

Contents

Letter from the Author xv

Preface xvi

Chapter 1 Introduction to Genetics 1

ALBINISM IN THE HOPIS 1

1.1 Genetics Is Important to Us Individually, to Society, and to the Study of Biology 2

The Role of Genetics in Biology 4

Genetic Diversity and Evolution 4

Divisions of Genetics 5

Model Genetic Organisms 5

1.2 Humans Have Been Using Genetics for Thousands of Years 7

The Early Use and Understanding of Heredity 7

The Rise of the Science of Genetics 9

The Future of Genetics 10

1.3 A Few Fundamental Concepts Are Important for the Start of Our Journey into Genetics 11

Chapter 2 Chromosomes and Cellular Reproduction 15

THE BLIND MEN'S RIDDLE 15

2.1 Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells Differ in a Number of Genetic Characteristics 17

2.2 Cell Reproduction Requires the Copying of the Genetic Material, Separation of the Copies, and Cell Division 18

Prokaryotic Cell Reproduction 18

Eukaryotic Cell Reproduction 18

The Cell Cycle and Mitosis 21

Genetic Consequences of the Cell Cycle 24

Connecting Concepts: Counting Chromosomes and DNA Molecules 25

2.3 Sexual Reproduction Produces Genetic Variation Through the Process of Meiosis 25

Meiosis 26

The Separation of Sister Chromatids and Homologous Chromosomes 31

Meiosis in the Life Cycles of Animals and Plants 33

Chapter 3 Basic Principles of Heredity 43

THE GENETICS OF RED HAIR 43

3.1 Gregor Mendel Discovered the Basic Principles of Heredity 44

Mendel's Success 45

Genetic Terminology 46

3.2 Monohybrid Crosses Reveal the Principle of Segregation and the Concept of Dominance 47

What Monohybrid Crosses Reveal 48

Connecting Concepts: Relating Genetic Crosses to Meiosis

Predicting the Outcomes of Genetic Crosses 51

The Testcross 55

Genetic Symbols 55

Connecting Concepts: Ratios in Simple Crosses 55

3.3 Dihybrid Crosses Reveal the Principle of Independent Assortment 56

Dihybrid Crosses 56

The Principle of Independent Assortment 56

Relating the Principle of Independent Assortment to Meiosis 57

Applying Probability and the Branch Diagram to Dihybrid Crosses 57

The Dihybrid Testcross 59

3.4 Observed Ratios of Progeny May Deviate from Expected Ratios by Chance 61

The Goodness-of-Fit Chi-Square Test 61

Chapter 4 Sex Determination and Sex-Linked Characteristics 73

THE STRANGE CASE OF PLATYPUS SEX 73

4.1 Sex Is Determined by a Number of Different Mechanisms 74

- Environmental Sex Determination 77
- Sex Determination in *Drosophila melanogaster* 78
- Sex Determination in Humans 79

4.2 Sex-Linked Characteristics Are Determined by Genes on the Sex Chromosomes 81

- X-Linked White Eyes in *Drosophila* 81
- Nondisjunction and the Chromosome Theory of Inheritance 82
- X-Linked Color Blindness in Humans 84
- Symbols for X-Linked Genes 85
- Z-Linked Characteristics 85
- Y-Linked Characteristics 86

Connecting Concepts: Recognizing Sex-Linked Inheritance 88

4.3 Dosage Compensation Equalizes the Amount of Protein Produced by X-Linked Genes in Males and Females 88

- Lyon Hypothesis 89
- Mechanism of Random X Inactivation 90
- Dosage Imbalance Between X-Linked Genes and Autosomal Genes 90

Chapter 5 Extensions and Modifications of Basic Principles 99

CUÉNOT'S ODD YELLOW MICE 99

5.1 Additional Factors at a Single Locus Can Affect the Results of Genetic Crosses 100

- Types of Dominance 100
- Penetrance and Expressivity 103
- Lethal Alleles 103
- Multiple Alleles 104

5.2 Gene Interaction Takes Place When Genes at Multiple Loci Determine a Single Phenotype 106

- Gene Interaction That Produces Novel Phenotypes 106
- Gene Interaction with Epistasis 107

Connecting Concepts: Interpreting Ratios Produced by Gene Interaction 111

- Complementation: Determining Whether Mutations Are at the Same Locus or at Different Loci 113
- The Complex Genetics of Coat Color in Dogs 113

5.3 Sex Influences the Inheritance and Expression of Genes in a Variety of Ways 115

- Genetic Maternal Effect 119
- Genomic Imprinting 120

5.4 Anticipation Is the Stronger or Earlier Expression of Traits in Succeeding Generations 122

5.5 The Expression of a Genotype May Be Affected by Environmental Effects 123

- Environmental Effects on the Phenotype 123
- The Inheritance of Continuous Characteristics 124

