

# **MENDELIAN GENETICS**

## **MONOHYBRIDISM AND DIHYBRIDISM**

**1<sup>st</sup> year, 2nd semester, week 2**

**Feb 25, 26 and 27, 2008**

# MONOHYBRIDISM

**PARENTAL  
GENERATION**

**GENOTYPE**

**GAMETES**

**A A**

**a a**

**A**

**a**

**F<sub>1</sub> GENERATION  
GENOTYPE**

**GAMETES**

**A a**

**A**

**a**

**F<sub>2</sub> GENERATION**

**GENOTYPE 1 : 2 : 1**

**PHENOTYPE 3 : 1**

**A**

**A A**

**A a**

**a**

**A a**

**a a**

# Monohybridism

**P**

**AA**

**aa**

**gametes**

**A**

**a**

**F<sub>1</sub>**

**Aa**

**gametes**

**A**

**a**

**F<sub>2</sub>**

**A**

**AA**

**Aa**

**a**

**Aa**

**a**

# M o n o h y b r i d i s m

Complete dominance (*KrOt* p. 7/task 1)

t y p e o f b r e e d i n g	R a t i o s	
	genotypic	phenotypic
heterozygote x rec. homozygote <i>backcross Bc</i>	1 : 1	1 : 1
heterozygote x dom. homozygote <i>(backcross Bc)</i>	1 : 1	only dominant
heterozygote x heterozygote <i>intercross F<sub>2</sub></i>	1 : 2 : 1	3 : 1

# Monohybridism

(KrOt p. 7-8/task 3)

type of breeding	o f f s p r i n g	
	albino	pigmented
F <sub>1</sub> (alb x pigm) x F <sub>1</sub> (alb x pigm) Cc Cc	18 1	61 3
F <sub>1</sub> (alb x pigm) x albino P Cc cc	32 1	28 1
F <sub>1</sub> (alb x pigm) x pigmented P Cc CC	0 0	61 1

The albinism is recessive, the (normal) pigmentation of the coat is **completely dominant**.

# Monohybridism

(KrOt, p. 8, task 5)

## Polydactyly

Type of hybridization			O f f s p r i n g		
			Normodactylous	Polydactylous	Total
<i>Lx/Lx</i>	x	<i>+/+</i>	87 <i>+/Lx</i>	0	87
<i>+/Lx</i>	x	<i>Lx/Lx</i>	160 <i>+/Lx</i>	160 <i>Lx/Lx</i>	320
<i>+/Lx</i>	x	<i>+/Lx</i>	1199 <i>+/+, +/Lx</i>	394 <i>Lx/Lx</i>	1593

dominant allele +

mutant allele for polydactyly *Lx*

The normodactyly is dominant, and the polydactyly is recessive (*Lx/Lx*).

Family	Blood group in children		
	M	MN	N
1	2		
2		1	1
3	1	3	
4		2	1
5	1	1	1
6			2
7		1	1
8	1	1	
9		2	
10	1	1	
11		3	
12		1	2
13	1		
14		1	
15	2		1
16			1
17		1	
18		1	
19		1	1
20		1	

**Monohybridism**  
 - phenotypical ratios  
 in humans  
 (*KrOt*, p. 9, task 6)

Family	Blood group in children		
	M	MN	N
1	2		
2		1	1
3	1	3	
4		2	1
5	1	1	1
6			2
7		1	1
8	1	1	
9		2	
10	1	1	
11		3	
12		1	2
13	1		
14		1	
15	2		1
16			1
17		1	
18		1	
19		1	1
20		1	

**Monohybridism**  
 - phenotypical ratios  
 in humans  
 (*KrOt*, p. 9, task 6)

Family	Blood group in children		
	M	MN	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>

**i.e. approx 1 : 2 : 1**

**CODOMINANCE**



# Monohybridism

- phenotypical  
ratios in humans  
(*KrOt*, p. 9, task 6)

Family	Blood group in children		
	M	MN	N
1	2		
2		1	1
3	1	3	
4		2	1
5	1	1	1
6			2
7		1	1
8	1	1	
9		2	
10	1	1	
11		3	
12		1	2
13	1		
14		1	
15	2		1
16			1
17		1	
18		1	
19		1	1
20		1	
Total	9	21	11

i.e. approx 1 : 2 : 1

**CODOMINANCE**

# Monohybridism – ABO blood group system phenotypes and genotypes (*KrOt*, p. 9, task 7)

a)	phenotype	<b>0</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>AB</b>	<b>4</b>
	genotype	<i>00</i>	<i>AA, A0</i>	<i>BB, B0</i>	<i>AB</i>	<b>6</b>

- b)
- rec. homozygote                      *00*
  - dom. homozygote                    *AA, BB*
  - heterozygote                        *A0, B0, AB*
  - codominancy                         *AB*

