

# 신생아 행동 특성과 Dopamine Transporter 유전자 및 Dopamine D2, D3, D4 수용체 유전자의 다형성

## NEONATAL BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DOPAMINE TRANSPORTER GENE AND DOPAMINE D2, D3, D4 RECEPTOR GENE POLYMORPHISMS

김성욱\*<sup>†</sup> · 박영남\*\* · 김대광\*\*\*

Sung Wook Kim, M.D.,\*<sup>†</sup> Young Nam Park, M.D.,\*\* Dae Kwang Kim, M.D.\*\*\*

연구목적 : DAT1, DRD2, DRD3 DRD4  
가 .  
방법 : 2000 4 17 2000 6 17 114 .  
가 Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale(NBAS) 18 가  
, DAT1, DRD2, DRD3 DRD4 . DAT1,  
DRD2, DRD3 DRD4 NBAS 7 .  
결과 : DAT1 10/10 ,  
가 . DRD2 Ser311/Cys311  
Ser/Ser NBAS 가 . DRD2  
TaqI A TaqI B NBAS 가 . DRD3  
NBAS 가 . DRD4 promoter  
NBAS 가 . DRD4  
가 .  
결론 : DAT1 DRD4  
가 .  
중심 단어 : Dopamine transporter .

### 서 론

. Plomin 1)2)  
,  
40~60%

\* Doctor Kwak's Mental Hospital, Daegu

\*\* Department of Psychiatry, Keimyung University School of Medicine, Daegu  
\*\*\* Department of Anatomy, Keimyung University School of Medicine, Daegu

<sup>†</sup>Corresponding author

DRD2<sup>14)</sup> dopamine transporter(DAT1)<sup>15)16)</sup>  
가  
(temperament) 5-HT2C serotonin transporter promoter region(5-HTTLPR)<sup>17)18)</sup>  
3) DRD4  
19-23)  
가 가  
Thomas Chess<sup>4)</sup> 가 가  
(activity level)  
(rhythmicity, regularity) (approach or withdrawal) (adaptability)  
(threshold of responsiveness) (intensity of response) (quality of mood)  
(distractibility) (attention span and persistence) 9가  
Cloninger<sup>5)</sup>  
(novelty seeking), (harm avoidance), (reward dependence) (persistence) 4가  
dopamine, serotonin norepinephrine  
가 . Dopamine 가  
, serotonin 가  
, norepinephrine 가  
6) Cloninger<sup>5)</sup> 가 dopamine D4 2 2  
(DRD4) DRD4 5-HTTLR  
exon 7 가 27)  
가 Ebstein 7) Benja- 28)29) 30) DAT1  
min 8) dopamine  
DRD4<sup>9-13)</sup>, 가 ,

(autonomic system) (reflex) .  
가

DAT1, DRD2, DRD3 DRD4  
가

가  
가

**방 법**

가  
가

**1. 연구대상**

2000 4 17 2000 6 17  
1 1  
(normal spontaneous vaginal delivery)  
114  
가 58 , 가 56 ,  
276.60±9.00 , 3.21 ±  
0.37kg .

**3. DAT1, DRD2, DRD3 및 DRD4 유전자 다형성 확인**

**1) DNA 추출**

heparin  
10mL (blood lysis  
buffer)(155mmol NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, 10mmol KHCO<sub>3</sub>, 1mmol  
EDTA pH 7.0)

(nuclei lysis buffer)(10mmol Tris - HCl pH 8.2,  
400mmol NaCl, 2mmol EDTA)

proteinase K(100 µg/  
mL) 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate 가 37  
16

DNA

. DNA

NBAS

가

**2. 신생아 행동 평가**

가 Brazelton  
가 (Neonatal Behavioral  
Assessment Scale, NBAS)<sup>31)32)</sup>  
가 가 . 가 NBAS  
Pearson 0.43 - 0.86(p<0.05)  
. 가  
17.8±7.0 , 가  
NBAS 1  
가 1~9 가 28  
가 0~4 가 18  
. NBAS Lester<sup>33)</sup>  
가 7  
, 7 (habi-  
tuation) - (social - interaction)  
(motor system) (state organiza-  
tion) (state regulation)

**2) DAT1 유전자 다형성 확인**

DAT1 3 40  
sense primer 5' - TGT GGT GTA  
GGG AAC GGC CTG AG - 3' , antisense primer  
5' - CTT CCT GGA GGT CAC GGC TCA GG - 3'  
<sup>34)</sup> (polymerase chain re-  
action, PCR) 24.75 µL, di-  
methyl sulfoxide(DMSO) 5 µL, 25mmol MgCl<sub>2</sub> 3 µL,  
5mmol dNTP 2 µL, primer 1 µL(50pmol),  
AmpliTaq Gold™ DNA polymerase(PE , ) (1.25  
units) 0.25 µL, DNA 2 µL(200ng)  
50 µL가 . PCR 95  
10 1 95 , 65 , 72

1 35 72 10  
 . PCR 2.5% MetaPhor agarose gel  
 (FMC , )/1% agarose gel  
 (Fig. 1).

