**Chapter 11: Mendel & Heredity**

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| Objectives | 11.3 Vocabulary |
| * **Predict** the results of monohybrid genetic crosses by using Punnett squares.
* **Apply** a test cross to determine the genotype of an organism with a dominant phenotype.
* **Predict** the results of monohybrid genetic crosses by using probabilities.
* **Analyze** a simple pedigree.
 | * Punnett square
* Test cross
* Probability
* pedigree
* Sex-linked gene
 |

* To predict the genotypes and phenotypes of offspring, Mendel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his crosses and analyzed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amounts of data
* In 1905, a mathematician named Reginald \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devised a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method, called a punnett square, for predicting the outcome of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crosses

**Punnett Squares**

A **Punnett square** is a diagram that predicts the outcome of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cross by considering all possible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ combinations of gametes in the cross.

Remember, the two alleles in a gene \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during gamete formation

The possible gametes that the female can produce are written along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the square.

The possible gametes that the male can produce are written along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side of the square.

Each box inside the square is filled in with two letters obtained by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the allele along the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the box with the allele along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the box.

* What process is occurring in each box when the gametes combine?
* What genotype will all of the possible offspring have?
* And the phenotype?



**Practice**

* Cross a two pea plants heterozygous for height…

 T = tall and t = short

Genotype ratio?

Phenotype ratio?

**Practice**

* Cross a “female” pea plant heterozygous for seed color and a “male” recessive for seed color…

 Y = yellow and y = green

Genotype ratio?

Phenotype ratio?

Reduce the ratio 2:2

Convert this ratio to a fraction

What percent does the fraction represent?

* The previous crosses were for genes on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes
* Review…what are autosomes?
* Punnett squares can also be created for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes
	+ In this case, the alleles must be linked on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome
* In 1910, Thomas Hunt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discovered sex-linked inheritance while studying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ In fruit flies, the gene for eye color is linked on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome
* If R = red and r = white, determine the eye color and sex for the following genotypes
	+ XRXR = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ XRXr = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ XrXr = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ XRY = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ XrY = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In humans, red green color blindness is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trait linked on the \_\_\_\_\_ chromosome
* Determine the following phenotypes…
	+ XCXc = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ XcY = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ XCY = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ The female above does not have color blindness but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the recessive allele

**Practice!**

* Cross a female who is a carrier for colorblindness with a male recessive for color blindness

 C = normal vision and

 c = colorblind

 Genotype ratio?

 Phenotype ratio?

 Does a male offspring inherit colorbindness from his mom or dad?

* What genotype(s) may a purple pea plant have?
* Animal breeders, horticulturists, and others involved in breeding organisms often need to know whether an organism with a dominant phenotype is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a trait.
* To determine the genotype, breeders cross the organism with an individual that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the trait in a cross called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cross

**Test cross**

* If the unknown genotype is PP, what color flowers will all of the offspring have?
* If the unknown genotype is Pp, what color flowers may the offspring have?

**Outcomes of Crosses**

* Like Punnett squares, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calculations can be used to predict the results of genetic crosses.
* **Probability** is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that a specific event will occur.
* Probability =
* So if there are five marbles in a jar, and only one is red, what is the probability that you pull a red marble out of the jar?
* If you flip a coin, what is the probability that it will land heads up?
* If you flip a coin again, what is the probability that it will lands head up?
* So prior events do not affect the outcome of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ events
* In the following cross…

What is the probability that two

parents will have a girl?

What is the probability that their next child will be a girl?

* The outcomes predicted by Punnett squares are most often seen in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ populations….
	+ Is everyone’s family made up of exactly half girls and half boys?
	+ But a larger population, like the entire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is roughly 50:50 or 1:1
* To determine the probability of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ events or events occurring at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time, the probability for each event is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by eachother.
* What is the probability that a coin will land heads up four times consecutively?
* What is the probability that a pea plant offspring will have purple flowers?
* What is the probability that a pea plant offspring will be tall?
* What is the probability that a pea plant offspring will have purple flowers and tall height?

**Inheritance of Traits**

* Geneticists often prepare a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** a family history that shows how a trait is inherited over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generations.
* Pedigrees are particularly helpful if the trait is a genetic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the family members want to know if they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or if their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ might get the disorder.
* By analyzing a pedigree, we can determine if a trait is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_ - linked and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Female = circle

Male = square

Horizontal Line = mating

Vertical line = offspring

Shaded = affected by the trait

Diagonal line = death from trait



**Autosomal recessive**

Most genetic disorders are caused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alleles

 In this situation, an offspring with \_\_\_\_\_\_ recessive alleles has the trait, while each parent is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 What allele combinations might have the other two offspring have?

**Autosomal Dominant**

If a trait is dominant, an affected individual will have at least \_\_\_\_\_\_ parent who also has the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trait

 Is the female parent homozygous dominant or heterozygous?

 How do you know?

**Sex-linked**

If a trait is sex-linked, it will appear more often in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in females

 What genotype must all of the females have?

 What chromosome does a male parent pass onto his son?

 So is the recessive X-linked gene inherited from the male or female parent?