ELECTROPHORETIC VARIANTS OF BLOOD PROTEINS IN JAPANESE VII. CYTOPLASMIC GLUTAMATE-OXALOACETATE TRANSAMINASE (GOT1)

日本人の血液蛋白質の電気泳動上の変異型 MI. 細胞質 glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase (GOT1)

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ELECTROPHORETIC VARIANTS OF BLOOD PROTEINS IN JAPANESE

VII. CYTOPLASMIC GLUTAMATE-OXALOACETATE TRANSAMINASE (GOT1) 日本人の血液蛋白質の電気泳動上の変異型 II. 細胞質 glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase (GOT1)

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SUMMARY

A total of 16,835 children, of whom 11,737 are unrelated, from Hiroshima and Nagasaki were examined for erythrocyte cytoplasmic glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase (GOT1) by starch gel electrophoresis. A variant allele named GOT1*2HR1 which seems to be identical with GOT1*2 was encountered in polymorphic frequency. Five kinds of rare variants, 3NG1, 4NG1, 5NG1, 6HR1, and 7NG1 were encountered in a total of 109 children. Except for 7NG1 for which complete family study was unable, family studies confirmed the genetic nature of these rare variants, since for all instances in which both parents could be examined, one of the parents exhibited the same variant as that of their child. Thermostability profiles of these six variants were normal. The enzyme activities of five were decreased, while the value of one was normal compared to that of GOT1 1.

INTRODUCTION

The first paper in this series describes the purpose of the study and circumstances under which the study was performed. The present paper, continuing a series reporting results of electrophoretic studies, describes variants of cytoplasmic glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase (GOT1, E.C. 2.6.1.1; aspartate aminotransferase) encountered in a total of 16,835 children of atomic bomb survivors from Hiroshima and Nagasaki; a preliminary report of this work was presented earlier. Glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase occurs under independent genetic control in two

要約

赤血球の細胞質glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase (GOT1) について,広島・長崎の子供総計16,835人 を澱粉ゲル電気泳動法を用いて検査した. これらの 人たちのうち, 11,737人には, 血縁関係はない. GOT1*2HR1と命名した変異型対立遺伝子は,多型 の頻度で存在したが、この対立遺伝子はGOT1*2と 同一であろうと考えられる. 3NG1, 4NG1, 5NG1, 6 HR1, 7 NG1という5種類のまれな変異型が,合計 109人の子供に検出された. 家族調査において, 両親 ともに検査できた場合は,全例でいずれかの親に子供 と同一の変異型が検出されたので, これらの変異 型が遺伝的なものであることが確認された. 例外は 家族調査を完全に行えなかった7NG1のみである.これ ら6種類の変異型の熱安定性は正常であった.変異 型の酵素活性を, GOT1 1型の酵素活性と比較する と,5種類では減少し,1種類では正常であった.

緒言

本シリーズ第一報では、本研究の目的、及び研究を実施した際の状況について述べた.1 本報は、電気泳動法による研究の結果に関する一連の報告の一部であり、広島及び長崎の原爆被爆者の子供合計16,835人に検出された細胞質 glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase (GOT1, E.C. 2.6.1.1; aspartate aminotransferase)の変異型について述べる。この調査の予報は既に発表されている。2 Glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase には、それぞれ独自の遺伝的コントロールを受けている2種類の酵素、すなわち細胞質

separate forms, cytoplasmic (GOT1) and mitochondrial (GOT2), both forms sometimes occurring as genetic polymorphisms in humans. The alleles GOT1*2 and GOT1*3 were observed in polymorphic or appreciable frequencies in Japanese, Chinese, Fillipino, and Amerindian populations, while they were very rare in European and black populations. The allele GOT2*2 is present in polymorphic frequency in European populations and in appreciable frequency in black populations, in a Japanese population, and in Malay and Chinese populations. GOT2*3 is polymorphic only in black populations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The populations, the method of family studies, and preparation of the hemolysates for electrophoresis were described earlier. A total of 16,835 children (age 13 to 38) of A-bomb survivors and controls were examined. Approximately 30% of these children are siblings.

Vertical starch gel electrophoresis and gel staining for the first screening were performed basically following the method of Chen and Giblett.4 Electrophoresis was conducted at 4°C and 9 V/cm for 18-20 hours employing 13.3% Connaught starch gel and 0.1 M tris-citrate buffer, pH 7.5, as bridge buffer and a 1/15 dilution solution (pH 7.5) as gel buffer. The staining mixture consists of 10 ml of 0.1 M tris-HCl buffer, pH 7.8, 350 mg of L-aspartic acid (Na-salt), 30 mg of α-ketoglutarate, 10 mg of NADH₂ and 100 units of malate dehydrogenase (MDH). Using the filter paper overlay method, gels were incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. fluorescent dark bands of GOT1 appeared against a fluorescent background of NADH2. comparison of variants, a discontinuous buffer system (pH 7.5)9 as described below was also used. The bridge buffer contained 0.44 M boric acid, 0.04 M tris, and 0.04 M LiOH. The gel buffer contained 0.0124 M tris, 0.0036 M boric acid, 0.0033 M citric acid, and 0.00033 M LiOH.

GOT1 activity was determined spectrophotometrically using $10 \,\mu l$ of 1:20 diluted hemolysates made from packed red cells preserved in liquid nitrogen. Our procedures in general follow the methods of Beutler et al¹⁰ and the International Committee for Standardization in Haematology. Final concentrations of the assay mixture components (500 μl) were the same as those of

酵素 (GOT1) 及びミトコンドリアの酵素 (GOT2) があり、いずれもヒトにおいて、遺伝的多型性を示す場合がある。対立遺伝子 GOT1*2 及び GOT1*3 は、日本人、中国人、フィリピン人、アメリカインディアン集団に多型の頻度又はそれに近い頻度で認められたが、ヨーロッパ人及び黒人集団には極めてまれであった。3・4 対立遺伝子 GOT2*2 はヨーロッパ人集団に多型の頻度で存在し、黒人集団、5・6 日本人集団、7マレー人及び中国人集団8にはそれに近いかなりの頻度で存在する。 GOT2*3 は黒人集団にのみ多型の頻度で存在する。5・6

材料及び方法

対象者集団,家族調査の方法及び電気泳動用溶血液の調製法については先に述べた.1 原爆被爆者の子供とその対照者の子供合計16,835人(13歳~38歳)について検査を行った.これらの子供の約30%は同胞である.

一次スクリーニングに用いた垂直式澱粉ゲル電気泳動 法及びゲル染色法は,基本的には Chen 及び Giblett 4 の方法に従った. 電気泳動は, 13.3% Connaught 澱粉ゲルとpH 7.5の 0.1 M トリス-クエン酸緩衝液を ブリッジ緩衝液, その1/5希釈液 (pH 7.5)をゲル緩衝 液として, 4℃, 9 V/cmで18~20時間行った. 染色 液は, pH 7.8の0.1 M トリス-塩酸緩衝液10 ml, L-アスパラギン酸 (ナトリウム塩) 350 mg, α-ケトグル タル酸30mg, NADH₂10mg, 及びリンゴ酸脱水素酵素 (MDH) 100 units の混合液である. ゲルは, フィルター ペーパー,オーバーレイ法により37℃で30分間加温 した.全面がNADH2の螢光で光る中にGOT1の螢光 のない黒いバンドが現れた.変異型の比較のため, 下記のようなpH 7.5の不連続緩衝液システム9 も 使用した. ブリッジ緩衝液は, 0.44 M ホウ酸, 0.04 M トリス, 及び 0.04 M LiOH を含み, ゲル緩衝 液は, 0.0124 M トリス, 0.0036 M ホウ酸, 0.0033 M クエン酸,及び 0.00033 M LiOH を含むものであった.

