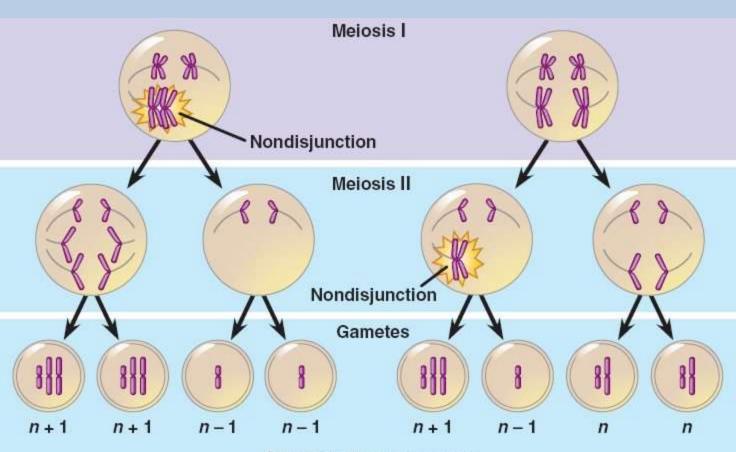
- 1. What is aneuploidy?
- 2. If a *female* is not completely colorblind, but sees fewer colors than a typical person, what must her genotype be?
- Hemophilia A is a sex-linked recessive trait:
- 3. What is the genotype of a female carrier?
- 4. If her husband is unaffected, what is the probability that their sons will be affected?

Nondisjunction



Number of chromosomes

(a) Nondisjunction of homologous chromosomes in meiosis I (b) Nondisjunction of sister chromatids in meiosis II

Trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome)







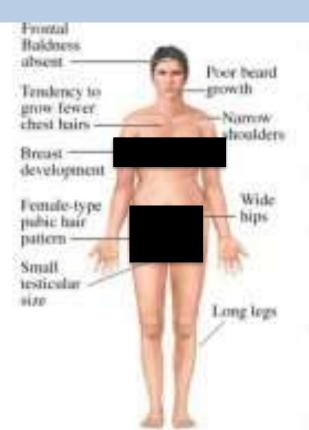
Decreased muscle tone at birth

Excess skin at the nape of the neck

- Flattened nose
- Upward slanting eyes
- Small ears
- Small mouth
- Wide, short hands with short fingers
- Separated joints between the bones of the skull
- Single crease in the palm of the hand
- White spots on the colored part of the eye



Klinefelter Syndrome

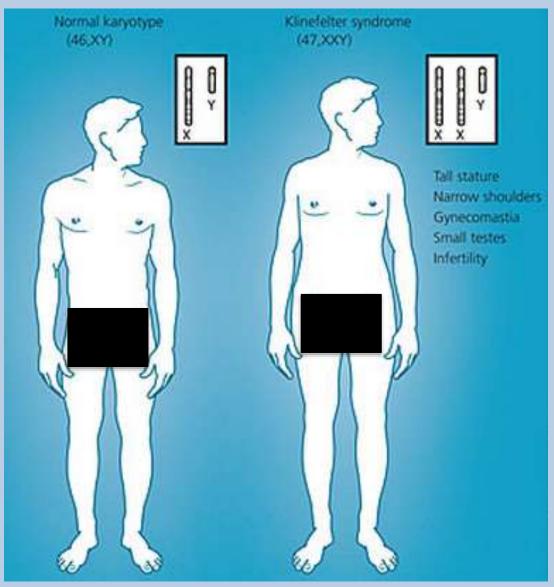


- Lower IQ than sibs
- Tall stature
- Poor muscle tone
- Reduced secondary sexual characteristics
- Gynaecomastia (male breasts)
- Small testes/infertility

