ELECTROPHORETIC VARIANTS OF BLOOD PROTEINS IN JAPANESE IV. PREVALENCE AND ENZYMOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE VARIANTS IN HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

日本人の血液蛋白質の電気泳動上の変異型 IV. 広島及び長崎における glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase 変異型の 出現頻度と酵素学的特性

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SUMMARY

Electrophoretic screening of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (EC 1.1.1.49, G6PD) was conducted on a sample of 9,260 children born to the atomic bomb survivors in Hiroshima (Honshu) and Nagasaki (Kyushu). The prevalence of electrophoretic variants was 0.11% in males and 0.42% in females in Hiroshima, and 0.16% in males and 0.31% in females in Nagasaki. Enzymological characteristics of 10 variants obtained from 3 males and 7 hemizygous fathers of heterozygous females were examined. As a result, three new types of G6PD variants were identified among five variants detected in Hiroshima, and three new types among five variants in Nagasaki. All the variants except one belonged to Class 3, as defined by Yoshida et al.1

INTRODUCTION

The first paper in this series describes the purpose of the study and circumstances under which the study was performed.² Here we report the results of electrophoretic screening for G6PD variants in a total of 9,260 children from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the results of a detailed examination of the enzymological characteristics of hemizygous G6PD variants detected through family studies of children having variants with abnormal migration rates.

要約

広島(本州)と長崎(九州)の原爆被爆者の子供9,260人について、glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (EC 1.1.1.49、G6PD)の電気泳動法によるスクリーニングを実施した。電気泳動上の変異型の出現頻度は、広島の男子0.11%、女子0.42%で、長崎の男子0.16%、女子0.31%であった。3人のへミ接合体の男子と、ヘテロ接合体女子の父親である7人のへミ接合の人たちについて酵素学的特性を調べた。その結果、広島には5例の変異型のうち、3例の新しいG6PD変異型を、長崎においても5例の変異型のうち、3例に新しいG6PD変異型を同定した。それらの変異型のうち1例を除いてはYoshidaら1の定めた分類のうち、クラス3に属していた。

緒言

この一連の論文の第1報には、研究が遂行された背景と目的とを述べている.2 本論文では広島と長崎の9,260人の子供に実施した G6PD 変異型についての電気泳動スクリーニングの結果と、異常な移動度の変異型を保有する子供について家族調査を実施し、それにより検出されたへミ接合体から得た G6PD 変異型の酵素学的特性について詳細な測定結果を述べる.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was made on a subsample of the population examined in the investigation of the effects of radiation upon protein structure in children of A-bomb survivors conducted by RERF.^{3,4} The subsample included a total of 9,260 children born to proximally and distally exposed survivors. (Proximally exposed survivors were within 2,000 m of the hypocenter; distally exposed survivors were more than 2,500 m distant and received essentially no radiation.) Since no measurable genetic effect related to the exposure experience of the parents was observed,2 data obtained from the two groups were combined. All of the variants, except two cases without complete family study, were confirmed to be inherited since the same variant was detected in at least one other relative of the propositus.

Blood Samples and Preservation

Venous blood samples were collected into test tubes containing either of two anticoagulants, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) or acid citrate dextrose (ACD). The EDTA-samples were used for testing the routine hematologic parameters by the method of Dacie and Lewis, and the ACD-samples, for electrophoretic studies. Erythrocytes to be used for electrophoresis were washed three times in physiological saline following removal of the buffy coat, and preserved in liquid nitrogen in Hiroshima and at -70° C in Nagasaki, until tested.

Hemolysates for polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) and starch gel electrophoresis (SGE) were made by diluting 1 volume of the 1:1 diluted hemolysates² with 9 and 3 volumes, respectively, of the hemolysing solution used in the standardized WHO methods.

Electrophoretic Screening

At the beginning of screening, electrophoresis was carried out on some 1,800 samples with 0.1 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.0, as bridge buffer and a 1/10 diluted solution as gel buffer, employing two types of media, starch gel and polyacrylamide gel, for the same sample. Because no significant differences between the two media in the detection of electrophoretic variants were found, PAGE was employed in subsequent screening. However, SGE was also used for samples showing ambiguous or abnormal migration rates in the PAGE screening. The final decision whether the G6PD of a child was

材料及び方法

本研究は原爆被爆者の子供の蛋白構造に及ぼす放射線の影響について放影研が行った研究3,4 において検査された集団のサブサンプルにつき実施された。そのサブサンプルには近距離及び遠距離被爆者から生まれた子供のうち、合計9,260人が含まれていた。(近距離被爆者は爆心地より2,000m以内で被爆した者;遠距離被爆者は爆心地より2,500m以遠で被爆しているが実質的には放射線被曝はない)。両親の被爆経験に関連した検出しうる遺伝的影響は観察されなかったので、2この2集団から得たデータは一つにまとめた。家族調査が完全でない2例を除いたすべての変異型については、発端者の親族の少なくとも1人に同一変異型が検出されたので、遺伝的変異と結論付けた。

血液試料と保存

2種類の抗凝固剤、すなわち ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA) あるいは acid citrate dextrose (ACD) のいずれかが入った試験管に静脈血を採取した。EDTA を加えた試料は Dacie と Lewis 5 の方法に従い通常の血液検査に使用され、ACD を加えた試料は電気泳動検査に用いられた。電気泳動検査に用いられた赤血球はバフィーコートを除去し、生理食塩水により 3 回洗浄後、検査の実施まで広島のサンプルは液体窒素内に、長崎のサンプルは -70° C に保存された。

ポリアクリルアミドゲル電気泳動 (PAGE) と澱粉ゲル電気泳動 (SGE) に用いられた溶血液は 1:1 に希釈した溶血液 2 の 1 容に WHO による測定法で規定された溶血希釈液をそれぞれ 9 容又は 3 容を加えて作製された.

電気泳動スクリーニング

初期の電気泳動スクリーニングでは、約1,800例について、pH 7.0、0.1M 燐酸緩衝液を緩衝液槽用に、それを10倍希釈したものをゲル緩衝液 6 として使用し、同一試料について澱粉ゲル及びアクリルアミドゲル電気泳動法を併用して実施した。両方法による電気泳動スクリーニングの変異型検出能力に差を認めなかったので、それ以後のスクリーニングはPAGE を用いて行った。しかし PAGE において移動度に異常を示した試料や不明確な結果を呈した試料については、SGE も実施した。子供の G6PD が正常か異常かの最終的な決定は、次項に述べる3種類の

normal or abnormal was made on the basis of migration observed on the starch gels made from three different kinds of buffer solutions described in the next section.

