ELECTROPHORETIC VARIANTS OF BLOOD PROTEINS IN JAPANESE II. PHOSPHOGLUCOMUTASE-1 (PGM1)

日本人の血液蛋白質の電気泳動上の変異型 II. Phosphoglucomutase-1 (PGM1)

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日本人の血液蛋白質の電気泳動上の変異型 II. Phosphoglucomutase-1 (PGM1)

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SUMMARY

Starch gel electrophoresis of erythrocyte phosphoglucomutase-1 (PGM1) of 17,126 Japanese from Hiroshima and Nagasaki was performed. Thirteen types of rare variants, 6 migrating anodally and 7 migrating cathodally to the a-band, were encountered in a total of 103 individuals. Family studies confirmed the genetic characteristics of most of them. The previous observation of the polymorphic occurrence of the PGM1*7 allele in the Hiroshima and the Nagasaki populations was confirmed. A significant difference in the frequencies of rare variants between Hiroshima and Nagasaki was observed. A stronger influence of the migrating stream from the south through the Ryukyu Archipelago to Nagasaki is postulated on the basis of the frequencies of PGM1*3NG1 and PGM1*3OKINAWA.

INTRODUCTION

The first paper in this series precisely describes the purpose of the study and circumstances under which the study was performed.¹ The present paper describes electrophoretic variants of erythrocyte phosphoglucomutase-1 (PGM1) encountered in Japanese residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Here we consider only those electrophoretic variants detectable by starch gel electrophoresis (SGE) using Tris-EDTA-maleic acid-MgCl₂ (TEMM) buffer of Spencer et al.² Though variants with normal mobility but very weakly staining bands and hence suspected to be deficiency variants were encountered in our screening program, they are

要彩

広島・長崎の日本人17,126人について、赤血球phosphoglucomutase-1 (PGM1)を澱粉ゲル電気泳動法で検査した。13種類のまれな変異型が総計103人に検出されたが、5そのうち50種類の変異型は5名一バンドより陽極側に、50 種類は50 を変異型の大部分は、遺伝的なものであることが明らかになった。広島と長崎の両集団において、対立遺伝子50 を表し、近の類度で存在するという我々の以前の観察が確認された。広島と長崎の間で、まれな変異型の頻度に有意な差のあることが見いだされた。対立遺伝子50 を表して、南方からの民族移動の流れが琉球諸島を経由してより強く長崎に影響を与えたのではないかという仮説を述べた。

緒言

研究の目的並びに研究が行われた状況は、この一連の報告書の第一報に詳細に記してある. 1 この論文では、広島・長崎の日本人に検出された赤血球phosphoglucomutase- 1 (PGM1)の電気泳動上の変異型について述べる。ここでは、Spencer 2 の TrisEDTA-maleic acid-MgCl $_2$ (TEMM)緩衝液を用いて、澱粉ゲル電気 泳動法 (SGE)を行ったときに検出できる。電気泳動上の変異型についてのみ考察した。今回のスクリーニング・プログラムにおいて、移動度は正常であるが、パンドの染色強度が非常に弱いため、活性減少変異型ではないかと思われるものが検出されたが、それについては本報では変異型とし

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not included in this report. The populations and the method of family studies are described in the first paper of this series. Briefly, data are obtained from two populations, i.e., the 'Adult' composed of A-bomb survivors and controls, and the 'Child' comprising children born to proximally and distally exposed survivors. Since certain kinships are included in the two groups and within the offspring group, the 'Representative' population was selected from unrelated individuals in the first two populations. The frequencies of alleles are calculated from the third population. As before, the convention in naming variants uses known similar types suffixed with city and order of discovery, abbreviating Hiroshima to HR and Nagasaki to NG.3

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of the hemolysates for electrophoresis was carried out as described in the first paper in this series.1 For vertical SGE for routine typing, the TEMM buffer system (pH 7.4)² was used, modifying the dilution ratio of gel buffer/ bridge buffer to 1/15. Comparison of variants was performed as described previously, 4,5 using both the TEMM buffer and a 0.005 M histidine - 0.41 M citrate (pH 7.0) discontinuous buffer system of Fildes and Harris.6 Although PGM1 isozymes were stained according to the method of Spencer et al² employing agar overlay, 6.928 samples from the Child subjected to testing since September 1978 were stained by applying staining solution to the gel surface with a brush.

PGM activity of rare electrophoretic vairants was determined using $20\mu 1$ of 1:20 diluted hemolysates, along with more than 10 control hemolysates, all PGM1 1 and PGM2 1 phenotypes. Hemolysates for PGM activity measurements were prepared as described previously. Methods for measuring PGM activity, in principle based on the methods recommended by Beutler and Beutler et al, are described in a separate paper concerning a low activity variant of PGM1 (Satoh et al in preparation).

Some rare electrophoretic variants of PGM1 have bands with very weak intensity, which is a characteristic of such variants. PGM activity in hemolysates is the sum of the activities of isozymes of PGM1 and PGM2, approximately half of which is considered to be derived from

なかった. 対象集団と家族調査の方法は、第一報に述べてある. 簡単に述べると、被爆者と対照者で構成される"成人"の集団と、近距離並びに遠距離被爆者の子供で構成される"子供"の集団という二つの集団からデータを得ている. これら二つの集団間、更には子供の集団内においても、血縁関係のある者が含まれているので、最初の二つの集団の血縁関係のない者から"代表者"集団が選ばれた. 対立遺伝子頻度は、この第三の集団を用いて計算した. 変異型の命名には、既知の変異型の中で類似のものに、広島は HR、長崎は NG と略した都市名と検出順を付けるという従来の方法が用いられた.3

材料及び方法

電気泳動で用いた溶血液は、この一連の研究の第一報に述べた方法で調製した、「通常のタイピング用垂直 SGE においては、TEMM 緩衝液 (pH 7.4)2を用いたが、ゲル緩衝液/ブリッジ緩衝液の割合は、1/15の希釈割合に変更した、変異型の比較は、前報^{4,5}と同様に、TEMM 緩衝液と、Fildes と Harris⁶の0.005M ヒスチジン-0.41M クエン酸(pH 7.0) 不連続 緩衝液を用いて行った。PGM1 アイソザイムは、寒天オーバーレイを用いる Spencer ら²の方法で染色したが、1978年9月以降に検査を行った子供集団の6,928検体については、はけでゲル表面に染色液を塗布して染色した。

電気泳動上のまれな変異型の PGM 活性の測定は、PGM1 1 及び PGM2 1 表現型を有する10検体以上の溶血液をコントロールとして、20μ1の1:20 希 釈 溶血液を用いて行われた。PGM 活性測定用溶血液は、前報⁷の方法で調製した。PGM 活性を測定する方法は原則として Beutler ⁸ 及び Beutler ⁹ により推奨された方法に基づいており、PGM1 の低活性変異型に関する別の論文(佐藤らが論文作成中)に述べてある。

PGM1 の電気泳動上のまれな変異型の中には、パンドの染色強度が非常に低いものがあり、それが、その変異型の特徴となっている。溶血液中の PGM 活性は、 PGM1 のアイソザイム活性と PGM2 のアイソザイム活性の総和であり、そのうち約半分が PGM1

PGM1, the remainder from PGM2. 10,11 In the Japanese, PGM2 is not polymorphic, and the frequency of rare variants is very low. 1,5,12 Therefore, it is assumed likely that there is little individual difference in PGM2 activity so that differences in PGM1 allozyme activity, arising from differences in phenotypes, would be reflected in total PGM activity. We have already examined PGM activity of samples for which the PGM2 phenotype was 1 and the PGM1 phenotype was 1, 1-2, 2 or 1-7 (Satoh et al, in There was little difference in preparation). activity among the four common PGM1 phenotypes. No difference in activity was observed between the Hiroshima and the Nagasaki samples though the condition and the length of time before processing samples were different. For normal activity of PGM, 1.84 IU/g Hb (International Units per gram of hemoglobin) was adopted, the mean value obtained from pooling 386 activity values obtained from 191 Hiroshima subjects (mean, 1.82 IU/g Hb; standard deviation, 0.23 IU/g Hb) and 195 Nagasaki subjects (mean, 1.85 IU/g Hb; SD, 0.19 IU/g Hb) all PGM1 1 and PGM2 1.

When possible, activity was determined for propositi having rare variants. Electrophoresis and determination of PGM activity were also made for their families. The activity of each variant is also referred to when describing its characteristics.

RESULTS

In a previous paper⁵ describing the results obtained for PGM1 and PGM2 in the Adult. data were presented for a total of 4,029 cases, 1,895 examined using TEMM buffer, pH 7.4, and 2,134 using histidine-citrate discontinuous buffer system, pH 7.0, but the data in this paper were obtained only from examinations using the TEMM buffer since it was found that some variants could not be detected by electrophoresis using the latter buffer system. Therefore, the results reported here are from 2,534 cases in the Adult, 1,895 reported previously, 620 tested subsequently, and 19 which, tested previously with the latter buffer system, were later reexamined with TEMM buffer. Grouped by city, 1,301 were from Hiroshima and 1,233 from Nagasaki.

Table 1 shows PGM1 phenotypes and the number of those phenotypes detected in the Adult and

に由来し、残りが PGM2 に由来する活性とみなさ れる.^{10,11} 日本人においては、PGM2 は多型では なく, また, まれな変異型の頻度は非常に低い. 1.5.12 したがって、PGM2 活性には個人差がほとんどなく、 PGM 活性には PGM1 アロザイム活性の相違, すな わち表現型の相違が反映されていると考えられる. PGM2 の表現型が1で、PGM1 の表現型が1、1-2、 2, 又は 1-7 の標本の PGM 活性については既に検査 している(佐藤らが論文を準備中). これら4種のごく 普通の PGM1 表現型の活性にはほとんど相違が なかった. 広島と長崎の標本の間では, 標本処理前の 状態や時間が異なっていたにもかかわらず、活性には 差がなかった。PGM の正常値としては,1.84 IU/g Hb (ヘモグロビン1g 当たりの国際単位)を用いた. この 値は, PGM11, PGM21 という表現型をもった広島 の対象者191人 (平均値, 1.82 IU/g Hb; 標準偏差 (SD), 0.23IU/g Hb)と, 長崎の対象者195人(平均 値, 1.85IU/g Hb; SD, 0.19IU/g Hb) から得た合計 386の活性値のデータから求めた平均値である.

可能な場合には、まれな変異型をもつ発端者について活性が測定された。電気泳動と PGM 活性の測定が、その家族についても行われた。各変異型の特徴を述べる際にその活性についても言及してある。

結 果

成人集団について、PGM1 と PGM2 に関して得た結果を述べた前報 5 には、pH 7.4の TEMM 緩衝液を用いて検査した1,895例と、pH 7.0のピスチジンクエン酸不連続緩衝液を用いて検査した2,134例の合計4,029例についてのデータを報告した。しかし、変異型の中には、後者の緩衝液を用いた電気泳動法では検出できないものもあることがわかったので、本報では、TEMM 緩衝液を用いて得たデータのみを報告することにしている。したがって、ここで報告する結果は成人集団の2,534例から得たもので、この中には前回報告された1,895例、その後に検査され、後に TEMM 緩衝液で再検査された19例が含まれている。都市別にすると、広島の1,301例、長崎の1,233例であった。

表1にはPGM1の表現型とその数が、成人集団、

TABLE 1 VARIOUS PHENOTYPES OF PGM1 AMONG JAPANESE OF TWO POPULATIONS (ADULT & CHILD) AND THE REPRESENTATIVE POPULATION COMPOSED OF SELECTED MEMBERS FROM THE TWO POPULATIONS^a

表 1 二つの集団(成人集団と子供集団)及びその2集団から選択された個人で 構成される代表者集団における PGM1 の種々の表現型^a

	Population						
Phenotype	Adult	Child	Representative				
	Adult	Child	Combined	Hiroshima	Nagasaki		
1	1465	8475	6843	3750	3093		
1-2	847	4919	4006	2329	1677		
2	138	693	595	362	233		
1-7	48	317	246	158	88		
2-7	14	76	61	42	19		
7	2	8	8	4	4		
1-3NG1	5	34 (28)	26	8	18		
2-3NG1	1	9 (8)	9	4	5		
*1-4HR1	1	0	1	1	0		
*1-4HR2	0	1 (0)	Op	0	0		
*2-4HR2	0	1 (1)	0р	0	0		
*4HR2	0	2 (1)	1	1	0		
*1-4NG1	0	3 (2)	1	0	1		
*1-5HR1	0	1 (0)	O a	0	0		
*2-5HR1	0	1 (1)	1	1	0		
1-9NG1	1	0	1	0	1		
1-6NG1	1	1 (1)	1	0	1		
1-6NG2	2	8 (5)	4	0	4		
2-6NG2	1	1 (1)	2	2	0		
7-6NG2	0	1 (1)	1	1	0		
*2-6NG3	0	1 (1)	1	0	1		
1-6HR1	1	0	1	1	0		
2-6HR1	0	1 (1)	1	1	0		
1-6HR2	2	0	2	0	2		
2-6HR2	1	4 (4)	2	2	0		
1-6HR3	0	3 (2)	2	2	0		
*2-6HR3	0	1 (1)	1	1	0		
1-8NG1	0	. 12 (8)	5	0	5		
2-8NG1	0	2 (2)	1	0	1		
No type	4	17	0	0	0		
Total	2534	14592	11823	6670	5153		

^{*} Newly encountered variants in this study.

