

Genetics: Meiosis

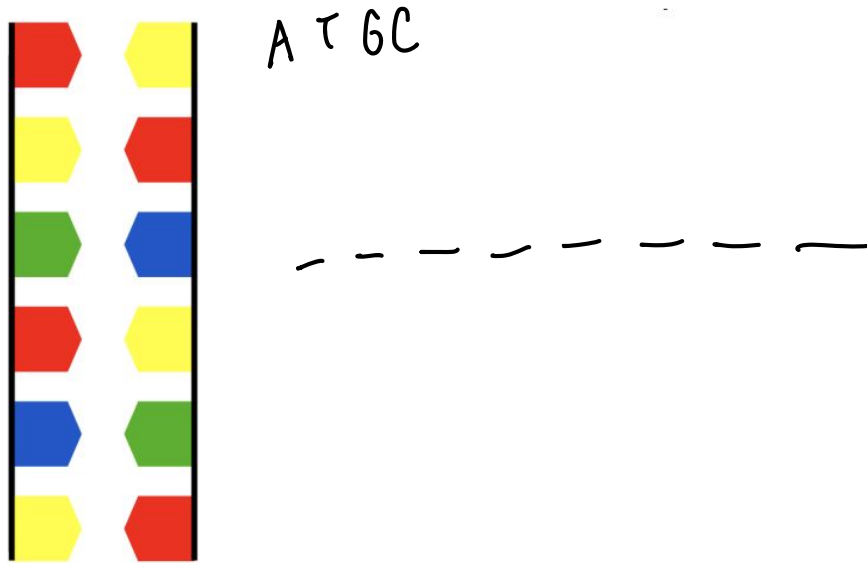
BMC Spring 2023
Selena Ding

What is genetics?

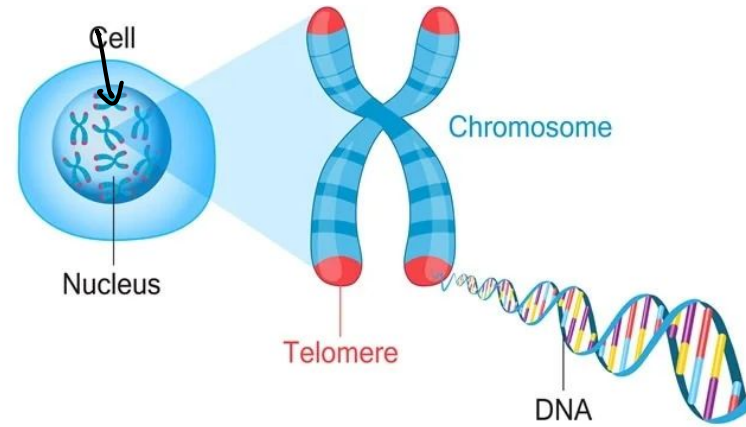
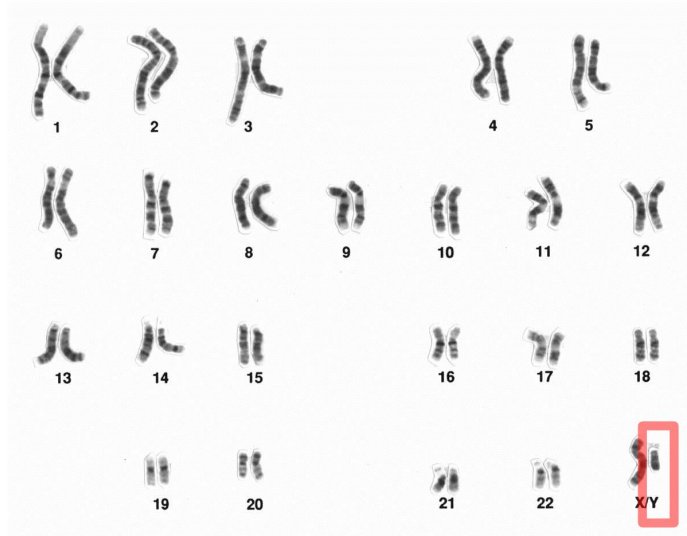
Genetics includes:

- Study of genes
 - Their associated phenotype (physical trait)
 - Their heredity
- Study of association between a gene and the phenotype it associates with

