

The Genetics Home Reference Challenge

Created March 2009

DNA	Chromosomes	Inheritance	Mutations	Genes
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

Final Question

DNA – 100 points

What do the letters D-N-A stand for?





DNA – 100 points

What do the letters D-N-A stand for?

Deoxyribonucleic acid





DNA – 200 points

Name the 4 bases that make up DNA

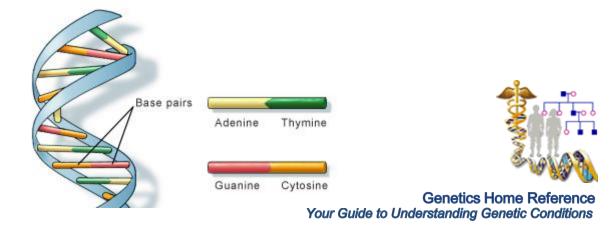




DNA – 200 points

Name the 4 bases that make up DNA

Adenine (A), Thymine (T), Guanine (G), and Cytosine (C)





DNA – 300 points

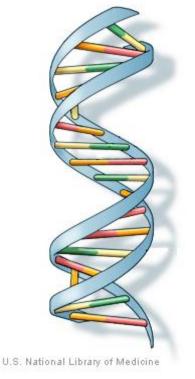
What is the structure of DNA called?





DNA – 300 points

What is the structure of DNA called?



Double helix





DNA – 400 points

Name 2 areas in the cell where DNA is located

<u>Answer</u>





DNA – 400 points

Name 2 areas in the cell where DNA is located

Most DNA is located in the **cell nucleus**.

A small amount is located within the **mitochondria**.



DNA – 500 points

What molecule carries the information from the DNA out of the nucleus?





DNA – 500 points

What molecule carries the information from the DNA out of the nucleus?

Messenger RNA (mRNA)





Chromosomes – 100 points

Which chromosome is the largest?

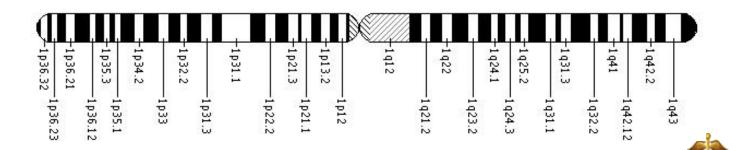




Chromosomes – 100 points

Which chromosome is the largest?

Chromosome 1





Chromosomes – 200 points

What is the constriction point of a chromosome called?

<u>Answer</u>

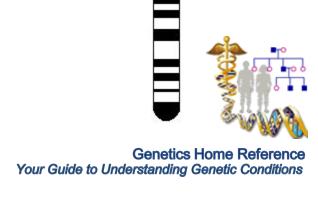




Chromosomes – 200 points

What is the constriction point of a chromosome called?

Centromere





Chromosomes – 300 points

How many chromosomes are in a normal sperm or egg cell?





Chromosomes – 300 points

How many chromosomes are in a normal sperm or egg cell?

23





Chromosomes – 400 points

Chromosomes are made up of DNA tightly coiled around proteins called _____

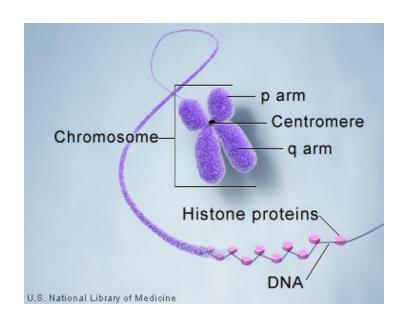
<u>Answer</u>





Chromosomes – 400 points

Chromosomes are made up of DNA tightly coiled around proteins called _____



Histones





Chromosomes – 500 points

How many autosomes does a person have in their skin cells?

<u>Answer</u>





Chromosomes – 500 points

How many autosomes does a person have in their skin cells?

44





Inheritance – 100 points

Name any 3 patterns of inheritance





Inheritance – 100 points

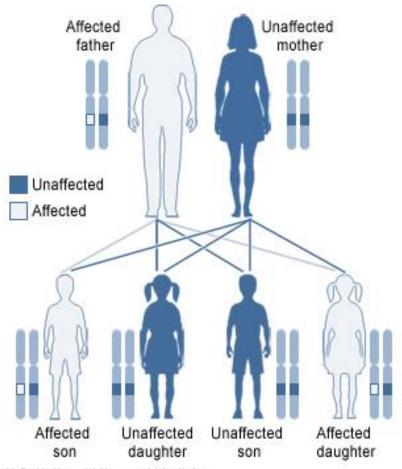
Name any 3 patterns of inheritance

- Autosomal dominant
- Autosomal recessive
- X-linked recessive
- X-linked dominant
- Codominant
- Mitochondrial





