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Patterns of inheritance answers

Inheritance patterns the phenotype of the individual is determined by his or her genotype. The genotype is determined by the gaels that are received from the individual's parents (one from my mother and one from my father). These alleles control if the attribute is dominant or recessive. Additionally, the location of the alleles in the genome determines whether the trait is subjective or associated with X. Traits are dominant if only one copy of allele is required to express a attribute. Adjectives are recessive if two copies of allele are needed to express a theme. X-related traits are those that are controlled by the ale that is carried on the X chromosome, while the physical traits are controlled by the yels on any chromosome except X or Y. The expression of X-related traits depends on a number of factors including a dominant versus a dispossessed kidney, and the sex of the offspring. One can determine the probability of producing a child with a particular feature using a bonnet box. Assuming that two people know their genetic type of trait, the use of the Bonnet box allows them to visualize the possible genetic patterns of their offspring as well as determine the likelihood of expression of the trait. The photo is courtesy of the National Institute for Research on the Human Genome while bonnet boxes provide information on offspring, and the proportions are graphs that allow individuals to visualize inheritance patterns throughout their family history. Percentages of use of symbols to denote individuals in the family. The squares represent males, and the female circles. Shading means that a particular individual has a characteristic that is being studied in proportions. The diagonal line through the individual means that a family member has died. A horizontal line connecting two people indicates mating, and the parallel branching line below the couple indicates their offspring. To the right is a lineage representing three generations. Click here to learn more about the dominant inheritance click here to learn more about the inheritance associated with X Click here to study the case dealing with the mandelic inheritance and disease Call Now to prepare private lessons: (888) 888-0446 page 2 Call Now to prepare private lessons: (888) 888-0446 page 3 now call for tutorials: (888) 888-0446 page 4 now call for lessons : (888) 888-0446 Page 5 now call for the preparation of lessons: (888) 888-0446 by the end of this section, you will be able to: differentiate between the genotype and the virtual type description of how the alelys identify the attributes of a person summarizing mendel's experiences and linking them to human genetics explaining the inheritance of dominant genetic disorders, vitality and sex associated with and we discussed events leading to the development of the newborn. But what makes every newborn unique? The answer lies, of course, in the DNA in the sperm and eggs that have combined to produce that first diploid cell, the human zygote. Every human body cell has a whole bunch of DNA. in 23 pairs of chromosomes. The image below shows couples in a systematic order called karni style. Among these are one pair of chromosomes, called sex chromosomes, which determines the sex of the individual (XX in females, x y in males). The remaining chromosome pairs are called 22 chromosomes of subjective chromosomes. Each of these chromosomes carries hundreds or even thousands of genes, each symbols of the synthesis of a particular protein - i.e. genes are expressed as proteins. The complete genetic makeup of an individual is referred to as its own genotype. The characteristics expressed by genes, whether physical, behavioral or biochemical, are the phenotype of the person. Inherit one chromosome in each pair - a whole set of 23 - from each parent. This occurs when sperm and an egg combine at the moment of pregnancy. Homogenous chromosomes — those that form a complementary pair — have genes of the same properties in the same location on the chromosome. Because a single version of the gene, Allele, inherited from each parent, may differ in these gaels in complementary pairs. Take, for example, the allele that encrypts the ghimat. The child may inherit the encoding of the bell for the ghimat on the chromosome of the father and the ale that encode the smooth skin (without ghimat) on the chromosome of the mother. Figure 1- Each pair of chromosomes contains hundreds of thousands of genes. The patterns of the two chromosomes are almost identical within each pair, indicating the same organization of genes. As is visible in this cariatian pattern, the only exception to this is the XY sex chromosome pair in males. (Credit: National Institute for Research of the Human Genome) Although a person can have two alleleidentical to one gene (homozygous state), it is also possible for a person to have two different alleles (heterozygous state). Ogres can interact in many different ways. The expression of allele can be dominant, in which the activity of this gene will hide the expression of non-domino, or recessive, allele. Sometimes dominance is complete; sometimes, dominance is complete; at other times, it is incomplete. In some cases, both guillain are expressed at the same time in a form of expression known as codominance. In the simplest scenario, one pair of genes will identify one genetic trait. However, it is very common for multiple genes to interact to give an advantage. For example, eight or more genes — each with