Genética mendeliana

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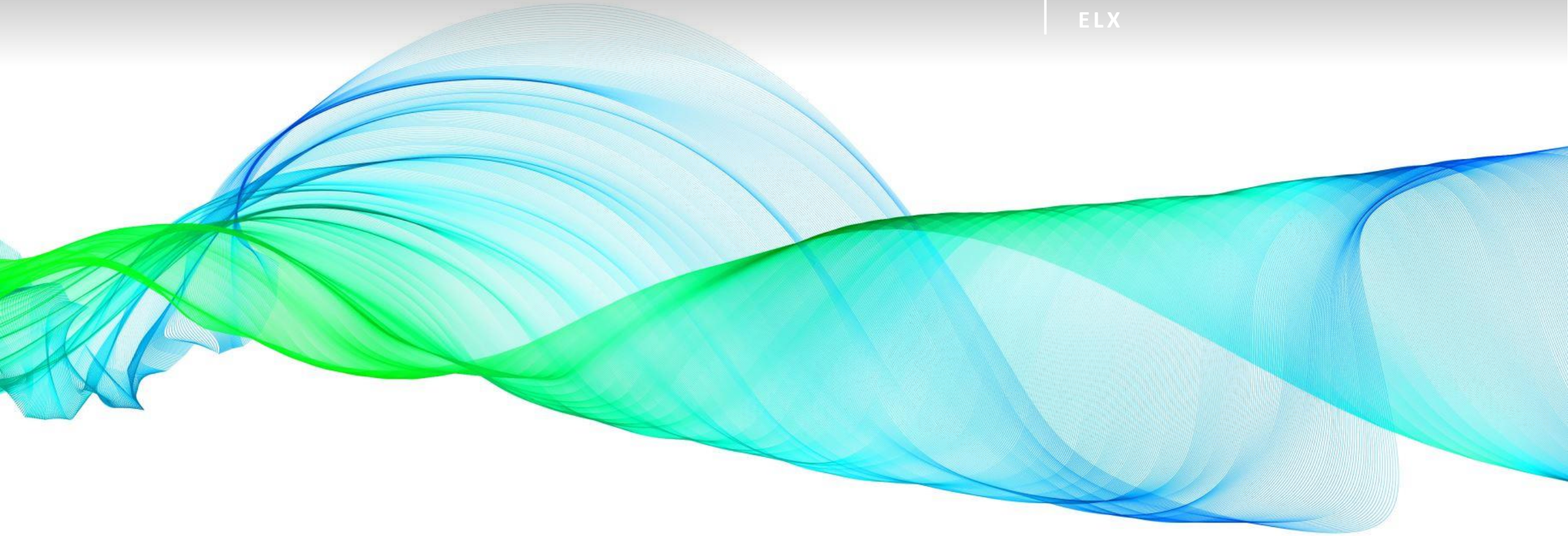
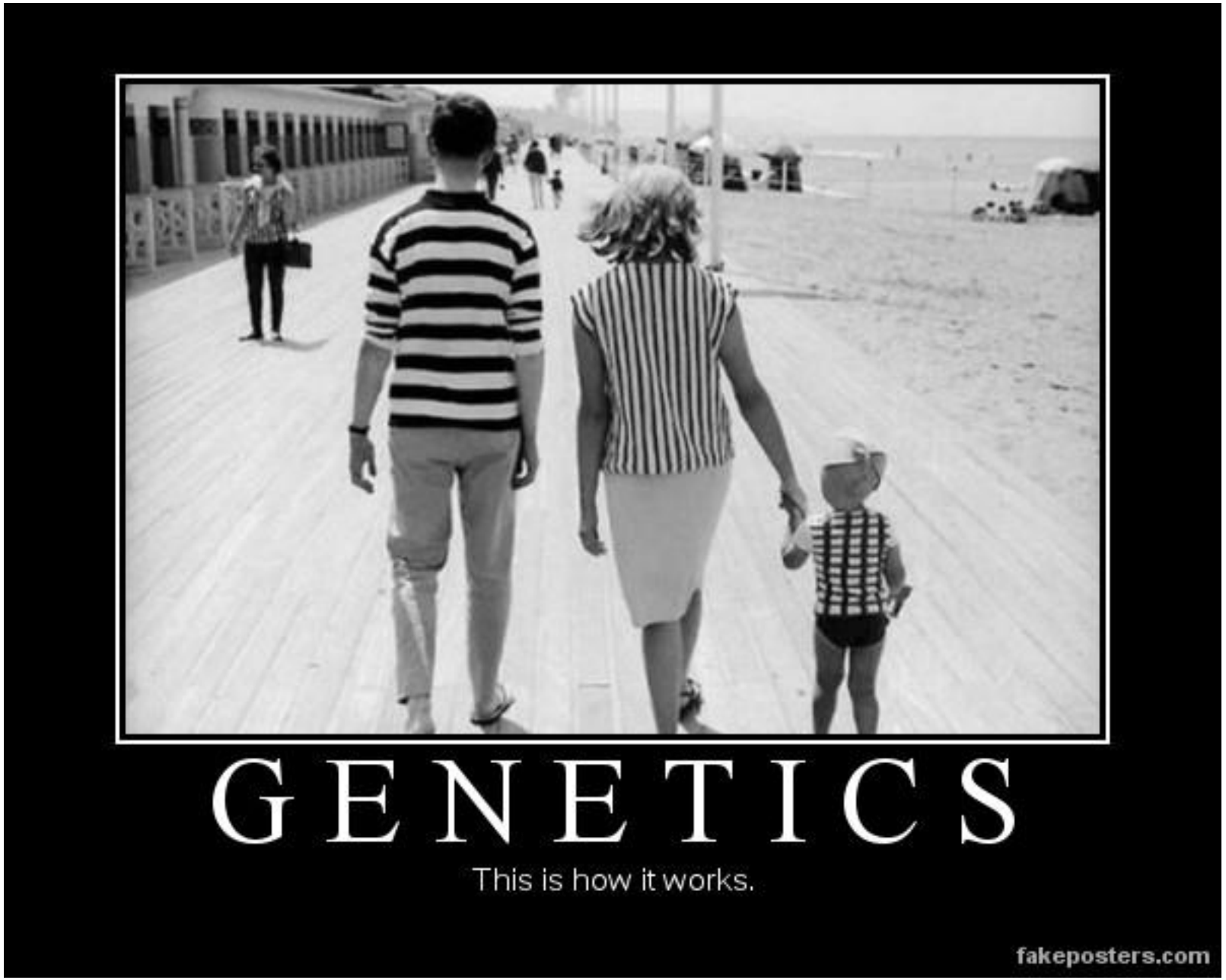
IES JOANOT MARTORELL

