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Rapid communication: BslI polymorphism at the swine alpha-actinin2 locus

Abstract

Source and Description of Clone. A 1.9-kb partial cDNA insert of porcine a-actinin2 in a pBluescript SKphagemid vector was isolated from a swine adult skeletal muscle cDNA lambda ZAP11 library (kindly provided by Charles Louis, University of Minnesota).

Keywords

Porcine, Muscle, Binding Proteins, PCR, RFLP

Disciplines

Agriculture | Animal Sciences | Genetics and Genomics

Comments

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Rapid Communication: *BsII* Polymorphism at the Swine α -Actinin2 Locus¹

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Source and Description of Clone. A 1.9-kb partial cDNA insert of porcine α -actinin2 in a pBluescript SK-phagemid vector was isolated from a swine adult skeletal muscle cDNA lambda ZAPII library (kindly provided by Charles Louis, University of Minnesota).

Method of Detection. Polymerase chain reaction primers designed from the 3' untranslated region of α -actinin2 were used to amplify a 220-bp fragment from 250 ng of swine genomic DNA. The two primers used were 5'-AACAGAGAGGGGAGGTACAGCATTT-3' and 5'-AATTCATTCCGTGCGGTAGGAGTTC-3'. PCR conditions began with a 90-s denaturation step at 95°C, followed by five cycles of 95°C for 1 min, 58°C for 1 min, and 72°C for 1 min. An additional 25 cycles were performed with denaturation at 90°C for 1 min and annealing and extension as before. A final incubation was performed at 72°C for 5 min.

Polymerase chain reaction products were digested with *BsII* and electrophoresed on nondenaturing polyacrylamide gels (15% acrylamide, 29:1 acrylamide:bisacrylamide) followed by ethidium bromide staining and exposure to UV light.

Description of Polymorphism. *BsII* digestion of the 220-bp amplified product yielded up to six fragments. The 50-bp, 31-bp, and 19-bp fragments were polymorphic. Homozygous animals have either the 50-bp fragment (designated the B allele) or the 31-bp and 19-bp fragments (designated the A allele) (Figure 1). Monomorphic bands of 95, 46, and 29 bp were also observed.

Inheritance Pattern. Autosomal Mendelian segregation of the polymorphic fragments was observed in 167 pigs in eight families.

Frequency. The frequency of the alleles in 69 unrelated pigs from eight breeds was .20 for the B allele and .80 for the A allele (Table 1).

Chromosomal Location. Unknown.

Comments. The α -actinin2 gene is involved in anchoring of the myofibrillar actin filaments (Beggs et al., 1992). Mutants in α -actinin that cause paralysis, weakness, and atrophy in muscle have been identified in *Drosophila* (Roulier et al., 1992).

Literature Cited

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- Roulier, E. M., C. Fyrberg, and E. Fyrberg. 1992. Perturbations of *Drosophila* α -actinin cause muscle paralysis, weakness, and atrophy but do not confer obvious nonmuscle phenotypes. *J. Cell Biol.* 116:911.

Key Words: Porcine, Muscle, Binding Proteins, PCR, RFLP

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Table 1. Frequency of alleles

Breed (no.)	Percentage of pigs with indicated genotype		
	A/A	A/B	B/B
Fengjing (6)	67	33	0
Meishan (9)	89	11	0
Minzhu (8)	37.5	62.5	0
Chester White (8)	37.5	25	37.5
Duroc (9)	89	11	0
Hampshire (12)	83	17	0
Landrace (8)	37.5	37.5	25
Yorkshire (9)	78	22	0

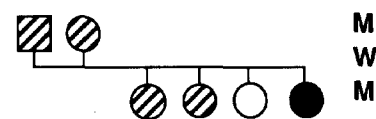


Figure 1. Mendelian segregation of a *BsII* polymorphism at the porcine α -actinin2 locus. Shaded symbols indicate heterozygous pigs; open (BB) and solid (AA) symbols indicate homozygous pigs. Lane 7 molecular weight marker is pGEM2 digested with *MseI*.

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