

Z611 **Charaterization of CeMef-2 Deletion Mutant of *C. elegans***

최규영<sup>\*1</sup>, Krause, M<sup>2</sup>, 안주홍<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>광주과학기술원 생명과학과 발생유전학실,

<sup>2</sup>National Institute of Health, USA

MEF-2(myocyte enhancer factor-2) is known as a myogenic and neurogenic transcription factor in mammals, amphibians, and drosophila. CeMEF-2, a *C. elegans* homolog of MEF-2, was cloned and mapped to the right side of *unc-29* (M. Krause et al., in preparation). We are interested in investigating the expression pattern and the role of CeMEF-2 in *C. elegans*.

We obtained a mutant, which has a deletion of 1.3 kb genomic sequence in cemef-2 gene locus. Northern analysis was conducted to characterize deletion mutant worms. In wild type, two bands of 1.9 kb and 1.6 kb were observed. To our surprise, we could still detect two smaller transcripts in deletion mutant. We are currently charaterizing this deletion mutants.

Z612 **An Epidemiological Study of Enteroviruses as Causative Agents of Aseptic Meningitis from 1993 to 1998 in Korea**

Ki Soon Kim<sup>1,2</sup>, Ji Eun Kim<sup>2</sup>, Doo Sung Cheon<sup>2</sup>, Yoon Sung Lee<sup>1</sup>,  
Yoon Seok Chung<sup>1,2</sup>, Jeong Koo Park<sup>2</sup>, Young Hwa Kang<sup>2</sup>,  
Young Mee Jee<sup>2</sup>, Jae Deuk Yoon<sup>2</sup>, Moon Bo Kim<sup>1</sup>, Byung Kook Na<sup>1</sup>,  
Chul Yong Song<sup>1</sup>, and Kwang-Ho Lee<sup>1,\*</sup>  
College of Natural Science, Chung-Ang University<sup>1</sup>;  
Department of Virology, National Institute of Health<sup>2</sup>.

To investigate epidemiological aspects of aseptic meningitis in Korea, we have performed isolation and classification of enteroviruses from various clinical specimens taken from Korean patients with symptoms for 6 years, 1993 to 1998. Out of 1,127 specimens tested since 1993, 197 enteroviral isolates were obtained. According to the neutralization test, we have found that at least 15 serotypes of enteroviruses including Echo 3, 6, 7, 9, 25, 30, CB1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and vaccine-derived polioviruses have been circulated in Korea during past 6 years. The major serotype which caused outbreaks of aseptic meningitis were Echo 9(1996), Echo 30(1997) and Echo 6(1998), respectively. The peak of the virus isolation was detected in the summer season, but the minor virus isolation was also scored throughout the year of 1998. Our data emphasize that the surveillance of aseptic meningitis should be expanded and maintained nationwide, so that primary doctor who will recognize the cases first can inform the population to protect children from enteroviral infections.[Supported from MOHW, No. HMP-96-D-6-1054]