ELX




GENETICS
This is how it works.
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Conceptos básicos.

Alelo.- Cada una de las variantes de un gen

Gen dominante.- Aquel que siempre se expresa aunque solo haya uno

Gen recesivo.- Aquel que sólo cuando sólo está presente él.

Genotipo.- Conjunto de genes para un carácter determinado

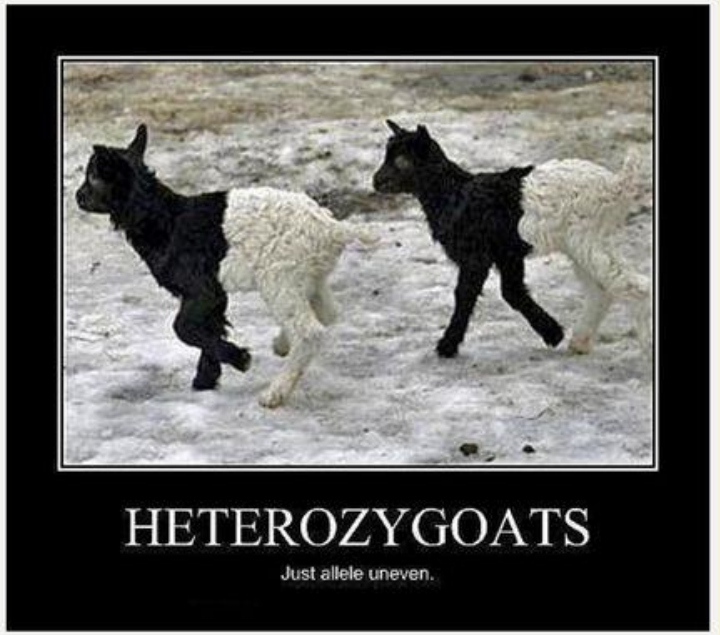
Fenotipo.- Conjunto de caracteres que se expresan