Chapter 6 Pedigree Analysis, Application and Genetic Testing 135

HUTCHINSON-GILFORD SYNDROME AND THE SECRET OF AGING 135

6.1 The Study of Genetics in Humans Is Constrained by Special Features of Human Biology and Culture 136

6.2 Geneticists Often Use Pedigrees to Study the Inheritance of Characteristics in Humans 137

- Symbols Used in Pedigrees 137
- Analysis of Pedigrees 137
- Autosomal Recessive Traits 138
- Autosomal Dominant Traits 139
- X-Linked Recessive Traits 139
- X-Linked Dominant Traits 141
- Y-Linked Traits 142

6.3 Studying Twins and Adoptions Can Help Assess the Importance of Genes and Environment 143

- Types of Twins 143
- Concordance in Twins 144
- A Twin Study of Asthma 145
- Adoption Studies 146

6.4 Genetic Counseling and Genetic Testing Provide Information to Those Concerned about Genetic Diseases and Traits 146

- Genetic Counseling 146
- Genetic Testing 148
- Interpreting Genetic Tests 152
- Direct-to-Consumer Genetic Testing 153
- Genetic Discrimination and Privacy 153

Chapter 7 Linkage, Recombination, and Eukaryotic Gene Mapping 161

LINKED GENES AND BALD HEADS 161

7.1 Linked Genes Do Not Assort Independently 162

7.2 Linked Genes Segregate Together and Crossing Over Produces Recombination Between Them 163

Notation for Crosses with Linkage 164

Complete Linkage Compared with Independent Assortment 164

Crossing Over with Linked Genes 166

Calculating Recombination Frequency 167

Coupling and Repulsion 168

Connecting Concepts: Relating Independent Assortment, Linkage, and Crossing Over 169

Evidence for the Physical Basis of Recombination 170

Predicting the Outcomes of Crosses with Linked Genes 171

Testing for Independent Assortment 172

Gene Mapping with Recombination Frequencies 174

Constructing a Genetic Map with the Use of Two-Point Testcrosses 175

7.3 A Three-Point Testcross Can Be Used to Map Three Linked Genes 176

Constructing a Genetic Map with the Three-Point Testcross 177

Connecting Concepts: Stepping Through the Three-Point Cross 182

Effect of Multiple Crossovers 184

Mapping Human Genes 185

Mapping with Molecular Markers 186

Locating Genes with Genomewide Association Studies 186

7.4 Physical-Mapping Methods Are Used to Determine the Physical Positions of Genes on Particular Chromosomes 187

Deletion Mapping 188

Somatic-Cell Hybridization 188

Physical Chromosome Mapping Through Molecular Analysis 190

7.5 Recombination Rates Exhibit Extensive Variation 191

8.1 Genetic Analysis of Bacteria Requires Special Methods 204

Bacterial Diversity 204

Techniques for the Study of Bacteria 205

The Bacterial Genome 206

Plasmids 206

8.2 Bacteria Exchange Genes Through Conjugation, Transformation, and Transduction 208

Conjugation 208

Natural Gene Transfer and Antibiotic Resistance 215

Transformation in Bacteria 216

Bacterial Genome Sequences 218

Horizontal Gene Transfer 218

8.3 Viruses Are Simple Replicating Systems Amenable to Genetic Analysis 219

Techniques for the Study of Bacteriophages 219

Transduction: Using Phages to Map Bacterial Genes 220

Connecting Concepts: Three Methods for Mapping Bacterial Genes 223

Gene Mapping in Phages 223

Fine-Structure Analysis of Bacteriophage Genes 224

RNA Viruses 227

Human Immunodeficiency Virus and AIDS 227

Influenza Virus 229

Chapter 9 Chromosome Variation 239

TRISOMY 21 AND THE DOWN-SYNDROME CRITICAL REGION 239

9.1 Chromosome Mutations Include Rearrangements, Aneuploids, and Polyploids 240

Chromosome Morphology 240

Types of Chromosome Mutations 241

9.2 Chromosome Rearrangements Alter Chromosome Structure 242

Duplications 242

Deletions 244

Inversions 246

Translocations 248

Fragile Sites 251

Copy-Number Variations 252

9.3 Aneuploidy Is an Increase or Decrease in the Number of Individual Chromosomes 252

Chapter 8 Bacterial and Viral

Aneuploidy in Humans 254

Uniparental Disomy 257

Mosaicism 257

9.4 Polyploidy Is the Presence of More than Two Sets of Chromosomes 258

Autopolyploidy 258

Allopolyploidy 260

The Significance of Polyploidy 261

9.5 Chromosome Variation Plays an Important Role in Evolution 262**Chapter 10 Gene Mutations and DNA Repair 271****A FLY WITHOUT A HEART 271****10.1 Mutations Are Inherited Alterations in the DNA Sequence 272**

