

# 미토콘드리아 유전자 A1555G 돌연변이에 의한 가족성 난청 : 한국의 1가계

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## Familial Hearing Loss Associated with mtDNA A1555G Mutation in Korea : 1 Pedigree

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### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : Familial aminoglycoside-induced deafness has been described in a number of Chinese and Japanese pedigrees. Recently, the familial aminoglycoside-induced ototoxicity is proved to be associated with a mutation in mitochondrial (mt) 12S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) gene at nucleotide position 1555 in some families. In this study, we analyzed mt 12S rRNA gene to find out this particular mutation in Korean pedigrees who had a family history of hearing loss. **Materials and Methods** : Peripheral blood was obtained from 91 individuals of 30 families, and total genomic DNA (gDNA) was extracted. A fragment of DNA including a part of mt 12S rRNA gene was amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The PCR products were analyzed by restriction digestion with Bsm A1 and DNA sequencing. **Results** : We found one family of mtDNA A1555G. Six family members had mutant genotype and three of them showed severe sensorineural hearing loss or deafness. The mutation was homoplasmic in all affected family members, and the genotype revealed maternal transmission. **Conclusion** : We found the first case of familial hearing loss genetically proved to be associated with the mt 12S rRNA gene mutation, in Korea. Because it is possible that an individual with this mutation shows a progressive sensorineural hearing loss, a screening of mtDNA A1555G mutation for the familial members who have a maternal inheritant hearing loss might be necessary. **(Korean J Otolaryngol 1999;42:1353-8)**

**KEY WORDS** : Mitochondrial gene · Mutation · Aminoglycoside-ototoxicity.

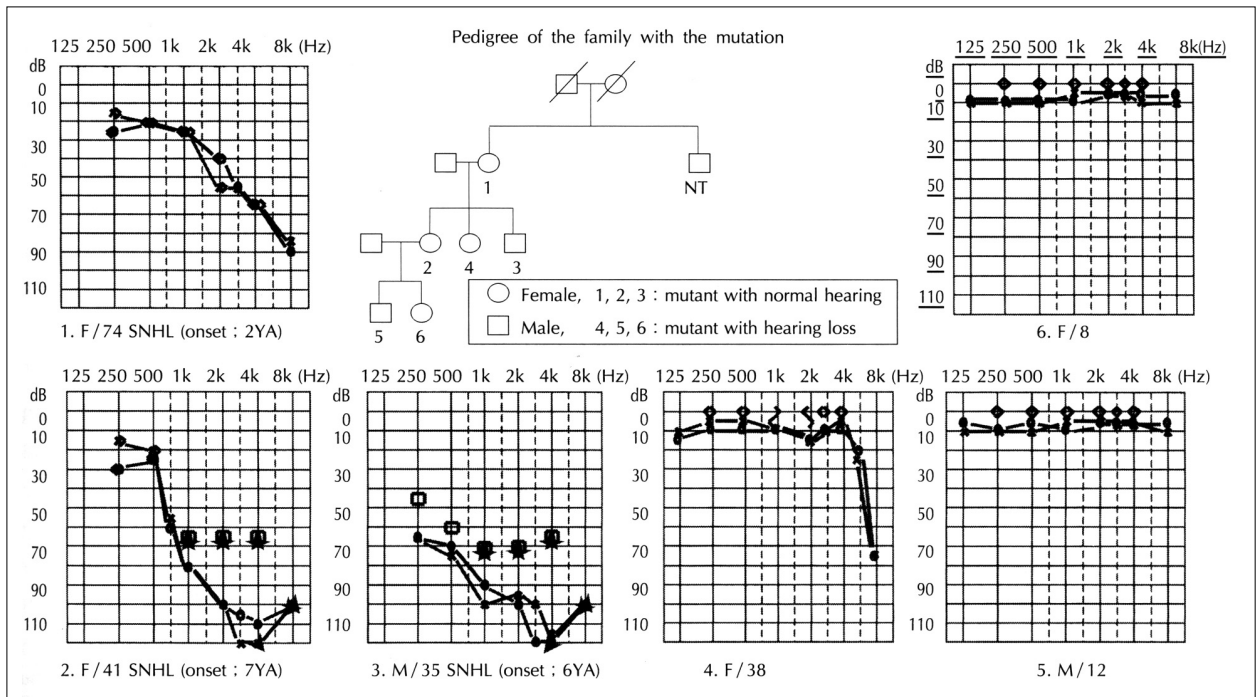
aminoglycoside  
 . Higashi (1989)  
 가 streptomycin 가 28가  
 . aminoglycoside 2가  
 , 가  
 가 .<sup>1)</sup>  
 , 가  
 aminoglycoside  
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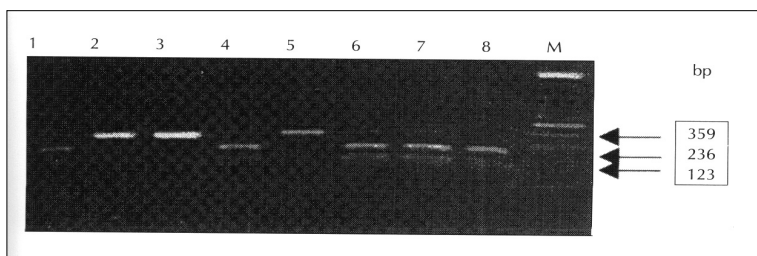
Mitochondria