Homocigoto.- Cuando la pareja de genes son idénticos.

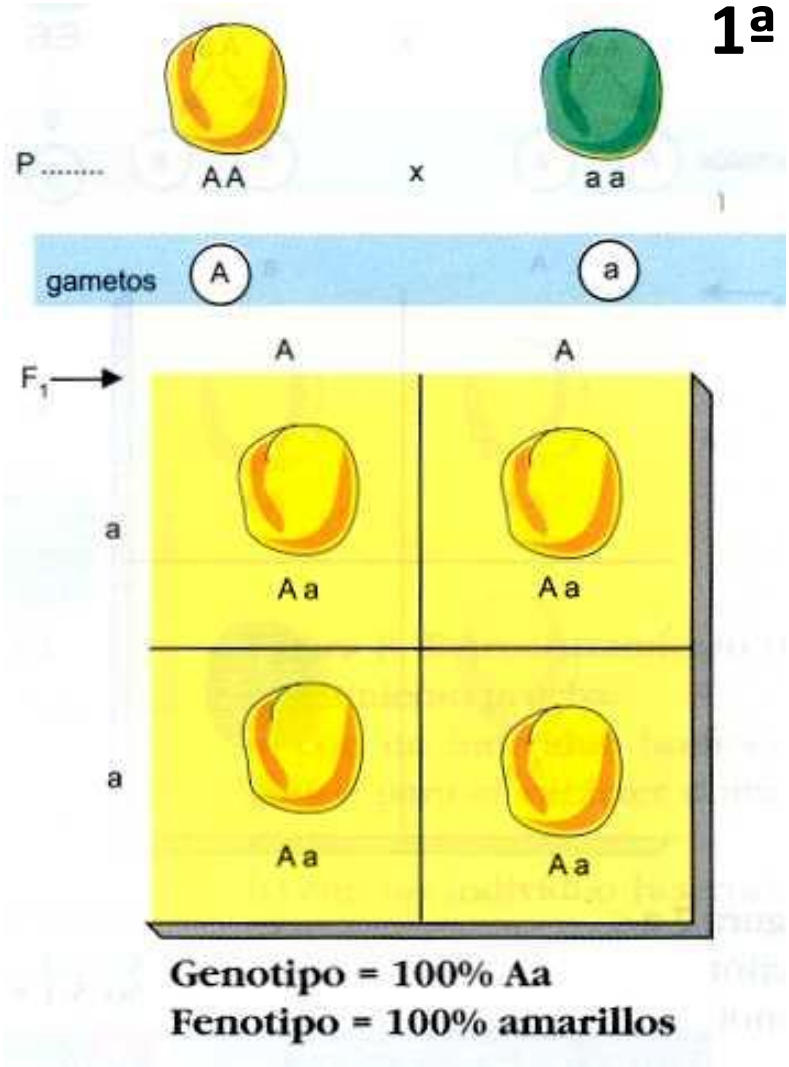
Heterocigóticos.- Cuando la pareja de genes son diferentes, híbridos.

