

# 자폐장애 환자에서 *FMR-1* 유전 삼염기 반복의 분자생물학적 분석

## MOLECULAR BIOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF *FMR-1* GENE TRINUCLEOTIDE REPEATS IN AUTISTIC PATIENTS

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연구목적 : 자가 , fragile X  
가 . Fragile X (Xq27.3)  
*FMR-1* CGG fragile X  
방법 : (99 ) (8 ) *FMR-1* CGG  
sense antisense primer PCR ,  
PCR CGG 가 50 StB12.3 Pfxa3 probe Southern  
blot hybridization  
결과 : *FMR-1* CGG PCR CGG  
가 50 (premutation) 가 2 (p=0.207). CGG  
(full mutation) Southern blot hybridization  
fragile X  
결론 : 가 *FMR-1* CGG , fragile X  
fragile X  
중심 단어 : *FMR-1*

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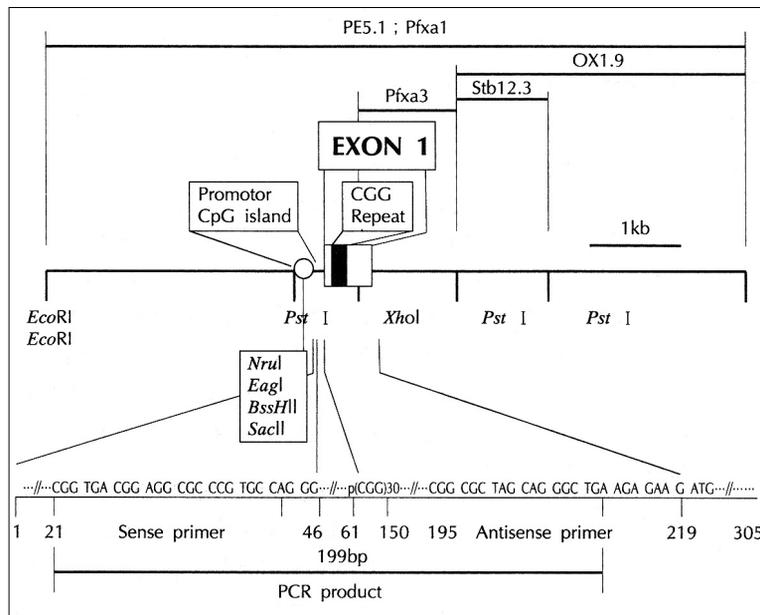
**Table 1.** Age and sex distribution of autistic patients

Age(months)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
0 - 36	5	1	6
37 - 72	18	4	22
73 - 108	27	3	30
109 - 144	17	3	20
145 - 180	7	3	10
181 -	9	2	11
Total	83	16	99

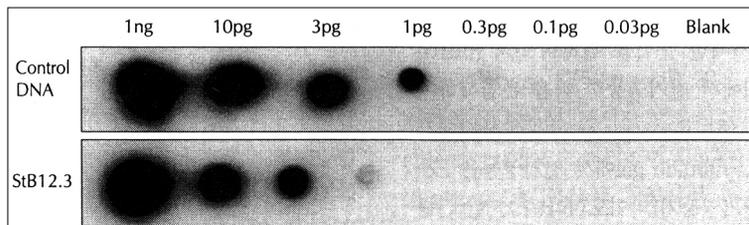
2) *FMR-1* 유전자의 CGG 반복서열 부위의 PCR  
*FMR-1* CGG Fig. 1  
 sense primer(5' -CGG TGA CGG AGG CGC CCG TGC CAG GG-3') antisense primer(5' -CTT CTC TTC AGC CCT GCT AGC GCC G-3') PCR  
 50 μl PCR 50mM KCl, 100mM Tris - HCl(pH 9.0), 1% Triton X - 100, 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.32mM dNTPs, 0.5 μM sense antisense primer, 2.5 Gold Taq DNA polymerase(Roche, ) 50ng (target) DNA가, GC - rich region betadine(N,N,N - trimethylglycine) 가 2M 가<sup>14)</sup> PCR Gene - Amp 9600®(Perkin Elmer, ) thermocycler predenaturation 94 10, 98 20 denaturation, 55 60 annealing, 72 60 elongation 72 10 post - elongation  
 (1) PCR 10 μl 1.5% agarose gel ethidium bromide UV - transilluminator 6% native polyacrylamide gel Econo Sequencer® [ ( ), ]