今回新しく検出された変異型

a See text for the description of the two populations and the Representative population. 2 集団及び代表者集団についての説明は本文参照.

b Father with PGM1 1-2 was selected as a representative of the family. PGM1 1-2 を有する父親が家族の代表として選択された。

c The brother with PGM1 2-5HR1 was selected as representative. PGM1 2-5HR1 を有する弟が代表として選択された.

the Child along with the Representative composed of unrelated individuals selected from the first two populations,1 the total numbers of the Child and Representative being 14,592 (7,596 from Hiroshima and 6,996 from Nagasaki) and 11,823 (6,670 from Hiroshima and 5,153 from Nagasaki), respectively. Characteristics of the variants have already been reported4,5 except for those marked with an asterisk, which are shown here for the first time. Since approximately 30% of the Child comprises siblings, the same variant was often detected more than once. The figures in parentheses are the number of variants excluding those detected in siblings. Because 1-4HR2 and 1-5HR1 were detected in one sibling each of children who showed 2-4HR2 and 2-5HR1, respectively, numerals in parentheses for them are 0. When the phenotype could not be read clearly, 'no type' is indicated. Representatives with no type were excluded in selecting the Representative. Those cases aside, the representatives were selected by the method described in the first paper of this series.1 Sometimes, therefore, when there was a member with a normal type and a member with a variant in the family, the former was selected and the latter excluded from the Representative.

子供集団及びこの二つの集団から選んだ血縁関係の ない者で構成された代表者集団別に示してある.1子供 集団と代表者集団の総数は、それぞれ14,592人(広島 7,596人, 長崎6,996人)と11,823人(広島6,670人, 長崎5,153人)であった. 表1中, 星印をつけてある ものは今回初めて報告されるもので、それ以外の 変異型の特徴については既に報告してある.4.5 子供 集団には、約30%の同胞が含まれているので、 同種の変異型がしばしば1回以上検出された. 括弧 内の数字は, 同胞に検出された変異型を除いた数 である、 $2-4_{HR2}$ と $2-5_{HR1}$ をそれぞれ示した子供の 同胞各一人ずつに1-4_{HR2}と1-5_{HR1}が検出された ので、それらの括弧内の数字は0である。表現型が 明確に読み取れなかった場合には,"no type"とし た. 代表者集団を選ぶ際には no type であったもの は除外するようにした。"no type"の人は代表者と しなかったことを除き、代表者は、この一連の研究 の第一報1で述べられた方法によって選択した. した がって, 家族の中に正常型をもつ者と変異型をもつ 者がいた場合,前者が代表者集団に選択され,後者 が除外された場合もある.

TABLE 2 PGMI ALLELE FREQUENCIES AMONG 11,823 UNRELATED JAPANESE EXAMINED BY STARCH GEL ELECTROPHORESIS USING TEMM BUFFER, pH 7.4 表 2 TEMM 緩衝液, pH 7.4を用いた澱粉ゲル電気泳動法により検査された血縁関係のない日本人, 11,823人における PGM1 対立遺伝子頻度

Allele	Population				
Afficie	Combined	Hiroshima	Nagasaki		
PGM1*1	0.76047	0.74955	0, 77460		
PGM1*2	0. 22308	0.23283	0, 21046		
PGM1*7	0.01370	0.01567	0.01116		
PGM1*3NG1	0.00148	0.00090	0.00223		
PGMI*4HRI	0.00004	0,00007	Θ		
PGMI*4HR2	0.00008	0.00015	0		
PGM1*4NG1	0.00004	0	0,00010		
PGM1*5HR1	0.00004	0.00007	0		
PGM1*9NG1	0.00004	0	0.00010		
PGM1*6NG1	0.00004	0	0.00010		
PGM1*6NG2	0.00030	0.00022	0.00039		
PGM1*6NG3	0.00004	0	0,00010		
PGM1*6HR1	0.00008	0.00015	0		
PGM1*6HR2	0.00017	0.00015	0.00019		
PGM1*6HR3	0.00013	0.00022	0		
PGM1*8NG1	0.00025	0	0.00058		

Table 2 shows the frequency of alleles calculated from the number of each phenotype in the Representative of Table 1.

Polymorphism

Two alleles, *PGMI*2* and *PGMI*7*, already found in polymorphic proportions in the Adult,⁵ are also polymorphic, 0.223 and 0.014, respectively, in the Representative which is approximately six times larger than the previously reported population. The *PGMI*2* allele frequencies in both Hiroshima (0.233) and Nagasaki (0.210) were in the range of 0.191-0.249, frequencies also observed in various other Japanese populations.¹²

Rare Variants

Of 2,534 individuals of the Adult, 2,530 were clearly typed, and seven kinds of variants, i.e., 3_{NG1}, 4_{HR1}, 9_{NG1}, 6_{NG1}, 6_{NG2}, 6_{HR1}, and 6HR2 were encountered in 16 subjects. All of these were detected as phenotypes heterozygous with 1 or 2. Inasmuch as 13 of the 16 subjects were included among the 1,895 individuals of the Adult, on whom tests of PGM1 were made using TEMM buffer and the results have already been reported,5 the characteristics of six of the variants, i.e., 3_{NG1}, 9_{NG1}, 6_{NG1}, 6_{NG2}, 6_{HR1}, and 6HR2, have already been described.4,5 The remaining 3 subjects were among 639 individuals examined subsequently in whom the variant phenotypes were 1-3_{NG1}, 2-6_{NG2}, and 1-4_{HR1}. Since 3_{NG1} and 6_{NG2} had already been reported, but 4HR1, newly detected, is described in detail here.

On the other hand, of the already reported 3NG2 and 8NG1,4,5 the latter was detected in 3 (1 in Hiroshima, and 2 in Nagasaki) of 2,134 subjects who had been typed using the histidine-citrate discontinuous buffer system described in the previous paper, but this variant was not detected among the 2,530 individuals of the present report who were typed using TEMM buffer. The isozyme PGM13_{NG2} which was described in the previous paper as a PGM1 variant whose mobility was similar to that of PGM1 3NG1 but had weak activity, was subsequently shown to have phosphopentomutase activity, and therefore was considered to be a product of an allele at the PGM2 locus. The variant therefore was renamed PGM2 9_{NG1} and the allele involved in the synthesis was named PGM2*9NG1. This variant is described in the first paper of the series concerning PGM2.

表2には対立遺伝子頻度が示してあるが、その値は、 表1の代表者集団中の各表現型の数に基づいて計算 したものである。

多型

前報⁵において、成人集団中に多型の頻度で検出された二つの対立遺伝子 PGM1*2 と PGM1*7 は、前回報告した集団の約6倍の大きさをもつ代表者集団においても多型の頻度、すなわち、それぞれ0.223 及び0.014 という頻度で検出された。広島(0.233)、長崎(0.210)両市の PGM1*2対立遺伝子頻度は、他の様々な日本人集団に観察された0.191~0.249という頻度の範囲に含まれている。12

まれな変異型

成人集団の2,534人のうち型判定が明らかにできたのは2,530人であり、そのうち16人に 3_{NGI} 、 4_{HRI} 、 9_{NGI} 6_{NGI} 6_{NGI} 6

一方,既に報告している 3_{NG2} $\geq 8_{NG1}^{4.5}$ のうち, 8_{NG1} は前報でヒスチジン-クエン酸不連続緩衝液を用いて型判定をした2,134人の対象者中 3 人(広島に 1 人,長崎に 2 人)に検出されたが,今回報告する TEMM 緩衝液で検査した2,530人には検出されなかった.移動度が PGM1 3_{NG1} と類似し,活性が弱く,前報では PGM1 0 変異型とされていたアイソザイム PGM1 0 変異型とされていたアイソザイム PGM1 0 変異型とされていたアイソザイム PGM1 0 変異型とされている。 0 を 0 がって, 0 で 0 がって, 0 で 0 がって 0 を 0 がって, 0 で 0 がって, 0 で 0 がって, 0 で 0 がって 0 で 0

Of 15,141 samples from the Child, 14,592 were electrophoresed using TEMM buffer, and the phenotypes of 14,575 were recorded excluding 17 whose phenotypes could not be clearly typed. Four 'fast variants' of PGM1 whose major band migrates anodal to a-band, i.e., 3_{NG1}, 4_{HR2}, 4_{NG1}, and 5_{HR1} were detected among 52 children. Seven kinds of so-called 'slow variants' whose major band migrated cathodal to a-band, i.e., 6NG1, 6NG2, 6NG3, 6_{HR1}, 6_{HR2}, 6_{HR3}, and 8_{NG1}, were detected among 35 children. Two of the four propositi with 4HR2 seemed to be homozygotes, but the remaining 85 children were heterozygous for the rare variant alleles and the common alleles of PGM1*1, PGM1*2 or PGM1*7. The variant detected and the number of children in whom these variants were found are shown in column 3 (Child) of Table 1. Of the 14,575 children whose phenotypes could be clearly typed, 87 had the variants, but if only unrelated children are selected, the total number on whom examinations were carried out is 10,484 and the number in whom variants were detected is 68.

Variants in the two populations were repeatedly compared by electrophoresis on the same starch gel. Five of the seven types of variants detected in the Adult, excepting 9NG1 and 4HR1, were detected also in the Child. On the other hand, of the 11 types of variants detected in the Child, six types, 4_{HR2} , 4_{NG1} , 5_{HR1} , 6_{NG3} , 6_{HR3} , and 8_{NG1}, were not detected in the Adult. With the exception of $8_{
m NG1}$, five of these variants and 4HRI found in the Adult are previously unreported new variants, and therefore the characteristics of these six new variants are described below in detail. The photographs and diagrams of the electrophoretic gels of a total of 13 types of the variants, the 6 rare variants being reported for the first time here and the previously reported 7 types which were electrophoretically tested simultaneously with them to compare mobility, are shown in Figures 1, 2, 4, and 5. Fast variants are shown in Figures 1 and 2 and slow variants in Figures 4 and 5.

Family studies for rare variants encountered in the Child were conducted to determine whether they had been transferred from the previous generation. Procedures for collecting family study data and their later treatment have been described in the first paper of this series. Results are compiled in Tables 3 and 4. Of the 16

子供集団の15,141標本のうち, 14,592例は TEMM 緩衝 液を用いて電気泳動した.そのうち14,575例について は表現型を記録できたが、17例の表現型は明確に できなかった. 主バンドがa-バンドの陽極側に移動 する PGM1 の 4 種類の "速い変異型", すなわち 3_{NG1}, 4_{HR2}, 4_{NG1}, 及び5_{HR1} が52人の子供に検出され た、また、主バンドがa-バンドの陰極側に移動する いわゆる "遅い変異型" である $6_{NG1},\ 6_{NG2},\ 6_{NG3},\ 6_{HRI},$ 6_{HR2}, 6_{HR3}及び8_{NG1}の7種類が35人の子供に検出 された、4HR2をもつ発端者4人のうち2人はホモ 接合体であると思われたが、残りの85人の子供は、 まれな変異型対立遺伝子と, ごく普通に見られる 対立遺伝子の PGM1*1, PGM1*2, 又は PGM1*7 に 対しヘテロ接合体であった. 検出された変異型と これらの変異型が検出された子供の数は、表1の 第3欄(子供集団)に示してある。表現型が明確に 分類できた14,575人の子供のうち、87人には変異型 があったが,血縁関係のない子供だけを選択すると, 検査総数は10,484になり、変異型が検出された数は 68になる.

