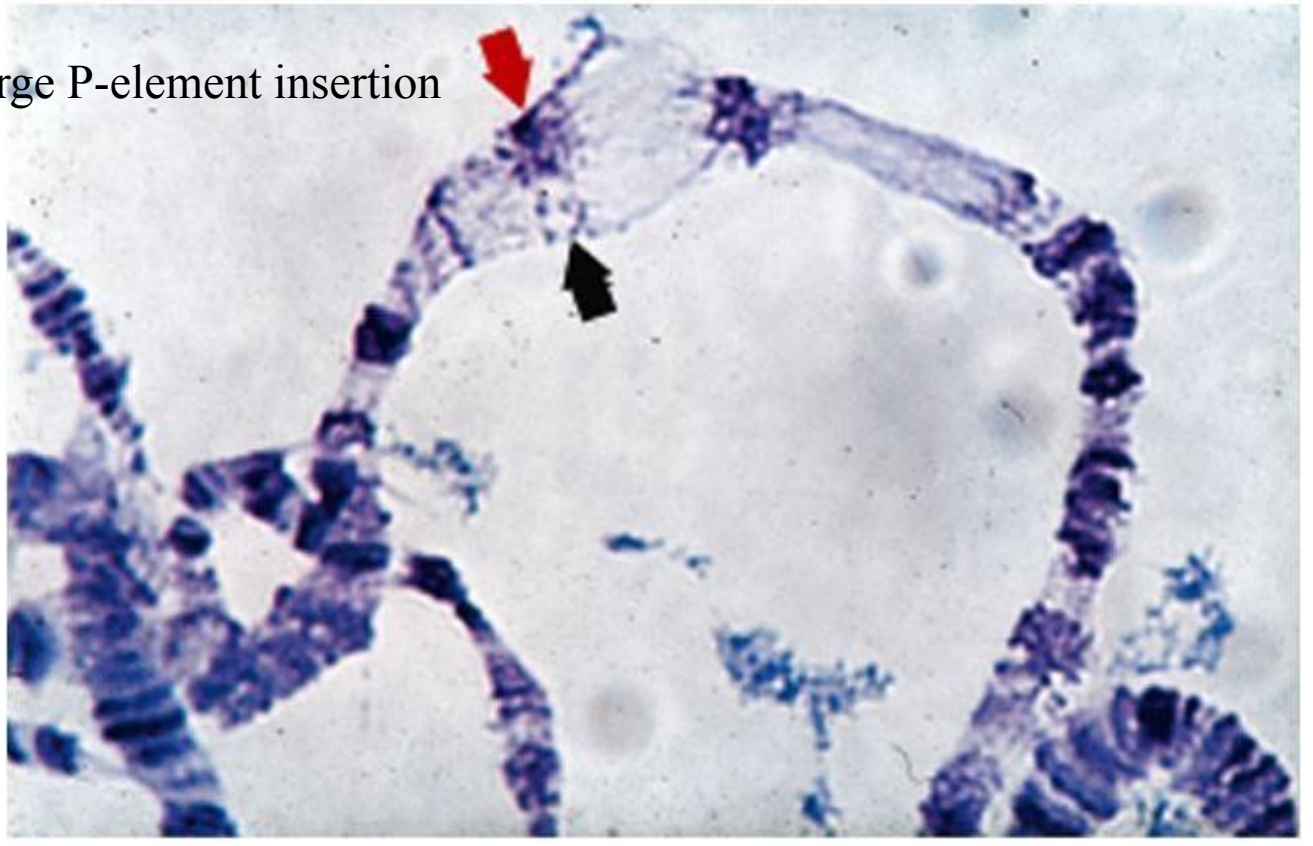
Kromozom Yapı Değişimleri



Fare kromozomları insan kromozomlarının 170 parçaya kırılması ile oluşturulabiliyor.

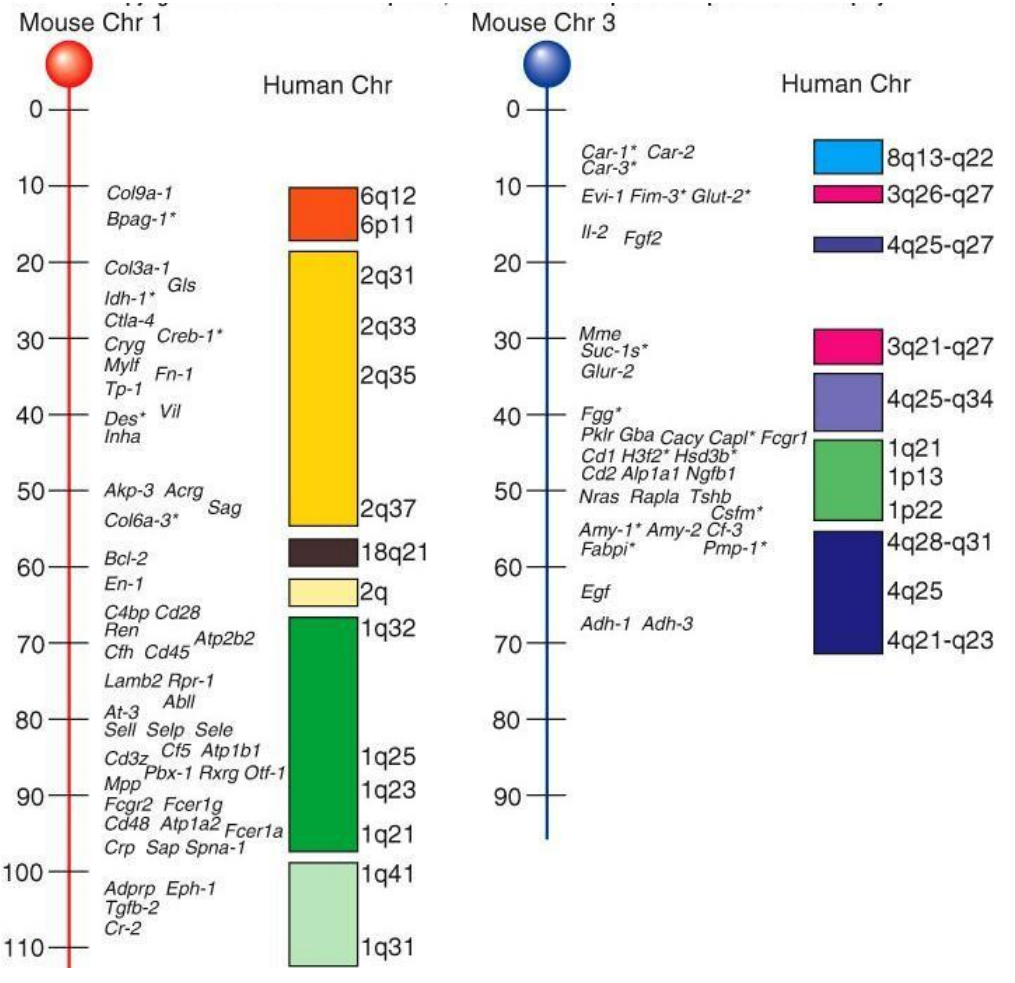
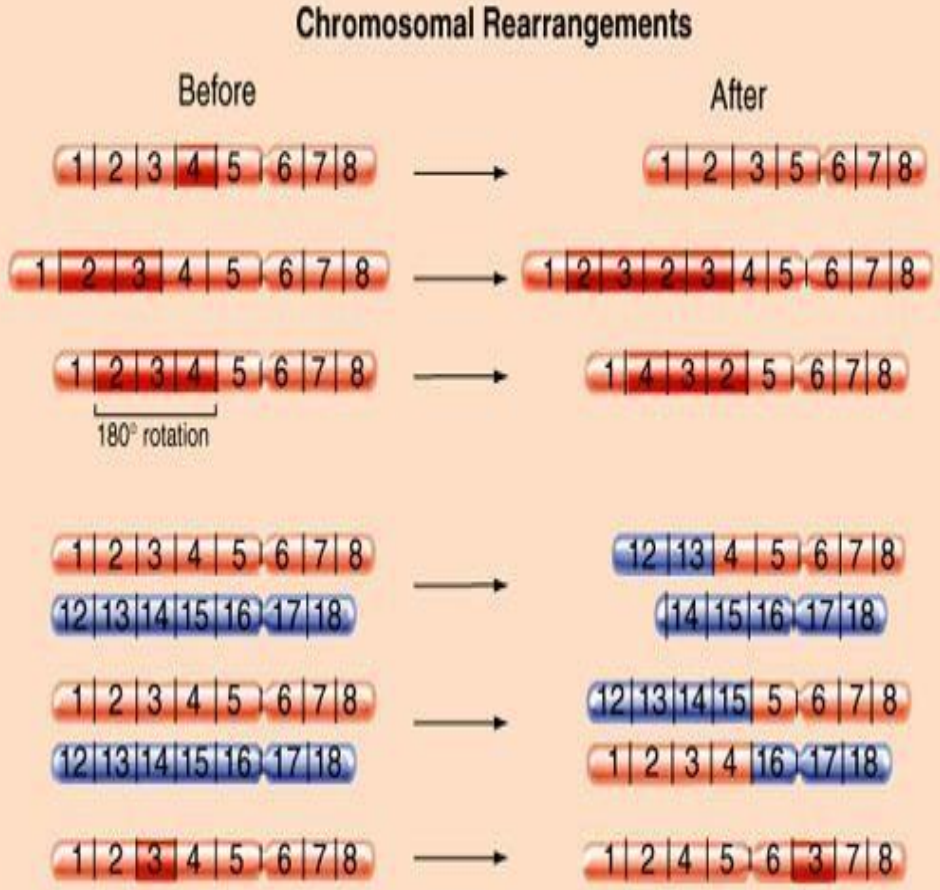
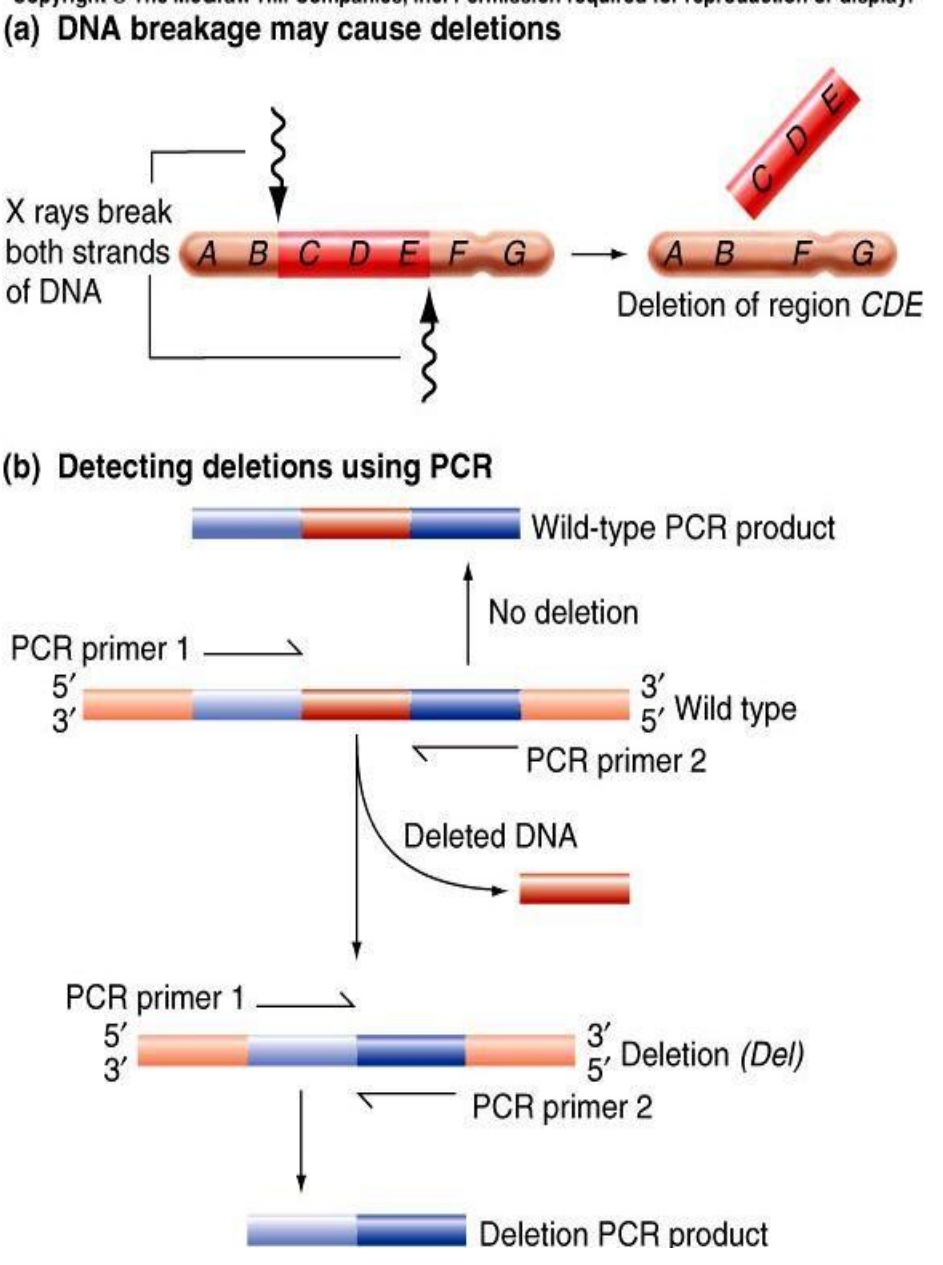


TABLE 13.1 Chromosomal Rearrangements and Changes in Chromosome Number



Delesyon

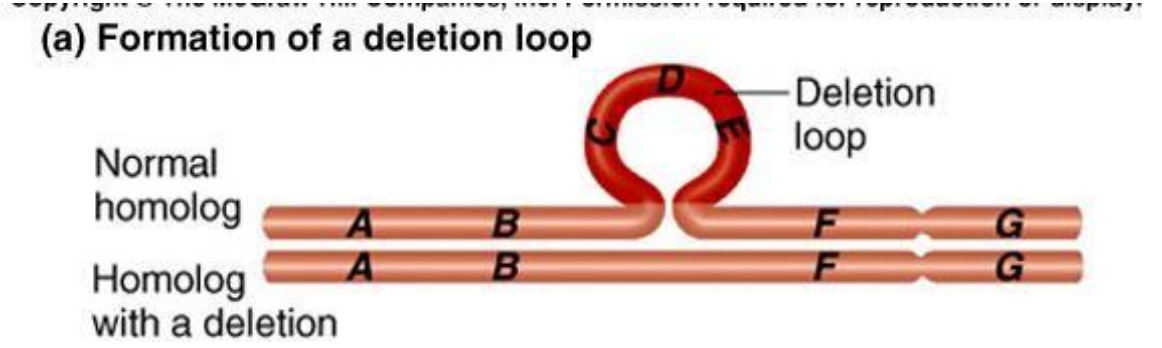

(a) DNA breakage may cause deletions
X rays break both strands of DNA
A B C D E F G
C D E
A B F G
Deletion of region CDE
(b) Detecting deletions using PCR
Wild-type PCR product
No deletion
PCR primer 1
5′
3′
3′
5′ Wild type
PCR primer 2
Deleted DNA
PCR primer 1
5′
3′
3′
5′ Deletion (Del)
PCR primer 2
Deletion PCR product

Delesyon heterozigot halde fenotipi değiştirebilir.

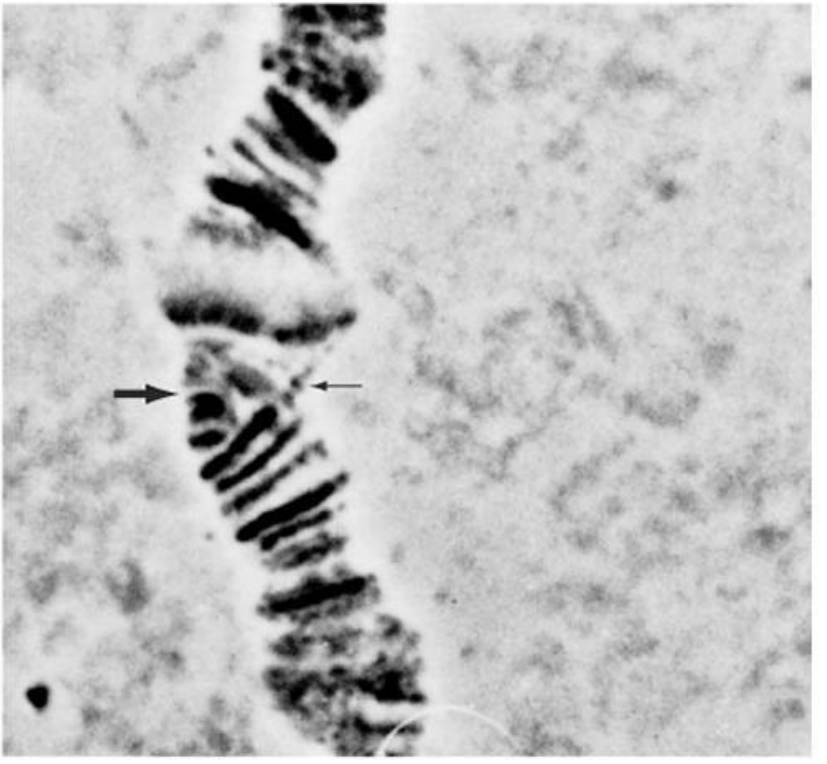
Wild type
(two copies of *Notch*$^{+}$)

***Del* / +**
(one copy of *Notch*$^{+}$)

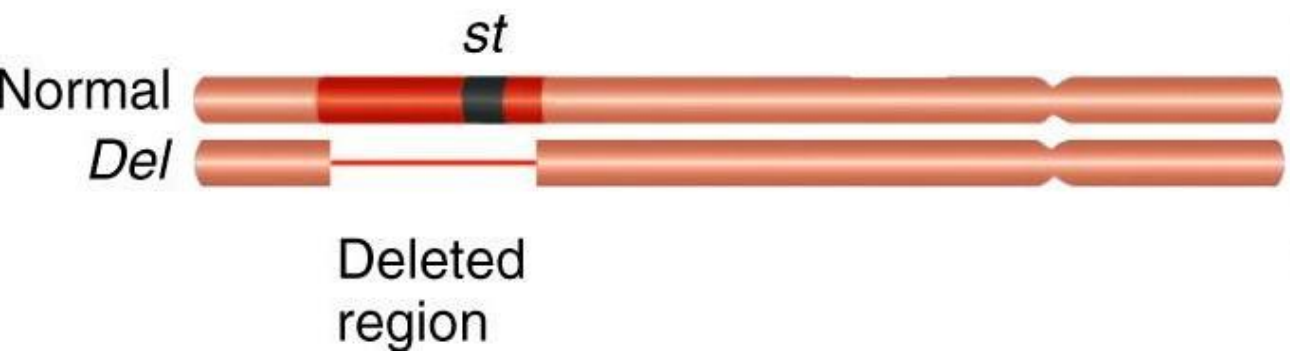
Delesyonlu kromozomların eşleşmesi



(b) A deletion loop in *Drosophilia* polylene chromosomes

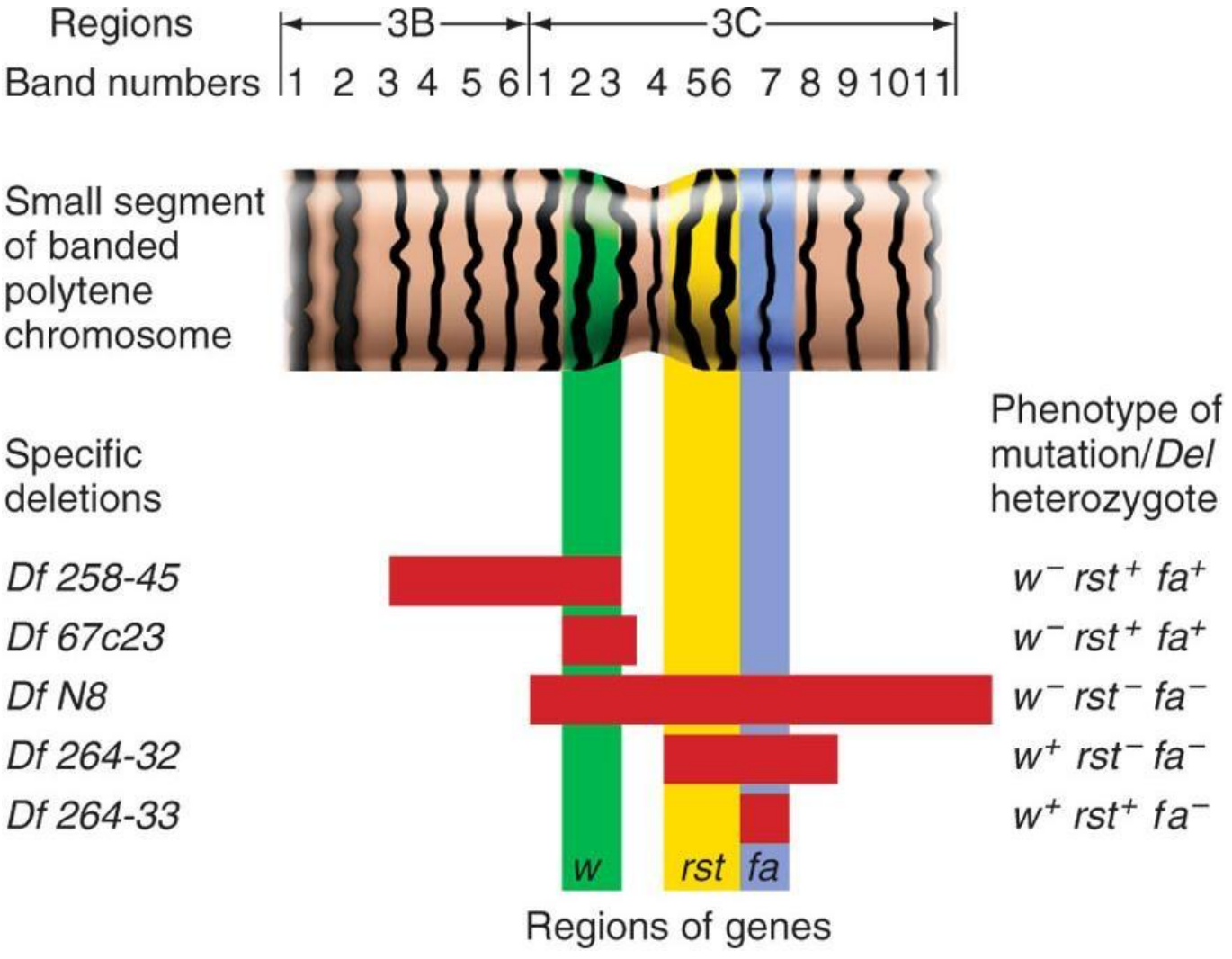


Mayozda eşleşme

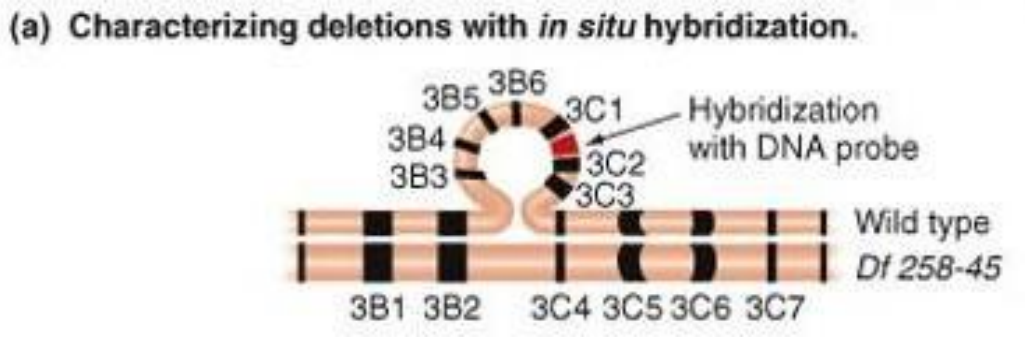


Deletion has uncovered the mutant gene. Phenotype is scarlet (mutant).

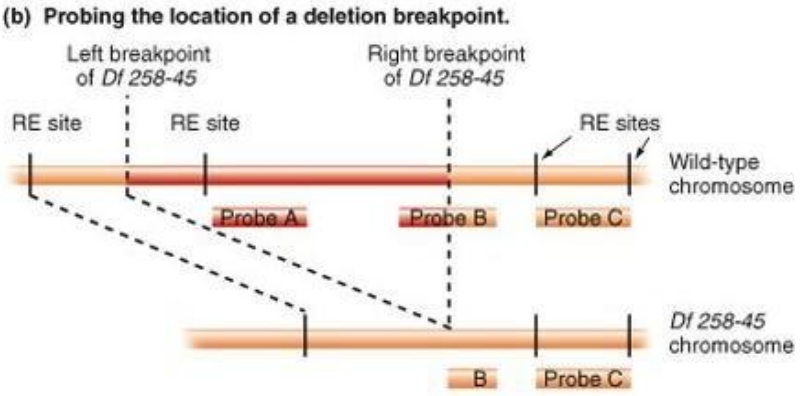
Genetik haritalamada delesyonların kullanımı

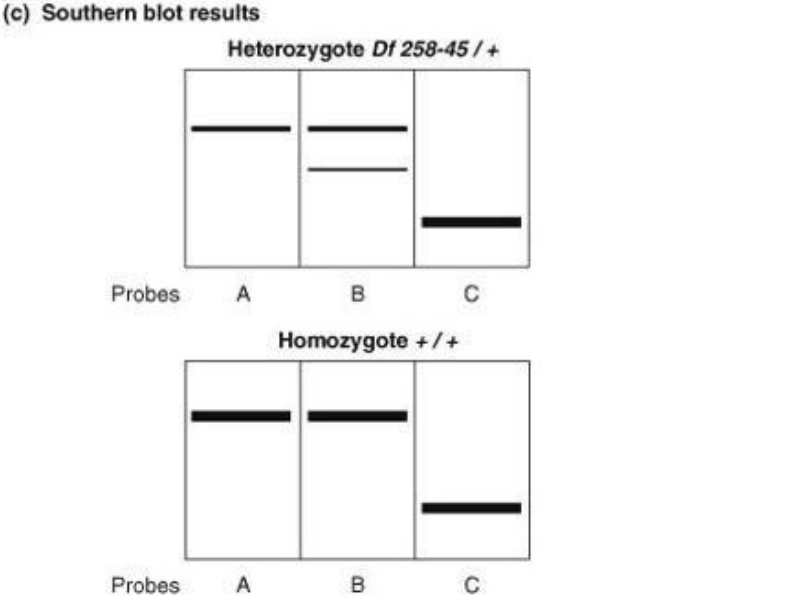


Delesyon haritalamasında moleküler yöntemler de kullanılabilir (*in situ* melezleme)

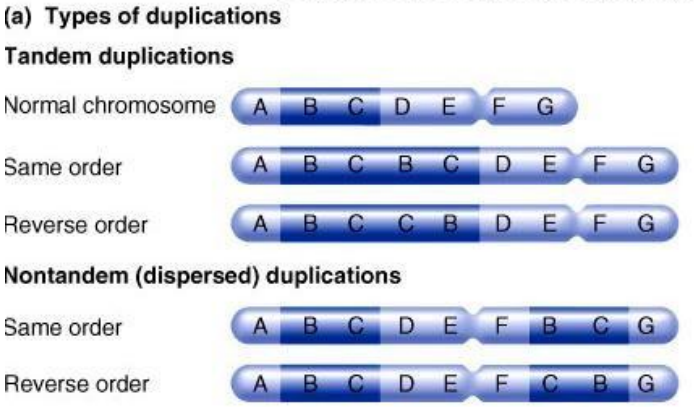


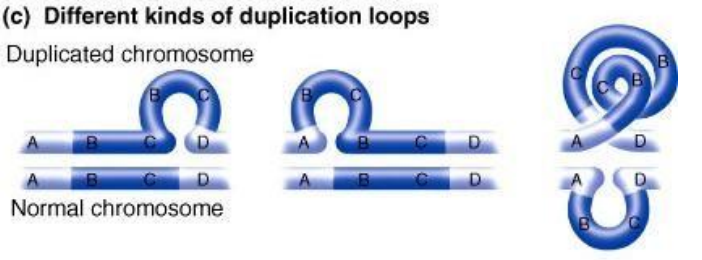
Delesyon haritalamasında Southern blot





Duplikasyonlar





Mayozda Kromozom eşleşmesi

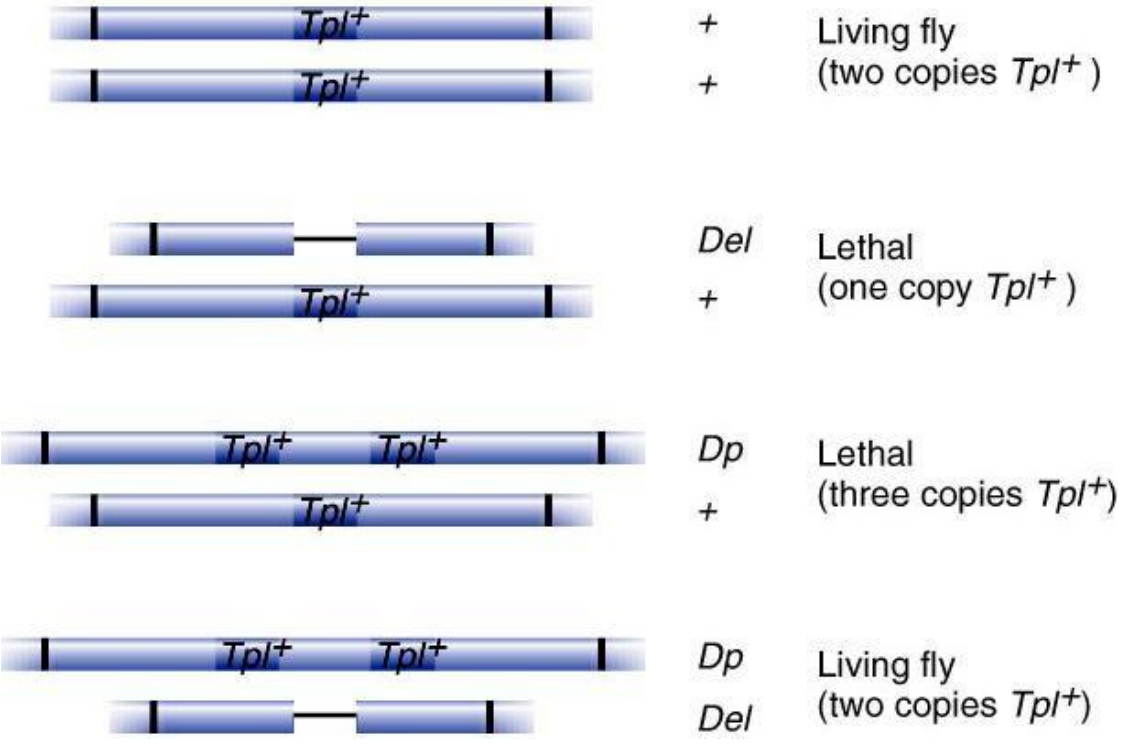
DNA replikasyonu sırasında
Homolog olmayan krossin over'ler

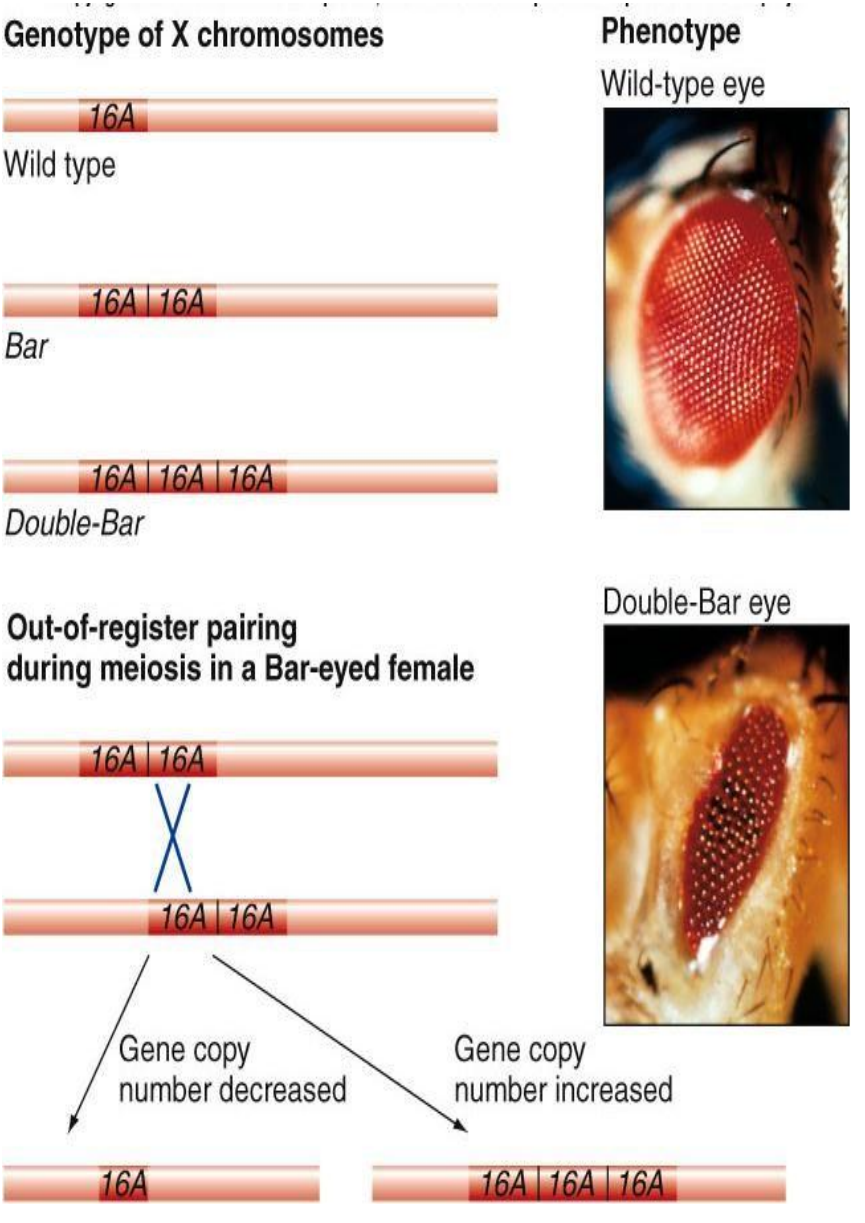
(a) Duplication heterozygosity can cause visible phenotypes.

