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A Genetic Analysis of Acrodermatitis Enteropathica

by
Shari L. Griffen

THESIS

Submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of

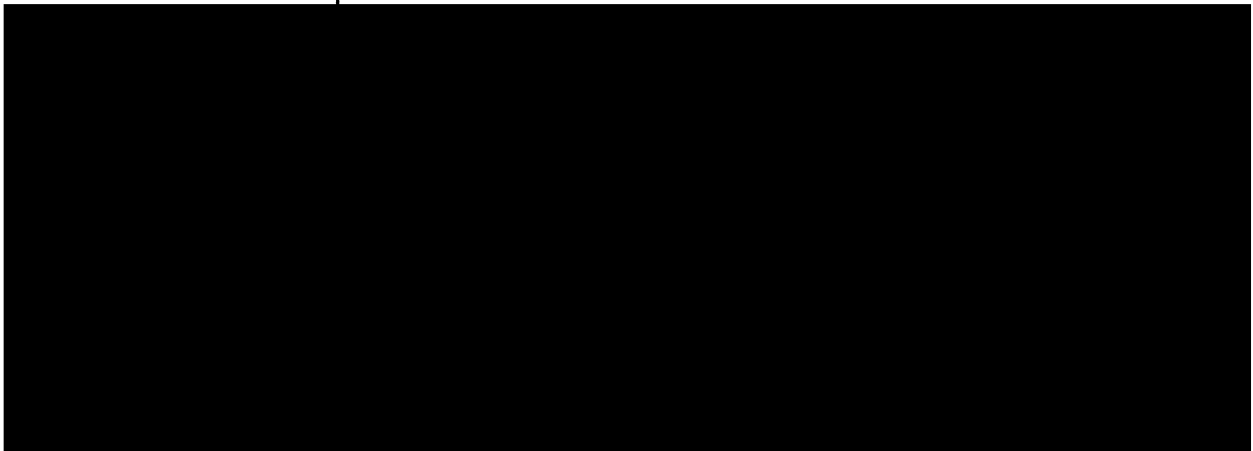
MASTER OF SCIENCE

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Introduction

Zinc is found in every tissue of the body and plays an important role in many biological processes. It is an essential cofactor for more than 300 enzymes and can affect catalytic activity and structural stability (Prasad, 1996). Zinc also plays an important role in gene transcription by binding to zinc finger-proteins. Due to the widespread need for zinc in multiple biochemical processes, zinc deficiency can have very serious effects on an animal's well-being. Zinc deficiency can result from many causes including poor nutrition, malabsorption syndromes (such as Crohn's disease), liver or renal disease, and parenteral alimentation. Zinc deficiency can also result from the inherited disease acrodermatitis enteropathica (AE).

AE is a very rare autosomal recessive disease that presents during early infancy. Patients initially develop a characteristic periorificial and acral dermatitis. If left untreated, other symptoms may develop. These include alopecia, diarrhea, growth retardation, neuropsychiatric disorders, and impaired immune response. All of these symptoms are characteristic of systemic zinc deficiency. Treatment consists of lifelong daily oral zinc supplementation, which ameliorates all symptoms. Studies using intestinal biopsies have shown that AE patients have a decreased ability to absorb zinc (Atherton *et al.*, 1979), however the molecular defect responsible for AE is unknown.

The goal of this project was to genetically map the AE disease locus. In order to accomplish this, blood samples from 21 families with cases of AE were collected (Figure 1 and Table 1). The families were from many different countries including Egypt, the Netherlands, France, the United States, and Jordan. The initial samples collected were from several inbred Egyptian families, enabling us to utilize homozygosity mapping in the initial search for the AE locus.

Homozygosity mapping is a technique used for mapping autosomal recessive diseases in the offspring of consanguineous marriages (Lander and Botstein, 1987). It

is based on the principle that a fraction of the genome in these inbred offspring will be homozygous because of identity by descent. If one looks at affected offspring from several different consanguineous matings, the regions of homozygosity will vary except at the disease locus. Thus, the common region of homozygosity will contain the disease locus.

Based on the phenotype of AE patients, it seems most likely that the gene responsible for the disease will be involved in the transport of zinc. At the time this study was initiated, very little was known about zinc homeostasis in mammals, but several genes have subsequently been identified. Researchers have cloned four genes in rodents that appear to play a role in the management of zinc at the cellular level: ZnT1 (Palmiter and Findley, 1995), ZnT2 (Palmiter *et al.*, 1996), ZnT3 (Palmiter *et al.*, 1996a), and ZnT4 (Huang and Gitschier, 1997). ZnT1 is ubiquitously expressed and is localized on plasma membranes. It appears to be involved in zinc efflux, and its orientation in enterocytes of the small intestine supports a role in zinc absorption/retention (McMahon and Cousins, 1998)). ZnT2 is expressed in intestine, kidney, seminal vesicles, and testis and is localized on vesicular membranes. ZnT3 is expressed in brain and testis and is associated with synaptic vesicles. Both ZnT2 and ZnT3 are presumably involved in the accumulation of zinc in vesicles. ZnT4 is highly expressed in the mammary gland and brain and appears to function as a zinc exporter. Mutations in ZnT4 have been identified as the cause of *lethal milk*, a mouse mutant with defects in zinc metabolism (Huang and Gitschier, 1997). The human homologues of ZnT1 and ZnT4 were identified during the course of this study (by Bing Zhou and Liping Huang respectively, unpublished results), so an evaluation of these as potential candidate genes for AE was also included in this work.

Materials and Methods

Sample Collection

Blood samples from patients and their families were collected in collaboration with Dr. Wedad Mostafa, Dr. Jacobus Van Wouwe, Dr. Kathleen Bohanon, Dr. Irene Buño, Dr. Jackson Smith, and Dr. Hatem El-Shanti. Samples were obtained using informed consent. 2-10 ml of blood (depending on the age of the patient and the doctor's discretion) was drawn into a yellow top Vacutainer Blood Collection Tube (Becton-Dickinson). The blood was then shipped to us at room temperature. For long term storage, blood was kept at -70° C.

Cell Lines

In cases where a sufficient quantity of fresh blood was received, lymphoblasts were isolated and transformed using Epstein-Barr virus. Transformations were performed by Hernando Consengco. These cells were grown in RPMI-1640 media + 20% fetal bovine serum + 100 units/ml penicillin/streptomycin + 2mM glutamine at 37°C, 7.5% CO₂.

Preparation of DNA

DNA was isolated from fresh or frozen blood or transformed lymphoblast cell lines using Easy-DNA Kit (Invitrogen). The protocol was modified to increase recovered yield by using Phase Lock Gel-Light (5 Prime→3 Prime) in the chloroform extraction steps. In the preparation of DNA from blood, the protocol was also modified to increase yield by adding the chloroform before Solution B.

Preparation of RNA

mRNA was isolated from transformed cell lines using QuickPrep Micro mRNA Purification Kit (Pharmacia).

RT-PCR

cDNA was made using Superscript cDNA Kit (Gibco BRL). Approximately 450 ng of mRNA was reverse transcribed using 150 ng of random primers.

Candidate genes were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using gene specific primers (Table 2 and Figure 2). Primary PCR was performed using 2 ul of cDNA, 1X PCR buffer (10X = 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3, 500 mM KCl), 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 200 uM dNTPs, 25 pmol of 5' and 3' primer, 1.5 units of AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase (Perkin-Elmer), and 0.1 units of Pfu Polymerase (Stratagene). The cycling conditions used for these reactions are listed in Table 3. Reactions were performed in a DNA Thermal Cycler 480 (Perkin-Elmer).

The PCR amplification of the C-terminus of hZnT1 in unaffected samples 401, 402, 403, 801, 802, and 1501 was performed under the same conditions, but using 100 ng of genomic DNA as template.

In some instances it was necessary to subject the primary PCR product to a second round of hemi-nested PCR to increase the yield and/or specificity. This secondary PCR was performed as in the primary PCR but using 1 ul of primary PCR product as template. Sample 803 did not require a second round of PCR amplification with either fragment of hZnT4, so the primary product was used in sequencing.

Sequencing

PCR products were purified for sequencing either by Qiaquick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen) or by running the reaction out on an agarose gel and purifying the band according to the protocol for GeneClean Kit (Bio 101).

All sequencing was performed by Martha Gunthorpe and Keith Beall of the HHMI DNA Facility. Sequencing reactions were conducted as outlined in the ABI Prism Dye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Ready Reaction Kit (Perkin-Elmer) using 50 ng of

purified PCR product and AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase FS (Perkin-Elmer). The reactions were carried out in a GeneAmp PCR System 9600 (Perkin-Elmer) and then run on an ABI Prism 377 DNA Sequencer (Perkin-Elmer).

In most cases, the PCR products were sequenced using the same primer that was used in PCR amplification (Table 2 and Figure 2). The N-terminal portion of hZnT4 was sequenced using primers ZNT 4E and ZNT 4D. The C-terminal portion of hZnT4 was sequenced using primers ZNT 4G and ZNT 4I (samples 404 and 1502) or primers ZNT 4A and ZNT 4B (sample 803). The N-terminal portion of hZnT1 was sequenced using primers ZNT 1B and ZNT 1C. For sample 1502, primer ZN-9 was also used to sequence a small portion of the N-terminus. The C-terminal portion of hZnT1 was sequenced using primers ZNT 1A and ZN-10.

Genome Screen

Samples were genotyped using the ABI Prism Linkage Mapping Set (version 1, Perkin-Elmer). This work was done in collaboration with Dr. Kirk Wilhelmsen.