Polyacrylamide gels approximately 1 mm thick were prepared from 4.75% acrylamide, 0.25% of methylenebisacrylamide, 0.25% of tetramethylethylenediamine (TEMED), and 0.375% of ammonium persulfate solution in final concentration of w/v. The gels were dialyzed for several hours in a large quantity of circulating distilled water at 4°C. After equilibration for about four hours in a gel buffer, electrophoresis was carried out for two hours under a constant voltage (10 V/cm) at 4-6°C, after which staining for G6PD activity was performed.

Family Study and Enzymological Characteristic Test

For children in whom an abnormal migration rate was confirmed by a repeat determination, a fresh heparinized blood sample was collected from the propositus and also from the parents. Blood samples were stored at 4°C, and within three days from collection, the following examinations were conducted: peripheral blood parameters (Hb, RBC, and Ht), blood typing (ABO, Rh, and MNSs), G6PD activity determination, SGE, and enzymological characterization. Samples collected in Nagasaki for family studies were transported on ice within 36 hours to Hiroshima and processed under the same conditions as the Hiroshima samples.

G6PD activity was determined using a LKB 8600 Reaction Rate Analyzer. The mean activity in hemolysates of 1,550 healthy children of both sexes (males: 660, females: 890) was 5.67 IU/gHb, SD=0.72 IU/gHb for males, and 5.71 IU/gHb, SD=0.67 IU/gHb for females, the mean value for sexes combined being 5.71 IU/gHb, SD=0.93 IU/gHb.

Partial purification and enzymological characterization of G6PD were performed according to the standardized WHO methods. All the parameters described below were determined with a Gilford Spectrophotometer Model 250. Mean normal values were determined for Km G6P, Km NADP, utilization rates of substrate analogues, thermostability, and pH optimal curve of partially purified G6PD derived from 20 healthy males whose G6PD activity values and

緩衝液による澱粉ゲル電気泳動の移動度に基づいて なされた.

約1 mm 厚のポリアクリルアミドゲルは最終濃度 (w/v)として、4.75% アクリルアミド、0.25%メチレンビスアクリルアミド、0.25%テトラメチルエチレンジアミン (TEMED)と0.375%過硫酸アンモニウムから調製された。そのゲルは大量の循環する蒸留水中で、数時間 4° C で透析した。更に 4 時間かけて、ゲル緩衝液で平衡化した後、定電圧 (10V/cm) で 2 時間 $4\sim6^{\circ}$ C で電気泳動を実施し、染色は G6PD 活性染色を行った。

家族調査及び酵素学的特性検査

移動度の異常が再検査により確認された子供については、発端者及びその両親の新鮮血をヘパリンを用いて採取した。それらの血液は4°Cに保存し、採血後3日以内に次の検査を実施した。末梢血液検査(ヘモグロビン、赤血球数、ヘマトクリット)、血液型検査(ABO、Rh、MNSs)、G6PD活性測定、SGE、酵素学的特性検査である。家族調査のために採血された長崎の検体は、氷詰めにして36時間以内に広島へ運び、広島の検体と同じ条件で検査を実施した。

G6PD 活性は LKB 8600 Reaction Rate Analyzer ⁷ を使用して測定した. 健康な1,550人の子供(男子660人,女子890人)の溶血液中の平均 G6PD 活性は男子で5.67IU/gHb, 標準偏差 0.72IU/gHb, 女子で5.71IU/gHb, 標準偏差 0.67IU/gHb であり,男女を合わせると 5.71IU/gHb,標準偏差 0.93IU/gHb であった.

G6PD の部分精製と酵素学的特性検査は WHO で規定された方法⁸ に従って実施した。以下に述べるすべてのパラメーターは Gilford 分光光度計モデル250により測定した。G6PD 活性も、電気泳動上の移動度も正常で、健康な男子20人から得た部分精製 G6PD を用いて、Km G6P、Km NADP、基質類似体の利用率、熱安定性などの平均正常値を測定し、更に正常

electrophoretic migration rates were normal. The inhibition constant (Ki) for NADPH was determined by the method described by Yoshida and Lin.⁹ The normal value for Ki NADPH was obtained from partially purified G6PD from 13 individuals.

SGE was carried out in a cold room maintained at 4-6°C at a constant voltage (10 V/cm) for four hours on hemolysates and partially purified G6PD using the following three types of buffer systems; pH 8.8 Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.6 Tris-EDTA-borate buffer, and pH 7.0 phosphate buffer. 6

All substrates and substrate analogues used, except 2-deoxy-glucose-6-phosphate (2-deoxy-G6P) and deamino-NADP which were purchased from Sigma, were obtained from Boehringer Mannheim. The starch used in electrophoresis was Electrostarch (Electrostarch Co.) and the diethylaminoethyl (DEAE)-cellulose used for partial purification of G6PD was that made by Pharmacia. All of the other reagents used in this study were of standard analytic grade.

RESULTS

Data on Variants

Among 9,260 children examined, 23 had G6PD with an abnormal migration rate. As there are four pairs of sibs among the 23 children, 19 unrelated children showed the variants, and their characteristics are described precisely below. Since siblings are included among the 9,260 children screened, only the 6,913 unrelated children served as the basis for calculating the frequency of variants. Numbers of unrelated children and variants encountered among them are shown by city and sex in Table 1. One variant (No. 17) was thus excluded since her sibling with normal G6PD was selected as the first in her family to be examined. This exclusion

な pH 至適曲線を決定した。NADPH の阻害定数 (Ki) は Yoshida と Lin⁹ の報告した方法に従った。Ki NADPH の正常値は13人の血液から部分精製した G6PD により決定した。

SGE は 4~6°C の低温室内で溶血液と部分精製 G6PD について,定電圧 (10V/cm)で 4 時間実施した. 緩衝液は次に示す 3 種類を用いた. pH 8.8 Tris-HCl 緩衝液,pH 8.6 Tris-EDTA-borate 緩衝液, pH 7.0 燐酸緩衝液 6 である.

Sigma 社より購入した 2-deoxy-glucose-6-phosphate (2-deoxy-G6P)と deamino-NADP を除いたすべての基質及び基質類似体は Boehringer Mannheim より入手した. 電気泳動に使用した澱粉は Electrostarch (Electrostarch 社)であり、G6PD の部分精製の際に使用した diethylaminoethyl (DEAE) セルロースは Pharmacia 製である. 本研究に使用したその他の試薬はすべて分析規格水準のものである.

