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## **Polymorphisms of Q-band Heterochromatin: Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses of Features in 3 Ethnic Groups (Europeans, Indians, and Turks)**

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**KEYWORDS** Human constitutive heterochromatin; fluorescence polymorphisms i(5); population genetics; European, Indian, and Turkish genetic relations; chromosome-specific polymorphisms; heterochromatin in acrocentric chromosomes.

**ABSTRACT** Focusing predominantly on fluorescence polymorphisms i(5) after QFQ-banding and some CBG – banding in lymphocyte cultures, the comparison of polymorphisms of constitutive heterochromatin in the chromosomes 1, 3, 4, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, and Y of Central Europeans with those of Indians and Turks showed insignificant differences in the sizes vs and m but significant differences in the size s with the highest number in the Indian group. Differences in fluorescence i(5) proved to be statistically highly significant among the 3 groups as well as differences in the duplication of the satellite stalk (p12) of the acrocentric chromosomes. The number of fluorescence i(5) per case was highest in the Indian and lowest in the Turkish group. The comparison of polymorphisms revealed the least number of differences to exist between Europeans and Indians, followed by Europeans and Turks, with Turks and Indians having the highest number of significant differences.

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