3) aminoglycoside (mutation)가 가 (mtDNA) 가 가 Prezant (1993) aminoglycoside 2가 - 1가 mtDNA , 278 3가 12S RNA(rRNA) 1555 가 A G .<sup>7)</sup> , Fischel - Ghodsian (1993) aminoglycoside 36 mtDNA 1 1555 A G .<sup>8)</sup> 가 가 mtDNA 가 30 가 91 가 30가 . 30가 2가 audoso - mal recessive가 17가 , autosomal do - minalt 4가 , X-linked 3가 70 . (0.2%) 10% SDS(sodium dodecylsulfate)

phenol/chloroform/isopropanol<sup>9)</sup> gDNA template mt 12S rRNA 3' tRNA<sup>VAL</sup> 16S rRNA 5' 359 bp fragment DNA PCR . PCR primer Forward : 5' - AGA CGT TAG GTC AAG GTG TA - 3' , Reverse : 5' - GTT TAG CTC AGA GCG GTC AA - 3' ( , ) . PCR Bsm A1(Bo - ehringer - Mannheim, Germany) PCR pT7Blue T - vector(No - vagen, USA) cloning DNA sequencing (ABI automatic sequencer, USA) 12S rRNA 1555 30가 가 1555 A G Fig. 1 가 가 가 6 12S rRNA 1555 6 3 3 1 (case 4) 8 kHz 2 (case 5, case 6) 3 2 (case 1, case 3) , 1 (case 2) 7 (Fig. 1). nucleotide 1319 1677 359 bp PCR genomic DNA 1 Bsm A1 가 236 bp 123 bp 1555 A G 359 bp band Bsm A1 가 (Fig. 2). Bsm