GOT1 活性は、液体窒素中に保存されていた赤血球で作った1:20希釈溶血液10 μl を用いて、分光光度計を用いて測定した。我々の用いた方法は、おおむねBeutler ら¹⁰ の方法及び国際血液学基準設定委員会¹¹ の方法に従っている。検査混合液(500 μl)中の各成分の最終濃度はBeutler ら¹⁰ のものと同じで、

Beutler et al, 10 pyridoxal phosphate always being added in a concentration of 0.02 mM. Using an Aminco Rotochem IIa/36, a centrifugal fast analyzer, decrease of optical density of the system at 340 nm and at 30°C was read every 1 minute for 10 minutes after a lag time of 10 minutes. Enzyme activity was expressed by international units per gram of hemoglobin (IU/gHb). Details of sample preparation and data management were as those described by Satoh et al. 12

Thermostability profiles of variant enzymes were examined as previously described 13 using 1:20 diluted hemolysates prepared from packed red cells preserved in liquid nitrogen. Percent remaining activities were determined after heating for 10 and 20 minutes at 60°C.

Variants were named according to the method of Ferrell et al14 except that abbreviations for Hiroshima and Nagasaki are HR and NG, respectively.

RESULTS

Of 16,835 examined children, 9,040 from Hiroshima and 7,779 from Nagasaki totaling 16,819 children, were clearly typed, employing the tris-citrate buffer system of Chen and Giblett.4 Numbers of children with various phenotypes are shown in Table 1. When the phenotype could not be read clearly, 'no type' is indicated. Since approximately 30% of the total children comprise siblings, the same variant was encountered more than once. The figures in parentheses are numbers of variants excluding those detected in siblings. The 'Representative' population composed of unrelated children was selected from the total children by the method previously described and the allele frequencies are calculated from this population. Since the first child among the siblings to undergo the test was selected as a member of this population, children having variants may not necessarily be members of this population.

Six kinds of variants were detected. The most common variant phenotype was named 1-2HR1, since its pattern, both mobility and intensity of three bands, is very similar to that of 1-2 shown in the photographs of Chen and Giblett⁴ and Ishimoto and Kuwata,3 though no direct comparison was performed. It was encountered in a total of 459 children and, in addition, a 型は合計459人に認められた. そのほか, 広島の

リン酸ピリドキサルは常に濃度 0.02mM で加えた. 高速遠心式分析機 Aminco Rotochem IIa/36を用い, 10分間のラグタイムの後, 340 nm, 30℃で反応液の 光学濃度の減少を1分ごとに10分間読みとった. 酵素 活性はヘモグロビン1g当たりの国際単位(IU/gHb) によって表した. サンプル調製及びデータ管理の 詳細は、Satohら12が述べているとおりである.

変異型酵素の熱安定性は,液体窒素中に保存されて いた赤血球から調製した1:20希釈溶血液を用いて 先に述べた方法13で検査した、残存活性百分率は 60℃で10分間及び20分間加熱した後測定した.

変異型は Ferrell ら14 の方法に従って命名した. ただ し,広島及び長崎はそれぞれHRとNGの略称を 用いた.

検査した16,835人の子供のうち,広島9,040,長崎 7,779の合計16,819人については, Chen 及び Giblett 4 のトリス-クエン酸緩衝液を用いて明らかに型判定が できた. 表1には種々の表現型の子供の数を示す. 表現型を明白に定められなかったものは"No type"と してある。全例の約30%は同胞であるので、同一の 変異型が2回以上検出された.括弧内の数字は同胞 間に検出されたものを除く変異型の数である. 血縁 関係のない者から成る"代表者"集団は、前に述べた 方法1で全例から選び,対立遺伝子頻度はこの集団 を用いて算出している. 同胞中で最初に検査を受けた 子供がこの集団の構成員として選定されたので,変異 型をもつ者が必ずしもこの集団の構成員とはなって いない.

6種類の変異型が検出された.最も多く認められた 変異表現型は,直接的な比較は行わなかったけれども, 3本のバンドの移動度と染色強度の両面で、その パターンが Chen 及び Giblett 並びに Ishimoto 及び Kuwata3の写真にみられた1-2のパターンに酷似 しているので, 1-2HR1と名付けた. この変異表現

TABLE 1 VARIOUS PHENOTYPES OF GOT1 AND ALLELE FREQUENCIES AMONG JAPANESE FROM HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

表 1	庁自及が長崎の日本	AにおけるGOT1	の各表現型及び対立遺伝子の頻度
70		MILDID WULL	VITE AX AT TO IN IN IN IN IN IN IN IN IN

nı .	Total children	Representative						
Phenotype	examined	Combined	Hiroshima	Nagasaki	Allele frequencies for the combined			
1	16,250	11,341	6,450	4,891				
1-2HR1	459	322	205	117	GOT1*1 = 0.98309			
2HR1	1	1	1	0	GOT1*2HR1 = 0.01380			
1-3NG1	50 (36)	30	20	10	GOT1*3NG1 = 0.00128			
1-4NG1	50 (42)	36	22	14	GOT1*4NG1 = 0.00153			
1-5NG1	4 (3)	3	1	2	GOT1*5NG1 = 0.00013			
1-6HR1	4 (3)	3	2	1	GOT1*6HR1 = 0.00013			
1-7NG1	1	1	0	1	GOT1*7NG1 = 0.00004			
No types	16	0	0	0				
Total	16,835	11,737	6,701	5,036				

^{*}Figures in parentheses are number of variants excluding those detected in siblings. 括弧内の数字は同胞に検出されたものを除く変異型の数

homozygous phenotype, GOT1 2HR1 was encountered in a Hiroshima child. The frequencies of GOT1*2HR1 were 0.015 and 0.012 in Hiroshima and in Nagasaki, respectively.

Five other rare variants designated 3NG1, 4NG1, 5NG1, 6HR1, and 7NG1 were encountered in a total of 109 children as phenotypes heterozygous with 1. Figure 1 shows the patterns of heterozygous variant phenotypes obtained by electrophoresis using the tris-citrate buffer system of Chen and Giblett⁴ and Figure 2 shows them diagrammatically. Electrophoretic characteristics of variants are described below on the basis of patterns obtained with this buffer system unless otherwise described. All of the heterozygous variants are composed of three bands, one corresponding to the major band of 1, and two additional bands. These two additional bands, one considered to be a variant homodimer and the other a variant-normal heterodimer,4 in 1-3NG1, 1-4NG1 and 1-5NG1 migrated cathodal to the main band of phenotype 1, while those in 1-6HR1 and 1-7NG1 migrated anodal to the band of 1. One or two secondary bands appeared to the anodal side of the variant homodimer bands of phenotypes 1-6HR1 and 1-7NG1, and to the main band of phenotype 1. These secondary bands are diagrammatically shown in broken line in Figure 2.

1 例にホモ接合の表現型 GOT1 2 HR1 が認められた. GOT1*2 HR1の 頻度 は広島 0.015, 長崎 0.012 であった.