0.3 μm spacer 6% native polyacrylamide gel (19 : 1 acrylamide/bisacrylamide) casting . Sample loading PCR 5 μl 4 5 μl 6 x gel loading buffer(0.25% bromophenol blue, 0.25% xylene cyanol FF, 15% Ficoll type 400) 5 μl 3 μl 가 1 x TBE (100 mM tris, 90mM boric acid, 1mM EDTA) 300 volt 5 200volt 12  
 6% native polyacrylamide gel DNA band Silver Stain Kit® [ ( ), ] 가 . (gel) 10% acetic acid 30 4 2 . 30 4 5 . (band)가 가 10% acetic acid 2 가 gel box . CGG view - scan size marker DNA band가 log - plot *FMR - 1* CGG<sup>15)</sup>  
 3) Genomic DNA의 Southern blot hybridization *FMR - 1* genomic DNA Southern blot hybridization Fig. 1 *FMR - 1* promotor, CpG island CGG exon 1 *EcoRI* StB12.3 Pfxa3 probe (1) StB12.3 probe StB12.3 probe *FMR - 1* *Pst* Oostra<sup>16)</sup>, Warren Nelson<sup>17)</sup> DNA digoxigenin Probe DNA Wizard® PCR Preps DNA Purification System(promega, ) DNA , DNA 200 μl, direct

purification buffer 100  $\mu$ l 1ml resin 1.5 ml  $\mu$ l가 10 denatu-  
 가 vortex mixer . ration DIG - High Prime 4  $\mu$ l 가 37  
 Resin/PCR microcolumn 2ml 20 . 2  $\mu$ l 0.2mM EDTA  
 80% isopropanol 2 spin down (pH 8.0) 가 65 10  
 resin . 50  $\mu$ l micro- 가 probe 가 1ng/ $\mu$ l  
 column 가 20 spin down DNA - 20  
 DNA  
 0.5  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l . probe control assay control DNA  
 Probe random prime labelling kit(Am- labelled probe 가  
 ersham , ) digoxigenin Hybond plus(Amersham , ) 1  $\mu$ l  
 , 2  $\mu$ l 1  $\mu$ g DNA 16 nylon membrane 120 30



**Fig. 1.** Schematic representation of *FMR-1* gene *FMR-1* probes used for diagnostic Southern blot and PCR primers site used for amplification CGG repeat sequence. The EcoRI fragment in normal is 5.2kb in length. The circle represents the promoter region, and the box represents the first exon with the dark region, showing the location of the CGG repeats. Four major classes of probes and the location of the restriction enzyme site sequences of the PCR primers are shown(Oostra et al.<sup>16</sup>, 1993).



**Fig. 2.** Control of digoxigenin labeled StB12.3. The digoxigenin labeled StB12.3 probe DNA & control DNA were serially diluted and blotted on nylon membrane which were detected by immunological method as discussed in Materials and Methods. StB12.3 probe shown positive signal on X-ray film at DNA 1 pg concentration level.



thermocycler predenaturation 94  
 30 , 94 20 denatu-  
 ration, 55 40 annealing, 72 60  
 elongation 40 poste-  
 longation 72 5 10  
 $\mu$ l 0.5  $\mu$ g/ml ethidium bromide가  
 1.5% agarose gel 462bp  
 PCR product가 (Fig. 3 - B). Pfxa3  
 probe digoxigenin , control assay  
 StB12.3 probe (Fig. 4).

