TECHNICAL REPORT 20-73 業績報告書

NEW JAPANESE VARIANT OF HUMAN ERYTHROCYTE CARBONIC ANHYDRASE

わが国最初のヒト赤血球炭酸脱水酵素の変異型

NAOKI UEDA, M.D. 上田尚紀

with the technical assistance of 技術的援助

EIKO ONISHI, M.T. 大西栄子 MIYOKO MASUMOTO, M.T. 升本美代子 KYOKO OZAKI, M.T. 尾崎恭子 AKIKO TAKETANI, M.T. 竹谷章子



ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION

国立予防衛生研究所-原爆傷害調査委員会

JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES 業績報告書集

The ABCC Technical Reports provide the official bilingual statements required to meet the needs of Japanese and American staff members, consultants, advisory groups, and affiliated government and private organizations. The Technical Report Series is in no way intended to supplant regular journal publication.

ABCC 業績報告書は、ABCC の日米専門職員、顧問、諮問機関ならびに政府および民間の関係諸団体の要求に応ずるための日英両語による公式報告記録であって、業績報告書集は決して通例の誌上発表論文に代わるものではない。

NEW JAPANESE VARIANT OF HUMAN ERYTHROCYTE CARBONIC ANHYDRASE

わが国最初のヒト赤血球炭酸脱水酵素の変異型

NAOKI UEDA, M.D. 上田尚紀

with the technical assistance of 技術的援助

EIKO ONISHI, M.T. 大西栄子 MIYOKO MASUMOTO, M.T. 升本美代子 KYOKO OZAKI, M.T. 尾崎恭子 AKIKO TAKETANI, M.T. 竹谷章子



ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, JAPAN

A Cooperative Research Agency of
U.S.A. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES - NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
and
JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
with funds provided by

U.S.A. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH U.S.A. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

原爆傷害調査委員会

広島および長崎

米国学士院一学術会議と厚生省国立予防衛生研究所 との日米共同調査研究機関

米国原子力委員会、厚生省国立予防衛生研究所および米国公衆衛生局の研究費による

NEW JAPANESE VARIANT OF HUMAN ERYTHROCYTE CARBONIC ANHYDRASE

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

TE STAN IN CA

謝辞

We thank Professor Susumu Shibata, Kawasaki Medical College, Dr. Robert J. Tanis, Department of Human Genetics, University of Michigan Medical School, and Dr. Howard B. Hamilton, ABCC Clinical Laboratories, Hiroshima, for comments on this manuscript, and Dr. Robert E. Ferrell for samples of CA Id Michigan and for anti-human CA I and CA II rabbit sera.

本稿のご校閲を賜わった川崎医科大学柴田 進教授, Michigan 大学医学部人類遺伝学教室 Dr. Robert J. Tanis およびABCC 臨床検査部 Dr. Howard B. Hamilton に深く感謝する。CA Id Michigan の標本および抗ヒトCA I およびCA II ウサギ血清の提供を頂いたDr. Robert E. Ferrell に厚くお礼申し上げる。

CONTENTS

目 次

Summary	要	約		l					
Introduct	ion 緒	言		1					
Material	and Met	hod	資料および方法	2					
Results	成	績		2					
Discussio	n 考	察		4					
Referenc	it	6							
Table 1. 表	World dis 炭酸脱水	stribut :酵素	ion of electrophoretic variants of carbonic anhydrase I I 型の電気泳動的変異体の世界各地における分布	5					
FVI	amido bla	tarch gel electrophoretic patterns of normal carbonic anhydrase and three variants, stained with nido black E常な炭酸脱水酵素と変異型3例の澱粉ゲル泳動像,amido black 染色							
2.	Agar gel	immu	nodiffusion						
	寒天ゲル	免疫	拡散	3					

Approved 承認 16 November 1973

NEW JAPANESE VARIANT OF HUMAN ERYTHROCYTE CARBONIC ANHYDRASE

わが国最初のヒト赤血球炭酸脱水酵素の変異型

NAOKI UEDA, M.D.(上田尚紀)

with the technical assistance of 技術的援助

EIKO ONISHI, M.T. (大西栄子); MIYOKO MASUMOTO, M.T. (升本美代子); KYOKO OZAKI, M.T. (尾崎恭子); AKIKO TAKETANI, M.T. (竹谷章子)

Department of Clinical Laboratories

臨床検査部

SUMMARY

In a study of 1200 members of the ABCC-JNIH Adult Health Study living in Hiroshima, two individuals were found to have a variant of carbonic anhydrase I; it was not possible to distinguish one These are the first reported from the other. instances of variants of the enzyme in Japan. Each propositus was a middle-aged asymptomatic female having no other unusual laboratory findings. The frequency of the variant in this study is 167 per 10,000, which is higher than that reported for Caucasian and Black populations, but lower than in some other populations in this part of the world. Both variants are tentatively designated CA Ih Hiroshima until the exact nature of the amino acid substitutions are determined.