このほか, 3NG1, 4NG1, 5NG1, 6HR1 及び7NG1 と命名した5種類のまれな変異型が、合計109人中に 1とのヘテロ接合表現型として認められた。図1は, Chen と Giblett 4 のトリス-クエン酸緩衝液を用いた 電気泳動法によって得られたヘテロ接合変異表現型 のパターンを示し、図2はその模式図である.変異型 の電気泳動上の特徴を以下に述べるが、それらは特に 記述がなければ,この緩衝液を用いて得たパターンに 基づいたものである. すべてのヘテロ接合変異型は, タイプ1の主要バンドと、更に2本のバンドからできて いる. これらタイプ1以外の2本のバンドのうち1本は 変異型ホモダイマー,他の1本は変異型-正常型の ヘテロダイマーと考えられており、4 それらのバンドは 1-3NG1, 1-4NG1及び1-5NG1においては, 表現 型1の主要バンドよりも陰極側に、1-6HR1、1-7NG1 においては、1のバンドの陽極側に移動した.1本又は 2本の二次バンドが,表現型1-6HR1及び1-7NG1 の変異型ホモダイマーバンドの陽極側と,表現型1の 主要バンドの陽極側に現れた. これらの二次バンド は,図2では点線で模式図に示されている.

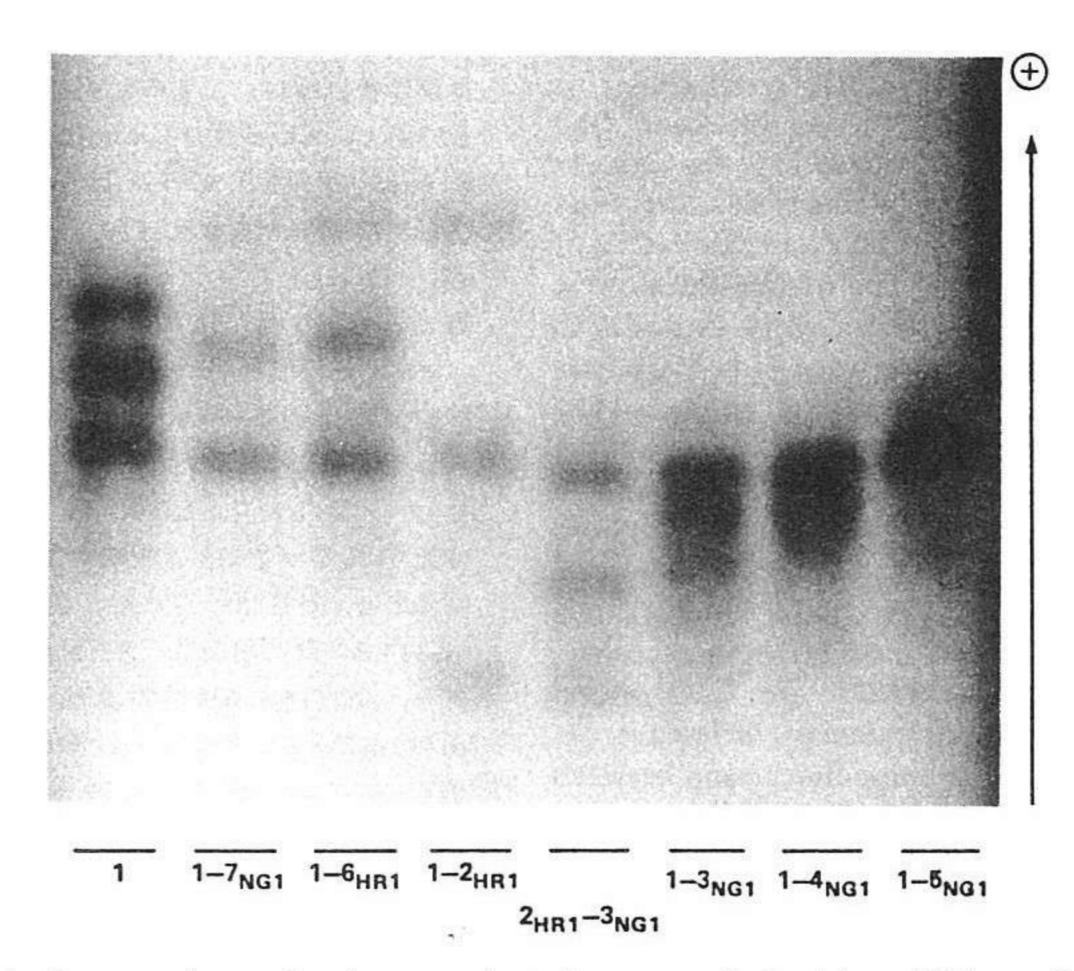


Figure 1. Patterns of normal and seven variant phenotypes obtained from children and one of their mothers by electrophoresis using the tris-citrate buffer, pH 7.5. Mother of a Nagasaki child having 1-3NG1, showing 2HR1-3NG1 (fifth lane from the left).

図1 pH7.5のトリス-クエン酸緩衝液を用いる電気泳動法における正常表現型と、子供及びその母親の1人から得られた七つの変異表現型のパターン. 1-3NG1をもつ長崎の子供の母親は、2HR1-3NG1を示す(左から第5列目).

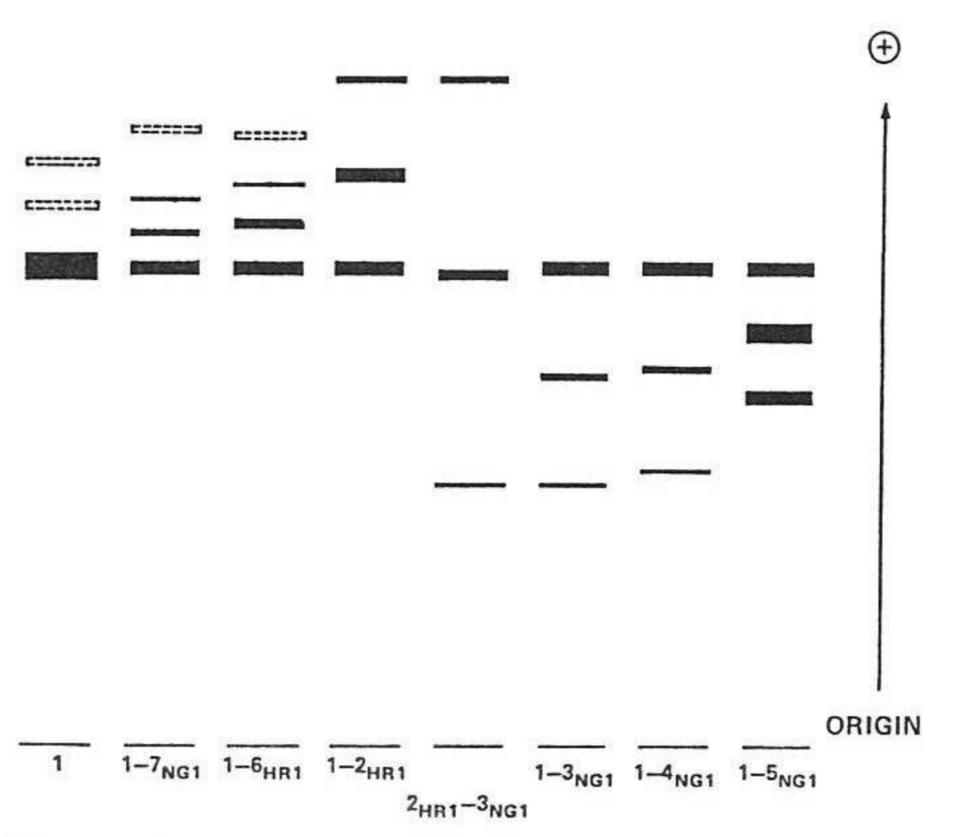


Figure 2. Diagram of seven variant phenotypes on starch gel using the tris-citrate buffer system, pH 7.5.