3) DRD2 유전자 Ser311/Cys311 다형성 확인  
 DRD2 codon 311 가 TCC  
 TGC sense primer  
 5 - ACC AGC TGA CTC TCC CCG ACC GGT -  
 3 , antisense primer 5 - GGA AGG ACA TGG  
 CAG GGA ATG GGA C - 3<sup>35)</sup>. PCR  
 DNA 5 μL(500ng), 10 X PCR buffer  
 5 μL, 25mmol MgCl<sub>2</sub> 4 μL, 5mmol dNTP 2 μL,  
 primer 1 μL(50 pmol), 25.75 μL, Ampli-  
 Taq Gold™ DNA polymerase(1.25 units) 0.25 μL  
 50 μL가 . PCR  
 95 10 1 94  
 1 , 60 1 , 72 1 22  
 94 , 66 , 72 1 25

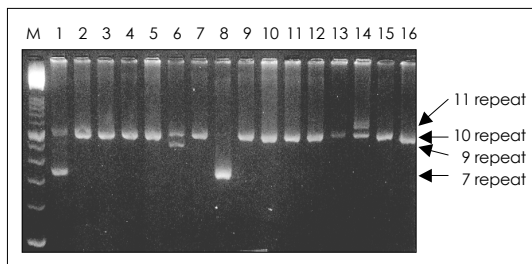


Fig. 1. 40 base pair(bp) variable number tandem repeat (VNTR) polymorphism in the DAT1 gene. Lane 1 is 7/10 genotype. Lane 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16 are 10/10 genotype. Lane 6 is 9/10 genotype. Lane 8 is 7/7 genotype. Lane 14 is 10/11 genotype. M is 100bp DNA size marker.

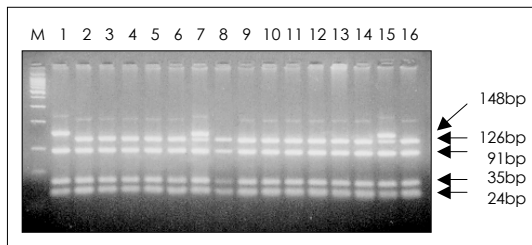


Fig. 2. The DRD2 gene Ser311/Cys311 polymorphism. Lane 1 is Cys/Cys genotype. Lane 7 and 15 are Ser/Cys genotype. Lane 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 are Ser/Ser genotype. M is 50bp DNA size marker.

. 10 μL PCR Sau 96  
 I 37 16 3% MetaPhor aga-  
 rose gel (Fig. 2).

4) DRD2 유전자 TaqI A 다형성 확인

DRD2 3 TaqI A  
 sense primer 5 - CCG  
 TCG ACG GCT GGC CAA GTT GTC TA - 3 , anti-  
 sense primer 5 - CCG TCG ACC CTT CCT GAG  
 TGT CAT CA - 3<sup>36)</sup>. PCR  
 Ser311/Cys311 ,  
 95 10 1 94 1 ,  
 50 1 , 72 1 30 35  
 72 10 . 10 μL PCR  
 TaqI 65 16  
 2% agarose gel  
 (Fig. 3).

5) DRD2 유전자 TaqI B 다형성 확인

DRD2 first coding exon 5 TaqI  
 B sense primer 5 - GAT

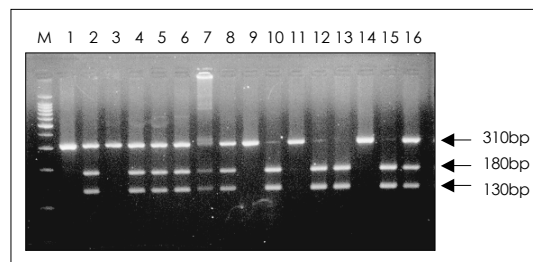


Fig. 3. TaqI A restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) in the DRD2 gene. Lane 1, 3, 9, 11 and 14 are a1/a1 genotype. Lane 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 16 are a1/a2 genotype. Lane 10, 12, 13 and 15 are a2/a2 genotype. M is 100bp NA size marker.

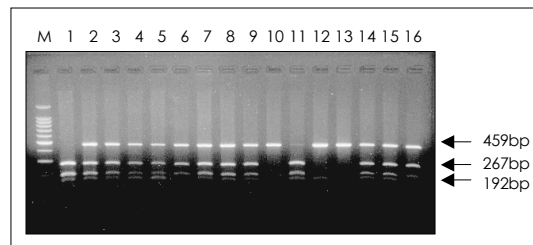


Fig. 4. TaqI B RFLP in the DRD2 gene. Lane 10, 12 and 13 are b1/b1 genotype. Lane 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15 and 16 are b1/b2 genotype. Lane 1 and 11 are b2/b2 genotype. M is 100bp DNA size marker.

ACC CAC TTC AGG AAG TC - 3 , antisense primer 5 - GAT GTG TAG GAA TTA GCC AGG - 3<sup>37)</sup>. PCR Ser311/Cys311  
 95 10 1  
 94.3 1 , 48 1 30 ,  
 72 2 35 72 10  
 . 10 μL PCR TaqI  
 65 16 1.5% agarose gel  
 (Fig. 4).