PCR

Each PCR reaction contained 40 ng DNA, 1X buffer (10X = 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3, 500 mM KCl), 2.5 mM dNTPs, 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 250 nM 5' and 3' primers, and 0.4 units of AmpliTaq Gold DNA Polymerase (Perkin-Elmer). Each of the 358 primer pairs was aliquoted individually in 96-well reaction plates, and the plates were incubated at 55° C until dry (approximately 15 min). The remaining reaction components were then aliquoted as a cocktail to the plates containing the dried primers. The reactions were performed in an MJ Thermalcycler (PTC 200) using the following program: 95° C x 12 min, then 1 cycle of 95° C x 1 min, 65° C x 2 min, 72° C 2.5 min, followed by 9 cycles of the same but decreasing the annealing temperature by 1° C each cycle so that the ninth

cycle annealing temperature is 56° C, followed by 20 cycles of 95° C x 1 min, 55° C x 1.5 min, 72° C x 1.5 min, and then a final extension of 72° C x 10 min.

Gel Analysis of Fragments

The Linkage Mapping Set is organized into 28 different panels based on size range and fluorescent dye color so that all the markers within a panel can be loaded into a single lane during gel analysis. Equal amounts of each PCR reaction in the same panel were pooled together to make 28 different pooled samples. A loading cocktail was prepared which consisted of 200 ul formamide, 40 ul blue dextran (50mM EDTA, 50 mg/ml blue dextran), and 40 ul GS-500 TAMRA size standard (Perkin-Elmer). 3.5 ul of this loading cocktail was added to 1.5 ul of each pooled panel and the mixture was denatured at 95° C for 5 min. 1.5 ul of this denatured sample was run on a 4% acrylamide gel for 2 hours using an ABI Prism 373 DNA Sequencer (Perkin-Elmer).

The gel results were analyzed using ABI Prism Genescan software (Perkin-Elmer). Allele sizes for each marker were assigned by importing the Genescan results into ABI Prism Genotyper software (Perkin-Elmer) and assigning peak size based on the GS-500 TAMRA size standard in each lane.

Follow-up Genotyping

Samples were genotyped for various highly polymorphic microsatellite markers. DNA from CEPH individual 1347-02 (NIGMS) was used as a control.

Radiolabeling primers

One marker-specific primer was radiolabeled by kinase reaction. Each kinase reaction consisted of 7 pmoles/ul primer, 1X kinase buffer (10X = 700 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6, 100 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM DTT), 0.1 unit/ul polynucleotide kinase (Promega),

and 1 uCi/ul 32 P gamma-ATP (3000 Ci/mmol, Amersham). The reactions were incubated at 37° C for 20-30 minutes.

PCR

Each PCR reaction consisted of 48 ng DNA, 1X PCR buffer (10X = 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3, 500 mM KCl), 1 mM MgCl₂, 200 mM dNTPs, 320 nM unlabelled primer, 336 nM labeled primer, and 0.25 units AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase (Perkin-Elmer). Reactions were performed in a GeneAmp PCR System 9600 (Perkin-Elmer), using a program of 94° C x 3 min, followed by 9 cycles of 94° C x 30 sec, 55° C x 1 min 20 sec, 72° C 30 sec, followed by 15 cycles of 90° C x 15 sec, 55° C x 1 min 20 sec, 72° C 30 sec, with a final extension of 72° C x 10 min. Reactions were removed at the end of the program and either run on a gel immediately or stored at -20° C until they could be analyzed. Note: The annealing temperature and concentrations of MgCl₂ used were modified in some cases in order to optimize the intensity and/or specificity of the resulting product.

Gel Analysis of Fragments

The results of the PCR were analyzed on gels consisting of 5% Long Ranger Gel Solution (FMC), 0.6X TBE, and 7 M urea. An equal volume of denaturing dye (1X TBE, 80% formamide, 0.02% xylene cyanol, 0.02% bromophenol blue) was added to each PCR reaction and they were incubated at 94° C for 3 min and then on ice 3-5 min. The gel was loaded with 6 ul of denatured sample and run at 50 Watts for 1.5 - 4 hours depending on the size of the fragments. At the end of the run, the gel was dried and exposed to film at room temperature overnight.

Allele sizes for each marker were assigned by using the results with the CEPH 1347-02 DNA as a size standard.

Results

Genome Screen

Initial Genome Screen

The locus for the AE gene was initially sought by homozygosity mapping using several inbred Egyptian families. A genome wide screen was conducted using the ABI Prism Linkage Mapping Set. This set includes 358 highly polymorphic microsatellite markers spaced at average intervals of 10 cM. The screen was performed on inbred Egyptian patient samples III1, 2C, 905, 1102, and 1303. Samples IV1 and 303 were not included due to insufficient quantities of DNA. A general summary of the results of this screen is shown in Table 4.

The genotyping data was examined to identify markers for which all five patients or at least four out of five patients were homozygous. Eleven such loci were identified: D1S413, D3S1293, D4S402, D5S433, D10S189, D11S934, D11S1345, D13S158, D15S131, D19S418, and D21S1256. One locus where four patients were homozygous and the reaction for the fifth patient failed (D2S319) was also included, making a total of twelve initial candidate loci.

Analysis of Initial Candidate Loci

In order to determine which of the markers at the twelve loci were actually homozygous by descent rather than homozygous by state, additional markers adjacent to the candidate loci were selected and genotyped using primers from Research Genetics (RG). The samples included were patients III1, IV1, 2C, 303, 905, 1102, and 1303, their parents (where available), and a small number of unaffected siblings.

During the course of this follow-up, markers for ten of the loci identified in the initial screen were genotyped again with the RG markers, and some discrepancies between the results were discovered (Table 5). Some of the patient samples that

appeared to be homozygous using the ABI markers were heterozygous for the same loci using RG markers. Sample mix-up prior to the second genotyping seems an unlikely explanation because some of the markers did give identical results in both instances. The discrepancy appears to be due to random weak amplification of alleles in the ABI genotyping. This created a false indication of homozygosity in several instances where patients were actually heterozygous. (See the re-evaluation section below for more discussion about the reliability of the ABI data).

The results with the RG markers showed that most of the original loci identified did not actually have that many patients who were homozygous and ruled these out as good candidates. Loci D10S189 and D19S418 could not be successfully genotyped using RG markers, but data for adjacent markers did not reveal substantial homozygosity in the region. Four out of seven patients were homozygous for D1S413 and D11S1345, but coverage of more markers near these loci showed no substantial homozygosity in the region.

Repeating Miscellaneous Markers That Did Not Work Well In the Screen

The data from the original screen was reviewed again with a focus on markers that had failed with some samples, leaving data for four or fewer patients at these loci. Any marker with no more than one sample heterozygous was selected for follow-up genotyping on the basis that if data for more patients were available, the location could turn out to be a good candidate. RG markers for these loci were genotyped in the same seven patients listed previously. In instances where the RG marker did not work well, another marker very close by was chosen (Table 6). Markers D4S1546 and D13S1275 appeared to be potentially interesting with 3 to 6 out of 7 and 6 out of 7 patients homozygous respectively. However, when additional markers near these loci were genotyped, no substantial homozygosity was found.

Filling In Gaps In the Screen

The marker spacing in the original screen was only an average of every 10 cM, and therefore it contained many intervals of much larger distances. The expected average length of regions homozygous by descent (HBD) was calculated for each of the seven inbred patients (Table 7). Based on this result, a marker interval of 15 cM should allow detection of regions that are HBD in these patients. Gaps of more than 15 cM in the original screen were identified and markers were chosen to fill in these regions (Table 8). The data from these markers produced five potentially interesting loci: D1S2785 (4/7 homozygous), D9S1826 (5/7 homozygous), D2S111 (3/6 homozygous), D4S1579 (4/7 homozygous), and D13S1315 (5/7 homozygous). Locus D19S884, with a somewhat borderline result of 3/6 homozygous, was also included as a possibility because 3/5 patients were homozygous for the adjacent marker D19S221 in the initial screen. Additional markers adjacent to these potential loci were genotyped, but no shared region of homozygosity could be detected.

Analysis of More Potential Loci

In an attempt to reduce the risk that something important was being missed in the original screen, loci for which three out of five patients were homozygous were considered. We were reluctant to pursue all of these loci because of the large number involved (twenty-seven) and because we knew many of them may actually be less than three due to the occurrence of false homozygosity in the screen results. Therefore, the loci were prioritized by considering the possibility of linkage disequilibrium.

Linkage disequilibrium is the nonrandom association of a specific marker allele and a disease allele in a population. When a disease mutation is introduced into a population, it exists on a background of specific marker alleles. Affected individuals who are descendants of this founder will have these alleles more often than expected based on the allele frequency in the population as a whole. There is no evidence that the six

inbred Egyptian families used for mapping in this study have descended from a common ancestor. However, a founder effect could explain the relatively high incidence of such a rare disease within the population from this region.

Loci where 3 out of 5 patients were homozygous and at least 6 out of 10 of the patient chromosomes had the same allele were chosen for follow-up (Table 9). The genotyping of adjacent markers identified D10S1652 (4/6 homozygous) and D20S886 (4/7 homozygous) as potentially interesting loci. Marker D2S142 was also highlighted because while it only had 3/7 patients homozygous, 9/14 chromosomes shared the same allele. Follow-up of these regions with additional markers did not identify any shared region of homozygosity.

Re-Evaluation of Original Screen Data

The discrepancies observed between the ABI results and the RG results had been very disconcerting. After consulting with several people experienced in using the ABI system, the data from the genome screen was re-evaluated. Previously, genotyping results for markers had been reviewed for each sample individually. This time the results for a particular marker were reviewed with all samples simultaneously in order to evaluate the general characteristics of each marker. This change in the reviewing process made it easier to score the precise alleles with more confidence and to spot aberrant results that might be questionable. Upon more careful review of the data, it was also possible to assign alleles for markers with complicated results that had not seemed scorable before. The criteria for what kind of results would actually be scored in the genotyping was also changed. During the initial analysis, many markers were scored but were noted as questionable. In the re-analysis, any marker that gave ambiguous results in a sample was not scored at all, and the minimum acceptable signal strength required to consider a peak real was increased. These higher standards in scoring meant

a lot of data previously included was now thrown out as potentially unreliable. A general summary of the screen results after re-analysis is shown in Table 10.