their own mechanism — determine the color of the eye in humans. Moreover, although any one person can have only two gaelic corresponding to a particular gene, more than two gaelic are commonly present in the population. This phenomenon is called multiple alle. For example, there are three different alleles that encode the ABO blood type; These are the designated IA, IB, and i. More than 100 years of theoretical and experimental genetic studies, sequencing and modern explanations of the human genome, helped scientists develop Understand how an individual's genotype is expressed as a phenotype. This body of knowledge can help scientists and medical professionals predict, or at least estimate, some of the features that offspring will inherit by examining genetic patterns or virtual patterns of parents. One important application of this knowledge is to determine an individual's risk of certain genetic disorders. However, most diseases have a multi-genic pattern of inheritance and can also be affected by the environment, so examining the genetic or phenotypes of a person's parents will provide only limited information about the risk of inheriting a disease. Only a handful of single gene disorders can allow doctors to calculate the probability that a child born to tested parents may inherit a particular disease. Our contemporary understanding of genetics is based on the work of a 19th-century monk. Working in the mid-19th century, long before anyone knew about genes or chromosomes, Gregor Mendel discovered that garden peas passtheir physical properties to later generations in a separate and predictable way. When mating, or across, two pure pea plants breeding that vary by a certain trait, the offspring of the first generation all looked like one of the parents. For example, when through pure pea plants tall and dwarf, all offspring were long. Mendel called the dominant height because it was expressed in offspring when it was present in an authentic parent. He called the dispossessed dwarfism because it was masked in the offspring if one of the original fathers possessed the dominant characteristic. Note that length and dwarfism are differences on the height attribute. (Mendel) describes such a trait difference and we now know that these qualities are the expression of different alleles of high gene coding. Mendel performed thousands of crosses in pea plants with different attributes for a variety of characteristics. It has repeatedly produced the same results — among the attributes he studied, one has always been dominant, and the other has always been regressive. (Remember, however, that this dominant-receding relationship between gaitis is not always the case; some gaelics are kondomenant, and sometimes dominance is incomplete.) Using his understanding of dominant and vitality traits, Mendel tested whether a completely recessive trait in the pea strain could be lost or whether it would reappear in a later generation. By crossing the offspring of the second generation of native fathers with each other, the latter showed that it is true: recessive qualities appeared again in 3:1 factories (three offspring have a dominant trait and one has a recessive trait). Mendel then suggested that properties such as height are determined by genetic factors transmitted, one of each parent, inherited in pairs of offspring. In the language of genetics, The theory applied to humans says that if an individual receives two dominant ogres, one of each parent, the phenotype of the individual will express the dominant attribute. If the individual receives two recessive nights, then the recessive attribute will be expressed in the phenotype. Individuals who have identical ales for a particular gene, whether dominant or recessive, are said to be hostoserzo for this gene (homo-= the same). On the contrary, it is said that an individual with one dominant alalist and one scinuted ale is not different from that gene (Guerrero = different or another). In this case, the dominant attribute will be expressed, and the individual will be virtually identical to the individual who has a dominant alin in that attribute. A common practice in genetics is the use of capital and small letters to represent dominant and expired characters. Using mendel pea plants as an example, if the tall pea plant is a shake, it will possess two tall allels (TT). The pea plant must be the dwarf haussizos because its dwarf can only be expressed when there is a dissonable allianz (tt). A pea plant heterozygous (TT) will be tall and phenotypically undetermined from the tall homozygous pea plant due to the dominant tall alele. Mendel concluded that the ratio of dominant to recessive will be produced by the random separation of genetic factors (genes) when crossing two heterozygous pea plants. In other words, for any particular gene, equal parents are likely to pass down any of the alleles for their descendants in the gamete habloyd, and the result will be expressed in a dominant-recessive style if both parents are heterogeneous to this characteristic. Due to the random separation of rays, the laws of chance and possibilities come into play when predicting the possibility of a certain phenotype. Consider the cross between an individual with two dominant ogres for the adjective (AA) and an individual with two recessive nights for the same attribute (aa). Both the mother of the mother shall be the mother of the dominant individual A, and all of the mother of the mother of the recessive individual shall be. Each of the offspring of this second generation, inheriting