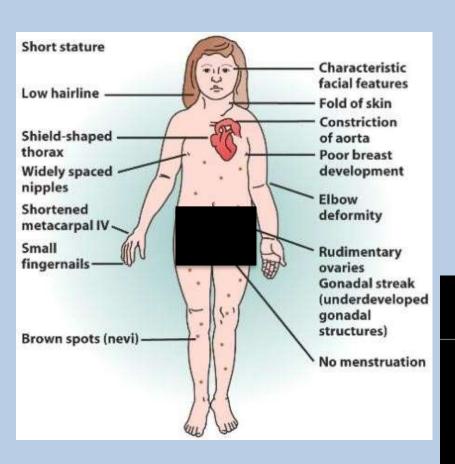


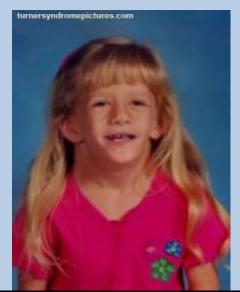
www.angelfire.com/wy/XXY/

Klinefelter Syndrome



Turner Syndrome





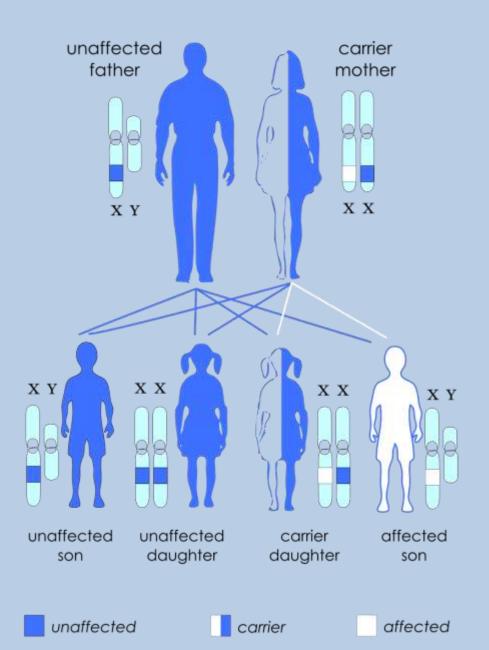


Incidence of Phenotypes in Turner Syndrome

•	Short stature	100%	
•	Infertility	98%	
•	Primary gonadal failure	95%	
+	Osteoporosis	50%	
•	Cubitus valgus	45%	
+	Low posterior hairline	40%	
•	Carbohydrate intolerance	30-40%	
•	High blood pressure	25-40%	
+	Short metacarpals	35%	
•	High arched palate	35%	
•	Structural abnormalities in kidney	35%	
+	Hypothyroidism (Hashimoto thyroiditis)	35%	

NIH. Electronic Citation; 2002.

X-linked recessive inheritance



- At your groups there are two beakers
 - Male and Female
- These are your parents!

- When you are told to do so you will draw 1 card from the male and one from the female
- We will discover what genes when everyone has drawn

 Based on your genotype, are you affected by any of these genetic disorders?

- Genotypes:
 - D/d= Duchenne muscular dystrophy, sex-linked recessive
 - H/h= Hemophilia A, sex-linked recessive
 - R/r= Rett syndrome, sex-linked dominant
 - V/v= Vitamin D resistant Rickets, sex-linked dominant

Pedigree Activity

Turn to page 62 in your notebook

Pedigree Activity

- Use the beakers to pull out your genotype
- Write your genotype on the paper

DO NOT DISCUSS YOUR GENOTYPE

 Under your genotype write your phenotype (what disorder(s) do you have?)

