

应用SSP-PCR/SSO方法进行中国辽宁汉族人HLA-DRB1基因的遗传多态性研究 Polymorphic Analysis of HLA-DRB1 Gene in Chinese Liaoning Han Population by Sequence Specific Primers-PCR and Sequence Specific Oligonucleotide Probes

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摘要 对159名中国辽宁汉族个体的基因组DNA进行分析,共检出42种等位基因,其中以DRB1*09012(12.8%)、*0701(10.7%)、*1501(10.4%)最为常见,其次为DRB1*1201(7.9%)、*1202(7.5%)、*1101(6.6%)、*0301(5.0%)。并发现辽宁汉族人DRB1等位基因频率与白种人间存在明显差异,揭示不同人种有其自己的主要等位基因。同时对本技术在HLA-DRB1分型应用中的优点进行了讨论。

Abstract HLA-DRB1 alleles of 159 Chinese donors from Liaoning Han population were determined by using a set of 23 sequence specific oligonucleotide probes directed to various DRB1 alleles. The samples were first amplified and divided into 8 groups by allele/group specific primers. The SSOs enable us to identify 58 different DRB1subtypes. 42 alleles were detected in the study of this population. Among them, the DRB1*09012(12.8%), *0701(10.7%), *1501(10.4%), *1201(7.9%), *1202(7.5%), *1101(6.6%), *0301(5.0%) are the most frequent. The significant difference was found in Chinese northern Han population by comparing the gene frequencies in Caucasoid samples, suggesting that there were principal DRB1 alleles in different races.

关键词 [HLA-DRB1基因分型](#) [SSP-PCR](#) [寡核苷酸探针](#) **Key words** [HLA-DRB1](#) [Genotyping](#) [SSP-PCR](#) [SSO](#)

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