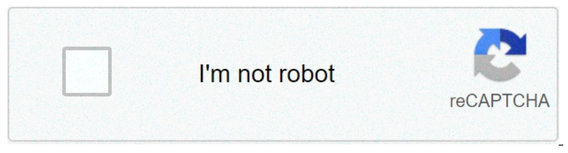

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Gregor Johann Mendel is known as a genetics ¢ .inheritance father is the process through which the characters have passed by parents to progeny. It is the base of the Hereditity.Variation is the degree with which progenies differ from their parents. Variation can be in terms of morphology, physiology, cytology and behavioral traits of individuals belonging to the same species.variation derive toreshuffling of the gene / chromosomes.crossing above or recombinationmutation and effect of the law of inheritance environment.mendelÃ ¢ s: mendel conduit hybridization experiments on Giardino Pea (Pisum sativum) for seven years and proposed the law of succession in organisms.selection of the pea plant living: the main reasons for the adoption of Giardino Pea (Pisum sativum) for Mendel's experiments were Pea A has many Contrasting distincts Characters.Life pea plant arch is short.Flowers show self-pollination, reproductive spirals being enclosed by Corolla.it is easy to artificially crossed pollination of pea flowers. The hybrids were so products fertile method.Working: Success Mendela S was also due to its planning and the meticulous work method Ã ¢ has only studied a character at the time.he used all the techniques available to avoid the Crossed pollination from undesirable pollen grains.he applied mathematics and statistics to analyze the results obtained from selected Him.mendel 7 fonts contrasting of the garden pea for its hybridization Experimentescontrasting characters studied by mendel to Peacharactertrasting (dominant / recessive) Stem Heighttall / Dwarfflower Colorevolet / Whiteflower POSITIONAXIAL / TERMINALPOD ShapeInflated / ConstrictedPod ColorGreen / YELLOWSEED Shaperound / WrinkledSeed ColorYellow / GreenMenel Duct Artificial hybridization / cross pollination Using real pea breeding lines. Real breeding lines are those who suffer continuous self-pollination and shows stable experiment inheritance.Hybridization includes castration of antere) and transfer of pollen (pollination). Inheritance of a gene (monoibrid cross) Mendel crossed high and nano plant pea collected all the seeds obtained from this cross. All seeds grew to generate plants of the first hybrid generation called generation F1. He noted that all the plants are high. Similar It was also found in other pair of traits.Mendel self-pollinated the F1 plants and found that in the generation of F2 some plants are also dwarf. The proportion of dwarf plants is 1/4 and high plants of 3 / 4th.mendel called Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "factorsÃ ¢ â,¬ â" ¢ that passes through gametes from a generation to the next generation. Now one day it is called as genes (heritage units) ..genes that the code for a couple of contrasting traits is known as alleles. The alphabetical symbols are used to represent each gene, capital letter (TT) for the gene expressed in generation F1 and small letter (TT) for other genes. Memendel proposals also that in True high breeding and Dwarf Variety Allelic pair of genes for height ¨ homozygote (TT or TT). TT, TT or TT are called genotype and high and dwarfs are called phenotype. Hybrids that contain alleles that express conflicting traits are called heterozygous (TT). The monoybrid report of F2 Hybrid is 3: 1 (phenotypic) and 1: 2: 1 (genotypic). Test Cross is the cross between an individual with a dominant stretch and a recessive organism to know if the dominant stretch is homozygous or heterozygous. Principle or right of inheritance based on the observations of the Cross Monoybrid, Mendel proposed two laws of inheritance -1. Law of the domain - states that a. Characters are controlled by discrete units called factors. B. The factors always occur in pairs. C. In a couple of dissimilar factors of factors a member of the couple dominate the other. Dominance result (i) when a factor (allele) is expressed in the presence or absence of his dominant factor called Dominance. It can only be expressed in absence or for its recessive factor allele. (Ii) form a complete functional enzyme that expresses it perfectly. It forms a defective incomplete enzyme that fails to express themselves when present with its dominant allele, ie in heterozygous conditions. Segregation Law - Alleles do not merge and both characters are recovered during the formation of gametes as in the generation of F2. During the training sections of the segregated gametes (separated) from each other and passes to several gametes. They produce homozygous types of gametes but heterozygous products to different types of gametes with different traits.Complete Dominanceit is a Post Mendeliana discovery. The incomplete domain is the phenomenon of none of the two alleles which is dominant so that the expression in the hybrid is