図2 pH7.5のトリス-クエン酸緩衝液を用いる澱粉ゲル電気泳動における七つの変異表現型の模式図.

Mobilities and intensities of the two variant bands of 1-3NG1 and 1-4NG1 were similar to those of 1-3, in which the middle band (the heterodimer) was less intense and the slowest band (the variant homodimer) was the least intense, as reported by Chen and Giblett4 and Ishimoto and Kuwata.³ The middle and slowest bands of 1-3NG1 migrated slightly cathodal to those of 1-4NG1, respectively. 1-3NG1 was encountered in 27 Hiroshima children (21 unrelated children) and 23 Nagasaki children (15 unrelated children). 1-4NG1 was found in 28 Hiroshima children (24 unrelated children) and 22 Nagasaki children (18 unrelated children). The frequencies of GOT1*3NG1 in Hiroshima and Nagasaki are 0.0015 and 0.0010, respectively, and those of GOT1*4NG1 are 0.0016 and Since difference in 0.0014, respectively. mobility of the variant homodimer band between 3NG1 and 4NG1 and that in allele frequency between GOT1*3NG1 and GOT1*4NG1 were very slight, and we did not directly compare them with 1-3, it is difficult to determine which of them is the same as 1-3 or whether both of them are different from 1-3. In a family study for a Nagasaki child with 1-3NG1, father was type 1 and mother showed 2HR1-3NG1 in which the position of the middle band was very slightly cathodal to that of the main band of phenotype 1. The same phenomenon was observed in the photograph of 2-3 in the report of Ishimoto and Kuwata.3

Since Wurzinger and Mohrenweiser9 succeeded in classifying two kinds of slow variants into five subtypes with a discontinuous buffer system of pH 7.5, we examined all the cases of variants with this buffer system. Results are shown diagrammatically in Figure 3. In addition to ordinary three bands of 1-3NG1, 1-4NG1 or 1-5NG1, two to three bands appeared to the anodal side of the normal homodimer band but no new class of variants were encountered among them. Moreover, we found that the difference in the mobility of the homodimer band between 3NG1 and 4NG1 in this buffer system is smaller than that in the tris-citrate buffer system. On the basis of the migration rate observed in this buffer system, 2HR1 and 3NG1 or 4NG1 seem to correspond to 2A and 3A, respectively, of Wurzinger and Mohrenweiser9 encountered in individuals of Oriental ancestry; the ratio of the distance between the homodimer band of 2HR1 and the homodimer band of 1 in 1-3 NG1 及び1-4 NG1 の 2 本の変異型バンドの移動度 及び染色強度は、1-3の変異型バンドのものに類似 していた. Chen 及び Giblett 4 並びに Ishimoto 及び Kuwata³ が報告しているように、この1-3の真中の バンド(ヘテロダイマー)の染色強度はやや弱く,最も 遅いバンド(変異型ホモダイマー)の染色強度は最も 弱かった. 1-3NG1の真中のバンド及び最も遅い バンドは1-4 NG1 のそれぞれのバンドよりやや陰極側に 移動した. 1-3 NG1 は,広島の子供27人(21人は血縁 関係がない)と長崎の子供23人(15人は血縁関係が ない) に認められた. 1-4 NG1 は広島の子供28人(24人 は血縁関係がない)と長崎の子供22人(18人は血縁 関係がない) に認められた. 広島及び長崎における GOT1*3 NG1の頻度はそれぞれ 0.0015 及び 0.0010 で あり、GOT1*4 NG1の頻度はそれぞれ0.0016及び 0.0014である. 3NG1と4NG1との間の変異型ホモ ダイマーバンドの移動度の差,並びにGOT1*3 NG1と GOT1*4 NG1との間の対立遺伝子頻度の差は非常に 小さく,またそれらと1-3とを直接に比較しなかった ので, どちらが1-3と同じであるのか, また両者とも 1-3と異なるかどうかを決定するのは困難である. 1-3NG1を示す長崎の子供1例に関する家族調査 では、父親はタイプ1を、母親は2HR1-3NG1を 示したが, この表現型においては真中のバンドは, 表現型1の主要バンドよりわずかに陰極側にあった. 同じ現象がIshimoto 及びKuwata3の報告中の写真 2-3にも認められた.

Wurzinger 及び Mohrenweiser⁹ は, 2種類の遅い 変異型をpH 7.5の不連続緩衝液を用いて5種類の サブタイプに分類することに成功しているので, 我々も 変異型の全例をこの緩衝液を用いて検査した. 結果を 模式図の形で図3に示す. 通常の1-3NG1, 1-4NG1 又は1-5NG1の3本のバンドのほかに, 2本ないし 3本のバンドが正常なホモダイマーバンドの陽極側に 現れたが、新しい変異型は認められなかった. 更に、 この緩衝液において3NG1と4NG1との間にみられる ホモダイマーバンドの移動度の差は、トリス-クエン酸 緩衝液を用いた場合に見られる差より小さいことが 明らかになった. この緩衝液を用いたときに認められ た移動度によれば、2HR1及び3NG1又は4NG1は, Wurzinger 及び Mohrenweiser 9 が東洋系の人たち に認めた2A及び3Aにそれぞれ相当するように思わ れる. すなわち1-2HR1パターンにおける2HR1の ホモダイマーバンドと1のホモダイマーバンド間の 距離と、1-3NG1又は1-4NG1パターンにおける

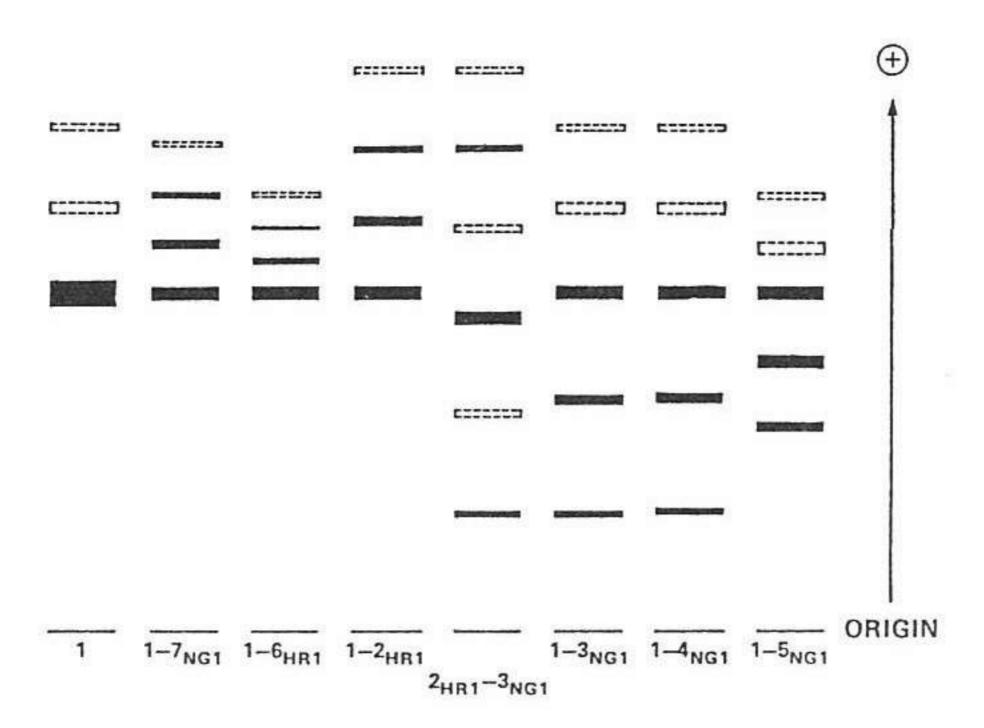


Figure 3. Diagram of seven variant phenotypes on starch gel using the discontinuous buffer system, pH 7.5.

