

Notes Mod 8

True breeding - if an organism has a certain characteristic that always passes onto its offspring, we say that this organism bred true with respect to that characteristic.

Allele - one of a pair of genes that occupies the same position on homologous chromosomes

Genotype - two letter set that represents the alleles an organism possesses for a certain trait

Phenotype - the observable expression of an organism's genes

Homozygous genotype - A genotype in which both alleles are identical.

Heterozygous genotype - A genotype with two different alleles.

Dominant allele - An allele that will determine phenotype, if just one is present in the genotype

Recessive allele - An allele that will not determine the phenotype unless the genotype is Homozygous in that allele.

Pedigree - A diagram that follows a particular phenotype through several generations

Monohybrid cross - A cross between two individuals, concentrating on only one definable trait

dihybrid cross - A cross between two individuals, concentrating on two definable traits

Autosomes - chromosomes that do not determine the sex of an individual

sex chromosomes - Chromosomes that determine the sex of an individual.

Antigen - A Protein that, when introduced in the blood, triggers the production of an antibody.

Notes Mod 8

Autosomal inheritance - Inheritance of a genetic trait not on a sex chromosome

Genetic disease carrier - A person who is heterozygous in a recessive genetic disorder.

Sex-linked inheritance - inheritance of a genetic trait located on the sex chromosomes.

Mutation - A radical chemical change in one or more alleles

Change in chromosome structure - A situation in which a chromosome loses or gains genes during meiosis.

Change in chromosome number - A situation in which abnormal cellular events in meiosis lead to either none of a particular chromosome in the gamete or more than one chromosome in the gamete.