

Protein S  
PROS1

Protein S  
PROS1

2001 6

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		<b>Protein S</b>			<b>PROS1</b>
Protein S					
	20	가 (polymorphism)		(PROS1)	130 (mutation) protein S
		protein S	가	protein S	PROS1
	15	10 exon	exon/intron junction	protein S SSCP	60 PROS1 DNA sequencing
			protein S Tokushima		(detrimental
mutation)			protein S Heerlen,		
		intron K	T/C (PIPS1), exon 15	3' untranslated trailer	exonic C/A
(PEPS2)		G/A (Pro626)		50	
		PIPS1, PEPS2, Pro626 (exon 15)			
		protein S	60	exon	exon/intron junction SSCP
	3	PROS1	exon 14	intron N	T G insertion
				coding region	
		protein S			
protein S Tokushima		protein S Heerlen	protein S		
		PIPS1 T/C	protein S	0.813/0.187,	
0.569/0.431				(P=0.002). PEPS2	C/A
		protein S	0.825/0.175,	0.840/0.160	
			(P=0.993). Pro626 (exon 15)	G/A	



protein S                    0.702/0.298,                    0.656/0.344  
(*P*=0.924).

SSCP                    가                    protein S

가                    .

(polymorphism)                    가                    PROS1

PIPS1

가

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: protein S , PROS1 , ,

**Protein S**

**PROS1**

<

>

**I.**

Protein S K protein C  
 VIIIa Xa .<sup>1</sup> protein S  
 60%가 C4b binding protein , 40%가 free form  
 protein S (activity) ,

Protein S , , , C4b binding protein 가 ,  
 , , K , protein S polycythemia vera essential  
 thrombocythemia가 ,<sup>2</sup> protein S coding PROS1  
 (detrimental mutation)

protein S . anti-  
 thrombin III, protein C protein S .  
 antithrombin III <sup>3,4</sup> protein S, protein C  
 PROS1 가  
 ,<sup>4</sup> protein S protein C antithrombin III  
 가

PROS1 3 3p11.1-3q11.2 mRNA 4 kb 15  
 exon 14 intron (A-N) .<sup>5</sup> exon 1 3%  
 protein S coding pseudogene PROS2 가  
 .  
 PROS1 protein S 50 60  
 가 80 90% 가 ,  
 .<sup>6</sup> (heterozygote) protein S가  
 가  
 , , , (immobilization),  
 가 .<sup>7</sup> (homozygote)  
 .<sup>8</sup>  
 protein S 0.7 2.3%,  
 10% , PROS1 가  
 .<sup>9</sup> 130 (mutation)가 203 protein S  
 20 (polymorphism) .<sup>10,11</sup>  
 missense mutation 가 , nonsense mutation, frameshift deletion, splice site abnormal-  
 ities .<sup>10</sup>  
 가 가  
 . PROS1  
 가 PROS1 protein S  
 PROS1  
 , protein S PROS1 PROS1  
 15 exon exon/intron junction protein S  
 Tokushima<sup>12</sup> exon 13 protein S  
 Heerlen,<sup>13</sup> 3 intron K T/C dimorphism (PIPS1),<sup>14</sup> exon 15 3'  
 untranslated trailer exonic C/A dimorphism (PEPS2)<sup>14</sup> exon 15 Pro626 (G/A) dimor-  
 phism<sup>15</sup> .