Wild-type wing:
two copies of *Notch*$^{+}$ gene

Three copies of *Notch*$^{+}$ *gene*

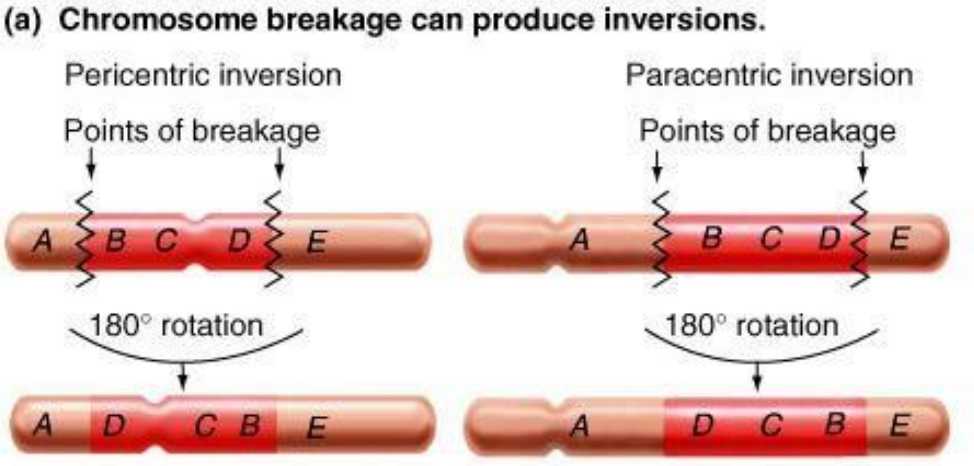
(b) For rare genes, survival requires exactly two copies.



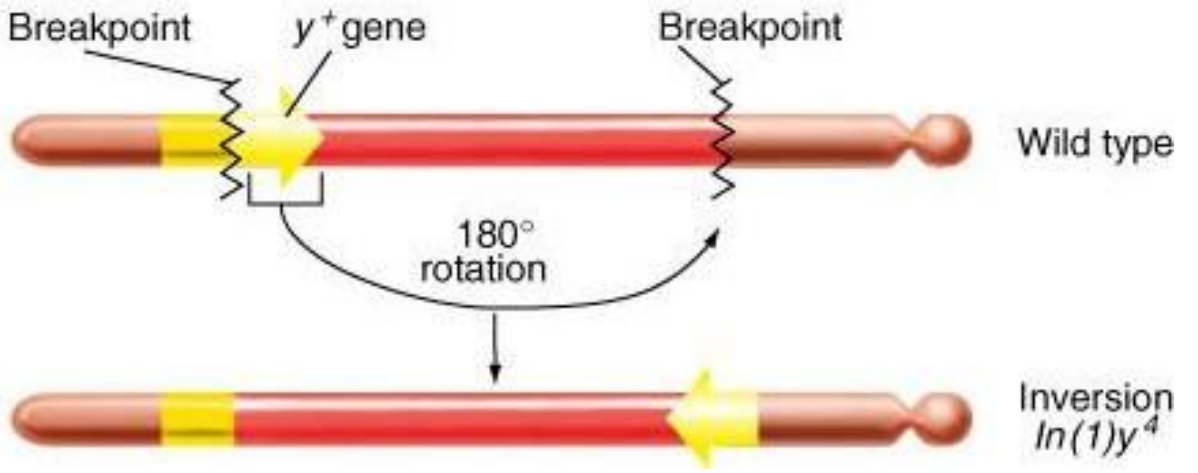

Genotype of X chromosomes
16A
Wild type
16A 16A
Bar
16A 16A 16A
Double-Bar
Phenotype
Wild-type eye
Double-Bar eye
Out-of-register pairing
during meiosis in a Bar-eyed female
16A 16A
16A 16A
Gene copy
number decreased
Gene copy
number increased
16A
16A 16A 16A

Gen aileleri örn. Hemoglobin genleri duplikasyonla oluşur.

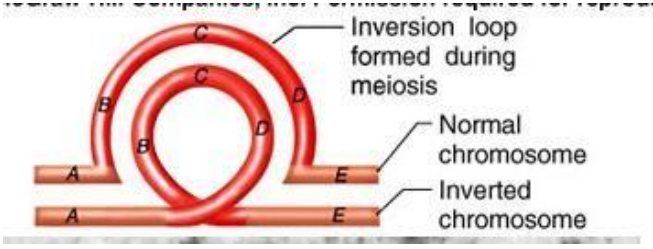
İnversiyon

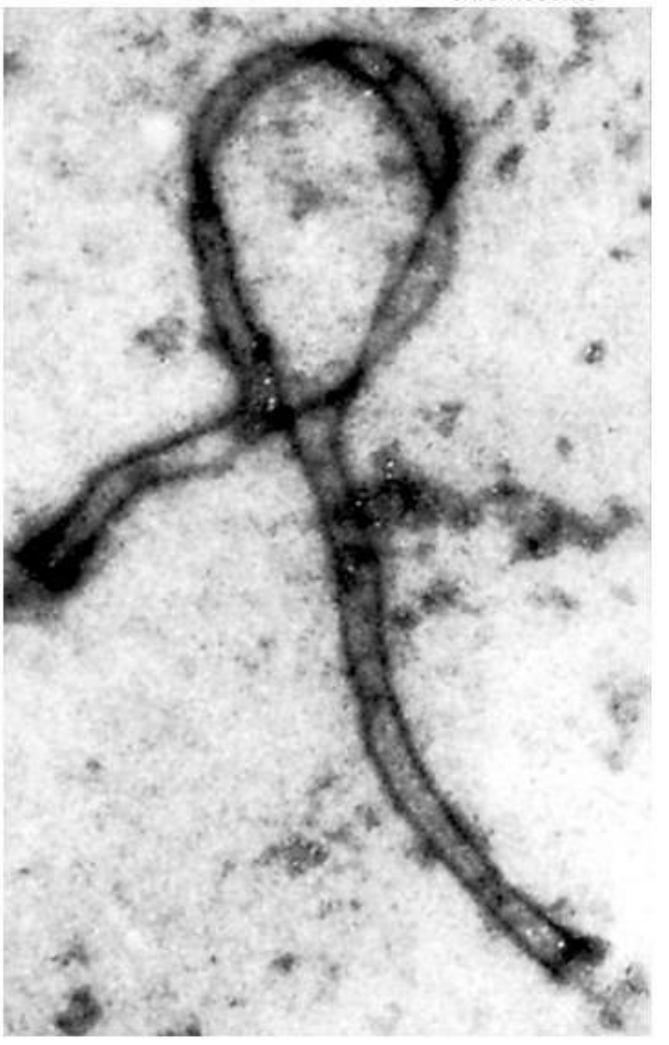

(a) Chromosome breakage can produce inversions.
Pericentric inversion
Points of breakage
A B C D E
180° rotation
A D C B E
Paracentric inversion
Points of breakage
A B C D E
180° rotation
A D C B E
(b) Intrachromosomal recombination can also cause inversions.
Wild-type chromosome
A B C D E
E D C A B
A D C B E
Inversion

(c) Inversions can disrupt gene function.

