

* , * , **
* * * **

Analysis of Follicle Stimulating Hormone Receptor Gene Mutation in Korean

**Y. S. Nam, N. K. Kim *, M J. Choi *, S. H. Park *,
K. W. Chung **, S. H. Lee, T. K. Yoon and K. Y. Cha**

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Department of Genetics,*

College of Medicine, Pocheon CHA University, Pocheon, Korea

Department of Biology, Kongju National University, Kongju, Korea**

Abstract

Premature ovarian failure is a condition causing amenorrhea, hypoestrogenism, and elevated gonadotropins in women younger than 40 years. Many causes of premature ovarian failure were reported, including genetic abnormalities, enzymatic defects, defects in gonadotropin secretion or action, autoimmune disorders, physical and idiopathic causes. Recently, Finnish group reported a point mutation in the follicle stimulating hormone(FSH) receptor gene in premature ovarian failure patients. But it was reported that the group from United States could not find any mutation in FSH receptor gene. So we analysed C566T point mutation of FSH receptor gene using restriction fragment length polymorphism(RFLP) and compared the result between premature ovarian failure patient with idiopathic and known causes. But we did not find 556CT mutation in the FSH receptor gene in both groups. These findings suggest that the missense mutation in the human FSH receptor gene reported in Finnish women with premature ovarian failure is uncommon in Korean women with premature ovarian failure.

Key Words : Premature ovarian failure, FSH receptor gene mutation

40 , , , , 가 , , 가 가 .

(follicle stimulating hormone : FSH)
(missense mutation)가 .

· G . 7
(transmembrane domain) ,

N

가 2 21
가 14 31 가 2

· 21
가 (duplication)

54kb 가 10 exon 9 intron
· 9 exon

· C , ,
가 10 exon .

exon exon / intron 가

· 가

(gametogenesis)
(ligand)

가

(hypergonadotropic hypogonadism)

가

(restriction

fragment length polymorphism : RFLP)
가

1.

1997 7 1998 6
24
40

가가

24

5

X

3

1

1
2.

1) genome DNA PCR : PCR

genome DNA 1 g

PCR 50 l 10 PCR

buffer (500 mM KCl, 100 mM Tris Cl pH 8.3), 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.8

mM dNTP (dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP), sense primer (5'

GTTATTTTCAGATGGCTGAATAAG 3') antisense primer (5'

GCTCATCTAGTGGGTC 3') 50 pmol, Taq polymerase 2

cycle PCR 94C 5 DNA 1
 cycle 94C 40 DNA , 54C 40
 (annealing) (extension)
 25 cycle 72C 5 (post -
 extension) 4C
 genome DNA 78 bp PCR
 2) : PCR
 C566T PCR 15 1 5
 BsmI (Biolabs) 65C 30 PCR
 3% agarose gel Et Br

PCR polyacrylamide gel
 78bp (fragment) BsmI
 25 4 51bp
 27bp 가 (homozygous) exon 7
 (allele) (Fig. 1). 78bp가
 (heterozygous) (homozygous)

(recruitment)
 (primates)
 (Simon and
 Nieschlag, 1995).
 Sertoli
 (granulosa)
 Sertoli
 testosterone ,
 (spermatogonia)

G₂ (second messenger)
 G_s alpha (pseudohypoparathyroidism)
 가 (acromegaly),
 cAMP (hyperfunctional thyroid nodules),
 McCune Albright G 가
 Sertoli (Dankbar et al., 1995).
 G_s cAMP - adrenalin 가
 가 G 가
 (ligand)
 (isomerization) G
 (Gudermann et al., 1995).
 cAMP calcium
 cAMP 가 phospholipase C
 (Grczynska et al., 1994).
 , , (transcriptional
 activators) (phosphorylation)
 (spermatid)
 (elongation) cAMP (cAMP responsive
 element modulators : CREM)
 (Blendy et al., 1996).
 가
 가

가

(Aittomaki et al., 1995 ; Gronell et al., 1996).

가 가

가

(Whitney et al., 1995).

가

(linkage analysis)

2

(Aittomaki et al.,

1995).

7

exon

(point mutation)

가

(affinity)

(Aittomaki et al., 1995).

가 20

가

가

가

(Aittomaki

et al., 1995).

(Gronell et al., 1996).

3

가

10 exon

가

54 kb

9

exon

69 bp

251 bp

C

10 exon

1251 bp

2

21

(Rousseau Merck

et al., 1990 ; Gronell et al., 1994).

exon 가

가

3가

가

가

14

31

가

(Rousseau Merck et al.,

1990).