one of allele supplanted from each parent, will have a aa genotype, and the probability of the expression of the phenotype of the dominant allele will be 4 out of 4, or 100 percent. This sounds simple enough, but the inheritance style gets interesting when second-generation Aa individuals are crossing. In this generation, 50 percent of mother-of-the-mother here is A and another 50 percent are. From the principle of mendel of random separation, the possible combination of amish that can receive offspring are AA, AA, aa (which is the same as AA), and aa. Because separation and fertilization are random, each offspring has a 25 per cent chance of receiving any of these groups. Therefore, if AA × Aa Cross is performed 1000 times, approximately 250 (25 percent) of the offspring will be AA; 500 (50) It will be Aa (that is, Aa plus AA); The genotypic ratio of this pattern of inheritance is 1:2:1. However, it has already been proven that AA and Aa (and AA) individuals all express the dominant attribute (i.e., share the same phenotype) and therefore can combine a single group. The result is a 3G phenotype ratio of 3:1. Figure 2- Emissions 2 of 100 in the formation of the mother, it is equally likely that either of the alel a pair of a parent is passed on to the offspring. This figure follows the possible combinations of alleles through two generations after the cross of the first generation of dominant and degraded gay fathers. The recital phenotype, which is masked in the second generation, has a 1 in 4, or 25 percent chance, of reappearing in the third generation. Mendel's observation of pea plants also included several crosses involving multiple attributes, prompting him to formulate the principle of independent formation. The law stipulates that the members of one pair of genes (allele) from one parent will be secreted independently of other pairs of genes during the formation of the mother. Applied to pea plants, this means that the yels associated with the different qualities of the plant, such as color, height, or seed type, will sort independently of each other. This applies only when there are two gaelics that are located near another one on the same chromosome. An independent variety provides a great deal of diversity in offspring. Mandala genes are the basics of inheritance, but there are two important qualifications to consider when applying mendel results to inheritance studies in humans. First, as we have already noted, not all genes are inherited in a dominant muted pattern. Although all two diploid individuals are allele suppalling for each gene, allele pairs may interact to create several types of inheritance patterns, including incomplete dominance and coexistence. Second, Mendel studied it using thousands of pea plants. He was able to determine a 3:1 overflow ratio in the second-generation offspring because its large sample size overcame the effect of shell-induced variability. By contrast, no human couple has received thousands of children. If we learn that both men and women are non-heterogeneous to a mutated genetic disorder, we expect that one in four of their children will be affected by the disease. But in real life, the effect of chance can dramatically change this ratio. For example, if both men and women are heterogeneous to cystic fibrosis, a sedituous genetic disorder expressed only when an individual has two defective alele, we expect one in four of their children to have cystic fibrosis. However, it is quite possible that they have seven children, none of whom are affected, or that they have two children, both of whom are affected. for each child individually, having or From one gene disorder depends on which alleles that the child inherits from his or her parents. In the case of cystic fibrosis, the disorder is a normal phenotype. However, the dominant genetic abnormality may be to normal phenotype. When the dominant alilfalls are located on one of the 22 pairs of autosomes (non-sex chromosomes), we refer to the inheritance pattern as the dominant autosomal. An example of a self-controlled disorder is type 1 neurofibromatosis, a disease that stimulates the formation of a tumor within the nervous system that leads to skin and skeletal deformities. Consider a couple who is a non-heterogeneous parent of this disorder (and who thus have neurofibrosis), NN, and one parent is homozygous of the normal gene, nn. The mother heterozygous has a 50 percent chance of passing the dominant allele of this disorder to his or her offspring, and homozygous parent always pass normal allele. Therefore, four potential genetic models are likely to occur equally: NN, NN, NN, and NN. That is, every child of this pair will have a 50 percent chance of inheriting neurotic prolastani. This pattern of inheritance appears in the table below, in a form called Bonnet Square, named after its creator, British geneticist Reginald Bonnet. Figure 3. Emissions 100-11 shows the pattern of heredity from a self-controlled disorder, such as neurofibrosis, in Bonnet Square. Other genetic diseases inherited in this pattern are achondroplastic dwarfism, Marfan syndrome, and Huntington's disease. Because dominant disorders in the self-blood are expressed by the presence of only one gene, an individual with this disorder will know that he or she has at least one defective gene. The expression of the disease may manifest itself later in life, after reproductive years, which is what happens in Huntington's disease (discussed in more detail later in this section). When inheriting a genetic disorder in a hydgettic