VOCABULARY

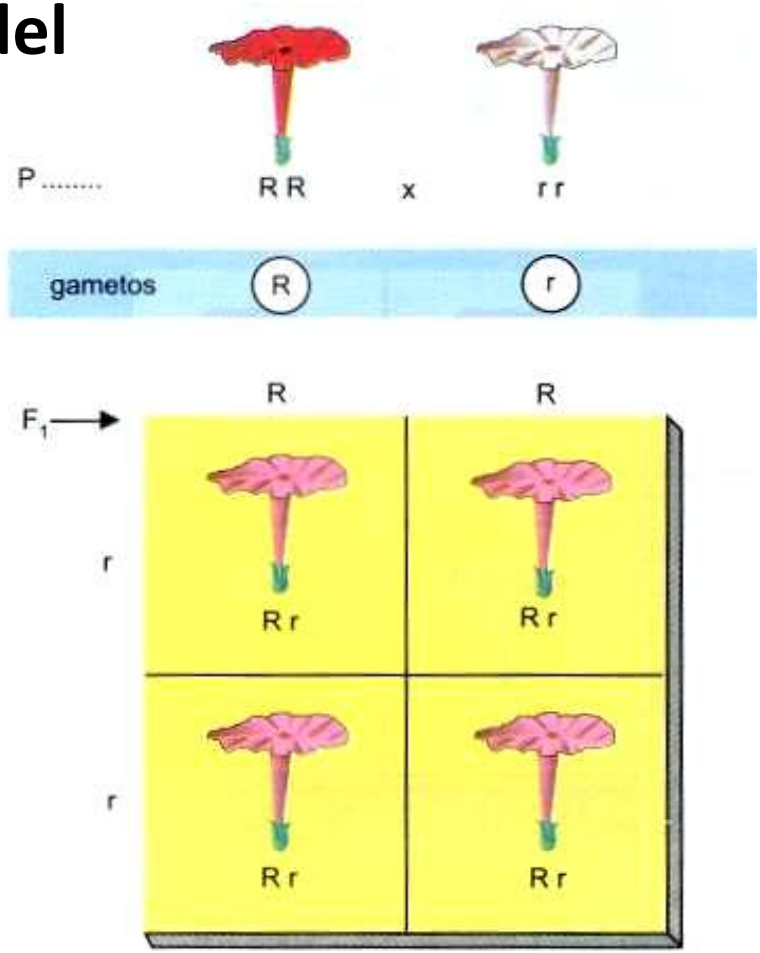
- Homozygous- two of the same genes (alleles)
- Heterozygous- two different genes (alleles)



