



VARIATION OF 25 SNP POLYMORPHISMS IN THE LOWER SILESIAN POPULATION (SOUTH-WEST POLAND)

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Abstract

The most frequent type of human genetic variation – SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) represents 90% of all alterations in the human genome. Genomic variability is responsible for the diversity observed in the human species. In the presented study, the frequencies of 25 SNPs were estimated from the Lower Silesian Population. Three of them showed high heterozygosity and might serve as future relevant identification markers, in spite of their medical connotations.

Key words

Forensic genetics; Genetic identification; Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP); SNP genotyping.

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1. Introduction

Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) represents the most frequent type of genetic variation in humans. SNPs are located in both coding and non-coding sequences. They are of particular interest to geneticists since they are connected with susceptibility to particular diseases and might influence individual response to medical therapies and thus might be used in medical diagnostics. Moreover, most of them are not connected with disease and can serve as identification markers e.g. for forensic purposes [1, 6]. The aim of this study was to analyse the genotype frequency of 25 various SNPs. The study included the following SNPs:

rs1801177, rs328, rs1800206, rs1800204, rs4135303, rs1805192, rs1801282, rs2236418, rs16989673, rs17847901, rs1800859, rs1800862, rs3026746, rs1799939, rs1800860, rs1800863, rs1800861, rs1800858, rs1800471, rs1799990, rs231775, rs5742909, rs3087243, rs11571302 and rs3116496.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Study design

The research was performed by various authors over a 3 year period in the Molecular Techniques Unit

TABLE I. SEQUENCE OF PRIMERS USED IN PCR REACTION

| SNP | Sequence of primers (5' – 3' orientation) | Length of products |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| rs1800206 | Forward: TGTGTATTACCCTCACAGGGCTTCTTC | 428 bp |
| rs1800204 | Reverse: CGTTGTGTGACATCCCGACAGAAA | |
| rs4135303 | Forward: ACTCTGGGAGATTCTCCTATTGAC | 420 bp |
| rs1805192 | Reverse: ACCCTTCAAGTCTAAAAAGCCCT | |
| rs1801282 | | |
| rs1800471 | Forward: ACTGCGCCCTTCTCCCTG | 275 bp |
| | Reverse: CTTCACCAGCTCCATGTCGATAG | |
| rs5742909 | Forward: TTGCCTTGGATTTCAGCGGCACAA | 142 bp |
| | Reverse: CACCTCCTCCATCTCATGCTCC | |
| rs231775 | Forward: TGGTTAAGGATGCCAGAACAGATTG | 247 bp |
| | Reverse: TGGTTTACGAGAAAGGAAGCCGT | |
| rs3087243 | Forward: CTTCACCCTATTGGGATATAAC | 290 bp |
| | Reverse: AGCAACATAGGACCACAGGT | |
| rs11571302 | Forward: AATAAACAGTCTGTCAGCAAAGCC | 214 bp |
| | Reverse: ATTCTCTCAGAGGAAGCTGCTTC | |
| rs3116496 | Forward: CCTGTATCATTTAACACT | 198 bp |
| | Reverse: TGGAAAAGTTACATAAAACC | |
| rs1800858 | Forward: CCTTATTCTCACCATCCCTCACTC | 238 bp |
| | Reverse: CCTGGATGCAGATCCAGTTGTTCT | |
| rs1800859 | Forward: GGCCTCTAACCCAAGAACTGAATG | 372 bp |
| | Reverse: GCTGGAAAGGAGGTGTTGAAGAAG | |
| rs1800860 | Forward: AAGGGCAGTAAAGGGTTGAGTCAG | 474 bp |
| | Reverse: TCATTCACAAACAGGATCCCCGAG | |
| rs1799939 | Forward: GCATCCACTGCTACCACAAGTTG | 375 bp |
| | Reverse: TAGATGGAACGGCACCTCATCAC | |
| rs1800861 | Forward: CGACCGAGGAGTCCCACGAAGAAG | 354 bp |
| | Reverse: GCAGTGCTGCCACCTCACCCCTG | |
| rs1800862 | Forward: CTCATCGTGGAGTACGCCAAATAC | 203 bp |
| | Reverse: TTCATCTCGGCCAGATACTGCATC | |
| rs1800863 | Forward: CGTGTATTTCTCACAGCTCG | 323 bp |
| | Reverse: GAGCGGAGTTCTAATTGGGTCTT | |
| rs1801177 | Forward: AATCAAGCAACCCTCCAGTTAAC | 382 bp |
| | Reverse: TCATGAACCTGTGGATTAGATCC | |
| rs328 | Forward: AACAGTCCTGACAGAACTGTACCT | 258 bp |
| | Reverse: AATGCATGAAGCTGCCTCCCTAG | |
| rs1799990 | Forward: CTCTGCAAGAACCGCCGAAGCCT | 349 bp |
| | Reverse: GCCTGCTCATGGCACTTCCAGCA | |
| rs2236418 | Forward: CCCTCTCTCGTGTGTTTTCTCC | 176 bp |
| | Reverse: GTTAGGGACGTGGCAACCCTTG | |
| rs16989673 | Forward: TAGGTAAGGGCCGCCCGCG | 206 bp |
| rs17847901 | Reverse: GGCGCAGAGGGAGGGGGCCTACA | |