図3 pH7.5の不連続緩衝液を用いる澱粉ゲル電気泳動における七つの変異表現型の模式図.

the 1-2HR1 pattern to that between the homodimer band of 3NG1 or 4NG1 and the homodimer band of 1 in the 1-3NG1 or 1-4NG1 pattern was the same as the ratio of that in the 1-2A to that in the 1-3A shown in their diagram. Since the difference in the mobility between the homodimer band of 3NG1 and that of 4NG1 is very slight in this buffer system, it is difficult to decide which of them corresponds to 3A.

The most cathodal band of 1-5NG1 showed the same intensity as that of 1 and migrated to a position slightly cathodal to that of the middle band of 1-3NG1. The intensity of the middle band of 1-5NG1 was stronger than those of the other two bands. This variant was encountered once in Hiroshima and three times (two unrelated individuals and a sister of one of them) in Nagasaki. In the forth variant, 1-6HR1, the most anodal band migrated slightly cathodal to the position of the middle band of 1-2HR1 and its intensity was slightly weaker than that of band 1. This variant was encountered in two unrelated Hiroshima children and two Nagasaki siblings. The fifth rare variant phenotype of 1-7NG1 of which the most anodal variant band migrated slightly cathodal to that of 1-6HR1 and to the middle band of 1-2HR1 was encountered in a Nagasaki child. Nevertheless, when electrophoresis of 1-2HR1, 1-6HR1, and 1-7NG1 was

3NG1又は4NG1のホモダイマーバンドと1のホモダイマーバンド間の距離の比率は、Wurzinger 及びMohrenweiserの図に示された1-2Aの距離と1-3Aの距離との比率と同じであった。3NG1のホモダイマーバンドと4NG1のホモダイマーバンドとの間の移動度の差は、この緩衝液においては極めて小さいので、どちらが3Aに相当するかを決定するのは困難である。

1-5 NG1 の最も陰極寄りのバンドは1 のバンドと同じ 染色強度を示し、1-3NG1の真中のバンドよりやや 陰極寄りに移動した. 1-5 NG1 の真中のバンドの染色 強度は、他の二つのバンドの染色強度より強かった. この変異型は広島で1回,長崎で3回(血縁関係の ない2例と、その一方の姉妹1例)認められた。第4 の変異型1-6HR1では、最も陽極寄りのバンドは、 1-2HR1の真中のバンドよりもわずかに陰極寄りに移 動し、その染色強度はバンド1よりやや弱かった.この 変異型は血縁関係のない広島の2例と長崎の同胞 2例に検出された. 第5番目のまれな変異表現型の 1-7 NG1は, 長崎の子供に認められた. この1-7 NG1 の最も陽極側の変異型バンドは1-6 HR1 の最も陽極 側のバンドよりもわずかに陰極側のところに、また 1-2 HR1の真中のバンドよりやや陰極側のところに移 動した. しかし、1-2HR1、1-6HR1及び1-7NG1の

carried out using the discontinuous buffer system of pH 7.5, four to five bands appeared for each of them. The difference in mobility of each of the bands between 1-2HR1 and 1-6HR1 or between 1-2HR1 and 1-7NG1 was smaller than that observed using the tris-citrate buffer. In addition, the order of migration from the anodal side in the discontinuous buffer system was 2HR1>7NG1>6HR1 while that in the tris-citrate buffer system was 2HR1>7NG1.

Results of family studies for rare variants are summarized in Tables 2, 3, and 4. For all instances in which both parents could be examined, one of the parents exhibited the same variant as that of the propositus. Even in five cases (one case of 3NG1 and four cases of 4NG1) where only one parent could be examined, the variant was encountered in that parent. Thus, the genetic nature of 3NG1, 4NG1, 5NG1, and 6HR1 was confirmed in most of the cases. Concerning 7NG1, although the propositus exhibited the phenotype 1-7NG1 in two samples obtained in two different occasions, its genetic nature has not yet been confirmed since the father showed phenotype 1 but the mother could not be examined.

電気泳動を、pH 7.5の不連続緩衝液を用いて行うと、それぞれ 4本ないし 5本のバンドが現れた。1-2HR1 と1-6HR1 との間、又は 1-2HR1 と1-7NG1 との間の各バンドの移動度にみられる差は、トリス-クエン酸緩衝液を用いた場合よりも小さかった。更に、不連続緩衝液を用いた場合、変異型は陽極側から、2HR1>7NG1>6HR1の順で移動したが、トリス-クエン酸緩緩衝液を用いたときには、2HR1>6HR1>7NG1の順であった。

まれな変異型に関する家族調査の結果は、表 2 、 3 及び4にまとめて示した.両親共に検査ができた場合はすべて、両親の一方が発端者と同じ変異型を示した. 片親のみに検査を実施できた 5 例 (3 NG1 が 1 例,4 NG1 が 4 例)においてさえ、この変異型はその親に認められた.このように、3 NG1、4 NG1、5 NG1 及び6 HR1の遺伝性は変異型の大部分で確認された.7 NG1については、発端者は、別々のときに得られたこつのサンプルで、表現型1-7 NG1を示しているが、父親は表現型1を示し、母親は検査できなかったので、その遺伝性はまだ確認されていない.

TABLE 2 FAMILY STUDIES FOR GOT1 1-3NG1 表 2 GOT1 1-3NG1に関する家族調査

Father	Madha	Propositus					
	Mother	Nagasaki	Hiroshima	Combined			
ð	•	0	1	1			
ਰ	•	7	11	18			
3	P	5	6	11			
Dead	•	1	0	1			
NT	NT	2	3	5			

Homozygote for GOT1*3NG1

^{₹,} d Heterozygote for GOT1*3NG1

^{♀, ♂} Homozygote for normal GOT1*1

NT Not tested

TABLE 3 FAMILY STUDIES FOR GOT1 1-4NG1 表 3 GOT1 1-4NG1に関する家族調査

	Propositus	Mada	F 41		
Combined	Hiroshima	Nagasaki	Mother	Father	
1	0	1	φ	đ	
15	9	6	•	3	
13	8	5	P	6	
3	2	1	•	NT	
1	1	0	•	Dead	
8	4	4	NT	NT	
1	0	1	NT	Dead	

^{₹,} d Heterozygote for GOT1*4NG1

NT Not tested

TABLE 4 FAMILY STUDIES FOR GOT1 VARIANTS 表 4 GOT1 変異型に関する家族調査

	Pr		36 .1	.			
Variant No.	Variant Type	City	ID No.	Sex		Mother	Father
1	5NG1	N	681657	F	1	Q	đ
2	5NG1	N	681659	F	1		
3	5NG1	N	718532	F		Q	đ
4	5NG1	H	918887	F		NT	NT
5	6HR1	N	705392	\mathbf{F}	1) ICC	NITT
6	6HR1	N	705393	F	1	NT	NT
7	6HR1	H	402717	F		•	ð
8	6HR1	H	919318	F		NT	NT
9	7NG1	N	143543	M		NT	3