1ª Ley de Mendel

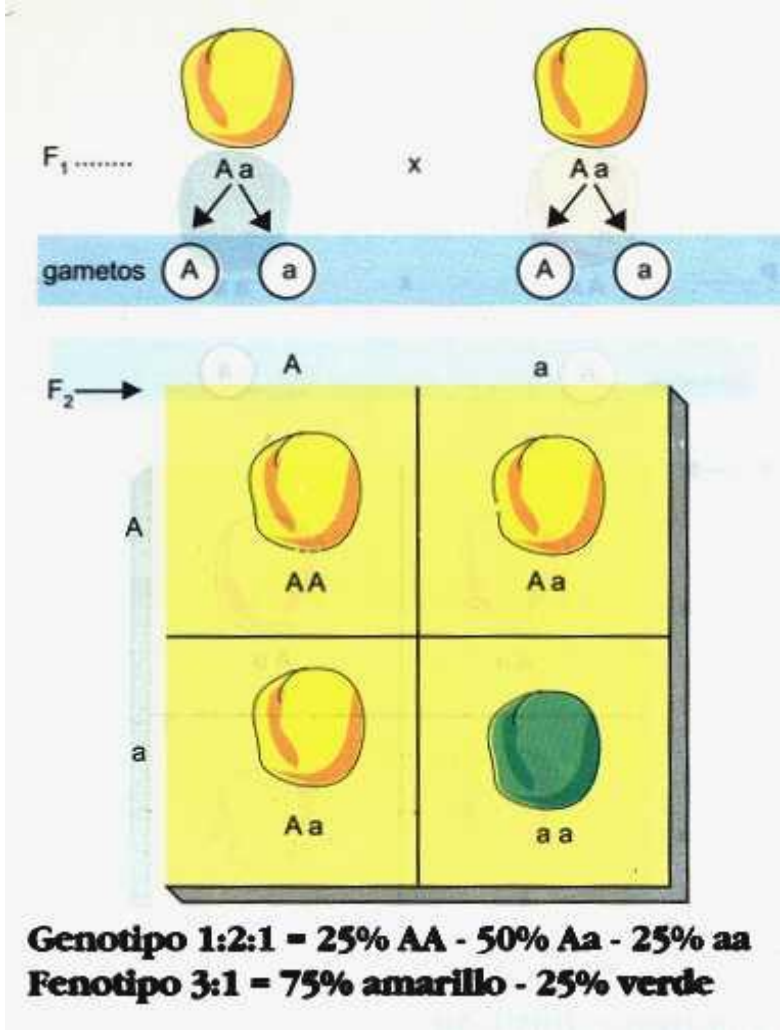


Genotipo = 100% Aa
Fenotipo = 100% amarillos

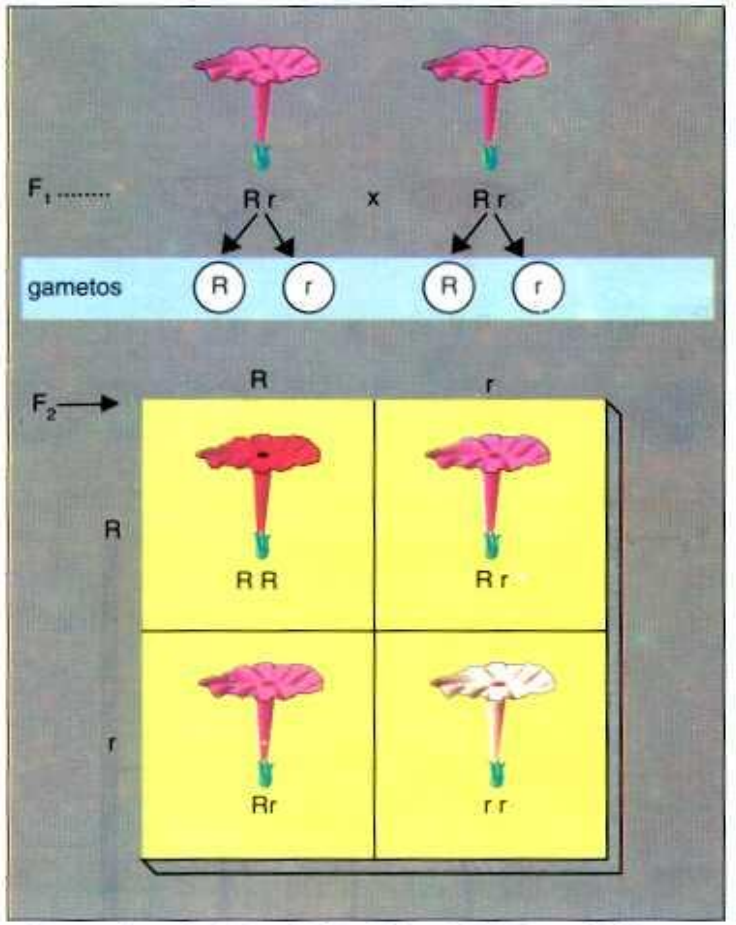


Genotipo = 100% Rr
Fenotipo = 100% rosas

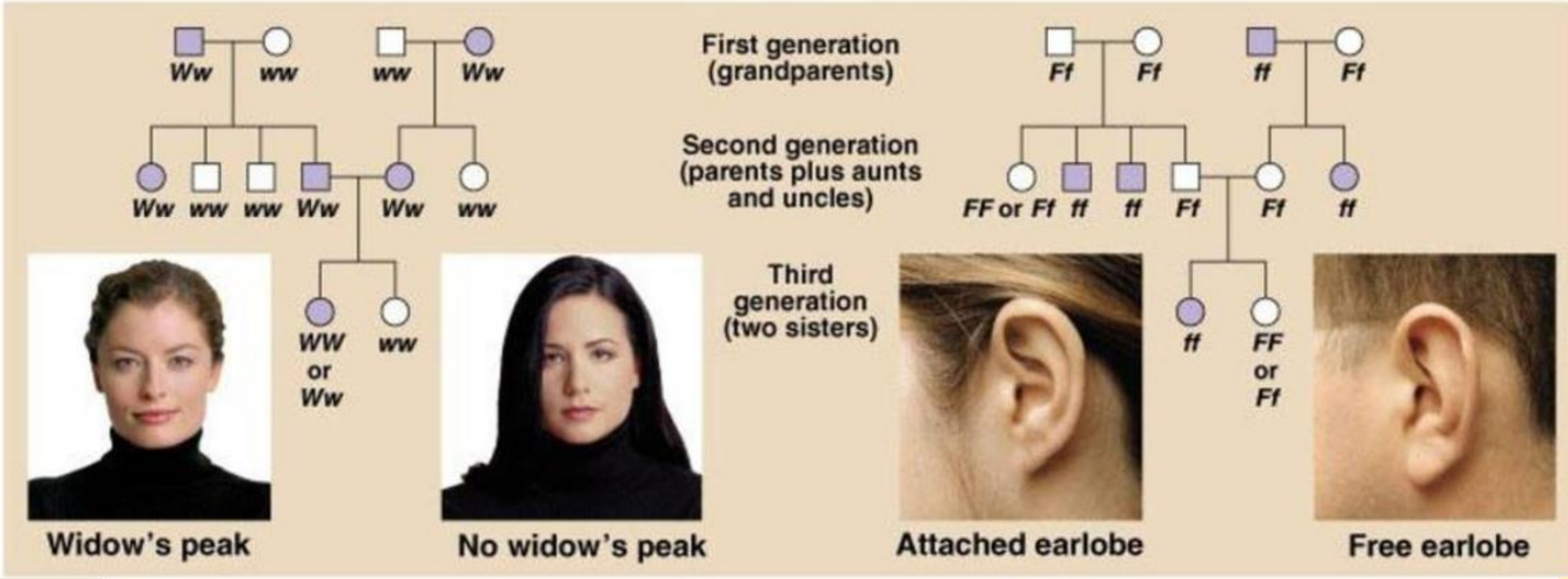
2ª Ley de Mendel



Genotipo 1:2:1 = 25% AA - 50% Aa - 25% aa
Fenotipo 3:1 = 75% amarillo - 25% verde



Genotipo 1:2:1 = 25% RR - 50% Rr - 25% rr
Fenotipo 1:2:1 = 25% rojas - 50% rosas - 25% blancas


First generation
(grandparents)
Ww
ww
ww
Ww
Ff
Ff
ff
Ff
Second generation
(parents plus aunts
and uncles)
Ww
ww
ww
Ww
Ww
ww
FF or Ff
ff
ff
Ff
Ff
ff
Third
generation
(two sisters)
WW
or
Ww
ww
ff
FF
or
Ff
Widow's peak
No widow's peak
Attached earlobe
Free earlobe

EN ESOS DOS LA SEGREGACIÓN HA HECHO APARECER EL CARÁCTER AMARILLO DE SU ABUELO, QUE EN NOSOTROS ESTÁ OCULTO.

