19 Human Genetics

Chapter Summary

The information that is transferred from one generation to the next is stored in genes, which are sections of chromosomes that contain information for protein synthesis. A zygote receives twenty-three pairs of chromosomes, one of each pair from the male parent and the other of each pair from the female parent. Twenty-two of these pairs are autosomes. Autosomes are chromosomes that contain genes for the same traits. The twenty-third pair of chromosomes are sex chromosomes. Females inherit two X chromosomes and males one X and one Y as their pair of sex chromosomes. Sometimes individuals inherit an abnormal number of a particular type of chromosome. This is generally the result of failure of the chromosomes or chromatids to separate during meiosis. This type of error, which occurs during gamete formation, is called nondisjunction. Nondisjunction can cause Down syndrome, when an individual inherits three copies of chromosome number 21. It is also possible to inherit an abnormal number of sex chromosomes. This can result in Turner syndrome if only one X chromosome (and no Y) is inherited, a poly-x female if three X chromosomes are inherited, Klinefelter syndrome if two X chromosomes and a Y chromosome are inherited, or Jacob's syndrome if one X chromosome and two Y chromosomes are inherited. Characteristics associated with individuals exhibiting these abnormal chromosome numbers are discussed in the text. Just as individuals inherit pairs of chromosomes, they also inherit pairs of genes. Often, one form of a gene is dominant over another recessive form. Dominant genes are expressed when a single copy is present. Recessive genes are only expressed when they occur in pairs. Genes that occur on the sex chromosomes are called sex-linked genes. Given that males only have one X chromosome, they only have one copy of each gene associated with that chromosome. Because of this, males always express recessive genes occurring on their X chromosome. Genetic disorders result when an individual inherits abnormal, faulty genes. Dominant disorders occur when an individual inherits a copy of a faulty dominant gene, recessive disorders occur when an individual inherits two copies of a faulty recessive gene, and X-linked disorders involve inheriting faulty genes on the X chromosome. Researchers are investigating the possibility of curing genetic disorders by directly manipulating genes. This is called gene therapy. Researchers working in the field of genomics are performing a molecular analysis of the human genome, which contains all of the human genetic information. So far, a base sequence map has been completed. A genetic map that lists the locations of genes on chromosomes is under development.

Chapter Outline

- I. Chromosomal Inheritance
 - A. Karyotyping
 - 1. Preparing the Karyotype
 - B. Nondisjunction
 - 1. Down Syndrome
 - C. Sex Chromosome Inheritance
 - 1. Too Many/Too Few Sex Chromosomes
- II. Genetic Inheritance
 - A. Inheritance of Genes on Autosomal Chromosomes
 - B. Sex-Linked Inheritance
 - C. Genetic Counseling
 - 1. Prenatal Testing for Genetic Disorders

III. DNA Technology

- A. Gene Therapy
- B. Genomics
 - 1. The Base Sequence Map
 - 2. The Genetic Map

Suggested Student Activities

- 1. Discuss what is meant by a carrier and list some diseases in which carriers are involved.
- 2. Discuss the pros and cons of genetic engineering and gene therapy.
- 3. Discuss the genetic processes involved in sickle-cell disease.

Answers to the Objective Questions

| 1. | chromosomes | 6. | one |
|----|-------------|-----|--------------|
| 2. | chromosomes | 7. | recessive |
| 3. | XY | 8. | recessive |
| 4. | three | 9. | gene therapy |
| 5. | XXY | 10. | genomics |

Answers to Medical Terminology Reinforcement Exercise

- 1. neo/genesis new formation—a form of tissue regeneration
- 2. re/generat/ion produce again or bring to life—the natural renewal of the structure as lost tissue
- 3. feto/scope a device for listening for heart sounds of the fetus. It may also be a device for viewing the fetus inside the uterus.
- 4. chromo/some body of color—the more readily stainable structure in the nucleus that transmits genetic information
- 5. poly/dys/plas/ia condition of faulty development of many types of tissue, organs, or systems
- 6. con/genit/al condition with birth—anomaly (without normal) existing at birth
- 7. auto/some chromosome that is one of a pair that contain genes for the same traits

Audiovisual Materials

- 1. Film (16mm) Laws of Heredity (15 min)(Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corp.)
- 2. Film (16mm) Biochemical Genetics in Man (The National Foundation March of Dimes)
- 3. Film (16mm) The Diagnosis of Hidden Congenital Abnormalities (The National Foundation March of Dimes)

Reference to Audiovisual and Computer Software Materials

Altschul Group Corporation (AGC) (also known as Perennial Education, Inc.) 930 Pitner Ave. Evanston, IL 60202 (800) 323-9084

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