

# NEWFOUNDLAND

RESEARCH ARTICLE

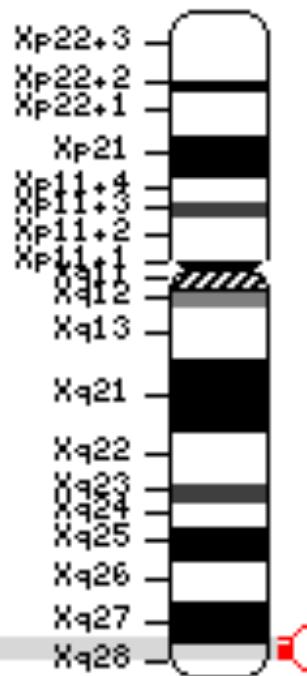
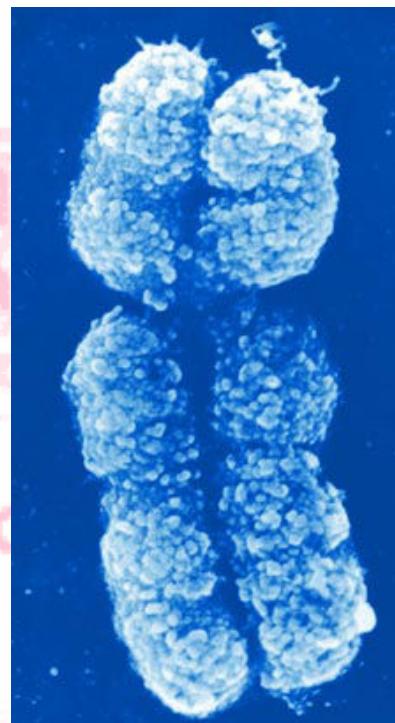
SCIENCE • VOL. 261 • 16 JULY 1993

## A Linkage Between DNA Markers on the X Chromosome and Male Sexual Orientation

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The role of genetics in male sexual orientation was investigated by pedigree and linkage analyses on 114 families of homosexual men. Increased rates of same-sex orientation were found in the maternal uncles and male cousins of these subjects, but not in their fathers or paternal relatives, suggesting the possibility of sex-linked transmission in a portion of the population. DNA linkage analysis of a selected group of 40 families in which there were two gay brothers and no indication of nonmaternal transmission revealed a correlation between homosexual orientation and the inheritance of polymorphic markers on the X chromosome in approximately 64 percent of the sib-pairs tested. The linkage to markers on Xq28, the subtelomeric region of the long arm of the sex chromosome, had a multipoint lod score of 4.0 ( $P = 10^{-5}$ ), indicating a statistical confidence level of more than 99 percent that at least one subtype of male sexual orientation is genetically influenced.