3ª Ley de Mendel

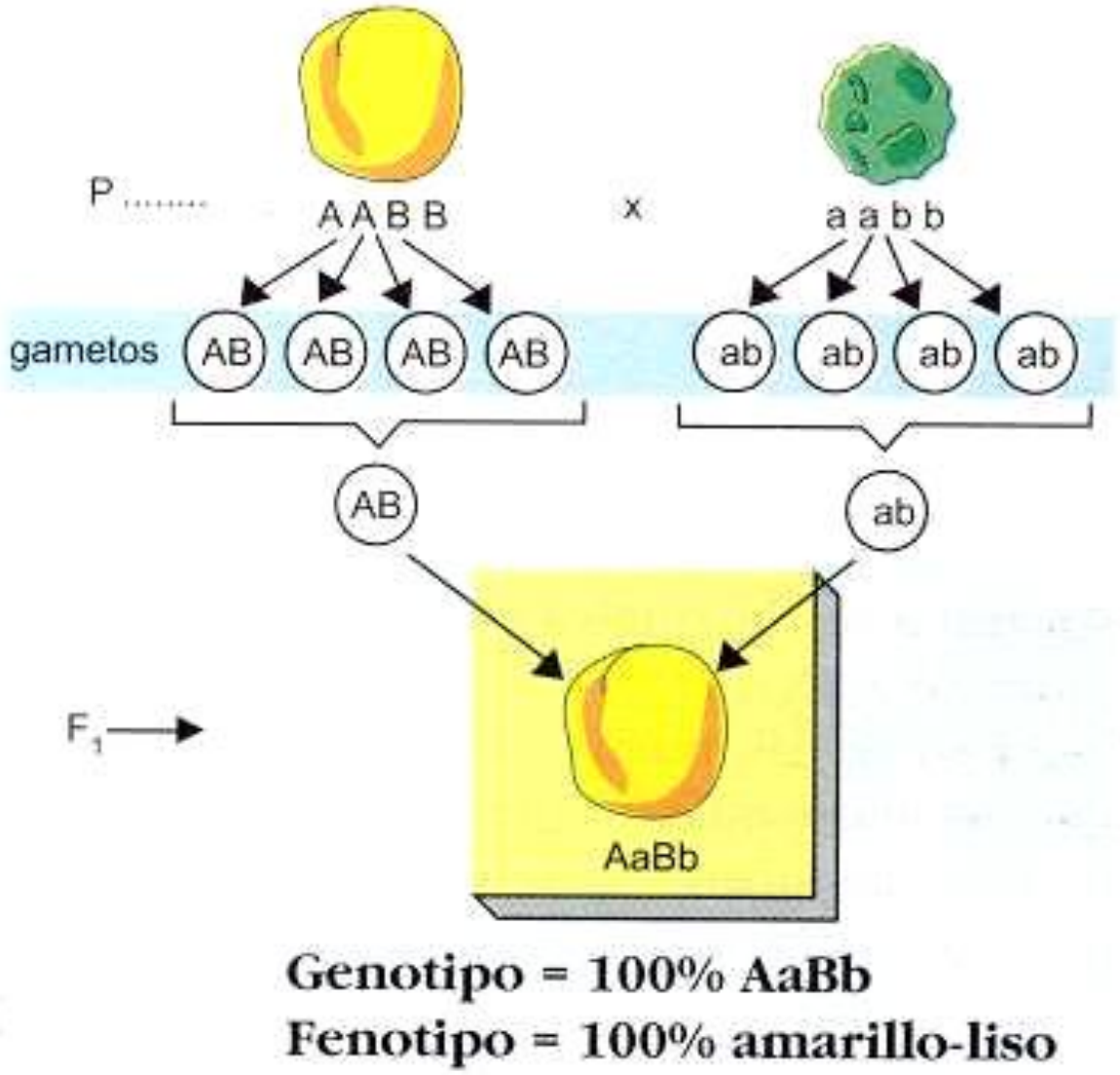
Se aplica cuando se estudian dos caracteres independientes.