DNA stores information



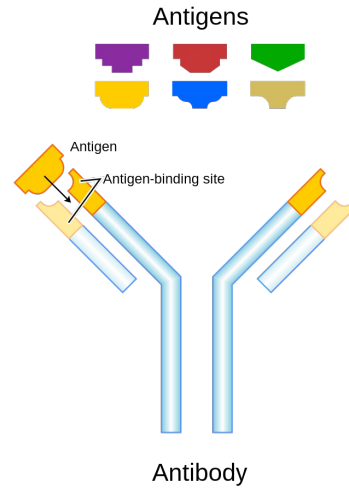
Chromosomes – scaffold for genes



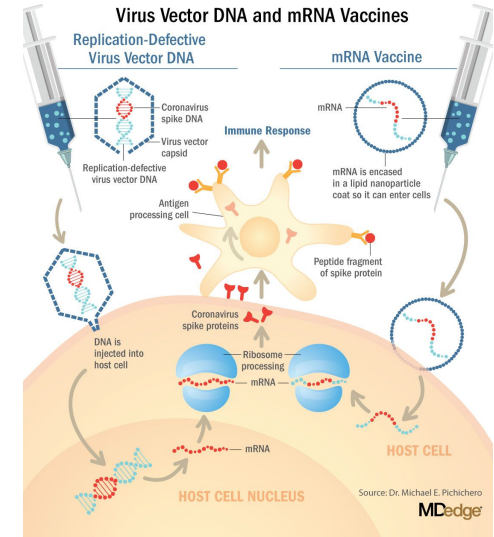
Genes can be defined as what is passed on from parent to offspring, and they give rise to traits

More physically it's a stretch of DNA

Proteins are not just for bodybuilders



Antibody proteins sense pathogens



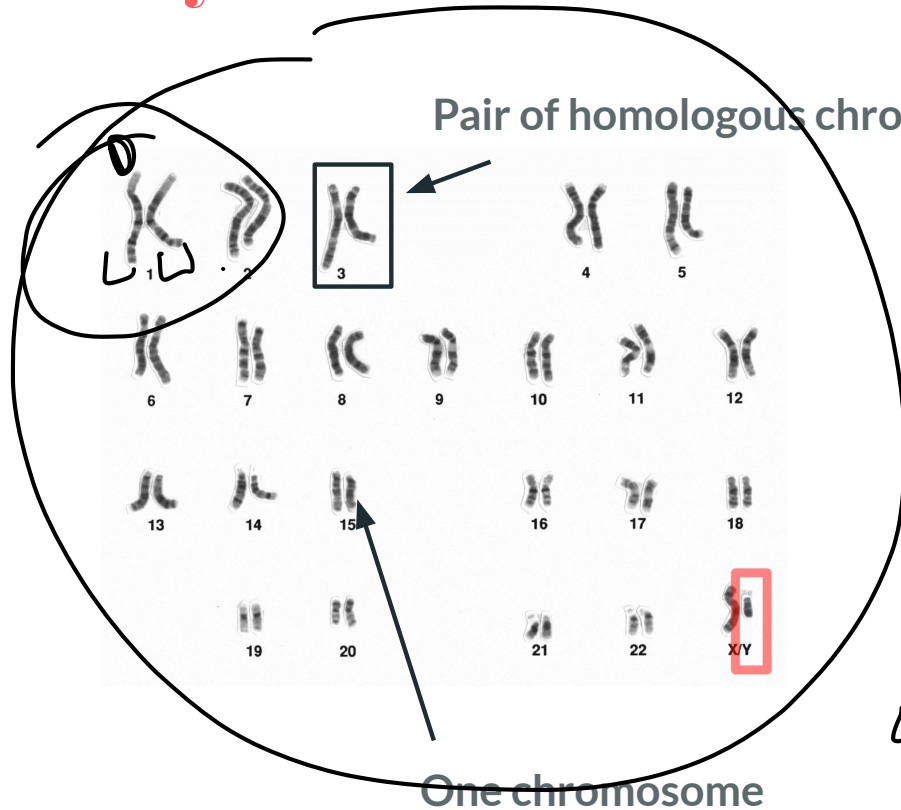
COVID vaccine

What is meiosis?