## II.

### 1.

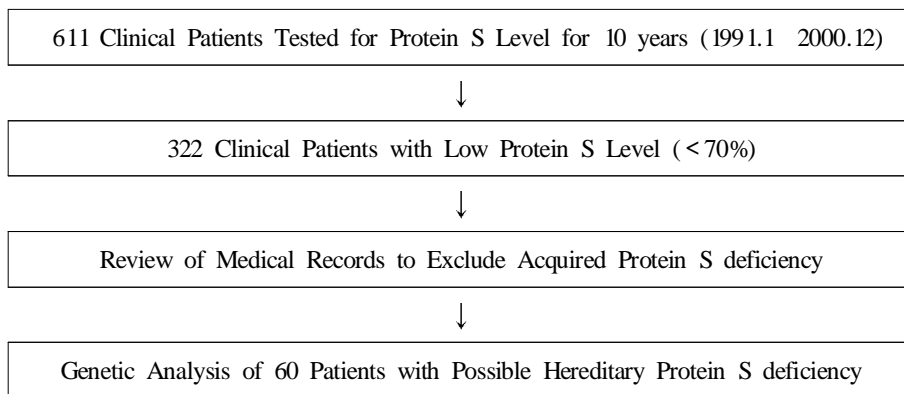
1991.1.1 ~ 2000.12.31  
 611 patients tested for protein S (activity) (free form antigen) 70%  
 322 patients with low protein S level (<70%)  
 (Fig. 1).  
 C4b binding protein, protein S, polycythemia  
 K, protein S, polycythemia  
 essential thrombocythemia (exclusion criteria).<sup>2</sup>  
 60 (30%)  
 50 (14/86, 44%)  
 50 (25%)

### 2. Genomic DNA

Easy DNA kit (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) genomic DNA

### 3. DNA

PROS1 15 exon 1994 Reitsma<sup>16</sup>



**Fig. 1.** Case selection strategy in this study.

PROS1 14 primer pseudogene PROS2  
 PROS1 exon exon/intron junction (Table 1). 150 ng/  
 µL genomic DNA 2µL, 10X buffer 2.5µL, MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1.5 mM, dNTP 0.2 mM, primer 6  
 pmol, 4% formamide 1µL, Taq polymerase 1-2 U volume 25µL

**Table 1.** Nucleotide sequences of the primers used for the amplification of the PROS1 gene

Primer	Exon	Sequence*	Position <sup>†</sup>
PS-1-5	1	<u>ttccgccgaggctcgctggg</u>	-146 to -127
PS-1-3	1	<u>taggagctgcagctctagag</u>	79 to 98
PS-2-5	2	<u>gtcatacaattcataggcag</u>	-108 to -89
PS-2-3	2	<u>cagaaggaaagtacaggctgg</u>	64 to 83
PS-3-5	3	<u>gtgaaaatgatggttatatg</u>	-125 to -106
PS-3-3	3	<u>aggtggagaggttagacagga</u>	78 to 97
PS-4-5	4	<u>ccatgaattcagatcaagta</u>	-63 to -44
PS-4-3	4	<u>ggtgtactttacctacagag</u>	41 to 60
PS-5/6-5	5 & 6	<u>ggcttcaggattttattatagta</u>	-87 to -64
PS-5/6-3	5 & 6	<u>ctaactgggattattctcacat</u>	37 to 58
PS-7-5	7	<u>cacaaatcaagggttcttgg</u>	-75 to -55
PS-7-3	7	<u>gatcagtaatgataccacca</u>	9 to 28
PS-8-5	8	<u>ataagattgaaacatttaggg</u>	-59 to -40
PS-8-3	8	<u>caggtgagaattaagcatt</u>	14 to 33
PS-9-5	9	<u>tagtaaccaaaaaaatgc</u>	-97 to -78
PS-9-3	9	<u>cccttatctgcttaacctct</u>	31 to 50
PS-10-5	10	<u>agctttctgtatttcttactc</u>	-50 to -30
PS-10-3	10	<u>acagactc catcaaagtggg</u>	29 to 48
PS-11-5	11	<u>gtaatacttggttatttgtaat</u>	-41 to -19
PS-11-3	11	<u>cacacataattcaaatctattac</u>	52 to 71
PS-12-5	12	<u>cctatactcataatcgagcc</u>	-69 to -50
PS-12-3	12	<u>tgggcacacagtagatactc</u>	91 to 110
PS-13-5	13	<u>ctgatgcactttaggagtgc</u>	-54 to -35
PS-13-3	13	<u>gtaaatactgctatgtatac</u>	55 to 74
PS-14-5	14	<u>gcttatattgaatcttgctctg</u>	-31 to -19
PS-14-3	14	<u>atatccaataaatgtcgggt</u>	138 to 157
PS-15-5	15	<u>caagatgctaaaagtcttgg</u>	-49 to -30
PS-15-3	15	<u>gatagcaagagaagtccgaatttc</u>	182 to 205

\*Underlining of nucleotides denotes differences between PROS1 and PROS2.