結 果

変異型に関するデータ

調査した9,260人の子供のうち,23人のG6PDは電気泳動において異常な移動度を示した。その23人の子供の中に4組の同胞が含まれていたので,19人が血縁関係のない子供であった。これらの人たちの変異型酵素の特性を以下に詳しく述べる。スクリーニングを実施した9,260人の子供の中に含まれている同胞を考慮すると、変異型の出現頻度を算出する際に用いられる血縁関係のない子供の数と,彼らの中に検出された変異型の数を,都市別,性別に分けて表1に示す。正常G6PDを有する同胞が家族内で第1登録者に選ばれたため,1例の変異型(No.17)は出現頻度を算出するときには除外された。この除外

TABLE 1 PREVALENCE OF ELECTROPHORETIC VARIANTS OF G6PD IN HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

表 1 広島及び長崎の電気泳動上の G6PD 変異型の出現頻度

		Males			Females	Combined				
City	No. of children	No. of variants	%	No. of children	No. of variants	%	No. of children	No. of variants	%	
Hiroshima	1878	2	0.11	2149	9	0.42	4027	11	0.27	
Nagasaki	1279	2	0.16	1607	5	0.31	2886	7	0.24	
Combined	3157	4	0.13	3756	14	0.37	6913	18	0.26	

is based on the rule of selection described previously.² The females in Table 1 showing abnormal migration rates were all heterozygotes. The frequency of electrophoretic variants in males was 0.11% for Hiroshima and 0.16% for Nagasaki.

The enzymological characteristics of the G6PD variants of the 10 children, 3 hemizygotes and 7 female heterozygotes, and those of G6PD normals and G6PD variants of their family members are shown in Table 2. Characteristics of G6PD variants from the three hemizygotes and from seven hemizygous fathers for the seven variants where the propositi were heterozygotes are described below and compared with those of variants previously reported.

In addition, results of the examinations on the G6PD variants of nine remaining propositi and some of their family members are shown in Table 3. Nevertheless, no hemizygous family members were found for seven heterozygotes, and insufficient amounts of samples were obtained for the two hemizygotes shown in Table 3. The electrophoretic migration rates given in Tables 2 and 3 are based on SGE employing three buffer systems.

Summarizing the chief characteristics of the 10 G6PD variants detected in hemizygotes, all migrated faster than the normal enzyme (type B), had activities within 33%-79% of normal, and normal thermostability. G6PD variants are classified by their activity and the presence or absence of hemolytic anemia as follows: 1) Deficiency associated with nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia, 2) Severe enzyme deficiency usually without nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia, 3) Moderate to mild enzyme deficiency, 4) Very mild or no enzyme deficiency, and 5) Increased enzyme activity. Of the 10 variants characterized in this study, 9 were classified as Class 3 and 1 (Variant 6) as Class 4; none being associated with anemia or hemolytic episodes. At present, the number of variants has become so great that resolution among them on the basis of the electrophoretic mobility and other parameters is rather difficult, but we tried to find out the uniquness of our variants. Three new types of G6PD variants detected in Hiroshima were named Hiroshima, Ushida, and Kannon, and three in Nagasaki were named Nagasaki, Nishidomari, and Otonashi.

は既報の(同胞間の)選択規則²に基づいて行われている。表1に記載している異常な電気泳動度を示す女子はすべてヘテロ接合体であった。男子における電気泳動上の変異型の出現頻度は、広島が0.11%で長崎が0.16%であった。

3人のへミ接合体と7人の女子へテロ接合体の計10人の子供と彼らの家族の中の正常及び異常 G6PD についての酵素学的性質を表2に示す。3人のへミ接合体と7人の発端者でヘテロ接合変異型を示す人の父親で、へミ接合体である人7人から得た G6PD 変異型の酵素学的特性を次項に述べるとともに既報の変異型のそれらと比較した。

更に、残る9人の発端者と家族の1部について行われたG6PDの検査結果を表3に示す。しかし表3に示した7人のヘテロ接合体の家族にはへミ接合体が存在せず、また2人のヘミ接合体からは、検査をするに必要なだけの試料を得られなかった。表2と3に記された電気泳動の移動度は3種類の緩衝液によるSGEに基づいている。

へミ接合体の G6PD 10例についてその主な特性を 要約すると、それらのすべては正常酵素(B型)より も移動度が速く、活性は正常の33%~79%の範囲に あり、熱安定性は正常であった. G6PD 変異型は その活性と溶血性貧血の有無により次のように分類 されている. 1) 非球状赤血球性溶血性貧血を呈する 高度の活性低下. 2) 高度の酵素活性の低下を認める が通常は溶血性貧血を呈さない。3)中等度ないし 軽度の活性低下. 4) 軽微な酵素活性低下, ないし 低下が見られないもの. 5) 酵素活性上昇の5種の クラスである. 本研究で特性検査を実施した10例の 変異型のうち, 9例はクラス3に, 1例(変異型6) はクラス4に分類され、いずれも貧血や溶血発作と 無関係であった. 現在では既報の変異型数は非常に 多数にのぼっているため,電気泳動度とその他の パラメーターに基づいてそれらの関係を分析すること はかなり困難ではあるが, 我々の検出した変異型に ついては、その特異性の位置付けを試みた.広島 では3例の新しい G6PD 変異型を同定し、それぞれ Hiroshima, Ushida, Kannon と命名し, 長崎では 3 例を同定し Nagasaki, Nishidomari, Otonashi と 命名した.

