## **F825** Pst I-RFLP of HLA-G in Koreans

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HLA-G is a non-classical calss I MHC gene, on chromosome 6p 21.3, most notable for its restricted tissue distribution. The unique expression of this gene in extravillous cytotrophoblast at the maternal-fetal interface suggest that HLA-G play a key role in feto-maternal immunological interaction during pregnancy. HLA-G polymorphisms are in exon 2 (T31S, R35R), exon 3 (H93H, L110I) and exon 8 (Nucleotide 3775 G->A transition). The HLA-G polymorphisms were reported to be related to miscarriage. We determined the exon 8 variation of HLA-G by PstI-RFLP in 189 unrelated Korean. In HLA-G, Genotype frequency of HLAG\*A1/HLAG\*A1, HLAG\*A1/HLAG\*A2 and HLAG\*A2/HLAG\*A2 were 13.8 %, 47.1% and 39.1%. The allele frequency of HLAG\*A1(PstI negative), and HLAG\*A2(PstI positive) were 0.37 and 0.63. No deviation from the expectation according to the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was found. The HLAG\*A2/HLAG\*A2, a common genotype, in Koreans (0.63), is similar to Japanese (0.69).

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Polymorphism of Cytochrome *P4502E1* in Alcoholics. Kyung-Sook Park, Jee-Won Mok, Hee-Sun Park, Department of Biology, Sungshin Women's University

Alcohol dehydrogenase, aldehyde dehydrogenase and cytochrome P4502E1(CYP2E1) involved in alcohol metabolism. Ethanol-inducible cytochrome P4502E1 catalyzes the oxidation of ethanol, producing acetaldehyde and free radicals. CYP2E1 is located in the 3-4 layers of hepatocytes most proximal to the central vein. CYP2E1 enzyme activity in the liver can vary ~50-fold. This suggests that genetic factors may play important roles in the development of alcoholic liver disease. Polymorphism of CYP2E1 in the 5'-flanking region has the change from G (CYP2E1\*c1) to C (CYP2E1\*c2) at position -1259. CYP2E1\*c2 allele might affect the increasing of CYP2E1 mRNA in alcoholics. We examined the 5'-flanking region of PCR-RFLP in Koreans. In alcoholics, the genotype frequency CYP2E1 bv CYP2E1\*c1/CYP2E1\*c1, CYP2E1\*c1/CYP2E1\*c2 and CYP2E1\*c2 /CYP2E1\*c2 was 76%, 24% and 0%, respectively, whereas in normal individuals that was 63%, 33% and 4%. The allele frequency of CYP2E1\*c2 allele (0.12) in alcoholics was lower than that (0.21) in healthy controles but was not significantly. In this data, individuals with CYP2E1\*c2 allele are less susceptible to alcohols than those with CYP2E1\*c1 allele.