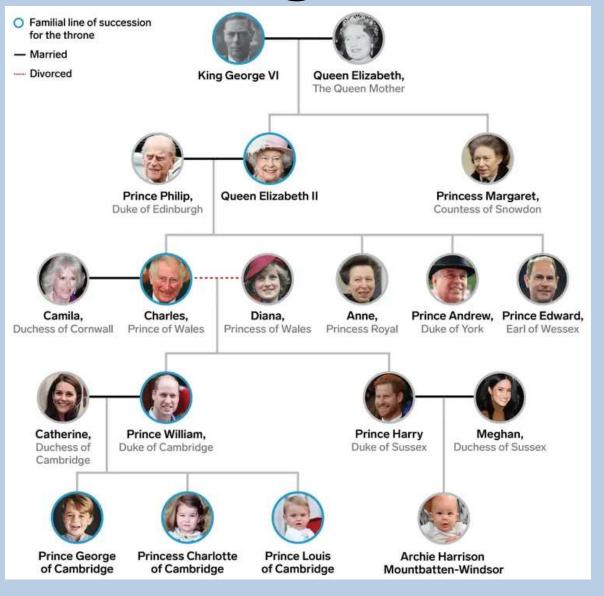
DO NOT DISCUSS YOUR PHENOTYPE

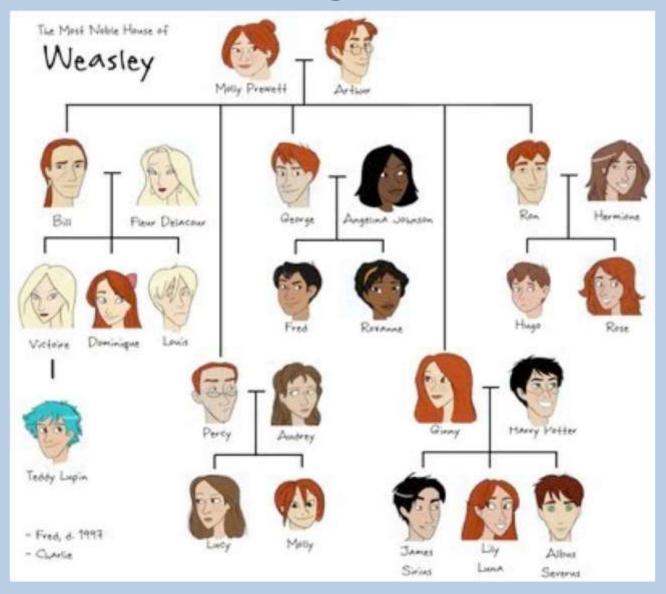
- Genotypes:
 - D/d= Duchenne muscular dystrophy, sex-linked recessive
 - H/h= Hemophilia A, sex-linked recessive
 - R/r= Rett syndrome, sex-linked dominant
 - V/v= Vitamin D resistant Rickets, sex-linked dominant

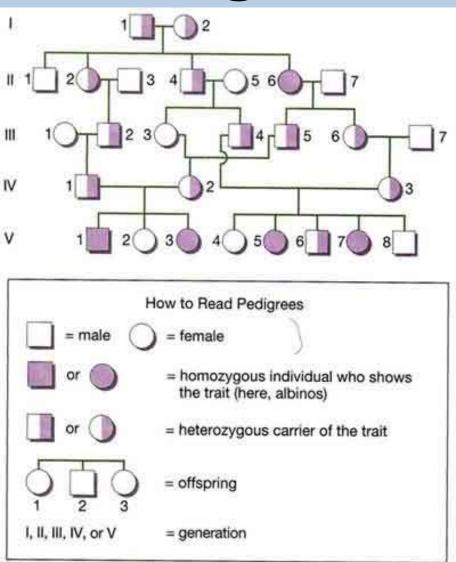
 FRONT ROW: For now focus on D/d= Duchenne muscular dystrophy, sex-linked recessive

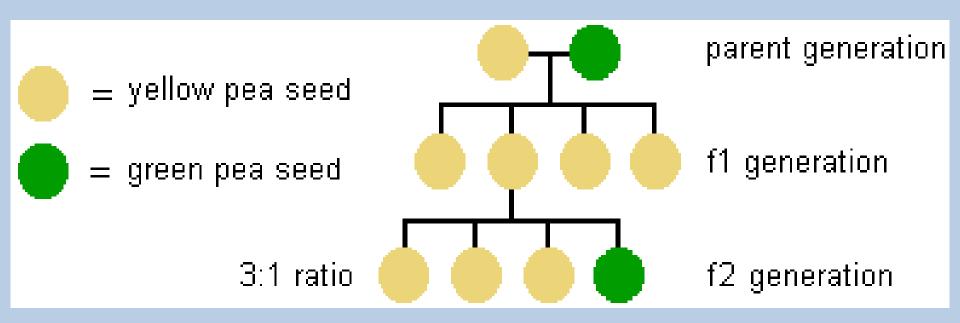
 BACK ROW: For now focus on H/h= Hemophilia A, sex-linked recessive