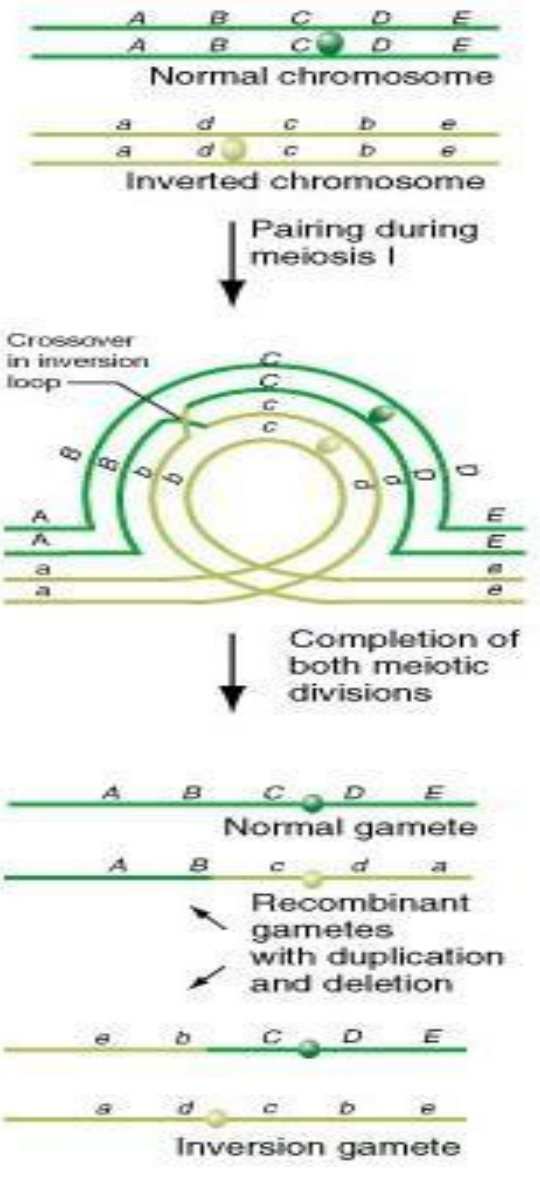


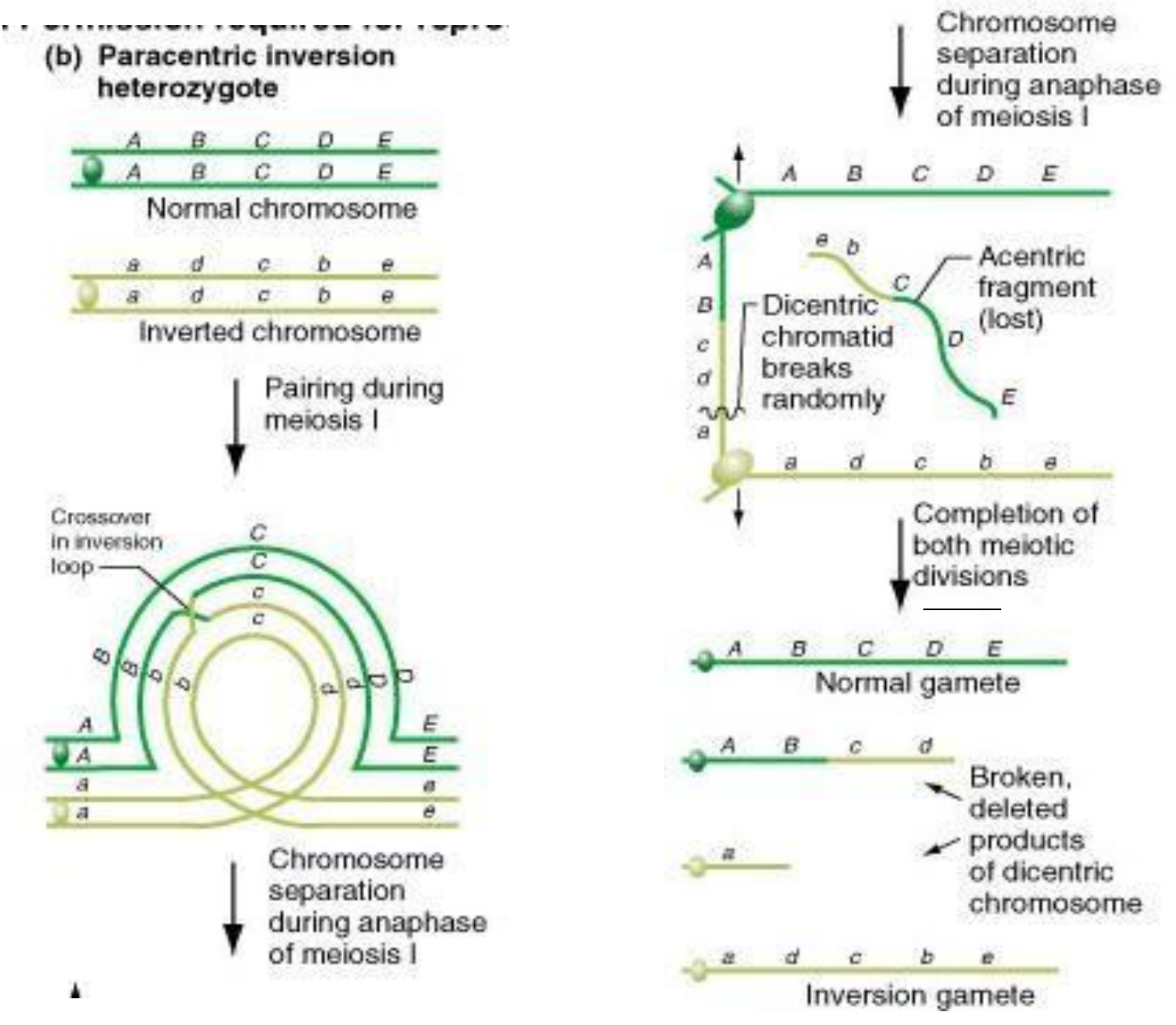
Inversiyon loop

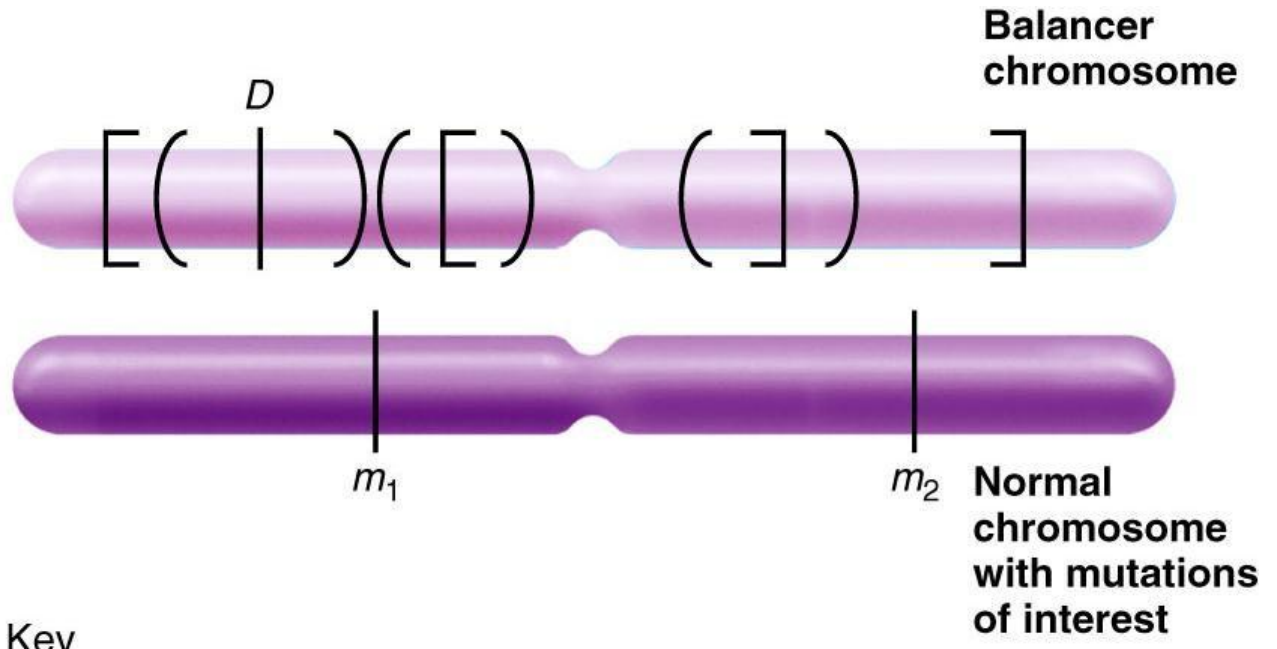




(a) Pericentric inversion heterozygote

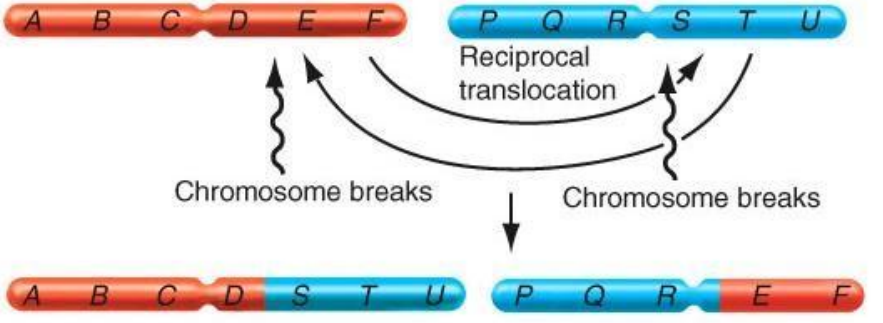



(b) Paracentric inversion heterozygote
A B C D E
A B C D E
Normal chromosome
a d c b e
a d c b e
Inverted chromosome
Pairing during meiosis I
Crossover in inversion loop
Chromosome separation during anaphase of meiosis I
Chromosome separation during anaphase of meiosis I
Acentric fragment (lost)
Dicentric chromatid breaks randomly
Completion of both meiotic divisions
Normal gamete
Broken, deleted products of dicentric chromosome
Inversion gamete

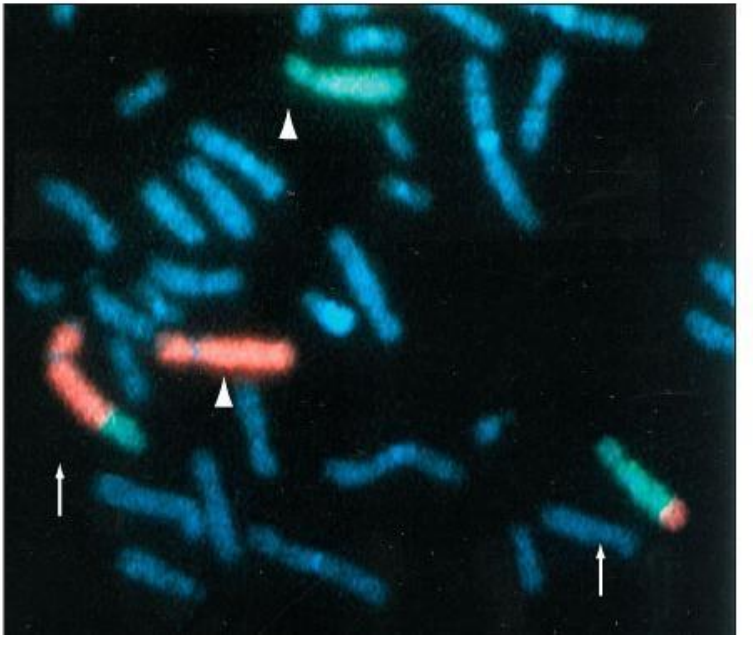

Balancer chromosome
D
m1
m2
Normal chromosome with mutations of interest
Key
Breakpoints of pericentric inversions
Breakpoints of paracentric inversions

Resiprokal translokasyon

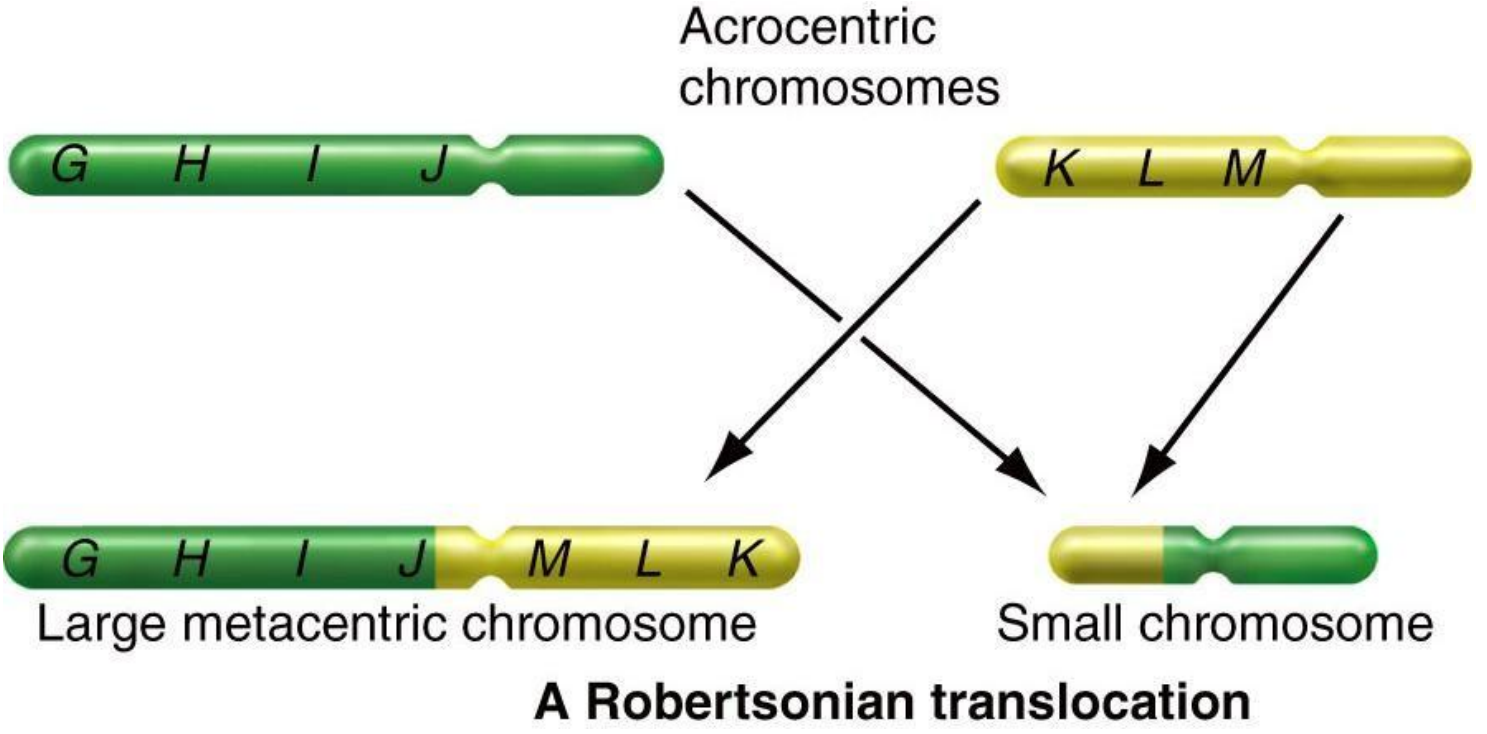
(a) Two chromosome breaks can produce a reciprocal translocation.



