Determining of JK*A and JK*B Allele Frequency Distribution among Muslim Blood Donors from Southern Thailand

Ubonwan Puobon¹, Kamphon Intharanut², Supattra Mitundee³, Oytip Nathalang¹

¹ Graduate Program in Medical Technology, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Thammasat University, Pathumtani, Thailand
² Graduate Program in Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Thammasat University, Pathumtani, Thailand
³ Regional Blood Centre 12th Songkhla, Thai Red Cross Society, Songkhla, Thailand

Submitted: 28 Mar 2018
Accepted: 08 Jan 2019
Online: 28 Feb 2019

To cite this article: Puobon U, Intharanut K, Mitundee S, Nathalang O. Determining of JK*A and JK*B allele frequency distribution among muslim blood donors from Southern Thailand. Malays J Med Sci. 2019;26(1):58–65. https://doi.org/10.21315/mjms2019.26.1.5

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.21315/mjms2019.26.1.5

Abstract

Background: The Kidd (JK) blood group system is of clinical importance in transfusion medicine. JK*A and JK*B allele detections are useful in genetic anthropological studies. This study aimed to determine the frequencies of JK*A and JK*B alleles among Muslim blood donors from Southern Thailand and to compare how they differ from those of other populations that have been recently studied.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was used. Totally, 427 samples of dissimilar Thai-Muslim healthy blood donors living in three southern border provinces were selected via simple random sampling (aged 17–65 years old) and donors found to be positive for infectious markers were excluded. All samples were analysed for JK*A and JK*B alleles using PCR-SSP. The Pearson’s chi-squared and Fisher exact tests were used to compare the JK frequencies among southern Thai-Muslims with those among other populations previously reported.

Results: A total of 427 donors—315 males and 112 females, with a median age of 29 years (interquartile range: 18 years)—were analysed. A JK*A/JK*B genotype was the most common, and the JK*A and JK*B allele frequencies among the southern Thai-Muslims were 55.2% and 44.8%, respectively. Their frequencies significantly differed from those of the central Thai, Korean, Japanese, Brazilian–Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Africans and American Natives populations (P < 0.05). Predicted JK phenotypes were compared with different groups of Malaysians. The Jk(a+b+) phenotype frequency among southern Thai-Muslims was significantly higher than that of Malaysian Malays and Indians (P < 0.05).

Conclusions: The JK*A and JK*B allele frequencies in a southern Thai-Muslim population were determined, which can be applied not only to solve problems in transfusion medicine but also to provide tools for genetic anthropology and population studies.

Keywords: Kidd genotyping, Kidd allele frequencies, southern Thai-Muslims

Background

The Kidd (JK) blood group system is known to have clinical importance in transfusion medicine. The three antigens—Jkα, Jkβ and Jk3—are divided into four phenotypes. The Jk(a+b+), Jk(a+b−) and Jk(a−b+) phenotypes are common, in contrast to the Jk(a−b−) phenotype, which is found in less than 0.01% of most populations (1–4) but in 0.1%–1.4% of...
Original Article | JK* A and JK* B alleles among Thai-Muslims

Materials and Methods

Donor Subjects and DNA Preparations

This was a cross-sectional study. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)-anticoagulated donated blood samples from dissimilar Thai-Muslims living in the three southern border provinces of Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat were selected via simple random sampling from the Regional Blood Centre 12th Songkhla, Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) in Songkhla, Thailand. The sample size calculation based on a single proportion formula, this study was based on the largest Jk(a+b+) phenotype prevalence in Thais of 45.3% (9), with a confidence interval of 95% and a margin of error of 4.72%. The calculated sample size of 427 blood donors was sufficient to meet the study objective. Unrelated healthy blood donors aged 17–65 years old were included. The criteria excluded donors with positive infectious marker screenings according to a standard guideline (1). A total of 427 samples were collected from September to October of 2016. All participating volunteers provided their consent after being informed of the study protocols. The Committee on Human Rights Related to Research Involving Human Subjects at Thammasat University in Pathumtani, Thailand approved the study (COE No. 080/2560).

From peripheral blood samples, we extracted genomic DNA using a genomic DNA extraction kit (REAL Genomics, RBCBioscience, Taipei, Taiwan), which was then kept at −20 °C until it was genotyped.

DNA Controls

Ten identified samples of DNA consisting of 3 Jk(a−b−), 3 Jk(a−b+), 3 Jk(a+b+) and 1 Jk(a−b−) of JK*02N.01 (c.342-1g>a) phenotypes, confirmed by DNA sequencing were used as controls.

Screening of Jk(a−b−) Phenotype via a Urea Lysis Test

Screening for the Jk(a−b−) phenotype via a direct urea lysis test was performed in all blood samples, as previously described (8). Twenty-five microlitres of 1% red cell suspension in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (pH 7.2) were placed in each well of a microplate. Thereafter, 50 µL of 2M urea diluted in distilled water was added, mixed and incubated at room...
DNA Sequencing

The results of the PCR-SSP were confirmed by sequencing the genomic DNA of 20 genotype donors (five JK*A/JK*A, 10 JK*A/JK*B and five JK*B/JK*B). After amplifying the genomic DNA, a 430 bp fragment that contained SNPs (c. 838G/A) was obtained using the JK-AB-Forward primer and reverse primer 5’-TAGTCATGAGCAGCCCTCCC-3’. Similarly, the PCR technique was used for JK*A and JK*B genotyping.

Statistical Analysis

Gene and allele frequencies among southern Thai-Muslims were estimated by gene counting. The agreement between the observed and expected values of genotype frequencies was tested using the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium and a chi-squared ($\chi^2$) test (16). A Pearson’s chi-squared test was conducted between the independent variables of Kidd allele frequencies in southern Thai-Muslims and the independent variables of previously reported populations (11, 17−25) using the allele frequencies in a 2 × 2 contingency table to determine whether the allele frequencies of southern Thai-Muslims significantly differed from those of other population. In addition, Pearson’s chi-squared and Fisher’s exact tests were used to test possible associations using a 2 × 2 contingency table to demonstrate any differences among independent variables in the frequencies of Kidd predicted phenotypes between the southern Thai-Muslim and Malaysian populations (26). All statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS, Version 16.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). A $P$-value less than 0.05 was established as significant.

Results

A total of 427 donors—315 males and 112 females with a median age of 29 years (interquartile range: 18 years)—were analysed. To screen for the Jk(a−b−) phenotype, all 427 samples produced negative results using the urea lysis test. The results of a two-tube PCR-SSP were used to distinguish between JK*A and JK*B alleles. The first and second mixes could differentiate between JK*A and JK*B alleles with an amplified product size of 301 bp, similar to the results of a related study (15). The validated genotyping results of 10 DNA controls were consistent with each other, and 20 DNA samples tested by PCR-SSP showed 100% concordance with the DNA sequencing results.
**JK*A and JK*B Allele Frequencies among Southern Thai-Muslims**

The JK*A and JK*B genotype and allele frequencies among southern Thai-Muslims are shown in Table 1. A total of 427 DNA samples from southern Thai-Muslims were examined for the JK*A and JK*B alleles using the standard PCR-SSP technique. JK*A/JK*B was the most common genotype (229/427), followed by JK*A/JK*A (121/427) and JK*B/JK*B (77/427). The JK genotypes of the 427 southern Thai-Muslims determined in this study were consistent with each other according to the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ($\chi^2 = 3.101, DF = 1, P = 0.078$). The JK*A and JK*B allele frequencies among the Southern Thai-Muslims were 55.2% (471/854) and 44.8% (383/854), respectively.

**Comparison of JK*A and JK*B Allele Frequencies Across Populations**

The frequencies of JK*A and JK*B alleles were compared among Thais and other ethnic groups (Table 2). The observed allele frequencies of the southern Thai-Muslims were similar to those found in northern Thai, Han Chinese, South Asian, Southeast Asian, Hispanic, Alaskan Native, Pacific Islander, southern Brazilian and Caucasian populations. On the contrary, the allele frequencies of southern Thai-Muslims significantly differed ($P < 0.05$) from those of central Thai, Korean, Japanese, Brazilian–Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, African and American Native populations.

**Comparison of JK Phenotypes among Southern Thai-Muslims and Malaysians**

The JK genotyping results of southern Thai-Muslims were computed to three predicted phenotypes—JK(a+b−), JK(a−b+) and JK(a+b+)—and compared among different groups of Malaysian populations (Table 3). The JK(a+b+) phenotype was the most common among southern Thai-Muslims and Malaysians, but its frequency among southern Thai-Muslims was significantly higher than among Malaysian Malays (53.6% versus 43.0%, $P = 0.013$) and Malaysian Indians (53.6% versus 43.3%, $P = 0.046$). Moreover, the frequency of the JK(a+b+) phenotype among southern Thai-Muslims was significantly lower than that among Malaysian Chinese (18.0% versus 24.8%, $P = 0.031$). A rare JK(a−b−) phenotype was found only in Malaysian Malays and Malaysian Indians.

**Discussion**

In this study, JK*A and JK*B alleles were detected in 427 Muslim blood donors from Southern Thailand with in-house PCR-SSP. The genotyping results computed to three predicted phenotypes with the exclusion of the JK(a−b−) phenotype because all samples were negative, as revealed by the urea lysis test. The validated in-house PCR-SSP genotyping results were in accordance with the DNA sequencing results; hence, the JK typing results were accurate and reliable.

Thereafter, the JK*A and JK*B genotypes and allele frequencies were calculated. It was demonstrated that the most common was the heterozygous JK*A/JK*B, followed by the JK*A/JK*A and JK*B/JK*B genotypes. The predicted phenotypes of JK(a+b−), JK(a−b+) and JK(a+b+) were computed and compared across populations. A high prevalence of the JK(a+b−) phenotype among southern Thai-Muslims may have resulted in an increased possibility of anti-Jk a alloimmunisation among patients after blood transfusions, which was similar to Malaysian Malays and Malaysian Indians (26). In contrast, a related report regarding central and northern Thais revealed that the percentages of JK(a+b−) and JK(a−b+) phenotypes were nearly the same, leading to an equal ratio of anti-Jka and anti-Jkb alloimmunisations (17).

Concerning population genetics, JK*A and JK*B alleles could be used as tools to study the relationships among populations. The allele frequencies among Muslims from Southern Thailand were related to those of northern Thais, south and southeast Asians, similar to a related DI*A and DI*B allele frequency study in three populations in Thailand (14). This may be because the populations are in the same geographic region. Similarly, American Natives and Africans were in an area to the far west, resulting in significantly differing JK*A and JK*B frequencies from those of southern Thai-Muslims. In addition to geographic region, other factors come into play (e.g., homogeneous populations may be involved in the differing of allele frequencies between Thai-Muslims and eastern Asians, including Japanese, Korean and Chinese) (27).

The people of the three southern provinces of Thailand live along the Thai-Malaysian border and share strong ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural bonds with the people across the border. In addition to these factors involved
Table 1. \(JK^A\) and \(JK^B\) genotype and allele frequencies among southern Thai Muslims

| Allele  | Allele frequency (%) | Genotype       | Observed (%) | Expected (HWE) | \(\chi^2\) | P-value |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|---------|
| \(JK^A\) | 471 (55.2)          | \(JK^A/JK^A\) | 121 (28.4)   | 130            | 3.101     | 0.0783  |
| \(JK^B\) | 383 (44.8)          | \(JK^A/JK^B\) | 229 (53.6)   | 211            | 6.113     | 0.0476  |
|         |                      | \(JK^B/JK^B\) | 77 (18.0)    | 86             | 3.101     | 0.0783  |

Table 2. \(JK^A\) and \(JK^B\) allele frequencies among populations

| Populations               | Number | Allele frequency (%) | Methods | Pearson's \(\chi^2\) test between Southern Thai Muslim and other populations |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                           |        | \(JK^A\)             |         | \(\chi^2\) | P-value |
|                           |        | \(JK^B\)             |         | \(\chi^2\) | P-value |
| Thais                     |        |                      |         |                |         |
| Southern Thai Muslim      | 427    | 471 (55.2)           | 383 (44.8) | PCR-SSP       | -        | -       |
| Central Thai (16)         | 500    | 503 (50.3)           | 497 (49.7) | PCR-SSP       | 4.157    | 0.042   |
| Northern Thai (16)        | 300    | 299 (49.8)           | 301 (50.2) | PCR-SSP       | 3.791    | 0.052   |
| Asians                    |        |                      |         |                |         |
| Korean (11)               | 1,033  | 988 (47.8)           | 1,078 (52.2) | Microarray | 12.696   | < 0.001 |
| Japanese (11)             | 1,022  | 987 (48.3)           | 1,057 (51.7) | Microarray | 11.081   | < 0.001 |
| Brazilian-Japanese (17)   | 209    | 193 (46.2)           | 225 (53.8) | PCR-RFLP     | 8.714    | 0.003   |
| Chinese (11)              | 1,715  | 1,590 (46.4)         | 1,840 (53.6) | Microarray | 20.843   | < 0.001 |
| Chinese (Shanghai) (18)   | 403    | 382 (47.4)           | 424 (52.6) | Microarray    | 9.681    | 0.002   |
| Filipino (11)             | 1,333  | 1,302 (48.9)         | 1,364 (51.1) | Microarray    | 10.067   | 0.002   |
| Han Chinese (Jiangsu) (19)| 146    | 148 (50.6)           | 144 (49.3) | PCR-SSP      | 1.573    | 0.210   |
| South Asian (11)          | 922    | 1,056 (57.3)         | 788 (42.7) | Microarray    | 0.978    | 0.323   |
| Southeast Asian (11)      | 942    | 991 (52.6)           | 893 (47.4) | Microarray    | 1.436    | 0.231   |
| Africans                  |        |                      |         |                |         |
| African American (20)     | 690    | 1,001 (72.5)         | 379 (27.5) | Microarray    | 70.163   | < 0.001 |
| Mali (21)                 | 300    | 461 (76.8)           | 139 (23.2) | Luminex       | 71.047   | < 0.001 |
| Americans                 |        |                      |         |                |         |
| American Native (11)      | 970    | 977 (50.4)           | 963 (49.6) | Microarray    | 5.262    | 0.022   |
| Hispanic (20)             | 119    | 136 (57.1)           | 102 (42.9) | Microarray    | 0.224    | 0.636   |
| Alaska Native/Aleut (11)  | 621    | 649 (52.3)           | 593 (47.7) | Microarray    | 1.593    | 0.207   |
| Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (11) | 522 | 590 (56.6) | 454 (43.4) | Microarray | 0.300 | 0.584 |
| Southern Brazilians       |        |                      |         |                |         |
| Santa Catarina (22)       | 373    | 396 (53.1)           | 350 (46.9) | PCR-RFLP     | 0.606    | 0.436   |
| Paraná (23)               | 400    | 410 (51.3)           | 390 (48.7) | PCR-RFLP     | 2.372    | 0.124   |
| Caucasians                |        |                      |         |                |         |
| Caucasian (20)            | 1,243  | 1,293 (52.0)         | 1,193 (48.0) | Microarray | 2.392    | 0.122   |
| French Basque (24)        | 114    | 129 (56.6)           | 99 (43.4) | PCR-ASP      | 0.096    | 0.756   |

PCR-SSP: PCR with sequence specific primers; PCR-RFLP: PCR with restriction fragment length polymorphism; PCR-ASP: PCR with allele-specific primers.
In bold, frequencies differed from those among southern Thai Muslims (\(P < 0.05\)).
Original Article | JK*A and JK*B alleles among Thai-Muslims

Table 3. Frequencies of JK predicted phenotypes among Southern Thai Muslims and Malaysians

| Phenotype       | Southern Thai Muslim | Malaysian Malay | Malaysian Indian | Malaysian Chinese | P-value   |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| Southern Thai Muslim versus Malaysian Malay |                     |                 |                 |                  |           |
| Jk(a+b−)        | 121 (28.4)           | 72 (36.0)       | 0.052           |                  |           |
| Jk(a−b+)        | 77 (18.0)            | 35 (17.5)       | 0.863           |                  |           |
| Jk(a+b+)        | 229 (53.6)           | 86 (43.0)       | 0.013           |                  |           |
| Jk(a−b−)        | 0 (0.0)              | 7 (3.5)         | 0.000 \(^1\)   |                  |           |
| Southern Thai Muslim versus Malaysian Indian |                     |                 |                 |                  |           |
| Jk(a+b−)        | 121 (28.4)           | 42 (35.0)       | 0.158           |                  |           |
| Jk(a−b+)        | 77 (18.0)            | 24 (20.0)       | 0.624           |                  |           |
| Jk(a+b+)        | 229 (53.6)           | 52 (43.3)       | 0.046           |                  |           |
| Jk(a−b−)        | 0 (0.0)              | 2 (1.7)         | 0.048 \(^1\)   |                  |           |
| Southern Thai Muslim versus Malaysian Chinese |                     |                 |                 |                  |           |
| Jk(a+b−)        | 121 (28.4)           | 67 (24.5)       | 0.258           |                  |           |
| Jk(a−b+)        | 77 (18.0)            | 68 (24.8)       | 0.031           |                  |           |
| Jk(a+b+)        | 229 (53.6)           | 139 (50.7)      | 0.454           |                  |           |
| Jk(a−b−)        | 0 (0.0)              | 0 (0.0)         | NA              |                  |           |

NA: not applicable
\(^1\) Fisher’s exact test
The combination of other phenotypes was used as the reference group to compare with an interested predicted phenotype.
In bold, frequencies differed from those among southern Thai Muslims (\(P < 0.05\)).

in the relationships of southern Thai-Muslims and Malaysians, genetic similarities may be further evidence of either isolation or interaction among these populations (28). In our study, the Jk(a+b+) phenotype frequency among southern Thai-Muslims was significantly higher than those of both Malaysian Malays and Indians. However, a similar pattern of JK phenotypes—Jk(a+b+) > Jk(a−b−) > Jk(a+b−) > Jk(a−b+) phenotypes—was observed and was consistent with that of ethnic groups (Malay) in neighbouring southern Thailand (26). Meanwhile, the Jk(a−b+) phenotype frequency among southern Thai-Muslims was significantly lower than that among Malaysian Chinese, whose patterns were similar to those of central and northern Thais, likely due to mixing with Chinese lineages (17). Additional studies of further appropriate blood group alleles using more samples are required to authenticate these findings.

Conclusion

The frequencies of JK*A and JK*B alleles in a population of Muslim blood donors from Southern Thailand were determined. This data can be applied not only to reduce problems in transfusion medicine but also to provide a tool for genetic anthropology and population studies.

Acknowledgements

The National Research Council of Thailand and Thammasat University supported this work.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest pertaining to this study.

Funds

None.
Authors’ Contributions

Conception and design: ON
Analysis and interpretation of the data: KI, ON
Drafting of the article: KI, ON
Final approval of the article: ON
Provision of study materials or patients: UP, SM
Statistical expertise: KI
Obtaining of funding: ON
Administrative, technical, or logistic support: UP
Collection and assembly of data: UP

Correspondence

Professor Oytip Nathalang
PhD (Osaka City University)
Graduate Program, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences,
Thammasat University, 99 Moo 18 Klongluang,
12120 Pathumtani, Thailand.
Tel: + 662 9869213
Fax: +662 5165379
E-mail: oytipntl@hotmail.com

References

1. Fung MK, Grossman BJ, Hillyer CD, Westhoff CM. Technical manual. 18th ed. Bethesda (MD): AABB; 2014.
2. Reid M, Lomas-Francis C, Olsson ML. The blood group antigen factsbook. 3rd ed. New York: Elsevier Academic Press; 2012.
3. Daniels G. Human Blood Groups. 3rd ed. Malden, MA: Blackwell Science; 2013.
4. Sriwanitchrak P, Sriwanitchrak K, Tubrod J, Kupatawintu P, Kaset C, Nathalang O. Genomic characterisation of the Jk(a-b-) phenotype in Thai blood donors. Blood Transfus. 2012;10(2):181–185. https://doi.org/10.2450/2011.0038-11
5. Irshaid NM, Henry SM, Olsson ML. Genomic characterization of the Kidd blood group gene: different molecular basis of the Jk (a–b–) phenotype in Polynesians and Finns. Transfusion. 2000;40(1):69–74. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1537-2995.2000.00010069.x
6. Irshaid NM, Thuresson B, Olsson ML. Genotyping of Kidd blood group locus by a single-tube allele-specific primer PCR technique. Br J Haematol. 1998;102(4):1010–1014. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2141.1998.00874.x
7. McDougall DC, McGregor M. Jk:-3 red cells have a defect in urea transport: a new urea-dependent lysis test. Transfusion. 1988;28(2):197–198. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1537-2995.1988.28288179034.x
8. Deelert S, Thippayaboon P, Sriwai W, Sriwanitchrak P, Tubrod J, Kupatawintu P, et al. Jk(a-b-) phenotype screening by the urea lysis test in Thai blood donors. Blood Transfus. 2010;8(1):17–20. https://doi.org/10.2450/2009.0104-09
9. Intharanut K, Grams R, Bejrachandra S, Sriwanitchrak P, Nathalang O. Improved allele-specific PCR technique for Kidd blood group genotyping. J Clin Lab Anal. 2013;27(1):53–58. https://doi.org/10.1002/jcla.21561
10. Araújo F, Pereira C, Monteiro F, Henriques I, Meireles E, Lacerda P, et al. Blood group antigen profile predicted by molecular biology-use of real-time polymerase chain reaction to genotype important KEL, JK, RHD, and RHCE alleles. Immunohematology. 2002;18(3):59–64.
11. Delaney M, Harris S, Haile A, Johnsen J, Teramura G, Nelson K1. Red blood cell antigen genotype analysis for 9087 Asian, Asian American, and Native American blood donors. Transfusion. 2015;55(10):2369–2375. https://doi.org/10.1111/trf.13163
12. Nei M, Roychoudhury AK. Evolutionary relationships of human populations on a global scale. Mol Biol Evol. 1993;10(5):927–943. https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.molbev.a040059
13. Berman BJ, Bhargava R, Laliberté A. Secular states and religious diversity. 1st ed. Vancouver (BC): UBC Press; 2013.
14. Chesor M, Mitundee S, Nathalang S, Thatanon P, Intharanut K, Tobunhuep P, et al. DI*A and DI*B allele frequencies among Southern Thai blood donors. Indian J Hematol Blood Transfus. 2018;34(3):506–509. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12288-017-0886-9
15. Intharanut K, Bejrachandra S, Nathalang S, Leetrakool N, Nathalang O. Red cell genotyping by multiplex PCR identifies antigen-matched blood units for transfusion-dependent Thai patients. Transfus Med Hemother. 2017;44(5):358–364. https://doi.org/10.1159/000471886
16. Mayo O. A century of Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. *Twin Res Hum Genet.* 2008;11(3):249–256. https://doi.org/10.1375/twin.11.3.249

17. Sudkaew A, Intharanut K, Leetrakool N, Nathalang O. Kidd blood group allele frequencies in Thai blood donors. *Clin Lab.* 2014;60(8):1401–1403. https://doi.org/10.10774/Clm.Lab.2013.130806

18. Flóres MA, Visentainer JE, Guelsin GA, Fracasso Ade S, de Melo FC, Hashimoto MN, et al. Rh, Kell, Duffy, Kidd and Diego blood group system polymorphism in Brazilian Japanese descendants. *Transfus Apher Sci.* 2014;50(1):123–128. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.transci.2013.09.014

19. Ye L, Zhang J, Wang C, Yang Q, Han S, Zhu Z. Performance of a microarray-based genotyping system for red cell and platelet antigens in China. *Blood Transfus.* 2015;13(4):690–693. https://doi.org/10.2450/2015.0301-14

20. Liu Z, Zeng R, Chen Q, Li M, Shi GY, Wei P, et al. Genotyping for Kidd, Kell, Duffy, Scianna, and RHCE blood group antigens polymorphisms in Jiangsu Chinese Han. *Chin Med J.* 2012;125(6):1076–1081. https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.issn.0366-6999.2012.06.021

21. Hashmi G, Shariff T, Zhang Y, Cristobal J, Chau C, Seul M, et al. Determination of 24 minor red blood cell antigens for more than 2000 blood donors by high-throughput DNA analysis. *Transfusion.* 2007;47(4):736–747. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1537-2995.2007.0178.x

22. Ba A, Bagayoko S, Chiaroni J, Bailly P, Silvy M. Genotyping of 28 blood group alleles in blood donors from Mali: prediction of rare phenotypes. *Transfus Apher Sci.* 2016;54(2):289–295. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.transci.2015.10.018

23. Costa DC, Schinaider AA, Santos TM, Schörner EJ, Simon D, Maluf SW, et al. Frequencies of polymorphisms of the Rh, Kell, Kidd, Duffy and Diego systems of Santa Catarina, Southern Brazil. *Rev Bras Hematol Hemoter.* 2016;38(3):199–205. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rbhj.2016.04.005

24. Guelsin GA, Sell AM, Castilho L, Masaki VL, de Melo FC, Hashimoto MN, et al. Genetic polymorphisms of Rh, Kell, Duffy and Kidd systems in a population from the State of Paraná, Southern Brazil. *Rev Bras Hematol Hemoter.* 2011;33(1):21−25. https://doi.org/10.5581/1516-8484.20110009

25. Touinssi M, Chiaroni J, Degioanni A, Granier T, Dutour O, Bailly P, et al. DNA-based typing of Kell, Kidd, MNS, Dombrock, Colton, and Yt blood group systems in the French Basques. *Am J Hum Biol.* 2008;20(3):308−311. https://doi.org/10.1002/ajhb.20720

26. Musa RH, Ahmed SA, Hashim H, Ayob Y, Asidin NH, Choo PY, et al. Red cell phenotyping of blood from donors at the National blood center of Malaysia. *Asian J Transfus Sci.* 2012;6(1):3−9. https://doi.org/10.4103/0973-6247.95042

27. Jones GW. Population and development beyond the first demographic transition: a focus on the experience of East and Southeast Asian countries. *R Bras Est Pop.* 2011;28(2):267–281. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0102-30972011000200002

28. Montesano MJ, Jory P. Thai south and Malay north: ethnic interactions on a plural Peninsula. 1st ed. Singapore: NUS Press; 2008.