6) DRD3 유전자 BalI 다형성 확인

DRD3 exon glycine serine  
 sense primer 5 - GCT CTA TCT  
 CCA ACT CTC ACA - 3 , antisense primer 5 -  
 AAG TCT ACT CAC CTC CAG GTA - 3<sup>38)</sup>. PCR DNA 5 μL(500ng), 10 X  
 PCR buffer 5 μL, 25mmol MgCl<sub>2</sub> 4 μL, 5mmol dNTP  
 2 μL, primer 1 μL(50pmol), 25.75 μL,  
 AmpliTaq Gold™ DNA polymerase(1.25 units) 0.25  
 μL 50 μL가 .  
 PCR 95 10 1  
 95 30 , 60 30 , 72 30 25  
 94 , 66 , 72 45  
 22 72 10 .  
 PCR 37 Ball  
 2.5% agarose gel  
 (Fig. 5).

7) DRD4 유전자 promoter 부위 다형성 확인

DRD4 5 promoter - 521 가 cyt-

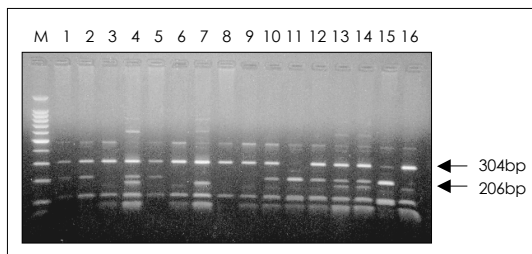


Fig. 5. BalI polymorphism in the DRD3 gene. Lane 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 16 are Gly/Gly genotype. Lane 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 13 and 14 are Gly/Ser genotype. Lane 11 and 15 are Ser/Ser genotype. M is 100bp DNA size marker.

osine thymine FspI  
 sense primer 5 -  
 CGG GGG CTG AGC ACC AGA GGC TGC T - 3 ,  
 antisense primer 5 - GCA TCG ACG CCA GCG  
 CCA TCC TAC C - 3<sup>12)</sup>. PCR  
 DNA 2 μL(200ng), 10 X PCR buffer 3 μL,  
 5mmol dNTP 1 μL, primer 0.2 μL(50pmol),  
 19.6 μL, Pfu polymerase(Stratagene ,  
 )(2.5 units) 1 μL 30 μL가  
 . PCR 98 1 1  
 98 30 , 68 30 , 72  
 2 35 72 10  
 . PCR 37 FspI  
 2.5% agarose gel  
 (Fig. 6).

8) DRD4 유전자 반복배열 다형성 확인

DRD4 exon 48 가  
 sense primer  
 5 - AGG TGG CAC GTC GCG CCA AGC TGC

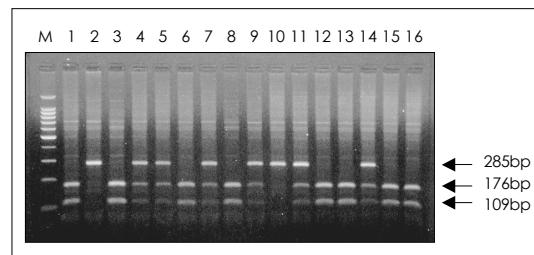


Fig. 6. FspI polymorphism in the promoter region of the DRD4 gene. Lane 2 and 10 are C/C genotype. Lane 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 14 are C/T genotype. Lane 1, 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 16 are T/T genotype. M is 100bp DNA size marker.

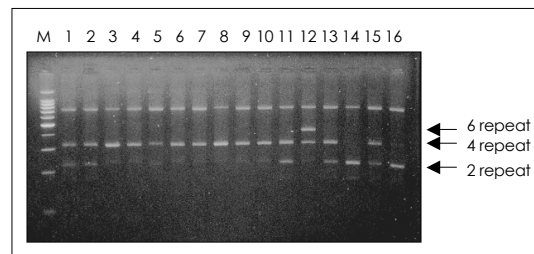


Fig. 7. 48bp repeat polymorphism in the DRD4 gene. Lane 14 and 16 are 2/2 genotype. Lane 1, 2, 11, 13 and 15 are 2/4 genotype. Lane 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are 4/4 genotype. Lane 12 is 4/6 genotype. M is 100bp DNA size marker.

A - 3 , antisense primer 5 - TCT GCG GTG GAG  
TCT GGG GTG GGA G - 3<sup>39)</sup>. PCR  
25 μL 14 μL, DMSO 2.5  
μL, Pfu polymerase(2.5 unit) 1 μL, 10 X buffer 2.5  
μL dATP, dTTP, dCTT(5mmol) 1 μL, dGTP  
5 - deazaguanosine(10mmol) 0.5 μL, pri-  
mer 0.25 μL(50pmol), DNA 1 μL(100ng)  
. PCR 97 2 1  
96 , 65 , 72 1 40  
72 10 . PCR  
2.5% MetaPhor agarose gel  
(Fig. 7).