		VEA BUCEFALO* ch 1970 PERUVIAN PASO	LAUREL* ch 1964 PERUVIAN PASO	AEV CARAMELO* ch 1958	SOL DE ORO V* SULTANA*	ch 194
				CENTELLA* ch 1946	EL POTRO CALAPALLA	
	CIELITO LINDO* dun 1977 PERUVIAN PASO		ch 1958	SENORON* 1947	ELEGANTE RAIMUNDA	
				MARUJA		
		HNS LIRA* b 1972 PERUVIAN PASO	HNS PALADIN 1962 PERUVIAN PASO	SOL DE ORO V* ch 1945	POTRO DE CALAPALLA YEGUA DE FRANCISCO DEGREGORI	
				HNS PASCUALA 1954	DARTMAN HNS TORMENTA II	1951
			HNS LIDA 1959 PERUVIAN PASO	PCD SENORON 1947	ELEGANTE RAYMUNDA	
UQUESA DEL CIELO*				HNS TORMENTA II 1951	HNS CAMPOAMOR HNS ARMONIOSA	
dun 1998 PERUVIAN PASO	HE POR FIN 1980 PERUVIAN PASO		MANDINGA* blk 1959 PERUVIAN PASO	PIURANO ~1949		
				ZAPATILLA PUCALA		
			DONA MELINDRES	SOL DE ORO V* ch 1945	POTRO DE CALAPALLA YEGUA DE FRANCISCO DEGREGORI	
			PERUVIAN PASO	PRIMOROSA DE CEPEDA 1958		
		SR VENTISCA* b 1969	VENTARRON* b 1959 PERUVIAN PASO	FRONTINO* ch 1953	DICTADOR*	1947
				FLORIDA V	FIGARO PRIMAVERA PARODI	
			REINA DE MUSANTE ch 1957 PERUVIAN PASO	DICTADO*	NORBO* PERCAL	Dun
				EMPERATRIZ*	NO	1943









 On your paper, under the genotype, draw the shape that represents you based on your new genotype

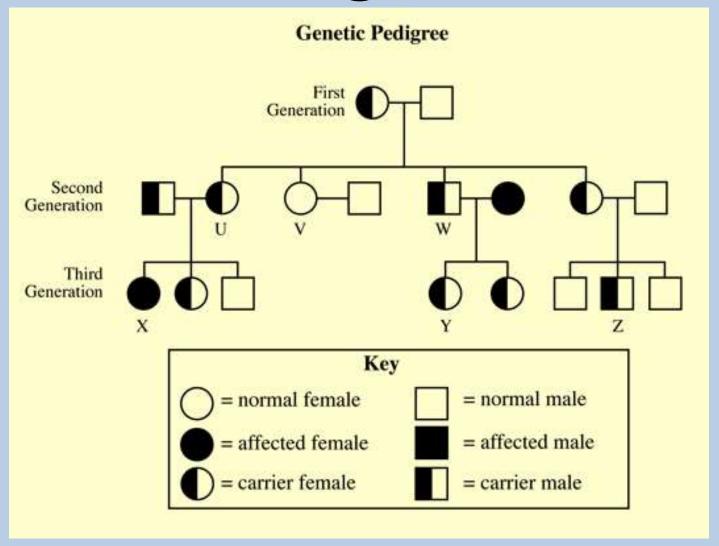
 You will have ONE MINUTE TO COMPLETE THIS STEP

DO NOT DISCUSS WHETHER YOU ARE AFFECTED OR NOT

- Find a mate, DO NOT
 DISCUSS WHETHER YOU
 ARE AFFECTED OR NOT
- FRONT ROW STICK WITH FRONT ROW, BACK ROW WITH BACK ROW
- Find a seat with your papers

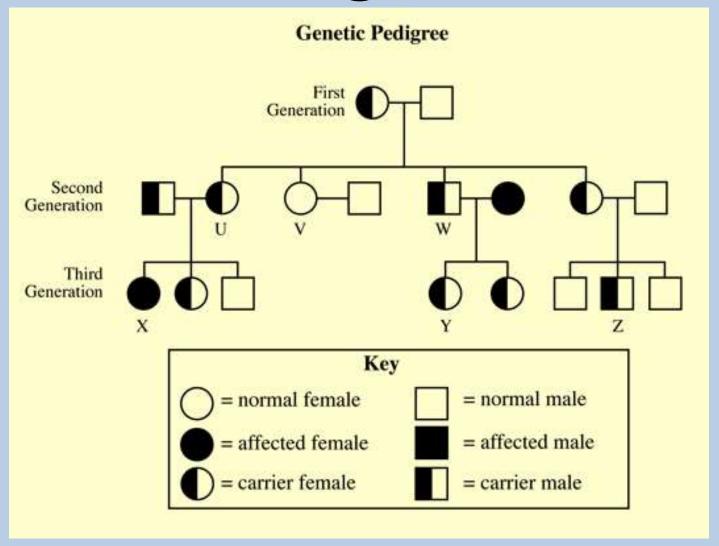
- Reveal your genotypes
- On your own paper EACH
 PARTNER should use a Punnett
 square to show the probable
 genotypes of your offspring

