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原著

日本人に多く見いだされるヘモグロビン変異体

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Hemoglobin Variants Frequently Discovered in the Japanese Popu1ation

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Abstract

There are, up to date, about 160 hemoglobin variants discovered in the Japanese population. Among them, the following ten hemoglobin variants, Hb Kokura, Hb Ube 2, Hb M Iwate, Hb J Cape Town, Hb Hamadan, Hb Hikari, Hb G Szuhu. Hb Koln, Hb Riyadh, and Hb Takamatsu, are frequently found in the various districts of Japan. Although Hb S and Hb C are frequently detected in American and African blacks and Hb E in the Chinese and Southeast Asian populations, these hemoglobin variants are not so highly distributed in Japan. The presence of the hemoglobin variants in the hoemolysate prepared from the peripheral blood interfered with the normal elution pattern of the HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography), which is used for assay of glycosylated hemoglobin (Hb AIc). It is expected that the attention will be paid on these hemcglobin variants.

要 約

今日までに約160種のヘモグロビン変異体が日本人に発見されている.それらのうち次の10種の変異体, Hb Kokura, Hb Ube 2, Hb M Iwate, Hb J Cape Town, Hb Hamadan, Hb Hikari, Hb G Szuhu, Hb Koln,Hb Riyadh, Hb Takamatsu,は各地でしばしば見いだされる.日本人にはアメリカやアフリカの黒人にみられるHb S, Hb C, 中国人や東南アジア人にみられるHb Eのように高頻度に

発見されるものはなかった.ヘモグロビン変異体が存在するとHb AIc測定におけるHPLC分画パターンを妨害することがあるので注意しなければならない.