			Electrophoretic						m la	milies Ki		n (% of G6P	or NADP)	Heat		MF No.
Variant number	City	G6PD	mobility (% of normal)	Member	Sex	Electrophoretic pattern*e	Activity IU/gHb (% of normal)	G6P	NADP (اهبر)	NADPH (اهر)	2-deoxy- G6P	Gal-6-P	Deamino- NADP	stability f (%)	pH optimal	of propositu
		B*a	100			В	4.78-6.64	30-45	2.8-6.5	19-40	2.3-4.4	7-15	48-65	65-99	Normal	
1	н	Hiroshima	1*b 108	Propositus	М	v	2.99(52)	39	4.5	47	1.1	17	46	78	Biphasic	951677
1	п	HIII OSHIIMA	2*° 109	Father	М	В	4.96(87)	25	2.0	575907000					WEST CONTROL OF THE CASE	
			3*d 109	Mother	F	B(V)	4.89(86)	25 31	2.8		3.2	16	55	78		
				Grand Mo.	F	BV	3.33(58)									
				Grand Fa.	M	В	4.73(83)									
				Sister	F	В	4.12(72)									
2	Н	Ushida	1 109	Proposi tus	F	BV	3.60(63)									915061
2	**	OSIIIuu	2 107	Father	M	V	3.60(63)	53	8.1	23	0	5	28	87	Normal	
			3 112	Ger land												
3	н	Ushida	1 108	Propositus	F	BV	3.57(63)									940281
			2 109	Sister	F	BV	4.67(82)	29	8.7		2.7		64	71	Normal	928606
			3 109	Father	M	V	2.08(36)	29 57	7.1	21	1.6	5 14	64 39 50	68	Normal	
				Mother	F	В	6.26(110)	57	6.8		2.5	14	50	62	Normal	
4	н	Kannon	1 107	Propositus	F	BV	3.09(54)									909165
			2 103	Father	M	V	1.89(33)	35	7.1	31	4.0	16	58	85	High peak	
			3 108												at 9.7	
5	Н	Ube-like	1 107	Propositus	F	BV V	5.80(102)									957633
			1 107 2 105 3 109	Father	M	v	3.30(58)	39	6.7	55	0	8	44	89	Normal	
			3 109													
6	N	Nagasaki	1 108	Proposi tus		BV	4.29(75)	23	3.4		7.0	15 12	53 48		Normal	716963
			2 105	Father	M	V	4.50(79)	66	9.6	24	2.5	12	48	97	Sharp peak	
			3 109												at 9.0	
. 7	N	Nishidomari	1 110	Propositus	F	BV										722279
		THE PARTY COME CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	2 111	Father	M	BV V	2.99(52)	32	10.2	30	1.7	10	38	83	Normal	
			3 111	Mother	F	В	5.77(101)	39	3.1		2.4		38 59	83 86	Normal	
8	N	Otonashi	1 109	Propositus	F	BV										720416
			2 107	Father	M	BV V	3.60(63)	71	7.0	51	0	5	41	84	Normal	
			3 113													
9	N	Ube-like	1 105	Propositus	М	v	2.83(50)	30	3.5	57	3.0	5	43	86	Normal	721118
			2 104	Brother	M	V										701433
			3 106	Mother	F	BV	4.75(83)	29	3.9		4.0	14	71	100	Normal	
10	N	Otonashi	1 107	Proposi tus	М	V	2.40(42)	66	8.5	80	2.7	8	43	92	Normal	729343
			2 107	Mother	F	BV	4.29(75)	33	6.6		3.1			79	Normal	
			3 111	Father	M	В	4.83(85)	50	5.6		2.6	9	52 47	80	Normal	

^{*}a: Values for G6PD B were obtained in this laboratory; *b: Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.8; *c: Tris-EDTA-borate buffer, pH 8.6 当研究室で得られたG6PD B の測定値: Tris-HCl 緩衝液, pH 8.8; Tris-EDTA-borate 緩衝液, pH 8.6

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^{*}d: phosphate buffer, pH 7.0; *e: B, a single normal B-band; V, a single variant band; BV, bands of B and V 燐酸緩衝液, pH 7.0; B. 単独の正常Bバンド; V. 単独の変異酵素パンド; BV, BとVの二つのバンドを有する

^{*}f: Remaining activity after heating at 46°C for 20 minutes. 46°C, 20分加熱後の残存活性

TABLE 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF G6PDs OF JAPANESE FROM HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI AND THEIR FAMILIES

表3 広島及び長崎在住の日本人に検出された G6PD 変異型の酵素学的特性とその家族調査結果

		Flastwa	hanatia		Values of families											
Variant	Ci hu	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	ophoretic ility			Electrophoretic	Activity	College and Associate to the	Km	Ki	utilization			Heat	pH	MF No.
number	City		normal)	Member	Sex	pattern* e	IU/gHb	G6P	NADP	NADPH	2-deoxy-	Gal-6-P	Deamino-	stability*f	optimal	propositus
		(% 01 1	iormai)			pattern	(% of normal) (µM)	(JuM)	(mm)	G6P		NADP	(%)	•		
		10	0			B*a	4.78-6.64	30-45	2.8-6.	5 19-40	2.3-4.4	7-15	48-65	65-99	Normal	
11	н	1*b	104	Propositus	F	BV	4.94(87)	32	5.0		1.9	8	51	81	Normal	901163
		2*C	105	Father	M	В	7.86(138)	43	5.0				1000	142423	522 525	
		3*d	105	Mother	F	BV	5.95(104)	22	5.0		2.8	9	51	98	Normal	
12	Н	1	106	Propositus	F	BV	4.41(77)	21	3.9	57	6.0	6	17	70	Sharp peak at 9-9.5	901653
		2	106 107	Father	М	В	5.87(103)	24	5.4	21	5.5	16	40	77	Normal	
102		100				LIWW.	4 09/ 71)	24	5.2		3.0	12	55	93	Normal	901292
13	H	1	90	Propositus	F	BV	4.08(71)				4.0	13		33	Normal	951214
		2	90	Sister	F	BV	4.19(73)	32 36	5.2		4.0	13 9	55 55		Normal	
		3	91	Mother	F	BV	5.22(91)	30	3.7		4.0	2	55		1102 1102	5/386F47 (MACH 340H)
14	Н	1		propositus	M	V										915894
		2	103													
		3	106													
15	н	1	116	Propositus	F	BV	2.54(44)									954279
15		2	108	Mother	F	BV	4.91(86)									
		3	111		- T-	<i>5</i> .										
16				Propositus	F	PV.	5.30(93)									308804
16	Н	2	107	Mother	F	BV	3.001 307									
		3	108	Mother		DV										
																750600
17	N	1	105	Propositus	F	BV	ND* NACCOLD 1/2/22/2016						F.0			759690
		2	104	Father	M	В	4.27(75)	56	4.1		2.4	12727	50 55			
		3	114	Mother	F	BV B BV	5.29(93)	46	4.2		5.7	14	55		Normal	
18	N	1		Propositus	F	BV BV										711447
		2	104	Mother	F	BV										
		3	106													
19	N	1	108	Propositus	M	V										706293
		2	111	Sister		BV B	3.27(57)									761110
		3	109	Father	M	В	6.37(112)									

See footnotes of Table 2. 表 2 の脚注参照.