<sup>†</sup>Numbering of the position is relative to either the 5' or 3' boundary of each exon.

94°C, 5 pre-denaturation 94°C, 30 → 49 62°C, 30 40 → 72°C, 40 45 30 37 cycle 72°C 10 . , exon 15 94°C, 30 → 52°C, 30 → 72°C, 45 15 cycle 94°C, 30 → 56°C, 30 → 72°C, 45 25 cycle DNA . 320 bp (exon 1), 349 bp (exon 2), 228 bp (exon 3), 210 bp (exon 4), 505 bp (exon 5/6), 230 bp (exon 7), 215 bp (exon 8), 262 bp (exon 9), 228 bp (exon 10), 280 bp (exon 11), 348 bp (exon 12), 280 bp (exon 13), 414 bp (exon 14) 416 bp (exon 15) .

#### 4. Single stranded conformation polymorphism (SSCP)

PCR 가 400 bp .  
 SSCP .<sup>17</sup> Exon 5/6 *PstI* (Takara Shuzo Co., Kyoto, Japan), exon 14 *XmnI* (New England Biolabs, Inc., Beverly, MA, USA), exon 15 *AluI* (New England Biolabs, Inc., Beverly, MA, USA) , exon 5/6 273 bp 232 bp, exon 14 231 bp 183 bp exon 15 170 bp, 109 bp 137 bp SSCP .  
 7μL PCR 0.1% bromophenol blue, 95% formamide, 10 mM NaOH, 0.1% xylene cyanol denaturation 3μL . 95°C 5 가 , 4°C 5 . 6% acrylamide gel 5μL loading 400 V (0.5 W/cm) 4 6 15 exon 2 30 .  
 Silver stain .

#### 5. DNA sequencing

DNA DNA sequencing .<sup>18</sup> ABI PRISM 3700 DNA analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster city, CA, USA) .

#### 6. Protein S Tokushima

Exon 6 epidermal growth factor like domain Tokushima mutation  
 Lys (AAG)가 Glu (GAG) 5/6 exon 505  
 bp SSCP .<sup>17</sup>  
*Mbol* (Takara Shuzo Co., Kyoto, Japan) 332 bp 173 bp SSCP  
 Tokushima mutation 173 bp mobility shift .

## 7. Protein S Heerlen

Protein S Heerlen exon 13 Ser (TCC) Pro (CCC)  
exon 13 280 bp *RsaI* (New England Biolabs, Inc., Beverly, MA, USA)  
220 bp 60 bp .<sup>13</sup>

## 8. PIPS1 (intron K)

Intron K T/C dimorphism external primer (PSA PSD)  
internal primer (PSB PSC) 94°C, 40 → 56°C, 30 → 72°C,  
45 35 cycle , T 402 bp , C 100 bp  
primer gacattccaaatgagttgtaa (PSA), tgagttcctttgtctgtaac  
(PSB), agaaacacacatattcaaacta (PSC), gatcattcaagttgctactc (PSD) .<sup>14</sup>

## 9. PEPS2 (3'-UTR)

3' UTR PEPS2 C/A dimorphism primer (PSE PSF)  
94°C, 40 → 55°C, 30 → 72°C, 40 885 bp *Avall*  
(New England Biolabs, Inc., Beverly, MA, USA) A 337, 24, 348, 136 bp  
, C 136 bp 7 36 bp 100 bp  
primer ggattagaatttggttgaaac (PSE), tgctgctctcaggaaaata (PSF) .<sup>14</sup>

## 10. Pro626 (exon 15)

Exon 15 416 bp *BstXI* (Takara Shuzo  
Co., Kyoto, Japan) A 186 bp 230 bp , G  
. <sup>14</sup>

