

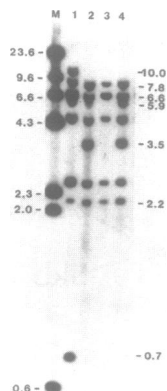
NcoI and HinfI RFLPs detected with a dihydropteridine reductase cDNA probe

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SOURCE/DESCRIPTION: The purified 1.2 kb human DHPR cDNA insert from λ DHPR 19 (1) was used as probe.**POLYMORPHISMS:** NcoI identifies a complicated multiallele polymorphism and HinfI identifies a simple two allele RFLP:

Restriction endonuclease	No. of alleles	Size of alleles (kb)	Frequency of alleles
NcoI	2	10 / 7.8 + 2.2	0.45 / 0.55
NcoI	3	6.6 / 5.9 + 3.5 / 5.9 + 0.7	0.27 / 0.33 / 0.40
HinfI	2	1.1 / 0.9	0.30 / 0.70

FREQUENCY: Estimated by analysis of 32 unrelated caucasians.**NOT POLYMORPHIC FOR:** AccI, AluI, ApaI, Ball, BamHI, BclI, BglI, BglII, BstNI, DdeI, DraI, EcoRI, EcoRV, Fnu4HI, HaeIII, HincII, HindIII, NsiI, PstI, PvuII, RsaI, SacI, Sau3AI, Sau96, ScaI, SpeI, SphI, StuI, TaqI, XbaI, XhoII, XmnI.**CHROMOSOME LOCATION:** 4p15.3, by *in situ* hybridisation (2).**MENDELIAN INHERITANCE:** Codominant segregation shown in two families (total of 14 individuals).**PROBE AVAILABILITY:** Available for collaboration (contact H.-H.M.D.).**OTHER COMMENTS:** The probe also detects AvaII and MspI polymorphisms (1). Linkage disequilibrium is apparent between the two NcoI polymorphisms, although both NcoI RFLPs appear to be in equilibrium with the HinfI RFLP.**REFERENCES:** 1. Dahl et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 15: 1921-1932 (1987).
2. Dahl and Brown. Genomics 1: 67-70 (1987).**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:** This work was partly supported by a Program Grant from the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia.**FIGURE:** Lane M, marker; lanes 1-4, NcoI RFLPs.

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