Meiosis is a series of cell divisions that create egg or sperm

- In males: occurs after hitting puberty and beyond
- In female: occurs during fetal development
- Involves the separation of homologous chromosomes

Every individual carries two sets of chromosomes



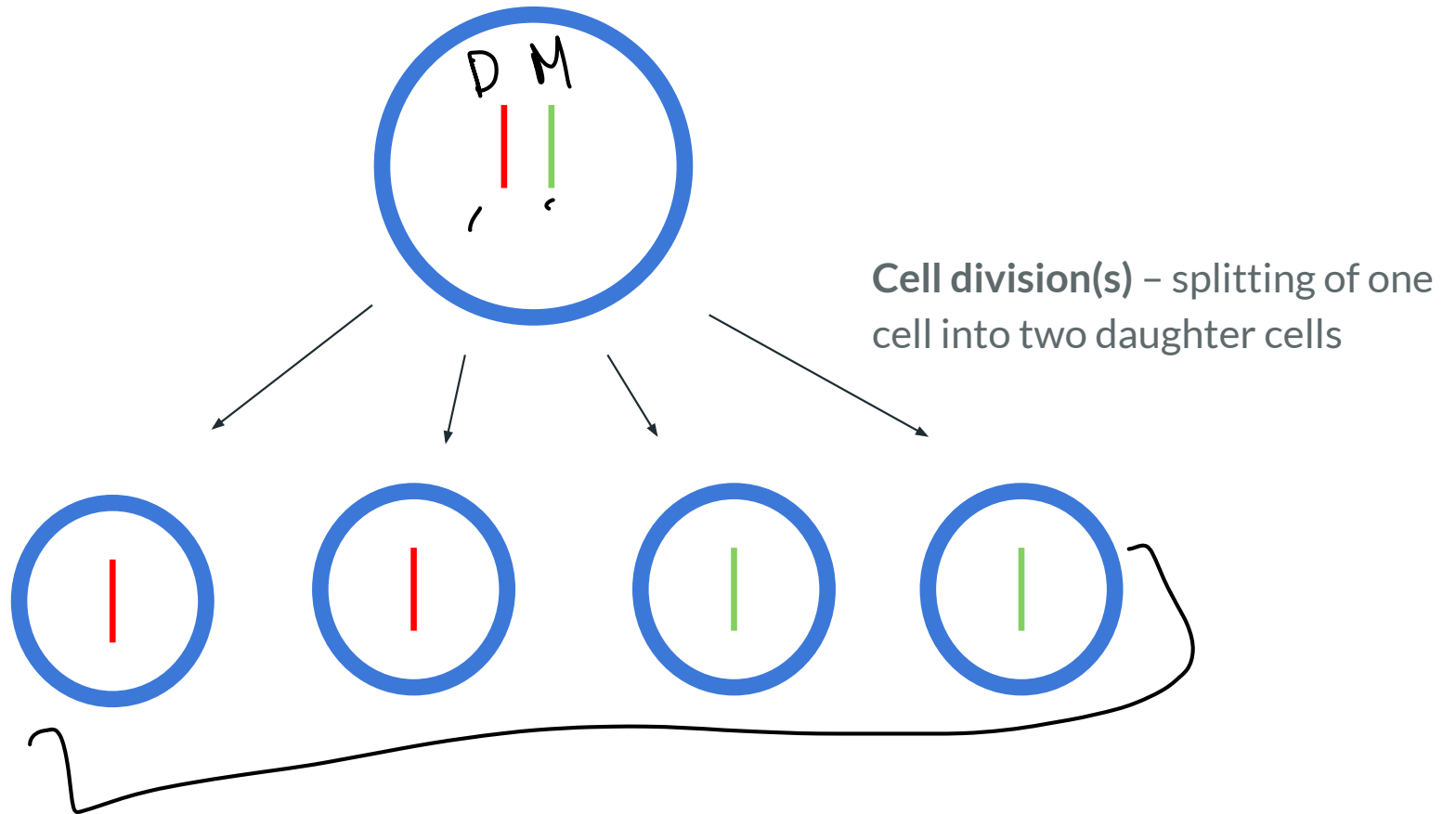
Homologous chromosomes – chromosomes with same pattern of genes, but not necessarily the same version of the gene