Autosomal Dominant Inheritance

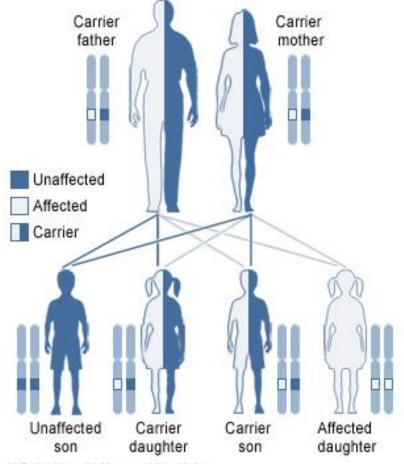


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Autosomal Recessive Inheritance

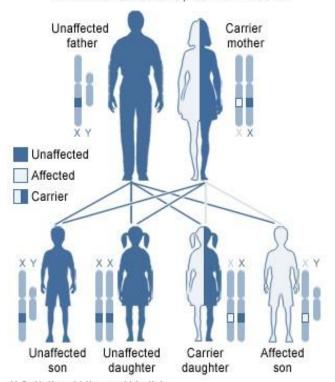






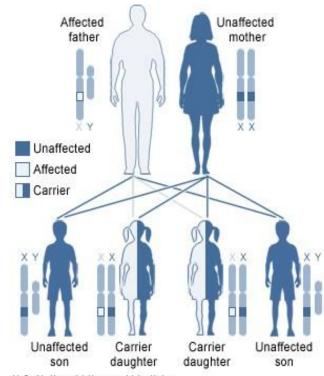
X-Linked Recessive Inheritance

X-linked recessive, carrier mother



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X-linked recessive, affected father



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X-Linked Dominant Inheritance

X-linked dominant, affected mother Unaffected father Affected mother



Affected

son

Affected

daughter

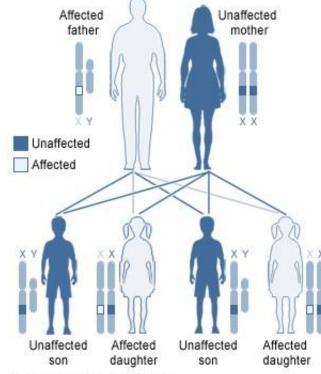
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Unaffected

son

Affected

X-linked dominant, affected father



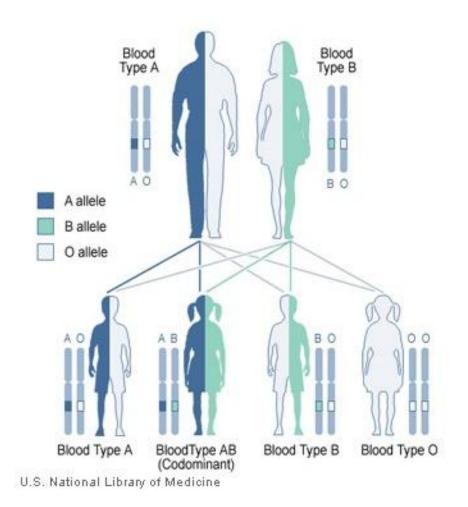
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Unaffected

daughter

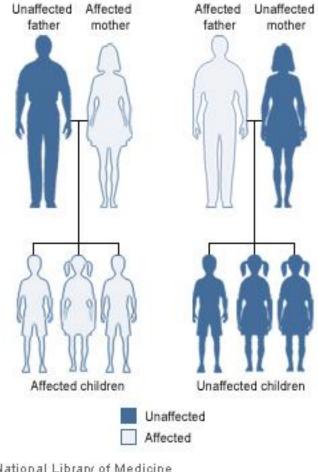
Codominant Inheritance







Mitochondrial Inheritance







Back to Answer

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Inheritance – 200 points

How many mutated copies of a gene are present in each cell in someone with an autosomal dominant disorder?

<u>Answer</u>





Inheritance – 200 points

How many mutated copies of a gene are present in each cell in someone with an autosomal dominant disorder?

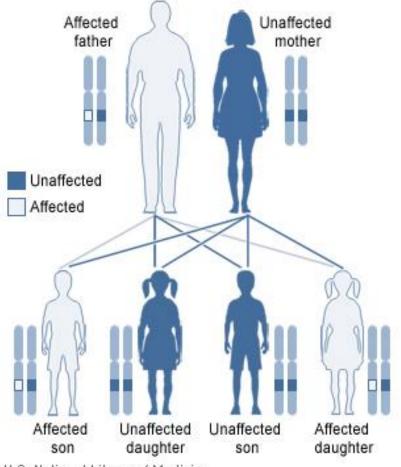
1

Diagram of autosomal dominant inheritance





Autosomal Dominant Inheritance









Inheritance – 300 points

What makes X-linked inheritance different from other patterns of inheritance?





