firmed that vDUB3 is expressed ubiquitiously in human tissues by northern blot analysis. Also, vDUB is expressed in embryonic carcinoma and embryonic stem cell, indicating that substrates of vDUBs may play an important role during human embryonic development.

P-37 Relationship between CYP17 and CYP11α, and PCOS in Korean Population

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Objectives: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is one of the most common endocrine disorders in women of reproductive age. However, the polycystic ovary gene or genes have not yet been identified. Since genes encoding enzymes involved in the testosterone synthesis and in the cholesterol side-chain cleavage are implicated in PCOS, we have analyzed the polymorphisms in the promoter of CYP17 gene for the frequency of T to C substitution and in the promoter of CYP11a gene for the (tttta)n repeat to determine whether they are associated with PCOS in Korean women of reproductive age.

Meterials and Methods: Using restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) and microsatellite polymorphism by variable number tandem repeat (VNTR), the polymorphisms were analyzed in 30 Korean PCOS women patients and in 26 control patients.

Results: The allele frequency of the genotype A2A2 for CYP17 was 4 times higher than the one in Greek population with PCOS (33% vs. 8%). In addition, the genotype analysis of PCOS patients for the CYP11a (tttta)n repeat polymorphism revealed 77% 216+ and 23% 216- genotypes, respectively. This is similar to the study performed with British and Greek populations.

Conclusions: The difference of the allele frequencies between Korean and other populations for CYP17 and CYP11a suggests that the role of polymorphism may be due to various ethnical background in PCOS patients.

P-38 일주기성 유전자의 난소내 발현에 관한 연구

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고정재 · 이동률 · 윤태기 · 정형민

Background & Objectives: 최근 일주기성 리듬의 조절에 중요한 역할을 하는 유전자들의 존재와 기능이 뇌의 시교차 상핵 등에서 밝혀지기 시작하였으며, 이들 유전자의 발현은 생체내의 다양한 조직과 기관에서도 중요하게 작용하고 있는 것으로 생각되나, 난소를 포함한 생식기관에 관한 연구는 매