二つの集団中に検出された変異型は, 同一澱粉ゲル 上で,繰り返し電気泳動法を行って比較した.成人 集団に検出された変異型7種のうち、9_{NG1}及び4_{HR1} を除く5種が子供集団にも検出された.一方,子供 集団に検出された11種の変異型のうち 4HR2, 4NG, 5_{HR1}, 6_{NG3}, 6_{HR3} 及び 8_{NG1} の 6 種は成人集団には 検出されなかった. このうち, 8_{NG1}を除く5種の 変異型と成人集団で検出された 4HR1は、以前には 報告されていない新しい変異型であり、これら6種 の新しい変異型の特徴は以下に詳しく述べる. 今回 初めて報告されるまれな変異型6種と,以前に報告 された7種の合計13種の変異型について、電気泳動 ゲルの写真並びに模式図を図1,2,4及び5に 示した. 既に報告した7種の変異型は, 今回新しく 報告する6種と移動度を比較するために、同時に 泳動したものである. 速い変異型を図1及び2に, 遅い変異型を図4と5に示した.

子供集団に検出されたまれな変異型が、前世代から 遺伝されたものか否かを調べるために、家族調査が 行われた。家族調査データの収集手段及びその後の 処理手段については、この一連の報告書の第一報に 述べてある、結果は表3,4にまとめた。成人集団 individuals with variants in the Adult 13 have been reported previously along with results of family study for 12 of them. One remaining, $6_{\rm NG1}$, was previously reported without family study. However, a child in the family, who was a member of the Child, was subsequently examined and found to have the same variant. This is reported as variant No. 10 in the family study for the Child (Table 3). Family study was not possible for three propositi reported here for the first time.

Newly Encountered Variants

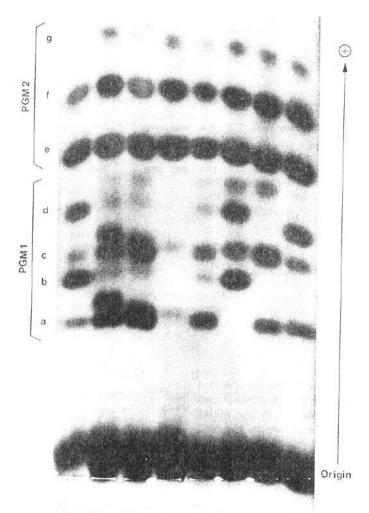
PGM1 4HR1 - Since Hopkinson and Harris¹³ have named variant allozymes whose major band migrated between bands a and b, PGM1 4, we named the three types of variants detected in our populations whose major bands move between these two bands PGM1 4HR1, PGM1 4NG1, and PGM1 4HR2, and have also designated the alleles which control them as PGM1*4HR1, PGM1*4NG1, and PGM1*4HR2. The migration shift to the anodal side is in the order of 4HR1> 4NG1>4HR2. The order of the band intensity observed in routine electrophoresis was 4NG1 ≥ 4HR1>4HR2, and even the major band of 4NG1 which has the strongest intensity of the three was weaker than that of a-, b-, c-, and d-bands observed in a heterozygous phenotype. Nevertheless, when the hemolysates freshly prepared from the erythrocytes preserved in liquid nitrogen were treated with 2-mercaptoethanol (2 mM), the intensities of the major bands of 4HRI and 4_{NG1} were almost the same as that of the a-band in the heterozygous phenotype and the mobilities of their bands decreased. These phenomena were observed on both Connaught-starch gel and Electrostarch gel.

A variant phenotype of PGM1 1-4HR1 was detected in a woman from Hiroshima in the Adult (ID No. The PGM activity was 1.76 IU/g Hb, which was 96% of the normal type (PGM11, PGM21). The two variant bands were located adjacent to the cathodal side of the a- and d-bands, respectively, under usual conditions, but they moved to a position midway between the a- and b-bands after 2-mercaptoethanol treatment as shown in Figures 1 and 2. On the basis of these observations, we conclude that PGM1 4HR1 is a labile variant though its activity was maintained in the liquid nitrogen. Family study of the propositus has not yet been possible.

内で変異型を有する者は16人で、その中の13人については以前に報告されており、そのうち12人の家族調査の結果も報告されている。残る1人、6NGIをもった人については、家族調査なしで以前に報告した。しかし、その家族の子供の1人は、子供集団に含まれていたので、その後に検査され、同じ変異型をもつことが認められた。これは、変異型No.10として、子供集団についての家族調査で報告されている(表3)。成人集団中、今回初めて報告される3人の発端者についての家族調査は不可能であった。

新しく検出された変異型

PGM14_{HR1} Hopkinson と Harris¹³は、主バンドが a-バンドと d-バンドの間に移動する変異型アロザ イムを PGM14 と命名したので、今回の調査集団に 検出された3種の変異型で、主バンドがこれら二つの パンド間に移動したものを、PGM1 4_{HRI}, PGM1 4_{NG1}, 及び PGM14_{HR2}と命名し、また、それらをコント ロールする対立遺伝子を PGM 1*4 HR1, PGM 1*4 NG1, 及び PGM 1*4 HR2 と命名した. 陽極側への移動度 は、4_{HR1}>4_{NG1}>4_{HR2}の順である。通常の電気泳動 検査におけるバンドの染色強度は、4_{NG1}≥4_{HR1}>4_{HR2} の順である. これら三つのうちで最も強く染色 される 4NGI の主バンドさえ、ヘテロ接合型の表現型 に見られるa-, b-, c-及びd-バンドよりも弱くしか 染まらなかった。しかし、液体窒素中で保存された 赤血球から作製した新鮮な溶血液を, 2-メルカプト エタノール $(2 \, \text{mM})$ で処理すると、 4_{HR1} 並びに 4_{NG1} の 主バンドは、ヘテロ接合型の表現型のa-バンドと ほぼ同程度に染色され、移動度は減少した. これら の現象は、Connaught-starch ゲルでも Electrostarch ゲルでも認められた.



1-2 1-4_{HR1} 1-4_{NG1} 4_{HR2} 1-2 2-5_{HR1} 1-5_{HR1} 1-3_{NG1}

Figure 1. Five types of PGM1 variants migrating faster than PGM1 1 on Electrostarch gel using TEMM buffer, pH 7.4. Hemolysates were treated with $2\,\mathrm{mM}$ 2-mercaptoethanol for 30 minutes at $37^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$.

図1 TEMM 級衝液, pH 7.4 を用いた Electrostarch ゲル上で PGM1 1 より速く移動する 5 種の PGM1 変異型。溶血液は 2 mM の 2-メルカプトエタノールを用い、37°C で 30 分間処理 した

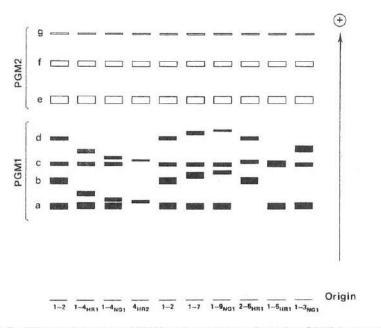


Figure 2. Diagram of six types of PGM1 variants migrating faster than PGM1 1 on starch gel found in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Conditions same as for Figure 1.

図 2 広島・長崎で検出された澱粉ゲル上で PGM1 1 より速く移動する 6 種の PGM1 変異型の模式図、条件は図1と同じ.

PGM1 4HR2 - In two Hiroshima brothers (variant Nos. 1 & 2), members of the Child, only two very faint bands were observed in the PGM1 area of the zymogram, as shown in the well No. 4 of Figure 1. The location of the major band was slightly anodal to and just adjacent to the position of a-band, while the minor band was slightly anodal to and just adjacent to the position of c-band. Positions and intensities of the bands did not alter after treatment with 2-mercaptoethanol. Despite the fact that the intensity of the three isozyme bands of PGM2, e, f, and g, were normal, the PGM activities of the brothers were merely 58% and 56% of the mean activity of the normal type (PGM11, The brothers' parents had only PGM2 1). a- and c-bands with very weak intensity as PGM1 isozymes suggesting they have heterozygous phenotypes. The intensity of their three isozyme bands of PGM2 was normal, whereas the total PGM activity was 81% of normal for mother and 67% for father. In naming the allele, which controls the PGM1 allozymes of the brothers, PGM1*4HR2, two possible phenotypes may be considered, 1) homozygous PGM1 4HR2 or 2) heterozygous

PGM14_{HR2} 子供集団の広島の兄弟2人(変異型No.1 及び2)には、図1の well No.4 に示すように、極め て薄くしか染まらないパンドが2本だけザイモグラム の PGM1 領域に観察された. 主バンドはα-バンド のわずか陽極側に,正に隣り合うところにあった. また、副パンドはc-バンドのわずかに陽極側、正に 隣り合うところにあった. バンドの位置及び染色強度 は、2-メルカプトエタノール処理後も変わらなかっ た. PGM2 の3種のアイソザイムパンド, e, f 及び gの染色強度が正常であったにもかかわらず、この 兄弟の PGM 活性値は正常型 (PGM11, PGM21)の 平均活性値の58%と56%にすぎなかった.この兄弟 の両親はPGM1 アイソザイムとして、染色強度の 極めて低い a-バンドと c-バンドのみを有しており, ヘテロ接合型の表現型をもつことを示唆した. 両親 の3本のPGM2 アイソザイムパンドの染色強度は正常 であったが、総 PGM 活性は母親で正常値の81%, 父親で67%であった。兄弟の PGM1 アロザイムを コントロールする対立遺伝子を PGM1*4HR2と命名 すると、表現型としては、1) ホモ接合型の PGM1 4_{HR2}

PGM1 04HR2. The two brothers probably have the same phenotype, because their PGM activities were almost identical. 1) If the homozygous phenotype PGM1 4HR2 is assumed, both parents would be phenotype 1-4HR2. Judging from the mobility and the very weak intensity of the variant bands in the brothers, it may be surmised that for the heterozygous phenotype PGM1 1-4HR2, variant bands probably would overlap the a- and c-bands, and it seems most likely that only a- and c-bands which have an intensity of approximately 1/2 of PGM1 1 would be detected. 2) If they are PGM1 0-4HR2, which is a heterozygous phenotype, the parents would have 1-0 and 1-4HR2, and thus in either case the intensity of the a- and c-bands would be 1/2 of that of PGM11. In the first case, both parents must possess the same rare variant allele, PGM1*4HR2 and for the second case, they would have to possess two different and rare variant alleles, PGM1*4HR2 and PGM1*Q0. As shown in the family pedigree in Figure 3, there were two instances of consanguineous marriage in this family, one involving the parents. As the grandmother on the brothers' paternal side was PGM1 1-2, if either I-1 or I-2 had PGM1*4HR2,

又は 2) ヘテロ接合型の PGM1 0-4_{HR2} の二つが考え られる. この兄弟は PGM 活性がほぼ同一なので、 恐らく同じ表現型を有しているであろう。1)もし ホモ接合表現型 PGM1 4HR2 と仮定すると、両親は 共に1-4HR2という表現型であると考えられる。兄弟 の変異型バンドの移動度と, それが非常に弱く しか染まらないことを考えると, ヘテロ接合表現型 PGM11-4_{HR2}においては、変異型パンドは恐らく a-バンド及びc-バンドに重なること,及び染色強度 が表現型 PGM11 の場合のほぼ1/2しかないa-バン ド及びc-バンドのみが検出される可能性が大きい. 2) もし、ヘテロ接合表現型のPGM10-4_{HP}。である と仮定すると、両親の表現型は、1-0 と1-4HR2となり、 いずれの場合も, a-バンド及びc-バンドの染色強度 は PGM11 の場合の1/2 になるであろう. 第一の 場合は、両親とも同じまれな変異型の対立遺伝子 PGM1*4 HR2 を有するはずであり、第二の場合では、 2種の異なるまれな変異型対立遺伝子の PGM1*4 HR2 と PGM1*Q0 を有しているはずである. 図3の家系 図に示すように、この家系には2回の近親婚があり、 そのうち1回は両親の結婚である. 兄弟の父方の祖母 が PGM1 1-2 であり、もしI-1 かI-2 が PGM1*4 HR2

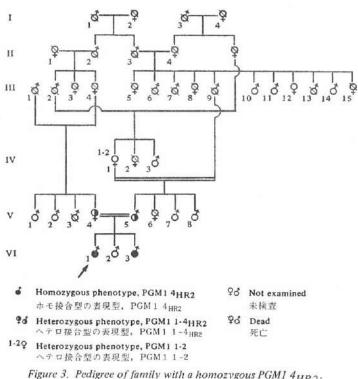


Figure 3. Pedigree of family with a homozygous PGM1 4_{HR2}. 図 3 ホモ接合型 PGM1 4_{HR2} を有する家族の家系図

it is possible that the phenotypes of both parents of the brothers could be PGM1 1-4HR2. The frequency of PGM1*4HR2 in the Child which excludes siblings and is composed of unrelated individuals is 2/10,000 at most, as shown in this report. On the basis of this frequency and the family pedigree, the probability for both parents to have PGM1 1-4HR2 is calculated to be $(1/2)^7 \times 1/5,000 = 1.6 \times 10^{-6}$. the frequency of PGM1*Q0 is not clear, when the mean value of 1/1,000 for frequency of deficiency variants of 11 types of erythrocyte enzyme is used,7 the frequency in the second case in which the phenotypes of parents are 1-0 and $1-4_{HR2}$ will be $(0.75)^2 \times 1/5,000 \times$ $1/1,000 = 1.1 \times 10^{-7}$, which demonstrates that the probability for the first case is approximately 10-fold higher than the second. Given the consanguinity it seems more reasonable to consider the phenotype as homozygous PGM1 4HR2 than to suppose two very rare phenotypes occur together in a family of the same generation.

