



HOME HELP FEEDBACK SUBSCRIPTIONS ARCHIVE SEARCH TABLE OF CONTENT

Journal of Andrology, Vol 20, Issue 4 545-550, Copyright © 1999 by The American Society of Andrology

JOURNAL ARTICLE

HLA-DR antigen and HLA-DRB1 genotyping with nonobstructive azoospermia in Japan

A. Tsujimura, S. Takahara, M. Kitamura, H. Miura, M. Koga, M. Sada, T. Tsuji, K. Matsumiya and A. Okuyama

Department of Urology, Osaka University Medical School, Suita, Japan.

We previously reported that the HLA-A33, -B13, and -B44 antigens, which are major histocompatibility complex class I molecules, are involved in the susceptibility of nonobstructive azoospermia in Japanese men. In this report, HLA-DR antigens, which are class II molecules, are investigated by advanced DNA typing in addition to classical serological typing to study a more complex genotype of HLA-DRB2. Genotyping was performed by the polymerase chain reaction-

This Article

- Full Text (PDF)
- Alert me when this article is cited
- ▶ Alert me if a correction is posted

Services

- ▶ Similar articles in this journal
- ▶ Similar articles in PubMed
- Alert me to new issues of the journal
- Download to citation manager

Citing Articles

- Liting Articles via HighWire
- Liting Articles via Google Scholar

Google Scholar

- Articles by Tsujimura, A.
- Articles by Okuyama, A.
- ▶ Search for Related Content

PubMed

- PubMed Citation
- Articles by Tsujimura, A.
- Articles by Okuyama, A.

sequence-specific primer (PCR-SSP) method of analysis and/or by a commercial rapid assay based on the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), followed by reverse dot-blot hybridization of PCR products (the Inno-LiPA assay). The allele frequencies of the HLA-DR13 antigen and the -DRB1*1302 allele were significantly higher in Japanese subjects with nonobstructive azoospermia compared with a control group of healthy Japanese men, and these alleles were associated with relative risks for nonobstructive azoospermia of 4.2 and 4.9, respectively. If we suppose this strong linkage to both HLA class I and II antigens is due to linkage disequilibrium, it may suggest the existence of a novel gene involved in spermatogenesis in the class III region, which is located between the class I and class II regions and contains several genes other than HLA.

This article has been cited by other articles:



THE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM

HOME

Y.-N. Teng, Y.-M. Lin, Y.-H. Lin, S.-Y. Tsao, C.-C. Hsu, S.-J. Lin, W.-C. Tsai, and P.-L. Kuo

Association of a Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism of the Deleted-in-Azoospermia-Like Gene with Susceptibility to Spermatogenic Failure J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab., November 1, 2002; 87(11): 5258 - 5264.

[Abstract] [Full Text] [PDF]

HUMAN MOLECULAR CENTICS

Human Molecular Genetics

►HOME

C. Krausz, L. Quintana-Murci, E. R.-D. Meyts, N. Jorgensen, M.A. Jobling, Z.H. Rosser, N.E. Skakkebaek, and K. McElreavey Identification of a Y chromosome haplogroup associated with reduced sperm counts

Hum. Mol. Genet., September 1, 2001; 10(18): 1873 - 1877. [Abstract] [FUII Text] [PDF]

HOME HELP FEEDBACK SUBSCRIPTIONS ARCHIVE SEARCH TABLE OF CONTENTS

Copyright © 1999 by The American Society of Andrology.