- c)
- |  |            |              |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Blood group:   | mother - 0 | child - A    |
| ( <i>genotype</i> )  | <i>00</i>  | <i>A0</i>    |
| man possible as father<br>(man that can not be excluded as father) |            | <b>A, AB</b> |
| man excluded as father   |            | <b>B, 0</b>  |

Mother	Child	Man as father	
		impossible	possible
O	A		
O	B		
O	O		
O	AB		
A	A		
A	B		
A	O		
A	AB		
B	A		
B	B		
B	O		
B	AB		
AB	A		
AB	B		
AB	O		
AB	AB		

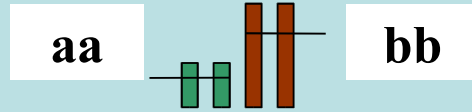
# Monohybridism

– ABO blood group system phenotypes in paternity determination

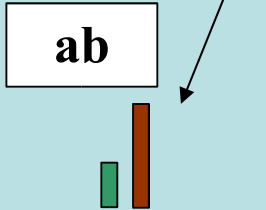
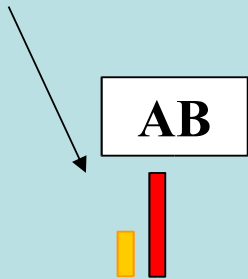
(*KrOt*, p. 10, task 8)

Mother	Child	Man as father	
		impossible	possible
O	A	O,B	A,AB
O	B	O,A	B,AB
O	O	AB	O,A,B
O	AB	--	mother excluded
A	A		
A	B		
A	O		
A	AB		
B	A		
B	B		
B	O		
B	AB		
AB	A		
AB	B		
AB	O		
AB	AB		

Mother	Child	M a n a s f a t h e r	
		impossible	possible
O	A	O,B	A,AB
O	B	O,A	B,AB
O	O	AB	O,A,B
O	AB	--	mother excluded
A	A	--	A,B,AB,O
A	B	A,O	B,AB
A	O	AB	A,B,O
A	AB	O,A	B,AB
B	A	O,B	A,AB
B	B	--	A,B,AB,O
B	O	AB	A,B,O
B	AB	B,O	A,AB
AB	A	--	A,B,AB,O
AB	B	--	A,B,AB,O
AB	O		mother excluded
AB	AB	O	A,B,AB



**Parental generation**

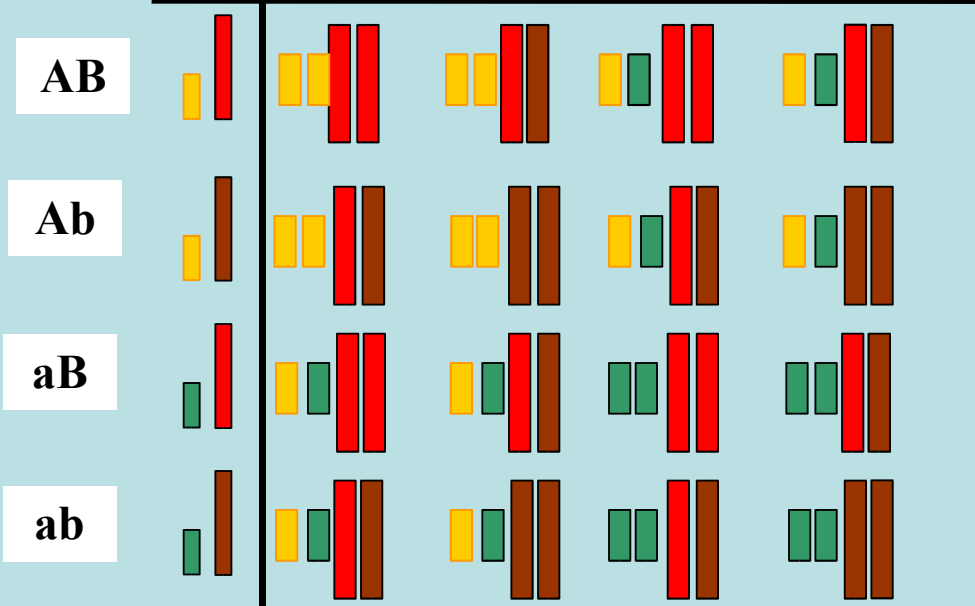
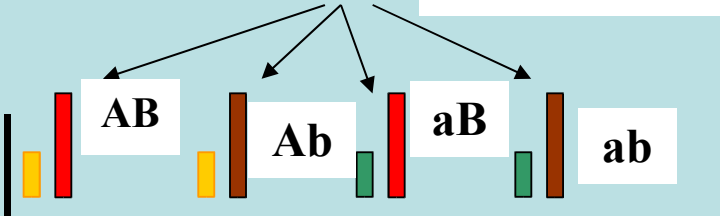


