

### Cytogenetic study on domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*)

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Chromosome analysis using several banding techniques and Ag-As staining techniques has been performed on domestic pig. Attempts were made on the cytological identification of the X-chromosome, G-C rich centromeric regions and the location of ribosomal cistrons. A nomenclature for banded karyotype of this species was also presented.

### Chromosome Aberrations in Pigs after Vaccination with living Vaccine against Swine Fever

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To protect pigs from swine fever, various vaccines have been employed. Good protective effects have been reported for living lapinized vaccine.

It is well established that infection of pregnant sows with swine fever virus produces various malformations of the offspring as well as chromosome mutations.

In the present study 30 pigs, weighing from 30 to 40 kg, were immunized with various batches of living lapinized vaccine against swine fever and 30 pigs were left untreated to serve as controls. The results suggest that even the attenuated virus produces various kinds of chromosome changes. In the experimental pigs the incidence of structural chromosome changes was almost 9 times higher and that of polyploidy about 6 times higher than in the controls. The structural changes consisted of chromosome and chromatid breaks that gave rise to further aberrations.

### C-banding in sheep with balanced homolog interchromosomal translocation

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The C-banding-technique is demonstrated in sheep. The comparison of heterozygous, and homozygous translocation animals and a normal karyotype shows a big C-band in the deletion chromosomes, while a weak C-band can be seen in the translocation chromosomes. In course of the length the translocation chromosome can be ordered in pair 4-9. Here we have in sheep with the karyotype  $2n = 54, XY$  or  $XX$  no pair with weakly stained C-bands in the autosomes. The descendant with the karyotype  $2n = 54, XY, t(1p^-; 24q^+)$  2 can be well identified by C-banding.

### Nucleolus Organisers in Chromosomes of some Domestic Animals

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A method of visualizing chromosome N bands by treatment with  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  at 96 °C was applied to define the location of nucleolus organisers in chromosomes of cattle, goat, sheep, horse, pig and cat. In the species studied the N bands were clearly located in certain typical