A male child of Hiroshima (variant No. 3) in the Child who was unrelated to the brothers described above showed two very faint bands with the same mobility as that of PGM1 4HR2 together with b- and d-bands. This phenotype was named PGM1 2-4HR2. Though the intensity of e-, f-, and g-bands of this sample was normal. PGM activity was 76% of normal. A male child (variant No. 4) who is in the same population and is also a younger brother of the propositus had been detected as PGM1 1-0 through screening before the propositus was examined. reason for suggesting this phenotype was that the intensities of the a- and c-bands of his PGM1 were as weak as those in the heterozygous phenotype, and the PGM activity was only 77% of normal. Since the elder brother (variant No. 3) was later found to have PGM1 2-4HR2 with reduced PGM activity, the younger brother's phenotype was assumed to be 1-4HR2. The allozymes and intensity of PGM1 of the mother were identical to those of the younger brother and the PGM activity was 78% of normal. Thus her phenotype was assumed to be 1-4 HR2. The father was PGM1 1-2, and another younger brother was PGM1 1. Their PGM activities were 95% and 93%, respectively, of normal. For this family, again, it is possible to assume the presence of PGM1*Q0 in the younger brother and mother, and the assumption can be made that the allele

を有していれば、兄弟の両親の表現型がいずれも PGM11-4_{HR2}であり得る. 同胞を除外し, 血族関係 のない個人で構成された子供集団の PGM 1*4 HR2 の 頻度は,この報告に示したように最大で2/10,000で ある.この頻度と家系図を基にして、両親ともに PGM1 1-4_{HR2}を有する確率を計算すると(1/2)⁷× 1/5,000=1.6×10⁻⁶となる. *PGM1*Q0* の頻度は 明確ではないが、11種の赤血球酵素の活性減少変異 型の頻度の平均値が1/1,000であることを用いる と,7 第二の場合,すなわち両親の表現型が1-0及び $1-4_{HR2}$ である確率は、 $(0.75)^2 \times 1/5,000 \times 1/1,000 =$ 1.1×10⁻⁷ となる. このことから, 第一の 場合の確 率 は第二の場合の確率の約10倍高いことを示している. 近親婚があることを考えると, 兄弟の表現型はホモ 接合型 PGM14HR2であると考えた方が、同世代の 一つの家族内に二つの非常にまれな表現型が発生 したと推定するよりも, 妥当性があると考えられる.

子供集団の前述の兄弟とは血縁関係のない広島の 男子(変異型No.3)は、b-バンドと d-バンドと共に、 PGM1 4_{HR2}の移動度と同じ移動度をもつ二つの非常 に染色度の弱いパンドを示した. この表現型は PGM1 2-4_{HR2} と名付けられた. この標本の e-,f-及びg-バンドの染色強度は正常であったが、PGM 活性は正常値の76%であった。同じ集団に属し、発端 者の弟である男子(変異型No.4)には、発端者が検査 される以前に行われたスクリーニングにおいて、 表現 型 PGM11-0 が検出された. この表現型と考えられ た理由は、彼の PGM1 の a-バンド及び c-バンドの 染色強度が、ヘテロ接合の表現型のそれと同じよう に弱く、PGM 活性が正常値の77%にすぎなかった からである.後に、兄(変異型No.3)には、活性の 低い PGM12-4HR2 のあることが分かったので、弟の 表現型は1-4HR2であると推定された。母親のアロ ザイムと PGM1 染色強度は弟と同じであり、PGM 活性は正常値の78%であった。したがって、母親 の表現型は1-4HR2であると推定された. 父親は PGM11-2, もう1人の弟は PGM11 であった. 彼ら の PGM 活性はそれぞれ正常値の95%及び93%で あった. この家族においてもやはり、弟と母親 に PGM1*Q0 の存在を推定し、兄の対立遺伝子

TABLE 3 FAMILY STUDIES OF VARIANTS OF PGM1 IN THE CHILD 表 3 子供集団における PGM1 変異型についての家族調査

Propositus								
Variant No.	City	Variant type	ID No.	Sex	Mother	Father	Other family member	Comments
1 2	H H	⁴ HR2 ⁴ HR2		M M	· P	ď	♀Grandmother	• •1
3	Н	4HR2		Мη	· ·	2	2	
4	H	THRO		M		ರೆ	d Brother	
5	N	"NGI		M	Q	ď		
6	H	NGI		F _M]	9	ð	o Brother	
8	H	TNICT				0	Oblother	
9	Н	PHRI		M	Q.	d		
10	N	HRI		MJ			rd Brother	
11	N	ONG1		M	9	NT	∯ Brother Grandmother	*2
12	N	6NG2		М	Q	d	Sister	
13	N	6NG2		м			+ Dister	
14	N	6NG2		F	9	NT		
15	N	6NG2		M]	9	Dead		
31000 20	2001	6NG2		6.5				
16	N	6NG2		M	φ φ	0 6 0		
17	N	ONG2		F		of	d Brother	
18	Н	ONG2		F	Dead	ð		
19	H	6NG2		M]	9	ਰ		
20	H	6NG2			1			
21	N	6NG3		M	9	<u>ಕ.ಕ.ರ.ಕ.ರ.ಕ.</u>		
22	Н	OHR1	5.623	M	9	ð	investigation of the second	*3
23	N	6HR2		M	NT	ď	d Grandfather	*4
24	Н	6HR2		M	NT op op	d		
25	Н	OHR2		F	Ϋ́ .	of .		
26	H	HR2	2000	M	Ŷ	o		
27	H	HR3		F	9	d		
28	H	OHR3		M]	0.000	4600		
29	Н	6HR3		F	NT Q	NT		
30	H	OHR3		F	Q	ď	33.1	
31	N	8NG1		MI				
32	N	8NG1	No.	F	Q	đ	o Brother	
33	N	ONGI		F	200		Oblother	
34	N	ONGI		MJ	_			
35	N	NG1		M	Ŷ.	of		
36	N	ONG1		M	4	ď.		
37	N	NG1	Ta Carry	F	ž	6 6 6		
38	N	NG1	SUPPLIES.	M	¥		0-	
40	N	NG1		M	0-0-0-0-0-0-0	Dead	♀ Sister	
41	N	8NG1		F	Ť	o l	đ., .	
42	H	8NG1	DATE:	F		ď	Brothers	
43	H	8NG1		F	9	Dead	9Sister	
44	H	8NG1	D.S.	MJ	Q			
7.7		8NG1		M	*	0	♀Sister	

Symbols used in Table 3: 表3に使用された符号:

- 9, d Heterozygote for variant alleles at PGM1 locus
- PGM1 座位の変異型対立遺伝子に対するヘテロ接合体。 Q,d Homozygote for normal PGM1*1 正常な PGM1*1 に対するホモ接合体。
- NT Not tested 未検査
-][Siblings or other family members 同胞あるいはその他の家族員.
- *1 Male siblings homozygous for PGM1*4HR2 (see Figure 2). Paternal grandmother PGM1 1-2 男の同胞で PGM1*4HR2 に対するホモ接合体 (図 2 参照). 父方の祖母は PGM 1 1-2.
- *2 Mother in the Adult, her variant previously reported. Maternal grandmother affected
- #3 Mother in the Adult, previously reported as PGM1 1-6HR1 using histidine-citrate buffer 母親は成人集団に属し、ヒスチジン-クエン酸緩衝液を用いて、PGM1 1-6HR1 であると前回報告されている。
- *4 Father and paternal grandfather in the Adult, both affected, previously reported 父親と父方の祖父は成人集団に属し、共に変異型をもち、前回報告されている。

PGM1*4HR2 of the elder brother was brought about by mutation. However, rather than assuming that two rare phenomena had occurred together, it seems more plausible that the rare allele, PGM1*4HR2, had been transferred from the mother to her two children, but inasmuch as the mobility of 4HR2 differed only slightly from that of the a- and c-bands and the activity is very weak, the bands of 4HR2 of the mother and younger brother failed to separate and were not recognizable.

PGM1 4NG1 - When usually prepared hemolysates were used, the intensities of both the major and minor bands of the variant allozyme detected in a male child in Nagasaki (variant No. 5) and a female child (variant No. 6) and her elder brother (variant No. 7) in Hiroshima were weak, and the major band located on the anodal side to the center between the a- and b-bands and its anodal side was almost in contact with the cathodal side of b-band. The major band of this variant was separable from the a-band, whereas that of PGM1 4HR2 described above, was not. However, there were instances where complete separation was not possible due to slight differences in the electrophoretic conditions or to different lots of starch. In other words, there were instances where only a broad band was observed indicating the presence of a variant band, but not separable from one another into two bands. The mobility was similar to that of PGM14, reported by Hopkinson and Harris, 13 with a similarly weak intensity. The allozyme was named PGM1 4NG1. But when hemolysates, freshly prepared from erythrocytes stored in liquid nitrogen, treated with 2-mercaptoethanol were used, the major and the minor bands moved anodally to but could hardly be separated from the a-band or c-band, though their intensity was only slightly weaker than that of the a- or c-band (Figures 1 and 2). The phenotypes of the Nagasaki child, his father, two siblings of Hiroshima and their mother were all 1-4_{NG1}. PGM activity of these five people was within 89%-101% of normal.

PGM1 $5_{\rm HR1}$ - In a Hiroshima male child (variant No. 8), a variant band was detected slightly anodal to the c-band together with b- and d-bands. The intensity was about the same or weaker than that of the c-band in a heterozygous phenotype. This phenotype was named PGM1 $2-5_{\rm HR1}$. Only two bands, the a-band and a broad c-band, were detected as the allozyme of PGM1 of the elder

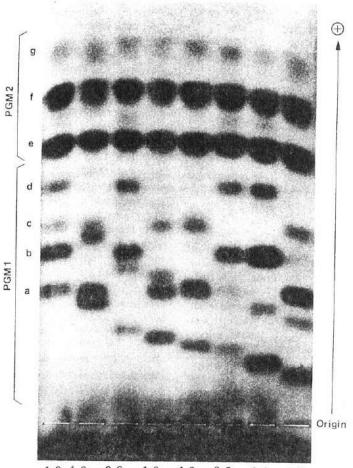
 $PGM1*4\,HR2$ は突然変異によるものだと考えることもできる。しかし、二つのまれな現象が同時に生じたと推定するよりも、まれな対立遺伝子 $PGM1*4\,HR2$ が母親から彼女の 2 人の子供に受け継がれたが、 4_{HR2} の移動度は、a-バンド及びc-バンドの移動度とわずかに異なるにすぎず、活性は非常に弱いので、母親と弟の 4_{HR2} のバンドをa-、c-バンドと分離して、別のバンドとして認めることができなかったとする方がより妥当と思われる。

PGM14_{NGI} 普通の方法で作製された溶血液を使用 した場合, 長崎の男子(変異型No.5)と広島の女子 (変異型No.6)とその兄(変異型No.7)に検出された 変異型アロザイムの主バンドと副バンドの染色強度 はいずれも弱く, 主バンドは, a-バンドとb-バンド の中間点より陽極側に位置し、その陽極側は、b-バンドの陰極側とほぼ接触していた。この変異型の 主パンドはa-パンドと分離できたが、上述した PGM1 4_{HR2}の主バンドはα-バンドと分離できなかっ た. しかし、電気泳動条件のわずかな相違、又は 澱粉の lot の相違により、変異型の主バンドをa-バンドから完全に分離することが不可能な場合も あった. 言い換えれば、変異型パンドの存在を示唆 する幅広いバンドが見られたが、それらのバンドを 二つのバンドとして分離できなかった場合もあった. 移動度は、Hopkinson と Harris¹³ により報告された PGM14とよく似ており、染色強度も同様に弱かっ た. このアロザイムは PGM1 4NG1と命名された. しかし、液体窒素中に保存された赤血球から新たに 溶血液を作り、2-メルカプトエタノールで処理して から泳動を行うと、主バンドと副バンドはα-バンド 及びc-バンドの陽極側へと動いたが、それらのバン ドを分離することはできなかった. しかし, 主バンド と副バンドの染色強度は a-バンド, c-バンドの染色 度よりそれぞれわずかに弱くなっただけだった(図1 と2). 長崎の子供, その父親, 広島の2人の同胞 及びその母親の表現型は全員が1-4_{NG1}であった. これら5人のPGM活性は、正常人の89%-101% の範囲にあった.