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Comparison with Previously Described Variants

In differentiating the variants in this study from the G6PD variants previously reported, those belonging to Class 3 and showing fast electrophoretic migration rate, such as Lozere, Tronto, Chibuto, Castilla, Taipei-Hakka, Canton, Tahta, Kan, Gallura, Chiapas, Muret, Pea Ridge, and Velletri, all presenting with a G6PD activity of less than 20% and/or thermal instability, can be excluded from consideration. Table 4 lists previously reported G6PD variants with properties similar to our variants.

Variant 1

A variant was encountered in a 17-year-old healthy male from Hiroshima (Figures 1 and 2). The enzymological characteristics of this Class 3 variant and its biphasic pH curve with peaks at pH 7.5 and pH 9.0, are shown in Table 2 and Figure 3, respectively. These characteristics are similar to those of G6PD Ube, ¹² a Class 3 variant shown in Table 4. However, Variant 1 could be distinguished from G6PD Ube, which has increased Ki NADPH, normal pH optimal curve, and faster mobility in phosphate buffer. No other variant similar to Variant 1 is found among those reported previously. Therefore we consider this a new variant, designated G6PD Hiroshima.

Although the propositus was hemizygous for the variant, hemolysates (Figure 2) and partially purified G6PD from both parents showed only one normal band. However, hemolysates of the maternal grandmother showed two bands, one normal and the other with the same migration rate as that of the propositus (Figure 2). Therefore, failure of the variant to manifest itself in the mother was attributed to extreme Lyonization. 15 From the examination of the family register, blood typing (ABO, Rh, and MNSs), and electrophoretic studies of 10 polymorphic proteins of the serum and erythrocytes, there was no indication that the relationship of the propositus and his mother was not as stated. A similar apparent inconsistency between the genotype and the phenotype in a heterozygote has been reported by Trujillo et al¹⁶ and Nyhan et al. 17 It has been suggested as an explanation of this phenomenon that inactivation of one of the two X-chromosomes in the heterozygote 15,18 may not necessarily be at random, but due to the involvement of some genetic influence. 10,19 The apparent genetic inconsistency between

既報の変異型との比較

本研究により検出された変異型を既報の G6PD 変異型から鑑別するにあたって、クラス 3 に属し、速い電気泳動度を示すが、酵素活性が20%以下であったり、熱安定性の悪い変異型である Lozere、Toronto、Chibuto、Castilla、Taipei-Hakka、Canton、Tahta、Kan、Gallura、Chiapas、Muret、Pea Ridge、Velletriは検討の対象から除外した.^{10,11} 表 4 には我々の検出した変異型に類似の特性をもつ既報の G6PD 変異型を示している。

変異型1

発端者はへ ミ接合の変異型であったが, 両親の溶血液 (図2)及び部分精製 G6PD についての電気泳動では, 正常バンド1本のみが検出された. しかし母方の 祖母の溶血液は2本のバンド, すなわち正常と発端者 と同じ移動度をもつバンドを示した(図2). 母親に 変異型が検出されなかった理由は, (変異型をもつ X染色体が)Lyonの理論15に従って主に不活性化 された結果である. 戸籍調査や, 血液型検査(ABO, Rh, MNSs), 多型を示す血清中及び赤血球中の10種 類の蛋白質の電気泳動の結果によると,発端者と 母親の母子関係を否定する証拠は何もなかった.この ような遺伝子型と表現型との間に明らかな不一致を 示すヘテロ接合体の例は Trujillo ら 16 と Nyhan ら 17 により報告されている. この現象を説明するものと して, ヘテロ接合体にある一対の X 染色体の一方が 不活性化される場合15,18には必ずしも無作為的で なく,何らかの遺伝的な影響が関与している10,19の ではないかということが示唆されている. 本症例の

TABLE 4 KNOWN CLASS 3 VARIANTS WITH CHARACTERISTICS SIMILAR TO THE VARIANTS FOUND IN THIS STUDY

表 4 本研究において検出された変異型に類似の酵素学的特性を有する既報のクラス 3 に属する変異型

G6PD	D1		ophoretic	A	Km		Ki NADPH		ization P or NADP)	Heat	pН	Reference
	Population		bility f normal)	Activity (% of normal)	G6P (μM)	NADP (μM)	(μM)	2-deoxy- G6P	Deamino- NADP	stability	optimal	Reference
B*a			100	100	31-71	2.6-6.6	17-31	1.6-6.4	51-69	Normal	Normal	Nakashima et al 12
Ube	Japanese	2*c	107-109 107-108 112-115	33-45	50-55	5-6	37-57	2.3-3.0	53-57	Normal	Normal	Nakashima et al ¹²
Konan	Japanese	1 2 3	105-109 105-109 109-114	37-59	33-50	4.8-6.3	7.7-11.6 (4.9-12.9)*e	2.6-5.9	53-68	Normal	Normal	Nakatsuji et al ²⁰
В			100	100	50-70	2.9-4.4	9.0	<4	55-60	Normal	Normal 7	
A ⁻	Negro	1 2 3	110 110 115	8-20	50-70	2.9-4.4	13	<4	50-60	Normal	Normal	Beutler ¹⁰
A ⁺	Negro	1 2 3	110 110 115	80-100	50-70	2.9-4.4	6.7	<4	50-60	Normal	Normal	
B*a		-	100	100	35	3.2		3.0	-	Normal	- 1	Marks et al ¹³
Barbieri	Italian	1 2 3	135	24-40	increased	increased		Ť		Normal	ال .	Marks et al

