

Y

1Y±(S/↓←1Y#(≈f↓}1Y#C≡x...→1Y#(.....±1Y
±(K∈±™1Y/S∂∞↓Sf1Y%...↔R}U≤1Y#(K|↓}1Y#C U≤S-2

1,

2

Detection of Y mosaicism in blood and gonad of patients with gonadal dysgenesis

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= abstract =

Objective: The presence of Y chromosome in patients with gonadal dysgenesis is related to the risk of gonadoblastoma. Since the patients with abnormal sexual differentiation may have cryptic Y mosaicism, it is important to detect the presence of Y material in these patients. But sometimes it is difficult to detect Y material only with karyotyping. This study was performed to evaluate the usefulness of the SRY gene screening in blood and gonad by using PCR in detecting the presence of Y material and possible tissue mosaicism in patients with gonadal dysgenesis as Turner syndrome and 46,XY pure gonadal dysgenesis (PGD, Swyer syndrome).

Method: In 26 patients with gonadal dysgenesis, we screened for Y material by using PCR for SRY gene in peripheral leukocytes and in gonadal tissues of some patients. They were 22 cases of Turner syndrome (7 45,XO, 2 46,Xi(Xq), 3 45,XO/46,XX, 5 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 1 45,XO/46,XY, 1 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), 1 45,XO/47,XY, 1 46,XX,del(X)(q24) and 1 46,X,+mar) and 4 cases of 46,XY pure gonadal dysgenesis. PCR for SRY gene in the gonadal tissue was performed in 5 Turner syndrome and 2 PGD to determine the cryptic Y mosaicism between blood and gonad.

Results: By using PCR analysis for SRY, Y chromosome material was detected in the blood of 4 of 22 Turner syndrome patients (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), 45,XO/46,XY, and 45,XO/47,XY), 3 of 4 46,XY pure gonadal dysgenesis. Discrepancy between karyotyping and blood PCR for SRY was noted in 1 Turner syndrome (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq))

and 1 PGD. Laparoscopic gonadectomy was performed in Y containing or SRY positive cases. In addition, PCR analysis for SRY in the gonads of 5 Turner syndrome and 2 PGD showed discrepancy between blood and gonad α between both gonads in 3 Turner syndrome (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), 45,XO/46,XY) and 2 PGD patients.

Conclusion: In gonadal dysgenesis, PCR analysis for SRY gene is useful to detect the cryptic Y mosaicism that is sometimes undetected by karyotyping. And since there may be tissue mosaicism, it is necessary to evaluate Y mosaicism in various tissues even in the case without Y chromosome on karyotyping.

Key Words: Y-Mosaicism, Gonadal dysgenesis, SRY gene, PCR,

(gonadal dysgenesis), X
 (sexual infantilism), , 46,XY (pure gonadal dysgenesis, Swyer syndrome)
 가 (streak gonad)
 (mosaicism) 가 , (dysgenetic gonad) Y
 (gonadoblastoma) 가 Y
 .1,2
 40-60% 45,XO ,3 hidden Y
 chromosome incidence 3% ,4 46,XY 가 .5
 Y Y 가
 가 , SRY Y Y .6
 zygote Y
 .7
 가 X , Y polymerase chain
 reaction(PCR) Southern blot Y 가
 ,8,9 Y 가
 가 , testis-determining factor(TDF) sex-determining gene on Y(SRY)가
 ,11 SRY gene
 .10
 SRY Y SRY 46,XY PCR
 , PCR Y SRY
 SRY , PCR SRY
 Y , PCR SRY

45,XO/46,XY, 45,XO/46,X,i(Yq), 45,XO/47,XYY, 46,XX,del(X)(q24) 46,X,+mar
 1 genomic DNA
 SRY PCR Y 7
 SRY PCR 46,XY
 , 46,X,+mar 45,XO/46,XX 1
 45,XO/46,XX
 4 5
 2 46,XY SRY PCR
 PCR

