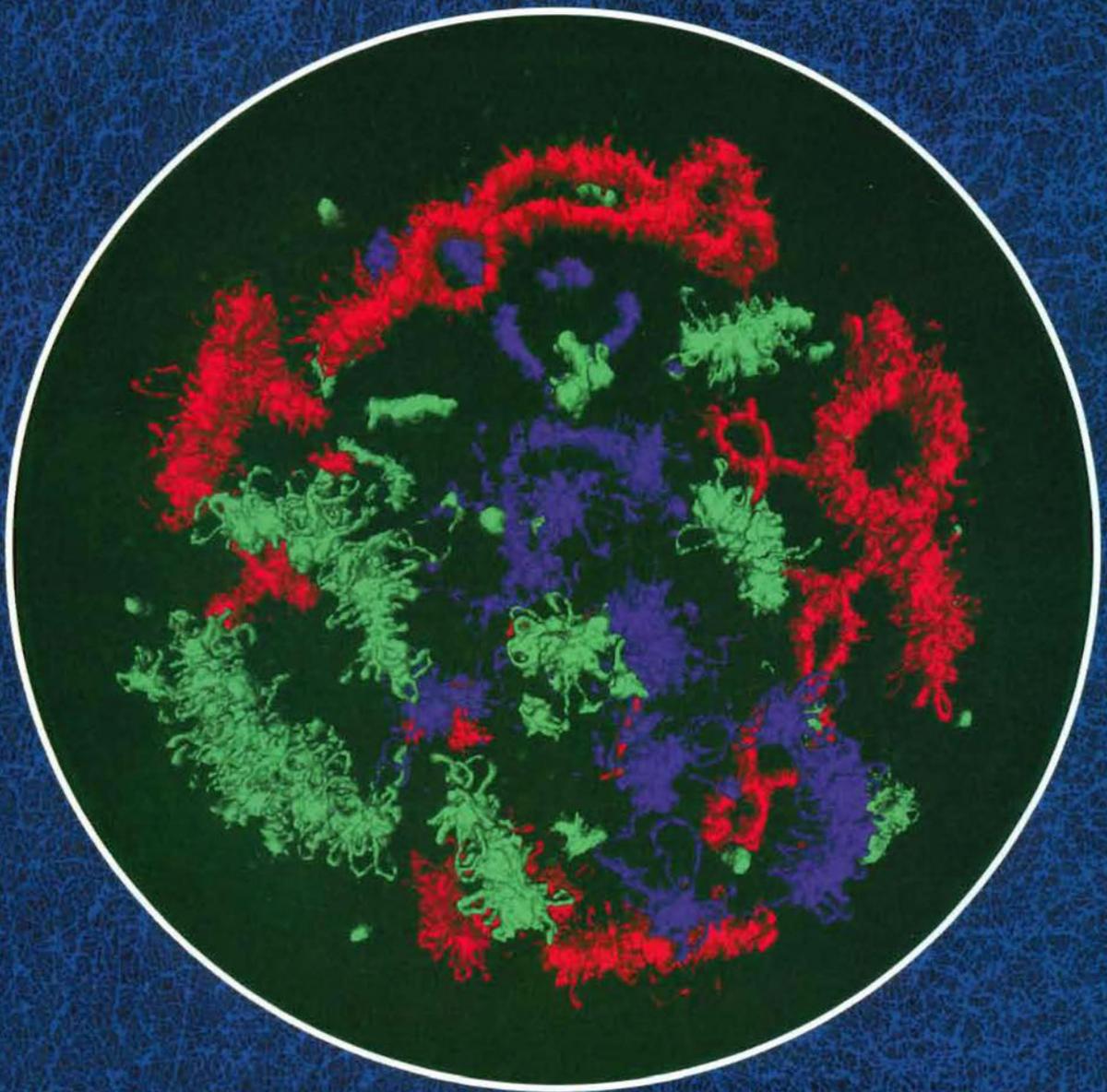


CHROMOSOME RESEARCH

The Biology of Chromatin and Chromosomes



Chromosome Research

Volume 20 · Number 6 · August 2012

A Tribute to Simon W.L. Chan, PhD (1974–2012) 657

Visualization of the spatial positioning of the *SNRPN*, *UBE3A*, and *GABRB3* genes in the normal human nucleus by three-color 3D fluorescence in situ hybridization

R. Kawamura · H. Tanabe · T. Wada · S. Saitoh · Y. Fukushima · K. Wakui 659

Praomys tullbergi* (Muridae, Rodentia) genome architecture decoded by comparative chromosome painting with *Mus* and *Rattus

R. Chaves · S. Louzada · S. Melcs · J. Wienberg · F. Adegá 673

Predicting nucleosome binding motif set and analyzing their distributions around functional sites of human genes