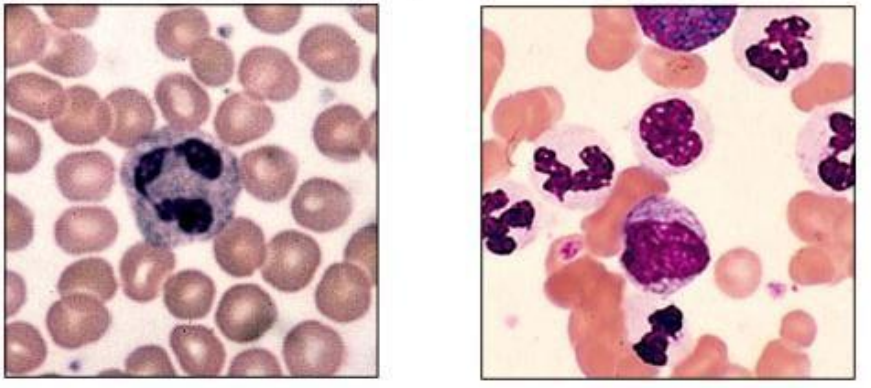
(b) Chromosome painting reveals a reciprocal translocation.



Robertsonian translokasyonu



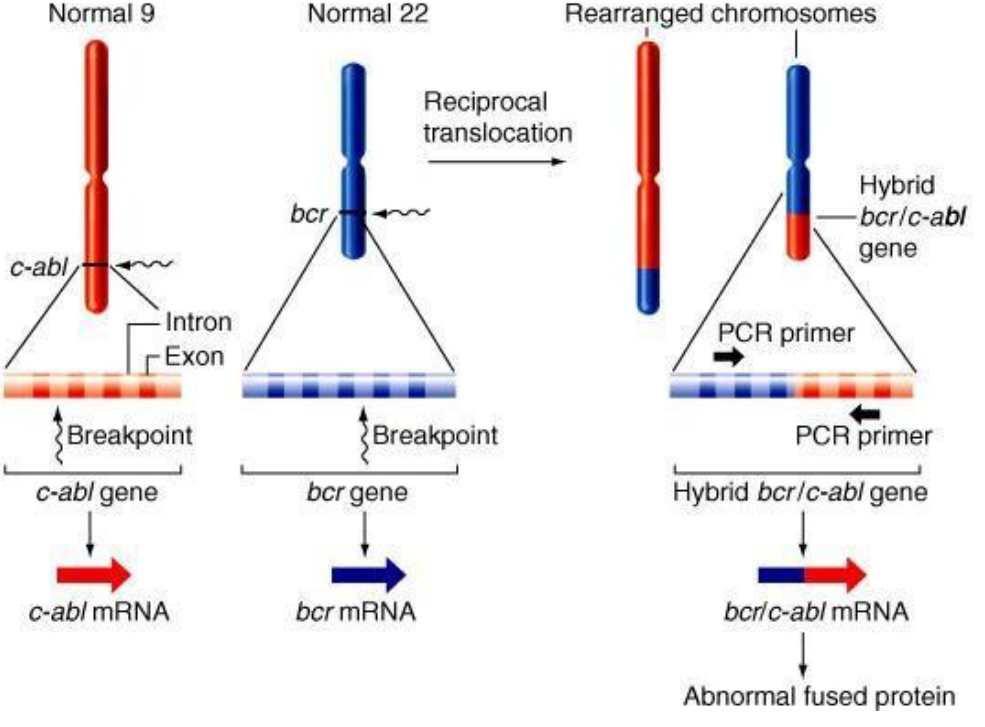
(a) Leukemia patients have too many white blood cells.



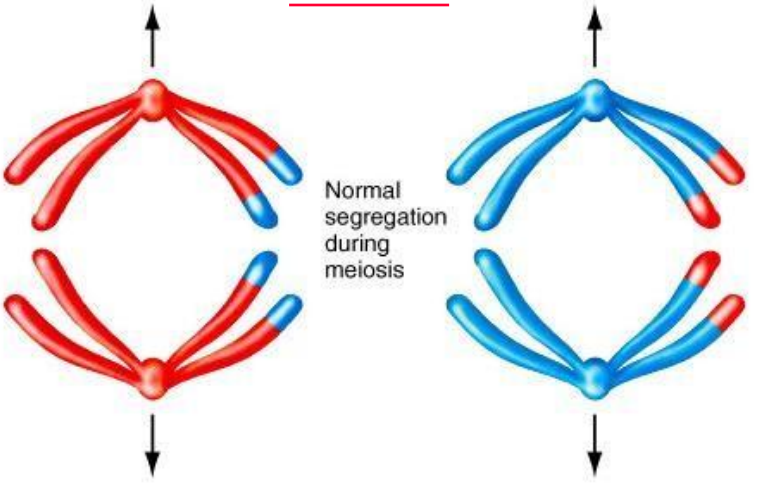
Normal

Leukemic

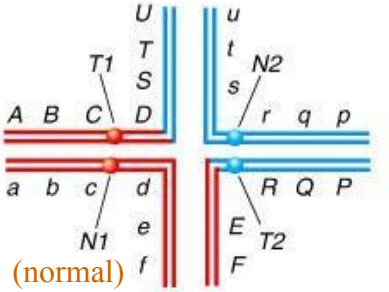
(b) The genetic basis for chronic myelogenous leukemia.



(a) Segregation in a translocation homozygote



(b) Chromosome pairing in a translocation heterozygote



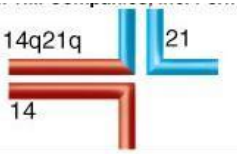
(normal)

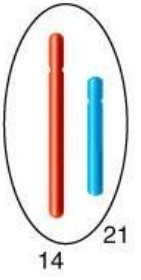
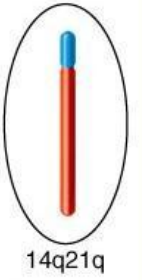
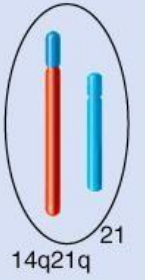
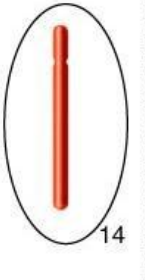
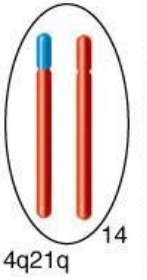
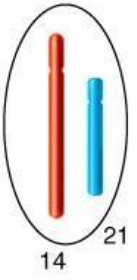
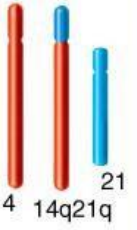
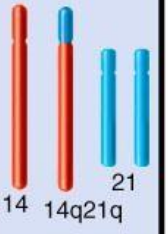
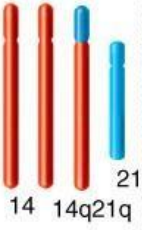
(c) Segregation in a translocation heterozygote

Segregation pattern	Alternate		Adjacent - 1		Adjacent - 2 (less frequent)	
Gametes	Balanced *N1 + N2*	Balanced *T1 + T2*	Unbalanced *T1 + N2*	Unbalanced *N1 + T2*	Unbalanced *N1 + T1*	Unbalanced *N2 + T2*
	a b c d e f / *p q r s t u*	*A B C D S T U* / *P Q R E F*	*A B C D S T U* / *p q r s t u*	*a b c d e f* / *P Q R E F*	*a b c d e f* / *A B C D S T U*	*p q r s t u* / *P Q R E F*
Type of progeny when mated with normal *abcdefpqrstu* homozygote	*abcdef pqrstu*	*ABCDEF PQRSTU*	(no E, F) None surviving	(no S, T) None surviving	None surviving	None surviving

(d) Semisterility in corn

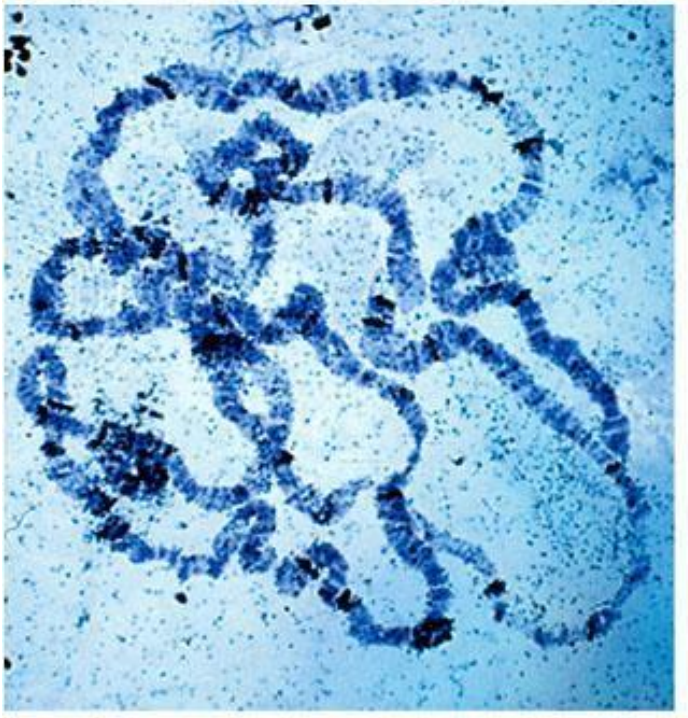
Translokasyonlu Down

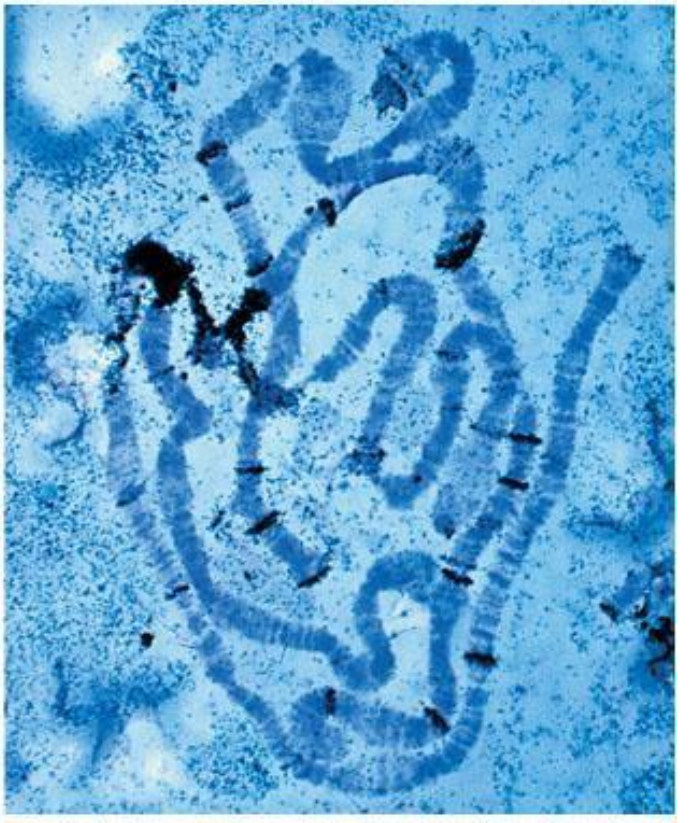


Segregation pattern	Alternate		Adjacent-1		Adjacent-2	
Gametes	 Balanced normal	 Balanced Robertsonian translocation	 Unbalanced	 Unbalanced	 Unbalanced	 Unbalanced
Fertilization with normal gamete 	Normal phenotype 	Normal phenotype (carrier) 	Down syndrome 	Lethal 	Lethal 	Lethal 