INTRODUCTION

Carbonic anhydrase (carbonate hydro-lyase, EC 4.2.1.1), an enzyme which reversibly catalyzes the reaction H₂CO₃ \rightleftarrows CO₂+H₂O, occurs throughout the human body in erythrocytes, gastric mucosa, kidney, etc. The concentration of carbonic anhydrase in erythrocytes is higher than any other non-hemoglobin protein. Electrophoretically, it is observed as two isozymes determined by independent genetic loci. One, normally migrating towards the anode on a pH 8.6 starch gel, is designated carbonic anhydrase I (CA I or CA B), and the other which migrates to the cathodal side, is designated carbonic anhydrase II

~要約

ABCC 一予研成人健康調査対象者のうち広島に居住する 1200人を調査した結果, 2人に炭酸脱水酵素 I 型の変異体を発見した;電気泳動で両者を区別することはできなかった。これはわが国最初の報告例で,発端者はいずれも中年の婦人であり,臨床的には無症状で,その他にも異常な検査所見はなかった。本調査におけるこの変異体の出現頻度は10,000人当たり167例であった。これは白人や黒人の集団での報告における変異体出現頻度よりも高いが,その他のアジア地域における住民での頻度よりも低い。そのアミノ酸置換の性状が明らかにされるまで、かりにこれらを CA I h Hiroshima と命名した。

緒言

炭酸脱水酵素(carbonate hydro-lyase, EC 4.2.1.1)は $H_2CO_3 \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} CO_2 + H_2O$ の反応を可逆的に触媒する酵素で,赤血球,胃粘膜,腎臓など生体内に広く分布している.赤血球中のは非血色素蛋白のうちで炭酸脱水酵素が最も多量に含まれている. 1 電気泳動的には,独立した遺伝子座に由来する二つのアイソザイムとして認められる. 2 通常,pH 8.6 の澱粉ゲル上で陽極側に移動するものを炭酸脱水酵素 \mathbb{I} 型(CA \mathbb{I} あるいは CAB),陰極側に移動するものを炭酸脱水酵素 \mathbb{I} 型(CA \mathbb{I} あるいは

(CA II or CA C).^{2,3} Both are single polypeptide chains with molecular weights of approximately 30,000, and each contains one atom of zinc per molecule of enzyme. They differ, however, in their enzymatic activity and concentration in erythrocytes. CA II has a CO₂ hydration activity 20 to 30 times greater than CA I, but its concentration in erythrocytes is only approximately one-fifth that of CA I.³

Variants of CA I are very rare, and only fourteen have been reported to date in American caucasians ⁴ and blacks, ² British caucasians, ⁵ Philippine residents in San Francisco, ⁶ and Micronesians. ⁷ The only variant of CA II thus far known, was found to exist at polymorphic levels in American blacks. ⁸

We describe here two examples of CA I variants, discovered for the first time in a Japanese population.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Peripheral blood samples for analysis were obtained from 1200 residents of Hiroshima, Japan, 444 males and 756 females who, as voluntary participants in a biennial health surveillance program, 9 visited the outpatient clinic of the ABCC in Hiroshima in a 1 year interval beginning 8 August 1972. Radiation dose, if any from exposure to the atomic bomb in 1945, is not considered here, since it would not be related to the occurrence of CA variants.

Hemolysates were processed according to the method of Tashian. 10 Vertical starch (Electrostarch Co., Madison, Wisc., lot number 146) gel electrophoresis was based on the method of Smithies. 11 under conditions described by Tashian. 12 Electrophoresis was carried out at 250V, 20mA/2 gels for 18 hours at 4 ± 0.5 °C. Following electrophoresis, the gel was sliced horizontally. One slice was stained for protein with amido black, and the other was stained for esterase activity of carbonic anhydrase 12 with Blue RR salt using a-naphthol acetate as substrate. After separating the variant band on starch gel, its immunoreactivity with anti-human CA I rabbit sera and anti-human CA II rabbit sera was tested on agar plates. Plugs of gel, containing the normal and variant enzyme, were used directly.