#### 4. 자료 분석 방법

SPSS/PC Window 10.0  
. DAT1 10/10  
, DRD2 Ser311/  
Cys311 Ser/Ser  
, DRD4  
NBAS  
Mann - Whitney  
test . DRD2 TaqI A  
a1/a1, a1/a2, a2/a2 , DRD2 TaqI  
B b1/b1, b1/b2, b2/b2 , DRD3  
Ball Gly/Gly, Gly/Ser, Ser/Ser  
, DRD4 promoter C/C, C/T, T/T  
NBAS ANOVA  
Pearson  
p<0.05

## 결 과

### 1. 유전자형과 대립유전자 빈도

#### 1) DAT1 유전자 다형성

DAT1 7 (360bp), 9  
(440bp), 10 (480bp) 11 (520bp) 4가  
가 4(1.79%), 7(3.13%), 204  
(91.1%) 9(4.0%) . 7/7, 7/10, 9/  
10, 10/10 10/11 5가 가  
1 (0.9%), 2 (1.8%), 7 (6.3%), 93  
(83.0%) 9 (8.0%) .

### 2) DRD2 유전자 Ser311/Cys311 다형성

PCR 299bp Sau96 I  
Ser/Ser 126bp, 91bp, 35bp, 25bp  
22bp 25bp 22bp  
. Ser/Cys 148bp, 126  
bp, 91bp, 35bp 25bp 가 , Cys/Cys  
148bp, 91bp, 35bp 25bp 가  
. Ser 215(96.0%), Cys  
9(4.0%) . Ser/Ser, Ser/Cys, Cys/Cys  
104 (92.9%), 7 (6.3%),  
1 (0.9%) .

### 3) DRD2 유전자 TaqI A 다형성

PCR TaqI 가  
(a1 ) 310 bp  
가 , TaqI 가 (a2  
) 180bp 130bp 가 .  
a1 96(42.9%), a2가 128(57.1%)  
a1/a1, a1/a2, a2/a2  
21 (18.8%), 54 (48.2%), 37 (33.0%)  
.

### 4) DRD2 유전자 TaqI B 다형성

PCR TaqI 가  
(b1 ) 459bp  
가 , TaqI 가 (b2  
) 267bp 192bp 가 .  
b1 98(43.8%), b2가 126(56.2%)  
b1/b1, b1/b2, b2/b2  
21 (18.8%), 56 (50.0%), 35 (31.3%)  
.

### 5) DRD3 유전자 BalI 다형성

Ball PCR  
462bp .  
Gly/Gly 304bp, 111bp, 47bp 가  
, Ser/Ser 206bp, 111bp, 98bp  
47bp 가 Gly/Ser 304bp,  
206bp, 111bp, 98bp 47bp 가 .  
Gly 153(68.3%), Ser 71(31.7%)  
Gly/Gly, Gly/Ser, Ser/Ser  
52 (46.4%), 49 (43.8%), 11

(9.8%) .

6) DRD4 유전자 promoter 부위 다형성  
 Promoter region -521 DNA 가 cytosine  
 (C/C ) Fspl PCR  
 285bp , thymine  
 (T/T ) 176  
 bp 109bp . Cytosine thymine  
 가 DNA(C/T ) 285bp, 176bp,  
 109bp . C가 93(41.5%),  
 T가 131(58.5%) . C/C, C/T, T/T  
 20 (17.9%), 53 (47.3%),  
 39 (34.8%) .

7) DRD4 유전자 반복배열 다형성  
 DRD4 exon 48bp  
 2 (198bp), 3 (246bp), 4 (294bp), 5  
 (342bp), 6 (390bp) 7 (438bp) 6가  
 가 41(18.3%), 3(1.3%),  
 170(75.9%), 5(2.2%), 2(0.9%) 3(1.3%) .  
 2/2, 2/4, 2/5, 3/4, 4/4, 4/5, 4/6 4/7  
 8가 가 3 (2.7%),  
 33 (29.5%), 2 (1.8%), 3 (2.7%), 63 (56.3%),  
 3 (2.7%), 2 (1.8%) 3 (2.7%) .

2. NBAS 점수와 유전자 다형성

1) NBAS 점수와 DAT1 유전자 유전자형  
 DAT1 10/10  
 - ,  
 가 (Table 1).

2) NBAS 점수와 DRD2 유전자 Ser311/Cys311 유전자형  
 DRD2 Ser311/Cys311 Ser/Ser

(Ser/Cys, Cys/Cys)  
 가 (Table 2).

3) NBAS 점수와 DRD2 유전자 TaqI A 유전자형  
 DRD2 TaqI A a1/a1, a1/a2, a2/  
 a2 NBAS  
 가 (Table 3).

4) NBAS 점수와 DRD2 유전자 TaqI B 유전자형  
 DRD2 TaqI B b1/b1, b1/b2, b2/  
 b2 NBAS

Table 1. NBAS scores in 112 neonates by DAT1 gene genotype

	10/10 (n=93)	Others (n=19)	Z	p
Habituation	25.3 ± 4.7	27.3 ± 2.8	-1.781	N.S.
Social-interaction	35.1 ± 10.0	40.4 ± 8.0	-2.064	p<0.05
Motor system	20.8 ± 2.8	21.8 ± 2.3	-1.107	N.S.
State organization	16.0 ± 3.5	18.0 ± 2.3	-2.114	p<0.05
State regulation	20.0 ± 4.3	22.8 ± 5.4	-2.300	p<0.05
Autonomic system	17.0 ± 3.1	16.3 ± 3.1	-0.616	N.S.
Reflex	3.4 ± 1.5	3.5 ± 1.7	-0.135	N.S.