(3) Genomic DNA  
 5  $\mu$ g genomic DNA 50 unit *Eco*RI  
 (BioLabs Inc. , ) *Eco*RI *Eag*I(BioLabs  
 Inc. , ) 100mM NaCl, 50mM tris - HCl, 10mM  
 MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1mM DTT가 NEbuffer3(BioLabs Inc.  
 , ) 37 12 .

(4) Blotting  
 DNA 0.7% agarose gel  
 5V/cm 8 gel 0.25M  
 HCl depurination washing denaturation  
 solution nylon membrane denaturing  
 (1.5M NaCl, 0.5N NaOH) 45

(1M Tris, pH 7.4, 1.5M NaCl) 30  
 washing  
 gel  
 capillary transfer transfer buffer  
 Hybond plus nylon membrane 16 tr-  
 ansfer .

(5) Hybridization  
 digoxigenin  
 StB12.3 Pfxa3 probe transfer filter  
 hybridization jar Quick hybridization solu-  
 tion(Stratagene , ) 10ml StB12.3 68  
 Pfxa3 50 1 pre - hybridiza-  
 tion . probe sonicated salmon sperm  
 DNA(Stratagene , ) 100  $\mu$ g 3  
 . StB12.3 68 Pfxa3  
 50 2 hybridization 2 x SSC

15 2 , 1 x SSC 15  
 2 , 0.5 x SSC 15 2 , 0.5 x SSC  
 55 15 2 , 0.5 x SCS 60 15 2  
 , 0.2 x SSC 55 15 2 , 0.2 x SSC 60  
 15 2 .  
 filter hybridization bag  
 X - ray film  
 16)18).

#### 4) 세포유전학적 검사

Heparin 1ml  
 ethidium bromide(0.1mg/ml) 가  
 RPMI 1640 72 . FudR(10  
 $\mu$ M) 0.1ml 24 19)  
 . G-  
 50 fragile X  
 1,000  
 , fragile site  
 50 fragile X 4%  
 , fragile  
 site 6% 20).

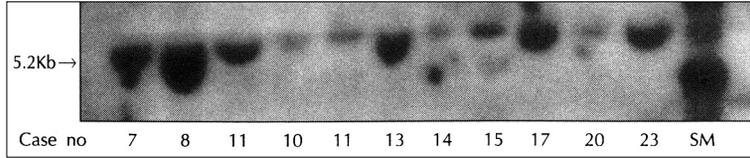
#### 3. 자료분석

SPSS/PC Windows 7.0  
 PCR  
 CGG  
 PCR CGG  
 Student's t -  
 p<0.05 .

