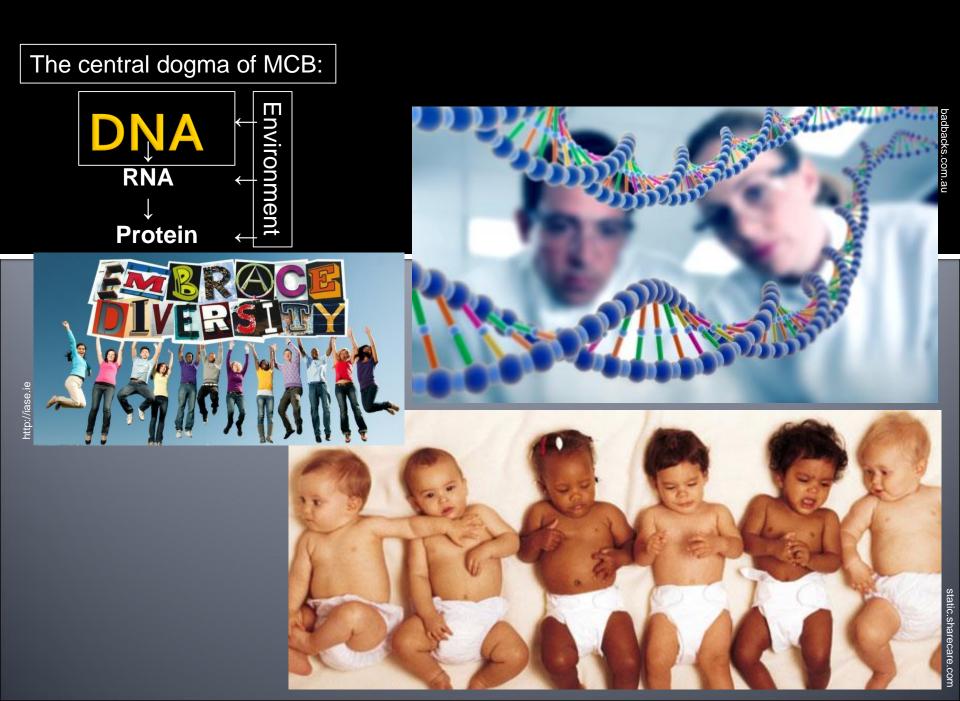
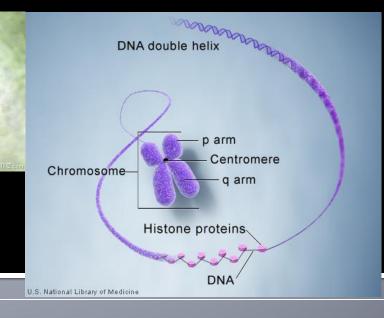
The science of inheritance



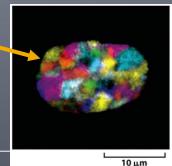


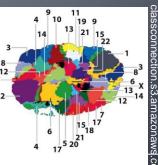
Basic terms I.



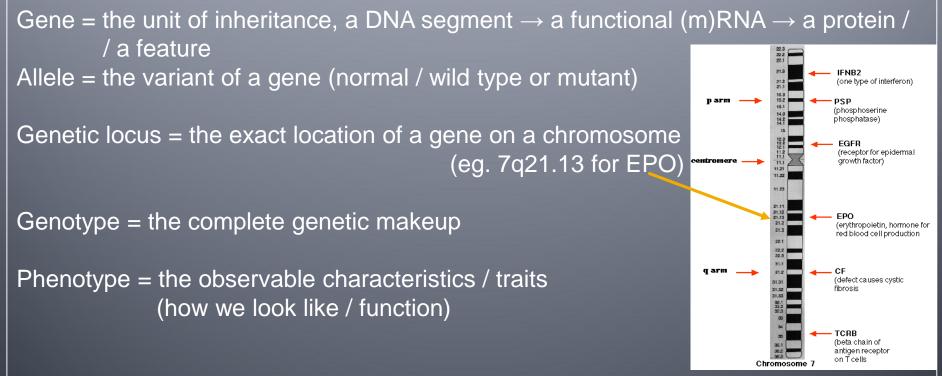
Chromosome = a continuous piece of DNA

- 22 pairs of numbered autosomes + one pair of sex chromosomes, X and Y / humans
- each parent contributes one chromosome to each pair (homologous chromosomes)
- condensed (well stainable) bodies in dividing cells ↔ more relaxed chromatin, occupying "chromosome territories" in the nucleus of interphase cells
- + circular chromosomes / dsDNA in mitochondria





Basic terms II.



http://users.rcn.com

Basic terms III.

Diploid (2n) cell / organism = contains two homologous copies of each chromosome (except X & Y in males = hemizygous situation)

Haploid (n) = having only one complete set of chromosomes, half of the normal, diploid number

Homozygous = having identical genes in corresponding genetic loci of homologous chromosomes

Heterozygous = having different alleles in corresponding genetic loci of homologous chromosomes

Basic terms IV.

The strength of genes = their ability to express the coded property in the phenotype:

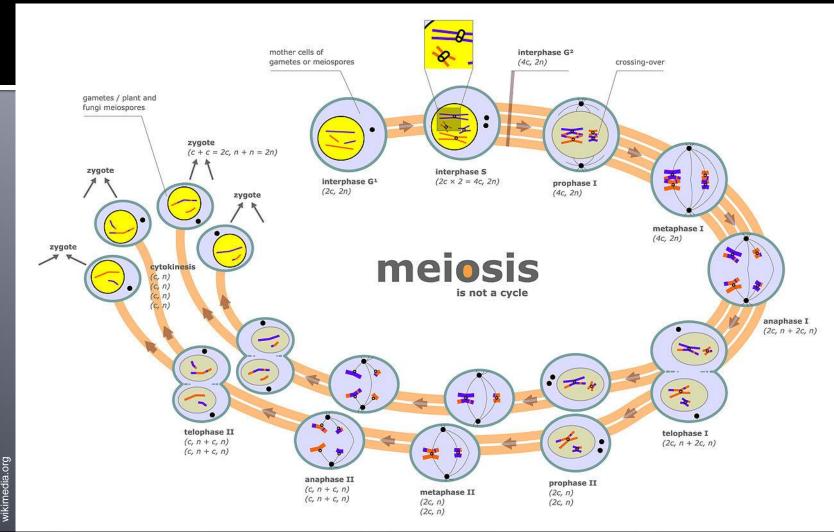
Dominant = a single copy / heterozygosity is enough for its manifestation (eg. gain-of-function / mutation, haplo-insufficiency, dominant negative mutation, temporal or spatial alterations in the expression of a gene)

Recessive = manifestation only in homozygotes (eg. partial / complete loss-of-function mutation)

Incomplete dominance = the feature's manifestation is halfway between the extremes coded by the alleles

Codominance = both coded extremes are equally manifested

Meiosis in females and in males I



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Meiosis in females and in males