T. Bao · H. Li · X. Zhao · G. Liu 685

Homoeology of *Thinopyrum junceum* and *Elymus rectisetus* chromosomes to wheat and disease resistance conferred by the *Thinopyrum* and *Elymus* chromosomes in wheat

R.I. McArthur · X. Zhu · R.E. Oliver · D.L. Klindworth · S.S. Xu · R.W. Stack · R.R.-C. Wang · X. Cai 699

Germ line-limited and somatic chromosomes of *Acricotopus lucidus* differ in distribution and timing of alterations of histone modifications in male gonial mitosis and meiosis

W. Staiber 717

The radial nuclear positioning of genes correlates with features of megabase-sized chromatin domains

A.C. Kölbl · D. Weigl · M. Mulaw · T. Thormeyer · S.K. Bohlander · T. Cremer · S. Dietzel 735

An integrated cytogenetic and physical map reveals unevenly distributed recombination spots along the papaya sex chromosomes

C.M. Wai · P.H. Moore · R.E. Paull · R. Ming · Q. Yu 753

Study of methylation of histone H3 lysine 9 and H3 lysine 27 during X chromosome inactivation in three types of cells

Y. Li · T. Tan · L. Zong · D. He · W. Tao · Q. Liang 769

ABSTRACTS

20th International colloquium on animal cytogenetics and gene mapping 779

Chromosome Res (2012) 20:779–814

DOI 10.1007/s10577-012-9313-0

ABSTRACTS

**20th International colloquium on animal cytogenetics
and gene mapping**

Published online: 14 September 2012

harvesting, microslide plating and microscopy were used (Ali et al., 2008). Similarly G-band procedure was applied using Trypsin for individual c chromosome identification. Standard chromosome complement of Nili Ravi buffalo was found to be (50,XX) and (50, XY) in females and males respectively. Only five female young calves) showing typical freemartin chromosome complement (50, XX) and (50, XY) chimerism in somatic cells. These animals also had phenotypic abnormalities in genitalia and sex adducts. Study concludes, so far, that in indigenous buffalo populations, either there is a non-significant incidence of chromosomal aberrations or there needs to be a sound reporting mechanism through field workers, to cytogenetic labs in Pakistan. Further more extensive studies employing differential staining and FISH mapping techniques are recommended to gather reliable data on cytogenetic abnormalities in buffalo and other farm animals in Pakistan.

O4

Two New Reciprocal Translocations in sheep (*Ovis aries*, 2n=54)

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The Laticauda is considered an endangered sheep breed and is therefore included in several projects for genetic conservation and product enhancement. In one such project, screening cytogenetic analysis was carried out on phenotypically normal young sheep (*Ovis aries*, OAR, 2n=54,XX), both from the Laticauda breed (15 animals) and Laticauda-Comisana hybrids (5 animals). Several cytogenetic analyses were performed to characterize their karyotypes. First, RBA-banding, CBA-banding and karyotyping analysis investigated the chromosome organization in all animals. Other analyses such as Ag-NORs and FISH-mapping were performed only in specific cases in order to confirm the presence of chromosomal

aberrations and regions involved. FISH mapping analyses included different types of probes: two specific BAC-probes in one technique, and the telomere PNA probe in the other. In the course of screening, two new cases of chromosomal translocation were reported in two female animals. One tiny chromosome, later identified as one of two der, emerged in all metaphases of each carrier, suggesting the presence of two reciprocal translocations. Chromosomal translocations were then classified as rcp(4q;12q) and, probably, rcp(18q;23q). The FISH analysis with specific BAC probes to confirm chromosomes involved in the two rcp is still in progress.

Acknowledgements. This study was supported by PSR, Misura 214, e2 of Campania Region, Project “Razze Autoctone a Rischio di Estinzione della Regione Campania—RARECa”

PI-1

A cytogenetic investigation on the Lethal White Syndrome in sheep

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The mating of genetically related animals is known to increase the homozygosity. Such condition can also increase the chances of the offsprings to be affected by recessive traits. Lethal white syndrome (LWS), is an autosomal genetic disorder most prevalent in the American Paint Horse. Affected animals phenotypically appear normal, although they have all-white coats and blue eyes. Internally, they have a non-functioning colon and die within a few days after birth.

In a small group of Cameroon sheep, where only one ram was used for several consecutive years and mated to his relatives, five lambs were completely white-coated with blue eyes. All died shortly after birth. A cytogenetic investigation was carried out on the available mothers, most probably heterozygous carriers of the genetic defect. Peripheral blood sample cultures were performed for two ewes to get both normal and BrdU-treated cultures, the latter to obtain R-banded preparations. Normal cultures