pattern, the disorder corresponds to the delineated phenotype. Heterozygous individuals will not display symptoms of this disorder, because their uninfected gene will be compensated. This individual is called a carrier. Holders of auto-esetting disorder may not know their genetic type unless they have a child with the disorder. An example of a autoimmune disorder is cystic fibrosis (CF), which we provided earlier. CF is characterized by chronic accumulation of thick and stubborn mucus in the lungs and digestive tract. For decades, children with CF have rarely lived into adulthood. With advances in medical technology, life expectancy in developed countries has increased to middle-aged adulthood. CF is a relatively common disorder that occurs in about 1 in Caucasians 2000. A child born to cf holders will have a 25 per cent chance of inheriting the disease. This is the same 3:1 dominant ratio: the recessive observed by Mendel in his pea plants will apply here. The pattern appears in Below, using a graph that tracks the likelihood of a subjective biopathy based on parental genotypes. On the other hand, a child born to a CF carrier and a person with two unaffected alleles will have a 0 percent chance of inheriting CF, but you will have a 50 percent chance of being a carrier. Other examples of spontaneous recessive genetic diseases include sickle cell blood disorder, fatal neuropathy disorder Tai-Sachs disease, and phenytonuria metabolic disorder. Figure 4- Emissions 100 100 reflects the inheritance pattern of a self-masked disorder with two vector parents a 3:1 probability of expression between offspring. (Credit: U.S. National Library of Medicine) includes a transmission pattern associated with x genes found on the X chromosome of the 23rd pair. Mention that the male has one X-one and y chromosome. When the father transmits the Y chromosome, the child is male, and when the X chromosome is transmitted, the child is female. The mother can only transmit the X chromosome, as each of her sex chromosomes are x chromosomes. When the abnormal allele of the gene that occurs on the X chromosome is dominant over the normal allele, the pattern is described as being dominant associated with x. This is the case with vitamin D-resistant kneeling: the infected father will pass the gene of the disease to all his daughters, but none of his sons, because he only donates the Y chromosome to his children. If the mother is affected, all her children - male or female - will have a 50 percent chance of inheriting the disorder because she can only pass the X chromosome to her children. For an affected female, the inheritance pattern is identical to the dominant autosomal heredity pattern that one non-heterogeneous parent and the other is homozygous of the normal gene. Figure 5- Emissions 100-10 click for a bigger picture. A graph of the dominant inheritance patterns associated with X varies depending on whether the parent (a) or (b) the mother is affected by the disease. (Credit: U.S. National Library of Medicine) The emissary inheritance associated with X is more common because females can be carriers of the disease and yet still have a natural phenotype. Diseases transmitted through the esetum inheritance associated with X include color blindness, hemophilia caused by blood clotting, and some forms of muscular dystrophy. For an example of the edownamecable inheritance associated with X, think of the fathers in which the mother is pregnant unaffected and the father naturally. None of the girls will have the disease because they receive a natural gene from their father. However, they have a 50 percent chance of receiving the disease gene from their mother and becoming a carrier. In contrast, 50 per cent of children will be affected. With X-related recessive diseases, males are either infected with the disease or genetically normal — they cannot be carriers. Females, however, can be genotypically natural, a carrier that is naturally viñotepec, or affected by the disease. A daughter can inherit the gene. A terminal illness associated with X when her mother is pregnant or affected, or if her father is affected. The daughter will only be affected by the disease if she inherits a sedated gene associated with X from both parents. As you can imagine, the recessive disorders associated with X affect a much larger number of males than females. For example, color blindness affects at least 1 in every 20 males, but only about 1 in 400 females. Figure 6. Emissions 100.11 And given the presence of parents in which the father is normal and the mother is pregnant with a sexist disorder associated with a tenth, the son will have a 50 per cent chance of developing the disorder, while the girls are either pregnant or not fully affected. (Credit: U.S. National Library of Medicine) does not inherit all genetic disorders in a dominant, entorted pattern. In unfinished dominance, the offspring express the heterozygous phenotype that is an intermediary between the dominant trait of one homozygous parent and the other parent's recessive attribute. An example of this can be seen in snapdragons when red-flowered plants and white-flowered plants are crossed to produce flowering pink plants. In humans, unfinished dominance occurs with a gene to the hair texture. When one parent passes the curly hair (anil is incompletely dominant) and the other parent passes the rectal hair, the effect on the offspring will be a mediator, resulting in hair that is wavy. Domino's is characterized by equal, distinct and synchronized expression of different parents. This