N.S. : not significant

Table 2. NBAS scores in 112 neonates by DRD2 gene Ser311/Cys311 genotype

	Ser/Ser (n=104)	Others (n=8)	z	p
Habituation	25.8 ± 4.5	24.8 ± 4.7	-0.864	N.S.
Social-interaction	36.1 ± 9.9	34.4 ± 7.5	-0.859	N.S.
Motor system	20.8 ± 2.8	21.9 ± 2.6	-1.100	N.S.
State organization	16.2 ± 3.4	18.3 ± 3.6	-1.765	N.S.
State regulation	20.5 ± 4.8	20.3 ± 3.3	-0.159	N.S.
Autonomic system	16.9 ± 3.0	15.4 ± 3.9	-0.819	N.S.
Reflex	3.5 ± 1.6	3.4 ± 0.9	-0.191	N.S.

N.S. : not significant

Table 3. NBAS scores in 112 neonates by DRD2 gene TaqI A genotype

	a1/a1(n=21)	a1/a2(n=54)	a2/a2(n=37)	f	p
Habituation	25.7 ± 5.7	25.8 ± 4.5	25.6 ± 3.9	0.028	N.S.
Social-interaction	34.4 ± 10.6	36.8 ± 8.8	35.5 ± 10.6	0.532	N.S.
Motor system	20.9 ± 3.2	21.3 ± 2.6	20.3 ± 2.7	1.354	N.S.
State organization	16.1 ± 3.3	16.2 ± 3.9	16.8 ± 2.8	0.388	N.S.
State regulation	20.9 ± 4.0	20.5 ± 4.7	20.2 ± 5.1	0.157	N.S.
Autonomic system	17.0 ± 3.1	16.8 ± 3.0	16.7 ± 3.1	0.055	N.S.
Reflex	3.7 ± 1.9	3.7 ± 1.5	3.2 ± 1.4	0.966	N.S.

N.S. : not significant

**Table 4.** NBAS scores in 112 neonates by DRD2 gene TaqI B genotype

	b1/b1(n=21)	b1/b2(n=56)	b2/b2(n=35)	f	p
Habituation	26.1 ± 5.6	25.4 ± 4.6	25.9 ± 3.7	0.200	N.S.
Social-interaction	34.2 ± 10.8	37.0 ± 8.7	35.2 ± 10.6	0.762	N.S.
Motor system	21.1 ± 3.1	21.3 ± 2.7	20.1 ± 2.7	1.979	N.S.
State organization	16.2 ± 3.3	16.0 ± 3.9	17.0 ± 2.6	0.952	N.S.
State regulation	20.3 ± 3.9	20.5 ± 5.1	20.5 ± 4.6	0.014	N.S.
Autonomic system	17.4 ± 3.0	16.7 ± 3.0	16.5 ± 3.1	0.645	N.S.
Reflex	3.4 ± 1.9	3.6 ± 1.5	3.4 ± 1.4	0.305	N.S.

N.S. : not significant

**Table 5.** NBAS scores in 112 neonates by DRD3 gene Ball genotype

	Gly/Gly(n=52)	Gly/Ser(n=49)	Ser/Ser(n=11)	f	p
Habituation	24.8 ± 5.2	26.4 ± 4.0	27.1 ± 2.6	2.132	N.S.
Social-interaction	37.2 ± 8.7	35.3 ± 10.4	32.8 ± 11.5	1.108	N.S.
Motor system	21.3 ± 2.6	20.7 ± 3.1	20.4 ± 2.3	0.809	N.S.
State organization	16.4 ± 3.3	16.1 ± 3.7	17.9 ± 2.7	1.310	N.S.
State regulation	20.4 ± 4.6	20.4 ± 4.8	21.3 ± 4.7	0.177	N.S.
Autonomic system	16.5 ± 2.8	17.3 ± 2.9	15.8 ± 4.3	1.613	N.S.
Reflex	3.5 ± 1.5	3.4 ± 1.5	4.3 ± 2.0	1.533	N.S.

N.S. : not significant

**Table 6.** NBAS scores in 112 neonates by DRD4 gene promoter genotype

	C/C(n=20)	C/T(n=53)	T/T(n=39)	f	p
Habituation	26.7 ± 5.2	25.1 ± 4.8	26.0 ± 3.6	1.013	N.S.
Social-interaction	37.8 ± 9.9	35.9 ± 9.4	35.1 ± 10.2	0.487	N.S.
Motor system	21.0 ± 2.5	21.0 ± 2.9	20.7 ± 2.7	0.098	N.S.
State organization	17.3 ± 2.9	16.1 ± 3.5	16.3 ± 3.6	0.915	N.S.
State regulation	20.4 ± 4.6	20.9 ± 5.1	20.0 ± 4.1	0.469	N.S.
Autonomic system	17.6 ± 3.1	16.9 ± 2.6	16.3 ± 3.5	1.337	N.S.
Reflex	3.6 ± 1.5	3.7 ± 1.6	3.3 ± 1.6	0.786	N.S.