- Make a pedigree:
- Show you and your partner, as well as your 4 offspring

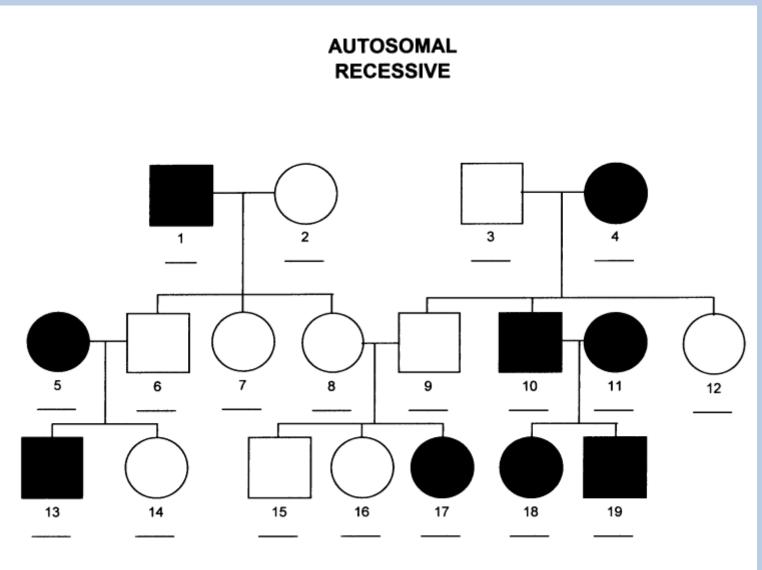


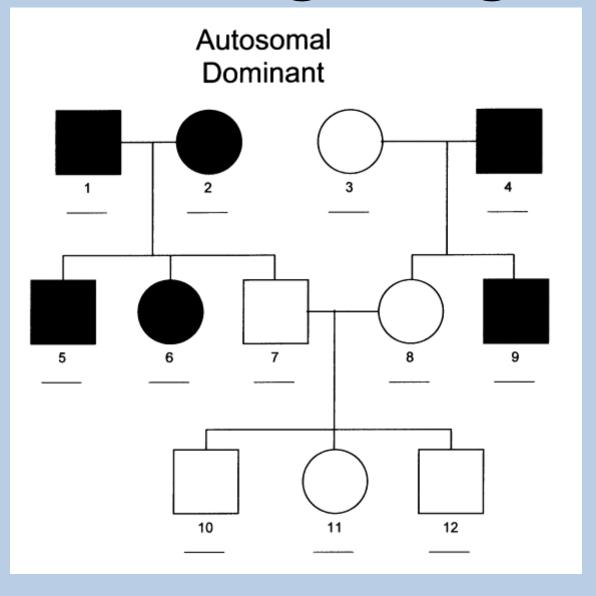
- With your partner select a mate for one of your offspring from the children of another partner group
- Complete a Punnett square to show their possible offspring genotypes