pattern differs from the blended intermediate features seen in incomplete domination. A classic example of human beings is the ABO blood type. People are from the Blood Type A if they have an enzyme alil that facilitates the production of surface antigen on their erythrocytes. This particular IA (Assel) is in the same way, people of the B blood type if they express an enzyme to produce surface antigen B. People who have allele for both enzymes (IA and IB) produce both surface antigens A and B. As a result, they are of the AB blood type. Because the effect of both alleles (or enzymes) is observed, we say that IA and IB alleles are codominant. There is also the third allele that determines the blood type. This alyser (i) produces a nonfunctional enzyme. People who have two alleles do not produce surface antigens A or B: they have a blood type O. If the person has AnA and I alleles, the person will have blood type A. Note that it does not make any difference whether a person has two AA or one IA and I allele. In both cases, the person is a blood type (A). Because IA masks I, we say that IA is dominant on i. the following table summarizes the expression of blood type. Table 1- Emissions 1000 Expression of Blood Types of Blood Type Genotype A IAIA or IAIIIIs dominant on i B IBIB orIBi IB are dominant i AB IAIB IAIB IA a common dominant for IB O o ii ii alleles recessive can be certain groups of alleles fatal, which means they prevent The individual develops in the uterus, or causes shortened life span. In deadly, recessive inheritance patterns, a child born to a parent (pregnant) inherits the wrong alele from both will not survive. An example is Tai Sachs, a fatal disorder of the nervous system. In this disorder, parents with one version of Allele of the disorder are carriers. If both transmit abnormal allele, their offspring will develop the disease and will die in childhood, usually before the age of 5. Dominant deadly inheritance patterns are much rarer because neither heterosexuals nor homosexuals survive. Of course, dominant deadly gaelics that naturally arise through mutations and cause miscarriage or stillbirth never pass on to subsequent generations. However, some dominant deadly nights, such as Allele for Huntington's disease, cause shortened life span but may not be determined until a person reaches childbearing age and has children. Huntington's disease causes irreversible neuron degeneration and death in 100 percent of infected individuals, but may not be expressed until an individual reaches middle age. In this way, the dominant deadly night can be preserved in the human population. Genetic counseling is usually provided to individuals who have a family history of Huntington's disease, which can help them decide whether they want to test the wrong gene or not. The mutation is a change in the sequence of DNA nucleotides that may or may not affect a person's phenotype. Mutations can arise automatically from errors during DNA replication, or they can result from environmental insults such as radiation, certain viruses, exposure to tobacco smoke or other toxic chemicals. Because genes encode the synthesis of proteins, a mutation in the nucleotide sequence of genes can alter the amino acid sequence and, therefore, protein structure and function. Spontaneous mutations that occur during adultery are believed to be the disease of many spontaneous abortions (abortion). Sometimes the genetic disease is caused by a gene mutation, but because there is an incorrect number of chromosomes. For example, Down's syndrome is caused by three copies of chromosome 21. This is known as trisomy 21. The most common cause of trisomy 21 is the lack of diagnosis of chromosomes during myozo. The frequency of non-injunctive events appears to increase with age, so the frequency of pregnancy of a child with Down syndrome increases in women over the age of 36. The age of the father is less important because the non-ether is likely to occur in sperm much less than the egg. While Down's syndrome is caused by the presence of three copies of the chromosome, Turner's syndrome is caused by only one copy of the X chromosome. The affected child is always female. Women with Turner syndrome are sterile because their sexual organs do not mature. Due to the tangle of gene expression, the cell As cells differentiate during prenatal development, it is surprising that the vast majority of newborns are healthy and free of major birth defects. When a woman over 35 years of age is pregnant or intends to become pregnant, her partner is over 55, or if there is a family history of a genetic disorder, she and her partner may want to talk to a genetic counselor to discuss the possibility that their child may be affected by a genetic or chromosomal disorder. The genetic counselor can explain the couple's family history and assess the risks to their future offspring. For many genetic diseases, DNA testing can determine whether a person is pregnant or not. For example, a pregnant woman can be identified for Fragile X, an X-related disorder associated with mental retardation, or cystic fibrosis with a simple blood sample to obtain DNA for the test. A genetic counselor can educate a couple about the implications of such a test and help them decide whether to take the test or not. For chromosomal disorders, test options available include blood testing, amniocentesis (in which amniotic fluid is tested), and membrane sampling (in which tissue from the placenta is tested). Both of these advantages and disadvantages. A genetic counselor can also