a refined mixture or intermediate between the expressions of two alleles .in Snapdragon (Mirabilis Jalapa), there are two types Of pure breeding plants, red flowers and white flowery. Crossing the two, the F1 plants have pink flowers. On their own, the generation of F2 has 1Red: 2 pink: 1White. The pink flower is due to Dominance.co-Dominance incomplete is the phenomenon of two alleles without dominant-recessive relations and both expressing themselves in the body. Human beings, ABO Blood Grouping are controlled by Gene I. The gene has three Alleli I., IB and I. Any person contains two of three Allele IA, IB are dominant above I. The plasma membrane of red blood cells has sugar polymers protruding from its surface and type of sugar is controlled by the gene. When there are IB and IB, both express their own types of sugars due to co-dominance.Complete Dominanceco-Dominance1.Effect of one of the two alleles is more evident.1.Effect of both alleles are equally conspicuous.2. It produces a mixture of the expression of two alleles.2. There is no mixing of the effect of the two alleles.3. The F1 does not look like none of the parents.3.The F1 resembles both parents.Eg: floral color in dog flower.Eg: ABO Blood grouping in humans, multiples Allelestey are multiple forms of a medelian factor or gene that yes verify on the same place as the gene distributed in different organisms in the genetic pool with an organism that Only two alleles and a gamete only an allele. ABO Blood Grouping also provides a good example of multiple multiple alleles. Ticket of two genes (Cross dihybrid) a a made to study the inheritance of two pairs of simultaneous Mendelian factors of independent assortment genes.Law a The law states that when a two pairs of characters are combined in a hybrid, the separation of a pair of characters is independent of the other pair of characters Â ». Crossing Unbrid two new combinations, yellow round and wrinkled green are formed due to independent assortment of traits for the shape of the seed ie the round color, wrinkled and the color of the seed ie, yellow and green. The ratio of 9: 3: 3: 1 can be derived as a combined series of yellow 3: 1 green, with 3 rounds: 1 wrinkled. This derivation can be written as follows: (3 rounds: 1 wrinkled) (3 yellow: 1 green) = 9 round, yellow: 3 wrinkled, yellow: 3 round, green: 1 wrinkled theory, green green eredizia and gene both occurs in pairs. The two alleles of a gene pair are on the same locus on chromosomes Boveri omologhi.Sutton and claimed that the combination and separation of a pair of chromosomes will lead to segregation of a couple of factors (gene) that have joined the portato.Sutton knowledge of chromosome segregation with Mendelian principles and chiamÃ² the chromosome theory of heredity. Linkage and recombination When two genes in a cross dihybrid were located at the same chromosome, the proportion of the combination of genes genicale genes has been much higher in the non-parental types. Morgan has attached what physical or because of the association of the two genes connected and coined the connection to describe the physical association of the genes on the same chromosome. The generation of a combination of non-parental genes during dihybrid cross is called recombination. When genes are located on the same chromosome, they are closely related and show the very low recombination. Discussion between intersection and linkagecrossing overinkage1. It leads to separation of collegati1 genes. It keeps insieme2 genes. It involves the exchange of segments between chromosomes omologhi.2 chrome no sisters. It involves individual cromosomi.3. The crossing frequency can never exceed 50% .3. The number of liaison group can never be more of aploide.4 chromosome number. It increases the variability geni.4 forming new combinations. It reduces the variability .Sex Determination Manager in 1891 noted a trace of specific insects within the nuclear facility. He also noted that this specific nuclear structure is only found on 50% of the spermatozoa. He called this body x. He has not been able to explain its meaning. It was observed that the egg he received the sperm with the female body becomes x, and those do not become males, so this x body was called while the sex chromosome and the other chromosomes are called autosomes. In Other organisms XY type of sex determination are seen but in some insects such as the type of determination of the Drosophila sex XO is present. In both types of sex determination, the male produces two different types of gametes either with or without the X chromosome or a bit 'with x chromosome or x with y chromosomes. These types of sex determination are called eterogamety maschile.in Birds ZW sex determination type is present. Two different types of gametes are produced by females in terms of sex chromosomes; This