N.S. : not significant

- 가 (Table 4). ( 가 5,
- 5) NBAS 점수와 DRD3 유전자 Ball 유전자형 ( 가 )
- DRD3 Ball Gly/Gly, Gly/Ser, Ser/ (Table 7).
- Ser NBAS 고 찰
- 가 (Table 5).
- 6) NBAS 점수와 DRD4 유전자 promoter 유전자형 ( 가 )
- DRD4 promoter C/C, C/T, T/T ,
- NBAS .
- 가 (Table 6).
- 7) NBAS 점수와 DRD4 유전자 반복배열 유전자형 ( 가 )
- DRD4





가 가 Cys/Cys . Noble

14) DRD4 7 가 , DRD2 A1, NBAS 가

B1 Intron 6 1 가 가 DAT1 DRD4 dopamine 가

가 DRD4 DRD2

. Ono 10) DRD4 5~6 가 가

DRD4

DRD2 DRD4 가 24 1

DRD3 38)46)47) 17) 가가 . Brazelton 31)

DRD2 DRD4 가

가

## References

- . Eishima 48)
- 가 NBAS 가
- 가
- 가 . Ebstein 25) DRD4
- DRD4 7
- 가
- DRD4 7
- 35% 7)20)25) 12% 27~
- 10) 8.9% 가
- DRD4 가
- 가
- 가 . DRD2 Ser311/Cys311
- Cys 가 1.4~2.2%
- 28)30) 4.0%
- 가 . Arinami 35) 142
- 3 Cys/Cys
- 1) Plomin R, Chuiper HM, Loehlin JC(1990) : Behavioral genetics and personality. In : Handbook of Personality Theory and Research. Ed by Pervin LA, New York, Guilford Press. Cited from Livesley WJ, Jang KL, Jackson DN, Vernon PA (1993) : Genetic and environmental contributions to dimensions of personality disorder. Am J Psychiatry 150(12) : 1826-1831
  - 2) Plomin R, Owen MJ, McGuffin P(1994) : The genetic basis of complex human behaviors. Science 264(5166) : 1733-1739
  - 3) Worobey J(2000) : Assessment of Temperament in Infancy. In : WAIMH Handbook of Infant Mental Health. Vol 2, Ed by Osofsky JD and Fitzgerald HE, New York, John Wiley & Sons Inc, pp480-514
  - 4) Thomas A, Chess S(1977) : Temperament and development. New York, Brunner/Mazel
  - 5) Cloninger CR(1987) : A systemic method for clinical description and classification of personality variants : A proposal. Arch Gen Psychiatry 44(6) : 573-588
  - 6) Rothbart MK, Derryberry D, Posner MI(1994) : A psychobiological approach to the development of temperament. In : Temperament : Individual differences at the interface of biology and behavior. Ed by Bates JE, Wachs TD, Washington DC, American Psychological