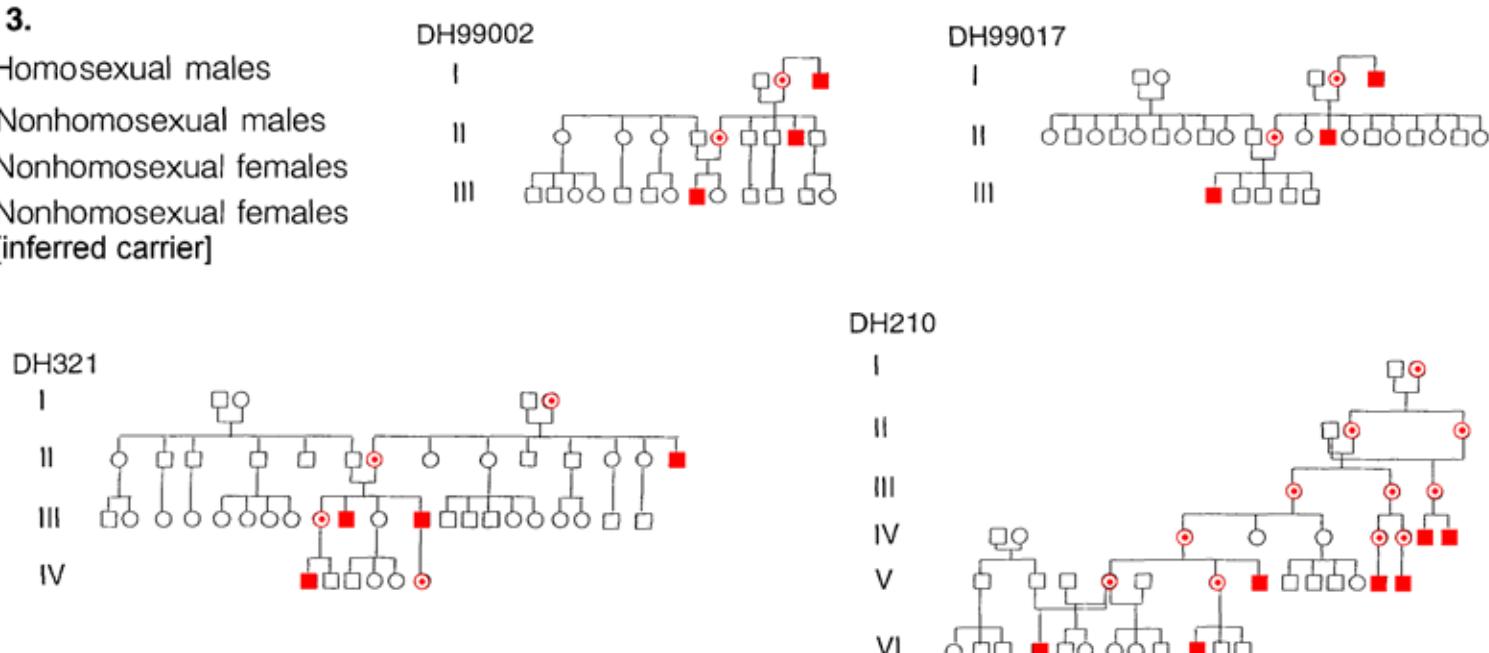
# X chromosome: Xq27~28 region



# X-linked male homosexuality

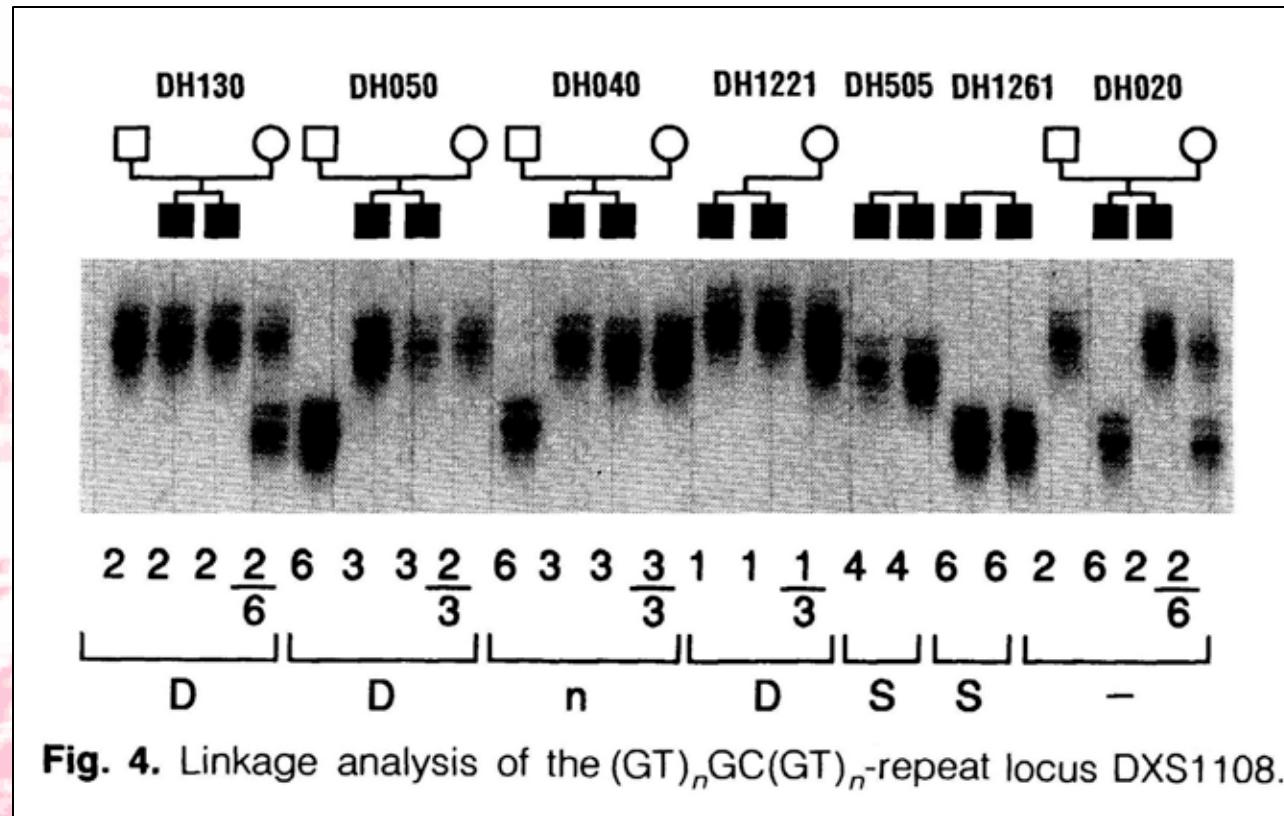
**Fig. 3.**

- (■) Homosexual males  
 (□) Nonhomosexual males  