1

가

가

가

가

(gonadal dysgenesis) 가

가

(Aittomaki, 1994).

가 2

21

(Aittomaki et al., 1995).

가

가

189

alanine

valine

(segregation)

(Parma

et al., 1995).

testosterone

(precocious puberty)
가 (male pseudohermaphroditism) (Kremer et al., 1995 ; Laue et al., 1995).

가
(Parma et al., 1995).

가 가 가 (Derwahl et al., 1996).
가 (gametogenesis)

가

가

가

가

1994).

(Zirkin et al.,

testosterone

가

(oocyte exhaustion)

가

가 가 .

가

founder

exon

가 .

REFERENCES

- Aittomaki K. The genetics of XX gonadal dysgenesis. *Am J Hum Genet* 1994 ; 54 : 844-851.
- Aittomaki K, Lucena JDL, Pakarinen P, et al. Mutations in the follicle stimulating hormone receptor gene causes hereditary hypergonadotropic ovarian failure. *Cell* 1995 ; 82 : 959-968.
- Blendy JA, Kastner KH, Weinbauer CF, et al. Severe impairment of spermatogenesis in mice lacking the CREM gene. *Nature* 1996 ; 380 : 162-165.
- Dankbar B, Brinkworth MH, Schlatt S, et al. Ubiquitous expression of the androgen receptor and testis specific expression of the FSH receptor in the cynomolgus monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) revealed by a ribonuclease protection assay. *J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol* 1995 ; 55 : 35-41.
- Derwahl M, Hamacher C, Russo, et al. Constitutive activation of the Gs protein adenylate cyclase pathway may not be sufficient to generate toxic thyroid adenomas. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1996 ; 81 : 1898-1904.
- Gorczyńska E, Spaliviero J, Handelsman DJ. The relationship between 3',5' cyclic adenosine monophosphate and calcium in mediating follicle stimulating hormone signal transduction

in Sertoli cells. *Endocrinology* 1994 ; 134 : 293 300.

Gronell J, Ried T, Holtgreve Grez H, et al. Localization of the human FSH receptor to chromosome 2p21 using a genomic probe comprising exon 10. *J Mol Endocrinol* 1994 ; 12 : 265 271.

Gronell J, Simoni M Nieschlag E. An activating mutation of the follicle stimulating hormone receptor autonomously sustains spermatogenesis in a hypophysectomized man.. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1996 ; 81 : 1367 1370.

Gudermann T, Nurnberg B, Schultz G Receptors and G proteins as primary components of transmembrane signal transduction. Part 1. G protein coupled receptors : structure and function. *J Mol Med* 1995 ; 73 : 51 63.

Kremer H, Kraaij R, Toledo SPA, et al. Male pseudohermaphroditism due to a homozygous missense mutation of the luteinizing hormone receptor gene. *Nature Gen* 1995 ; 9 : 160 164.

Laue L, Chan WY, Hsueh AJW et al. Genetic heterogeneity of constitutively activating mutations of the human luteinizing hormone receptor in familial male limited precocious puberty. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1995 ; 92 : 1906 1910.

Parma J, Van Sande J, Swillens S, et al. Somatic mutations causing constitutive activity of the thyrotropin receptor are the major cause of hyperfunctioning thyroid adenomas : identification of additional mutations activating both the cyclic adenosine 3',5' monophosphate and inositol phosphate Ca cascades. *Mol Endocrinol* 1995 ; 9 : 725 733.

Rousseau Merck MF, Msrahi M Atger M et al. Localization of the human luteinizing hormone receptor gene to chromosome 2p21. *Cytoget Cell Genet* 1990 ; 54 : 77 79.

Rousseau Merck MF, Msrahi M Loosfelt H, et al. Assignment of the human thyroid stimulating hormone receptor gene to chromosome 14q31. *Genomics* 1990 ; 8 :

233 236.

Simoni M Nieschlag E. FSH in therapy : physiological basis, new preparations and clinical use. *Reprod Med Rev* 1995 ; 4 : 163 167.

Witney EA, Layman LC, Lanclos KD, et al. Polymerase chain reaction and Southern analysis of the follicle stimulating hormone receptor gene in women with 46,XX premature ovarian failure. *Fertil Steril* 1995 ; 64 : 518 524.

Zirkin BR, Awonyi C, Griswold MD, et al. Mnireview : is FSH required for adult spermatogenesis? *J Androl* 1994 ; 15 : 273 276.