Inheritance – 300 points

What makes X-linked inheritance different from other patterns of inheritance?

Fathers cannot pass X-linked traits to their sons

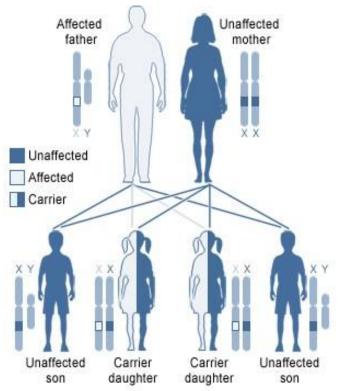
(no male-to-male transmission)



Diagram of X-linked inheritance

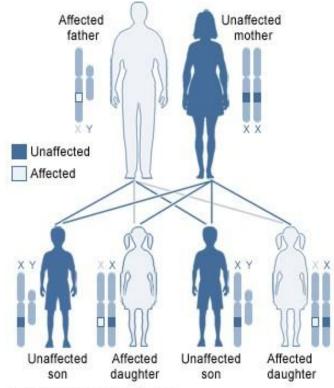
X-Linked Inheritance

X-linked recessive, affected father



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X-linked dominant, affected father



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Inheritance – 400 points

Two unaffected people each carry one copy of a mutated gene for cystic fibrosis (CF), an autosomal recessive disorder. What is the chance their first child will have CF?

<u>Answer</u>





Inheritance – 400 points

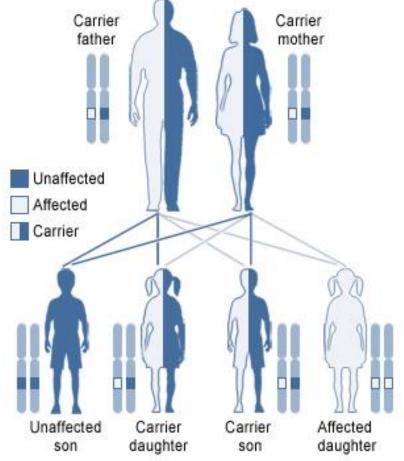
Two unaffected people each carry 1 copy of a mutated gene for cystic fibrosis (CF), an autosomal recessive disorder. What is the chance their first child will have CF?

25 percent chance



Diagram of autosomal recessive inheritance

Autosomal Recessive Inheritance







Inheritance – 500 points

Hemophilia is a bleeding disorder with Xlinked recessive inheritance. What is the chance that a man with this condition will have a daughter who is a carrier?

<u>Answer</u>





Inheritance – 500 points

Hemophilia is a bleeding disorder with Xlinked recessive inheritance. What is the chance that a man with this condition will have a daughter who is a carrier?

100 percent chance (All his daughters will be carriers)



Mutations – 100 points

What is a gene mutation?





Mutations – 100 points

What is a gene mutation?

A permanent change in the DNA sequence that makes up a gene





Mutations – 200 points

True or False:

All gene mutations cause health problems





Mutations – 200 points

True or False:

All gene mutations cause health problems

False

Only a small percentage of mutations cause genetic disorders—most have no impact on health or development.



Mutations – 300 points

Mutations that occur in cells during a person's life are called _____

<u>Answer</u>





Mutations – 300 points

Mutations that occur in cells during a person's life are called _____

Acquired or somatic mutations





Mutations – 400 points

Name any 3 types of mutations





Mutations – 400 points

Name any 3 types of mutations

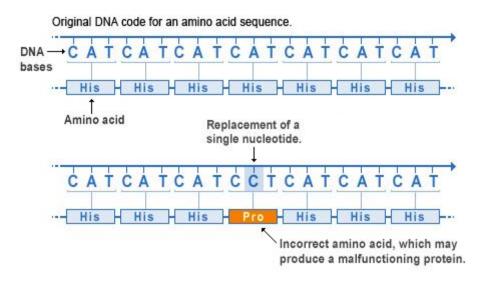
- Missense
- Nonsense
- Insertion
- Deletion

- Duplication
- Frameshift
- Repeat expansion





Missense Mutation

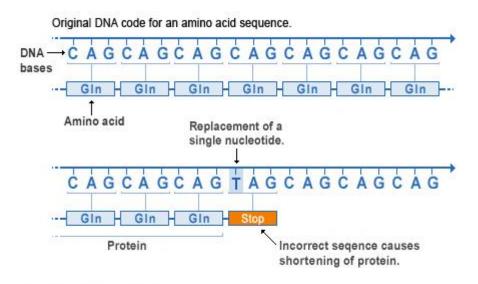


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In this example, the nucleotide adenine is replaced by cytosine in the genetic code, introducing an incorrect amino acid into the protein sequence.