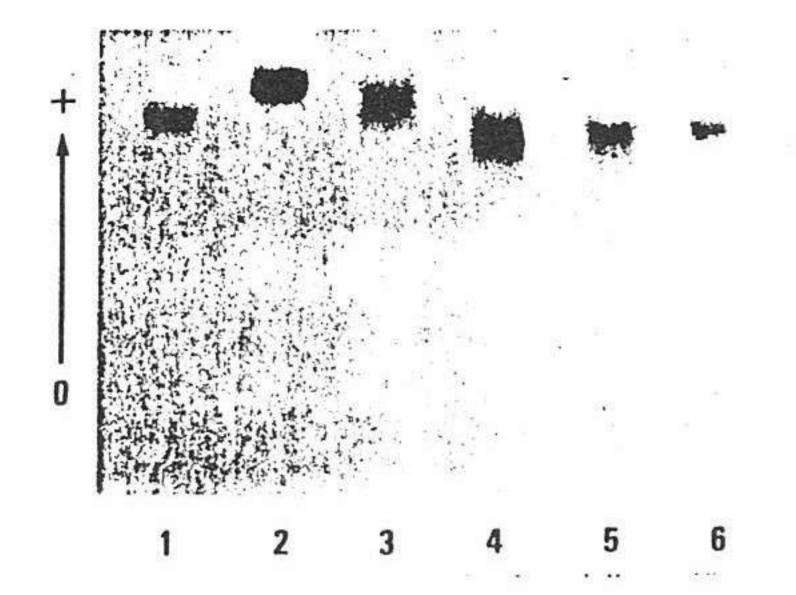
^{*}a: Values for the variant G6PD and G6PD B were obtained in the same laboratory. G6PD B と変異 G6PD の測定値は同一研究室で求めたものである

^{*}b: Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.8 Tris-HCl 緩衝液, pH 8.8

^{*}c: Tris-EDTA-borate buffer, pH 8.6 Tris-EDTA-borate 緩衝液, pH 8.6

^{*}d: phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 燐酸緩衝液, pH 7.0

^{*}e: Normal Ki NADPH value for G6PD Konan. G6PD Konan に対する Ki NADPH の正常値



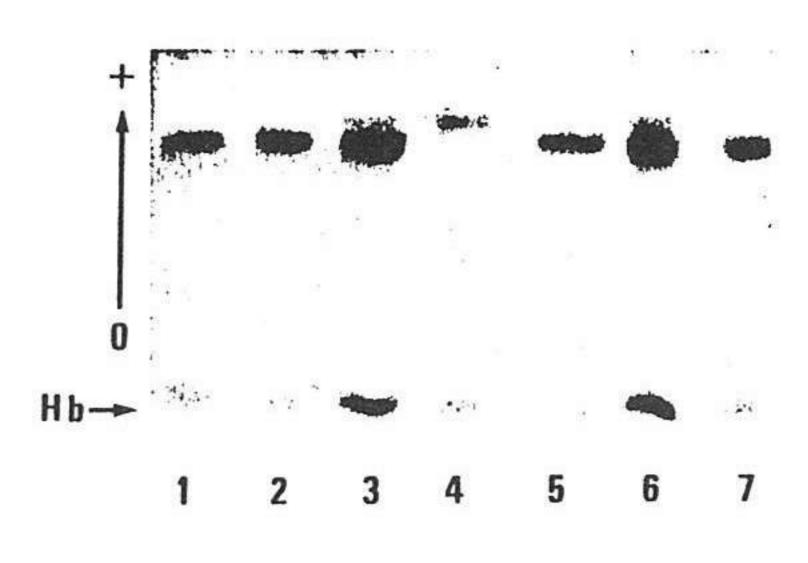


Figure 1. Starch gel electrophoresis of partially purified G6PD in phosphate buffer pH 7.0. 1. normal control; 2. Variant 1 (propositus). 3. normal control + Variant 1; 4. Variant 13 (heterozygous propositus having a slow moving variant); 5. normal control + Variant 13 (propositus); 6. normal control.

図1 部分精製した G6PD における燐酸緩衝液 pH 7.0 による澱粉ゲル電気泳動像 1. 正常対照; 2. 変異型1(発端者); 3. 正常対照+変異型1; 4. 変異型13(遅い移動度の変異型を有するヘテロ接合の発端者); 5. 正常対照+変異型13(発端者); 6. 正常対照

Figure 2. Starch gel electrophoresis of the hemolysates from the family members of Variant 1 in phosphate buffer pH 7.0. 1. father; 2. mother; 3. grandmother; 4. propositus; 5. grandfather; 6. grandmother; 7. normal control.

図2 変異型1の家族の溶血液における燐酸緩衝液 pH7.0による澱粉ゲル電気泳動像 1. 父親; 2. 母親; 3. 祖母; 4. 発端者; 5. 祖父; 6. 祖母; 7. 正常 対照

the genotype and the phenotype of the mother is assumed to arise from a selectively stronger inactivation of the mother-derived X-chromosome than that of the father so that the quantity of enzyme of the variant G6PD is reduced to the extent that G6PD activity of the variant gene product could not be detected.

Variants 2 and 3

Variant 2 from a heterozygous Hiroshima propositus was also found in the 75-year-old father. Variant 3 from a heterozygous Hiroshima propositus was also encountered in the 53-year-old father. The enzymological characteristics of Variants 2 and 3 are quite similar as shown in Table 2. They are characterized by a high Km G6P and Km NADP. In differentiating these from other Class 3 variants with fast mobility, G6PD A-, G6PD Ube, and G6PD Konan should be considered. As shown in Table 4, G6PD A-has low G6PD activity (8%-20% of normal), and G6PD Ube, except for high Ki NADPH of 37-57 µM has otherwise normal features. G6PD Konan²⁰ has a moderately decreased G6PD

母親の遺伝子型と表現型の明白な遺伝的矛盾は、父親由来のX染色体よりも母親由来のそれが選択的により強く不活性化されたために、変異遺伝子産物のG6PD活性が検出できない程度に変異型酵素の量が減少した結果生じたものと推察される.

変異型 2 及び 3

変異型 2 は広島のヘテロ接合型の発端者の父親75歳に検出された、変異型 3 はやはり広島のヘテロ接合型の発端者の父親53歳から検出された、変異型 2 及び 3 の酵素学的特性は表 2 に示したとおり酷似している、それらは 2 Km 3 Km 3

activity, but other parameters are normal. Thus, Variants 2 and 3 appear to be different from these three variants. No variants similar to these two have been reported from among other G6PD variants in Asia and Europe. Variants 2 and 3 were considered to be the same new variant and designated G6PD Ushida.

Variant 4

This Class 3 variant, obtained from the 60-year-old father of a heterozygous Hiroshima propositus, had a slightly increased Km NADP of 7.1 μ M, and a shift of peak in pH optimal curve to the alkaline side (activity peak at pH 9.7) as shown in Figure 3, and other parameters within normal limits. No variant among those detected outside Japan or among the G6PD variants found through screenings of the Japanese, 12,20 resembles this variant, which is therefore judged to be a new variant, designated G6PD Kannon.

