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## The Delta-Beta-Crossing-Over Site in the Fusion Gene of the Lepore-Boston Disease Might Be Localized in a Preferential Recombination Region

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TI - A new method for detection of small modifications in genomic DNA, applied to the human  $\delta$ - $\beta$  globin gene cluster  
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AB - Cloned DNA fragments were subcloned in filamentous coliphages fd 103 or M 13; the recombinant single-stranded DNAs were then used to form hybrids with genomic DNA as well as with complementary recombinant single-stranded DNA. Hybrids were submitted to S1-nuclease treatment alone or in combination with restriction enzyme digestions. This method was used to analyze the  $\delta$ - $\beta$  globin gene cluster from the total genomic DNA of a  $\beta^0$ -thalassemic patient. A modification located approximately 530 base pairs upstream from the cap site of the  $\beta$ -globin gene was detected in only one thalassemic chromosome of this patient. Sequence analysis have shown that the patient was homozygous for a single nucleoside change (dC $\rightarrow$ dT) which remains undetected by our hybridization method, leading to a codon 39 nonsense mutation; they have demonstrated too that he was heterozygous for the modification mentioned and detected by S1-nuclease, which corresponds to an additional sequence d(T-A-T-A) in a 52 alternating purine-pyrimidine run, leading to a complex change from d[(A-T)<sub>7</sub>(T)<sub>7</sub>] to d[(A-T)<sub>11</sub>(T)<sub>3</sub>].  
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