

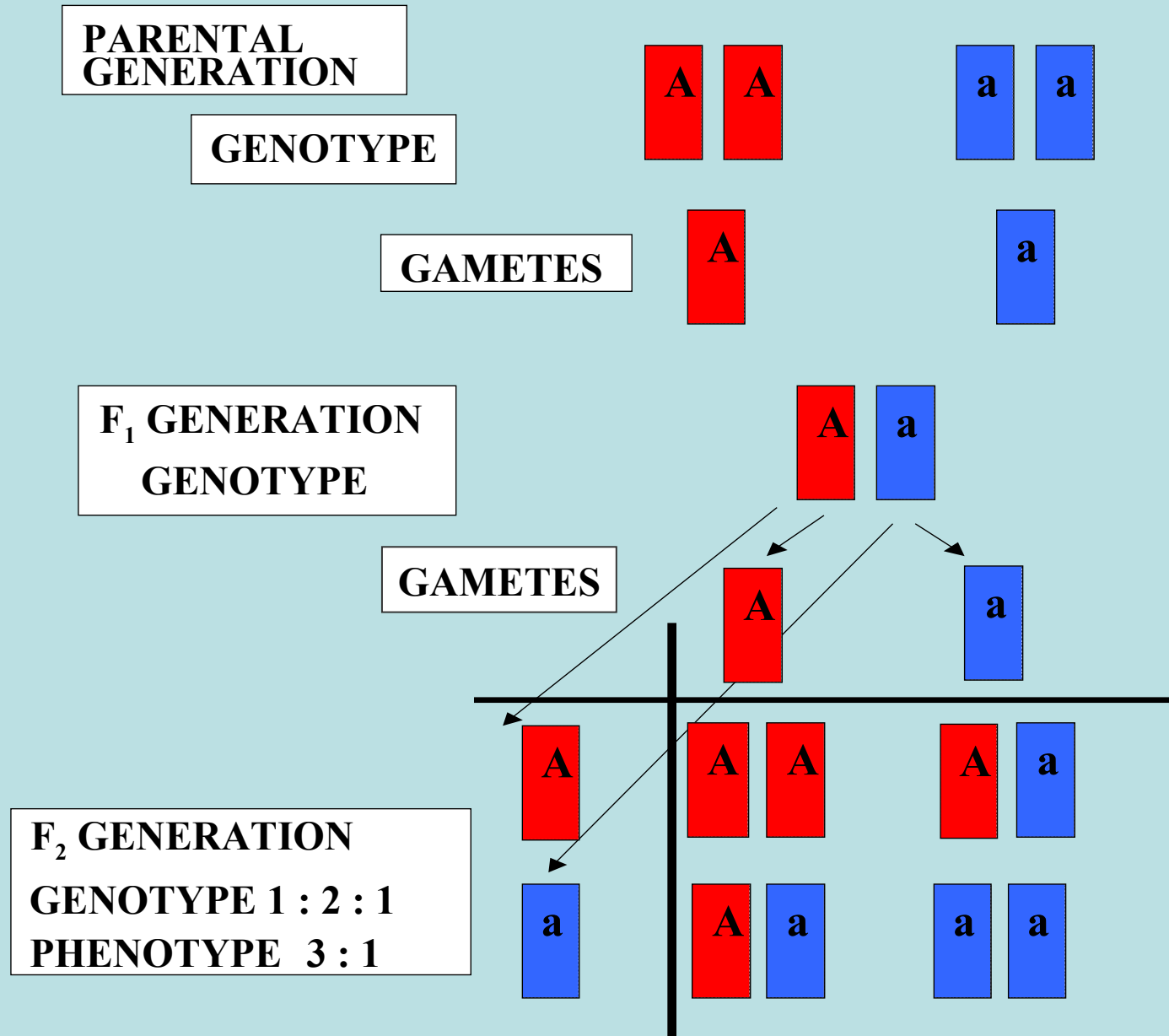
MONOHYBRIDISM AND DIHYBRIDISM

**2nd year, dentistry
week 1**

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MONOHYBRIDISM



Monohybridism

P

AA

aa

gametes

A

a

F₁

Aa

gametes

A

a

F₂

A

AA

Aa

a

Aa

aa

Monohybridism

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

| type of breeding | 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 F₂</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 ₁ (alb x pigm) x F ₁ (alb x pigm) Cc Cc | 18 1 | 61 3 |
| F ₁ (alb x pigm) x albino P Cc cc | 32 1 | 28 1 |
| F ₁ (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 |
| Total | 9 | 21 | 11 |

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

Dihybridism

P

AABB

aabb

gametes

AB

ab

F₁

AaBb

gametes

AB

Ab

aB

ab

F₂

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*

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

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

- b)
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| rec. homozygote | <i>00</i> |
| dom. homozygote | <i>AA, BB</i> |
| heterozygote | <i>A0, B0, AB</i> |
| codominancy | <i>AB</i> |

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

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

Monohybridism
 – ABO blood group system phenotypes in paternity determination
(KrOt, p. 10, task 8)

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

| Blood groups | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Mother | Child | Man possible as father | Man impossible as father |
| 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- | AB, Rh- | A, AB, Rh+, Rh- | B, 0 |
| B, MN | 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 |

p. 11, task 9 homework