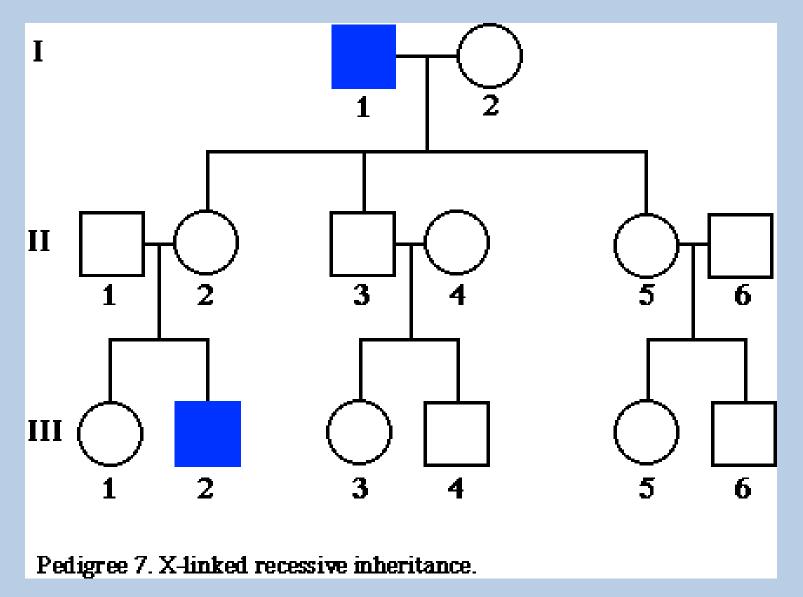
On your pedigree show their offspring

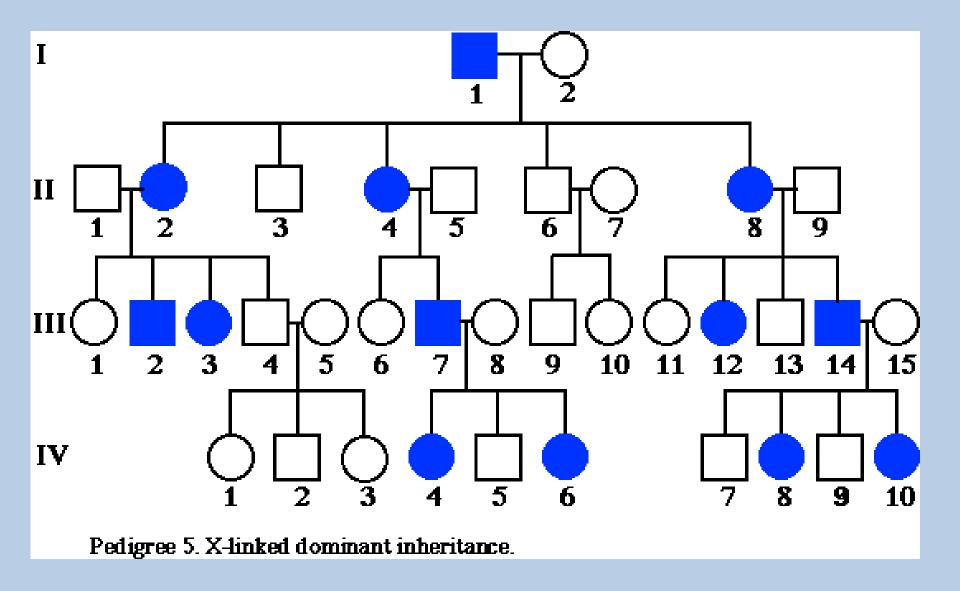


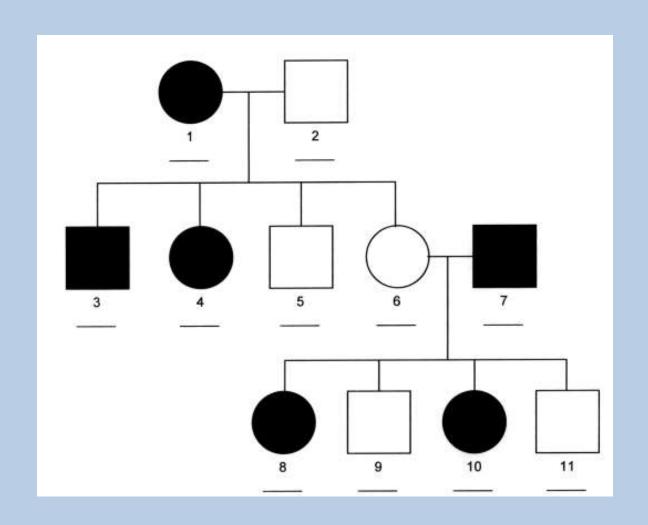
- Two general hints:
 - If the trait SKIPS a generation it is recessive
 - If the trait is EQUAL in males and females it is autosomal