The re-analyzed data was reviewed for potential candidate regions. Many of the same regions identified from the initial analysis showed up again. One new potential locus was D6S271 with 5 out of 5 patients homozygous. However, this region had already been covered by other markers during the follow-up of loci with 3/5 patients homozygous, and no significant homozygosity had been observed.

Twenty-three markers failed completely with all five samples, creating gaps in the screen. Four of these gaps had already been covered during follow-up genotyping, and in the case of eight of these markers, the gap created by the failure was less than 15 cM. Two intervals larger than 15 cM in the ABI marker coverage which had been missed in the follow-up were also discovered. That makes a total of thirteen gaps of more than 15 cM in the screen that have not been covered.

Sixty-seven markers that did not work very well (data for four or fewer samples) and where no more than one patient was heterozygous were identified. Fifteen of these loci had already been covered in follow-up genotyping, and for six of the markers the gap in the screen without them was still less than 15 cM. That leaves forty-six loci which could have substantial homozygosity if the genotyping data for more samples were available.

A complete summary of all genotyping data, including the re-analyzed ABI results and the results with RG markers, is shown in Table 11.

Candidate Gene Evaluation

The zinc transporters ZnT1 and ZnT4 were evaluated as potential candidate genes. mRNA for patient samples 404, 803, and 1502 was reverse transcribed and then hZnT1 and hZnT4 were amplified by PCR with gene-specific primers. The resulting PCR products were sequenced and analyzed for any mutations. In hZnT4, the same two

differences were detected in all three patients: a change in nucleotide 844 from a C to a T, and a change in nucleotide 915 from a C to a T. Neither of these changes affect the amino acid sequence of hZnT4 and the mouse ZnT4 has the same nucleotide sequence for the corresponding amino acids. In hZnT1, one difference was detected in all three patients: an A to C substitution that changes amino acid 450 from an isoleucine to leucine. When this region was sequenced in six unaffected family members (samples 401, 402, 403, 801, 802, and 1501), the same A to C substitution was found, therefore, the change appears to be only a polymorphism. This amino acid is also not conserved in mouse where the corresponding residue is an arginine.

Based on these results, hZnT1 and hZnT4 are essentially ruled out as potential candidate genes for AE.

Discussion

Blood samples were collected from 21 families with cases of AE. A genome screen was conducted using 358 polymorphic microsatellite markers and patient samples from inbred Egyptian families. An additional 80 markers were also genotyped in following-up the results of this screen. No obvious candidate region for the AE disease locus could be identified from these results. In addition, the hZnT1 and hZnT4 genes were analyzed as possible candidate genes for AE, but no mutations were detected.

There are several possible reasons that the screen did not identify any candidate region. The most likely explanation is that the marker coverage was not dense enough to detect the chromosomal region that is homozygous by descent. The re-analysis of the original screen data reduced the number of markers that could be reliably scored, and sufficient coverage of these problem loci might reveal the location of the disease locus. However, even if the coverage were at 15 cM intervals, it still might not be possible to detect the candidate region. This screen density was chosen based on the predicted lengths of regions HBD in the patients, but this is only an estimate based on averages. The actual length of the region surrounding the disease locus could be smaller in some or all of the patients, and even denser marker coverage could be required to detect it.

One possible complication could be a mix-up in the patient samples. This would have a very negative effect on our ability to identify the disease locus from the genotyping data. We of course made every attempt to insure this did not happen, but human error can occur. All of the genotyping that included additional family members showed Mendelian patterns of inheritance for everyone involved which helps to rule out the possibility of any major mix-ups. However, this does not rule out the possibility of a patient sample being mistakenly swapped with that of an unaffected sibling. Even if such an unlikely event had occurred, a shared region of homozygosity would presumably still be detectable in six out of the seven patients, but no such region was observed.

Another possible complication could be misdiagnosis of a patient. Zinc deficiency and its related symptoms can result from causes other than AE. Marginal zinc deficiency is actually quite widespread, particularly among poor children of developing countries who consume very little red meat but do consume large amounts of cereal grains containing phytates which can decrease zinc absorption (Ploysangam *et al.*, 1997). Marginal zinc deficiency is typically associated with growth retardation and general failure to thrive. It seems unlikely that any of the Egyptian patients collected for this study are suffering from zinc deficiency solely due to poor nutrition. First, all of the children in these families are presumably consuming the same diet, but only a small number are developing symptoms of zinc deficiency. Second, if they were suffering from nutritional zinc deficiency, then presumably the symptoms would disappear as the children got older and their biological zinc requirements decrease. However, most of these patients have been taken off zinc supplementation at least once and sometimes multiple times, and in all cases their symptoms returned almost immediately.

A third possible complication could be genetic heterogeneity. While there has been no reason to suspect heterogeneity in AE, it cannot be ruled out, particularly if denser coverage with polymorphic markers reveals no shared region that is HBD among all of the patients. An attempt was made to limit the effects of any locus heterogeneity that may exist by only including patients from a particular ethnic background. The Egyptian population is highly inbred (approximately 29% of marriages are consanguineous) and has had very little migration until recently (Teebi, 1997). However, locus heterogeneity within this population is still a possibility. A better way to avoid this potential problem would be to utilize the samples from Pedigree 21 for analysis. This large kindred from Jordan was identified just recently and has five individuals affected with AE. Because these patients are all from the same family, genetic heterogeneity of the AE locus among them would be highly unlikely.

In terms of addressing the AE question with a candidate gene approach, it is possible that as more genes involved in zinc homeostasis are identified, another good candidate gene will be among them. One must also consider that the gene involved in AE might transport other metals in addition to zinc or might have a different function altogether which cannot be predicted based on our limited knowledge. One metal-ion transporter that could be evaluated in AE patients is the human NRAMP2 gene. This predicted transmembrane protein is expressed in many adult tissues, including the small intestine (Vidal *et al.*, 1995). Experiments with DCT1, a rat homologue of hNRAMP2, have demonstrated active transport of a wide range of metals, including zinc, copper, and iron (Gunshin *et al.*, 1997). Expression of DCT1 appears to be upregulated by dietary iron deficiency, suggesting a role in intestinal iron absorption. Perhaps a mutation in hNRAMP2 that affects only its specificity for zinc could be the cause of AE.

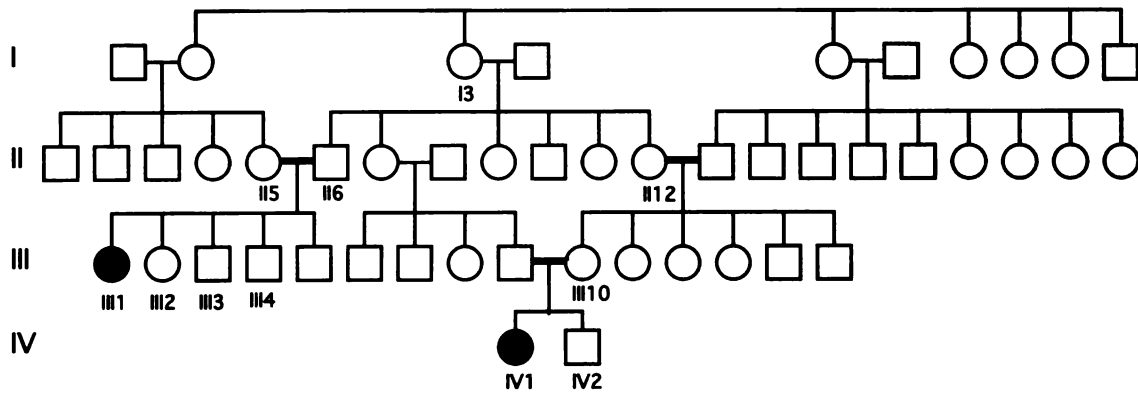
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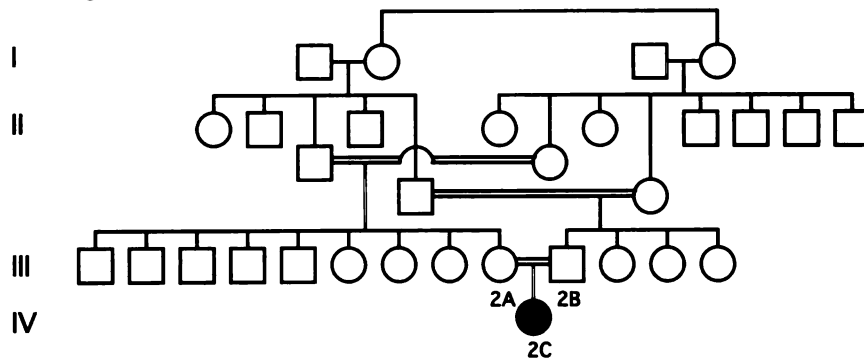
Vidal, S., Belouchi, A. M., Cellier, M., Beatty, B., and Gros, P., 1995, Cloning and characterization of a second human NRAMP gene on chromosome, *Mammalian Genome* 6(4):224-30.