TABLE II. SEQUENCE OF PRIMERS USED IN SNaPshot REACTION

| | SNP | Sequence of primers (5' – 3' orientation) |
|----|------------|---|
| 1 | rs1800206 | Forward: ATTGTCGATTCACAAGTGC Reverse: CATAACACCAGCTTGAGTCGAATCGTTGC |
| 2 | rs1800204 | Forward not used Reverse: CGTTGTGTACATCCGACAGAAA |
| 3 | rs4135303 | Forward: TTAATGCTTAGCTCGTTG Reverse: AGGTTCTGAACATGTTTAAATGAACGCGATA |
| 4 | rs1805192 | Forward: GACACAGAGATGCCATTCTGG Reverse: TCCACGGAGCTGATCCCAAATTGGTGG |
| 5 | rs1801282 | Forward: (gact) ₄ ACTCTGGGAGATTCTCCTATTGAC Reverse: (gact) ₆ TGTATCAGTGAAGGAATCGCTTCTG |
| 6 | rs1800471 | Forward not used Reverse: TTGCAGGGTGGATAGTCCCGCGGCCGGC |
| 7 | rs231775 | Forward: GGCTCAGCTGAACCTGGCT Reverse: AGTGCAGGGCCAGGTCTGG |
| 8 | rs5742909 | Forward: CACTTAGTTATCCAGATCCT Reverse: TGAAGCTTCATGTTCACTTT |
| 9 | rs3087243 | Forward: GACTGCTATGTCTGTGTTAACCCA Reverse: not used |
| 10 | rs11571302 | Forward: ATAGGAGCTTCTCAGTGTACTGC Reverse not used |
| 11 | rs3116496 | Forward: TCTGGGTAAGAGAAGCAGCAC Reverse not used |
| 12 | rs1800858 | Forward: GAAGCTGTATGTGGACCAGGC Reverse: GACGTACAGCAAGGGCGTGCCGGCGGC |
| 13 | rs1800859 | Forward: CACCGTCTACCTCAAGGT Reverse: TGTGGGTGACAGGAA |
| 14 | rs1800862 | Forward: GGGCAGTGGAGGCAGCCGCAACTCCAG Reverse: GAGGGCCCCTCATCCGGTGGTCCAGGGA |
| 15 | rs3026746 | Forward: AAGGGCAGTAAAGGGTTGAGTCAG Reverse: GAAAAGCCCCAGGC |
| 16 | rs1799939 | Forward: AGCTACTCCTCTTCC Reverse: CATGGAGTCCAGCGAGGGCCGGCGGGCAC |
| 17 | rs1800860 | Forward: CTGTGTGGAAAAACTGCCAGGC Reverse: CTTGTACTGGACGTTGATGCCACTGAA |
| 18 | rs1800861 | Forward: CGTAAAGTCTTGCAGGGGCTCACTCGA Reverse: GACTGACTCAGGACGTTGAACCTGACAGCAGGTCTCG |
| 19 | rs1800863 | Forward: AGATGTTATGAAGAGGATTC Reverse: GGGCACCTGGCTCCTCTTACCGTA |
| 20 | rs1801177 | Forward: CCAGAAAGAAGAGATTTATC Reverse: GACTGACTCAAATTACTTCGATGT |
| 21 | rs328 | Forward: GACTGACTGACTACAAGTCTCTGAATAAGAAGT Reverse: GACTGACTGACTGACTTAGCCAGAATGCTACCAGCCT |

