

中国3个地区汉族人群补体C6的遗传多态性研究

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摘要 运用聚丙烯酰胺凝胶等电聚焦(PAGIF)和免疫吸引技术,研究了3个地区汉族人群的C6多态性。得到的基因频率如下:漳州市——C6*A: 0.4634、C6*B: 0.5000、C6*R: 0.0366(C6*B2: 0.0317);成都市——C6*A: 0.4975、C6*B: 0.4484、C6*R: 0.0545(C6*B2: 0.0395);哈尔滨市——C6*A: 0.4708、C6*B: 0.5219、C6*R: 0.0073(C6*B2: 0.0073)。蒙古人种的C6*A频率一般都低于0.5,高加索人种的C6*A的频率一般都高于0.6。黑人则介于两者之间。蒙古人种与高加索人种的另一个区别在于前者的C6*B2频率在0.03到0.07之间,而后者几乎没有C6*B2。

关键词 [补体第六成分\(c6.\)](#) [人类群体遗传学](#) [遗传多态性](#) [汉族](#)

分类号

Studies on Polymorphism of C6 in Han Nationality of China

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Abstract

The polymorphism of C6 in three groups of Han nationality was investigated by using polyacrylamid gel isoelectric focusing and immunoblotting technique. The gene frequencies obtained are as follows: Zhangzhou City (Fujian Province) C6*A: 0.4634, C6*B: 0.5000, C6*R: 0.0366 (C6*B2: 0.0317); Chendu City (Sichuan Province) C6*A: 0.4975, C6*B: 0.4480, C6*R: 0.0545 (C6*B2: 0.0396); Harbin City (Heilongjiang Province) C6*A: 0.4708, C6*B: 0.5219, C6*R: 0.0073 (C6*B2: 0.0073). The frequency of C6*A in Mongoloid populations is usually lower than 0.5, while that of black people ranges between 0.5 and 0.6 and that of white people is higher than 0.6. The other difference between Caucasian and Mongoloid is that the former has very few C6*B2 while the frequency of C6*B2 in the latter ranges from 0.03 to 0.07.

Key words [C6](#) [Human population genetics](#) [Genetic polymorphism](#) [Han ethnic groups](#)

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