Figure 1 - Pedigrees

Pedigree #1



Pedigree #2



Pedigree #3

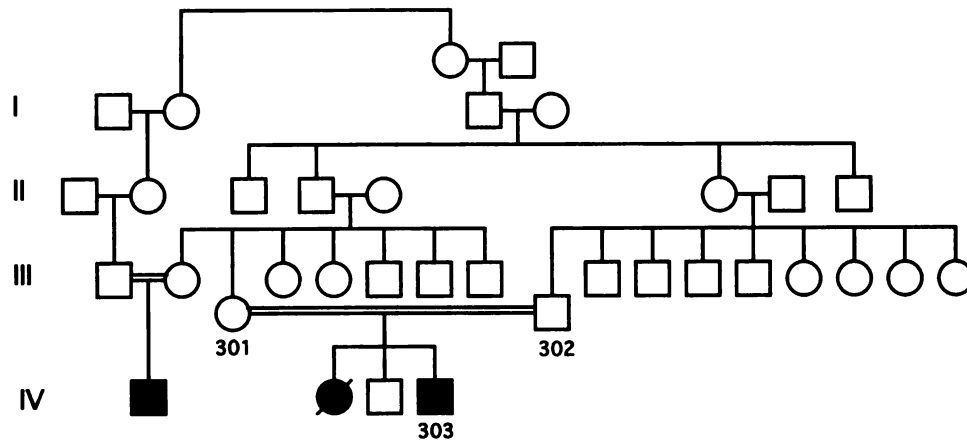
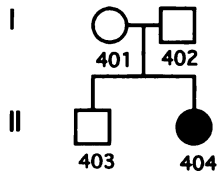
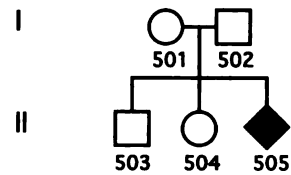


Figure 1 - Pedigrees (Continued)

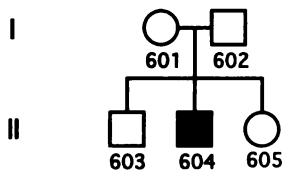
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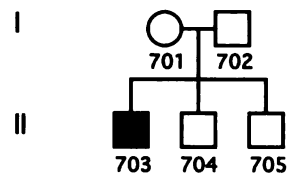
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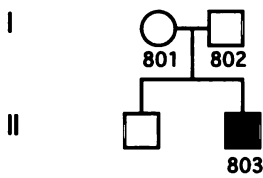
Pedigree #6



Pedigree #7



Pedigree #8



Pedigree #9

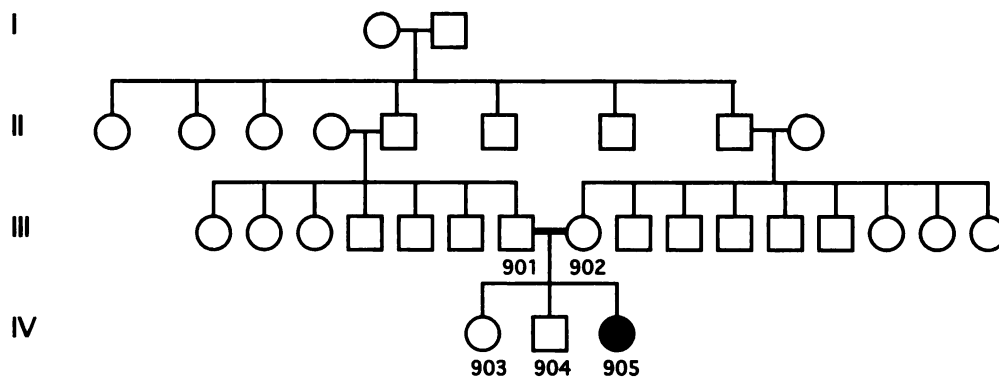
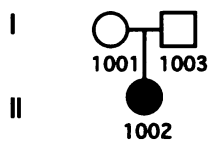
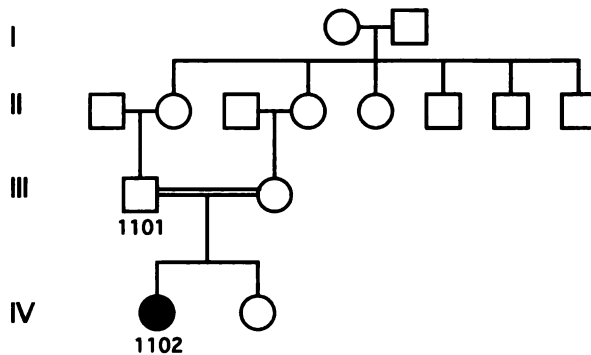


Figure 1 - Pedigrees (Continued)

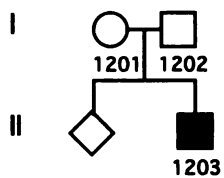
Pedigree #10



Pedigree #11



Pedigree #12



Pedigree #13

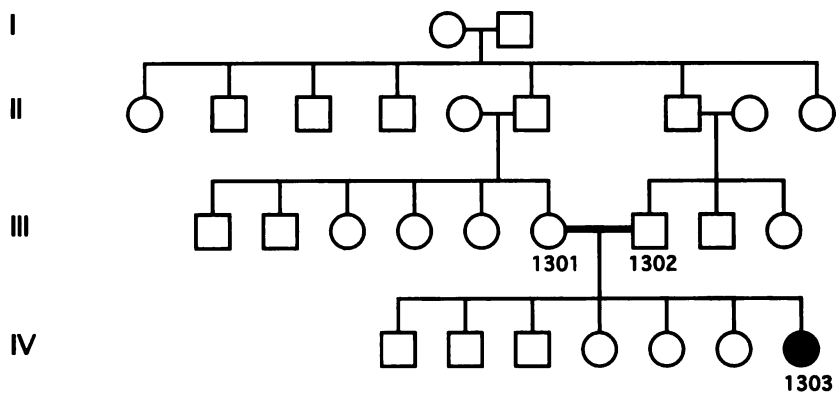
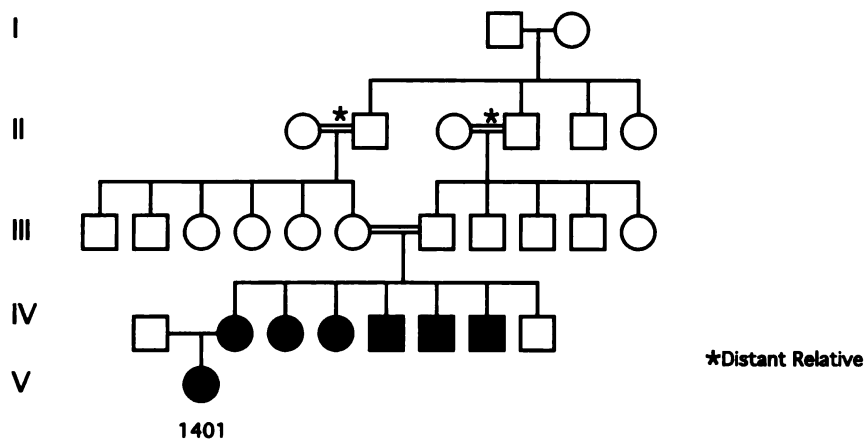
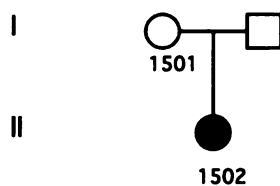


Figure 1 - Pedigrees (Continued)

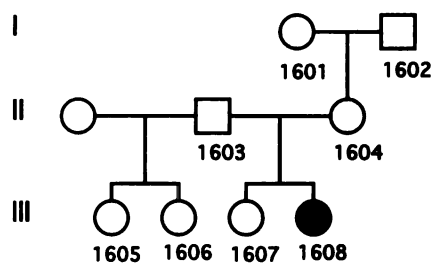
Pedigree #14 - Questionable AE



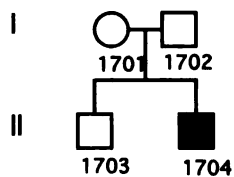
Pedigree #15



Pedigree #16



Pedigree #17



Pedigree #18

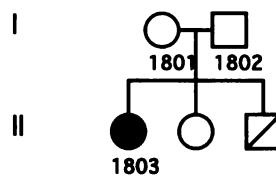
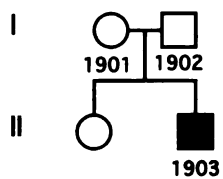
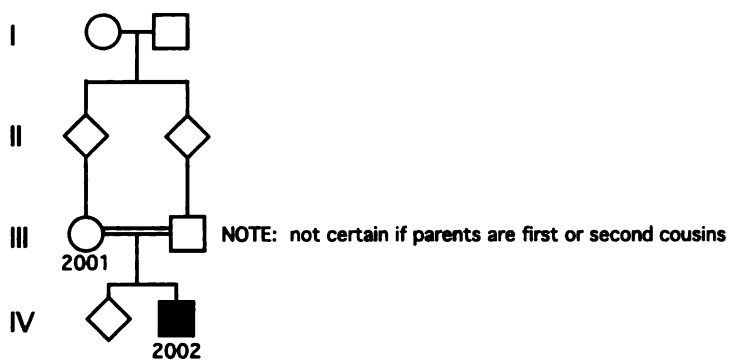


Figure 1 - Pedigrees (Continued)

Pedigree #19



Pedigree #20



Pedigree #21

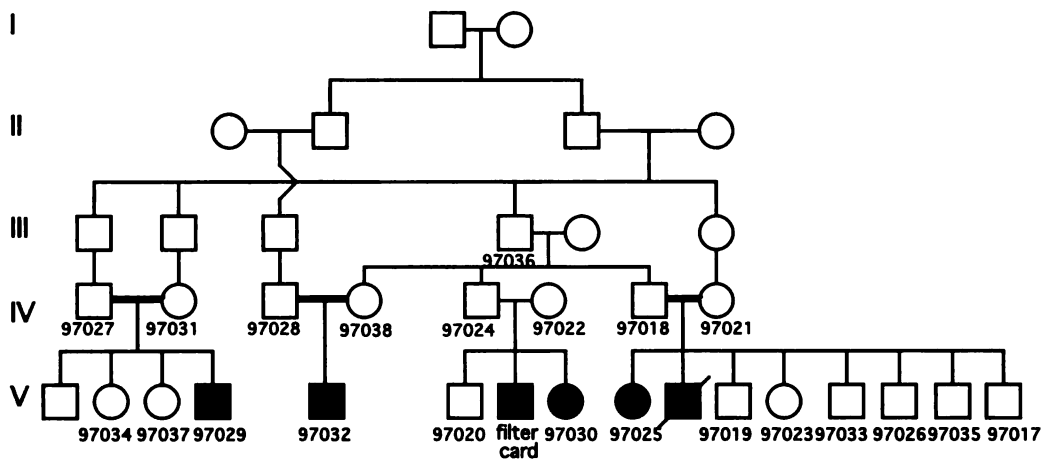


Table 1 - AE Patients

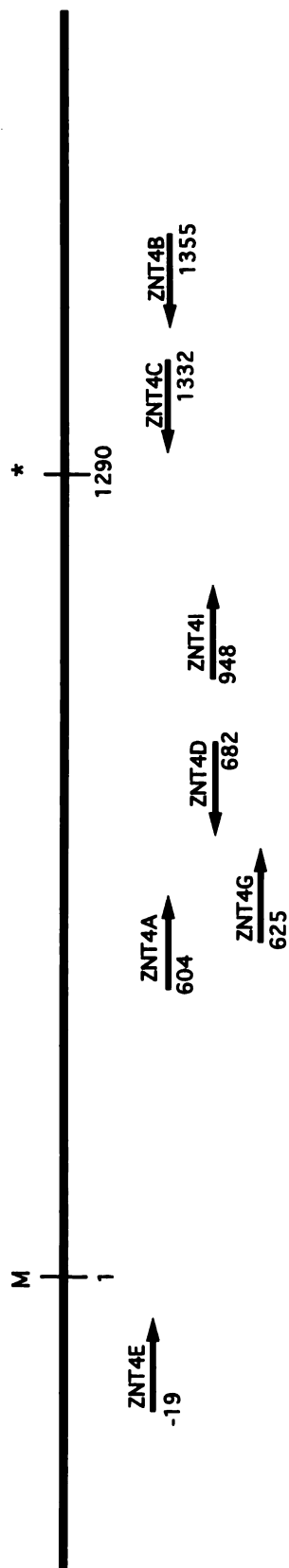
Ped#	ID#	Consang?	Country	Cell line	Comments
1	III1	Yes	Egypt		Affected relative
1	IV1	Yes	Egypt		Affected relative
2	2C	Yes	Egypt		
3	303	Yes	Egypt		Affected relative
4	404	No	Netherlands	96-103	
5	505	No	Netherlands	96-104	
6	604	No	Netherlands	96-105	
7	703	No	Netherlands		
8	803	No	USA	96-111	
9	905	Yes	Egypt		
10	1002	No	Egypt		
11	1102	Yes	Egypt		
12	1203	No	Egypt		
13	1303	Yes	Egypt		
14	1401	Yes	Egypt		Questionable AE
15	1502	No	USA	97-104	
16	1608	No	France	97-111	
17	1704	No	USA		Mom-N.Africa
18	1803	No	USA	97-118	Atypical AE
19	1903	No	USA	97-126	
20	2002	Yes	Egypt		
21	97029	Yes	Jordan		Affected relatives
21	97032	Yes	Jordan		Affected relatives
21	Filter card	Yes	Jordan		Affected relatives and sib
21	97030	No	Jordan		Affected relatives and sib
21	97025	Yes	Jordan		Affected relatives and sib

Table 2 - Gene Specific Primers

Primer name	Primer sequence
ZNT 4A	gctgtgcaaagaactatccatat
ZNT 4B	gctctcaagtctgtgactgca
ZNT 4C	ataaataaagtgaattcagcaatgc
ZNT 4D	ctgcaactccaacagctgcg
ZNT 4E	cggccgctcagcctctg
ZNT 4G	atgaactatgaaataaatggag
ZNT 4I	ggcttttacaacatttcgaatc
ZNT 1A	gtgtgaatatgtttccctgacc
ZNT 1B	tgcaccagtctccgggc
ZNT 1C	ccagcctcataaactgatgcatgag
ZNT 7	tatagcaccagcaaggaccagc
ZN-9	atgctctccgactccttcac
ZN-10	ctggctttccaaaacagtcac

Figure 2 - Map of Gene Specific Primers

hZnT4



hZnT1

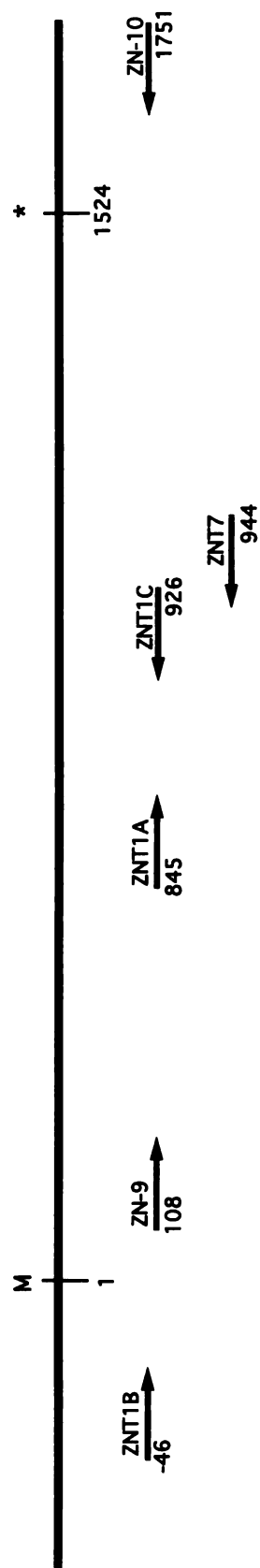


Table 3 – RT-PCR Conditions

Gene	Fragment	PCR type	Primers		Annealing temp	Extension time	Number of cycles
			5'	3'			
hZnT1	N-terminus	Primary	ZNT 1B	ZNT 7	58° C	3 min	36
		Secondary	ZNT 1B	ZNT 1C	58° C	1 min 30 sec	25
hZnT1	C-terminus	Primary	ZNT 1A	ZN-10	55° C	1 min 20 sec	30
hZnT4	N-terminus	Primary	ZNT 4D	ZNT 4E	68° C	1 min	30
		Secondary	ZNT 4D	ZNT 4E	70° C	1 min	25
hZnT4	C-terminus	Primary	ZNT 4A	ZNT 4B	59° C	1 min	30
		Secondary	ZNT 4A	ZNT 4C	61° C	1 min	25

Table 4 - General Summary of ABI Screen Results

Sample	Number of failed markers	Marker success rate	Number of markers homozygous	Percent of markers homozygous
III1	34	90%	82	27%
2C	43	87%	114	38%
905	30	91%	91	29%
1102	26	92%	94	30%
1303	17	95%	82	25%

Note: Only autosomal markers are included in these numbers (343 total)

Table 5 - Summary of Initial Candidate Loci Results

Locus	Homozygosity Status (ABI)	Homozygosity Status (Research Genetics)	
	5 patients	5 patients	All 7 patients
D1S413	4 / 5	4 / 5	4 / 7
D2S319	4 / 4	3 / 4	3 / 7
D3S1293	4 / 5	1 / 5	1 - 2 / 7
D4S402	4 / 5	1 / 5	1 / 7
D5S433	4 / 5	1 / 5	2 / 7
D10S189	5 / 5	N/A	N/A
D11S934	4 / 5	1 / 5	2 / 7
D11S1345	4 / 5	4 / 5	4 / 7
D13S158	4 / 5	2 / 5	2 / 7
D15S131	4 / 5	2 / 5	2 - 3 / 7
D19S418	4 / 5	N/A	N/A
D21S1256	4 / 5	3 / 5	2 / 7

Table 6 - Summary of Miscellaneous Marker Results

ABI Marker	Homozygosity status	Gap without marker (cM)	RG marker	Distance from ABI marker	Homozygosity status
D1S235	2 / 3	24.5	D1S2800	3 cM	3 / 7
D1S255	2 / 3	17.8	Same	N/A	2 - 3 / 7
D2S281	3 / 4	15.6	D2S2211	1 cM	2 / 6
D2S338	3 / 4	17.7	Same	N/A	3 / 7
D2S368	3 / 4	20.2	D2S112	2 cM	0 / 5
D2S396	3 / 3	19.6	D2S2158	5 cM	2 / 7
D4S1535	3 / 3	26.6	Same	N/A	3 / 7
D4S419	2 / 3	19.6	D4S1546	2 cM	3 - 6 / 7
D5S422	3 / 4	20.5	Same	N/A	2 / 5
D7S507	3 / 4	18.1	Same	N/A	2 / 5
D8S272	0 / 1	12.4+	D8S534	1 cM	3 / 7
D8S556	3 / 3	27.1	D8S1830	1 cM	3 / 6
D12S310	1 / 1	24.4	D12S1669	2 cM	1 / 7
D12S83	3 / 4	21.9	D12S1585	1 cM	2 / 7
D13S175	3 / 4	6.8+	D13S1275	1 cM	6 / 7
D15S165	3 / 4	20	D15S1031	?	1 - 2 / 6
D17S945	1 / 2	17.8	D17S1879	1 cM	2 / 7
D18S52	3 / 4	16.7	Same	N/A	1 / 6
D20S173	2 / 2	16.3	Same	N/A	2 - 3 / 5

? Indicates unresolved map distance

Table 7 - Expected Lengths of Regions HBD

Patient	# Generations btwn patient and common ancestor	Number of meioses	Number of crossovers ¹	Average length of regions (cM)
III1	3	6	180	16.7
IV1	4	8	240	12.5
2C	4	8	240	12.5
303	5	10	300	10
905	3	6	180	16.7
1102	3	6	180	16.7
1303	3	6	180	16.7

¹ Using recombination frequency of 1/100 cM and genome size of 3000 cM

Table 8 - Summary of Gap Marker Results

ABI flanking markers	Gap length (cM)	RG marker to fill	Homozygosity Status
D1S214 - D1S228	15.5	D1S450	1 / 7
D1S228 - D1S199	17.6	D1S436	1 / 6
D1S235 - D1S423	23	D1S2785	4 / 7
D1S249 - D1S213 *	21	D1S471	1 / 7
		D1S490	1 / 7
D1S484 - D1S196	15.7	D1S2844	0 / 7
D2S142 - D2S326	16.3	D2S111	3 / 6
D3S1566 - D3S1271	20.8	D3S3681	0 / 7
D3S1580 - D3S1311	15.6	D3S3562	2 / 7
D4S1575 - D4S424	19.6	D4S1579	4 / 7
D4S1597 - D4S415	15.1	D4S2992	2 / 7
D4S392 - D4S1534	15.3	D4S2963	3 / 7
D4S412 - D4S403	22	D4S394	1 / 7
D5S424 - D5S428	15.9	D5S641	1 / 7
D6S257 - D6S462	20.2	D6S460	2 / 7
D6S264 - D6S281	22	D6S446	3 / 7
D7S519 - D7S669	22	D7S2483	3 / 7
D7S636 - D7S550	16.1	D7S2462	2 - 3 / 7
D7S669 - D7S657	16.2	D7S2540	2 - 4 / 7
D7S684 - D7S636	15.2	D7S661	1 - 3 / 6
D8S258 - D8S283	20	D8S1839	2 - 3 / 7
D8S550 - D8S258	20	D8S1731	1 - 2 / 7
D9S164 - D9S158	15.2	D9S1826	5 / 7
D9S279 - D9S290	24	D9S1872	0 / 5
D9S286 - D9S157	16.9	D9S269	0 / 7
D9S287 - D9S279	20.4	D9S1784	2 / 7
D12S310 - D12S345	19	D12S1591	2 - 3 / 7
D13S171 - D13S263	16.2	D13S218	3 / 7
D13S173 - D13S285	18.4	D13S1315	5 / 7
D15S165 - D15S126	27	D15S1040	3 / 7
		D15S146	2 / 7
D16S405 - D16S420	16.7	D16S3036	1 / 7
D16S511 - D16S520	19.5	D16S3037	0 / 7
D17S799 - D17S798 *	22	D17S1843	3 / 6
D19S216 - D19S221	18.4	D19S884	3 / 6
D19S420 - D19S418	26	D19S866	1 / 7

* Gaps created by failed markers

Table 9 - Summary of Potential Loci Results

ABI marker	Chromosomes sharing allele	RG marker	Distance from ABI marker	Homozygosity Status
D2S142	6/10	D2S284	1 cM	3/7
D6S271	8/10	D6S282	?	0/7
D9S171	6/10	D9S1679	?	1/7
D10S597	7/10	D10S543	1 cM	0/6
D10S561	7/10	D10S1652	?	4/6
D14S288	8/10	D14S1013	?	0/7
D20S178	approx 6/10	D20S886	?	4/7

? Indicates unresolved map distance

**Table 10 –
General Summary of Re-Analyzed ABI Screen Results**

Sample	Number of failed markers	Marker success rate	Number of markers homozygous	Percent of markers homozygous
III1	69	80%	74	27%
2C	124	64%	79	36%
905	95	72%	76	31%
1102	84	76%	68	26%
1303	78	77%	67	25%

Note: Only autosomal markers are included in these numbers (343 total)

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

[illegible]

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Chromosome 5																
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	1102	1102	1303	1303	Status
D5S406	7.6	168	180	xx	xx	178	182	xx	xx	168	172	168	176	168	176	1/5
D5S630	9			xx	xx	346		xx	xx	323	340	327	344	330	352	1/4
D5S416	12.7	283		xx	xx			xx	xx			283				2/2
D5S419	12.9	268	270	xx	xx			xx	xx			264	270	264	270	0/3
D5S426	7.2			xx	xx	286	290	xx	xx			272	280	282	294	0/3
D5S418	5.9	215		xx	xx			xx	xx	207	213	213	215	207	209	1/4
D5S407	10.2	95	101	xx	xx	95	101	xx	xx	87	95	89	99	83	97	0/5
D5S647	6.2	333	341	xx	xx			xx	xx	339		337	339			2/3
D5S424	15.9	209	211	xx	xx	211	215	xx	xx	215		205	209	209	217	1/5
D5S641#		271	275	279		265	269	253	267	271	275	267	269	263	271	1/7
D5S428	10.4	246	248	xx	xx			xx	xx	246	252	242	248	242	246	0/4
D5S644	8.8	94	96	xx	xx			xx	xx							0/1
D5S433#*	8.2	216		216		206	220	212	216	190	208	206	218	204	216	2/7 (ABI 2/3)
D5S421	8.6	176	181	xx	xx	168	181	xx	xx	166		175	179	166	179	1/5
D5S471	11.8	238		xx	xx	248		xx	xx	248		246	248			3/4
D5S393	7	149		xx	xx			xx	xx							1/1
D5S436	6.7	237	247	xx	xx	239	241	xx	xx	247	253	241	245	237	243	0/5
D5S673	7.4	297	301	xx	xx			xx	xx	299	301	299	301	293	299	0/4
D5S422#	13.1	125\$		5	6	n/a	n/a	3	4	3		3		1	2	3/6 (ABI 3/4)
D5S400	4.9	227	231	xx	xx	223	227	xx	xx	227		217	221	226	228	1/5
D5S429	13.9	255	279	xx	xx	268	279	xx	xx			264	268	268		1/4
D5S408		258	260	xx	xx	250	260	xx	xx	260		250	260	256	262	1/5
# Results shown are with RG marker																
* Results for unaffected relatives not shown																
Genotype with RG failed. Showing ABI result																

[illegible]

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

[illegible]

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Chromosome 8															
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	1102	1102	Status
D8S504	8.5	140	142	xx	xx	xx	139	148	xx	xx	137	140	139	131	1/5
D8S277	8	159		xx	xx	xx			xx	xx	149	159			1/2
D8S550	19.1	190	206	xx	xx	xx	188	192	xx	xx	192	206	184	188	0/5
D8S1731*		219	221	225	xx	2317			221	233	225	235	217	229	1-2/7
D8S258	24	144	148	xx	xx	148			xx	xx	152		144	148	2/4
D8S1839#		177	179	183?	xx	179			179		177?	181	177	179	2-3/7
D8S283	10.5			xx	xx				xx	xx					0/1
D8S285	8.3	313	316	xx	xx	309	324		xx	xx	313	318	320		2/5
D8S260	10.1	199	201	xx	xx	203			xx	xx	193	209	199	207	1/5
D8S279	14	236	240	xx	xx	229			xx	xx	239	241	229	237	1/5
D8S270	13	109	111	xx	xx	102	113		xx	xx	100		103		2/5
D8S556	14.1			xx	xx				xx	xx					failed
D8S1830#		163	173	163	173	n/a	n/a		167	175	175		149		3/6
D8S514	12.5			xx	xx	222	224		xx	xx	218	220	216	218	0/4
D8S284	12.4			xx	xx				xx	xx	269		294		2/3
D8S272				xx	xx				xx	xx					failed
D8S534#		174	204	204	xx	196			198	208	194	206	192	198	3/7
# Results shown are with RG marker															
* Results for unaffected relatives not shown															

[illegible]

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

[illegible]

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Chromosome 11										
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	Status
D11S922	10.6			xx	xx			xx	xx	0/2
D11S1338	7.6	257	263	xx	xx			xx	xx	0/4
D11S902	13.3			xx	xx			xx	xx	1/1
D11S904	11.5	192	200	xx	xx	188	190	xx	xx	3/5
D11S935	8.9	196	200	xx	xx	198	206	xx	xx	1/5
D11S905	5.9	267	271	xx	xx			xx	xx	0/1
D11S1313	6.5			xx	xx			xx	xx	1/1
D11S987	7.4	117	121	xx	xx	120	122	xx	xx	1/5
D11S1314	6.9			xx	xx			xx	xx	1/1
D11S937	4.6	158	160	xx	xx			xx	xx	1/2
D11S901	7.3	313		xx	xx	311		xx	xx	2/5
D11S1358	6.3	288		xx	xx			xx	xx	2/3
D11S898	9.5	153		xx	xx	151		xx	xx	2/5
D11S908	13.6	178		xx	xx	174	178	xx	xx	2/5
D11S1345#*	5.7	236		234	236	236		232	234	(ABI 4/5)
D11S1353#*		2		5	6	3	4	4	5	4/7
D11S4158#*		1	5	1	3	1	4	3	4	1/7
D11S934#*	13.1	186	190	182	184	180	186	182	180	2/7 (ABI 4/5)
D11S1320	8	261	265	xx	xx	259	261	259	261	1/5
D11S968		141	152	xx	xx	143	152	148	150	0/5

* Results shown are with RG marker

• Results for unaffected relatives not shown

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Chromosome 12																
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	1102	1102	1303	1303	Status
D12S352	13.8	158	160	xx	xx			xx	xx	155	157	158	160	155	158	0/4
D12S99	8.3	265	275	xx	xx	273	281	xx	xx	267	269	273	288	271		1/5
D12S336	9.8	120		xx	xx	112	119	xx	xx	112	120	112	120	112		2/5
D12S364	5.4			xx	xx			xx	xx					311	313	0/1
D12S310	19			xx	xx			xx	xx					245		1/1
D12S1669#		105	109	105	109	105	109	105	113	103		101	105	99	115	1/7
D12S1591#		268	274	268?	272	268	274	268		268		264	272	268	276	2-3/7
D12S345	8.3	214	220	xx	xx	235	239	xx	xx	211	219	215	227	217	227	0/5
D12S85	4.2	116	118	xx	xx	104		xx	xx	118	128	104	122	120	122	1/5
D12S368	8.2	200	206	xx	xx	200	208	xx	xx	200		200		200	210	2/5
D12S83	13.7			xx	xx	106		xx	xx					101	111	1/2
D12S1585#		2	4	1	4	2		2	4	2	4	1	4	2		2/7
D12S326	9.3	205	223	xx	xx	221	227	xx	xx	217	224	204	220	205		1/5
D12S351	10	153	155	xx	xx			xx	xx	157	161	153		157	161	1/4
D12S346	7.5	193	203	xx	xx	188	203	xx	xx	189	201	185	195	181	183	0/5
D12S78	12.8	177	185	xx	xx	185	189	xx	xx			171	200	173	189	0/4
D12S79	9	158	159	xx	xx	156	157	xx	xx	157	163	157	169	163	171	0/5
D12S86	13.5			xx	xx			xx	xx					135	146	0/1
D12S324	14	240	244	xx	xx	240	244	xx	xx	240		244		244		3/5
D12S367		321	325	xx	xx	327		xx	xx	323	333	321	325	321	327	1/5
# Results shown are with RG marker																

