Three Translocations Involving C- or G-group Chromosomes

Summary. Three translocations each involving C or G chromosomes are reported. A familial translocation t(Cq+; Eq−) was identified to be rcp(6;18) (q2;q1) and two malformed children were then found to have a 46,XY(or XX),−6,+der(6) constitution. One of the carrier’s pregnancy in this family was monitored by amniocentesis and a fetus was identified as being a male translocation carrier (balanced). Two other translocations were identified as rcp(11;14) (q12 or 13;q32?) and t(17;22) (p12 or 13;q11?), respectively.

Received 18 September 1972.

Individual chromosomes in the C- or G-group cannot be distinguished with certainty either by conventional karyotype analysis or autoradiography. However, various Giemsa-banding and quinacrine fluorescence techniques have made it possible to recognize every individual chromosome pair by their characteristic patterns of bands (Caspersson, Lomakka, and Zech, 1971; Evans, Buckton, and Sumner, 1971).

In the present report the chromosomes involved in three different structural rearrangements, including two Cs and one G, were identified by the techniques of both Giemsa-banding and quinacrine fluorescence. Further, the points of exchanges were determined within narrow limits.

Materials and Methods

Metaphase spreads were obtained by conventional leucocyte culture technique. Slides were flooded with ice chilled trypsin solution (freshly prepared, Difco 1:250 trypsin, 0-05% in Ca++ and Mg++ free Hanks’ solution) for 10 to 30 seconds, rinsed in physiologic
Case Reports

Case A was referred to us because of multiple congenital malformations. The propositus was 14 days of age and had typical features of trisomy 18 syndrome. A maternal cousin (case IV.4, Fig. 1) showed similar clinical features. Both of them died later and necropsy revealed ventricular septal defects and kidney cysts. In case IV.4 there were a few additional abnormalities including Meckel's diverticulum and eventration of the diaphragm.

Chromosome analysis revealed that both case A (IV.2) and IV.4 had a 46,XY (or XX), Cq+ karyotype. Their mothers (III.2 and III.4) and maternal grandmother (II.1) appeared to have a translocation t(Cq+;Dq+). Amniocentesis was carried out on case III.2 in the 18th week of gestation and a fetus (IV.3) was found to be a male carrier of the same translocation (Fig. 2). Based on both Giemsa banding (G-banding) and quinacrine fluorescence (Q-banding) patterns the translocation was identified as rcp(6;18)(q2;ql) according to the Paris Conference (1971) nomenclature (Fig. 2).

Case B, a 20-month-old girl, was examined because of multiple minor defects. They included webbed neck, downward slanting of eyes, flat nasal bridge, and hypoplastic nails. She was sex chromatin (buccal smear) positive and had a 46,XX,t(Cq−;Dq+) karyotype. G- and Q-banding studies revealed that the chromosomes involved were numbers 11 and 14, the propositus having a 46,XX,rcp(11;14) (q12 or 13;q32?) karyotype (Fig. 3). Both of her parents showed a normal karyotype.

Case C was a 4-month-old girl with failure to thrive,
**Discussion**

By the use of either Giemsa (G) or quinacrine (Q) banding, individual pairs of chromosomes can be identified without ambiguity (Caspersson et al., 1971; Evans et al., 1971). Even a small part of one chromosome attached to another chromosome has been identified (Rethoré et al., 1972). Recently Francke (1972) published a large series of quinacrine banding studies, in which chromosomes or parts of them involved in various translocations were determined.

**Case Reports**

In the present study, two C-group chromosomes and one G-group chromosome in three different translocations were identified; points of exchanges were also located within narrow limits.

Translocations in either case A or B seemed to be reciprocal and balanced presumably without any phenotypic effects. On the other hand, a small part of chromosomes No. 22 and 17 seemed to be missing in case C. The correlation between this seemingly minor chromosome loss and clinical abnormalities is not known.

There are various techniques of G-banding. The ASG method (Sumner, Evans, and Buckland, 1971) results in beautiful bands; however, it usually works only on freshly prepared slides. The technique used in the present report was found satisfactory when it was applied on slides that were kept in a vacuum desicator for up to 6 months. In certain circumstances, where freshly prepared slides cannot be obtained, this technique may prove to be useful.

This study was supported in part by grant 87557 from the Ministry of Education, Japan. The authors would like to thank Dr. E. Matsunaga for his encouragement and to Dr. F. A. Lilienfeld for reading the manuscript. Thanks are due to Miss H. Kamegai for her superb technical assistance.

**YASUO NAKAGOMI, KAZUO IINUMA, and ICHIRO MATSUI**

Department of Human Genetics, National Institute of Genetics, Mishima and the Division of Medical Genetics, Kanagawa Children's Medical Centre, Yokohama, Japan

**References**