P, d Heterozygote for variant alleles at GOT1 locus

NT Not tested

] Siblings

^{♀, ♂} Homozygote for GOT1*1

Q, d Homozygote for normal GOT1*1

GOT1 activities of variants were determined when blood samples were available from family studies. Means and standard deviations (SDs) for GOT1 activities obtained from propositi, affected parents and normal parents from Hiroshima are summarized in Table 5. The means and the SDs for type 1 and type 1-2HR1 were obtained from 3,505 and 113 Hiroshima children, respectively, examined in screening for deficiency variants of red cell enzymes; a part of these data have already been reported. 12 Inasmuch as Wurzinger and Mohrenweiser⁹ presented data that the level of erythrocyte GOT1 1 activity of nonpregnant females (five individuals) is 1.3 times higher than that of males (13 individuals), we calculated the means and SDs by sex: Mean ±SD (IU/gHb) for type 1 from 1,802 females and 1,703 males are 4.52 ± 0.66 and 4.73 ± 0.66 , respectively; for type 1-2HR1 from 52 females and 61 males are 3.68 ± 0.49 and 3.81 ± 0.50 , respectively. In addition to these values, we observed that the differences in the means of the activities of other variant phenotypes between the females and males were less than 1SD (data not shown).

変異型の GOT1 活性は血液サンプルが家族調査の際に 入手できたときに測定した. 広島の発端者, 異常の ある親及び正常な親から得たGOT1活性の平均値 及び標準偏差(SDs)を表5に要約した. タイプ1 及びタイプ1-2HR1の平均値及び標準偏差は,赤血球 酵素の活性欠損変異型のスクリーニングで検査を 受けた広島の3,505人(タイプ1)及び113人(タイプ 1-2HR1) から得た. これらのデータの一部は既に 報告されている.12 Wurzinger 及び Mohrenweiser 9 は,妊娠していない女性(5人)の赤血球GOT1活性 値は男性(13人)の値より1.3倍高いというデータを 発表しているので, 我々は性別の平均値及び標準偏差 を計算したところ,次のような値を得た.すなわち, 1,802人の女性及び1,703人の男性から得たタイプ1 の平均値±標準偏差(IU/gHb)はそれぞれ4.52± 0.66及び 4.73 ± 0.66であり, 52人の女性及び61人 の男性から得たタイプ1-2HR1の値はそれぞれ3.68± 0.49及び3.81±0.50である. これらの値のほか, 他の変異表現型の活性の平均値にみられる男女間の

TABLE 5 ACTIVITIES (IU/gHb) OF VARIOUS GOT1 VARIANTS ENCOUNTERED IN HIROSHIMA CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS

表 5	広島の子供と	その親に検出	された各種の	GOT1変異型の活性	(IU/gHb)
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D.1	Propositus		Affect	ed parent	Normal parent		
Phenotype	Number	Activity (Mean ± SD)	Number	Activity (Mean ± SD)	Number	Activity (Mean ± SD)	
1	3505	4.63 ± 0.67					
1-2HR1	113	3.75 ± 0.49	10	3.05 ± 0.33	10	4.12 ± 0.41	
2HR1	1	2.09	2*	2.53 ± 0.20	0		
1-3NG1	9	3.20 ± 0.32	4	3.49 ± 0.93	4	4.37 ± 0.42	
1-4NG1	15	3.30 ± 0.51	11	3.64 ± 0.81	9	4.52 ± 0.64	
1-5NG1	1	4.56					
1-6HR1	2	3.06 ± 0.10	1	3.64	1	3.23	

^{*}Both parents showed 1-2HR1. 両親共に1-2HR1を示す.

Thus, our data show no difference by sex for the activity of GOT1, and therefore the means shown in Table 5 were obtained by combining values from both sexes in Hiroshima. Activities of propositi having heterozygous phenotypes such as 1-2HR1, 1-3NG1, 1-4NG1, and 1-6HR1 as well as those of affected parents were between 70% and 80% of the mean value of type 1, while normal parents showed normal levels of activity.

差は1 SDより小さいこともわかった (データは示さない). このように我々のデータによれば GOT1の活性に男女差はなく,したがって表5に示した平均値は広島の男女のデータを合計して計算したものである.1-2 HR1,1-3 NG1,1-4 NG1 及び1-6 HR1 などのヘテロ接合表現型をもつ発端者,並びに異常のある親の活性はタイプ1の平均値の70%から80%の間にあっ

The activity of 1-7NG1 in a Nagasaki child was 2.90 IU/gHb, or 66% of the mean value (4.38 IU/gHb) obtained from 427 Nagasaki children having type 1. On the other hand, the activity of 1-5NG1 from a Hiroshima child was normal. The activity of 1-5NG1 in three Nagasaki children (two siblings and one unrelated child) and their carrier parents was also normal. These observations are consistent with those concerning intensities of variant bands in the above described variants where the band of variant homodimer was the least intense of the three bands and that of the heterodimer was less intense than the homodimer band of 1, except for 1-5NG1 where the intensity of the variant homodimer band which is the most cathodal, was as strong as that of homodimer band of 1.

Regarding the thermostability of GOT1 variants, we have already reported that phenotypes 1-2HR1, 1-3NG1 and 1-4NG1 have normal or increased thermostability. Family studies for these variants confirmed the genetic nature of this characteristic, shown in Table 6. In addition,

たが、正常な親は正常な活性値を示した。長崎の子供の1人に認められた1-7NG1の活性は2.90IU/gHb,すなわちタイプ1を有する長崎の子供427人から得た平均値(4.38IU/gHb)の66%であった。一方、広島の子供1人から得た1-5NG1の活性は正常であった。長崎の子供3人(2人は同胞、1人は血縁関係なし)及びキャリアーである彼らの親の1-5NG1活性も正常であった。これらの観察結果は、最も陰極側にある変異型ホモダイマーバンドの染色強度が、1のホモダイマーバンドの染色強度が、1のホモダイマーバンドの染色強度が、1のホモダイマーバンドは3本のバンドの中で最も染色強度が弱く、ヘテロダイマーバンドは1のホモダイマーバンドは1のホモダイマーバンドは3本のバンドの中で最も染色強度が弱く、ヘテロダイマーバンドは1のホモダイマーバンドより染色強度が弱かったという観察結果と一致する。

GOT1変異型の熱安定性については表現型1-2HR1, 1-3NG1及び1-4NG1の熱安定性は、正常又は正常値よりも増大していることを既に報告した.¹³表6に示すように、これらの変異型に関する家族調査において、この特性が遺伝的なものであることを確認した.