The Importance of Mutations 272

Categories of Mutations 272

Types of Gene Mutations 273

Phenotypic Effects of Mutations 275

Suppressor Mutations 276

Mutation Rates 280

10.2 Mutations Are Potentially Caused by a Number of Different Natural and Unnatural Factors 281

Spontaneous Replication Errors 281

Spontaneous Chemical Changes 283

Chemically Induced Mutations 284

Radiation 287

10.3 Mutations Are the Focus of Intense Study by Geneticists 288

Detecting Mutations with the Ames Test 288

Radiation Exposure in Humans 288

10.4 A Number of Pathways Repair Changes in DNA 290

Mismatch Repair 291

Direct Repair 292

Base-Excision Repair 292

Nucleotide-Excision Repair 293

Connecting Concepts: The Basic Pathway of DNA Repair 294

Repair of Double-Strand Breaks 294

Translesion DNA Polymerases 294

Chapter 11 Quantitative Genetics 303**CORN OIL AND QUANTITATIVE GENETICS 303****11.1 Quantitative Characteristics Vary Continuously and Many Are Influenced by Alleles at Multiple Loci 304**

The Relation Between Genotype and Phenotype 305

Types of Quantitative Characteristics 306

Polygenic Inheritance 306

Kernel Color in Wheat 307

Determining Gene Number for a Polygenic Characteristic 308

11.2 Statistical Methods Are Required for Analyzing Quantitative Characteristics 309

Distributions 309

Samples and Populations 310

The Mean 310

The Variance and Standard Deviation 311

Correlation 312

Regression 313

Applying Statistics to the Study of a Polygenic Characteristic 315

11.3 Heritability Is Used to Estimate the Proportion of Variation in a Trait That Is Genetic 316

Phenotypic Variance 316

Types of Heritability 318

Calculating Heritability 318

The Limitations of Heritability 320

Locating Genes That Affect Quantitative Characteristics

11.4 Genetically Variable Traits Change in Response to Selection 324

Predicting the Response to Selection 324

Limits to Selection Response 326

Correlated Responses 327

Chapter 12 Population Genetics 337**GENETIC RESCUE OF BIGHORN SHEEP 337****12.1 Genotypic and Allelic Frequencies Are Used to Describe the Gene Pool of a Population 338**

Calculating Genotypic Frequencies 339

Calculating Allelic Frequencies 339

12.2 The Hardy-Weinberg Law Describes the Effect of Reproduction on Genotypic and Allelic

Genotypic Frequencies at Hardy–Weinberg Equilibrium	341
Closer Examination of the Assumptions of the Hardy–Weinberg Law	342
Implications of the Hardy–Weinberg Law	342
Extensions of the Hardy–Weinberg Law	343
Testing for Hardy–Weinberg Proportions	343
Estimating Allelic Frequencies with the Hardy–Weinberg Law	344

12.3 Nonrandom Mating Affects the Genotypic Frequencies of a Population 345

12.4 Several Evolutionary Forces Potentially Cause Changes in Allelic Frequencies 348

Mutation	348
Migration	349
Genetic Drift	350
Natural Selection	353

Connecting Concepts: The General Effects of Forces That Change Allelic Frequencies 358

The Molecular Clock	384
Genome Evolution	384

Reference Guide to Model Genetic Organisms A1

The Fruit Fly <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	A2
The Bacterium <i>Escherichia coli</i>	A4
The Nematode Worm <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>	A6
The Plant <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	A8
The Mouse <i>Mus musculus</i>	A10
The Yeast <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	A12

Glossary B1

Answers to Selected Questions and Problems C1

Index D1

Chapter 13 Evolutionary Genetics 365

TASTER GENES IN SPITTING APES 365

13.1 Organisms Evolve Through Genetic Change Taking Place Within Populations 366

13.2 Many Natural Populations Contain High Levels of Genetic Variation 367

Molecular Variation	368
Protein Variation	368
DNA Sequence Variation	370

13.3 New Species Arise Through the Evolution of Reproductive Isolation 373

The Biological Species Concept	373
Reproductive Isolating Mechanisms	373
Modes of Speciation	375
Genetic Differentiation Associated with Speciation	379

13.4 The Evolutionary History of a Group of Organisms Can Be Reconstructed by Studying Changes in Homologous Characteristics 380

The Alignment of Homologous Sequences	381
The Construction of Phylogenetic Trees	381

13.5 Patterns of Evolution Are Revealed by Changes at the Molecular Level 382