TABLE II. SEQUENCE OF PRIMERS USED IN SNaPshot REACTION (cont.)

| SNP | Sequence of primers (5' – 3' orientation) |
|---------------|---|
| 22 rs1799990 | Forward: TGGTGGGGGGCCTTGGCGGCTAC Reverse: GCCTGCTCATGGCACTTCCCAGCA |
| 23 rs2236418 | Forward: GACTGACTCTTAGGTAGTCCCGGTCTTTAA Reverse: GACTGACTACCCTTGGAAAGCCGGGGAGC |
| 24 rs16989673 | Forward: TAGGTAAGGGCCGCCGGACCGCG Reverse not used |
| 25 rs17847901 | Forward: GAGTGAAACAGAGTACCATGCTGG Reverse: GGCGCAGAGGGAGGGGGCCTACA |

of Medical Academy of Wrocław. The study encompassed 25 SNPs which are widely used in medical genetics and are also significant for molecular diagnostics. The number of tested subjects was 100 for each SNP.

2.2. DNA extraction and genotyping

DNA was isolated from blood samples utilising the QIAamp DNA Mini Kit (Qiagen). Target fragments of DNA were amplified in a PCR reaction using the ready-to-use Qiagen Multiplex PCR Kit, according to the manufacturer's instructions. Sequences of designed primers used in the PCR reaction and lengths of the PCR products are presented in Table I. The PCR protocol was as follows: initial step at 95°C for 5 min; 30 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 60 s; annealing at 55°C for 120 s; elongation at 72°C for 60 s. DNA fragments encompassing target sites were amplified in separate reactions for each SNP. The quality of the PCR product was verified using 1.7% agarose gel electrophoresis. The PCR products were purified with shrimp alkaline phosphatase (SAP) and exonuclease I treatment (ExoSAP-IT, USB). Minisequencing reactions were performed using a SNaPshot™ Multiplex Kit (Applied Biosystems) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The sequences of designed primers used in the SNaPshot reaction are presented in Table II. Reactions were performed separately for each polymorphic size. Primer extension products were analysed by capillary electrophoresis together with LIZ 120 as a size standard, on an ABI PRISM® 310 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems).

2.3. Statistical calculations

Allele frequencies were determined and expected heterozygosity was calculated for all the analysed polymorphisms. Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium (*HWE*) for

each SNP was assessed using the χ^2 test. Forensic parameters including power of discrimination (*PD*), polymorphism information content (*PIC*), chance of exclusion (*CE*) and heterozygosity value (*H*) were calculated using POWER STATS v. 12 (program).

3. Results and discussion

Results, i.e. observed and expected heterozygosity and *HWE* as well as statistical parameters of forensic interest are presented in Table III.

Agreement with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was confirmed for all SNPs. The highest heterozygosity was observed for rs1800858 (57.5%), rs1800860 (50%) and rs1800861 (50%). Five SNPs (rs1800204, rs4135303, rs1805192, rs17847901 and rs3026746) were found to be monomorphic in the studied population sample.