type of sex determination is called female eterogamety.sex Determination in humans xy type. Out of 23 pairs of chromosomes, 22 pairs are exactly alike called autosomes in both male and female. A couple of the X chromosome is present in female and XY for male. During spermatogenesis, the male produces two types of gametes (sperm), 50% brings the chromosome and the remaining 50% contains the chromosome X. Female, produces only one type of gamete (ovum) Having only chromosomes. When the sperm having the The sex of the child is male and when the sperm leading x chromosome fertilizing the egg, the sex of the child is female. Mutationis a phenomenon that translates alternation of DNA sequence and consequently determines the variation of the genotype and phenotype of An organism. The mutations that arise due to change in in pairs of DNA are called point mutation eg sickle cell anaemia.Pedigree Analysis Analysis of traits in different generation of a family is called pedigree analysis. The inheritance of a particular trait is shown as family tree for several generations. E 'used to track the inheritance of particular trait, anomalies and disorders disease.Genetic In principle, genetic diseases can be grouped into two categories A Mendelian and chromosomal disorders disorders.They are transmitted as the affected individual it is sterile .This is always dominant in nature.Mendelian DisordersChromosomal disordersThese are due to variations in a single gene.These are caused due to lack or excess of one or more chromosomes or abnormal arrangement of one / more chromosomes.They are transmitted to future generations through Mendelian principles of inheritance.They can be recessive or dominant nature.Examples: Color blindness Pheffykenonia.Examples: Down's syndrome, disorders syndromeMedelian Turnera includes s-un. Haemophilia- sex linked recessive disease in which, in an infected individual, a minor cutting leads to non-stop bleeding. female heterozygous (carrier) capable of transmitting the disease to her son. The ability of a female to become a hemophiliac is extremely rare as the mother of such a female must be at least carrier and the father should be hemophiliac (impractical in the later stage of life). B. sickle cell anemia- an autosome linked recessive trait in which the mutant hemoglobin molecules undergo polymerization under low oxygen tension causing change in shape of the RBC from the biconvex disk elongated sickle like structure. The defect is caused by the substitution of glutamic acid (Glu), valine (Val) to the sixth position of the beta globin chain of the hemoglobin molecule. The substitution of amino acid in the protein globin results due to the single base substitution in the sixth codon of the beta globin gene from GAG to GUGc. Phenylketonuria- inborn error of metabolism inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. The affected individual is missing an enzyme that converts the amino acid phenylalanine to tyrosine. . As a result of this phenylalanine is accumulated and converted into phenylpyruvic acid and other derivatives â â that results in retardation.Chromosomal Mental Disorders-failure of chromatid segregation during cell division results in the loss or gain of chromosome aneuploidy called. The failure of cytokinesis leads to two sets of chromosomes called polyploidy.a. Downa SyndromeÃ ¢ s is due to the presence of additional copy of chromosome number 21. The person concerned is short statured with small rounded head, furrowed tongue and mouth partially open. Mental development is retarded.b. KlinefleterÃ ¢ s SyndromeÃ ¢ due to the presence of an extra copy of the X chromosome (XXY). These people are generally male development, however, female development (breast development, ie, gynecomastia) is also expressed. They sterile.c. Turnera s SyndromeÃ ¢ due to the lack of one of the X chromosome 45 with XO, such as sterile females are the ovaries are rudimentary. There are secondary sexual characters.Ã CBSE Class-12 Revision Notes and Key PointsPrinciples of inheritance and class variation 12 Biology. CBSE Brief review note for class-12 physical chemistry Matha S, biology and other subjects are very useful for reviewing the entire program during the exam days. The revision notes cover all the formulas and important concepts provided in the chapter. Even if you want to have an overview of a chapter, the rapid review notes are here to do if for you. These notes will definitely save time during the stress test days.To download legacy standards and change in class 12 biology, sample card for Class 12 Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Policies, Economics, Geography, Computer Science, Home Sciences, Accounting, Business Studies and Home Science; Check the MyCBSeguide app or website. Web. 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