PGM15_{HRI} c-パンドよりもわずかに陽極側に動く変異型パンドが、b-パンド及びd-パンドともに、広島の男子(変異型No.8)に検出された。染色強度はヘテロ接合型の表現型のc-パンドとほぼ同程度か又は弱かった。この表現型は PGM12-5_{HRI}と命名された。発端者の兄(変異型No.9)の PGM1のアロザイムとしては、a-パンドと幅の広いc-パンドの

brother (variant No. 9) of the propositus. The intensity of his a-band was the same as that of the a-band of heterozygous phenotype and the c-band was broad on the anodal side, the intensity of the two bands being almost equal. All of these observations suggested that he is a heterozygote for a variant allele and PGM1*1 and his phenotype was assumed to be $1-5_{\rm HR1}$. The two bands observed in the father also demonstrated the same characteristics as those in the elder brother, and thus, he was likewise assumed to be $1-5_{\rm HR1}$. The mother was 1-2. The PGM activity of the two children was 88% of the normal value. The father's value was

2 本だけが検出された.この人のa-バンドの染色強度は、ヘテロ接合型の表現型に見られるa-バンドと同じであり、c-バンドは陽極側へと幅広くなっており、二つのバンドの染色強度はほぼ等しかった。これらの所見のすべてが、この人が変異型対立遺伝子と PGM1*1 に対してヘテロ接合体であることを示唆しており、その表現型は 1-5_{HRI} と推定された、父親に認められた 2 本のバンドは兄と同じ特徴を示し、彼もまた 1-5_{HRI} と推定された、母親は 1-2 であった、2 人の子供の PGM 活性は正常値の88%であった。



1-2 1-6_{NG1} 2-6_{NG3} 1-6_{NG2} 1-6_{HR1} 2-6_{HR3} 2-6_{HR2} 1-8_{NG1}

Figure 4. Seven types of PGM1 variants with a major band migrating slower than the a-band on starch gel using TEMM buffer, pH 7.4.

図 4 TEMM 緩衝液、pH 7.4 を用いた澱粉ゲル上で α -パンドより遅く移動する主パンドをもつ 7 種の PGM1 変異型

94%, while the mother was 107%. In the case of phenotype $1-5_{\rm HR1}$, it is quite possible to overlook $5_{\rm HR1}$ and consider it as 1 in the screening because the variant band does not separate from the c-band.

父親の値は94%で、母親は107%であった。表現型 $1-5_{\rm HRI}$ の場合、変異型バンドがc-バンドから分離できないので、スクリーニングにおいては $5_{\rm HRI}$ を見落とし1とみなす可能性が高い。

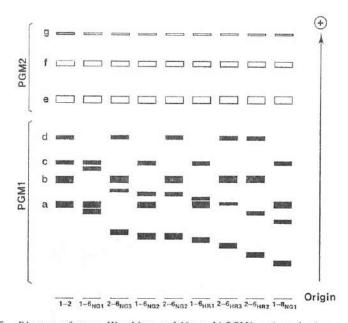


Figure 5. Diagram of seven Hiroshima and Nagasaki PGM1 variants having a major band migrating slower than the a-band. Conditions same as for Figure 4.
図 5 a-パンドより遅く移動する主バンドを有する広島と長崎の7種のPGM1 変異型の模式図、条件は図 4 と同じ、

PGM1 6NG3 - Two variant bands detected in a male child from Nagasaki (variant No. 21) migrated slightly more to the anodal side than the two bands of PGM1 6NG2. The minor band located closer to the b-band than midway between the a- and b-bands. Thus this variant was obviously different from 6NG2 whose minor band was closer to the a-band, and it was named 6NG3. It was already reported that 6NG2 demonstrated the same mobility on SGE as standard PGM16,14 which was provided us by Dr. Lie-Injo, regardless of whether TEMM buffer system or histidine-citrate discontinuous buffer system was employed.4 The phenotype of the propositus and his father was PGM1 2-6NG3, and of the mother, PGM1 2. The intensities of the two variant bands in both the propositus and his father were much weaker than those of the simultaneously detected b- and d-bands, and even the intensities of the major bands were weaker than those of any of the four bands,

PGM1 6 NG3 長崎の男子(変異型No.21)に検出された 2本の変異型パンドは、PGM16_{NG2}の2本の変異型 バンドよりやや陽極側に移動した. 副バンドは、a-バンドと b-パンドの中間点よりも b-バンドに近い ところにあった. このように、この変異型は副バンド がα-パンドに近いところにある 6 NG2 とは明らかに 異なっており、 6_{NG3} と命名された。 6_{NG2} は、TEMM 緩衝液を用いて泳動しても、またヒスチジン-クエン酸 不連続緩衝液を用いて泳動した場合も, 澱粉ゲル 電気泳動で、Dr. Lie-Injo によって提供された標準 PGM1 6¹⁴ と同様の移動度を示すことは既に報告し た. ⁴ 発端者とその父親の表現型は PGM1 2-6_{NG3} で あり、母親は PGM1 2 であった。発端者と父親両者 に見られた2本の変異型パンドの染色強度は、同時 に検出された6-パンド及びd-バンドよりもはるか に弱く、主バンドの染色強度でさえ、表現型1-2の a, b, c 及び d の 4 本のパンドのどれよりも弱かっ

 α , b, c, and d, of phenotype 1-2. Therefore, since the intensities of the two variant bands of $6_{\rm NG2}$ are the same as those of the α - and c-bands, respectively, $6_{\rm NG3}$ differs from $6_{\rm NG2}$ not only in mobility but also in activity. When comparison of PGM activity was made with the normal type, the activity of the propositus and his father was 84% and 71%, respectively, both of which were lower than that of the mother in whom it was 95%, whose phenotype was 2.

PGM1 6HR3 - A variant whose major band moved faster than 6HR2, but slower than 6HR1 on electrophoresis in the TEMM buffer system, was detected in four children in Hiroshima (three unrelated children and a sibling of one), and was named 6HR3. Two slow variants, 6HR1 and 6HR2 have already been reported. In phenotype 2-6_{HR3} (variant No. 30), a minor band with weak intensity was detected at the location of the a-band, but in three cases of another phenotype, 1-6HR3, it was completely overlapped by a-band. Various alterations of electrophoretic conditions failed to separate it from a-band or to broaden the a-band which can suggest the existence of a variant band. In the three cases of 1-6HR3, the intensity of the major band of 6HR3 was almost the same or weaker than that of the c-band, and the intensity of the minor band detected in 2-6HR3 was extremely weak. Of the four children, 1-6HR3 was detected in the father of two siblings (variant Nos. 27 & 28) and the father of a female child (variant No. 30), but for a remaining female child (variant No. 29), study of parents was not possible. Though the intensity of the bands of 6HR3 was weak, PGM activity in two cases of 1-6HR3 and a single case of 2-6HR3, in whom the PGM activity could be determined, was 93%, 98%, and 93% of normal, respectively.

Variants Already Encountered in the Adult

PGM1 3_{NG1} - It was reported earlier that five cases were detected in the Adult all in Nagasaki, but subsequently one case (ID No. was found in Hiroshima. In the Child, this variant was detected in 43 individuals; when seven cases among siblings were excluded, this variant was found in 36 unrelated individuals. Of the 36, 12 were born in Hiroshima and 24 in Nagasaki. The results of family studies of these 43 individuals from 36 families are summarized in Table 4. Among the 25 cases in whom both parents could be studied, 3_{NG1}

た、 6_{NG2} の2本の変異型バンドの染色強度は、 α -バンド及びc-バンドとそれぞれ同じなので、 6_{NG3} は、移動度だけでなく活性においても 6_{NG2} とは異なっている。正常型と PGM 活性の比較をすると、発端者とその父親の活性はそれぞれ84%と71%で、表現型が2であり、活性が95%を示した母親よりも低かった。

PGM 1 6 HR3 TEMM 緩衝液を用いた電気泳動法に おいて、主バンドが 6HR2 よりは速く、6HR1 よりは 遅く移動する変異型バンドが広島の4人の子供(3人 は血縁関係のない子供で、残る1人は3人のうち 1人の同胞)に検出され、6HR3と命名された。6HR1 と 6HR2 の二つの遅い変異型については、既に報告 されている. 表現型2-6_{HR3}(変異型No.30)において は、弱い染色強度をもつ副パンドがα-パンドの位置 に検出されたが、別の表現型1-6_{HR3}をもった3例 では、副バンドは完全に α-バンドと重なっていた。 電気泳動条件を様々に変化させたけれども、副バンド を a-バンドと分離させることはできず, また, a-バンドの幅を広くして変異型バンドの存在を示唆 するようにすることもできなかった. 1-6_{HR3}の3例 において、 $6_{\rm HR3}$ の主バンドの染色強度はc-バンド とほぼ同じか、又はそれよりも弱く、2-6_{HR3}に検出 された副バンドの染色強度は非常に弱かった、4人 の子供のうち, 2人の同胞(変異型No.27と28)の父親 と1人の女の子供(変異型No.30)の父親に1-6HR3が 検出されたが、残りの女の子供(変異型No.29)の両親 の検査はできなかった、6HR3のパンドの染色強度は 弱かったが、PGM 活性が測定できた1-6_{HR3}の2例 と $2-6_{HR3}$ の 1 例の PGM 活性は、それぞれ正常値の 93%, 98%, 93%であった.

成人集団において既に検出された変異型

TABLE 4 FAMILY STUDIES FOR PGM1 1-3_{NG1} AND PGM1 2-3_{NG1} FOUND IN THE CHILD

表 4 子供集団に検出された PGM1 1-3_{NG1}と PGM1 2-3_{NG1}についての家族調査

Propositus				
Combined	Hiroshima	Nagasaki	Mother	Father
12	3	9	9	đ
13	5	8	9	ď
2	2	0	9	Dead
1	0	1	9	NT
1	0	1	Dead	of
1	0	1	Dead	ð
2	0	2	NT	Dead
3	2	1	NT	NT
1	0	1	Dead	Dead

9, d Heterozygote for PGM1*3NG1 PGM 1*3 NG1 のヘテロ接合体.

Q, d Homozygote for normal PGM1*1 正常な PGM 1*1 のホモ接合体.

NT Not tested 未検査.

was detected in one parent, thus confirmed as a genetic variant. In addition, in four out of five cases where only one parent could be studied, the parent had $3_{\rm NG1}$. In the fifth, the father had 1-2 while the mother was deceased. In the six cases remaining, family studies were not possible. Among the rare variants, $3_{\rm NG1}$ is the most frequently encountered (Table 1), and the frequency in the Representative was 0.0015 (Table 2). However, the frequency in Nagasaki was 2.5 times higher than in Hiroshima (0.0022 vs 0.0009).

When variants PGM1 3_{OKINAWA} detected in Ryukyu islanders of Okinawa, the frequency of the allele which controls the isozyme PGM1 3_{OKINAWA} being 0.0039, ¹⁵ and PGM1 3_{NG1} were compared on the same gel using TEMM buffer, the locations of the major bands on gels of both Connaught-starch and Electrostarch were the same, as were those of the minor bands for these two variants on Connaught-starch gel. No minor band could be detected on electrostarch gel for these two variants.

