遗传学报　1978 5 (4): 301-307　ISSN: 0379-4172　CN: 11-5450/R

关于四例“毛人”的调查报告

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收稿日期　修回日期　网络版发布日期　接受日期

摘要　先天性全身多毛现象是人类遗传中一种比较罕见的现象。本文例（2）和例（3）为上下代遗传，是常染色体显性遗传的一个例证。现介绍四例毛人的身心发育情况和遗传学调查研究资料，从氨基酸和粘多糖代谢的分析结果发现，在例（2）和例（3）尿液中的门冬氨酸和赖氨酸峰之前有两个异常的小峰。例（1)和例(3）有正常的染色体组型。浊度试验表明例（2）尿液的粘多糖含量为正常人的两倍。本文对这些研究结果进行了讨论。 1978年2月至7月，由中国科学院遗传研究所、心理研究所和古脊稚动物与古人类研究所组成联合调查组，先后到辽宁、江苏和河北等地对人类较为罕见的四个毛人进行调查。本文主要介绍关于心理发展和医学遗传方面的工作。

关键词

分类号

A STUDY OF FOUR CASES OF CONGENITAL HYPERTRICHOSIS IN CHINA

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Abstract

Four cases of corgenital hypertrichosis were recently found in China. Case No. 1 is a boy, located in Liaoning province. He was 4 and 8 month rold when the authors visited him. Case No. 2 and Case No. 3 belong to one family. They are, son and mother, and live in kiangsu provine. The mother is 35 years of age, and the son is 9 years of age. Case No. 4 is a boy of about 10 years old located in Hopei province.All of the four cases have typical fetaftures of congenital hypertrichosis. Developmental data of the Liaoning boy were carefully taken both mentally and physically.Hair length was measured periodically. Chromosomes were analysed in case No. I and case No. 3 and biochemical analysis was studied in three cases. The results showed that both case No. 1 and No. 3 have normal karotypes. In case No. 2 and No. 3 two abnormal small peaks were found before lysine and aspartic acid p·eaks in the amino acid analysis. In case No. 2 from the turbidity test, the contents of mucopolysmcharides were found to be doubled in comparison with normal people.

From the study of cases No. 2. and No. 3, as both mother and son have the same hereditary trait, such a fact indicated that this trait is autosomally dominant as cited 还the literature.

Key words

DOI:

通讯作者