TABLE 6 THERMOSTABILITY PROFILES OF VARIOUS GOT1 PHENOTYPES ENCOUNTERED IN THE CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS

表 6	子供とそ	その親に検出	された各種	GOT1表現型の熱安定性
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		Propositus			Affected parent				
Phenotype		Number	Remaining activity (%)*			Number	Remaining activity (%)*		
	Sex	of samples	10 min (Mean ± SD)	20 min (Mean ± SD)		of samples	10 min (Mean ± SD)	20 min (Mean ± SD)	
1	Male Female	460 481	83 ± 8 84 ± 7	81 ± 10 82 ± 9					
1-2HR1	Male Female	21 21	91 ± 7 89 ± 8	91 ± 10 89 ± 13	Father Mother	5 4	89 ± 3 89 ± 2	91 ± 4 89 ± 5	
1-3NG1	Male Female	2 2	87 ± 11 85 ± 6	88 ± 22 84 ± 6	Father Mother	1 3	89 83 ± 8	85 84 ± 4	
1-4NG1	Male Female	2 4	94 ± 3 92 ± 2	90 ± 1 96 ± 9	Father Mother	3 2	96 ± 5 94 ± 9	97 ± 16 102 ± 26	
1-5NG1**	Female	2	92 ± 6	92 ± 1					
1-6HR1	Female	2	85 ± 4	77 ± 7	Mother	1	94	99	
1-7NG1**	Male	1	87	79					

The activity remaining in the hemolysates after heating for 10 and 20 minutes at 60°C were compared with and expressed as % of that of the unheated hemolysates. 60℃で10分間及び20分間加熱した後の溶血液中に残存する活性を、加熱しない溶血液の活性と比較し%で示した.

^{**}Data are mainly from Hiroshima children and their parents except for two phenotypes labeled with two asterisks, where only Nagasaki children could be examined.

データは主として広島の子供とその親から得た.ただし、2個の星印をつけた二つの表現型については、長崎の子供のみを調べることができた.

normal or increased thermostability has been encountered in three new variants, 1-5NG1, 1-6HR1, and 1-7NG1.

Since Wurzinger and Mohrenweiser observed the difference in thermostability of GOT1 1 phenotype by sex, though they did not show examination numbers, and were able to subtype electrophoretic variants on the basis of thermostability profiles, the means and SDs of the percent remaining activities after heating for 10 and 20 minutes at 60°C of various phenotypes encountered in our populations were calculated by sex, and the thermostability profiles of samples in each variant class were carefully compared, though our conditions for determining thermostability profiles were different from those of Wurzinger and Mohrenweiser.9 In addition, thermostability profiles of small number of samples were also examined under their conditions (10 males and 10 females of phenotype 1, three samples of type 1-2, two each for 1-3NG1 and 1-4NG1). Neither sex difference was observed in the data shown in Table 6 obtained under our conditions and those under their conditions nor subtypes were observed for phenotype 1 or the electrophoretically variant phenotypes. With regard to subtypes, it is worth noting that the variants of Wurzinger and Mohrenweiser⁹ were present in a heterogeneous American population composed of different ethnic groups, while our variants occurred in polymorphic or appreciable frequencies in two Japanese populations which are much more homogeneous. It seems likely that rare variants encountered in different ethnic groups are products of different alleles arising from different mutations and that the Japanese variants are products of identical alleles caused by single mutations which subsequently spread in the population.

DISCUSSION

Wurzinger and Mohrenweiser⁹ reported that cord blood erythrocyte GOT1 activity was 1.3 times the activity in erythrocyte from pregnant females, 1.5 times the activity in nonpregnant females, and 2.0 times the activity in males. The cord blood-adult blood disparities were thought to be related to cell age, 15-17 while those between pregnant females and normal adults were related to increased vitamin B6 (pyridoxine) intake of the pregnant females, which intake would raise the GOT1 levels, 18,19 since pyridoxal phosphate

更に,三つの新しい変異型,1-5NG1,1-6HR1及び1-7NG1においても熱安定性は正常又は増大していることが認められた.

Wurzinger 及び Mohrenweiser 9 は、検査数は示して いないが、GOT11表現型の熱安定性に男女差を 認め, 熱安定性プロフィールに基づいて電気泳動 変異型を更にサブタイプに分類できたので, 我々の 調査集団に認められた種々の表現型を60℃で10分間 及び20分間加熱した後, 残存活性百分率の平均値 及び標準偏差を性別に計算し, 各変異型クラスに おけるサンプルの熱安定性プロフィールを慎重に比較 した. ただし, 我々の用いた熱安定性プロフィールの 測定条件は Wurzinger 及び Mohrenweiser 9 の条件 とは異なっていた. 更に、Wurzinger らと同じ条件 で少数のサンプル(表現型1の男女各10例,タイプ 1-2を3例, 1-3NG1及び1-4NG1を各2例)の熱安 定性プロフィールも調べた.表6に示すように、我々の 条件下で得たデータ及び Wurzinger らの条件下で得 たデータには男女差は認められず、また表現型1又は 電気泳動上の変異表現型の中に, サブタイプも認め られなかった. サブタイプに関しては、Wurzinger 及び Mohrenweiser⁹ の変異型は、異人種群で構成される 不均一なアメリカ人集団に存在し, 一方, 我々の 変異型は,多型の頻度又はかなり高い頻度で,はるか に均一性の高い二つの日本人集団中に検出されたと いうことを指摘しておきたい. 異人種群に存在する まれな変異型は別々の突然変異から生じた別々の 対立遺伝子の産物であり, また日本人に検出された 変異型は,単一の突然変異によって生じた同一の 対立遺伝子が, その後日本人集団に広がったものに よって作られた可能性が強い.

考察

Wurzinger 及び Mohrenweiser 9 は, 脐帯血赤血球 GOT1活性は妊婦の赤血球活性の1.3倍,非妊婦の活性の1.5倍,また男性の活性の2.0倍であったと報告した. 脐帯血-成人血間の差は細胞年齢に関係がある¹⁵⁻¹⁷ と考えられたが,妊婦と正常成人との間の差は妊婦のビタミンB6 (ピリドキシン) 摂取の増加に関係があるとされた. なぜなら,ビタミンB6 を摂取すれば,リン酸ピリドキサルが GOT 活性の補助因子

serves as a cofactor for the activity of GOT. These authors suggested that the differences between nonpregnant females and males might be connected to the fact that oral contraceptives taken with oral supplementation of vitamin B6 increase erythrocyte GOT levels to a greater degree than oral intake of vitamin B6 alone.20 They also reported differences in thermostability of erythrocyte GOT1 among samples from the above-described four groups. We were unable to confirm the differences in activity level and thermostability of erythrocyte GOT1 between Japanese males and females for either the normal phenotype or the electrophoretically variant phenotypes. The fact that oral contraceptives are not available in Japan may explain the different observations concerning the activity level and thermostability of GOT1 between the Americans and the Japanese.

Activities of variant phenotypes other than 1-5NG1 were lower than that of phenotype 1, while the thermostability profiles of variant GOT1 were normal or stable. This indicates that asymmetry in the triple-banded patterns of the variants other than 1-5NG1 is not caused by differences in stability but may be due to either decreased synthesis or lower specific activity of the variant enzyme proteins.