 (○) Nonhomosexual females  
 (◎) Nonhomosexual females  
 [inferred carrier]



# Identity by (S)tate & (D)escendent

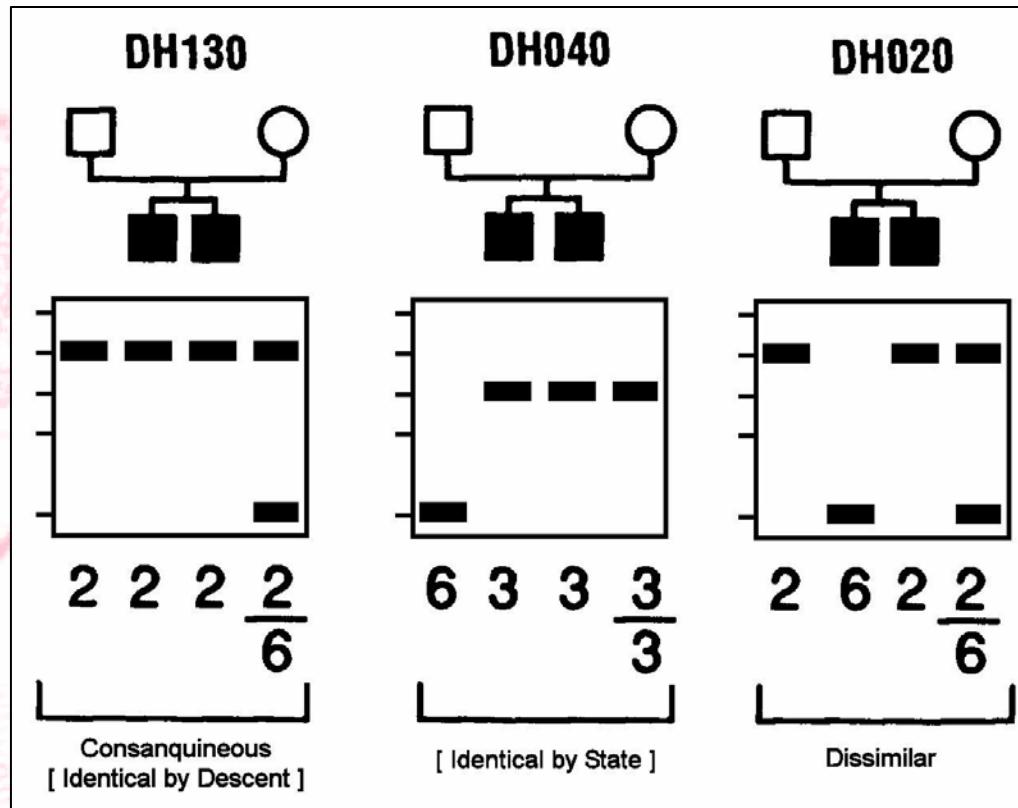
vs discordant (-) & un-informative (n) sites