Though the intensity of the major band of $3_{\rm NG1}$ was much stronger than that of a- or b-bands, the intensity of the minor band was weaker than that of c- or d-bands. PGM activity of individuals having $1\text{--}3_{\rm NG1}$ phenotype was normal; the mean activities for propositi, affected parents, nonaffected parents were $1.98\,\rm IU/g\,Hb$, $1.96\,\rm IU/g\,Hb$, $1.90\,\rm IU/g\,Hb$,

され、遺伝的変異型であることが確認された、更に、 片親だけの検査ができた 5 例中 4 例の親が 3_{NG1} を 有していた、第 5 例では、父親が 1-2 で、母親は 死亡していた、残りの 6 例の家族調査はできなかっ た、まれな変異型のうち、 3_{NG1} は最も 9 をく検出され (表 1)、代表者集団における頻度は10.0015 (表 1) で あった、しかし、長崎における頻度は広島より10.5倍 高かった 10.002210.0009)。

沖縄の琉球諸島の住民に検出されたアイソザイム $PGM1~3_{OKINAWA}$ をコントロールする対立遺伝子の頻度は0.0039であったが、 15 この変異型 $PGM1~3_{OKINAWA}$ と $PGM1~3_{NGI}$ を、 TEMM 緩衝液を用いて同じゲル上で比較したところ、それぞれの主バンドの位置は、Connaught-starch ゲルにおいても、Electrostarch ゲルにおいても同じ位置にあり、Connaught-starch ゲル上の両者の副バンドも、同じ位置に認められた。Electrostarch ゲル上では、この二つの変異型の副バンドは検出できなかった。

 3_{NG1} の主バンドの染色強度は、a-バンド又はb-バンドよりもずっと強かったが、副バンドの染色強度は、c-パンド又はd-パンドよりも弱かった、1- 3_{NG1} 表現型を有する対象者の PGM 活性は正常であり、発端者、変異型をもった親、変異型をもたない親の活性の平均値は、それぞれ 1.98IU/g Hb, 1.96IU/g Hb,

respectively (Table 5). Thus, it appears that PGM1 $3_{\rm NG1}$ allozyme is more stable than PGM1 1 allozyme, that the degree of change from major to minor band is smaller than that from a to c or b to d, and that consequently, the major band of $3_{\rm NG1}$ shows the strongest intensity of the three major bands.

 $1.90 \, \text{IU/g Hb}$ であった(表5). したがって、 $PGM13_{NG1}$ アロザイムは PGM117 アロザイムよりも安定であり、主 バンドから副バンドへの変化の程度は、a から c、又は b から d への変化に比べて小さく、その結果、 3_{NG1} の主バンドは、3 本の主バンドの中で最も強い染色強度を示すようになっているようである。

TABLE 5 PGM ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN WITH PHENOTYPE PGM1 $1-3_{
m NG1}$ AND THOSE OF FAMILY MEMBERS

表 5 表現型 PGM 1 1-3_{NG1} を有する子供と、その家族の PGM 活性

		n	PGM activity	
			Mean (IU/g Hb)	SD (IU/g Hb)
Propositus	Combined	15	1.98	0, 21
	Hiroshima	8	2.01	0.23
	Nagasaki	7	1.95	0.20
Family	Affected (Hiroshima)	9	1.96	0.16
	Not affected (Hiroshima)	6	1.90	0.25

PGM1 6_{NG1} - This is a variant detected as 1-6_{NG1} in a woman (ID No.) of the Adult, living in Nagasaki. Since the variant was detected at the same time through family study in her son (ID No.), a subject of the Child, he was regarded as the propositus and the results of the family study are shown in Table 3 (variant No. 10). 1-6_{NG1} was also detected in his maternal grandmother. The major band of 6_{NG1} located adjacent to the cathodal side of the a-band is the fastest variant among the so-called slow variants. The PGM activity of the propositus was 1.96 IU/g Hb (107% of normal).

PGM1 6_{NG2} - This variant was the most frequently found slow variant. Its major and minor bands have exactly the same mobility as those of the PGM1 6 provided by Dr. Lie-Injo.⁴ Among the three cases detected in the Adult, two cases of 1-6_{NG2} have already been reported.⁵ Subsequently one case was detected as 2-6_{NG2} in a Hiroshima individual (ID No. Child, PGM1 6_{NG2} was found in 10 individuals, but if those detected in siblings are excluded, one case each of 2-6_{NG2} and 7-6_{NG2} were detected in Hiroshima and five cases of 1-6_{NG2} in Nagasaki, totaling seven 6_{NG2} cases. The results of family studies of these seven cases are shown in Table 3. In four cases, both parents

PGM1 6_{NG2} この変異型は遅い変異型の中では最も多く検出された。その主バンド及び副バンドは、Dr. Lie-Injo によって提供された PGM1 6^4 のバンドと全く同じ移動度を示す。成人集団で検出された 3例のうち、 $1-6_{NG2}$ の 2例は既に報告してある。 その後、広島の対象者 (ID No. に $2-6_{NG2}$ が 1 例検出された.子供集団において PGM1 6_{NG2} が 10人に検出されたが、同胞に検出されたものを除くと、 $2-6_{NG2}$ と $7-6_{NG2}$ が 各 1 例広島で、 $1-6_{NG2}$ が 5 例長崎で、計 7 例の 6_{NG2} が 検出された.これら 7 例の 7 次 表 7 の 7 次 表 7 例の 7 次 表 7 の 7 次 7 次 7 の 7 次 7 次 7 の 7 次 7 次 7 次 7 次 7 以 7 次 7 7 次 7 次 7 次 7 次 7 次 7 次 7 次 7 次 7 次 7 次 7

were examined and 6NG2 was detected in one parent of each case. In two cases where only one parent was studied, 6NG2 was found, while in the remaining case, one parent showed 1-2 but the other parent was dead. The mean PGM activity of the 10 propositi with $6_{\hbox{NG2}}$ in the Child was 1.93 IU/g Hb (SD=0.26 IU/g Hb), and that of the five parents with variants was 1.80 IU/g Hb (SD=0.30 IU/g Hb), 105% and 98% of normal, respectively. In view of the fact that the value of the four parents with normal type was 1.92 IU/g Hb (SD=0.26 IU/g Hb), PGM1 6NG2 activity is assumed to be normal. Band intensities of 6NG2 suggested the same conclusion. The frequency of the allele PGM1*6NG2 in Nagasaki was higher than in Hiroshima in the Representative (Table 2): 0.00039 vs 0.00022.

PGM1 6HR1 - The minor band of this variant was observed to migrate slightly anodal to the position of the a-band in the phenotype PGM1 2-6HR1, but in 1-6HR1, it could not be separated from the a-band. The intensity of the major band was slightly weaker than that of the A single case each of 1-6HR1 and $2\text{-}6_{\mathrm{HR}1}$ was detected in Hiroshima individuals in the Adult and the Child, respectively. The previous paper⁵ has already described the former (1-6_{HR1}; ID No. Since his parents were deceased, only a male sibling was available for study. He was PGM1 1-2. The second individual, $2-6_{\rm HR1}$ (variant No. 22), is in the Child, and at the same time the son of the Hiroshima woman (ID No.) in the Adult who was described as 1-6HR1 in the previous report at the time of study using histidine-citrate discontinuous buffer system. Since only the results of studies using TEMM buffer are reported in this paper, it was decided to treat the son as the propositus and the mother a member of the family. Since the father is PGM1 1-2, the phenotype PGM1 2-6HR1 of the propositus is obviously inherited from his parents.

PGM1 $6_{\rm HR2}$ - The anodal side of the minor band of this variant was in contact with the a-band on the cathodal side. The intensities of both the major and minor bands of $6_{\rm HR2}$ were clearly lower than those of the a-, b-, c-, and d-bands. However, no difference in PGM activity was observed between these variant phenotypes and PGM11. A report was previously made of the three cases detected in the Adult and

両親ともに検査し、各例とも片親に 6_{NG2} が検出された。片親だけを検査した 2 例では、 6_{NG2} が検出されたが、残る 1 例においては、片親が1-2 を示し、もう一方の親は死亡していた。子供集団内の 6_{NG2} を有する発端者 10 人の PGM 活性平均値は、1.93 IU/g Hb (SD=0.26 IU/g Hb) であり、変異型を有する 5 人の親の PGM 活性平均値は、1.80 IU/g Hb (SD=0.30 IU/g Hb) で、それぞれ正常値の 105% 及び 98% であった。正常型をもつ 4 人の両親の値が、1.92 IU/g Hb (SD=0.26 IU/g Hb) であることを考慮すると、PGM 16_{NG2} の活性は正常であると考えられる。 6_{NG2} のバンドの染色強度からも同じ結論が示唆される。代表者集団における対立遺伝子 PGM1*6NG2 の頻度は、広島より長崎の方が高く、0.00039 対0.00022であった(表 2)。

PGM16_{HRI} この変異型の副バンドは、a-バンドより もわずかに陽極側に移動することが表現型 PGM12-6HRI において観察されたが、1-6_{HR1}の場合には,その 副パンドとaーバンドとを分離できなかった.主バン ドの染色強度は a-パンドよりわずかに弱かった. 1-6_{HR1}と2-6_{HR1}の各1例が、広島の成人集団と 子供集団に検出された. 前者(1-6_{HR1}; ID No. については,以前の論文5で既に述べてある.その 男性の両親は死亡していたので,男の同胞1人を検査 できたのみであった. 彼は PGM1 1-2 であった. 第2例の2-6_{HR1}(変異型No.22)を示した人は、子供 集団に属していると同時に,ヒスチジン-クエン酸 不連続緩衝液を用いて調査を行った前回の報告 で1-6ниの検出された広島の成人集団の女性)の息子でもある. 今回の報告では. TEMM 緩衝液を用いた調査結果のみを報告するので、 息子は発端者として、母親は家族の一員として扱う ことにした. 父親は PGM1 1-2 であるため, 発端者 の表現型 PGM1 2-6_{HR1} は明らかに彼の両親から 遺伝したものである.

PGM16 $_{HR2}$ この変異型の副パンドの陽極側はa-パンドの陰極側と接していた、 6_{HR2} の主パンドと副パンドの染色強度はいずれも、a-、b-、c-及びd-パンドの染色強度より明らかに低かった。しかし、変異表現型と PGM11 の PGM 活性の間には相違がみられなかった。成人集団に検出された 3 例については

among them was a father and son combination (ID Nos. and and below). The four cases detected in the Child were all observed to have the $2\text{-}6_{HR2}$ phenotype. Among these, one individual in Nagasaki was a grand child of the family of the above-mentioned father and son combination. The result of the family study centering around him as the propositus (variant No. 23), is shown in Table 3.

PGM1 8_{NG1} - Two cases of this variant were detected during study of the Adult using histidine-citrate discontinuous buffer, but in subsequent electrophoresis using TEMM buffer, none were found in the Adult though it was detected in the Child. In all, 14 cases of 8NG1 were encountered, but with siblings excluded, it was found in 10 unrelated individuals. In all eight families in which both parents were studied, it was detected in one of the parents in each family. In the remaining two families in which only one parent could be studied, 8_{NG1} was detected in the mother for variants Nos. 42 and 43 who are siblings, but in the other case (variant No. 39), the mother was PGM1 1 and the father was deceased. Under our electrophoretic conditions, the minor band of this variant was always detected on the cathodal side of a-band and clearly separated from it. The mobility of this variant under various different conditions and the fact that it was confirmed to be electrophoretically identical with PGM1 8 by Dr. D.A. Hopkinson, have already been reported.4 The intensity of the major band of 8_{NG1} was slightly weaker than that of the a-band for almost all cases, but in the 10 children in whom PGM activity was measured, the mean value was 1.86 IU/g Hb (SD=0.22 IU/g Hb), which is normal. Among these, the intensity of the variant band was extremely weak in variant No. 39 in two blood samples which were obtained on different occasions. Thus it may be more labile than the others. However, since this is the abovementioned case whose father is dead and his mother did not have this variant, whether the lability is of a genetic nature or not, could not be established.