Currently SNPs are interesting for medical genetics and are useful as identification markers, especially in human forensic identification testing. SNPs have some advantages over STR (short tandem repeats) sequences (which are routinely used for identification purposes), such as lower mutation rate, possibility of amplification of very short amplicons surrounding the target site and various typing technologies [3, 5]. The number of reported examples of SNP multiplexes used in human identification is continuously increasing [2, 4, 5, 7, 8]. Summarising, we analysed the frequency of 25 SNPs in a population sample from the lower Silesia. Three of them (rs1800858, rs1800860 and rs1800861) showed high heterozygosity (50% and higher) and might serve as a good markers for human identification testing.

TABLE III. ALLELE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED GENES IN THE LOWER SILESIAN POPULATION

| SNP | Genotype and allele | <i>Ho</i> | <i>He</i> | Alleles frequency | χ^2 | <i>p</i> | <i>PD</i> | <i>PIC</i> | <i>CE</i> | <i>H</i> |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| rs1801177 (G/A) | G/G | 0.98 | 0.98 | — | 0.1526 | 0.9999 | 0.039 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| | G/A | 0.02 | 0.019 | — | | | | | | |
| | A/A | 0.00 | 0.0001 | — | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.99 | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.1 | | | | | | |
| rs328 (C/G) | C/C | 0.90 | 0.90 | — | 0.0027 | 0.9986 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.10 |
| | G/C | 0.10 | 0.095 | — | | | | | | |
| | G/G | 0.00 | 0.005 | — | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.95 | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.05 | | | | | | |
| rs1800206 (G/C) | G/G | 0.94 | 0.94 | — | 0.002 | 0.9990 | 0.113 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| | G/C | 0.06 | 0.06 | — | | | | | | |
| | C/C | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.97 | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.03 | | | | | | |
| rs1800204 (G/A) | G/G | 1.00 | 1.00 | — | Not calculated | | | | | |
| | G/A | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | | | | | | |
| | A/A | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 1.00 | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| rs4135303 (C/T) | C/C | 1.00 | 1.00 | — | Not calculated | | | | | |
| | C/T | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | | | | | | |
| | T/T | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 1.00 | | | | | | |
| | T | — | — | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| rs1805192 (C/G) | C/C | 1.00 | 1.00 | — | Not calculated | | | | | |
| | C/G | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | | | | | | |
| | G/C | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 1.00 | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| rs1801282 (C/G) | C/C | 0.7 | 0.72 | — | 0.0334 | 0.9834 | 0.414 | 0.22 | 0.006 | 29.30% |
| | C/G | 0.3 | 0.255 | — | | | | | 1 | |
| | G/G | 0 | 0.025 | — | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.85 | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.15 | | | | | | |
| rs2236418 (A/G) | A/A | 0.72 | 0.69 | — | 0.0334 | 0.9834 | 0.43 | 0.24 | 0.035 | 22% |
| | A/G | 0.22 | 0.287 | — | | | | | | |
| | G/G | 0.06 | 0.023 | — | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.83 | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.17 | | | | | | |
| rs16989673 (-G) | -/- | 0.09 | 0.9 | — | 0.0027 | 0.9986 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.008 | 10% |
| | -/G | 0.10 | 0.095 | — | | | | | | |
| | G/G | 0.00 | 0.0025 | — | | | | | | |
| | lack of insG | | — | — | 0.95 | | | | | |
| | insG | | — | — | 0.05 | | | | | |

TABLE III. ALELLE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED GENES IN LOWER SILESIAN POPULATION (cont.)