Diploid – carrying two sets of chromosomes

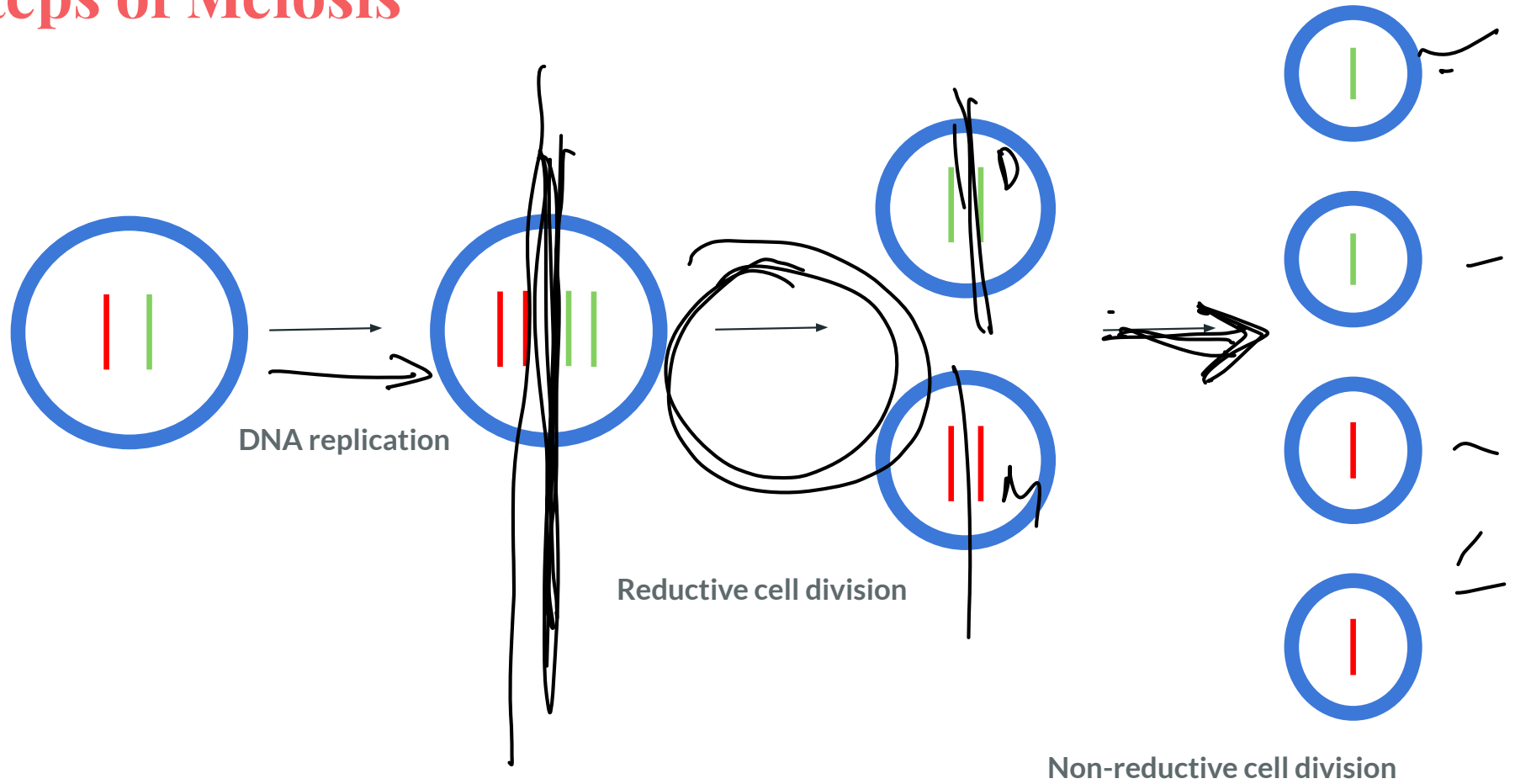
Each chromosome contains up to ~2,000 genes