**Gametes (haploid number of chromosomes)**

**DIHYBRIDISM**

**F<sub>1</sub> generation (heterozygotes AaBb)**

**Gametes (4 types)**



**F<sub>2</sub> generation**

# Dihybridism

**P**

gametes

**AB**

**ab**

**F<sub>1</sub>**

gametes

**F<sub>2</sub>**


# Dihybridism

**P**

**AABB**

**aabb**

gametes

**AB**

**ab**

**F<sub>1</sub>**

**AaBb**

gametes

**AB**

**Ab**

**aB**

**ab**

**F<sub>2</sub>**

**AB**

**AABB**

**AABb**

**AaBB**

**AaBb**

**Ab**

**AABb**

**AAbb**

**AaBb**

**Aabb**

**aB**

**AaBB**

**AaBb**

**aaBB**

**aaBb**

**ab**

**AaBb**

**Aabb**

**aaBb**

**aabb**



# Dihybridism – independent segregation of polydactyly and congenital icterus (*KrOt*, p. 12, task 11)

Types of hybridization genotypes of parents	O f f s p r i n g			
	Normodactylous nonicteric rats	Polydactylous nonicteric rats	Normodactylous icteric rats	Polydactylous icteric rats
	98	26	28	9
	36	34	29	33

allele for normodactyly +  
mutant allele for polydactyly *Lx*

allele for normal metabolism of bilirubin +  
mutant allele for jaundice *j*

# Dihybridism – independent segregation of polydactyly and congenital icterus (*KrOt*, p. 12, task 11)

Types of hybridization genotypes of parents	O f f s p r i n g			
	Normodactylous nonicteric rats	Polydactylous nonicteric rats	Normodactylous icteric rats	Polydactylous icteric rats
$+/Lx \ +/j \times \ +/Lx \ +/j$	98	26	28	9
$+/Lx \ +/j \times \ Lx/Lx \ j/j$	36	34	29	33
$+/Lx \ j/j \times \ Lx/Lx \ +/j$				

allele for normodactyly +  
mutant allele for polydactyly *Lx*

allele for normal metabolism of bilirubin +  
mutant allele for jaundice *j*

# Dihybridism

– paternity

examination by

combination of

two blood group

systems

(*KrOt*, pp. 13-14,

task 14)

<b>Blood groups</b>			
<b>Mother</b>	<b>Child</b>	<b>Man possible as father</b>	<b>Man impossible as father</b>
<b>0, M</b>	<b>0, MN</b>		
<b>0, Rh+</b>	<b>0, Rh-</b>		
<b>0, Rh-</b>	<b>A, Rh+</b>		
<b>0, MN</b>	<b>B, MN</b>		
<b>A, N</b>	<b>0, MN</b>		
<b>A, MN</b>	<b>A, N</b>		
<b>A, Rh+</b>	<b>B, Rh-</b>		
<b>A, Rh-</b>	<b>A, Rh+</b>		
<b>A, N</b>	<b>AB, MN</b>		
<b>B, MN</b>	<b>0, N</b>		
<b>B, Rh+</b>	<b>B, Rh-</b>		
<b>B, Rh-</b>	<b>B, Rh-</b>		
<b>B, M</b>	<b>0, M</b>		
<b>AB, N</b>	<b>A, N</b>		
<b>AB, Rh+</b>	<b>B, Rh-</b>		
<b>AB, Rh-</b>	<b>AB, Rh+</b>		
<b>AB, MN</b>	<b>AB, M</b>		

# Dihybridism

– paternity examination by combination of two blood group systems  
(*KrOt*, pp. 13-14, task 14)

<b>Blood groups</b>			
<b>Mother</b>	<b>Child</b>	<b>Man possible as father</b>	<b>Man impossible as father</b>
0, M	0, MN	A, B, 0, N, MN	AB, M
0, Rh+	0, Rh-	A, B, 0, Rh+, Rh-	AB
0, Rh-	A, Rh+	A, AB, Rh+	B, 0, Rh-
0, MN	B, MN	B, AB, M, N, MN	A, 0
A, N	0, MN	A, B, 0, M, MN	AB, N
A, MN	A, N	A, B, 0, AB, N, MN	M
A, Rh+	B, Rh-	B, AB, Rh+, Rh-	A, 0
A, Rh-	A, Rh+	A, B, 0, AB, Rh+	Rh-
A, N	AB, MN	B, AB, M, MN	A, 0, N
B, MN	0, N	A, B, 0, N, MN	AB, M
B, Rh+	B, Rh-	A, B, AB, 0, Rh+, Rh-	
B, Rh-	B, Rh-	A, AB, B, 0, Rh+, Rh-	
B, M	0, M	A, B, 0, M, MN	AB, N
AB, N	A, N	A, B, 0, AB, N, MN	M
AB, Rh+	B, Rh-	A, B, 0, AB, Rh+, Rh-	
AB, Rh-	AB, Rh+	A, B, AB, Rh+	0, Rh-
AB, MN	AB, M	A, B, AB, M, MN	0, N