

**F824**

Repetitive DNA and Chromosomal Localization in Genus *Lycoris* Species  
by In Situ Hybridization

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To investigate the chromosomal variation of *Lycoris sanguinea* var. *koreana*, *L. flavescens*, and *L. chinensis*, the ribosomal DNA loci were detected directly on mitotic chromosomes using fluorescent in situ hybridization. The biotin-labeled DNA probe used in this study is pTa71 included parts of 18S-5.8S-26S ribosomal multigene families. Image analysis and the karyotyping were carried the VideoTest-Karyo 2.0. The hybridization sites of *L. sanguinea* var. *koreana* with twenty-two acrocentrics were detected three chromosomes, and located on 1, 5, 7. From two major signals the only one nonhomologous nucleolar organizing region at the secondary constriction was showed on the chromosome 1. In *L. chinensis* with 2n=16 eight signals were located on telocentric chromosomes only. The *L. flavescens* with nineteen chromosomes showed five or six hybridization signals. Four of them are telocentrics from *L. chinensis* and the other one or two acrocentrics from *L. sanguinea* var. *koreana*.

**F825**

Allelic Variants of Human Calcitonin Receptor(CTR) in Korean  
Population

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Calcitonin is a hormone secreted by parafollicular cells of the thyroid gland, inhibits osteoclastic bone resorption and stimulates urinary calcium excretion. We analyzed *Alu* I CTR gene RFLP by polymerase chain reaction and polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Of the 201 analyzed individuals in Korean population, 156(77.6%) had CC genotype and 45(22.4%) were heterozygotes. The observed heterozygosity was 0.22. This result indicated that the most represented CTR genotype was the CC genotype and the less represented was the TC genotype in Korean population. It was similar to that of Japanese population. Conversely, in the Italian and French populations TC and TT allelic variants represented the most frequent CTR genotypes.