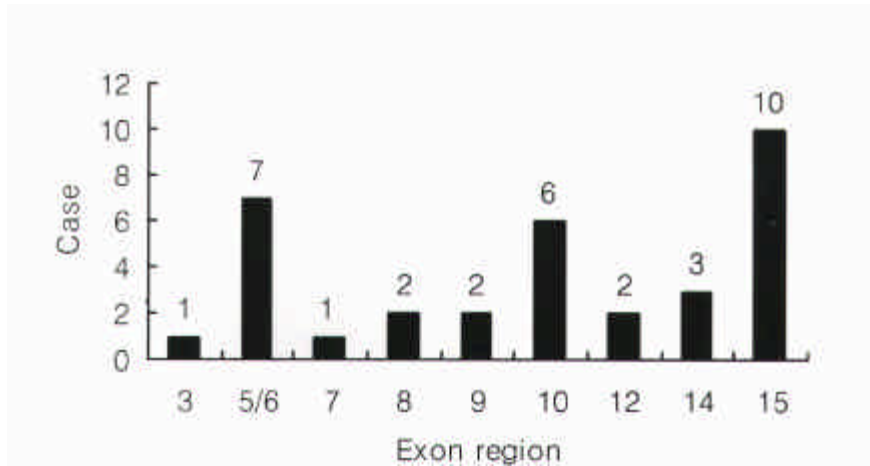
## 11.

SPSS 10.0 for Windows protein S  
Chi-square test .

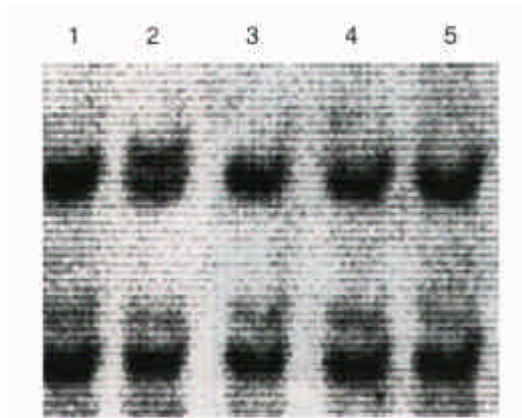
## III.

### 1. SSCP

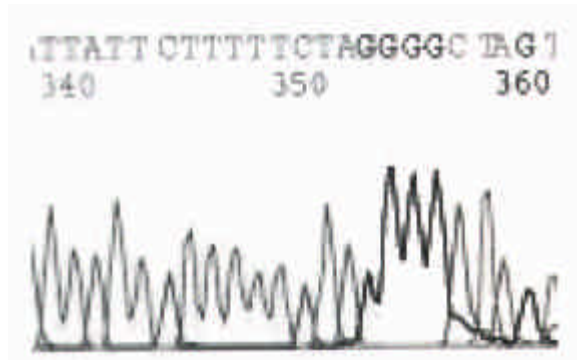
60 15 exon exon/intron junction  
43.3% (26/60) mobility shift 7 Exon 15 (exon exon/intron junction ,



**Fig. 2.** The distribution of exon regions involved with mobility shifts on SSCP screening method.



**Fig. 3.** SSCP screening results for exon 14 region. Abnormal mobility shift in the lane 2.



**Fig. 4.** DNA sequencing result with homozygous T and G insertions in intron N. DNA sequences of intron N in the PROS1 gene were TTTTCTAGGGGC, compared with wild type TTTTCTAGGGC. Three protein S deficient patients (PSD 12, 21, 53) showed the same patterns in homozygote forms.

) 가 , exon 5/6 , exon 10 (Fig. 2).

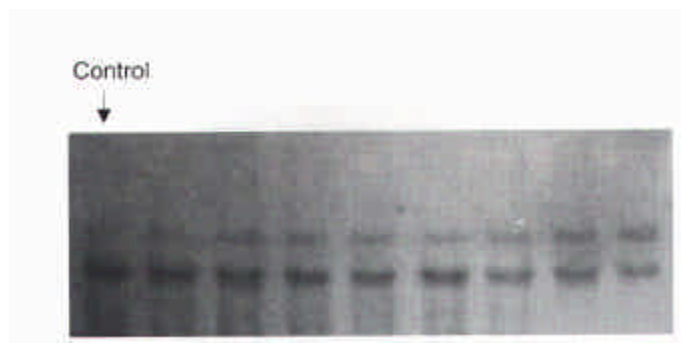
## 2. DNA sequencing

SSCP mobility shift DNA sequencing , T G insertion intron N , 3 case (Fig. 3, 4).