46 chromosomes / cells

Meiosis produces cells with one copy of all chromosomes



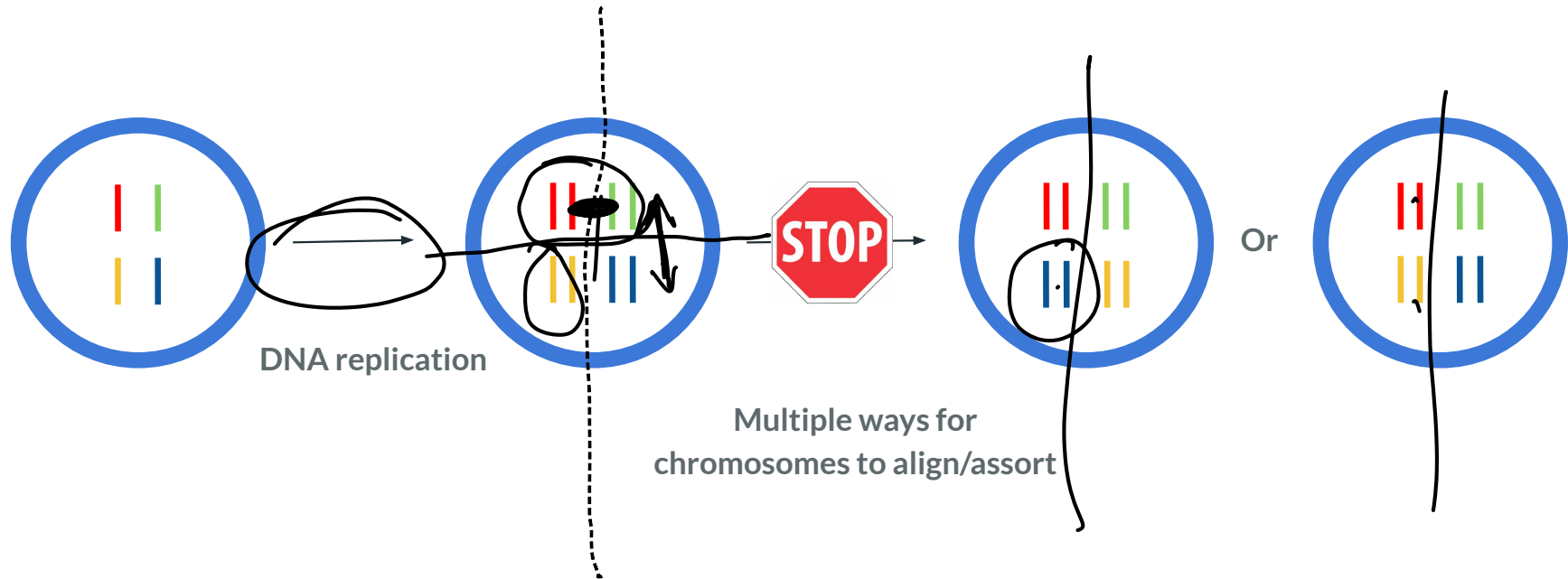
Steps of Meiosis



Unlinked Genes