他のパラメーターは正常である。このように変異型2及び3はこれら3例の変異型とは区別できた。この2例に類似した変異型は、アジアと欧州地域におけるG6PD変異型中にも報告されていない。変異型2及び3は同一の新しい変異型と考えG6PDUshidaと命名した。

変異型 4

広島のヘテロ接合型の発端者の父親60歳から得られたクラス3に属するこの変異型は、軽度に上昇した Km NADP 7.1μ M という値と、図3に示したように pH 至適曲線のピークがアルカリ側へかたよって (pH9.7 で最高活性)いたが、その他のパラメーターは正常範囲にあった。日本以外の地域で発見された変異型にも日本人についてのスクリーニング 12,20 で発見された G6PD 変異型にも,類似した変異型はなく、新しい変異型と判断し G6PD Kannon と命名した。

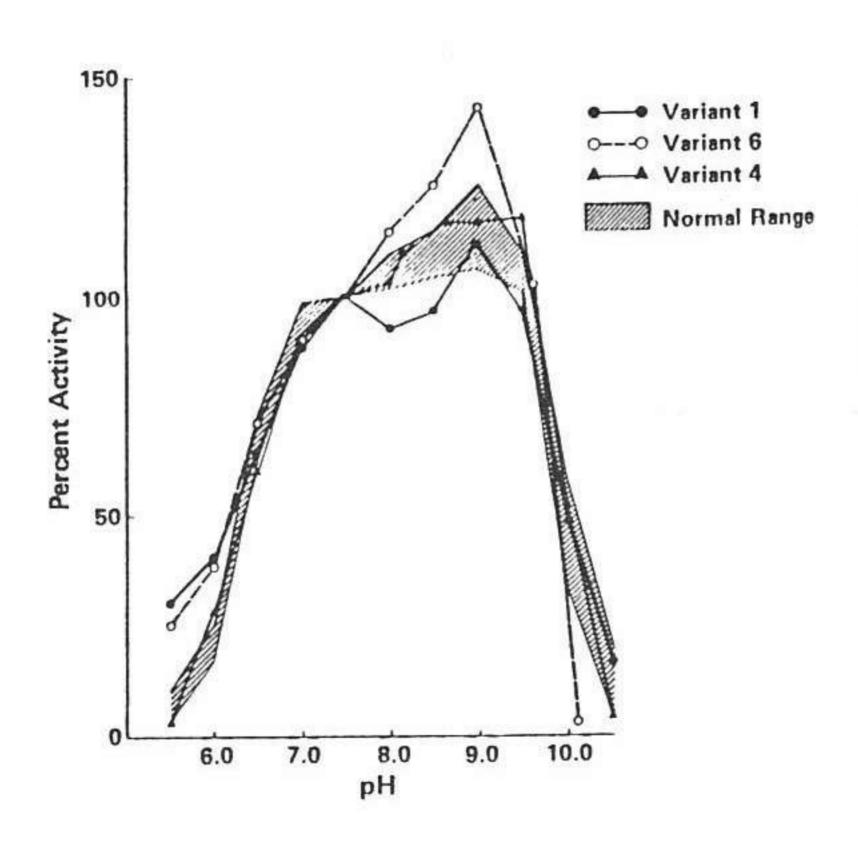


Figure 3. pH curves of G6PDs of Variants 1, 4, and 6. Activity rate at each pH value is presented as percentage to enzyme activity at pH 7.5.

図3 変異 G6PD の 1, 4 及び 6 における pH 至適曲線. 各 pH における活性率は pH 7.5 の酵素活性の百分率と して表している.

Variants 5 and 9

Variant 5, obtained from the 65-year-old father of a heterozygous Hiroshima propositus, was a Class 3 variant and exhibited a high Ki NADPH of 55 μ M and slightly decreased utilization rates for 2-deoxy-G6P and deamino-NADP. Variant 9 encountered in a healthy male propositus from Nagasaki as well as in his younger brother was also a Calss 3 variant. Enzymological

変異型5及び9

広島のヘテロ接合型の発端者の父親65歳から検出されたクラス3に属している変異型5は,Ki NADPHは55 μ M と高値を呈し,2-Deoxy-G6Pと deamino-NADPの利用率が軽度低下していた.変異型9は長崎の健康な男子発端者から検出され,彼の弟も同じ変異型を有するクラス3に分類される変異型であった.この2例の変異型における酵素学的特性は,

characteristics of these two variants are similar to those of G6PD Ube in many respects, but G6PD Ube migrates faster than Variants 5 and 9. Furthermore, utilization rates of the two substrate analogues of G6PD Ube fall within normal limits. On this basis, our variants were designated G6PD Ube-like.

Variant 6

A Class 4 variant was obtained from the 63-year-old father of a heterozygous Nagasaki propositus. The hemizygous father's variant exhibited slightly decreased enzyme activity (79% of normal), high Km G6P (66 μM) and Km NADP (9.6 μM), and pH optimal curve characterized by a sharp peak at pH 9.0, shown in Figure 3. As shown in Table 4, this variant is different from G6PD A⁺ with faster electrophoretic mobility and normal pH optimal curve. Aside from G6PD A⁺ no other rapidly migrating variants can be considered similar to this variant, which we therefore identified as a new type, designated G6PD Nagasaki.

Variant 7

A Class 3 variant encountered in a heterozygous propositus from Nagasaki was also found in the 52-year-old father. The variant from the hemizygous father was characterized by a high Km NADP value $(10.2\,\mu\text{M})$. There are no reports of variants of Class 3 detected in or outside Japan which exhibit the same characteristics as this variant. As a newly detected variant it was named G6PD Nishidomari.

Variants 8 and 10

Variant 8 was obtained from the 59-year-old father of a heterozygous Nagasaki propositus and Variant 10 was detected in a hemizygous male from Nagasaki. As Class 3 variants these two cases are very similar in their enzymological characteristics, having high levels of Km G6P, Km NADP, and Ki NADPH, as shown in Table 2. Another Class 3 variant comparable to these two is G6PD Barbieri, shown in Table 4, but its migration rate is more rapid, being 135% of normal. Variants 8 and 10, judged to be new and identical, were designated G6PD Otonashi.

Variants 12 and 13

Variant 12 was only observed in a heterozygote. The partially purified G6PD showed some abnormal values in its enzymological characteristics, as shown in Table 3. It is assumed that

多くの点で G6PD Ube に類似しているが, G6PD Ube は変異型 5 及び 9 よりも移動度が速い. 更に G6PD Ube の 2 種類の基質類似体に対する利用率は正常範囲内にある. これらのことから我々の検出した変異型を G6PD Ube-like とした.