help spouses deal with the news that one or both partners are pregnant with a genetic disease, or that their unborn child has been diagnosed with a chromosomal disorder or another birth defect. In order to become a genetic counselor, one needs to complete a 4-year university program and then obtain a master's degree in science in genetic guidance from an accredited university. The Board's certificate is obtained after passing the examinations by the American Council for Genetic Counseling. Genetic counselors are key professionals in many branches of medicine, but there is a special demand for genetic counselors before pregnancy. There are two aspects to a person's genetic makeup. The genotype refers to the genetic makeup of chromosomes in all their cells and the yels transmitted from their parents. Phenotype is the expression of this genotype, based on the interaction of allele pairs, as well as how environmental conditions affect this expression. By working with pea plants, Mendel discovered that the factors that represent the different traits of fathers move separately to offspring in pairs, one in each parent. He expressed the principles of random segregation and an independent composition to take into account the patterns of inheritance he had observed. Mendel factors are genes, with different variables referred to as alleles and those alleles being dominant or recessive in expression. Each parent passes one allele per gene to the offspring, and the offspring are both likely to inherit any combination of allele pairs. When mendel crossed unsolid individuals, he repeatedly found a dominant-receding 3:1 ratio. He had it true that the expression of a recessive trait Masked in non-hetrozgoth but will pop up in their offspring in a predictable way. Human genetics focuses on identifying different alleles and understanding how to express themselves. Medical researchers are particularly interested in identifying inheritance patterns for genetic disorders, providing ways to estimate the risk that a couple's offspring will inherit a genetic disease or genetic disorder. Patterns of inheritance in humans include self-domination and trivia, x-related domination, incomplete domination, common blockage and lethality. The change in the sequence of nucleotides of DNA, which may or may not appear in the phenotype, is called a mutation. Answer the question (questions) below to see if you understand the topics covered in the previous section. explain why mendel had to perform his crosses using a large sample size? How can a female carrier of an X-related disorder have an affected daughter? [X-770907 Detection] Show answers [/disclosure-answer] [hidden answer a=770907] using large sample sizes, Mendel minimizes the effect of random change resulting from chance. This allowed him to determine the true proportions corresponding to the dominant-recital legacy. The only way an affected daughter can be born is if the pregnant woman is mated with an affected male. In this case, 50 per cent of girls will be affected. Instead, but highly unlikely, the daughter can be affected by a spontaneous mutation. [/Hidden Answers] Aline: Alternative forms of genes that occupy a specific position on a specific self-chromosome: In humans, 22 pairs of chromosomes that are not the dominant sex chromosomes (XX or XY) dominate the automal: the dominant inheritance pattern that corresponds to a gene on one of the 22 automatically recessive chromosomes: the recessive genetic pattern that corresponds to one gene on one of the 22 chromosomes of the umum carrier: An individual who does not show symptoms of a recessive genetic disorder but can transmit the disorder to his or her codominance offspring: an inheritance pattern that corresponds to equality, distinct, and the simultaneous expression of two different dominant alleles: describes a trait that is expressed in both homozygous and hitozogos the dominant form of killer inheritance pattern in which individuals with one or two copies of deadly allele do not survive in the womb or have a shortened age of genomics or have a shortened age of genomics : The complete genetic makeup of individual heterozygous: having two different alleles for certain gene homozygous: the presence of two identical alleles for the domination of a particular unfinished gene: the inheritance pattern that is a genetic pattern heterozygous expresses an average phenotype between dominant phenotype pattern and karyo nostril: systematic arrangement of images of chromosomes in the mutation homogeneous pairs: change in sequence of nucleotides of النمط الظاهري: المظاهر الفيزيائية أو البيوكيميائية للنمط الجيني؛ expression of the alleles Punnett square: grid used to display all possible combinations of alleles transmitted by parents to offspring and predict the mathematical probability of offspring inheriting a given genotype recessive: describes a trait that is only expressed in homozygous form and is masked in heterozygous form recessive lethal: inheritance pattern in which individuals with two copies of a lethal allele do not survive in utero or have a shortened life span sex chromosomes : زوج من الكروموسومات المشاركة في تحديد الجنس; في الذكور، الكروموسومات XY؛ في الإناث، وسمة الكروموسومات XX: الاختلاف من علامة مميزة صريحة X المرتبطة: نمط الميراث المرتبطة المهيمنة: نمط الميراث المهيمن الذي يتوافق مع الجينات على كروموسوم X من الزوج X 23 المرتبطة المتنحية: نمط الميراث المتنحي الذي يتوافق مع جين على كروموسوم X من الزوج X 23 الذي يتم فيه أليل على كروموسوم X من الزوج X 23

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