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Chromosomal Q-Heterochromatin Variability in Neonates Deceased During First Year of Age

A.I. Ibraimov and G.O. Karagulova

Laboratory of Human Genetics, National Center of Cardiology and Internal Medicine, Togolok Moldo str., 3, Bishkek, 720040, Kyrghyzstan

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ABSTRACT There is analyzed the amount of chromosomal Q-heterochromatin regions (Q-HR) in a genome of neonates deceased during first years of life. Chromosome preparations were made from umbilical-cord blood with the subsequent Q-staining in 145 Kyrghyz and 37 Russian neonates. During the first 3 years of life 17 Kyrghyz and 5 Russian neonates have died of various diseases. Mean numbers of Q-HRs per one individual (x) in newborn population were 3.16 ± 0.13 in Kyrgyz and 3.59 ± 0.23 in Russian, whereas in neonates died 4.58 ± 0.23 and 4.80 ± 0.37 respectively. In no group there was not preferential Q-HRs localization on seven Q-polymorphic autosomes. It is supposed that individuals with the greatest amount of Q-HRs in the newborn population have greater probability to die in the first years of life other conditions being equal.