**Fig. 4.** Linkage analysis of the (GT)<sub>n</sub>GC(GT)<sub>n</sub>-repeat locus DDXS1108.

# Identity by Descent & State:

consanguineous vs dissimilar X chromosomes



# Trait assignment to RS region

**Table 3.** (D) concordant by descent

(S) concordant by state

(-) discordant

(n) noninformative

Proband ID #	Marker locus ABCDEF <span style="font-size: small;">GHIJKL<span style="font-size: small;">MNOPQ</span></span>	RS	TUV
DH130	n nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	nn	ddd
DH050	D n nnnnnnnnnnnnn	nn	ddd
DH040	n nnnnnnnnnnnnn	nn	nnn
DH371	dd n nnnnnnnnnnnn	nn	nnn
DH1221	D nnnnnnnnnnnnn	nn	nnn
DH070	ddd dd dddnnnnnn	dd	ddd
DH471	D n nn dddnnnn	nn	nnn
DH060	ndn n nnnnnnnn	nn	ddd
DH151	DnnDnnDnn DnnDnn	nn	nnn
DH170	n nnnnnnnnnnnnn	nn	ddd
DH441	dd n nnn n nn	nn	nnn
DH301	ddpsspspsds s	ss	sds
DH411	ssssssssssssss	ss	sss
DH1281	S SSSSSSSSSSSSS	ss	sss
DH231	SSSS S SSSSS	ss	sss
DH1261	SS S SSSSSSSSS	ss	sss
DH1391	SS S SSSSSSSSS	ss	sss
DH331	SSS SSSSSSSSS	ss	sss
DH421	SS S SSSSSSSSS	ss	sss
DH1131	SSSS SSSSSSSSS	ss	sss
DH311	SSSS S SSSSSSSSS	ss	sss
DH1081	SSS SSSSS SSSSS	ss	sss
DH321	SS S SSSSS SSSSS	ss	sss
DH505	SSS SS S SSSSS	ss	sss
DH1171	SSS S S SSSSS	ss	sss
DH281	S SSSSS SSSSS	ss	sss
DH461	SS S SSSSS SSSSS	ss	sss
DH1191	SS S S SSSSS	ss	sss
DH1381	SS S S S S S	ss	sss
DH1331	SS S S S S S	ss	sss
DH1211	S SSSSSSS S S	ss	sss
DH1061	SS SSSSSSS S S	ss	sss
DH1101	S SSSSSSSSS S	ss	sss

# Trait mapping to RS region of Xq28

# NEWFOUNDLAND Linkage Analysis over 22 X-chromosome markers (A-V)

**Table 2.** Summary of linkage results. Linkage analysis was performed on 40 male homosexual sib-pairs; 22 X chromosome markers were used (30). The five marker loci on distal Xq28 are in boldface.

Locus	Location	AL*	HET†	Sib-pairs‡			$z_1\$$	$2\ln L(z_1)\ $	$P\ $
				[D]	[S]	[–]			
A. .KAL	p22	6	0.77	5	16	14	0.51	0.01	ns
B. .DXS996	p22	11	0.84	7	14	18	≤.5	≤0	ns
C. .DXS992	p	8	0.87	6	13	19	≤.5	≤0	ns
D. .DMD1	p21	9	0.78	3	10	23	≤.5	≤0	ns
E. .DXS993	p11	6	0.80	3	14	17	≤.5	≤0	ns
F. .DXS991	p	8	0.77	8	14	14	0.57	0.61	ns
G. .DXS986	q	10	0.71	7	20	10	0.65	2.11	ns
H. .DXS990	q	7	0.76	4	19	13	0.55	0.25	ns
I. .DXS1105	q	5	0.48	3	20	9	≤.5	≤0	ns
J. .DXS456	q21	10	0.85	8	20	8	0.75	7.95	0.00241
K. .DXS1001	q26	10	0.82	8	16	13	0.60	1.09	ns
L. .DXS994	q26	5	0.75	7	17	13	0.55	0.26	ns
M. .DXS297	q27	5	0.70	5	21	8	0.71	4.25	0.01963
N. .FMR	q27	17	0.79	6	17	14	0.56	0.45	ns
O. .FRAXA	q27	8	0.72	4	17	13	0.56	0.38	ns
P. .DXS548	q27	6	0.67	7	20	7	0.73	5.21	0.01123
Q. .GABRA3	q28	4	0.35	2	23	3	0.74	2.39	ns
R. .DXS52	q28	<b>12</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>11.83</b>	<b>0.00029</b>
S. .G6PD	q28	<b>2</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>0.00577</b>
T. .F8C	q28	<b>2</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>0.00522</b>
U. .DXS1108	q28	<b>6</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>12.87</b>	<b>0.00017</b>
V. .DXYS154#	q28	<b>10</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>12.84</b>	<b>0.00017</b>
R/S/T/U/V	q28	<b>0.99</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>18.14</b>	<b>0.00001</b>	