Polymorphic occurrence of GOT1*2 and GOT1*3 in Mongoloid populations were reported by Chen and Giblett⁴ though the population size was small. They reported that allele GOT1*2 was observed in six populations, the highest frequency being 0.056 observed in 188 Canadian Indians. The allele GOT1*3 occurred in only two Indian populations, Yakima and Peruvian, the frequencies being 0.018 and 0.025, respectively. Ishimoto and Kuwata³ examined seven different Japanese populations and the allele frequencies of GOT1*2 and GOT1*3 were reported to be 0.0092 and 0.0025, respectively, for all the populations combined. Frequencies of GOT1*2HR1 in Hiroshima and Nagasaki children in this study were 0.015 and 0.012, Though the frequencies of the respectively. GOT1*2 and GOT1*2HR1 alleles are similar to each other, and the electrophoretic patterns of the 1-2 and 1-2HR1 phenotypes closely resemble one another, we are reluctant to conclude that the two alleles, GOT1*2 and GOT1*2HR1, are identical until the nucleotide sequences or the amino acid sequences of the gene products are として働き、GOT1値が上昇するからである. 18,19 これらの著者は、非妊婦と男性の間の活性の差は、ビタミンB6とともに服用される経口避妊薬が、赤血球 GOT値を、ビタミンB6のみを経口摂取する場合よりも高い度合まで増大させる事実20 に関連がありうることを示唆している. 彼らはまた、上記4群のサンプル間にみられる赤血球 GOT1の熱安定性の差についても報告した. 我々は正常表現型又は電気泳動上の変異表現型のいずれについても、日本人男女間における赤血球 GOT1の活性及び熱安定性の差を確認することはできなかった. 経口避妊薬は日本では入手できないという事実は、アメリカ人と日本人との間にみられるGOT1の活性値と熱安定性に関する観察結果の差を説明するものかもしれない.

1-5 NG1 以外の変異表現型の活性は表現型1の活性より低かったが、変異型GOT1の熱安定性プロフィールは正常又はより安定であった。このことは、1-5 NG1を除いて、変異型の3本のバンドに見られる染色強度の差による非対称性は、変異型酵素蛋白質の安定性の差によるのではなく、変異型酵素蛋白質の合成低下又は蛋白質当たりの活性の低下のいずれかによって生じうることを示している。

Chen 及び Giblett 4 は、集団規模は小さかったけれど、 モンゴロイド集団においてGOT1*2及びGOT1*3が 多型の頻度で存在したことを報告した. それによると, 対立遺伝子 GOT1*2 は六つの集団に認められ、その 最高頻度はカナダ・インディアン188人に認められた 0.056であった. 対立遺伝子GOT1*3は Yakima 及び Peruvian の二つのインディアン集団にのみ存在し、 頻度はそれぞれ0.018と0.025であった. Ishimoto 及び Kuwata 3 は七つの日本人集団を調査し、その集団 を全部合計して GOT1*2 と GOT1*3 の対立遺伝子頻 度を計算すると、それぞれ 0.0092と 0.0025となったと 報告した. 本研究における広島及び長崎の子供の GOT1*2HR1 の頻度はそれぞれ 0.015と 0.012であっ た. GOT1*2及び GOT1*2 HR1 の対立遺伝子頻度は 互いに近い値であり、また1-2表現型と1-2HR1表現 型の電気泳動パターンも互いに非常によく似ているが、 GOT1*2とGOT1*2HR1のヌクレオチド配列、又は それら遺伝子の産物のアミノ酸配列が同じであること が明らかになるまでは, GOT1*2とGOT1*2HR1と

shown to be identical. Since electrophoretic patterns, that is, mobilities and intensities of three bands, of 1-3NG1 and 1-4NG1 are very similar, 1-3 phenotypes encountered in other populations may include phenotypes identical with 1-3NG1 and/or 1-4NG1. The combined frequencies of GOT1*3NG1 and GOT1*4NG1 are 0.0031 and 0.0024 in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively. These values are similar to the frequency of GOT1*3 obtained by Ishimoto and Kuwata³ from seven Japanese populations combined, who noted that GOT1*3 allele may occur at a lower frequency in the southern localities of Japan, though they did not have sufficient data to make this conclusion wholly convincing. We were unable to confirm their observation in our study, since differences between Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the frequencies of GOT1*3NG1 ($\chi^2=1.12$, df=1, 0.20 < P < 0.30) or GOT1*4NG1 ($\chi^2=0.24$, df=1, 0.50 < P < 0.70) or in the combined frequencies of these two alleles ($\chi^2=1.16$, df=1, 0.20 < P < 0.30) are not statistically significant even though Nagasaki is located southwest of Hiroshima. Nevertheless, populations from Hiroshima and Nagasaki have been considered to be genetically different on the basis of significant differences observed in the frequencies of certain types of variants of phosphoglucomutase-1 (PGM1) and glucose phosphate isomerase (GPI) between the two cities. 1,21 To explain the discrepancy in frequency of GOT1 variants compared with PGM1 and GPI, one may speculate that mutations producing GOT1*3NG1 and GOT1*4NG1 alleles as well as GOT1*2HR1 allele probably occurred and spread among Mongoloid populations, and some of them subsequently migrated to the Japanese Archipelago, while mutations producing rare alleles of PGM1 or GPI might have occurred among peoples who migrated at later times to the Japanese Islands from southern Asia or southern Pacific area. Differences in frequencies of some alleles of PGM1 and GPI in Nagasaki compared to Hiroshima were considered to express the stronger influence of the southern migration stream into Nagasaki. 1,22

いう二つの対立遺伝子は全く同じであると結論を下す ことは避けたい. 1-3NG1及び1-4NG1の電気泳動 パターン, すなわち3本のバンドの移動度と染色強度 は非常によく似ているので,他のヒトの集団に検出され た1-3表現型は1-3NG1及び/又は1-4NG1と全く 同じ表現型を含むことも考えられる. GOT1*3 NG1 及び GOT1*4NG1 の合計頻度は,広島及び長崎で それぞれ 0.0031及び 0.0024であった. これらの値は Ishimoto 及び Kuwata 3 が七つの日本人集団の合計 から得たGOT1*3の頻度と類似している. 彼らは, GOT1*3対立遺伝子は日本南部に行くに従って頻度が 低くなっているかもしれないと述べているが, この結論 を完全に裏付ける十分なデータはもっていなかった. 長崎は広島の南西に位置しているにもかかわらず, 広島 と長崎の両都市間において GOT1*3NG1の頻度 ($\chi^2 =$ 1.12, df = 1, 0.20 < P < 0.30), GOT1*4NG1 Ø 頻度 $(\chi^2 = 0.24, df = 1, 0.50 < P < 0.70)$, ある いはこの二つの対立遺伝子の合計頻度 $(\chi^2 = 1.16$, df = 1, 0.20 < P < 0.30) に関して統計学的に有意 な差はなかったので、我々の研究においては、彼らの 観察所見を確認することはできなかった. しかし, ホスホグルコムターゼ-1(PGM1)及びグルコースリン酸 イソメラーゼ(GPI)のある種の変異型の頻度には,両市 間で有意な差が認められるために,広島と長崎の集団 は遺伝的に異質な集団であると考えられている.1,21 PGM1及びGPIと比較したとき, GOT1変異型頻度 には, 両都市間に, 有意差がないという不一致を説明 するため、次のように推測することも可能である. すなわち、GOT1*3 NG1 及び GOT1*4 NG1対立遺伝 子並びにGOT1*2HR1対立遺伝子をもたらす突然 変異はおそらくモンゴロイド集団に発生し, 集団内に 拡散したもので, その一部はその後日本列島へ渡った が、PGM1又はGPIのまれな対立遺伝子をもたらす 突然変異はその後南アジア又は南太平洋地域から 日本列島へ移動した人々に生じたのではないかという 推測である. 長崎と広島の間にみられるPGM1及び GPI の幾つかの対立遺伝子頻度の差は、南方からの 移動の流れが長崎に対してより強い影響を与えた ことを表していると考えられた.1,22

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