

## TaqI RFLP of the human tropomyosin gene (TPM3) involved in the generation of the TRK oncogene

Paolo Michieli, Marco A. Pierotti\*, Virna De Benedetti, Rosangela Donghi, Patrizia Mondini, Paolo Radice and Giuseppe Della Porta

Divisione Di Oncologia Sperimentale a Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Via G. Venanzian 1, 20133 Milan, Italy

**Source/Description:** The 1.0 Kb HindIII-PvuII fragment of plasmid pDM-8 (A1), related to a non-muscle protein isoform of tropomyosin gene found to form part of the TRK oncogene (2), was used as a hybridization probe.

**Polymorphism:** TaqI digestion identifies a biallelic RFLP with bands of 3.9 (1) and 3.7 (A2) kb.

**Frequency:** Analyzed in 87 unrelated Italian Caucasians and in 77 unrelated members of CEPH families.

Allele	Frequency
A1	0.33
A2	0.67

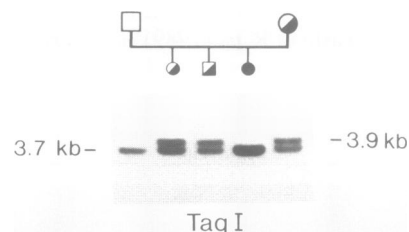
**Not Polymorphic For:** HindIII, BamHI, BglIII (each enzyme tested on at least 14 unrelated individuals).

**Chromosomal Localization:** TPM3 has been assigned to 1q31 both by hybridization to a panel of somatic cells hybrids and by 'in situ' hybridization (P. Radice *et al.*, (1991) *Oncogene*, in press).

**Mendelian Inheritance:** Co-dominant segregation has been shown in four two-generation families.

**Acknowledgements:** We thank Dr M. Barbacid for the pDM-8 plasmid. This work has been supported by Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (AIRC).

**References:** 1) Martin-Zanca, D., Hughes, S.H. and Barbacid, M. (1986) *Nature* **319**, 743–748. 2) Reinach, F.C. and MacLeod, A.R. (1986) *Nature* **322**, 648–650.



## The MspI polymorphism in intron 6 of p53 (TP53) detected by digestion of PCR products

Tim McDaniel<sup>1</sup>, David Carbone<sup>6</sup>, Takashi Takahashi<sup>6</sup>, Peter Chumakov<sup>6</sup>, Esther H. Chang<sup>5</sup>, Kathleen F. Pirolo<sup>5</sup>, Jing Yin<sup>1</sup>, Ying Huang<sup>3</sup> and Stephen J. Meltzer<sup>1,2,4\*</sup>  
Departments of <sup>1</sup>Medicine, <sup>2</sup>Pathology, <sup>3</sup>Microbiology and Immunology and <sup>4</sup>Molecular and Cell Biology Program, University of Maryland and Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital, Baltimore, MD 21201, <sup>5</sup>Department of Pathology, Uniformed Services University for the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD 20814 and <sup>6</sup>Navy Medical Oncology Branch, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD 20889, USA

**Source/Description:** A 107 bp fragment of intron 6 of the TP53 gene was amplified from human genomic DNA using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). A polymorphism was identified by sequencing intron 6. GenBank/EMBL accession no. X54156.

**Polymorphism:** MspI identifies a 2-allele polymorphism: (E1: 63 + 44 bp; E2: 107 bp).

**Allelic Frequency:** Estimated in 57 unrelated Americans: A1 = 0.74, A2 = 0.26. Observed heterozygosity = 46%.

**Chromosomal Localization:** The polymorphic MspI recognition site is located within the 6th intron of the human TP53 locus 60 bp downstream of the 3' end of exon 6, on chromosome 17p13.1 (1).

**Mendelian Inheritance:** Co-dominant segregation demonstrated in one 2 generation family with 6 members.

**PCR Primers:**

upstream: 5'-AGGTCTGGTTTGCAACTGGG-3'  
downstream: 5'-GAGGTCAAATAAGCAGCAGG-3'

**PCR Conditions:** Reactions (100  $\mu$ l) consisted of: 50 ng genomic DNA, 20 pmol each primer, 2 units Promega Taq DNA polymerase (Promega, Madison, WI), 1 $\times$ Promega Taq polymerase buffer, 75  $\mu$ mol each dNTP. Amplification was carried out in an Ericomp Programmable Cyclic Reaction (Ericomp, San Diego, CA) as follows: 1 cycle of: 10 min at 95°C, 2 min at 59°C, 1 min at 72°C; followed by 35 cycles of: 1 min at 95°C, 1 min at 59°C, 1 min at 72°C.

**Other Comments:** this polymorphism may be identical to a p53 MspI polymorphism that de la Calle-Martín *et al.* characterized using Southern blots (2); our allelic frequencies are similar to those published by this group. The precise location of this previous polymorphism has not been reported.

**Acknowledgements:** This study was supported in part by grants from the American Cancer Society (PDT-419), University of Maryland DRIF, the Frank C. Bressler Research Fund, and the Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America.

**References:** 1) Van Tuinen, P. *et al.* (1988) *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **43**, 587–596. 2) de la Calle-Martín, O. *et al.* (1990) *Nucl. Acids Res.* **18**, 4963.

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed