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要約

PCR-SSOP法を用い, 日本人の多数検体のタイピングに適したHLA-DNA検査法を開発した。 洗浄温度をそろえたHLA-A, B, DRB1それぞれ13, 24, 17 (合計54) 種のプロープを用いる事により、日本人集団で頻度が0.1%以上のアリルをホモ・ヘテロ接合とも血清学レベル以上で判定できた。 アリルや血清型の異なる約100の既知検体を1つの例外を除き正しく判定できた。その1例は, HLA-AのPCRプライマー認識部位に変異が見出されたが,この変異体を考慮した混合プライマーに改良することにより正しく判定できるようになった。また,精製DNA検体のみならず, 適知採血検体からのフレビングも可能だった。

キーワード: HLA, PCR-SSOP, DNA タイピング法, 日本人集団, 濾紙採血

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A PCR-SSOP method for typing of HLA-A, -B, and -DRB1 genes in Japanese population

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Summary

A PCR sequence-specific oligonucleotide probing (PCR-SSOP) method has been adopted for typing of HLA-A, -B, and -DRB1 genes in the Japanese population. The method targets alleles observed at more than 0.1% gene frequency in the Japanese population. Using 13, 24, and 17 probes for HLA-A, -B, and -DRB1 genes, respectively, the method enabled us to discriminate HLA alleles or at least serological groups even in heterozygous samples. We set the washing temperature for a total of 54 probes to a single temperature (55oC). Approximately one hundred known samples for all three HLA genes could be typed correctly except one variant sample for HLA-A. A PCR primer did not work efficiently for one of the hetrozygous alleles of the variant sample because it has a sequence substitution in the target portion of the intron. The method could be improved using mixed primers that also target the variant sequence. It is also possible to amplify DNA efficiently and type HLA genes using blood samples on filter paper.

Keywords: HLA, PCR-SSOP, DNA typing method, Japanese population, filter paper