Effect of Buffers on Relative Mobility of Variants In a previous report on PGM1 of the Adult, 5 it was stated that although the mobility of 6_{HR2} is greater (migrates a greater distance on the anodal side) than 8_{NG1} in TEMM buffer,

PGM18_{NG1} この変異型は、2例がヒスチジン-クエン 酸不連続緩衝液を用いて行った成人集団の調査中に 検出されたが、その後に行った TEMM 緩衝液を用い た電気泳動では,成人集団には全く検出されなかっ た.しかし、子供集団には検出された.全部で14例 の8_{NG1}が検出されたが、同胞を除くと血縁関係の ない10人に検出されたことになる。両親の検査を 行った8家族のすべてにおいて、この変異型が片親 に検出された. 片親だけ検査のできた残る2家族で は、同胞である変異型No.42と43の母親に8_{NG1}が検出 されたが、他の1例(変異型No.39)では母親がPGM11 で父親は死亡していた. 我々の電気泳動条件では, この変異型の副パンドは常にa-パンドの陰極側に 検出され, a-バンドからは, はっきりと分離された. 種々の異なる条件下の, この変異型の移動度, 及び電気 泳動上 PGM18 と等しいことが Dr. D.A. Hopkinson により確認されたという事実は、既に報告された.4 8_{NG1}の主バンドの染色強度は、ほとんどすべての例 において α-バンドよりやや弱かったが、PGM 活性 を測定した10人の子供において、その平均値は 1.86IU/g Hb(SD=0.22IU/g Hb)で正常であった. これらのうち、変異型No.39の変異型バンドの染色 強度は極めて弱かった. それは異なる時期に採取 した二つの血液標本において認められた. したがって この変異型は、他のものより不安定であると言える. しかし, この変異型は発端者の父親が死亡し, その 母はこの変異型を有していないという先に述べた例 であるので, その不安定性が, 遺伝的性質をもつもの かどうかを確認できなかった.

変異型の相対移動度に対する緩衝液の影響成人集団の PGM1 に関する前回の報告⁵では、6_{HR2}の移動度は、TEMM 緩衝液では8_{NG1}より大きいが(陽極側へ、より遠くまで移動する)、ヒスチジン-

in the histidine-citrate discontinuous buffer system, $8_{\rm NG1}$ migrated further to the anodal side. This reverse phenomenon was observed also for $8_{\rm NG1}$ and the newly detected variant $6_{\rm HR3}$ (Figures 6B and 7), and for another new variant $6_{\rm NG3}$ and $6_{\rm NG1}$ (Figures 6A and 7). Further, as briefly reported and will be precisely described in a separate paper, the relative mobility of variants on polyacrylamide slab gel isoelectric focusing (IEF) was also different from the two kinds of relative mobilities obtained by the two buffer systems on starch gel electrophoresis.

クエン酸不連続緩衝液では 8_{NG1} の方が陽極側により遠くまで移動すると述べられている。このような移動度の逆転現象は、 8_{NG1} と新しく検出された変異型 6_{NG3} と 6_{NG1} (図6B と図7)、及び別の新しい変異型 6_{NG3} と 6_{NG1} (図6A と図7) の間にもみられた。更に、以前簡単に述べられ、16 また別の論文で詳しく述べる予定になっているが、ポリアクリルアミドスラブゲル等電点分離法 (IEF) を用いた場合の変異型の相対移動度もまた、2種類の緩衝液で澱粉ゲル電気泳動法を行ったときに得られた2種類の相対移動度とは異なっていた。

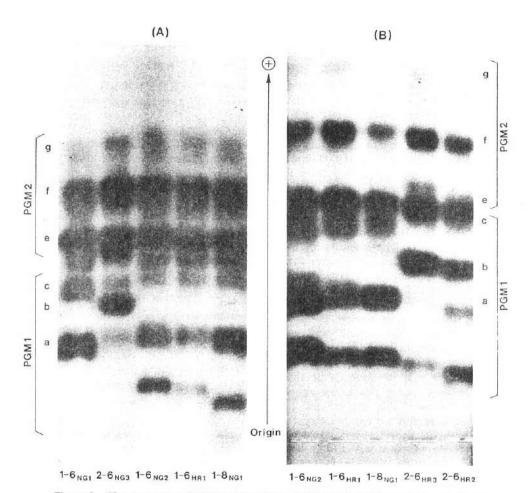


Figure 6. The same seven PGM1 variants shown in Figures 4 and 5 on starch gel using a histidine-citrate discontinuous buffer system, pH 7.0 図 6 図 4 及び図 5 に示されたものと同じ 7 種の PGM1 変異型のヒスチジン-クエン酸不連続 緩衝液, pH 7.0 を用いた澱粉ゲル上の移動

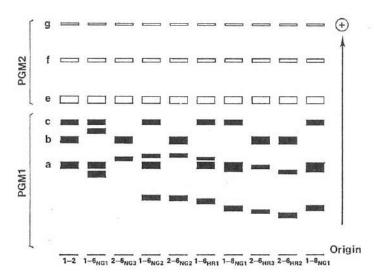


Figure 7. Diagram of the same seven PGM1 variants shown in Figures 4 and 5 on starch gel using histidine-citrate discontinuous buffer system, pH 7.0.

図 7 図 4 及 び図 5 に示されたものと同じ 7 種の PGM1 変異型のヒスチジン-クエン酸不連続 緩衝液, pH 7.0 を用いた澱粉ゲル上の模式図

When the slow variants are listed according to mobility from the anodal side, they are:

遅い変異型を陽極側からの移動度順に並べると次の ようになる:

In TEMM buffer.

TEMM 緩衝液では,

$$6_{\text{NG}1} \gg 6_{\text{NG}3} > 6_{\text{NG}2} > 6_{\text{HR}1} > 6_{\text{HR}3} > 6_{\text{HR}2} > 8_{\text{NG}1};$$

in histidine-citrate buffer,

ヒスチジン-クエン酸緩衝液では,

$$6_{NG3} > 6_{NG1} > 6_{NG2} > 6_{HR1} \ge 8_{NG1} > 6_{HR3} > 6_{HR2};$$

and by IEF,

IEF では、

$$6_{\text{NG1}} > 6_{\text{HR1}} > 6_{\text{NG2}} \ge 6_{\text{HR3}} > 6_{\text{NG3}} \ge 6_{\text{HR2}} > 8_{\text{NG1}}.$$

Groups of underlined variants showed reversed relative mobility. Based on the differences in mobility obtained by these three electrophoretic methods, variants can be distinguished which are otherwise difficult to separate because of only slight differences in mobility. The reason for the change in relative mobility caused by different electrophoretic conditions is now under study and it will be the subject of a separate paper.

DISCUSSION

Polymorphism of human PGM1 based on the presence of two alleles PGM1*1 and PGM1*2 has been observed in all populations in the world heretofore examined by SGE and the allele PGM1*7 has been encountered in polymorphic proportions in the Pacific area such as the

下線を引いた1組の変異型は、相対移動度が逆転した組み合わせである。移動度にわずかな相違しかないため識別の困難な変異型を、これら3種類の電気泳動法で移動度が異なることを利用すれば区別することができる。異なる電気泳動条件により相対移動度に変化が生ずる理由については、現在研究中であり、別の論文の主題となるであろう。

考察

二つの対立遺伝子 PGM1*1 及び PGM1*2 の存在に由来するヒト PGM1 の多型性は、現在まで SGE により検査された世界中の集団に観察されており、対立

Western Caroline Islands, ¹⁷ west Malaysia, ¹⁸ the Chinese, ^{14,19} Okinawa, ¹⁵ and Japan. ^{5,20} PGM1*3 has been also found in polymorphic frequency in New Guinea. ²¹ In addition to these common alleles, at least 10 kinds of rare electrophoretic variants have been reported. ^{5,13,21} Therefore, human PGM1 was known as an enzyme of high genetic diversity even in the days when SGE using TEMM buffer of Spencer et al² was the principal technique.

Later, ${\rm IEF}^{22-26}$ and acid starch gel electrophoresis²⁷ classified the conventional ${\it PGM}_I^I$ into two subtypes, ${\it PGM}_I^{1+}$ and ${\it PGM}_I^{1-}$ (or ${\it PGM}_I^{a1}$ and ${\it PGM}_I^{a3}$), and ${\it PGM}_I^{a1}$ and ${\it PGM}_I^{a1}$, respectively, and the ${\it PGM}_I^2$ into two subtypes, ${\it PGM}_I^{2+}$ and ${\it PGM}_I^{2-}$ (or ${\it PGM}_I^{a2}$ and ${\it PGM}_I^{a4}$), and ${\it PGM}_I^{2S}$ and ${\it PGM}_I^{2F}$, respectively. Furthermore, Scozzari et al²⁸ reported an electrophoretically cryptic polymorphism of human PGM1 based on their sensitivity to heat denaturation. According to them, each of four 'isoelectric point alleles' was subtyped into a heat sensitive allele and a heat resistant allele, making eight common alleles in all. Thus, PGM1 is a very diversified protein and is potentially, a system that may provide clues to the molecular evolution and origin of populations.

Recently, we reported that the conventional allele PGM1*7 can be subtyped into PGM1*7+ and PGM1*7-, ²⁹ and PGM1*3 into PGM1*3+ and PGM1*3-, by IEF. ³⁰ Family studies confirmed these isoelectric point subtypes as real alleles. Based on the isoelectric points of all of the eight 'isoelectric point alleles', four of which are common to all the populations of three human races along with the four new alleles found in the Japanese, and considering the distribution of the conventional alleles of PGM1*7 and PGM1*3 in the Pacific area, we proposed an evolutionary phylogeny of isoelectric point alleles of PGM1, an enlargement of the hypothesis originally proposed by Carter et al. ³¹

The existence of the PGM1*7 allele in polymorphic proportions in the Japanese was first described by us.⁵ Nishigaki et al²⁰ also observed this polymorphism of the PGM1*7 allele in another Japanese population. When one of their samples whose starch gel electrophoretic phenotype was PGM1 7 was examined by IEF,

遺伝子 PGM1*7 は西カロリン諸島, 17 西 Malaysia, 18 中国人, 14,19 沖縄, 15 及び日本 5,20 といった太平洋地域に多型の頻度で検出されている。 PGM1*3 もまた、New Guinea において多型の頻度で検出された。 21 これら多型性の頻度を示す対立遺伝子に加え,少なくとも10種類のまれな電気泳動上の変異型が報告されている。 5,13,21 したがって,Spencer ら 2 の TEMM 緩衝液を用いた SGE が主たる分析法であった時代でさえ,ヒト PGM1 は遺伝的多様性の高い酵素として知られていた。

その後,EF, $^{22-26}$ 又は酸性澱粉ゲル電気泳動法 27 を用いると,従来の PGM_1^I はそれぞれ, PGM_1^{I+} と PGM_1^{I-} (又は PGM_1^{a2} と PGM_1^{a3}) 又は PGM_1^{IS} と PGM_1^{a2} に, PGM_1^{a3} と PGM_1^{a2} に PGM_1^{a

最近、我々はIEFを用いて、従来の対立遺伝子PGM1*7を、PGM1*7+とPGM1*7-に、29 PGM1*3をPGM1*3+とPGM1*3-の亜型に分類できることを報告した、30家族調査によりこれらの等電点に基づく亜型は、真の対立遺伝子であると確認された。三つの人種のすべての集団に共通する対立遺伝子4個と、日本人に検出された新しい対立遺伝子4個の、合計8個の'等電点対立遺伝子PGM1*7とPGM1*3の太平洋地域における分布を考察し、我々は、PGM1の等電点対立遺伝子の進化の系統樹を提唱した。これは、最初はCarterら31によって提唱された仮説を拡大したものである。

日本人に PGM1*7 対立遺伝子が多型の頻度で存在することについて述べたのは我々が最初である. 5 Nishigaki 6^{20} もまた,PGM1*7 対立遺伝子の多型性を別の日本人集団に認めた。Nishigaki 6^{32} は,彼らの標本のうち澱粉ゲル電気泳動法で検査したときの

Nishigaki et al³² detected two different bands. one of which focused anodally to the secondary band of PGM2 1 and the other focused cathodally to the primary band of PGM2 1. He considered them to be the bands of PGM1 7+ and PGM1 7-, respectively. Later we were asked to compare his sample with our samples known to be heterozygous for PGM1 7" or PGM1 7", and found that the two bands from his sample migrated to the same positions as those of our samples, the primary bands of PGM1 7+ and PGM1 7moving slightly anodally and cathodally to the primary band of PGM21, respectively, thus confirming the phenotype of his sample to be PGM1 7+-7- (Takahashi et al, in preparation). The migration position of PGM1 7 in a Japanese individual living in the Tokyo area examined with IEF by Maneyama et al,33 was the same as that of our PGM1 7-. Thus, the conventional PGM17 discovered in Japanese populations seems to be either PGM17+ or PGM17-. Nevertheless, those rare PGM17 variants described by Kuhnl and Spielmann,34 Santachiara-Benerecetti et al,35 and Tipler et al36 focused at various positions. All of these were different from those of the Japanese PGM17+ and PGM1 7-, though they were reported to migrate to the same position as that of the PGM1 7 of Hopkinson and Harris13 on SGE. One possibility is that they are different rare variants whose mobility is slightly different from that of PGM1 7, but without direct comparison it is difficult to distinguish them. A second possibility is that different variants showed the same mobility as that of PGM1 7 on SGE and only IEF can detect the difference in mobility. A third possibility is sample deterioration. For the first possibility, we have found that though PGM1 9_{NG1} showed a slightly different mobility from that of PGM17 on SGE using TEMM buffer, gel buffer being 1:15 diluted bridge buffer, they were indistinguishable on the gel using a 1:10 diluted bridge buffer.