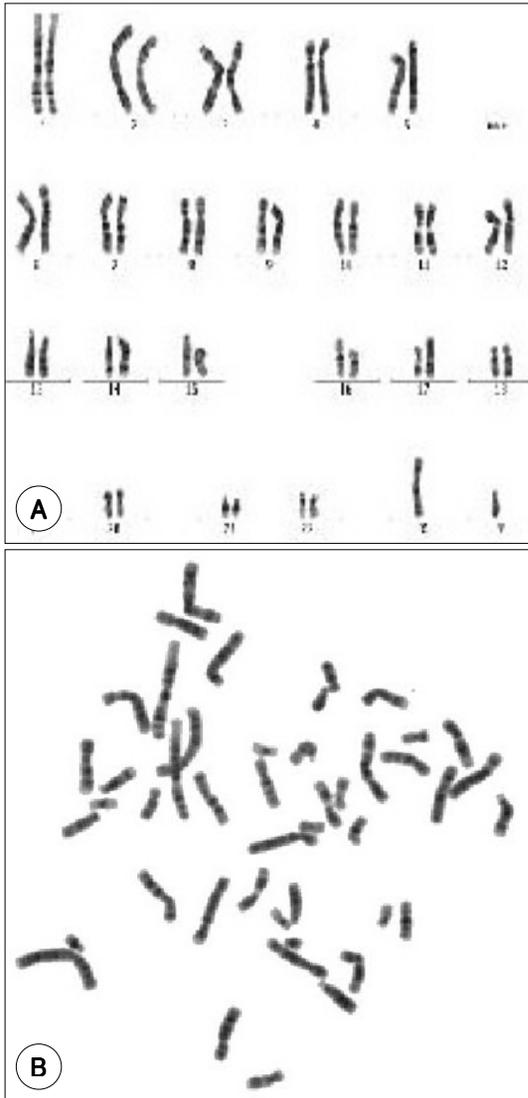
#### 결 과

*FMR - 1*  
 CGG sense antisense primer  
 (Fig. 5, 6), 206.24  
 $\pm 12.2$ bp 206.12  $\pm$  13.00bp,  
 206.82  $\pm$  7.60bp .  
 211.88  $\pm$  10.30bp ,  
 가 ,  
 . CGG 가  
 199

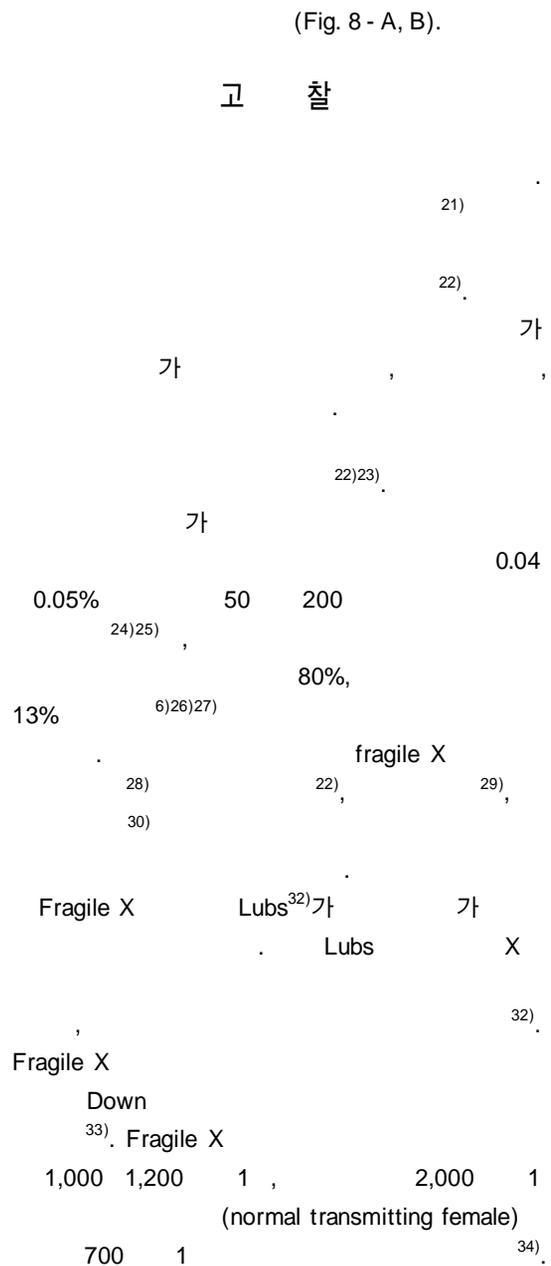




**Fig. 7.** The results of Southern blot analysis with EcoRI and StB12.3. All cases mentioned above were screened by PCR of CGG repeat sequence described in Figure 5 and 6, except case number 11 and 13, which were 51 and 52 CGG repeats belongs in premutation range, were normal CGG repeats range. SM : PBR 322/HindIII digest.



