SERUM GENETIC MARKERS IN SARDINIA.II. Gc AND PI IN CAGLIARI AND NUORO

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This study is part of a general survey aimed at investigat ing the genetic variability of blood markers in Sardinia(1). Sardinia island was long since an isolated region where malignant malarian endemia would impress a peculiar selective pressure(2). For this reason special attention has been as yet paid by Anthropologists and Geneticists to the structure of Sardinian populations. Thus detailed maps acepresently available of the distribution of erythrocyte markers (3). Conversely data are still lacking on further classes of markers, such as serum isoproteins. The purpose of this study is to contribute at filling the lack of data concerning two major isoprotein systems (Gc and PI) in Cagliari and Nuoro. One more reason to acquire more data on serum markers is that they are needed for biostatistical analysis of paternity.

## Materials and methods

Sera were collected from unrelated individuals in Cagliari (316) and Nuoro (205). The Sardinian origin of the blood dom ors was specially cared. Both sexes were almost equally sampled. Gc separation was performed as usually (4), thereafter the simple immersion of focused gels in 10% sulfosalycilic <u>a</u> cid was chosen as detection system. PI typing was performed as elsewhere described (5) with special care to select suspected M4 types, whose diagnosis was confirmed by shallow IPGs (6).

## Results and discussion

Table I gives distribution and gene frequencies of PI phenotypes in the two localities. When compared with those report ed for the Italian mainland (7), PI gene frequencies showed no peculiar distribution of the M gene products, but in the sample from Cagliari PI M3 was slightly lower (.046) than PI M4 (.056). As for the rest of alleles, while no special rem ark is to be paid to PIS, the very low frequency of PIZ seemed us to be only close to Greek values among all the Europ ean countries (8).

Table I reports as well phenotypes and alleles of Gc. If com pared with values we already grouped along the Italian penin sula (4), only Gc1S in Cagliari is slightly differing from the Continental Italy mean frequency; conversely allele freq

Advances in Forensic Haemogenetics 1 Advances in Forensic Haemogenetics 1 Edited by B. Brinkmann and K. Henningsen er-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 1986 © Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 1986 uencies from Nuoro are tightly clustered around mean values. These results confirmed on the whole our assumption that geo graphic individuality of Sardinia does not automativally involve a genetic uniqueness of its population structure.

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Table I. PI and Gc in Cagliari and Nuoro (Sardinia)

СА	GI	τ,	AR	Т
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NUORO

PI	obs	exp	PI	obs	exp
M1	118	118.35		93	88.75
M2	20	17.74		9	8.78
МЗ	1	0.66		1	1.03
M1M2	87	91.66		51	55.84
М1МЗ	19	17.79		18	19.15
M1M4	20	19.33		5	5.93
M2M3	8	6.89	8		6.02
M2M4	6	7.48	3		1.87
M1S	23	21.65		8	9.71
M2S	8	8.38		3	3.05
M3S	1	1.62		1	1.05
M4S	1	1.76		1	0.32
M1Z	2	1.54		2	1.88
M2Z	1	0.60		1	0.59
S	1	0.99		1	0.26
n.	316	205			
Gc	obs	exp		obs	exp
1S	103	96.98		78	72.33
1F	14	11.05		9	5.65
1F1S	5 <b>9</b>	65.47		37	40.42
21S	86	90.68		50	58.45
2 <b>1</b> F	31	30.93		13	13.33
2	23	21.19		18	11.81
n.	316			205	

## Gene frequencies

Cagliari	M2 M3	0.611 0.236 0.045 0.049 0.055 0.004	<u>Gc</u>	1S 0.554 1F 0.187 2 0.259
Nuoro	M2 M3	0.653 0.217 0.071 0.022 8:889	Gc	1S 0.594 1F 0.166 2 0.240

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