

The BCL3 locus on chromosome 19 displays an informative microsatellite polymorphism

P.H.St George-Hyslop, H.Ohno¹, J.F.Gusella² and T.McKeithan¹

Department of Medicine and Neurology, Tanz Neuroscience Building, University of Toronto, 6 Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A8, Canada,

¹Departments of Pathology and Medicine, University of Chicago, 5841 S. Maryland Ave, Chicago, IL 60687 and

²Molecular Neurogenetics Laboratory, CNY-6, Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit St, Boston, MA 02114, USA

Source/Description: The B-Cell Leukemia/Lymphoma 3 (*BCL3*) locus on chromosome 19 band q13 is sometimes affected in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (1), and shows genetic linkage with late-onset Familial Alzheimer Disease (2). An EMBL3 bacteriophage clone (α D) from a chr 14;19 translocation breakpoint junction library (3), was found to contain a (CA)₁₆ microsatellite array within intron 2 of the *BCL3* gene at nucleotides 698–792 (GenBank accession no. M31731).

Polymorphism: A 4 allele variable number tandem (CA)_n microsatellite repeat polymorphism with an observed heterozygosity of 0.47 is detected using the primers: *BCL3*-1: 5' TGG-CAT-AAA-TGT-TGA-GTA-AG 3' *BCL3*-2: 5' TAA-GGG-CGA-GTA-TTG-TTT-CA 3'

Alleles

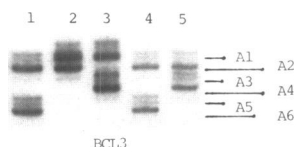
	Size (bp)	Number of (GT) dinucleotides	Observed Allele Frequency (N = 52 unrelated chromosomes)
A1	137	17	0.10
A2	135	16	0.76
A3	131	14	0.12
A4	127	12	0.02

Mendelian Inheritance: Co-dominant inheritance was observed in 40 meioses.

Other Comments: The polymerase chain reactions were carried out in 10 μ l volume (50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris (pH = 8.8), 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 250 μ M dNTPs, 5.0 pM each primer, 0.3 Units of Taq polymerase, 0.1 μ l Perfectmatch using forty cycles of 94°C, 58°C and 72°C for one minute each.

Acknowledgements: This work was supported by The Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association, Medical Research Council of Canada, the National Cancer Institute (CA49207), the American Health Assistance Foundation, the Neuroscience Foundation, and HG00317.

References: 1) Ohno, H. *et al.* (1990) *Cell* **60**, 991–997. 2) Pericak-Vance, M.A. *et al.* (1991) *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **48**, 1034–1050. 3) McKeithan, T. *et al.* (1990) *Genes, Chromosomes and Cancer* **1**, 247–255.



Detection of the XmnI RFLP at the human PAH locus by PCR

A.A.Goltsov, R.C.Eisensmith and S.L.C.Woo*

Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Department of Cell Biology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX 77030, USA

Source/Description: Eight RFLPs have been used to haplotype the human phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH) gene locus (1). We isolated, subcloned and sequenced a 1.7 kb HindIII-BamHI fragment from cPKU 13 (2) to determine the location of the XmnI polymorphic site. We subsequently designed oligonucleotide primers for PCR amplification of a 205 bp fragment containing the XmnI RFLP site.

Primer Sequences: 5'-CTGTAAGTGTAAAGATGCAGC-3' and 5'-ACTGTCCCAAGCAATCAAAG-3'

Polymorphism: XmnI (GAANN/NNTTC) identifies a two allele polymorphism with 9.4 kb (-) (A1) or 6.5 kb (+) (A2) fragments.

Frequency: Frequencies of these alleles in 686 chromosomes of known haplotype: Southern blot: Non-PKU: A1 — 0.618, A2 — 0.382. PKU: A1 — 0.654, A2 — 0.346 (4).

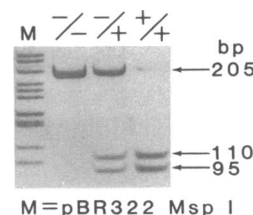
Chromosomal Location: The human PAH gene has been localized to 12q22-q24 (5).

Mendelian Inheritance: Mendelian inheritance was demonstrated in all two-generation families examined.

Other Comments: PCR was performed using genomic DNA 0.5 μ g of each primer, and 200 μ M of each dNTP in 100 μ l of a buffer containing 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂ and 0.01% gelatin. Amplification proceeded for 35 cycles, each consisting of 40 seconds of denaturation at 92°C, 30 of annealing at 55°C, and 40 of extension at 72°C. The PCR product (205 bp) can potentially be cleaved by XmnI into 110 bp and 95 bp fragments (see figure).

Acknowledgements: This work supported in part by NIH grant HD-17711 to S.L.C.Woo, who is an Investigator with the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

References: 1) Lidsky, A.S. *et al.* (1985) *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* **37**, 619–634. 2) DiLella, A.G. *et al.* (1986b) *Nature* **322**, 799–803. 3) Daiger, S.P. *et al.* (1989) *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* **45**, 310–318. 4) Lidsky, A.S. *et al.* (1985) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **82**, 6221–6225.



* To whom correspondence should be addressed