Patterns of Inheritance and Variance

Some scientists and their contributions:-

- 1. Reginald C. Punnet -Punnet square.
- 2. Sutton and Boveri

-Chromosomal Threory of Inheritance(CTI). -from parallel behavior.

- 3. Henking -Discovered X-bodies.
- 4. Thomas Hunt Morgan

 Experimentally verified CTI.
 subject of experimentation: fruit fly- Drosophila melanogaster.
- 5. deVries, Correns and vonTschermak -independently rediscovered Mendel's work.
- 6. Sturtevant -mapped chromosomes in 1911. -used recombination frequency.

Mendelian Diseases:-

a)Recessive Allele:

1.Haemophilia (or Bleeder's Disease)
-gene on X-chromosome.
-Queen Victoria.
-single protein affected which initiates a cascade.
-much increased clotting time.

2. Sickle Cell Anemia

-allele commonly called HbS.
-gene on chromosome 11.
-valine instead of glutamic acid at the 6th position of the beta globin chain of the haemoglobin molecule.
-undergoes polymerization under low oxygen conditions.

3. Phenylketonuria

-gene on chromosome 12. - "inborn error of metabolism." -patient lacks enzyme to convert phenylalanine to tryosine. -accumulates and gets partly converted to phenylpyruvic acid. -causes mental retardation. -name comes from passing out in urine due to poor absorption by kidney.

4. Thallasemia

-Beta on chromosome 11. -Alpha on chromosome 16. -abnormal haemoglobins form, resulting in anemia.

5. Alkaptonuria

-gene on chromosome 3. -inability to metabolise tryosine. -alkapton() accumulates and is passed down urine. -urine turns black when exposed to air. 6. Color blindness -on X chromosome.

- 7. Gaucher's Disease
 -gene on chromosome 1.
 -defect in lipid storage and metabolism.
- 8. Cystic Fibrosis
 -gene on chromosome 7.
 -lung infections due to excess mucus secretion.

b)Dominant Allele:

Huntington's Chorea

 -gene on chromosome 4.
 -abnormal involuntary jerky writhing movements.
 -late onset disease. (35-44 years usually.)

2.Mytonic Dystrophy

-gene on chromosome 19. -gradual degeneration of muscles.