Transpospozisyon: Küçük DNA parçalarının hareketi

copia TE



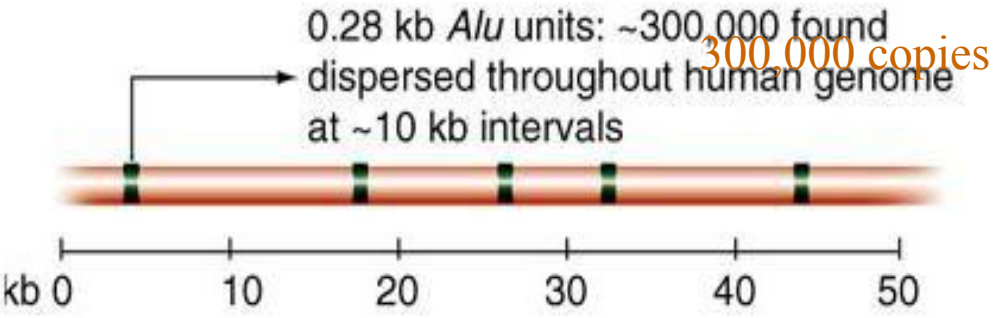


Transpozabl elementler

Genom içersinde hareket edebilen DNA parçaları

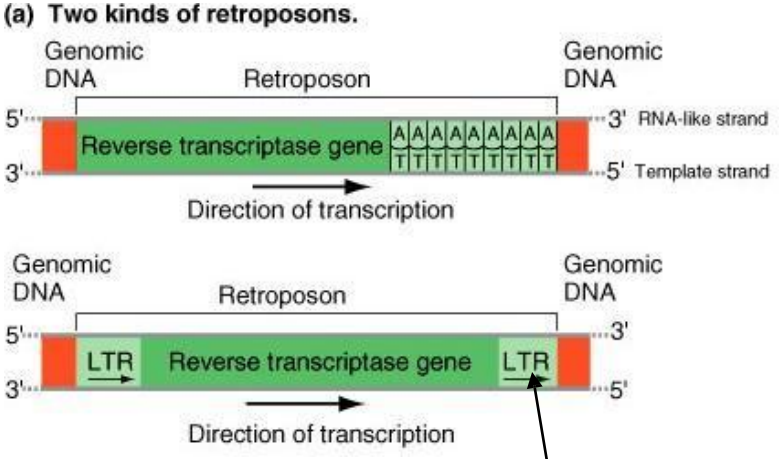
1. 50-10,000 bp
2. Kopya sayısı 1 den 100e ve 1000e kadar değişir
3. Memelilerde TEs: LINES (L1) ve SINES (Alu)

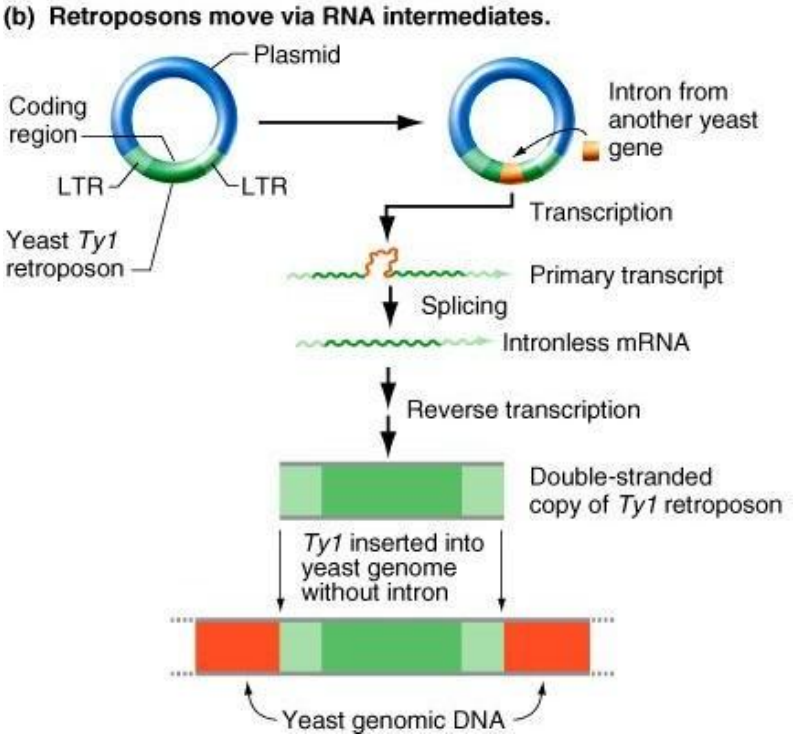
(a) *Alu* SINEs in the human genome.



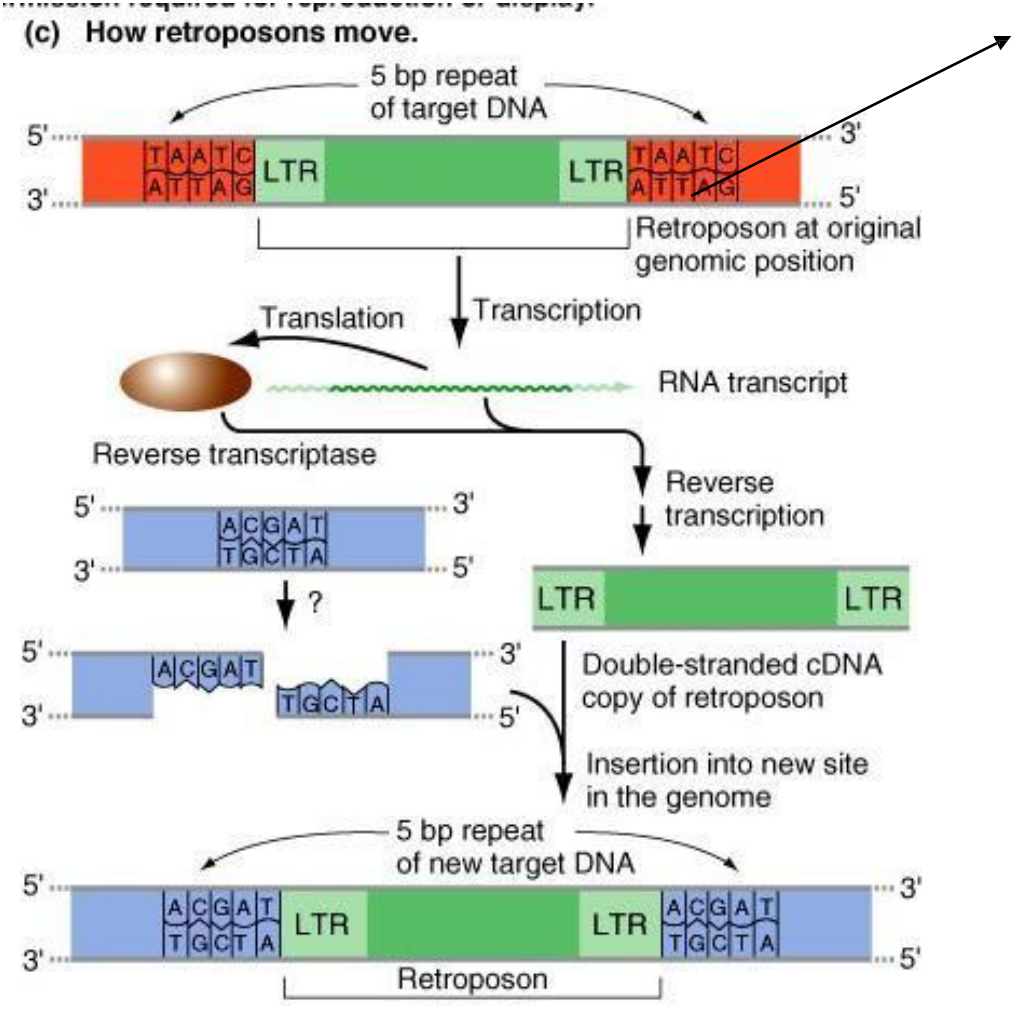
(b) TEs cause mottling in corn.

Retropozonlar: RNA ara moleküllerinin transkripsiyonu ile oluşurlar.