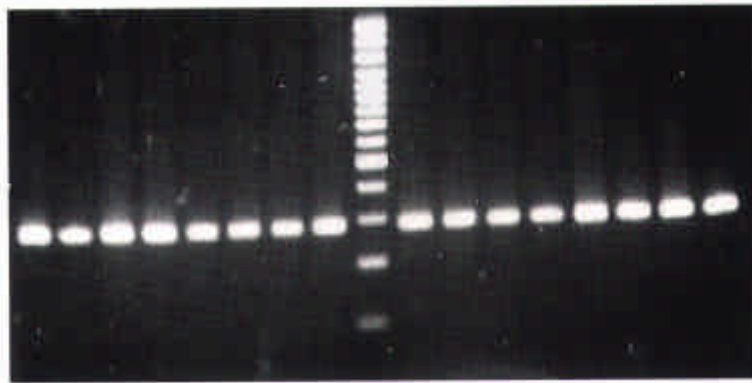
## 3. Protein S Tokushima

Protein S 57 protein S Tokushima가 173 bp product mobility shift (Fig. 5).





**Fig. 5.** SSCP findings for the detection of protein S Tokushima. No mobility shift was observed in SSCP findings from 57 protein S deficient patients.



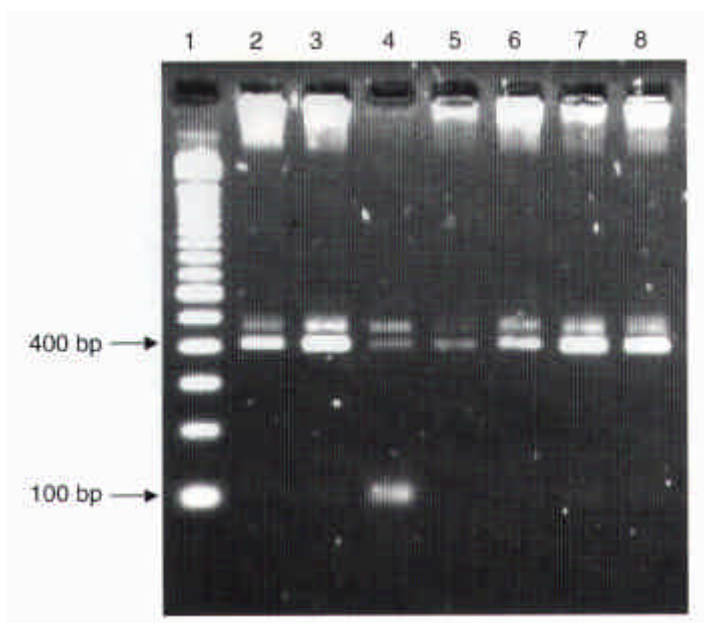
**Fig. 6.** PCR-RFLP findings for the detection of protein S Heerlen. Neither 57 protein S deficient patients nor 50 normal controls showed protein S Heerlen. PCR products were not digested with *RsaI* restriction enzyme.

#### 4. Protein S Heerlen

Protein S 57 50 T/T protein S  
Heerlen (Fig. 6).

#### 5. PIPS1 (intron K)

Protein S 56 51 PIPS1 , protein S  
T/T , T/C 가 ,  
가 (P=0.002, Fig. 7, Table 2).



**Fig. 7.** PCR findings of PIPS1 polymorphism. Lane 1: size marker; lane 2 and 3: T/T (402 bp); lane 4: T/C (402 bp/100 bp).