| SNP | Genotype and allele | <i>Ho</i> | <i>He</i> | Alleles frequency | χ^2 | <i>p</i> | <i>PD</i> | <i>PIC</i> | <i>CE</i> | <i>H</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| rs17847901 (C/T) | C/C | 0.375 | 0.439 | — | | | | | | |
| | C/T | 0.575 | 0.447 | — | | | | | | |
| | T/T | 0.05 | 0.114 | — | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 1.00 | | | | | | |
| | T | — | — | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| rs1800858 (G/A) | G/G | 0.975 | 0.975 | — | 0.08 | 0.9598 | 0.526 | 0.35 | 0.262 | 57.50% |
| | G/A | 0.025 | 0.025 | — | | | | | | |
| | A/A | 0 | 0 | — | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.6625 | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.3375 | | | | | | |
| rs1800859 (C/A) | C/C | 0.925 | 0.927 | — | 0 | 1 | 0.049 | 0.02 | 0.001 | 2.50% |
| | C/A | 0.075 | 0.073 | — | | | | | | |
| | A/A | 0.00 | 0 | — | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.99 | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.01 | | | | | | |
| rs1800862 (C/T) | C/C | 0.925 | | — | 0.5911 | 0.9999 | 0.139 | 0.07 | 0.005 | 7.50% |
| | C/T | 0.075 | | — | | | | | | |
| | T/T | 0 | | — | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.96 | | | | | | |
| | T | — | — | 0.04 | | | | | | |
| rs3026746 (G/T) | G/G | 1 | 1 | — | | | | | | |
| | G/T | 0 | 0 | — | | | | | | |
| | T/T | 0 | 0 | — | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 1.00 | | | | | | |
| | T | — | — | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| rs1799939 (G/A) | G/G | 0.65 | 0.66 | — | 0 | 1 | 0.471 | 0.26 | 0.074 | 32.50% |
| | G/A | 0.325 | 0.3 | — | | | | | | |
| | A/A | 0.025 | 0.04 | — | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.8125 | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.1875 | | | | | | |
| rs1800860 (G/A) | G/G | 0.35 | 0.36 | — | 0.0017 | 0.9991 | 0.605 | 0.36 | 0.188 | 50% |
| | G/A | 0.5 | 0.48 | — | | | | | | |
| | A/A | 0.15 | 0.16 | — | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.60 | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.40 | | | | | | |
| rs1800863 (C/G) | C/C | 0.6 | 0.62 | — | 0.0145 | 0.9928 | 0.499 | 0.28 | 0.099 | 37.50% |
| | G/C | 0.375 | 0.3345 | — | | | | | | |
| | G/G | 0.025 | 0.045 | — | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.79 | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.21 | | | | | | |
| rs1800861 (A/C) | A/A | 0.45 | 0.49 | — | 0.0363 | 0.9820 | 0.455 | 0.33 | 0.188 | 50% |
| | A/C | 0.5 | 0.42 | — | | | | | | |
| | C/C | 0.05 | 0.09 | — | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.70 | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.30 | | | | | | |

TABLE III. ALLELE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED GENES IN LOWER SILESIAN POPULATION (cont.)

| SNP | Genotype and allele | <i>Ho</i> | <i>He</i> | Alleles frequency | χ^2 | <i>p</i> | <i>PD</i> | <i>PIC</i> | <i>CE</i> | <i>H</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| rs1800471 (G/C) | G/G | 0.861 | 0.8752 | — | 0.0011 | 0.9994 | 0.239 | 0.12 | 0.015 | 13,9% |
| | G/C | 0.139 | 0.128 | — | | | | | | |
| | C/C | 0 | 0 | — | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.9325 | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.0675 | | | | | | |
| rs1799990 (A/G) | A/A | 0.467 | 0.497 | — | 0.0205 | 0.9897 | 0.448 | 0.33 | 0.168 | 47.90% |
| | A/G | 0.476 | 0.416 | — | | | | | | |
| | G/G | 0.057 | 0.087 | — | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.71 | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.29 | | | | | | |
| rs231775 (A/G) | A/A | 0.295 | 0.287 | — | 0.0006 | 0.9995 | 0.634 | 0.37 | 0.168 | 47.70% |
| | A/G | 0.482 | 0.497 | — | | | | | | |
| | G/G | 0.223 | 0.2153 | — | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.54 | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.46 | | | | | | |
| rs5742909 (C/T) | C/C | 0.785 | 0.7805 | — | 0.0047 | 0.9976 | 0.345 | 0.19 | 0.028 | 19.40% |
| | C/T | 0.194 | 0.2058 | — | | | | | | |
| | T/T | 0.021 | 0.0136 | — | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.8835 | | | | | | |
| | T | — | — | 0.1165 | | | | | | |
| rs3087243 (G/A) | G/G | 0.39 | 0.39 | — | 0.00 | 1 | 0.607 | 0.36 | 0.163 | 47.10% |
| | G/A | 0.47 | 0.47 | — | | | | | | |
| | A/A | 0.14 | 0.14 | — | | | | | | |
| | G | — | — | 0.625 | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.375 | | | | | | |
| rs11571302 (A/C) | A/A | 0.361 | 0.3715 | — | 0.0012 | 0.9990 | 0.602 | 0.36 | 0.185 | 49.70% |
| | A/C | 0.497 | 0.476 | — | | | | | | |
| | C/C | 0.142 | 0.1525 | — | | | | | | |
| | A | — | — | 0.6195 | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.3905 | | | | | | |
| rs3116496 (T/C) | T/T | 0.807 | 0.81 | — | 0.00 | 1 | 0.315 | 0.17 | 0.025 | 18.30% |
| | T/C | 0.183 | 0.18 | — | | | | | | |
| | C/C | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | | | | | | |
| | T | — | — | 0.90 | | | | | | |
| | C | — | — | 0.10 | | | | | | |