PCR

500 μm genomic DNA
 ,12 primer SRY DNA sequence XES10, XES11
 778bp SRY open reading frame(ORF) ZP3 gene sequence
 7 X marker 500 ng genomic DNA, 0.5
 10mM primer XES10, 0.5 μM primer XES11, 200 μM each nucleotide, 1.5 mM MgCl2,
 94°C 2 min (denaturation), 60°C 1 min (annealing),
 71°C 2 min (DNA synthesis), 35 20 min
 DNA DNA 50mM TRIS(pH8.0) primer 5'-end
 EcoR1 DNA 1.2% sea plaque agarose gel

* Primers for PCR amplification of SRY gene :

Sense XES10 5'-GAGCTCGAGAATTCGGTGTGAGGGCGGAGAAATGC-3'
 Antisense XES11 5'-GAGCTCGAGAATTCGTAGCCAATGTTACCCGATTGTC-3'

PCR SRY gene Table 1.
 , SRY PCR typical 778bp DNA fragment
 (Fig.1). PCR SRY , 22 Turner
 45,XO/46,X,i(Xq), 45,XO/46,X,i(Yq), 45,XO/46,XY 45,XO/47,XYY
 4 SRY PCR 45,XO/46,X,i(Xq) 1
 (Table 1, Fig.1). 4 46,XY 3
 SRY ,1 SRY 1
 5 Turner syndrome (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 45,XO/46,XX, 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq),
 45,XO/46,XY, 45,XO/47,XYY) 2 46,XY
 45,XO/46,XY 3 Turner syndrome SRY PCR 45,XO/46,X,i(Xq), 45,XO/46,X,i(Yq),
 SRY PCR SRY PCR
 45XO/46,Xi(Xq) SRY , 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq)
 45,XO/46,XY blood PCR ,
 , 45,XO/47,XYY SRY
 SRY 1 1
 SRY PCR ,
 (Fig.3).

(gonadoblastoma)
 20-30%
 .1,2
 50%
 45,XO(mongoose X)
 6%
 Y
 가
 3%
 (mosaic)
 marker
 .13,14
 cryptic mosaicism
 Y
 가
 , NCR
 SRY
 marker chromosome
 .8,9
 origin
 micromosaicism
 Y
 가
 ,15 Y
 가
 ,
 Y
 factor(TDF)
 SRY
 Y
 가
 testicular determining
 (pseudoautosomal region)
 transcription
 target DNA
 factor
 Z
 .11,16
 SRY
 SRY가
 Z
 가
 ,17
 SRY
 SF-1
 SOX9
 .18 Y
 X-
 WT1,
 SRY
 Y
 repeat
 (Y specific centromere probe)
 SRY
 .6 Y
 , testis specific protein
 , southern blot
 Y
 PCR
 (sensitivity)
 .19,20 45,XO
 가
 가
 ,21
 PCR
 22 Turner syndrome
 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq) 1
 Y
 가
 ,
 PCR
 SRY
 가
 Y cell line
 ,22
 PCR
 Y
 ,
 Y-derived marker
 가
 .23
 Mullerian inhibiting hormone
 가
 ,
 Y cell line
 가
 가
 ,

.22 SRY PCR 가 ,
 Bisat (1993) Y sequence PCR ,13 Y 가
 dysgenetic testis Y 가 PCR .7
 Y , SRY가 가 ,24
 Y ,18
 (GBY) 가 Y centromere gonadoblastoma gene on Y
 centromere .25,26 SRY Y Y
 , SRY DYZ3 Y centromere ,27,28
 hidden Y mosaicism
 .29 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq) SRY
 SRY , Z protein , X ,
 Y SRY PCR
 . Y centromere probe Y
 45,XO/47,Xi(Yq) 가 . 45,XO/46,XY
 SRY PCR ,
 SRY gene cell line
 가 (tissue mosaicism)
 46,X,+mar 1 marker chromosome Y-origin SRY