**Table 2.** Genotypes and allele frequencies of PIPS1 polymorphism

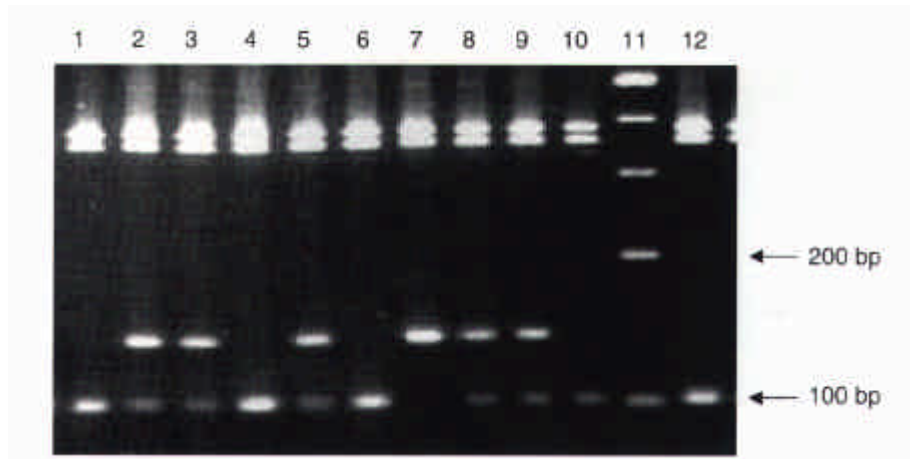
	Genotype*		Allele frequency <sup>†</sup>	
	PS deficiency (n=56)	Normal control (n=51)	PS deficiency (n=112)	Normal control (n=102)
T/T	35 (62.5%)	8 (15.7%)	T	91 (0.813)
T/C	21 (37.5%)	42 (82.4%)	C	21 (0.187)
C/C	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.9%)		44 (0.431)

\* $P=0.0$  <sup>†</sup> $P=0.002$  by Chi-square test

## 6. PEPS2 (3' UTR)

Protein S 60 50 PEPS2  
C/C 가 ,

(Fig. 8, Table 3).



**Fig. 8.** PCR-RFLP findings of PEPS2 polymorphism. Lane 1: C/C; lane 2: C/A; lane 7: A/A; lane 11: size marker.

**Table 3.** Genotypes and allele frequencies of PEPS2 polymorphism

	Genotype*		Allele frequency <sup>†</sup>	
	PS deficiency (n=60)	Normal control (n=50)	PS deficiency (n=120)	Normal control (n=100)
C/C	41 (68.3%)	34 (68.0%)	C	99 (0.825)
C/A	17 (28.3%)	16 (32.0%)	A	21 (0.175)
A/A	2 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)		

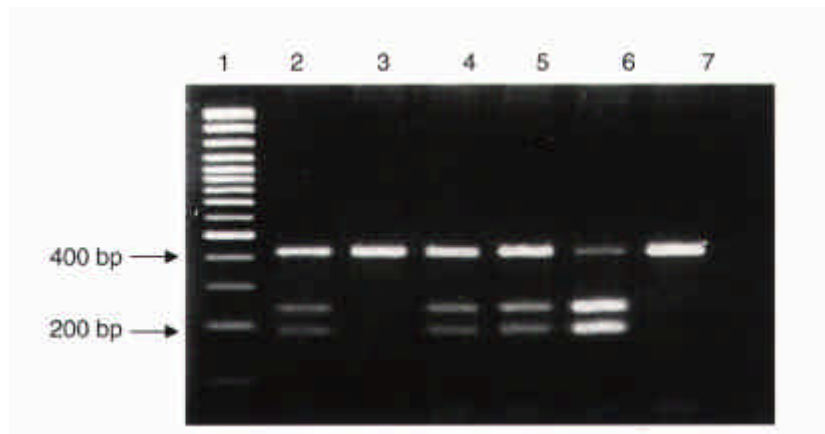
\* $P=0.987$  <sup>†</sup> $P=0.993$  by Chi-square test

### 7. Pro626 (exon 15)

Protein S 52 48 exon 15 (Pro 626) dimorphism  
protein S G/G G/A 가  
, (Fig. 9,  
Table 4).

### 8. Novel insertion (T and G in intron N)

protein S 60 3  
T G insertion intron N . 30 SSCP  
1 가



**Fig. 9.** PCR-RFLP of findings Pro626 polymorphism. Lane 1: size marker; lane 2: G/A; lane 3: G/G.

**Table 4.** Genotypes and allele frequencies of Pro626 (exon 15) polymorphism

	Genotype*		Allele frequency <sup>†</sup>	
	PS deficiency (n=52)	Normal control (n=48)	PS deficiency (n=104)	Normal control (n=96)
G/G	27 (51.9%)	18 (37.5%)	G 73 (0.702)	63 (0.656)
G/A	19 (36.5%)	27 (56.3%)	A 31 (0.298)	33 (0.344)
A/A	6 (11.6%)	3 (6.2%)		

