An arbitrary single copy sequence VC64 [DIS86] detects a moderate frequency TaqI RFLP on chromosome 1Vera Verga*, Maria Dos Santos, Isabelle Marques, Sue Povey¹, Michele Ramsay and Trefor Jenkins

MRC Human Ecogenetics Research Unit, Department of Human Genetics, School of Pathology, South African Institute for Medical Research and University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa and ¹MRC Human Genetics Unit, University College, Gower St., London WC1, UK

SOURCE/DESCRIPTION: DIS86 contains a 15.8 kb human insert, was isolated from a human HaeIII/AluI Charon 4A DNA library.

POLYMORPHISM: TaqI (TC/GA) (Boehringer Mannheim) identifies a two-allele polymorphism with the loss or gain of a TaqI site within a fragment. Fragment sizes of allele A1: 15.5; allele A2 10.1 and 5.4 kb.

FREQUENCY:	Caucasoids (n=76)	A1 .80	A2 .20
	Negroids (n=50)	A1 .59	A2 .41
	Bushman (San) (n=60)	A1 .48	A2 .52

NOT POLYMORPHIC FOR: MspI, BglII, SstI, Avail, StuI, PvuII, PstI, EcoRI, BamHI, HindIII, HincII, RsaI and MboI in a panel of 6-7 individuals.

CHROMOSOME LOCALIZATION: Assigned to human chromosome 1 using a panel of somatic cell hybrids.

MENDELIAN INHERITANCE: Co-dominant inheritance in three S.A. Caucasoid families (21 individuals). C.E.P.H. families typed 1331, 13293, 13291, 1424, 13294, 13292.

OTHER COMMENTS: A variant 12.0 kb TaqI fragment has also been detected. A 1.35 kb EcoRI fragment of the clone can be used to detect the polymorphism. Linkage studies show this sequence to be tightly linked to DIS85.

PROBE AVAILABILITY: Contact Dr. Vera Verga, Dept Human Genetics, Univ of Michigan Medical School, Med Sci II, 1500 E. Medical Center Dr, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0618. Also available from ATCC.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We thank the South African Medical Research Council, South African Institute for Medical Research and the University of the Witwatersrand for funding.

*Present address: Department of Human Genetics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA