

Gm and Km allotypes in a Chilean urban population sample

Alotipos Gm y Km en una muestra de población urbana chilena

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Background: The knowledge of the genetic structure of a population is of great importance for evolutionary studies. **Aim:** To estimate in a Chilean population sample from the low-middle and low socioeconomic strata of Santiago, haplotypes and allele frequencies for Gm and Km loci. **Subjects and methods:** The sample included 460 controls of a case-control study of typhoid fever. **Results:** The G1m-G2m-G3m most frequent haplotypes were: za;...;g or 1,17;(-);21 = 0.4493; fu;b or 3;23;5,13 = 0.2522; f-,...;b or 3;(-);5,13 = 0.1389; zax;...;g or 1,2,17;(-);21 = 0.0685; za;...;b or 1,17;(-);5,13 = 0.0454; za;n;g or 1,17;23;21 = 0.0207; f;...;g or 3;(-);21 = 0.0129. The frequencies of Km alleles were 0.2391 and 0.7609 for Km1 and Km3 respectively. **Conclusions:** These frequencies are within those found in Amerindian and Caucasian populations as expected from the origin of the Chilean population. Gm haplotypes did not differ from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, while a significant lack of homozygous Km1/km1 was found