RESULTS

Among the 1200 residents of Hiroshima, two genetically unrelated subjects, both female, were found to have a carbonic anhydrase I component with altered electrophoretic mobility. The patterns for these two cases are shown in Figure 1, compared with normal CA and another known variant, CA Id

CAC)と呼んでいる. 2,3 両者とも酵素 1 分子当たり 1 原子の亜鉛を含む分子量約30,000の単一鎖ポリペプタイドであるが、その酵素活性および赤血球中の濃度は異なっている。すなわち、CA Π は、CO $_2$ 水和活性がCA I の20ないし30倍も高いが、赤血球中にはCA I の約5分の 1 量しか含まれていない. 3

CAIの変異体は非常にまれで、今日までに米国白人、 4 米国黒人、 2 英国人、 5 San Francisco 在住フィリピン人、 6 およびミクロネシア人 7 に14例 報告されているにすぎない。CAIIの変異体は、米国黒人に多型レベルの頻度で存在することが報告されているにすぎない。 8

われわれは、わが国最初のCAIの変異体2例を発見したので、ここに報告する。

資料および方法

2年ごとの定期検診に基づく健康調査プログラム⁹の対象として1972年8月8日からの1年間に広島の原爆傷害調査委員会(ABCC)の外来で自発的に受診した男子444人,女子756人,合計1200人の広島居住者から末梢血液を求めて試料とした。1945年の原爆被爆による放射線量がいかなる程度であっても炭酸脱水酵素の変異体出現とは関係がないので、ここでは考慮を払わなかった。

溶血液は Tashian 10 の方法に準じて処理した。垂直方式の澱粉 (Electrostarch Co., Madison, Wisc., lot number 146) ゲル電気泳動を Smithies 11 の方法に準じて行ない, 泳動条件は Tashian 12 の方式に従った。すなわち 4 ± 0.5 C の範囲において, 250 V, 20 mA / 2 gel で18時間泳動した。泳動後にゲルを水平に切り, 1 枚は amido black で蛋白染色を施し,他の 1 枚には,炭酸脱水素酵素のエステラーゼ活性 12 を利用して α — naphthol acetate を基質として Blue RR salt を用いて染色を施した。澱粉ゲル上で変異体を分離した後に,寒天平板上で抗ヒト CA I ウサギ血清および抗ヒト CA II ウサギ血清との免疫反応を調べた。これには,正常および異常な酵素を含むゲルを穿孔して直接使用した。

成績

広島地区住民1200人の検索において姻戚関係のない2人の婦人に電気泳動的易動度の異常なCAI成分が発見された.この2例のパターンと正常な炭酸脱水酵素および既知の変異体であるCAId Michigan との比較を図1に示した。MF番号第333701(47歳)およびMF番号第

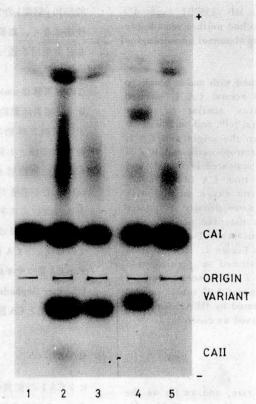


Figure 1 Starch gel electrophoretic patterns of normal carbonic anhydrase and three variants, stained with amido black. Slots 1 and 5, normal CA; slots 2 and 3, CA Ih Hiroshima from NK and SI respectively; slot 4, CA Id Michigan.

図1 正常な炭酸脱水酵素と変異型 3 例の澱粉ゲル電気泳動像, amido black 染色。第 1 わよび第 5 は正常 炭酸脱水酵素;第 2 および第 3 はそれぞれ NK および SI から得た CA I h Hiroshima;第 4 は CA I d Michigan.

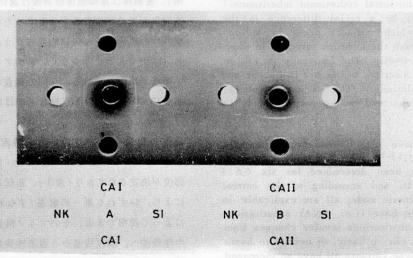


Figure 2 Agar gel immunodiffusion. The central wells contain anti-human CA 1 rabbit serum (left, A) and anti-human CA II rabbit serum (right, B). Wells labelled CA I and CA II contain, respectively, normal carbonic anhydrase I or II; those labelled NK and SI contain the Hiroshima variant CA Ih, from the two Japanese propositi.