46,XY
 , SRY SRY ,
 ,30 15%
 SRY SRY .22 Swyer 가
 DNA , SRY
 SRY , 가 ,5
 46,XX 가 (sex reversal) 가 가
 .31 4 3 SRY PCR SRY , 1
 , SRY PCR 1 1
 PCR
 , Y
 , Y 가
 , 가
 , PCR SRY
 Y , SRY가
 PCR FISH SRY

가 , Y GBY Y Y

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Table 1. Cytogenetic, molecular and FISH findings of intersex patients screened for SRY gene 45,XO

Case	Karyotype	Dx	Blood-PCR	Gonad	Gonad-PCR	
					Rt	Lt
1	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
2	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
3	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
4	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
5	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
6	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
7	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
8	46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
9	46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
10	45,XO/46,XX	TS	Y ⁺	streak	Y ⁺	Y ⁺
11	45,XO/46,XX	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
12	45,XO/46,XX	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
13	45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)	TS	≤↔ TM	streak	Y ⁺ *	Y ⁺ *
14	45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
15	45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
16	45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
17	45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
18	45,XO/46,XY	TS	≤↔	testis	≤↔*	Y ⁺ *
19	45,XO/46,Xi(Yq)	TS	≤↔	streak	Y ⁺ *	≤↔*
20	45,XO/47,XYY	TS	≤↔	ovotestis	≤↔	≤↔
21	46,XX,del(X)(q24)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
22	46,X,+mar	TS	Y ⁺	streak	n/a	n/a
23	46,XY	PGD	≤↔	streak	n/a	n/a
24	46,XY	PGD	≤↔	testis	Y ⁺ *	≤↔*
25	46,XY	PGD	≤↔	streak	n/a	n/a
26	46,XY	PGD	Y ⁺ TM	streak	≤↔*	Y ⁺ *

TS: Turner syndrome, PGD: pure gonadal dysgenesis

n/a: not available, + : positive, Y⁺: negative

TM: discrepancy between karyotyping and blood SRY

*: discrepancy between blood and both gonads

Fig. 1. Results of PCR amplification of SRY gene from peripheral leukocytes

M: Molecular weight marker

Lane 1: Turner syndrome-45,XO/46,X,i(Xq), SRY(+)

Lane 2: 46,XY pure gonadal dysgenesis-46,XY, SRY(+)

Lane 3: Turner syndrome-45,XO/46,X,i(Yq), SRY(+)

NM: normal male

NF: normal female

NC: normal control

M Pc Nc 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

'÷ SRY

'÷ ZP3

Fig. 2. PCR amplification in both sides of the gonads of patients with gonadal dysgenesis

Lane 1, 2 : 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), Right, Left, (blood PCR(+))

Lane 3, 4 : 45,XO/46,XX, Right, Left, (blood PCR(-))

Lane 5, 6 : 46,XY(PGD), Left, Right, (blood PCR(+))

Lane 7, 8 : 45,XO/47,XYY, Right, Left, (blood PCR(+))
 Lane 9, 10 : 46,XY(PGD), Right, Left, (blood PCR(-))
 Lane 11, 12 : 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), Right, Left, (blood PCR(+))
 Lane 13, 14 : 45,XO/46,XY, Left, Right, (blood PCR(+))

= : =

Y Y 가 가 ,

Y 가 . Y 46,XY PCR

SRY 가

: 26 PCR

SRY 22 (7 45,XO, 2 46,XiXq, 3 45,XO/46,XX, 5 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 1 45,XO/46,XY, 1 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), 1 45,XO/47,XYY, 1 46,XX(delXq24), 1 46,X,+mar) 46,XY 4 5 2

: SRY SRY PCR 22 4 Y 가

(45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 45,XO/46,XY, 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), 45,XO/47,XYY), 4

3 SRY , 1 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)

1 SRY PCR . Y

가 SRY PCR

5 2

SRY PCR 3 (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 45,XO/46,XY, 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq)) 2

: PCR SRY

Y Y 가 ,

Y