\*AL is the number of different alleles observed in 62 to 150 independent chromosomes. †HET is the calculated heterozygosity; HET =  $1 - \sum f_i^2$ , where  $f_i$  = frequency of the  $i$ th allele. ‡[D] is the observed number of concordant-by-descent pairs; [S] is the observed number of concordant-by-state pairs; [–] is the observed number of discordant pairs; noninformative pairs are not included in this analysis. § $z_1$  is the estimated probability that two homosexual brothers share the marker locus by-descent (31). || $L(z_1)$  is the ratio of the likelihoods of the observed data at  $z_1$  versus the null hypothesis of  $z_1 = 1/2$  (31). ¶ $P$  (one-sided) was calculated by taking  $2\ln L(z_1)$  to be distributed as a chi-squared statistic at one degree of freedom; ns:  $P > 0.05$ . # Only the maternal, X-linked contribution was considered for this sex-linked locus (23).

# LOD scores, long calculation

Let  $z_1$  = the probability that a pair of brothers share a marker allele by-descent  
( $z_1$  is an unknown parameter that is estimated from the data),

$\Gamma(z_1)$  = the likelihood of the observed data at  $z_1$

$\Gamma(1/2)$  = the likelihood of the observed data under the null hypothesis of  $z_1 = 1/2$

