

TOPIC 3 LEARNING TARGETS

 Analyze pedigrees to determine the type of inheritance for a trait – dominant, recessive, or sexlinked

Create a pedigree given information about several generations of individuals



NEW GENETICS VOCABULARY

- Pedigree
- Autosomal trait
- Autosomal dominant
- Autosomal recessive
- X-linked dominant
- X-linked recessive

- Y-linked recessive
- Carrier
- Affected
- Unaffected



WHAT IS A PEDIGREE?

•A tool used to analyze the pattern of inheritance of a particular trait within a family across generations

 Show the presence or absence of a trait as it relates to the relationships among parents, offspring, and siblings









































































































WHAT IS AN AUTOSOMAL TRAIT?

A trait on a non-sex chromosome

Two types

 Autosomal dominant: Huntington's disease, attached (ee) vs. unattached earlobes (EE/Ee)

Autosomal recessive: Albinism, cystic fibrosis



Autosomal Dominant





AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE

Melanism (EE/Ee) Albinism (ee)





WHAT IS A SEX-LINKED TRAIT?

A trait on a sex chromosome

Three types

- X-linked dominant: Hypophosphatemic ricketsm Rickets (X^G) soft or weak bones in children)
- X-linked recessive: Hemophilia (X^b)
- Y-linked recessive: Auricular hypertrichosis (Y^e)



X-linked Dominant













WHAT DOES CARRIER MEAN?

 A person or other organism that has inherited a recessive allele for a genetic trait or mutation

Previous Examples

- Attached earlobe carrier: Ee or ee
- Albinism carrier: Ee or ee





Possible offspring:



Normal vision



Normal vision (Corblindness carrier)



Normal vision