Nonsense Mutation

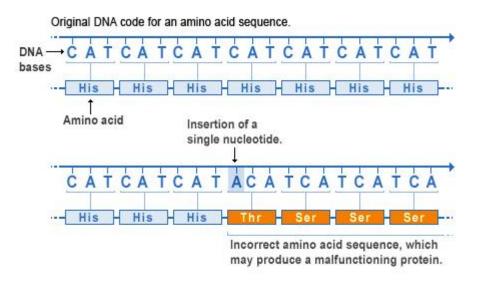


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In this example, the nucleotide cytosine is replaced by thymine in the DNA code, signaling the cell to shorten the protein.



Insertion Mutation

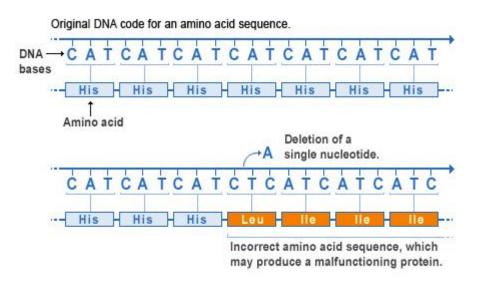


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In this example, one nucleotide (adenine) is added in the DNA code, changing the amino acid sequence that follows.



Deletion Mutation

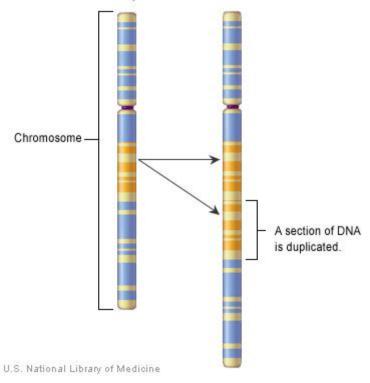


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In this example, one nucleotide (adenine) is deleted from the DNA code, changing the amino acid sequence that follows.



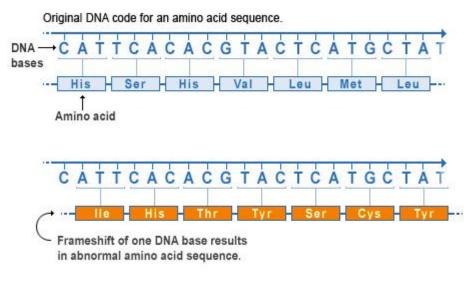
Duplication Mutation



A section of DNA is accidentally duplicated when a chromosome is copied.



Frameshift Mutation

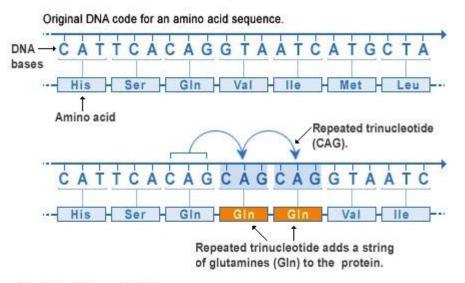


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A frameshift mutation changes the amino acid sequence from the site of the mutation.



Repeat Expansion Mutation



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In this example, a repeated trinucleotide sequence (CAG) adds a series of the amino acid glutamine to the resulting protein.



Mutations – 500 points

Genetic changes that occur in more than 1 percent of the population are called ______

<u>Answer</u>





Mutations – 500 points

Genetic changes that occur in more than 1 percent of the population are called _____

Polymorphisms





Genes – 100 points

What are alleles?





Genes – 100 points

What are alleles?

Varying forms of the same gene with small differences in the DNA sequence





Genes – 200 points

What are proteins made of?





Genes – 200 points

What are proteins made of?

Amino acids





Genes – 300 points

What are the two major steps of gene expression?





Genes – 300 points

What are the two major steps of gene expression?

Transcription and translation





Genes – 400 points

What is gene regulation?





Genes – 400 points

What is gene regulation?

The process of turning genes on and off





Genes – 500 points

What is a gene family?





Genes – 500 points

What is a gene family?

A group of genes that share important characteristics.

They may have a similar DNA sequence, or they may provide instructions for making proteins that work together or have a similar function.



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Final Question – 2000 points

How many chromosomes are present in a triploid cell?





Final Question – 2000 points

How many chromosomes are present in a triploid cell?

69

The cell has an extra set of chromosomes

$$46 + 23 = 69$$