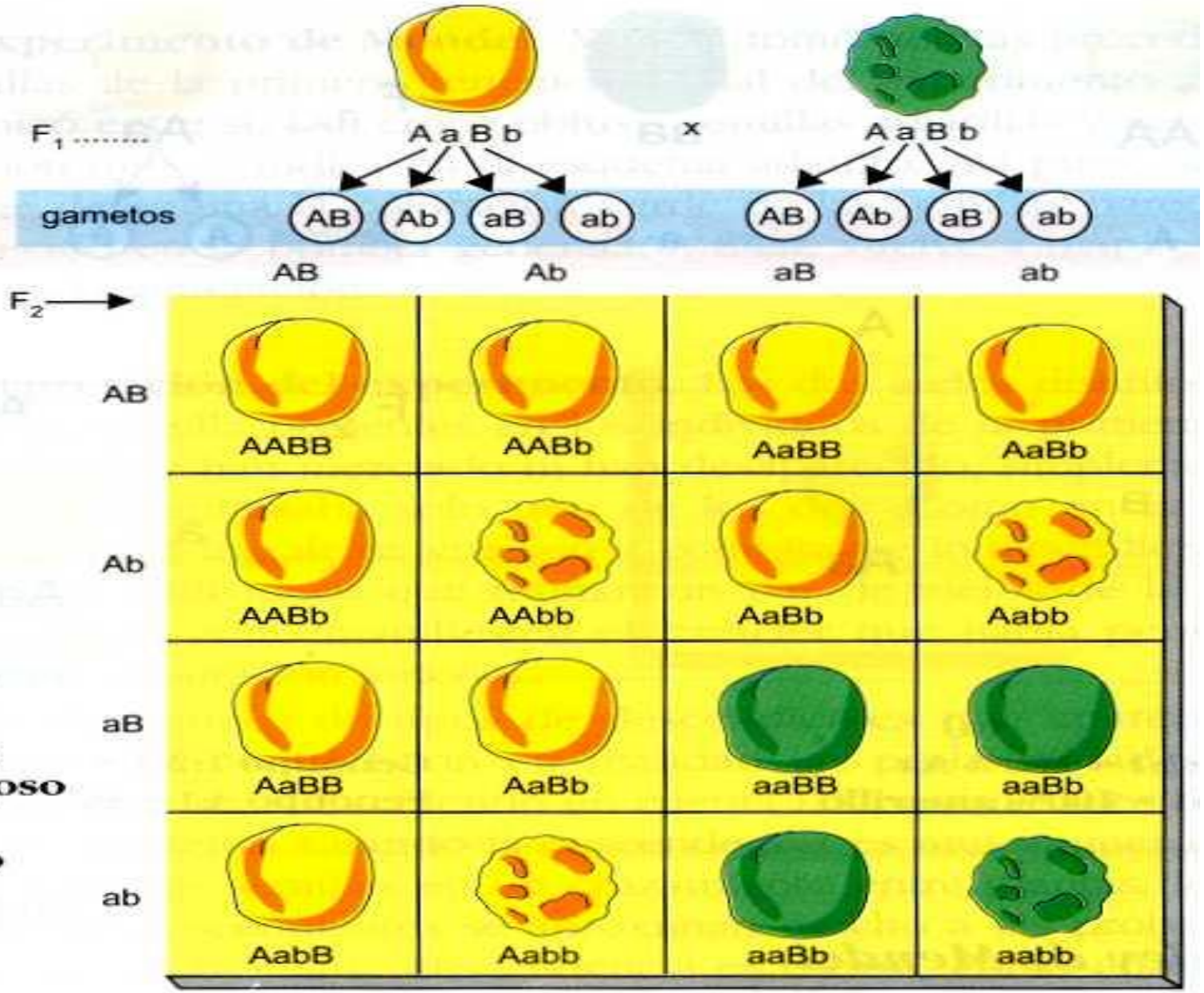
A/a Color

B/b Rugosidad

AABB Amarillo y liso

aabb verde y rugoso





Fenotipo:
9/16 amarillo-liso
3/16 amarillo-rugoso
3/16 verde-liso
1/16 verde-rugoso

I'M CHARLES DARWING
AND I APPROVE
THIS MESSAGE