人间期核内发荧光的Y染色质的研究

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摘要 用国产阿的平染料和显微荧光光源研究了人间期核内的Y染色质。详细介绍了Y染色质技术。Y染色质出现率的平均值在正常男子外周血淋巴细胞和分叶核粒细胞、口腔粘脱油胞以及精子内分别为64%,45%,78%和43%25岁以上未生育过男孩的妇女的白细胞内设有Y染色质,女性口腔粘膜细胞内也没有Y染色质。讨论了母亲一胎儿和胎儿一母亲的白细胞转移。男性胎儿的淋巴细胞和分叶核粒细胞能在母亲体内存留18年之久,其原因不明。在从男性胎儿转移到某些母亲体内的极少数淋巴细胞内,除了Y染色质之外,还可见到第3对染色体异固缩区的闪亮荧光和D组染色体异固是缩区的强荧光。在某些妇女的淋巴细胞内偶尔出现微小的第3对染色体异固缩区的闪亮荧光。

关键词

分类号

STUDIES ON FLUORESCING Y-CHROMATIN IN HUMAN INTERPHASE NUCLEI

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Abstract

In human interphase nuclei Y-chromatin is studied by quinacrine dihydrochloride stain and by fluorescent light source for microscope, both of which are made in Shanghai China. Y-Chromatin technique is recommended in detail. In lymphocytes and segmented polymorphonuclear granulocytes of peripheral blood, oral mucosa cells and spermatozoa from normal men the means of frequency of a Y-chromatin are 64,45, 78 and 43 per cent respectively. Y-Chromatin is absent in leukocytes from thewomen, who aged over 25 years and undelivered boy, and in oral m fzcosa cells fromfemales.

Feto-maternal and materno-fetal transfer of leukocytes is discussed. Lymphocytesand segmented polymorphonuclear granulocytes transferred from male fetus can remain up to 1.8 years in a mother. Its reason is un1own. In additin to Y-chromatin, minor brilliant fluorescence of heteropycnotic region of chromosome 3 and intense fluorescence of heteropycnotic region of chromosomes of D group is found in rare lymphocytes transferred to some mothers from male fetus. Minor brilliant fluorescence of heteropycnotic region of chromosome 3 is present occasionally in rest ing lymphocytes from some females.

Key words

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