- Association, pp83-116
- 7) **Ebstein RP, Novick O, Umansky R, Prilek B, Osher Y, Blaine D, Bennett ER, Nemanov L, Katz M, Belmaker RH**(1996) : Dopamine D4 receptor (D4DR) exon III polymorphism associated with the human personality trait of Novelty Seeking [letter]. *Nature Genet* 12(1) : 78-80
  - 8) **Benjamin J, Li L, Patterson C, Greenberg BD, Murphy DL, Hamer DH**(1996) : Population and familial association between the D4 dopamine receptor gene and measures of Novelty Seeking [letter]. *Nature Genet* 12(1) : 81-84
  - 9) **Ebstein RP, Belmaker RH**(1997) : Saga of an adventure gene : Novelty Seeking, substance abuse and the dopamine D4 receptor (D4DR) exon III repeat polymorphism. *Mol Psychiatry* 2(5) : 381-384
  - 10) **Ono Y, Manki H, Yoshimura K, Muramatsu T, Mizushima H, Higuchi S, Yagi G, Kanba S, Asai M**(1997) : Association between dopamine D4 receptor (D4DR) exon III polymorphism and novelty seeking in Japanese subjects. *Am J Med Genet* 74(5) : 501-503
  - 11) **Strobel A, Wehr A, Michel A, Broeke B**(1999) : Association between the dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) exon III polymorphism and measures of Novelty Seeking in a German population. *Mol Psychiatry* 4(4) : 378-384
  - 12) **Okuyama Y, Ishiguro H, Nankai M, Shibuya H, Watanabe A, Arinami T**(2000) : Identification of a polymorphism in the promoter region of DRD4 associated with the human novelty seeking personality trait. *Mol psychiatry* 5(1) : 64-69
  - 13) **Benjamin J, Osher Y, Kotler M, Gritsenko I, Nemanov L, Belmaker RH, Ebstein RP**(2000) : Association between tridimensional personality questionnaire (TPQ) traits and three functional polymorphisms : dopamine receptor D4 (DRD4), serotonin transporter promoter region (5-HTTLPR) and catechol O-methyltransferase (COMT). *Mol Psychiatry* 5(1) : 96-100
  - 14) **Noble EP, Ozkarağoz TZ, Ritchie TL, Zhang X, Belin TR, Sparkes RS**(1998) : D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>4</sub> dopamine receptor polymorphisms and personality. *Am J Med Genet* 81(3) : 257-267
  - 15) **Sullivan PF, Fifeild WJ, Kennedy MA, Mulder RT, Sellman JD, Joyce PR**(1997) : Novelty seeking and dopamine transporter gene polymorphism (DAT1). *Biol Psychiatry* 42(11) : 1070-1072
  - 16) **Sabol SZ, Nelson ML, Fisher C, Gunzerath L, Brody CL, Hu S, Sirota LA, Marcus SE, Greenberg BD, Lucas FR 4th, Benjamin J, Murphy DL, Hamer DH**(1999) : A genetic association for cigarette smoking behavior. *Health Psychol* 18(1) : 7-13
  - 17) **Ebstein RP, Segman R, Benjamin J, Osher Y, Nemanov L, Belmaker RH**(1997) : 5-HT<sub>2c</sub> (HTR2C) serotonin receptor gene polymorphism associated with the human personality trait of reward dependence : Interaction with dopamine D4 receptor (D4DR) and dopamine D3 receptor (D3DR) polymorphisms. *Am J Med Genet* 74(1) : 65-72
  - 18) **Benjamin J, Osher Y, Lichtenberg P, Bachner-Melman R, Gritsenko I, Kotler M, Belmaker RH, Valsky V, Drendel M, Ebstein RP**(2000) : An interaction between the catechol O-methyltransferase and serotonin transporter promoter region polymorphisms contributes to tridimensional personality questionnaire persistence scores in normal subjects. *Neuropsychobiology* 41(1) : 48-53
  - 19) **Malhotra AK, Virkunen M, Rooney W, Eggert M, Linnola M, Goldman D**(1996) : The association between the dopamine D4 receptor (D4DR) 16 amino acid repeat polymorphism and novelty seeking. *Mol Psychiatry* 1(5) : 388-391
  - 20) **Jönsson EG, N then MM, Gustavsson JP, Neidt H, Bren S, Tylee A, Propping P, Sedvall GC**(1997) : Lack of evidence for allelic association between personality traits and the Dopamine D4 receptor gene polymorphisms. *Am J Psychiatry* 154(5) : 697-699
  - 21) **Vandenberg DJ, Zonderman AB, Wang J, Uhl GR, Costa PT Jr**(1997) : No association between novelty seeking and dopamine D4 receptor (D4DR) exon III seven repeat alleles in Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging participants. *Mol Psychiatry* 2(5) : 417-419
  - 22) **Sullivan PF, Fifeild WJ, Kennedy MA, Mulder RT, Sellman JD, Joyce PR**(1998) : No association between novelty seeking and the type 4 dopamine receptor gene (DRD4) in two New Zealand samples. *Am J Psychiatry* 155(1) : 98-101
  - 23) **Persson ML, Wasserman D, Geijer T, Frisch A, Rockah R, Michaelovsky E, Apter A, Weizman A, Jonsson EG, Bergman H**(2000) : Dopamine D4 receptor gene polymorphism and personality traits in healthy volunteers. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 250(4) : 203-206
  - 24) **Chang FM, Kidd JR, Livak KJ, Pakstis AJ, Kidd KK**(1996) : The world-wide distribution of allele frequencies at the human dopamine D4 receptor locus. *Hum*