図2 寒天ゲル免疫拡散・中央の孔には抗ヒトCAI家兔血清(左側、A)および抗ヒトCAI家兔血清(右側、B)を入れた。CAIおよびCAIと表示した孔にはそれぞれ正常なCAIおよびCAIを入れ、NKおよびSIと表示した孔には2人の発端者から求めたCAIh Hiroshima 変異体を入れた。

Michigan. Both propositi, MF 333701 (age 47) and MF 326310 (age 53), who had neither remarkable past history of disease nor any abnormal hematological findings, lead normal lives.

The variant band, which stained with amido black to about the same density as normal CA I, showed electrophoretic characteristics similar to those described in previous reports, 6, 10 and migrated at pH 8.6 to a position between the origin and CA II on the cathode side. The electrophoretic mobility of the variant in both subjects appeared identical, and was slightly more cathodal than CA Id Michigan. The variant band in these two cases stained with Blue RR salt to about the same density as normal CA I, and no difference in esterase activity was apparent between the two variants. The results of immunodiffusion are shown in Figure 2. Hemolysates from both subjects demonstrated a precipitation reaction with anti-human CA I rabbit serum, but did not react at all with anti-human CA II rabbit serum. Normal CA I and CA II separated by DEAE-Sephadex column chromatography were used as controls.

DISCUSSION

Variants of human CA I are rare, and as far as the author is aware, a total of 16 (see Table 1), including the two described here, are known. All cases are heterozygous for normal CA I and the variant. The male-female ratio for those cases where sex was reported is 5:7 (of the 16 reported cases, 4 are sex unknown). Transmission is consistent with autosomal codominant inheritance. 7 There appears to be a racial difference in the frequency with which variants occur in various populations, although the numbers surveyed in some groups are quite small. The frequency is low in Europe and North America, and higher in Pacific and East Asian populations. The variant frequency, 166 per 10,000, observed in the present study is intermediate.

Recent reports have established the amino acid sequency of CA I. 13-15 The site and amino acid substitution have been determined for six CA I variants (Table 1), and according to the current concept of the genetic code, all are explicable in terms of a single base (i.e., DNA) substitution. The amino acid substitutions involve changes from acid to neutral, acidic to basic, or neutral to basic residues; hence these variants all have an increased net positive charge. The electrophoretic mobilities of the other variants, whose amino acid substitutions have not been determined, suggest an increased net positive charge, inasmuch as they all exhibit greater cathodal migration than normal CA I at pH 8.6.

326310 (53歳) の 2 人の発端者は、いずれも特記すべき既往症はなく、血液学的にも異常所見は認められず、健康な日常生活を送っていた。

この変異体は amido black 染色で正常な CAI とほぼ同濃度で、電気泳動的には今までの報告 6,10 と同じく pH $^{8.6}$ で陰極側に移動して原点と CAII との間に出現した.易動度は 2 例とも同じで, CAId Michigan よりはいずれも陰極よりに移動した.この 2 例の変異体は Blue RR salt による染色で正常な CAI とほぼ同じ濃度に染まり,両者の間にエステラーゼ活性の差はみられなかった.免疫拡散法の結果は図 2 に示した.この 2 例の溶血液はいずれも抗ヒト CAI ウサギ血清と沈降反応を示したが,抗ヒト CAII ウサギ血清とは全く反応しなかった.対照にはDEAE — Sephadex カラムクロマトグラフィで分離した正常 CAI と CAII を使用した.

考察

ヒトCAIの変異体は非常にまれで、著者の調べた限りでは、今回の2例を含めても現在までに合計16例判明しているにすぎない(表1).いずれも正常なCAIと変異体との異種接合であり、性別の記載があった症例の男女比は5:7である(報告されている16例中4例は性別不明).変異体は常染色体性共優性遺伝の形式をとる.7 調査対象が極めて少数のものもあったが、各集団における変異体の出現頻度に民族的差異がうかがわれる。すなわち、欧州や北米には少なく、東南アジアの住民により高い頻度で出現している。今回の調査における変異体出現頻度10,000人当たり166例はそのほぼ中間に位置する.