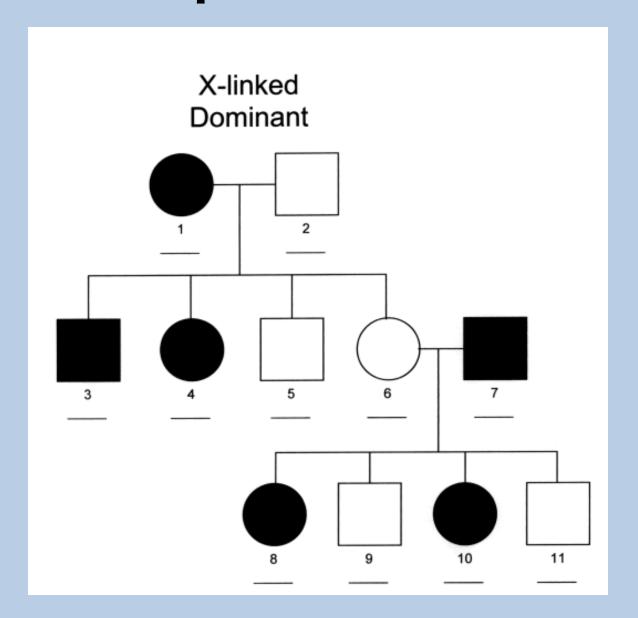


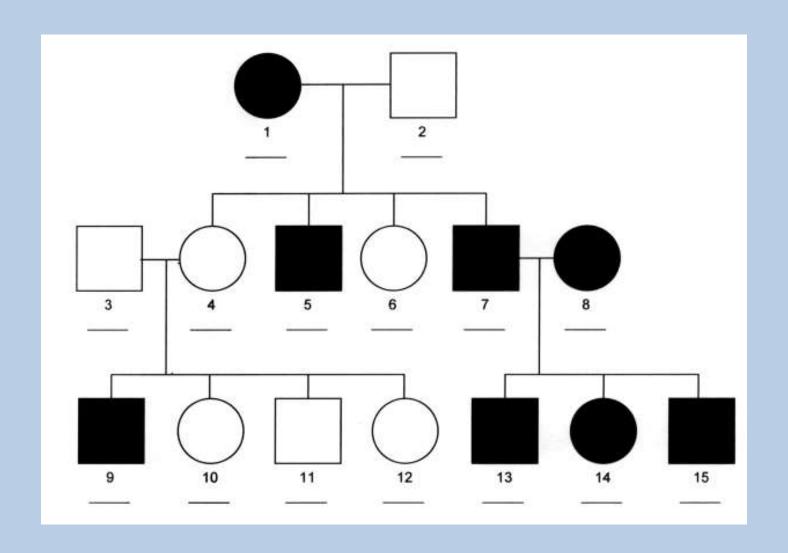


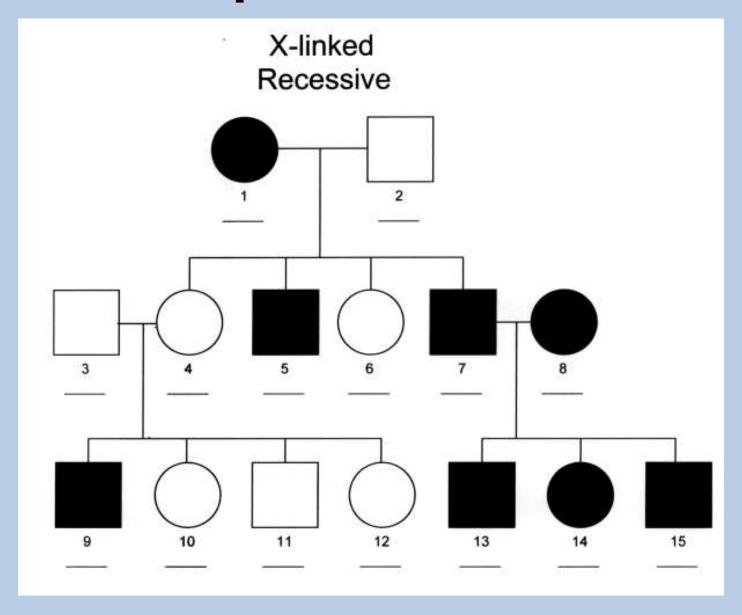


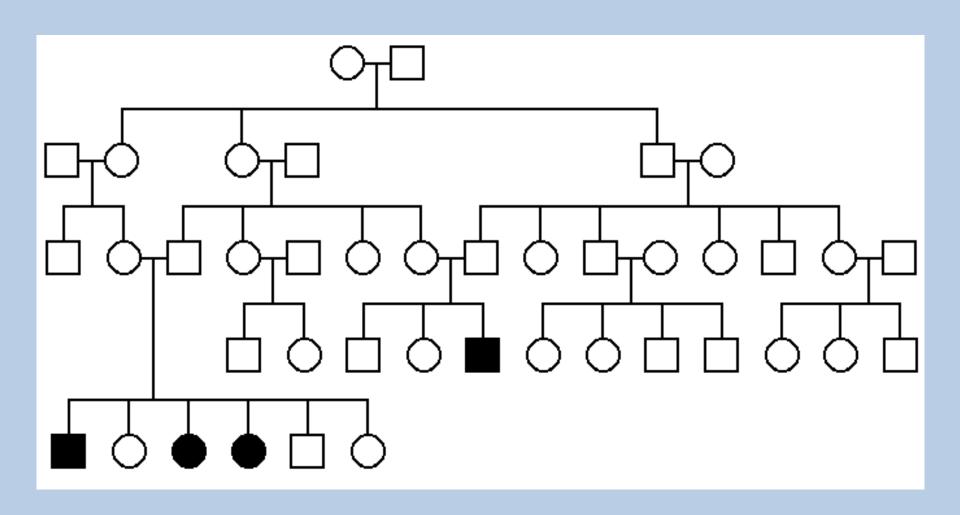