- Genet 98(1) : 91-101
- 25) Ebstein RP, Levine J, Geller V, Auerbach J, Gritsenko I, Belmaker RH(1998) : Dopamine D4 receptor and serotonin transporter promoter in the determination of neonatal temperament. *Mol Psychiatry* 3 (3) : 238-246
  - 26) Auerbach J, Geller V, Lezer S, Shinwell E, Belmaker RH, Levine J, Ebstein RP(1999) : Dopamine D4 receptor (D4DR) and serotonin transporter promoter (5-HTTLPR) polymorphisms in the determination of temperament in 2-month-old infants. *Mol Psychiatry* 4 (4) : 369-373
  - 27) 최운정, 방승규, 김정진, 도규영, 백인호(1999) : Dopamine transporter gene의 다형성과 알코올 의존증의 관련. *신경정신의학* 38 (4) : 826-833
  - 28) 이봉희, 지익성, 신석철(1997) : 한국인 정신분열병 환자의 도파민 D<sub>2</sub> 수용체 다형성(Ser311→Cys311)에 관한 연구. *신경정신의학* 36 (4) : 742-749
  - 29) 남종원, 이민수(1999) : 도파민 D<sub>3</sub> 수용체 유전자 변이와 지연성 운동장애. *신경정신의학* 38 (4) : 853-860
  - 30) 허통욱, 지익성, 이영호(1999) : 양극성 기분장애와 도파민 D<sub>2</sub> 수용체 다형성 Ser311/Cys311과의 관련 연구. *신경정신의학* 38 (6) : 1488-1493
  - 31) Brazelton TB, Nugent JK(1995) : Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale. 3rd ed, London, MacKeith Press
  - 32) 신영희, 박병희, 김천수(1999) : 브래즐튼 신생아 행동평가법. 대구, 계명대학교 출판부
  - 33) Lester BM, Als H, Brazelton TB(1982) : Regional obstetric anesthesia and newborn behavior : A reanalysis toward synergic effects. *Child Dev* 53 (3) : 687-692
  - 34) Vandenberg DJ, Persico AM, Hawkins AL, Griffin CA, Li X, Jabs EW, Uhl GR(1992) : Human dopamine transporter gene(DAT1) maps to chromosome 5p15.3 and displays a VNTR. *Genomics* 14(4) : 1104-1106
  - 35) Arinami T, Itokawa M, Enguchi H, Tagaya H, Yano S, Shimizu H, Hamaguchi H, Toru M(1994) : Association of dopamine D2 receptor molecular variant with schizophrenia. *Lancet* 343 (8899) : 703-704
  - 36) Grandy DK, Zhang Y, Civelli O(1993) : PCR detection of the TaqA RFLP at the DRD2 locus. *Hum Mol Genet* 2 (12) : 2197
  - 37) Castiglione CM, Deinard AS, Speed WC, Siruço G, Rosenbaum HC, Zhang Y, Grandy DK, Grigorenko EL, Bonne-Tamir B, Pakstis AJ, Kidd JR, Kidd KK (1995) : Evolution of haplotypes at the DRD2 locus. *Am J Hum Genet* 57(6) : 1445-1456
  - 38) Crocq MA, Mant R, Asherson P, Williams J, Hode Y, Mayerova A, Collier D, Lannfelt L, Sokoloff P, Schwartz JC, Gill M, Macher JP, McGuffin P, Owen MJ (1992) : Association between schizophrenia and homozygosity at the dopamine D3 receptor gene. *J Med Genet* 29 (12) : 858-860
  - 39) Nanko S, Hattori M, Ikeda K, Sasaki T, Kazamatsuri H, Kuwata S(1993) : Dopamine D4 receptor polymorphism and schizophrenia [letter]. *Lancet* 341 (8846) : 689-690
  - 40) Giros B, Caron MG(1993) : Molecular characterization of the dopamine transporter. *Trends Pharmacol Sci* 14 (2) : 43-49
  - 41) Giros B, Jaber M, Jones SR, Wightman RM, Caron MG(1996) : Hyperlocomotion and indifference to cocaine and amphetamine in mice lacking the dopamine transporter. *Nature* 379(6566) : 606-612
  - 42) Cook EH Jr, Stein MA, Krasowski MD, Cox NJ, Olkon DM, Kieffer JE, Leventhal BL(1995) : Association of attention-deficit disorder and dopamine transporter gene. *Am J Hum Genet* 56(4) : 993-998
  - 43) Muramatsu T, Higuchi S(1995) : Dopamine transporter gene polymorphism and alcoholism. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 211 (1) : 28-32
  - 44) Singer HS, Hahn IH, Moran TH(1991) : Abnormal dopamine uptake sites in postmortem striatum from patients with Tourette's syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 30(4) : 558-562
  - 45) Uhl GR(1990) : Parkinson's disease : Neurotransmitter and neurotoxin receptors and their genes. *Eur Neurol* 30 (Suppl 1) : 21-30
  - 46) Mant R, Williams J, Asherson P, Parfitt E, McGuffin P, Owen MJ(1994) : Relationship between homozygosity at the dopamine D3 receptor gene and schizophrenia. *Am J Med Genet* 54(1) : 21-26
  - 47) Ebstein RP, Macciardi F, Heresco-Levi U, Serretti A, Blaine D, Verga M, Nebamov L, Gur E, Belmaker RH, Avnon M, Lerer B(1997) : Evidence for an association between the dopamine D3 receptor gene DRD3 and schizophrenia. *Hum Hered* 47(1) : 6-16
  - 48) Eishima K(1992) : A study on neonatal behaviour comparing between two groups from different cultural backgrounds. *Early Hum Dev* 28 (3) : 265-277

**NEONATAL BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DOPAMINE  
TRANSPORTER GENE AND DOPAMINE D2, D3, D4 RECEPTOR  
GENE POLYMORPHISMS**

**Sung Wook Kim, M.D., Young Nam Park, M.D., Dae Kwang Kim, M.D.**

*Doctor Kwak's Mental Hospital, Deagu*

**Objectives** : This study evaluated the association between behavioral characteristics and polymorphisms in DAT1, DRD2, DRD3, and DRD4 genes.

**Methods** : The subjects were 114 neonates, who were born by normal spontaneous vaginal delivery and had no physical problems. The behavioral characteristics were evaluated using Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale (NBAS) at  $17.8 \pm 7.0$  hours after their birth to minimize environmental influences, and cord blood was used to analyze the gene polymorphisms.

**Results** : In comparison to DAT1 gene 10/10 genotype group (N=93), other genotype group (N=19) showed significantly high NBAS scores on social-interaction, state organization, and state regulation. DRD2 gene Ser311/Cys311, TaqI A, and TaqI B polymorphisms showed no significant differences on NBAS scores when they were grouped by genotypes. DRD3 gene polymorphism and DRD4 gene promotor polymorphism showed no significant difference on NBAS scores when they were grouped by genotypes. In comparison to the short repeats (N=102), long repeats (N=10) in DRD4 gene showed significantly high habituation score of NBAS.

**Conclusion** : These results suggest that the genetic effects of the neonatal behavioral characteristics may be mediated via DAT1 and DRD4 genes.

**KEY WORDS** : Neonatal behavioral characteristics · Dopamine transporter gene polymorphism · Dopamine receptor gene polymorphism.