# Mendelian Genetics

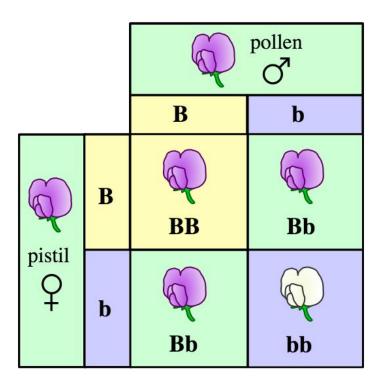
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mehz7tCxjSE

### **Gregor Mendel (1822-1884)**

- Austrian monk
- Studied the Inheritance of Traits in pea plants
- Developed the Laws of Inheritance
- Mendel's work was not recognized until the 20th century

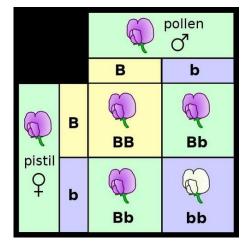


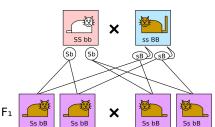
- <u>trait</u>- any characteristic that can be passed from parent to offspring
- <u>heredity</u>- the process of passing traits from parent to offspring
- **genetics** study of heredity



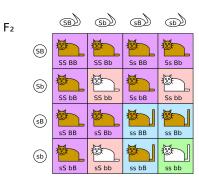
### **Types of Crosses**

- Monohybrid cross cross involving a single trait
  - Example: Flower color



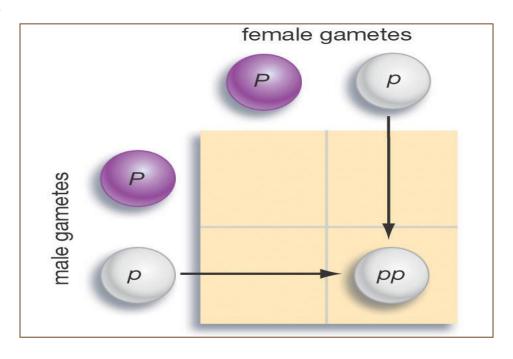


- <u>Dihybrid cross</u>- cross involving two traits
  - Example: flower color and plant height

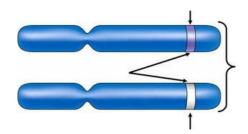


#### **Punnett Square**

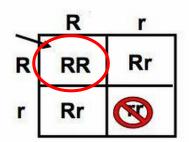
Used to help solve genetics problems



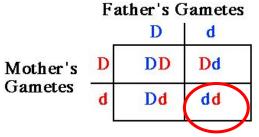
Allele - two forms of a gene (dominant and recessive)



- **Dominant** stronger of two genes expressed in a hybrid
  - o represented by a capital letter (example: R)

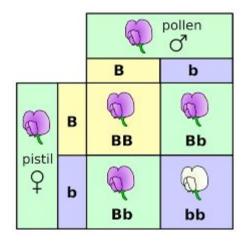


- Recessive- gene that shows up less often in a cross
  - o represented by a lowercase letter (example: r)



• **Genotype**- gene combination for a trait (i.e. RR, Rr, rr)

 Phenotype- the physical feature resulting from a genotype (i.e. red, white)



#### Genotype and Phenotype in Flowers

#### Genotype of alleles:

R = red flowers

**GENOTYPES:** 

r = yellow flower

• All genes occur in pairs, so 2 alleles affect a characteristic.

Possible combinations are:

RR Rr rr

PHENOTYPES: Red Red Yellow



- Homozygous Genotype- gene combination involving 2 dominant or 2 recessive genes
  - o Example: RR or rr
  - Also called <u>pure</u>

Heterozygous Genotype- gene combination of one dominant and one recessive

Homozygous

allele

Example: Rr

Also called <u>hybrid</u>