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Chromosome 13												
Marker	cm	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	Status
D13S1236#		128		126		122	130	126	128	130	130	3/7
D13S175#	6.8	105	113	113?		99	103	105	111	105	107	1-2/7 (ABI 1/3)
D13S1275#		202	202	202		206	214	202		206		6/7
D13S1243#		246	252	246	252	250	250	250	252	256	256	1/7
D13S217	8.3	248	251	xx	xx	249	254	xx	xx	249	250	0/5
D13S171	16.2	179	183	xx	xx	179	183	xx	xx	179	189	0/5
D13S218#		191		191		191	195	187	193	191	195	3/7
D13S263	9.5	163	167	xx	xx	163		xx	xx	156	162	1/5
D13S153	9.3	92	96	xx	xx			xx	xx	101		1/4
D13S156	8.6	275	283	xx	xx	278	282	xx	xx	280	284	0/5
D13S170	7.1			xx	xx	143	157	xx	xx			1/3
D13S265	9.2	103	107	xx	xx	107		xx	xx	106	110	2/5
D13S159	7.9	152	164	xx	xx	151	164	xx	xx	161		1/5
D13S158*	6.5	107		101	107	105	109	103	107	107	113	2/7 (ABI 4/5)
D13S174#		177	193	177	191	177	183	183	187	177	?	0-1/7
D13S173#	18.4	172		170		170	174	168	174	172	174	3/7 (ABI 1/4)
D13S1265#		132		146		134	150	128		128	142	5/7
D13S895#		6		4	5	3		3	4	3	4	3/7
D13S1315#		160		172	174	172		172		172	176	5/7
D13S285		96		xx	xx	99		xx	xx	94	101	3/5
D13S1295#		116		108	116	116		108	116	108	112	3/7

Results shown are with RG marker

* Results for unaffected relatives not shown

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Chromosome 14																
Marker	cM	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	1102	1102	1303	1303	Status	
D14S261	7.1	299	xx	xx			xx	xx	291	293		270			2/3	
D14S283	12.8	125	xx	xx			xx	xx				124			1/2	
D14S80	13.3	144	xx	xx	156		xx	xx			151	152			2/3	
D14S70	7	101	xx	xx			xx	xx	105	106			103	107	0/3	
D14S288	7.8	187	xx	xx	199	201	xx	xx	199		199	203	182	200	1/5	
D14S1013#		225	233	219	237	239	233	239	235	237	229	233	219	237	0/7	
D14S276	14.3	245	xx	xx			xx	xx	239	243			242		2/3	
D14S63	4.9	179	xx	xx	179	187	xx	xx	181	185	179	189	183		1/5	
D14S258	13		xx	xx	193	195	xx	xx	197	199	199		196		2/4	
D14S74	8.9		xx	xx	300		xx	xx							1/1	
D14S68	7.8	321	xx	xx			xx	xx	325	328	321	328			0/3	
D14S280	11.3	242	xx	xx	242		xx	xx	242	244	242	246	242		2/5	
D14S65	11.5	142	xx	xx	144		xx	xx	125	146	139	148	148	150	1/5	
D14S78	10.7	225	xx	xx	229	231	xx	xx	219	225	229		225		2/5	
D14S292		85	xx	xx	92		xx	xx	85	87	94		85	87	2/5	
# Results shown are with RG marker																

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Chromosome 15									
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303
D15S128	14.7	201	207	xx	xx	201	203	xx	xx
D15S165	30.8			xx	xx			xx	xx
D15S1031#		299?	301?	301	313	303	307	291	301
D15S1007#*		185	187	163	175	175	187	179	185
D15S1040#*		199		201	205	199		199	205
D15S118#*		228		220	230	220	228	226	222
D15S146#*		217	223	221		221	223	221	223
D15S126	5.7	188	200	xx	xx			xx	xx
D15S117	10.6			xx	xx			xx	xx
D15S153	6.9	252	257	xx	xx	262		xx	xx
D15S216#*		233		225	233	231	233	231	233
D15S131#*	9.4	1	2	1	?	1		5	11
D15S980#*		185	197	185	189	185	209	189	193
D15S205	7.9			xx	xx	144	150	xx	xx
D15S127	12.7			xx	xx			xx	xx
D15S130	11.6	284	294	xx	xx			xx	xx
D15S120		170	174	xx	xx	162	170	xx	xx
Chromosome 16									
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303
D16S423	7.6			xx	xx	137		xx	xx
D16S407	10.2	262	277	xx	xx			xx	xx
D16S405	16.7			xx	xx	130	138	xx	xx
D16S3036#		154	170	162	166	164	170	160	166
D16S420	4.8	262		xx	xx	255	272	xx	xx
D16S401	12.8	166	174	xx	xx	172	176	xx	xx
D16S411	11.5	216		xx	xx	212	220	xx	xx
D16S415	8	211	222	xx	xx	221	227	xx	xx
D16S503	11.2	294	300	xx	xx			xx	xx
D16S515	10.4	328	332	xx	xx	327	331	xx	xx
D16S516	7.3			xx	xx			xx	xx
D16S511	19.5			xx	xx			xx	xx
D16S3037#		205	211	205	209	203	211	205	209
D16S520				xx	xx			xx	xx
Chromosome 15									
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303
D15S128	14.7	201	207	xx	xx	201	203	xx	xx
D15S165	30.8			xx	xx			xx	xx
D15S1031#		299?	301?	301	313	303	307	291	301
D15S1007#*		185	187	163	175	175	187	179	185
D15S1040#*		199		201	205	199		199	205
D15S118#*		228		220	230	220	228	226	222
D15S146#*		217	223	221		221	223	221	223
D15S126	5.7	188	200	xx	xx			xx	xx
D15S117	10.6			xx	xx			xx	xx
D15S153	6.9	252	257	xx	xx	262		xx	xx
D15S216#*		233		225	233	231	233	231	233
D15S131#*	9.4	1	2	1	?	1		5	11
D15S980#*		185	197	185	189	185	209	189	193
D15S205	7.9			xx	xx	144	150	xx	xx
D15S127	12.7			xx	xx			xx	xx
D15S130	11.6	284	294	xx	xx			xx	xx
D15S120		170	174	xx	xx	162	170	xx	xx
Chromosome 16									
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303
D16S423	7.6			xx	xx	137		xx	xx
D16S407	10.2	262	277	xx	xx			xx	xx
D16S405	16.7			xx	xx	130	138	xx	xx
D16S3036#		154	170	162	166	164	170	160	166
D16S420	4.8	262		xx	xx	255	272	xx	xx
D16S401	12.8	166	174	xx	xx	172	176	xx	xx
D16S411	11.5	216		xx	xx	212	220	xx	xx
D16S415	8	211	222	xx	xx	221	227	xx	xx
D16S503	11.2	294	300	xx	xx			xx	xx
D16S515	10.4	328	332	xx	xx	327	331	xx	xx
D16S516	7.3			xx	xx			xx	xx
D16S511	19.5			xx	xx			xx	xx
D16S3037#		205	211	205	209	203	211	205	209
D16S520				xx	xx			xx	xx

Results shown are with RG marker

* Results for unaffected relatives not shown

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Chromosome 17																			
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	1102	1102	1303	1303	1303	1303	Status	
D17S849	17.1	253	256	xx	xx	255	259	xx	xx	256		253	254	253	255			1/5	
D17S938	7.4			xx	xx			xx	xx									failed	
D17S945	10.4			xx	xx			xx	xx					304	306			0/1	
D17S1879#		153	167	151	153	153?	155?	155		151	155	151		153	167			2/7	
D17S799	17.6	190	192	xx	xx	192		xx	xx	186	192	184	188	186				2/5	
D17S1843*		199 \$		199		n/a	n/a	185	205	189	203	183	203	189				3/6	
D17S925	5.9			xx	xx			xx	xx	294	302			308	310			failed	
D17S798	10.9	310		xx	xx			xx	xx									1/3	
D17S791	11.1			xx	xx			xx	xx									failed	
D17S787	7.7	137	141	xx	xx	139	141	xx	xx	139	158	137	141	139	141			0/5	
D17S808	9.3	340	344	xx	xx			xx	xx	344		332	344					1/3	
D17S949	14.7	220	226	xx	xx	215	223	xx	xx	215		214	220	215				2/5	
D17S802	10.8	178	188	xx	xx	194		xx	xx			184	188	189				2/4	
D17S784	11.6	235		xx	xx			xx	xx			233	235	228				2/3	
D17S928		84	88	xx	xx			xx	xx	84		91		84				3/4	
Chromosome 18																			
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	1102	1102	1303	1303	1303	1303	Status	
D18S59	7.8	151	159	xx	xx	151	164	xx	xx	155	159	151	158	151	160			0/5	
D18S52#	9.1	120	124	120	124	n/a	n/a	122	124	120	122	124		120	128			1/6	(ABI 1/1)
D18S452	13.9	121	133	xx	xx	126	138	xx	xx	127	131	138	141	126	134			0/5	
D18S464	9	306	309	xx	xx	302	308	xx	xx	306	308	306		300	304			1/5	
D18S53	13.1	162	171	xx	xx	162	168	xx	xx	160	162	162	164	158	166			0/5	
D18S478	9.1	241	251	xx	xx	241	251	xx	xx	241	245	241	259	245	247			0/5	
D18S57	7.9	95	99	xx	xx	101		xx	xx	93	105	105	106	99	103			1/5	
D18S474	13.8	122	134	xx	xx	122	136	xx	xx	122	124	122	124	138				1/5	
D18S64	12	320	332	xx	xx			xx	xx			324	332	320				1/3	
D18S68	11	272	283	xx	xx			xx	xx	272	280	274	283					0/3	
D18S61	9.2	224	226	xx	xx			xx	xx	222	228			208	226			0/3	
D18S469	4			xx	xx			xx	xx			234		216	218			1/2	
D18S462	6.9	303	309	xx	xx			xx	xx	301		299		299	303			2/4	
D18S70		110	113	xx	xx	109	118	xx	xx	113		122		114	116			2/5	
# Results shown are with RG marker																			
* Results for unaffected relatives not shown																			
\$ Reaction failed. Genotype constructed from parents																			