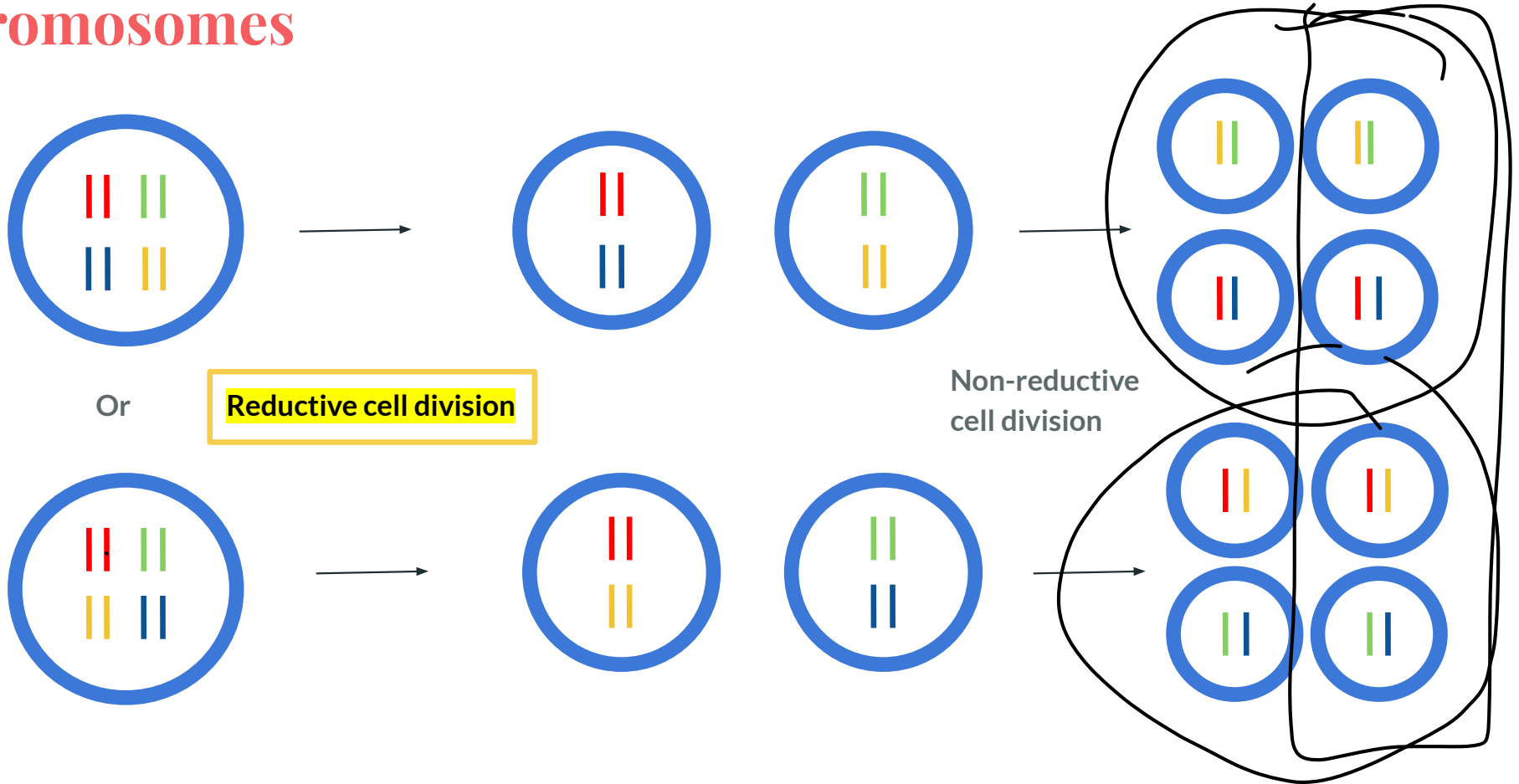
Genes that appear to be on two different chromosomes

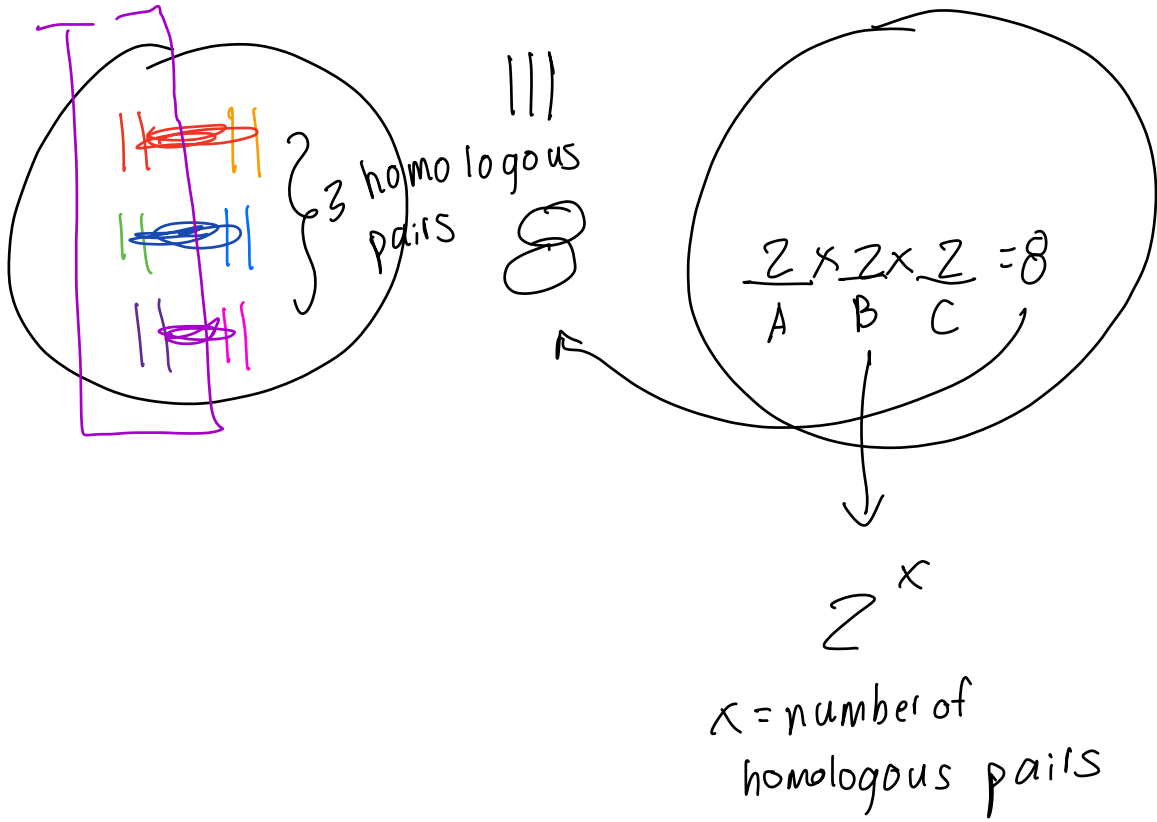
Meiosis with two pairs of homologous chromosomes