最近の報告ではCAIのアミノ酸配列が決定されている・13-15 CAIの変異体 6 種についてはアミノ酸の置換部位が決定されており(表1),遺伝コードの現在の概念により,いずれも単一の塩基(すなわち,DNA)の置換によって説明できる・そのアミノ酸置換は酸性残基から中性残基へ,酸性残基から塩基性残基へ,または中性残基から塩基性残基への置換である;したがって,いずれの変異体も陽性荷電の増加がある。アミノ酸置換が未決定のその他の変異体も電気泳動的にはpH 8.6 で正常なCAIよりも陰極側への易動度が早いことが認められて

TABLE 1 WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTROPHORETIC VARIANTS OF CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I 表 1 炭酸脱水酵素 I 型の電気泳動的変異体の世界各地における分布

Population & Location	Number Tested Found		Frequency (×10 ⁵)	Variant Name	Amino Acid	monum, metu
ropulation & Location					Substitution *	Reference
USA White	2714	2 2	74	Ib Michigan Pmutt**	235 Asp + Val	4,13
USA Black	923	1	108	Id Michigan	100 Thr + Lys	2,6,16
USA American Indian	366	0				2
British White	8500	3	35	Ie Portsmouth	254 Thr + Arg	5
				Ie Hull If London	224 Glu + Lys or A 102 Glu + Lys	Arg 5 17
Filipino	120	2	1667	Ic Filipino		6
Indonesian	375	2	533	Ic		18
Chinese in Indonesia	87	0				18
Micronesian (Chamorro & Carolinian)	490	an sir4	815	Ic Guam	252 Gly - Arg	7 Denetic
Japanese Hiroshima	1200	2	167	Ih Hiroshima		This Report

^{*} Residue number; standard abbreviations for amino acids used

Similarly, although the substitution in our variants is not yet known, their behavior on starch gel, on which they move more rapidly towards the cathode than CA Id Michigan, also suggests a positive charge increase. Until the chemical structure has been determined, both variants are tentatively termed CA Ih Hiroshima. Family studies of the variants are now in progress.

The concentration of carbonic anhydrase in erythrocytes, gastric mucosa and kidney is higher than elsewhere in the human body, presumably indicating an important function of the enzyme in those tissues. Nonetheless, to date there is no evidence relating CA variants with specific disease. Though such a relationship might be more likely to occur in an individual homozygous for a CA variant, as is often true for the hemoglobinopathies, no cases of homozygosity in the CA system are known. Further, of the known CA variants that have been studied in some detail, none have substitutions that appreciably Tashian 7,10 and effect their enzyme activity. Lie-Injo⁶ report no difference in CO₂ hydration or esterase activity between normal CA I and CA Ic Guam, CA Ie Hull or CA Ic Filipino. Although we have not estimated precisely the enzyme activity of our variants, staining with α-naphthol acetate as substrate demonstrates no apparent difference between them and normal CA I. Moreover, our variants show a precipitation reaction only with anti-human CA I rabbit serum (but not with anti-CA II), an indication that, aside from their altered electrophoretic

いるので、陽性荷電の増加があると思われる。われわれの変異体2例も、アミノ酸置換部位はまだ決定されていないが、澱粉ゲル上の動態はCAId Michigan よりも陰極側への移動が早いので、陽性荷電の増加があるものと推測される。その化学的構造が明らかにされるまで、かりに、両者をCAIh Hiroshima と命名した。この変異体についての家族調査は目下進められている。

人体の中で炭酸脱水酵素の濃度が最も高いのは赤血球, 胃粘膜および腎臓であり、これらの組織ではこの酵素は 重要な機能をもつものであろう. しかし, 今日までの報 告では、炭酸脱水酵素の変異体と特殊な疾患との間の 関係を示す所見はない. この種の関係は, 異常ヘモグロ ビンの場合と同じく,変異体の同種接合個体において最 も容易に起こることが予想されるが、炭酸脱水酵素系 における変異体の同種接合はまだ発見されていない. 既 知の炭酸脱水酵素変異型についての今日までの検討で は,いずれにもアミノ酸置換のための酵素活性への,認 められるような影響はない. Tashian 7-10 および Lie-Injo 6 によれば、CAIc Guam、CAIe HullやCAIc Filipino のCO。水和活性とエステラーゼ活性は正常な CAIと差を示さない. われわれの例でも, 酵素活性は 測定していないが, α - naphthol acetate を基質とした 染色で正常なCAIとこの変異体との間に差はみられな かった. しかも,この変異体は抗ヒトCAIウサギ血清 のみと沈降反応を形成した(抗ヒトCAⅡ血清とは全く反 応しなかった). すなわち,電気泳動的に易動度の変化 があることを除けば、この変異体は恐らくは正常なCAI

^{**} Notation of Funakoshi (ref. 15)

mobilities, our variants probably do not differ greatly from normal CA I. However, until the physiological function is better understood, and the three dimensional structure, including side-chain orientation, is fully worked out for carbonic anhydrase, further speculation about the possible effects of amino acid substitutions on the properties of the enzyme are clearly premature.