変異型 6

長崎のヘテロ接合型の発端者の父親63歳より検出された、クラス4に属する変異型である。このへミ接合体の父親に由来する変異型は、軽微な酵素活性の低下(正常値の79%)を呈し、Km G6P(66μM)とKm NADP(9.6μM)が上昇し、pH 至適曲線でpH 9.0に鋭利なピーク(図3)を作った。表4に示したようにこの変異型は、より速い電気泳動移動度と正常なpH 至適曲線を示すG6PD A⁺とは区別できる。G6PD A⁺以外の、速い移動度を示す他の変異型の中で、この変異型に類似するものは見当たらないので、新しい変異型と判定しG6PD Nagasaki と命名した。

変異型7

長崎のヘテロ接合型の発端者に認められたクラス3に属する変異型が、その父親52歳に検出された。へミ接合体の父親から得られた変異型は、Km NADP の高値 $(10.2\mu M)$ により特徴付けられた。クラス3に属するもののうち、この変異型と同様な性質を示す変異型は、日本国内及び国外に報告はない。新しく検出された変異型として G6PD Nishidomari と命名した。

変異型 8 及び10

変異型8は長崎のヘテロ接合型の発端者の父親59歳から得られ、変異型10は長崎のヘミ接合の男子より検出された。これら2例はクラス3に属し酵素学的特性が非常に類似しており、表2に示したようにKm G6P、Km NADP、Ki NADPHの上昇がある。クラス3の中で比較すべき他の変異型は、表4に載せた G6PD Barbieri であるが、その移動度はより速く正常の135%である。変異型8及び10は新しくしかも同じ変異型と判定した。これら2例はG6PD Otonashi と名付けた。

変異型12及び13

変異型12はヘテロ接合体としてのみ検出された. 部分精製した G6 PD は酵素学的特性の中のあるものは 異常値を示した(表3). これらの異常値は, ヘテロ these abnormal values are reflections of a variant enzyme although this case is heterozygous. The propositus, her mother, and sister of Variant 13 were also heterozygous for the same slow migrating variant (Figure 1).

DISCUSSION

The frequency of G6PD variants is reported to be considerably lower in Japan 12,20-23 than in Africa and Mediterranean countries, 10 China, 24,25 and the Philippines. 11 has been suggested with regard to G6PD Mediterranean and G6PD A-, that the persistence of these variant enzymes is related to an increased resistance against malarial parasites. 27 Some types of G6PD variants in Chinese are found at a high frequency in distant areas on the Chinese continent, presumably spread by various tribes with the variant genes as they moved about the continent. 28

Of the G6PD variants encountered in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 10, where hemizygous G6PD variants were available from the family members, were classified into seven different types including six new variants based on the enzymological characteristics. Four kinds of variants, three of which are different from those detected in Hiroshima or in Nagasaki, were encountered in Yamaguchi by Miwa's group. 12,20 Therefore, although Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, and Hiroshima are located relatively short distances from one another, Nagasaki and Yamaguchi being separated from Hiroshima 450 km and 150 km, respectively, most of the G6PD variants encountered in these three areas are different types. Among rare electrophoretic variants of phosphoglucomutase-1^{29,30} and phosphohexose isomerase,³¹ certain variants were distributed in a definitely different pattern in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and this difference in distribution pattern is considered attributable to differences between the populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These population differences undoubtedly also explain the heterogeneity among G6PD variants encountered in the three areas. It is apparent that the distribution pattern of G6PD variants in Japan is quite diverse, unlike that in some other countries. There is no record of malaria ever having been prevalent in Japan in the past, so that selective pressure has probably not been an important factor to maintain or increase the frequency of specific G6PD variants. In explanation of the heterogeneity of G6PD variants encountered in the three areas, it is assumed that

接合体ではあるけれども変異酵素を反映しているものと考えられる。変異型13の発端者と母親そして妹はともに移動度の遅い変異型のヘテロ接合体であった。

考察

G6PD 変異型の出現頻度は、日本においては、アフリカや地中海周辺諸国、10 中国、24,25 及びフィリピン 26 に較べかなり低率であることが報告されている・12,20-23 G6PD Mediterranean や G6PD A に関しては、これらの変異型酵素を保有していることがマラリア原虫に対する抵抗力の増強に関連のあることが示唆されている・27 中国人に認められる G6PD 変異型のあるものは、中国大陸の遠隔地に高頻度で検出されており、これは恐らく変異遺伝子を有する種々の民族により、彼らが大陸内を移動する際にそれらも伝播されたのであろう・28

広島と長崎で検出された G6PD 変異型のうち,へミ 接合体が家族構成員に認められ、検索された10例は、 酵素学的特性に基づき6例の新しい変異型を含んだ 7種類の異なった型に区別された。広島と長崎で発見 された変異型とは異なる3種類を含む4種類の変異 型が、Miwa らのグループにより山口地方において 検出された.12,20 長崎, 山口及び広島は比較的近距離 内に位置しており, 長崎と山口は広島からそれぞれ 450km と 150km ほど離れているが、ほとんどの G6PD 変異型はこれら3地域で異なった性質のもので あった. Phosphoglucomutase-129,30 やphosphohexose isomerase³¹のまれな電気泳動上の変異型の中には, 広島と長崎で明らかに違った様相で分布している 変異型があり,この分布の相違は広島と長崎の集団 の違いに由来するものと考えられている. この集団 間の相違はまたこれら3地域で検出された G6PD 変異 型の多様性を明確に説明している。日本での G6PD 変異型の分布の様相は他の諸国のそれとは異なっ て多様性がある.過去に日本においてマラリア流行の 記録はないので、選択圧が特別な G6PD 変異型の 頻度を増加させたり,維持するための重要な要因と はならないであろう. これら3地域に検出された G6PD 変異型の多様性の説明にあたって、ある特別な G6PD の変異遺伝子が、それを保有している種族の

there was little chance for any specific G6PD variant gene to be dispersed in these areas by the movement of tribes possessing such a variant gene. Accordingly, it is to be construed that point mutations of G6PD genes occurring in various areas have been transmitted uninfluenced by any particular external factors.

移動により、これらの地域に分布されたという機会はほとんどなかったものと考えられる。したがって、諸地域に発生した G6PD 遺伝子の点突然変異が、特別な外的要因に何ら影響されることなく遺伝していったものと解釈する。

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