primers described by Zielenski (1).
12i-5 5'-GTGAATCGATGTGGTGACCA-3'
12I-3 5'-CCTGGTTTAGCATGAGGCGGT-3'

Polymorphism: BclI digestion of the 426 bp PCR product separated on a 2% agarose gel identifies two-alleles: (A1) 426 bp, and (A2) 358 + 68 bp (Fig. 2).

Frequency: Estimated frequency for 30 normal chromosomes, 36 deltaF508 chromosomes and 32 non-deltaF508 CF chromosomes from Caucasoid individuals.

	Normals	CF-deltaF508	CF non-deltaF508 haplotype D	haplotypes A, B, C
A1	0.83	1.00	0.46	0.68
A2	0.17	0.00	0.54	0.32

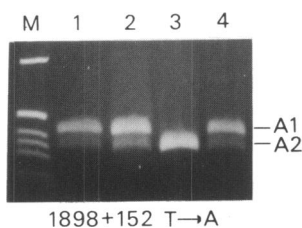
Mendelian Inheritance: Autosomal co-dominant segregation was observed in 15 unrelated Spanish families.

Chromosomal Localization: CFTR has been localised to 7q31 (2).

Other Comments: The PCR reaction was performed on 250 ng of genomic DNA using 50 pmoles of each primer, 200 μM each dNTP and 1 unit of Taq polymerase. The amplification consisted of 35 cycles of 30 sec at 95°C, 40 sec at 56°C and 50 sec at 74°C. This polymorphism is useful as an intragenic marker for carrier screening and prenatal diagnosis of cystic fibrosis.

Acknowledgements: This work was supported by the Fondo de Investigaciones Sanitarias de la Seguridad Social (90E1254). MC received a fellowship from the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science.

References: 1) Zielenski, J. *et al.* (1991) *Genomics* **10**, 214–228.
2) Rommens, J. *et al.* (1989) *Science* **245**, 1059–1065.



A TaqI RFLP in the N-terminal part of the gene for desmocollins DGII/III (psc)

J.Arnemann, N.K.Spurr¹ and R.S.Buxton

Laboratory of Eukaryotic Molecular Genetics, National Institute for medical Research, Mill Hill, London NW7 1AA and ¹Human Genetic Resources, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Clare Hall Laboratories, South Mimms, Potters Bar, Herts, EN6 3LD, UK

Source/Description: pJA2D6 contains a 1.8 kb *EcoRI/XhoII* fragment from the human desmocollins DGII cDNA out of a human keratinocyte library (1). DGII and DGIII molecules are generated by alternative splicing in the C-terminal region of the gene further downstream of this probe.

Polymorphism: *TaqI* digestion of genomic DNA and hybridization with the probe detects a two-allele polymorphism: 7.2 kb (A1) and 6.1 (A2).

Frequency: Estimated from 27 unrelated Caucasians
A1: 0.185,
A2: 0.815

Frequency of Heterozygosity: 0.30

Not Polymorphic For: *EcoRI*, *BamHI*, *BglIII*, *PstI*.

Chromosomal Localization: Using a somatic cell hybrid panel the probe was assigned to chromosome 9p (2).

Mendelian Inheritance: Mendelian inheritance has been demonstrated in a three-generation family of the Utah kindred.

Probe Availability: Available for collaboration.

References: 1) Parker, A.E., Wheeler, G.N., Arnemann, J., Pidsley, S.C., Ataliotis, P., Thomas, C., Rees, D., Magee, A.L., Buxton, R.S. (1991) Desmosomal glycoproteins II and III: Cadherin-like junctional molecules generated by alternative splicing *J. Biol. Chem.* **266**, 10438–10445. 2) Arnemann, J., Spurr, N.K., Wheeler, G.N., Parker, A.E., Buxton, R.S. (1991) Chromosomal assignment of the human genes coding for the major proteins of the desmosome junction, desmoglein DGI (DSG), desmocollins DGII/III (DSC), desmoplakins DPI/II (DSP), and plakoglobin DPPII (JUP) *Genomics* **10**, 640–645.