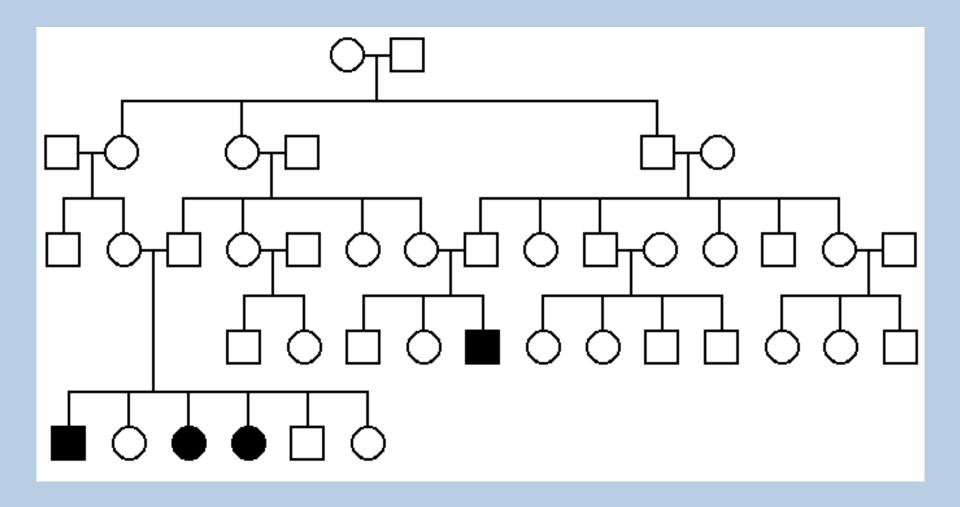


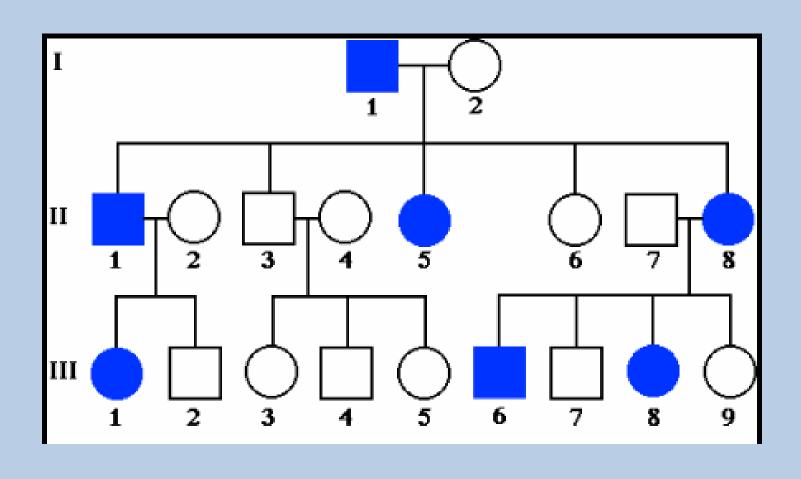






What is the pattern of inheritance? Autosomal Recessive





What is the pattern of inheritance? Autosomal Dominant