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

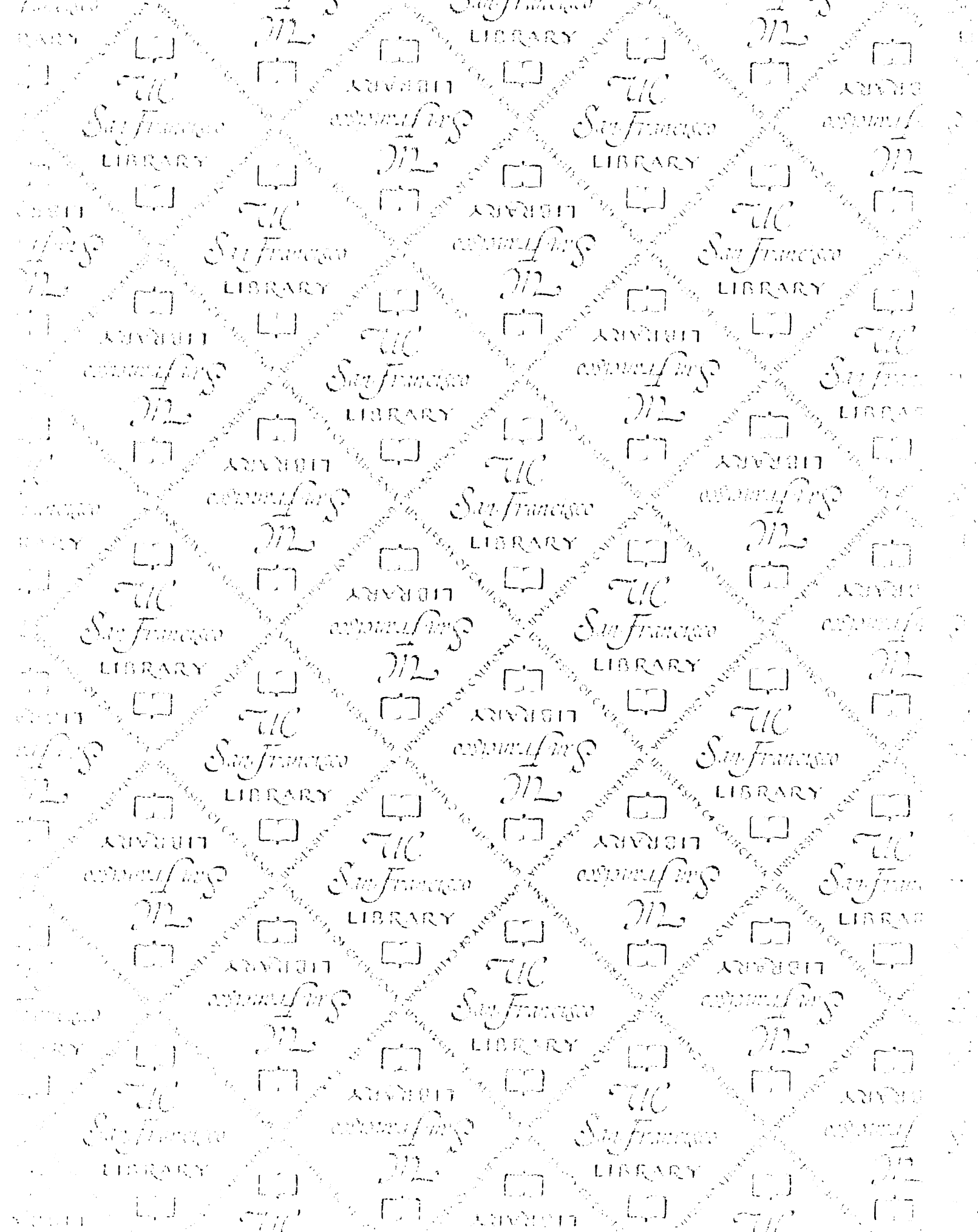
Chromosome 19												
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	Status
D19S209	5.9	241	246	xx	xx	239	239	xx	xx	239	249	1/4
D19S216	18.4	262	266	xx	xx	254	254	xx	xx	262	262	2/5
D19S884#		222		222	224	230	234	234	234	n/a	n/a	3/6
D19S916#		236	256	232	244	234	238	244	248	240	246	0/7
D19S221	7.3	103		xx	xx			xx	xx			1/1
D19S226	12.6	238		xx	xx	236	238	xx	xx	234	236	1/5
D19S414	7.9	164		xx	xx	179	183	xx	xx	183	185	2/5
D19S220	5.5	268	272	xx	xx	268	276	xx	xx	274	280	1/5
D19S420	27	82	96	xx	xx	98		xx	xx	87	95	1/5
D19S866#		183	199	183	199	183	185	183		183	201	1/7
D19S924#		197		207		201	203	205		201	203	3/7
D19S418	9.8	85#		85#		94		xx	xx	89		5/6 (ABI 4/5)
D19S926#		101	105	105?		99	107	95	113	103	107	1-2/7
D19S210		174	176	xx	xx	174	176	xx	xx	182		2/5
Chromosome 20												
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	Status
D20S117	12.9	155	174	xx	xx	103	112	xx	xx	105	114	0/2
D20S95	4.9			xx	xx	234	236	xx	xx	234	237	0/3
D20S115	11	234	235	xx	xx	306	308	xx	xx	294	306	1/5
D20S189	0.9	304	306	xx	xx	122	124	xx	xx	124		1/5
D20S186	7.1	118	120	xx	xx	207	212	xx	xx	206	215	3/5
D20S118	12.6			xx	xx	139	146	xx	xx	133	139	1/4
D20S195	5.9	131	146	xx	xx	212		xx	xx	206	210	1/4
D20S107	5.6	208	212	xx	xx	111	116	xx	xx	111	117	2/5
D20S119	5.7	107	111	xx	xx	184	190	xx	xx	178		1/5
D20S178	7.4	184		xx	xx	141	147	145	xx	145		3/5
D20S886#		145		151?	153?	280	288	xx	xx	282	286	4/7
D20S196	8.7			xx	xx	n/a		xx	xx	179	183	0/4
D20S100	13.1	217	221	xx	xx			xx	xx			0/2
D20S173#	3.2	183	187	185				n/a	n/a			2-3/5 (ABI failed)
D20S171				xx	xx			xx	xx			2/2
# Results shown are with RG marker												

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Chromosome 21															
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	1102	1102	1303	Status
D21S1256*	13.8	184	186	182	190	182	184	176	182	182	182	184	182	188	2/7 (ABI 4/5)
D21S1253	7.6	271	279	xx	xx	279		xx	xx	273	279		275	279	1/4
D21S263	6.7			xx	xx			xx	xx						failed
D21S1252	12.6	139	159	xx	xx	157	161	xx	xx	144	169	143	156	157	0/5
D21S266		154	174	xx	xx	157	171	xx	xx	157	163	157	153	157	1/5
Chromosome 22															
Marker	cM	III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	1102	1102	1303	Status
D22S420	15.3	153		xx	xx			xx	xx	152	152				2/2
D22S315	10.7	192	194	xx	xx	194		xx	xx	190	196				1/3
D22S280	7.3	210	216	xx	xx	216	218	xx	xx	210	216	210	214	208	0/5
D22S283	6.9	141	152	xx	xx	145	147	xx	xx	133	150	130	154	145	0/5
D22S423	7.8			xx	xx	290		xx	xx	299		281	285	290	2/3
D22S274		277	281	xx	xx	281	287	xx	xx	281	287	281	285	281	1/5
* Results for unaffected relatives not shown															
# Results shown are with RG marker															

Table 11 - Genotyping Data (Continued)

Chromosome X		III1	III1	IV1	IV1	2C	2C	303	303	905	905	1102	1102	1303	1303	Status
Marker	cM															
DXS1060	15	240		xx	xx	250		xx	xx	248	254	242	250	245	249	2/5
DXS987	11	215		xx	xx	215	218	xx	xx	206	211	206	212	216		2/5
DXS1226	5	356		xx	xx	359		xx	xx			346	353			2/3
DXS1202	9	217		xx	xx	218		xx	xx	206	219	218		202	216	3/5
DXS1214	9	284		xx	xx	281		xx	xx	282	286	282		283	286	3/5
DXS1068	9	253		xx	xx			xx	xx			246		250	254	2/3
DXS993	11	286		xx	xx	266		xx	xx	284		282	284	267	274	3/5
DXS1055	12	84		xx	xx	88		xx	xx	84		88	90	83	85	3/5
DXS991	9			xx	xx	322		xx	xx	323	327	322				2/3
DXS986	7	175		xx	xx	161		xx	xx	161	163	163		161	171	3/5
DXS990	12	123		xx	xx	123	127	xx	xx	121	125	127		124	127	2/5
DXS1106	10			xx	xx			xx	xx					113	117	0/1
DXS1001	13			xx	xx			xx	xx							failed
DXS1047	11	161		xx	xx			xx	xx			157		155	157	2/3
DXS1227		81		xx	xx	87	92	xx	xx	81		90		87		4/5



For Not to be taken
from the room.
reference

6898343



3 1378 00689 8343