Differences in variation of PGM1 between Hiroshima and Nagasaki, both in kinds and in frequency of alleles, were noted previously. 5,37 They were again observed in the Representative described in this paper, which is approximately six times larger than the previous population. PGM1*8NG1 was observed in six unrelated Nagasaki children, but none in Hiroshima. PGM1*3NG1 was detected in 24 unrelated individuals from Nagasaki, but only in 12

表現型が PGM17 であった1 標本を IEF で検査し, 2本の異なるパンドを検出した。そのうち1本は, PGM21 の2次パンドの陽極側に,もう1本は, PGM21の1次パンドの陰極側に検出された. Nishigaki は、それらをそれぞれ、PGM17⁺及び PGM17⁻のバンドとみなした、後に我々は、彼の 標本と,我々の標本で PGM1 7⁺ 又は PGM1 7⁻に 対しヘテロ接合型のものとを比較するよう依頼され, 彼の標本の2本のバンドが我々の標本と同じ場所に 移動することを観察した. すなわち PGM1 7⁺と PGM1 7 の1次パンドは、PGM2 1 の1次パンド に対し、それぞれ、わずかに陽極側、陰極側に移動し、 このことから、彼の標本の表現型は、PGM7+-7-で あることを確認した(高橋ら、論文作成中)、東京 地域在住の1人の日本人の PGM17を Maneyama ら33 が IEF で検査したところその移動位置は, PGM17 と同じであった. したがって、従来日本人 集団に検出されていた PGM17 は, PGM17⁺か PGM17 であると思われる. しかし、Kühnl と Spielmann,34 Santachiara-Benerecetti ら35 及び Tipler 636 が報告したまれな変異型 PGM17は IEF において、種々な位置にバンドを形成した。これ ら変異型はすべて、Hopkinson と Harris¹³ の SGE 上 の PGM17 と同じ位置に移動すると報告されている が、IEF では日本人の PGM1 7⁺ 及び PGM1 7⁻の バンドの位置とは異なるところに検出された. これ を説明する第一の可能性としては, これらの変異型 は、PGM17の移動度とは若干異なるが、直接に 比較をしなければ識別困難な移動度をもつような, 異なるまれな変異型であることが考えられる。第二 の可能性としては、異なる変異型が SGE 上では PGM17と同じ移動度を示し、IEFによってのみ 移動度の相違を検出できるということが考えられる。 第三の可能性は、標本の変質である。第一の可能性 について述べるならば、TEMM 緩衝液を用いた SGE でブリッジ緩衝液を1:15で希釈したゲル緩衝液を 用いると PGM1 9_{NG1}は、PGM17 の移動度とは わずかに異なる移動度を示したが、1:10に希釈した ブリッジ緩衝液を用いたゲル上では, 識別不可能で あった.

PGM1 変異型の対立遺伝子の種類及び頻度における広島・長崎間の差異については、以前に報告した.5.37この差異は、前回の集団の約6倍大きく、本報で述べる代表者集団においても認められた。すなわち、PGM1*8 NG1 は長崎で血縁関係のない6人の子供に認められたが、広島では認められなかった。PGM1*3 NG1 は、長崎で血縁関係のない24人に検出されたが、広島ではわずか12人に検出されたにすぎ

individuals from Hiroshima. And the total number of rare variants encountered in Nagasaki was 39 as opposed to 24 in Hiroshima. The differences between the two cities in the frequencies of the PGM1*3NG1 allele and of the total rare alleles are statistically significant (P<0.01 for both). Plainly, the populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are genetically different. One possible explanation for this phenomenon, among others, may lie in the migration into the Japanese Islands in prehistoric ages for which two different major routes are postulated; one from the south through the Ryukyu Archipelago, the other through the Korean Peninsula. 16 Since on SGE, the mobility of PGM1 3_{OKINAWA} found in Ryukyuans from Okinawa Island is identical with that of PGM1 3NG1 and the allele frequency of the PGM1*30KINAWA was reported to be 0.0039 while that for PGM1*3NG1 was 0.0022 in Nagasaki and 0.0009 in Hiroshima, the difference seems to express the stronger influence of the southern migration stream into Nagasaki (Kyushu) compared to Hiroshima, on Japan's mainland (Honshu), northeast of Nagasaki.

Among slow variants, 6NG2 and 8NG1 showed the same mobility as that of 6 of Lie-Injo et al14 and that of 8 of Hopkinson and Harris, 13 respectively, on the same starch gel for comparison run. In addition to these two variants at least four kinds of slow variants (6 NG1, 6HR1, 6HR2, and 8Nara) have been reported in Japanese and two additional variants (6NG3 and 6HR3) are described in this paper. Though Blake and Omoto²¹ discussed the heterogeneity of 6 and 8 detected in the various populations, in most of the reports slow variants were named 6 or 8 without precise characterizations and no data were shown to determine whether they are electrophoretically identical with one of the Japanese variants or one of the other slow variants discussed by Blake and Omoto.21 Given the sporadic distribution and probable heterogeneity among the slow variants, at present they do not seem to be adequate markers for discerning population movements.

Variants whose mobility is similar to that of PGM14 of Hopkinson and Harris¹³ were observed in polymorphic frequencies in several Amerindian populations such as Chilean Aymara (PGM14_{AYM1}),³⁸ Wayampi of French Guiana (PGM14/10 Wayampi),³⁹ and Macushi of

ない. 長崎で検出されたまれな変異型の総数は、広島 の24に対し,39であった.PGM1*3NG1 対立遺伝子 頻度と, まれな対立遺伝子頻度の総和における両市間 の差異は、統計的に有意であった(双方ともp < 0.01). 端的に言えば、広島と長崎の集団には遺伝的に相違 がある.この現象について考え得る説明の一つは, 先史時代における日本諸島への移動である. この移動 には, 琉球諸島を通る南からの経路と, 朝鮮半島を 通る経路の主に二つの異なる経路が仮定されてい る.15 SGE 上では、沖縄本島の琉球人に検出された PGM1 3_{OKINAWA} の移動度は、PGM1 3_{NG1} の移動 度と等しく, また, PGM1*3 NG1 の対立遺伝子頻度 は長崎で0.0022, 広島で0.0009であるのに対し, PGM1*3 OKINAWA は0.0039であると報告されている ことから、この差異は、日本本土(本州)で長崎の 北東にある広島に比べると長崎(九州)の方に、南 からの移動の強い影響があることを示すもののよう である.

遅い変異型の中で、6_{NG2} 並びに8_{NG1} は、同じ澱粉 ゲル上で比較すると、Lie-Injo ら 14 の 6, Hopkinson と Harris 13 の 8 とそれぞれ同じ移動度を示した。 日本人には、これら二つの変異型に加え、少なくとも 4種類の遅い変異型(6_{NGI}, 6_{HRI}, 6_{HR2}及び8_{Nara})が 報告されており、4 更に二つの変異型(6_{NG3}及び 6_{HR3}) について今回報告した. Blake と Omoto²¹ は、様々な 集団に検出された6と8の異質性について考察した が、ほとんどの報告においては、細かい特徴づけも なく、遅い変異型は6か又は8と命名されており、 それらが日本人の変異型の一つ、又は Blake と Omoto²¹ が考察した他の遅い変異型の一つと, 電気泳動上 同一のものであるかどうか判断するデータを何も示し ていない、遅い変異型は、その分布が散在性であり、 それらが恐らく異質なものであることを考慮すると, これらの変異型は現在のところ, 集団の移動を識別 するための適当な指標だとは思えない.

移動度が Hopkinson と Harris ¹³ の PGM 1 4 とよく似 た変異型が,チリーの Aymara (PGM 1 4_{AYM 1}), ³⁸ フラ ンス領 Guiana の Wayampi (PGM 1 4/10 Wayampi), ³⁹

Venezuela (PGM1 10_{MAC1}),⁴⁰ variants of Wayampi and Macushi appearing to be identical in mobility on SGE and IEF,39 with a staining intensity different from each other. intensity of the Wayampi variant was identical with and those of Macushi, and Aymara variants were weaker than either that of PGM11 or PGM1 2. Though three kinds of PGM1 4 variants. whose major band migrated between a- and b-bands, were encountered in very low frequencies in Japanese, the mobility of PGM1 4HR2 was quite different from that of PGM14. It is impossible to determine whether one of the two remaining variants of PGM14HR1 and PGM1 4_{NG1} is electrophoretically identical with PGM14 or one of the Amerindian variants, without standard samples for direct comparison. PGM14 variants are not frequent in any population except for the above-mentioned Amerindian populations.

The work described here is the largest account of information yet reported for the PGM1 in the Japanese. The diversity of PGM1 among the Japanese is clearly demonstrated in the results from screening over 17,000 individuals, in contrast to PGM2 which is monomorphic and the occurrence of variants is very rare, despite probable common origin through gene duplication.41 In a hypothetical evolutionary phylogeny for the PGM1 alleles, 30 we suggested that the PGM1*7 allele played an important role in establishing PGM1 diversity in Japan. This hypothesis will be tested in the near future when probes for the gene encoding PGM1 become available. The variants described here should be excellent components for this investigation.

Recently, human population genetic studies have increasingly made use of IEF since it is able to separate subtypes and variants of proteins not separable by SGE, while on the other hand, there are certain isozymes which cannot be separated by IEF but which are effectively distinguished by SGE. 16,42 An example is the combination of PGM1 2+ and PGM1 7-, both of which are polymorphic variants in the Japanese. Thus, though IEF is now a necessary tool, SGE too, is essential in human population genetics.

及び Venezuela の Macushi (PGM1 10MACI)40 といっ た幾つかのアメリカインディアンの集団に多型の頻度 で観察された、Wayampi と Macushi の変異型は SGE の場合にも、IEF の場合にも互いに等しい移動 度を示したが、39 染色強度は異なっていた、Wayampi 変異型の染色強度は、PGM1 1 及び PGM1 2 の染色 強度と等しかったが、Macushi 変異型及び Aymara 変異型の染色強度は、そのいずれよりも弱かった. 主バンドがa-パンドとb-パンド間に移動する PGM1 4 の3種類の変異型の頻度は、日本人においては非常 に低かったが、PGM1 4HR2の移動度は、PGM1 4 と は全く異なっていた。残る二つの変異型、PGM1 4HRI と PGM1 4_{NG1}のうちの一つが、PGM1 4 又はアメ リカインディアンの変異型の一つと電気泳動上で同一 なのかどうかは、直接に比較できる標準標本なしに 判断することはできない. PGM14の頻度は、上述 したアメリカインディアンの集団を例外として、どの 集団においても高くはない.

今回報告した研究結果は、日本人の PGM1 について 現在までに報告されたデータの中で最大のもので ある. 17,000人以上をスクリーニングすることに よって、日本人における PGM1 の多様性を明らか にしたが、この PGM1 の多様性は、PGM2 とは対照 的である. PGM1 と PGM2 は, 恐らくは共通の起源 から遺伝子重複41によって分化したものと考えられ るが、PGM2 は多型形質ではなく、まれな変異型の 頻度も非常に低いのである。PGM1 対立遺伝子の 進化の系統樹に関する仮説30において、我々は PGM1*7 対立遺伝子が、日本における PGM1 の 多様性の確立に重要な役割を果たしたことを示唆 した. 近い将来, PGM1 をコードする遺伝子を検出 するプローブが得られれば、この仮説が吟味される であろう. 今回報告した変異型は、その種の研究に おいて格好の材料となるはずである.

SGE では分離不能な蛋白質の亜型及び変異型を、IEF を用いると分離できるので、ヒトの集団に対する遺伝学調査においては、近年ますます IEF が利用されるようになった。しかし、反対に、IEF によっては識別できないが、SGE では効果的に識別できるようなアイソザイムがある. 16,42 PGM1 2+と PGM1 7-の組み合わせがその例で、いずれも日本人における多型性変異型である。このように、IEF は現在必要な方法であるけれども、SGE もまたヒト集団遺伝学には不可欠な方法である。

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