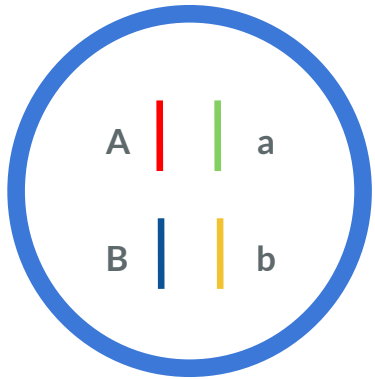
Assortment of different pairs of homologous chromosomes are independent of each other

Reductive cell division with two pairs of homologous chromosomes





Calculating possible combinations of daughter cells

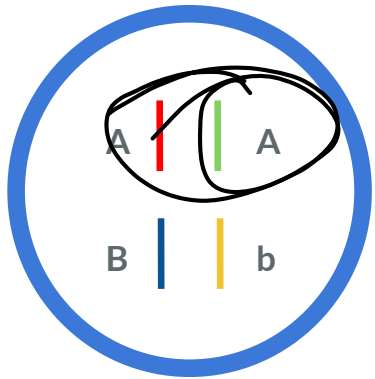


$$\frac{2}{A} \times \frac{2}{B} = 4$$

A hand-drawn circle around the result '4' in the equation above. An arrow points from the bottom of this circle down to the first two terms of the list below.

AB Ab aB ab

Calculating combinations of daughter cells: heterozygosity v. homozygosity



$$\frac{1}{A} \times \frac{2}{B} = 2$$

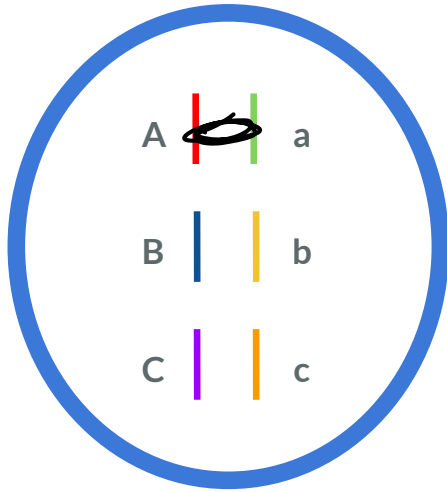
AB

Ab

AB

Ab

Calculating combinations of daughter cells: 3 unlinked genes



$$\frac{2}{A} \times \frac{2}{B} \times \frac{2}{C} = 8$$

$$2^{23} = 8,388,608$$

Humans:

23 pairs of homologous chromosomes

Strawberries:

Octuplets of homologous chromosomes

10 octuplets

$$8^{10}$$

$$8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \dots = 8^{10}$$

assuming every

7 octuplets

8^7 daughter cell combinations

20 c