Ho – observed heterozygosity; *He* – expected heterozygosity; *P* – value; χ^2 test; *PD* – power of discrimination; *PIC* – polymorphism information content; *CE* – chance of exclusion; *H* – heterozygosity value.

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ZMIENNOŚĆ 25 POLIMORFIZMÓW TYPU SNP W POPULACJI DOLNEGO ŚLĄSKA

1. Wstęp

Polimorfizm pojedynczego nukleotydu (SNP) to najczęstszy typ zmienności genetycznej u człowieka. Polimorfizm typu SNP występuje zarówno w regionach kodujących, jak i niekodujących. Zmiennaność SNP stanowi przedmiot szczególnego zainteresowania genetyków, ponieważ poszczególne pozycje są związane m.in. z predyspozycją do różnego typu chorób i indywidualną odpowiedzią na terapie medyczne, a przez to mogą być wykorzystywane w diagnostyce medycznej. Co więcej, większość z polimorfizmów typu SNP nie jest związana z chorobami i może zostać zastosowana w charakterze markerów identyfikacyjnych użytkowych np. w badaniach sądowych [1, 6]. Celem niniejszych badań była analiza częstości genotypów 25 różnych pozycji typu SNP. Badaniami objęto następujące polimorfizmy: rs1801177, rs328, rs1800206, rs1800204, rs4135303, rs1805192, rs1801282, rs2236418, rs16989673, rs17847901, rs1800859, rs1800862, rs3026746, rs1799939, rs1800860, rs1800863, rs1800861, rs1800858, rs1800471, rs1799990, rs231775, rs5742909, rs3087243, rs11571302 oraz rs3116496.

2. Materiały i metody

2.1. Projekt badań

Prezentowane wyniki badań uzyskali różni autorzy w ciągu 3 lat pracy w Jednostce Technik Molekularnych Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu. Analizowano 25 polimorfizmów typu SNP będących przedmiotem badań genetyki medycznej, a istotnych z punktu widzenia diagnostyki molekularnej. Liczba badanych osób dla każdego analizowanego polimorfizmu była równa 100.

