Volume 15 Number 5 1987 Nucleic Acids Research

Frequent RFLP recognised by an anonymous sequence localised to 11q13 - q14 [D11S.3.7.(E79)]

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SOURCE AND DESCRIPTION OF CLONE: A 13.2kb genomic fragment inserted into the Eco RI site of the phage λL47.1 isolated from a human genomic DNA library.

POLYMORPHISM: Recognises a two allele RFLP consisting of either a fragment of 20kb or 2 fragments of 13.7kb and 5.7kb when used to probe human genomic DNA digested with Hind III (A/AGCTT) (Boehringer Mannheim). Invariant fragments present of 15kb and 3.9kb.

FREQUENCY: 26 Caucasians were studied.
Hind III site absent (20kb fragment) 0.57
Hind III site present (13.7kb + 5.7kb fragments) 0.43

NOT POLYMORPHIC FOR: Bam HI, Eco RI, Msp I, Pst I, Rsa I, Taq I with DNA of 5 unrelated individuals.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCALISATION: The probe was mapped to 11pter - q21 using a panel of somatic cell hybrids (Fox & Retief, 1986) and localised to 11q13 - q14 by means of in-situ hybridization.

MENDELIAN INHERITANCE: Co-dominant segregation demonstrated in 5 informative families (21 individuals).

PROBE AVAILABILITY: Available for collaboration.

OTHER COMMENTS: The probe was pre-reassociated with an excess of sonicated total human DNA (Sealey et al, 1985).

REFERENCES: Fox MF & Retief AE (1986) SAJ Science 82(6) 305-312. Sealey PG, Whittaker PA and Southern EM (1985). Nucl Acids Res 13(6) 1905-1922.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This work was supported by the Medical Research Council, Cape Provincial Administration and the University of Stellenbosch. We thank Mrs I. Jordaan for technical help.