**Fig. 8.** G-banded Metaphase(A) and Karyotype(B) of autistic patient(case number 31). Karyotype of autistic male patient(case number 31) was normal 46, XY. Peripheral blood lymphocyte culture and G-banding methods for detection of fragile-X site were discussed in Materials and Methods.



thymidine  
 fragile X(Xq27.3) 가  
 가 2 50%  
 가 , fragile X  
 fragile X 가

7)35) . fragile X  
 가  
 가 3 5 , ,  
 , ,  
 .  
 fragile X  
 36) , fragile X  
 7 39%  
 7)37) .  
 99 8  
 PCR .  
 가  
 가 .

가 . PCR  
 band가 가  
 11 Southern blot hybridization  
 dization 가 가  
 band . Southern blot hybridization

fragile X  
 fragile X  
 FMR - 1 5 CGG  
 DNA marker .

methotrexate/thymidine methotrexate/bromodeoxyuridine 가 methotrexate/bromodeoxyuridine 가  
 Xq27.3 fragile site  
 38) .

가 , 5%  
 fragile site  
 20)39) .

40) fragile X 2 가  
 2 Xq27.3  
 fragile site 38%  
 16% .  
 fragile X 가  
 RFLP(restriction fragment length polymorphism) DNA marker linkage analysis 가  
 . Verkerk 8) Yu 41) fragile X  
 FMR - 1 가 5  
 CGG repeats 가  
 .  
 가 (phenotype)  
 (genotype)  
 가 . Fragile X 95%  
 FMR - 1 5 CGG repeats  
 가  
 42) . Fragile X  
 FMR - 1 5 CGG repeats  
 CpG island FMR - 1  
 (down regulation)  
 43) .  
 fragile X  
 가

. Hallmayer 36) multiplex autism  
 35 가 79  
 Southern blot analysis FMR - 1  
 . Klauck 44) 141  
 FMR - 1  
 45)

66 fragile X

가  
 fragile X  
 28)48)  
 fragile X  
 가  
 fragile X  
 6.3 13.6%  
 52)  
 fragile X  
 FMR - 1  
 가  
 48)53)  
 fragile X  
 36)44)45)  
 MTX  
 가  
 Crowe 10) 20  
 DNA probe  
 2 15 2 1  
 (multifactorial disorder) 가  
 가  
 49)  
 fragile X  
 가  
 가  
 fragile X  
 가  
 가  
 fragile X  
 FMR - 1 CGG  
 가  
 fragile X  
 fragile  
 가  
 X  
 fragile X

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**ABSTRACT**

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**MOLECULAR BIOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF *FMR-1* GENE TRINUCLEOTIDE REPEATS IN AUTISTIC PATIENTS**

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**Objectives :** There has been a rapid expansion of studies aimed at elucidating the genetic basis of autistic disorder, especially its relationship to fragile-X syndrome. The detection of fragile X chromosome (Xq27.3) by cytogenetic analysis has revealed many difficulties in testing. Therefore, to explore the relationship between autistic disorder and fragile X syndrome, this study administered molecular biologic methods which examined an unstable CGG repeat within the fragile X mental retardation-1 (*FMR-1*) gene.

**Methods :** Ninety nine autistic children and eight normal control children were tested. The number of CGG repeats within *FMR-1* gene was measured after amplification by PCR, and cytogenetic analysis was also carried out to detect fragile site Xq27.3. Southern blot hybridization, using StB12.3 and/or Pfxa3 probe, was done for the patients showing expansion of more than 50 CGG repeats (premutation).

**Results :** All but two autistic patients had no expansion in CGG repeats by PCR and there was no significant statistical difference in number of CGG repeat in comparison with normal control. Two autistic patients, considered as premutation by PCR analysis, had no full mutation or premutation by Southern blot hybridization. All autistic children tested did not have any abnormal karyotype or fragile site Xq27.3.

**Conclusions :** These results suggest that autistic patients may not have abnormality in *FMR-1* gene or abnormal expansion in CGG repeat. In conclusion, fragile X syndrome may not be antecedent of autistic disorder.

**KEY WORDS :** Autistic disorder · *FMR-1* gene trinucleotide repeats · Molecular biologic analysis.