RFLP for a human von Willebrand factor (vWF) cDNA clone, pvWF1100

C.L.Verweij, M.Hofker*, R.Quadt+, E.Briet+ and H.Pannekoek

Central Laboratory of the Netherlands Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, Department of Molecular Biology, P.O. Box 9190, 1006 AD Amsterdam, *Department of Anthropogenetics, State University of Leiden, and +Hemostasis and Thrombosis Research Unit, University Hospital, Leiden, The Netherlands

SOURCE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CLONE: pvWF1100, an 1100 bp PstI fragment subcloned into pUC18. The 1100 bp PstI fragment is derived from the 2280 bp vWFcDNA insert of pvWF2280 isolated from a human endothelial cDNA expression library (Verweij et al., 1985).

POLYMORPHISM: BglII (A↓GATCT) (New England Biolabs) identifies two invariant bands at 13 kb and 4.9 kb and a simple two-allele polymorphism with a band at either 9 kb (A_1) or 7.4 kb (A_2) (Figure).

FREQUENCY: Studied 18 European Caucasians,

9 kb allele (A_1)	0.69
7.4 kb allele (A_2)	0.31

NOT POLYMORPHIC FOR: PstI, EcoRI, HindIII, MspI, BstI, HaeIII, AvaII, HpaI, EcoRV and PvuI with DNA from 10 unrelated Caucasians.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCALIZATION: Probe localized to chromosome 12 using a panel of somatic cell hybrids (Verweij et al., 1985) and more precisely to 12p12-12pter by *in situ* hybridization studies with vWFcDNA (Ginsburg et al., 1985).

MENDELIAN INHERITANCE: Co-dominant segregation shown in 4 families, 23 individuals (see Figure).

PROBE AVAILABILITY: Will be available for any study other than on von Willebrand factor and von Willebrand's disease

OTHER COMMENTS: No problems on RFLP analysis under normally stringent conditions.

REFERENCES: Verweij et al., Nucleid Acid Research 13 (1985) 4699-4717.
Ginsburg et al., Science 228 (1985) 1401-1406.

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