\* $P=0.544$  <sup>†</sup> $P=0.924$  by Chi-square test

protein S 5% (3/60), 3.3% (1/30)

#### IV.

( ) , 가 , protein S 1984 , protein S 3가 1 (type I) , 2 (type II) 가 protein S ( )가 . 3 (type III) free form 가 . 1

3 가 , 가

가 1 3 . 2

protein S , protein S  
 . Protein S C4b binding  
 (acute phase reactant)

protein , free protein S가 protein S  
 가 protein S<sup>2</sup>

가 가 ,

가 가 가 가

protein S가

가

PROS1 signal peptide (exon 1), propeptide GLA domain (exon 2), helical stack domain (exon 3), thrombin sensitive loop (exon 4), epidermal growth factor (exon 5-8), sex hormone binding globulin domain (exon 9-14, exon 15 ) 15 exon  
 . 130 (mutation) 20 (polymorphism)  
 , hot spot exon<sup>10,11</sup> PROS2 pseudo-gene  
 PROS1 active gene

<sup>5</sup> PROS1 PROS2 recombination 가

RPOS1 mRNA RT-PCR  
 , mRNA processing

1994 Reitsma

PROS1 PROS2 가

primer PROS1<sup>16</sup>

가 coding region exon/intron junction . ,

exon 3 PROS2 , exon 4 exon 14 1 bp  
 primer , SSCP mobility shift

PROS1

PROS1  
 SSCP 840 34 mobility shift가  
 (detrimental mutation) . PROS1

exon 14 region abnormal band 3 intron N T G insertion

mobility shift . Exon 15 mobility shift 10 Pro626 (exon 15)  
 dimorphism G/A (7 ) A/A (3 ) 가 .  
 mobility shift SSCP .  
 SSCP mutation DNA polymorphism single  
 strand mismatched double strand ,  
 49% .<sup>19,20</sup> Protein S 130 가 70 97%, 가  
 hot spot ,  
 가 SSCP , protein S Tokushima<sup>12</sup>  
 , protein S Heerlen<sup>13</sup> .  
 SSCP  
 가 intron K T/C dimorphism (PIPS1)<sup>14</sup>, exon 15  
 3' UTR exonic C/A dimorphism (PEPS2)<sup>14</sup> exon 15 Pro626 (G/A) dimorphism<sup>15</sup>  
 .  
 Protein S Tokushima 1993 Yamazaki 가  
 exon 6 epithelial growth factor like domain A가 G missense mutation  
<sup>21</sup> Lys155가 Glu protein S가 2 protein  
 S .<sup>12,21</sup> 182 가 .<sup>21</sup>  
 1.65%가 가 .<sup>21</sup>  
 SSCP 505 bp exon 5/6 *MboI*  
 173 bp SSCP protein S Tokushima ,  
 protein S Tokushima . Exon 5/6 SSCP mobility shift 7  
 protein S Tokushima mutation wild  
 type protein S Tokushima .  
 Protein S Heerlen exon 13 potential glycosylation site T가 C missense  
 mutation Ser460 Pro .<sup>13</sup> protein S가  
 , free protein S가 C4b binding protein  
 가 protein S Heerlen protein S .<sup>13</sup> Bertina  
 protein S Heerlen 0.67%, 0.52%  
 ,<sup>22</sup>  
 protein S Heerlen 3 protein S  
 , protein S  
 protein S Heerlen 가  
 .<sup>13</sup> protein S protein S Heerlen

. Caucasian

0.52%<sup>22</sup>

PIPS1 1996 Mustafa exon 11 intron K T/C  
<sup>14</sup> Protein S 가  
PIPS1 T/C protein S 0.813/0.187,  
0.569/0.431 (P=0.002). Caucasian  
protein S T 0.920/ 0.813  
, C가 0.08/ 0.187 , T 0.760/ 0.569  
, C가 0.240/ 0.431 가<sup>14</sup>

PEPS2 protein S 가 exon  
15 3' untranslated region C/A dimorphism<sup>14</sup> protein S  
C/C 가 . PEPS2 C/A  
protein S 0.825/0.175, 0.840/0.160  
(P=0.993). Caucasian , protein  
S C 0.850/ 0.825 , A가 0.150/ 0.175  
C 0.830/ 0.840 , A가 0.170/ 0.160  
<sup>14</sup>

Exon 15 Pro626(G/A) 1991 Diepstranten  
Caucasian G가 0.480, A  
가 0.520<sup>15</sup> Pro626 (exon 15) G/A protein S  
0.702/0.298, 0.656/0.344  
(P=0.924).