2.2. Ekstrakcja DNA i genotypowanie

DNA izolowano z krwi z zastosowaniem zestawu QIAamp DNA Mini Kit (Qiagen). Docelowe fragmenty DNA amplifikowano za pomocą reakcji PCR z zastosowaniem zestawu Qiagen Multiplex PCR Kit (Qiagen) zgodnie z protokołem zalecanym przez producenta. Sekwencje zaprojektowanych starterów reakcji PCR oraz długości produktów PCR przedstawio-

no w tabeli I. Stosowano następujący protokół reakcji PCR: denaturacja wstępna – 95°C przez 5 minut; 30 cykli: denaturacja – 94°C przez 60 s; przyłączanie starterów – 55°C przez 120 s; wydłużanie – 72°C przez 60 s. Fragmenty DNA obejmujące badane polimorfizmy SNP amplifikowano w oddzielnych reakcjach PCR. Jakość produktów PCR sprawdzano za pomocą 1,7% elektroforezy w żelu agarozowym. Produkty PCR oczyszczano za pomocą mieszaniny enzymów: alkalicka fosfataza z krewetki (SAP) oraz egzo-nukleaza I (ExoSAP-IT, USB). Reakcje minisekwencjonowania prowadzono z zastosowaniem zestawu SNaPshotTM Multiplex Kit (Applied Biosystems) zgodnie z protokołem zalecany przez producenta. Sekwencje zaprojektowanych starterów wykorzystywanych w reakcji SNaPshot przedstawiono w tabeli II. Reakcje minisekwencjonowania przeprowadzono, stosując oddzielne reakcje dla każdej badanej pozycji SNP. Produkty reakcji wydłużania starterów analizowano za pomocą elektroforezy kapilarnej przy zastosowaniu LIZ 120 jako standardu długości, stosując aparat ABI PRISM[®] 310 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems).

2.3 Analizy statystyczne

Dla wszystkich analizowanych polimorfizmów obliczono częstości alleli oraz oczekiwana heterozygotyczność. Zgodność z równowagą Hardy'ego-Weinberga (*HWE*) dla każdego polimorfizmu SNP testowano za pomocą testu χ^2 . Parametry istotne z punktu widzenia nauk sądowych, w tym siłę dyskryminacji (ang. power of discrimination, *PD*), zawartość informacji polimorficznej (ang. polymorphism information content, *PIC*), szansę wykluczenia (ang. chance of exclusion, *CE*) i heterozygotyczność (*H*) obliczano z wykorzystaniem programu komputerowego POWER STATS, wersja 12.

3. Wyniki i dyskusja

Wyniki w postaci obserwowanej i oczekiwanej heterozygotyczności, równowagi Hardy'ego-Weinberga (*HWE*), jak również statystycznych parametrów użytkowych z punktu widzenia nauk sądowych, przedstawiono w tabeli III. Dla wszystkich badanych polimorfizmów wykazano zgodność z regułą Hardy'ego-Weinberga. Najwyższą heterozygotyczność wykaza-

no dla pozycji rs1800858 (57,5%), rs1800860 (50%) oraz rs1800861 (50%). Pięć badanych pozycji SNP (rs1800204, rs4135303, rs1805192, rs17847901, rs3026746) okazało się monomorficznych w badanej próbie populacyjnej. Obecnie polimorfizmy typu SNP są przedmiotem zainteresowania genetyki medycznej oraz mogą być użyteczne w charakterze markerów identyfikacyjnych zwłaszcza do identyfikacji osobniczej w laboratoriach sądowych. Polimorfizmy SNP mają kilka zalet w porównaniu do rutynowo stosowanych dla celów identyfikacyjnych sekwencji STR (ang. short tandem repeats), jak niższe tempo mutacji, możliwość amplifikacji bardzo krótkich amplikonów zawierających badaną pozycję zmianową czy możliwość zastosowania różnego typu metod analizy [3, 5]. Liczba prac przedstawiających przykłady testów do analizy polimorfizmów SNP w reakcjach typu multiplex znajdujących zastosowanie do identyfikacji człowieka nieustannie rośnie [2, 4, 5, 7, 8]. Podsumowując, analizie poddano 25 pozycji SNP w próbie populacyjnej z Dolnego Śląska. W przypadku trzech (rs1800858, rs1800860, rs1800861) stwierdzono wysoką heterozygotyczność (co najmniej 50%), a więc mogą one służyć jako użyteczne markery w identyfikacyjnych badaniach człowieka.