

KALIG – 1

1

A Case of Isolated Gonadotropin Deficiency with Negative KALIG – 1 Gene

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= Abstract =

Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, or the lack of function of the testis or ovary secondary to the lack of pituitary and or hypothalamic trophic hormones, is also sometimes generally termed Kallmann's syndrome. Whether such deficiencies arise from an inborn error of hypothalamic organization and pituitary connection or damage to the hypothalamic pituitary system in prepubertal life, the manifestations of a eunuchoid or apubertal individual with potentially competent pituitary and gonadal function will result. Beyond the achievement of puberty, a similar situation can be recreated by the administration of a long - acting GnRH analog or by conditions of secondary hypothalamic dysfunction such as anorexia nervosa where shutdown of GnRH and its resultant effects cause cessation of gonadal function and even a regression of secondary sexual characteristics. Technically, these conditions are not Kallmann's syndrome but one must recognize the similarities. We have experienced a case of isolated gonadotropin deficiency which showed a negative KALIG – 1 gene

in infertile patient with primary amenorrhea. So we report this case with a brief review of literatures.

Key Words : Isolated gonadotropin deficiency, KALIG - 1

가
GnRH 가
Kallmann , ,
3 가 .
vasopressin , ,
(olfactory bulb)가 .
(olfactogenital dysplasia)
GnRH (neuron) (olfactory placode)
GnRH
(hypogonadotropic hypogonadism)
(adhesion protein)
X
X KALIG - 1(Kallman syndrome
interval gene - 1) .
(isolated hypogonadotropic hypogonadism)
(heterogenous) (midline defect)
(septo optic dysplasia) 가
KALIG - 1

가
 37°C, 80 / 173cm, 52kg, 110 / 70 mmHg,
 가 Tanner 2
 가

estradiol : < 13 pg/ml, FSH : < 1.0 mIU/ml, LH : < 1.0 mIU/ml, DHEA - S : 145.7 µg/dl, 17 - OHP : 0.26 ng/ml, testosterone : < 0.01 ng/ml, free testosterone : 0.5 pg/ml . TSH : 1.40 µU/ml, prolactin : 3.2 ng/ml, ACTH : 11.49 pg/ml, cortisol : 5.95 µg/dl, growth hormone : 0.13 ng/ml, insulin - like growth factor(IGF - 1) : 449.63 ng/ml

(sella turcica)

KALIG - 1 (fluorescent in situ hybridization : FISH) (Fig. 1).

46,XX

가

Metrodin - HP Pergonal

가 1.5cm

가

(anosmia) (hyposmia)
 (hypogonadotropic hypogonadism)
 (Kallmann et al., 1944).

가

, (synkinesis), ,

(midline defects)

가

가

, X 3 가 (isolated gonadotropic deficiency : IGD)

(De Morsier, 1954).

(ontogenetically) (gonadotropin releasing hormone : GnRH) (olfactory placode)

(Schwanzel – Fukuda et al., 1989). (neuron)

Kallmann

(locus)가 (deletion) X 19 Kallmann

Kallmann 가

(terminalis nerve)

(gamete)

(sexual infantilism)

가

Leydig ,

(spermatid)

testosterone

et al., 1968).

(Fairman

(fertile

eunuch syndrome)

(Spitz et al., 1974).
(primordial follicle)

(Goldenberg et al., 1976).

(Tagatz et al., 1970).

(heterogeneity)

가 가

(Yen et al., 1973 ; Yeh et al., 1989 ; Whitecomb and Crowley, 1990).

가 가
(Tagatz et al., 1970 ; Bell et al., 1973).

(Rabin et al., 1972).

(Crowley et al., 1985).

가

(arcuate nucleus)

X Kallmann
가 X 22.3
X
가
Kallmann , steroid sulfatase X
(ichthyosis), (chondrodysplasia punctata),

, DNA
 가
 DXF22S2 (probe)
 (yeast artificial chromosome system)
 KALIG - 1(Kallmann syndrome interval gene - 1) 4,093bp
 cDNA 가 679
 X (adhesion molecule - like from the
 X chromosome : ADMLX) cDNA 가
 Kallmann DNA
 가 KALIG - 1 / ADMLX
 KAL X 가 Y
 X Kallmann 가 20
 2 Southern blot Xp22.3 (Hardelin et
 al., 1993). KAL steroid
 sulfatase X
 (mirror movement)
 77 1 KALIG - 1 3 가
 (Bick et al., 1992).
 (microphallus) (cryptorchidism)
 Kallmann KAL
 Kallmann 4
 (stop codon) (frame shift)
 (point mutation)가 exon A B (Hardelin et al.,
 1992). ADMLX(KALIG - 1) 가 KAL
 (inhibiting fibers) (corpus callosum)
 KAL
 가
 (high palate)가
 KAL 가
 KAL mRNA 가

가 . 가

(epigenetic) . Kallmann

KAL

(mesonephric) KAL

(metanephric)

(knock – out) KAL

KALIG – 1

1

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