Exon 14 intron T G insertion  
coding region protein S  
(3/60) 3.3% (1/30) . protein S 5%

protein S  
가 . SSCP SSCP  
가 .  
protein S  
가 . protein S

SSCP 1%

protein S Tokushima protein S Heerlen  
가 .

V.

protein S

protein S protein S

S PROS1 15 exon exon/intron junction protein

protein S Tokushima protein S Heerlen, 3

intron K T/C (PIPS1), exon 15 C/A (PEPS2), exon 15 Pro626

(G/A)

1. protein S  
가 .

2. 1% ,  
protein S Tokushima protein S Heerlen .

3. PROS1 (PIPS 1, PEPS2, Pro626)  
가 , PIPS1 T protein S

, SSCP 가 protein S

,  
가 PROS1  
(polymorphism) 가 , PIPS1  
가 .

1. Goodnight SH, Griffin JH. Hereditary thrombophilia. In: Beutler E, Lichtman MA, Coller BS, Kipps TJ, Seligsohn U, editors. Williams Hematology. 6th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill: p.1702-3.
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adelphia: Churchill Livingstone: p.2019-20.

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## Abstract

### **Genetic analysis of PROS1 gene in clinical patients with protein S deficiency**

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Protein S is a vitamin K dependent protein whose inherited deficiency is a well recognized risk factor for thrombosis. Elucidation of the gene defect responsible for protein S deficiency is proceeding rapidly and over 130 mutations in the protein S gene (PROS1) as well as the three frequent polymorphisms and 18 different sequence variations have been identified to date. However, only a few cases with protein S deficiency, which were diagnosed on the basis of phenotypic measurements of plasma levels, have been reported without evidence of genetic mutation in Korea. Therefore, this study performed genetic analysis of PROS1 gene in clinical patients with low plasma protein S level to detect detrimental mutations or sequence variations including the three frequent polymorphisms, thereby, in order to estimate the prevalence of hereditary defects and to establish allelic frequencies in Koreans.

Genomic DNA amplifications from protein S deficient patients (n=60) for each of the 15 individual exons and exon/intron junction regions of the PROS1 gene were screened according to the protocol by Reitsma, et al. (1994) using single stranded conformation polymorphism (SSCP) method, and direct DNA sequencings were performed in the cases with mobility shift on SSCP screening. In addition, PCR-RFLP analysis for protein S Heerlen, which is not clear whether this mutation is a polymorphism or a detrimental mutation, as well as for three frequent polymorphisms including PIPS1 (intron K T/C), PEPS2 (3' UTR of exon 15 C/A) and Pro626 (exon 15), were also carried out in the protein S deficient patients and in normal controls (n=50).

Any detrimental mutation including Protein S Tokushima, which was identified in Japanese families, as well as protein S Heerlen, was not found in all patients with protein S deficiency. A novel polymorphism of T and G insertions in the intron N near exon 14 was found in 3 patients, which also occurred in 1 normal control. The PIPS1 allelic frequencies of T/C were 0.813/0.187 in the patient group and 0.569/0.431 in normal control group, which were significantly different (P=0.002). The allelic frequencies of C/A PEPS2

and G/A Pro626 were 0.825/0.175 and 0.702/0.298 respectively in the patient group, and 0.840/0.160 and 0.656/0.344 in normal control group, which were not statistically different.

In conclusion, the prevalence of hereditary protein S deficiency in Korean population seems to be very rare, suggesting that acquired protein S deficiency takes most part of protein S deficiency rather than hereditary defects in clinically diagnosed cases. The established allelic frequencies of three frequent polymorphisms and a novel polymorphism detected in this Korean study suggest that there is some ethnic difference, compared with other populations including Caucasians.

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Key Words: hereditary protein S deficiency, PROS1 gene, mutation, polymorphism