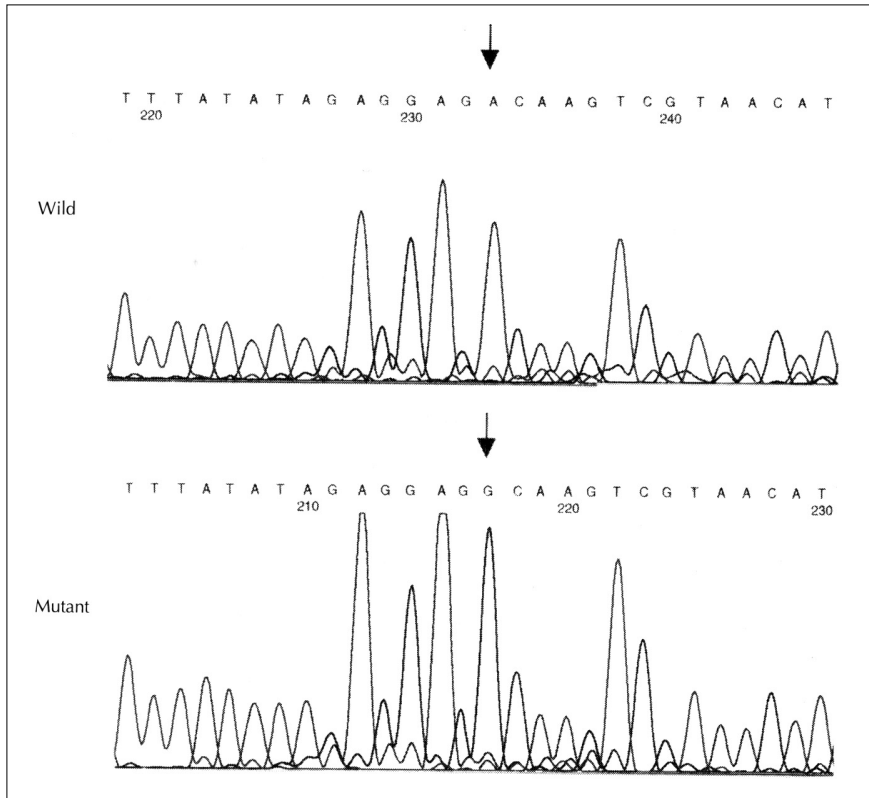


**Fig. 1.** Pedigree and audiograms for six family members with 1555 mutation. Below the pedigree are the number of each familial members who showed mutation. Three members (case 1, 2, and 3) show moderate to severe sensorineural hearing loss while the others (case 4, 5, and 6) show nearly normal hearing. The patient number 2 denied any usage of aminoglycoside. Note that the children show completely normal hearing even though they have a mutant gene. NT ; not tested.



**Fig. 2.** RFLP analysis of the 1555 A G mutation. The 359 bp PCR reaction fragment of wild-type mtDNA (lane 1, 4, 6, 7 and 8) contains one restriction site for the enzyme Bsm A1 resulting in two fragments (236, 123 bp). mtDNA with the 1555 A G (lane 2, 3 and 5) contains no restriction site resulting in one fragment (359 bp). M ; molecular marker.

A1 가 (ho - 가 ATP  
 moplasmic pattern) (oxidative phosphorylation)  
 1555 PCR pT7Blue T - vector 16,569 - bp double - stranded circle mtDNA  
 cloning DNA sequencing nucleotide1555 가 , ,  
 A G 13  
 (Fig. 3). poly - mRNA  
 morphism 1555 가 zyme complex) 60 5 (en -  
 10) 가 (prokaryote) 가



**Fig. 3.** The sequences of wild and mutant gene. Electropherogram from an ABI 377 automatic sequencer are shown. The arrows indicate the location of the base change (1555A → G).

noacyl - tRNA  
(eukaryote)

가  
7)8) 가  
가  
가  
heteroplasmly

aminoglycoside가  
aminoglycoside (translation)  
가  
( ) ( )  
aminoglycoside가

12) codon anticodon  
aminoglycoside  
가  
aminoglycoside  
Prezant 8)

11) 가  
aminoglycoside가

13) aminoglycoside  
가  
aminoglycoside

1555 aminoglycoside  
가  
aminoglycoside  
가  
가  
가

Aminoglycoside  
codon anticodon ami - ATP

가  
 가 가 1555 가  
 12S RNA (highly conserved) , aminoglycoside가  
 yeast<sup>16)</sup> streptomycin paromo - 1555 가  
 mycin 가  
 1555가 A G (Usami, per -  
 12S 가 (conformational sonal communication)<sup>18)</sup> 1555  
 change), aminoglycoside 가 aminoglycoside  
 가 가 1555 (multifactorial) 가  
 가 1555 가 aminoglycoside  
 가 1555 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 DNA aminoglycoside 가  
 가 가 aminoglycoside 가  
 가 가 aminoglycoside 가  
 plasmy 가 . homo - glycoside , , amino -  
 case 1 가 가 , , ,  
 가 1555 가 가 1555 aminoglycoside  
 case 1 가 가 가 가 가  
 가 가 가 가 가  
 가 가 가 가 가  
 DNA ( )<sup>8)</sup> case 5 6 aminoglycoside  
 가 가 가 가 가  
 가 aminoglycoside DNA 가<sup>18)</sup>  
 가<sup>17)</sup> 가 가 가 가  
 가 가 가 가 가  
 가 가 가 가 가

		12S rRNA	(1555
A	G)	가	.
가		가	
		가	가
	:	.	Aminoglycoside
1996		(01 - 96 - 095)	

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