と大素ないと思われる。しかしながら、炭酸脱水酵素の生理的機能が十分に解明され、その側鎖配向などの立体構造が確立されるまでは、アミノ酸置換のためにこの酵素の特性にいかなる影響が起こりうるかということについてこれ以上推測することは明らかに早計であろう。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- HAUT A, TUDHOPE CR, CARTWRIGHT GE, WINTROBE MM: The nonhemoglobin erythrocytic proteins, studied by electrophoresis on starch gel. J Clin Invest 41:579-87, 1962
- TASHIAN RE: Genetic variation and evolution of the carboxylic esterase and carbonic anhydrases of primate erythrocytes. Am J Hum Genet 17:257-72, 1965
- 3. TICKLI EE, GAZANFAR SAS, GIBBONS BH, EDSALL JT: Carbonic anhydrases from human erythrocytes: Purification and properties of two enzymes. J Biol Chem 239:1065-78, 1964
- SHAW CR, SYNER FN, TASHIAN RE: New genetically determined molecular form of erythrocyte esterase in man. Science 138:31-2, 1962
- CARTER ND, TASHIAN RE, HUNTSMAN RG, SACKER L: Characterization of two new variants of red cell carbonic anhydrase in the British population: CA Ie Portsmouth and CA Ie Hull. Am J Hum Genet 24:330-38, 1972
- 6. LIE-INJO LE: Red cell carbonic anhydrase Ic in Filipinos. Am J Hum Genet 19:130-32, 1967
- 7. TASHIAN RE, PLATO CC, SHOWS TB: Inherited variant of erythrocyte carbonic anhydrase in Micronesians from Guam and Saipan. Science 140 (5):53-5, 1963
- 8. MOORE MJ, FUNAKOSHI S, DEUTSCH HF: Human carbonic anhydrases. 7. A new C type isozyme in erythrocytes of American Negroes. Biochem Genet 5:497-504, 1971
- TASHIAN RE, RIGGES SK, YU Y-SL: Characterization of a mutant human erythrocyte carbonic anhydrase: Carbonic anhydrase Ic Guam. Arch Biochem Biophys 117:320-27, 1966
- SMITHIES O: An improved procedure for starch-gel electrophoresis: Further variations in the serum proteins of normal individuals. Biochem J 71:585-87, 1959
- 11. TASHIAN RE: The esterases and carbonic anhydrases of human erythrocytes. In Biochemical Methods in Red Cell Genetics, Ed by YUNIS JJ. New York, Academic Press, 1969. Chpt 12
- 12. NYMAN PO, LINDSKOG S: Amino acid composition of various forms of bovine and human erythrocytes carbonic anhydrase. Biochem Biophys Acta 85:141-51, 1964
- ANDERSON B, NYMAN PO, STRID L: Amino acid sequence of human erythrocytes carbonic anhydrase B. Biochem Biophys Res Comm 48:670-77, 1967
- LIN K-TD, DEUTSCH HF: Human carbonic anhydrase: The complete primary structure of carbonic anhydrase B. J Biol Chem 248: 1885-93, 1973
- 15. FUNAKOSHI S, DEUTSCH HF: Human carbonic anhydrase. 4. Properties of a mutant B type. J Biol Chem 245:4913-19, 1970
- TANIS RJ, FERRELL RE, TASHIAN RE: Substitution of lysine for threonine at position 100 in human carbonic anhydrase Id Michigan. Biochem Biophys Res Comm 51:699-703, 1973
- CARTER ND, TANIS RJ, TASHIAN RE, FERRELL RE: Characterization of a new variant of human red cell carbonic anhydrase I, CA
 If London (102 Glu Lys). Biochem Genet (In press)
- 18. LIE-INJO LE, POEY-OEY HG: Phosphoglucomutase, carbonic anhydrase and catalase in Indonesians. Hum Hered 20:215-19, 1970