$L(z_1) = \Gamma(z_1)/\Gamma(1/2)$

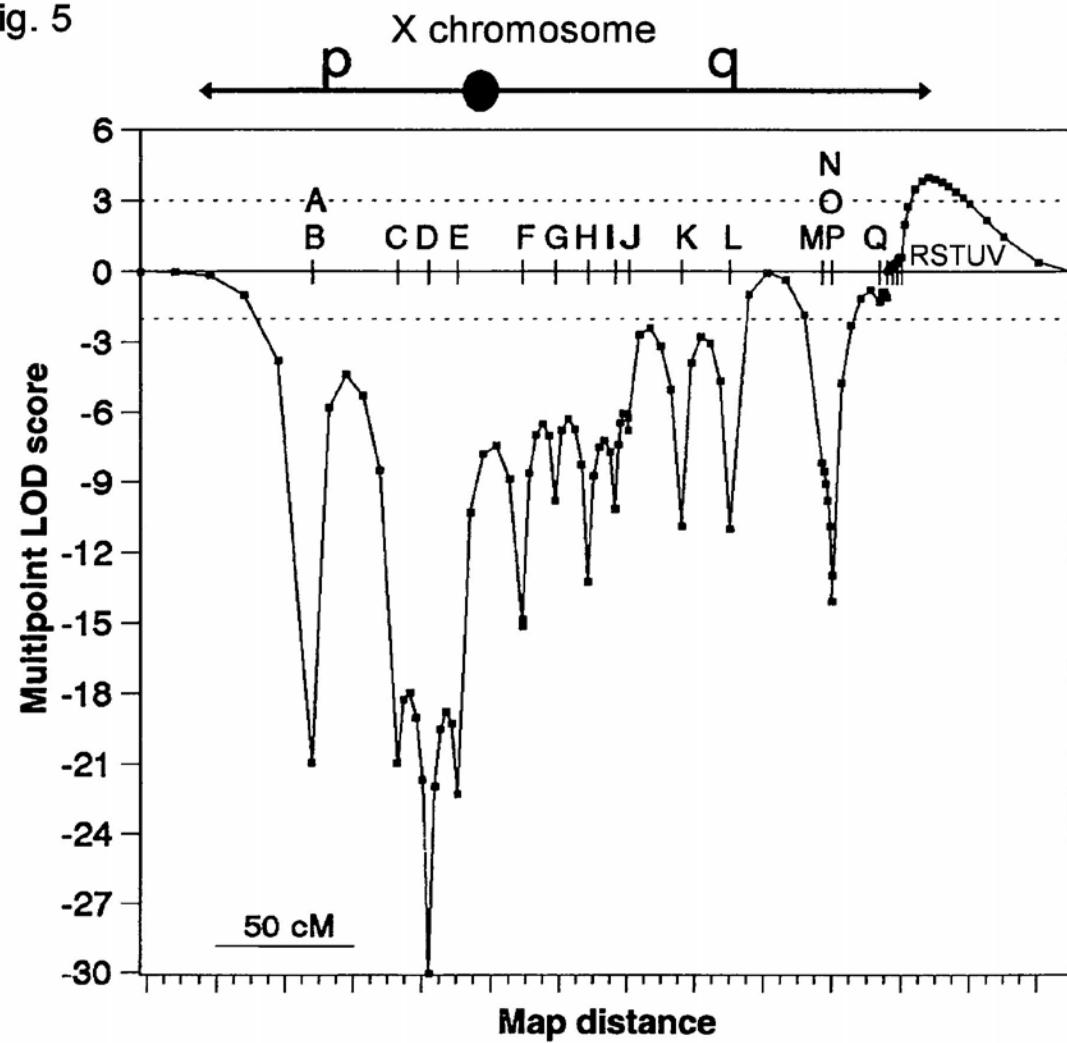
$$2 \sum_{j=1}^N \ln[L_j(z_1)] =$$

$$2 \left( \sum_{j=1}^G \ln[(1 - z_1)/(1/2)] + \sum_{j=1}^D \ln[(z_1)/(1/2)] + \sum_{j=1}^S \ln\{f_j(z_1 + f_j - f_j z_1)/[f_j(1 + f_j)/2]\} \right) =$$

$$2 \left( G \ln(2 - 2z_1) + D \ln(2z_1) + \sum_{j=1}^S \ln[2z_1 + 2f_j - 2f_j z_1]/(1 + f_j) \right)$$

# LOD score assignments: high scores in RS region of Xq28

Fig. 5



# LOD score analysis, simplified

Concordant	non-Concordant	ratio	odds ratio (0.8)	LOD	Chi Sq
0	40	0.00	0.00	-15.9	40.00
2	38	0.05	0.00	-14.7	32.40
4	36	0.11	0.00	-13.5	25.60
6	34	0.18	0.00	-12.3	19.60
8	32	0.25	0.00	-11.1	14.40
10	30	0.33	0.00	-9.9	10.00
12	28	0.43	0.00	-8.7	6.40
14	26	0.54	0.00	-7.5	3.60
16	24	0.67	0.00	-6.3	1.60
18	22	0.82	0.00	-5.1	0.40
20	20	1.00	0.00	-3.9	0.00
22	18	1.22	0.00	-2.7	0.40
24	16	1.50	0.03	-1.5	1.60
26	14	1.86	0.54	-0.3	3.60
28	12	2.33	8.71	0.9	6.40
30	10	3.00	139.38	2.1	10.00
32	8	4.00	2230.07	3.3	14.40
34	6	5.67	35681.19	4.6	19.60
36	4	9.00	570899.08	5.8	25.60
38	2	19.00	9134385.23	7.0	32.40
40	0	—	146150163.73	8.2	40.00

Marker	Concordant	non-Concordant	odds ratio (0.8)	LOD
A	16	24	0.00	-6.3
B	16	24	0.00	-6.3
C	20	20	0.00	-3.9
D	14	26	0.00	-7.5
E	20	20	0.00	-3.9
F	22	18	0.00	-2.7
G	24	16	0.03	-1.5
H	26	14	0.54	-0.3
I	28	12	8.71	0.9
J	30	10	139.38	2.1
K	32	8	2230.07	3.3
L	34	6	35681.19	4.6
M	36	4	570899.08	5.8
N	38	2	9134385.23	7.0
O	34	6	35681.19	4.6
P	30	10	139.38	2.1
Q	26	14	0.54	-0.3
R	22	18	0.00	-2.7
S	20	20	0.00	-3.9
T	16	24	0.00	-6.3
U	20	20	0.00	-3.9

# **LOD score assignments: high scores in RS region of Xq28**