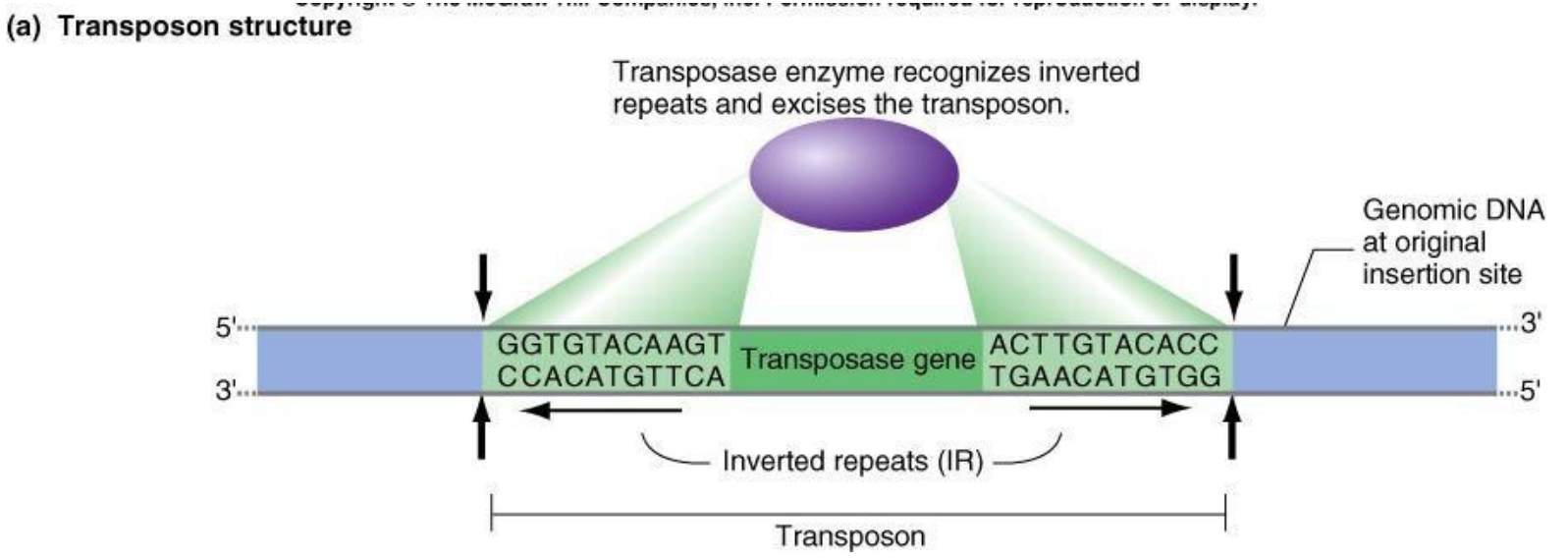




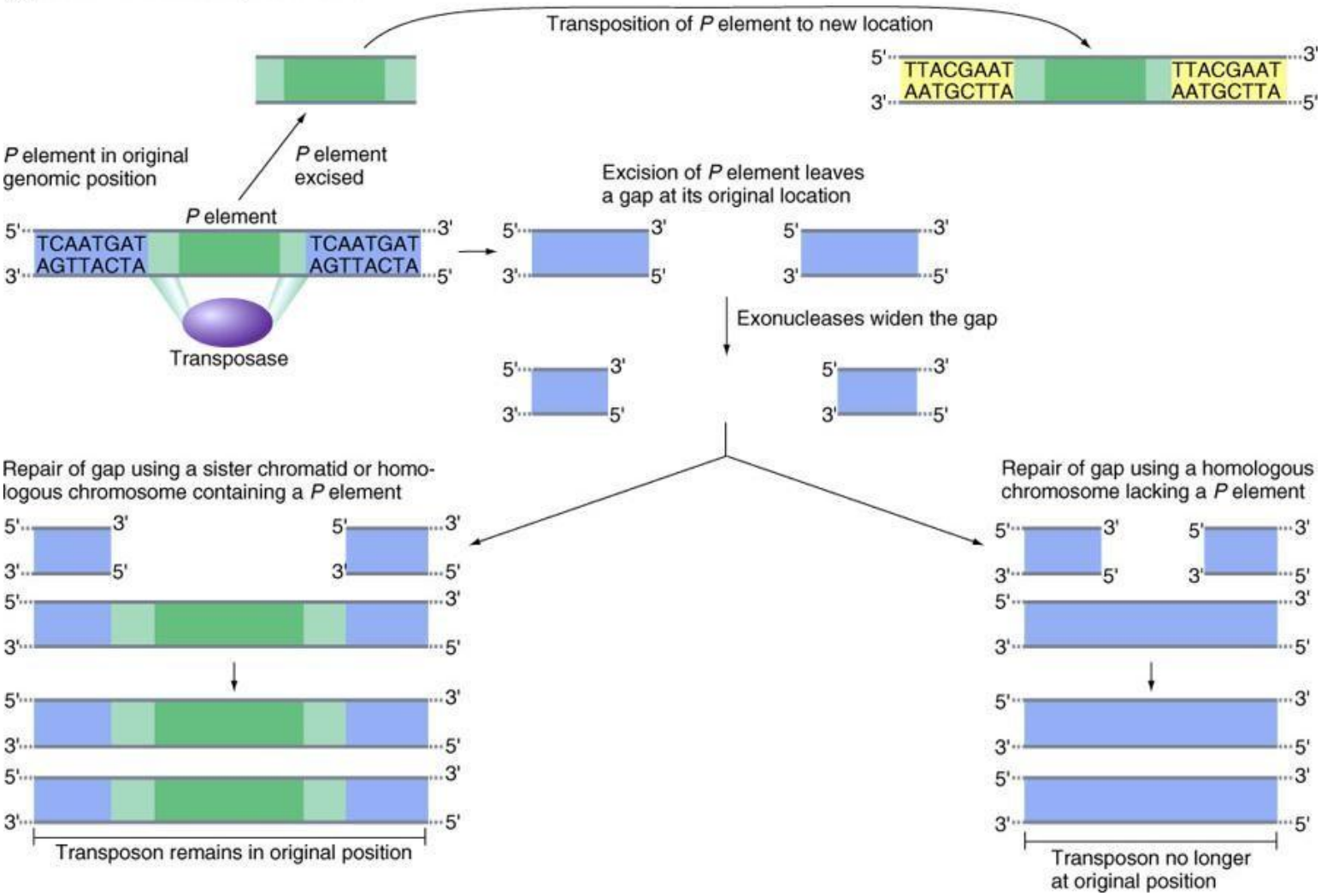
Retrovirus (RNA tümor virüsü)

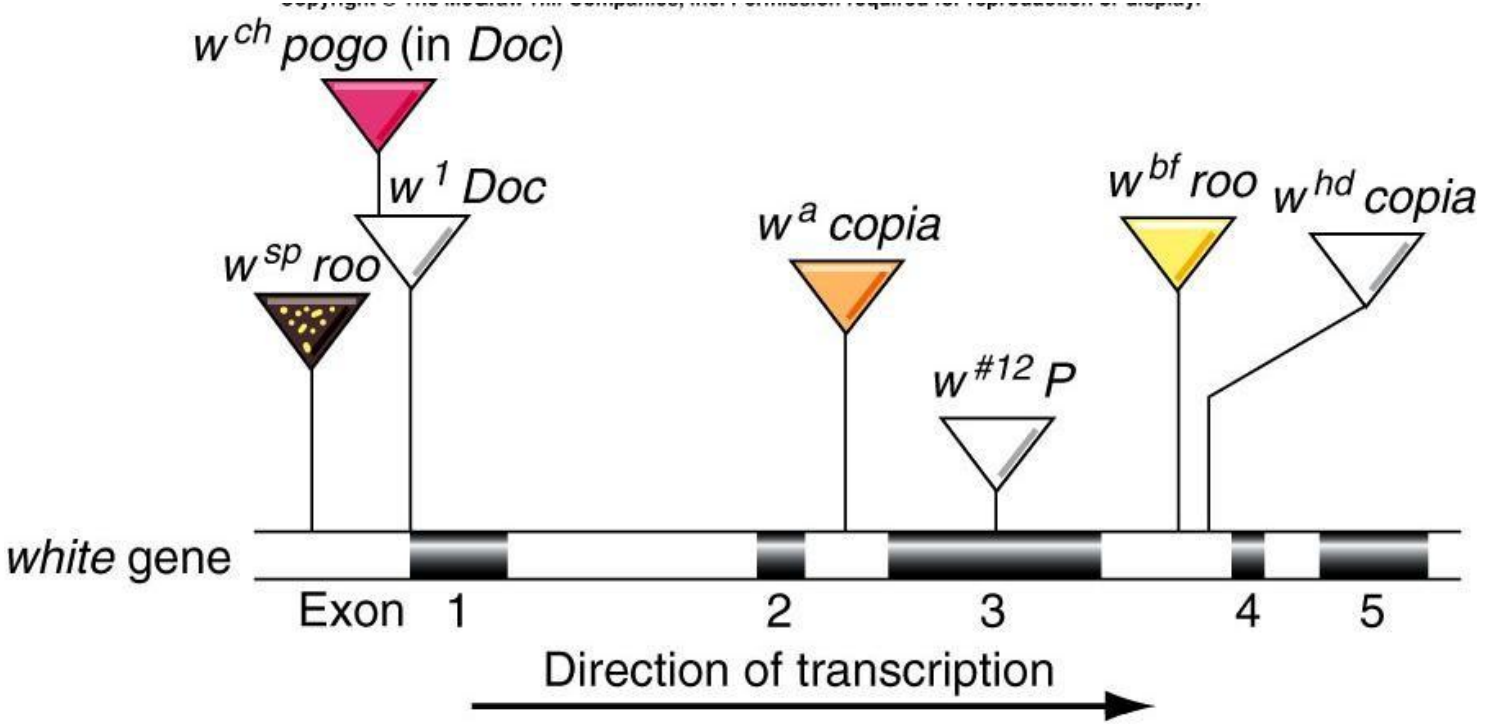

(c) How retroposons move.
5 bp repeat of target DNA
5'
3'
T A A T C
A T T A G
LTR
LTR
T A A T C
A T T A G
3'
5'
Retroposon at original genomic position
Translation
Transcription
RNA transcript
Reverse transcriptase
Reverse transcription
A C G A T
T G C T A
?
Double-stranded cDNA copy of retroposon
Insertion into new site in the genome
5 bp repeat of new target DNA
Retroposon

Transpozonlar

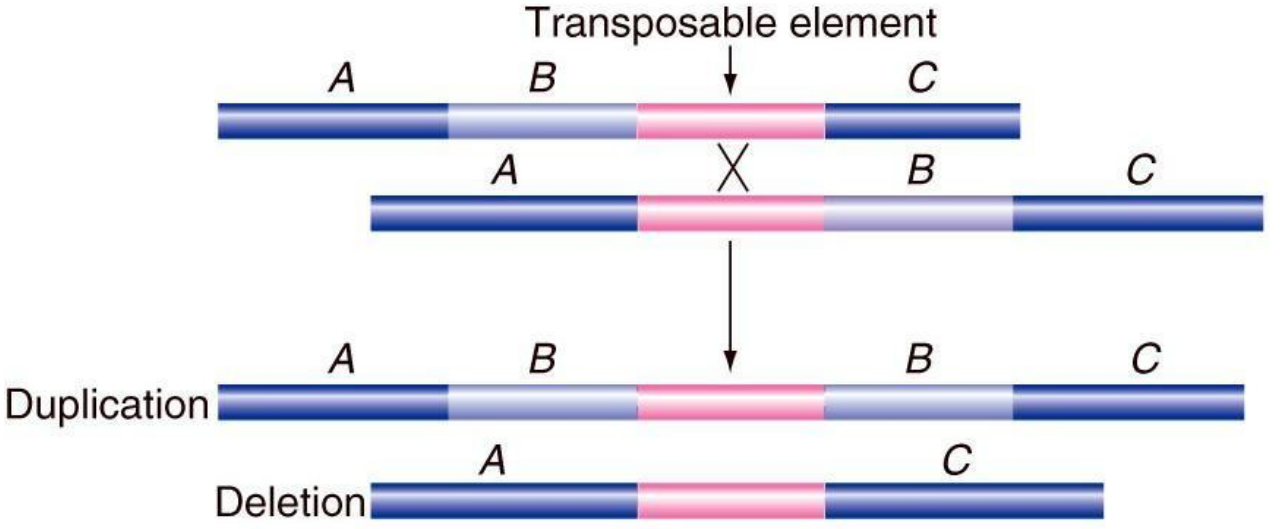


(b) How *P* element transposons move




w ch pogo (in Doc)
w 1 Doc
w sp roo
w a copia
w #12 P
w bf roo
w hd copia
white gene
Exon 1
2
3
4
5
Direction of transcription

(a) Unequal crossing-over between TEs.



(b) Two transposons can form a large, composite transposon.

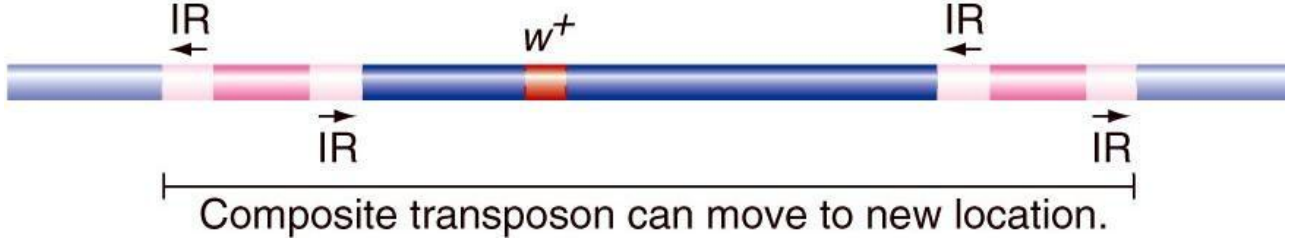


TABLE 13.1 Chromosomal Rearrangements and Changes in Chromosome Number

Changes in Chromosome Number

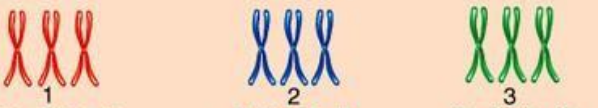
Euploidy: Cells that contain only complete sets of chromosomes

Diploidy (2*x*): Two copies of each homolog

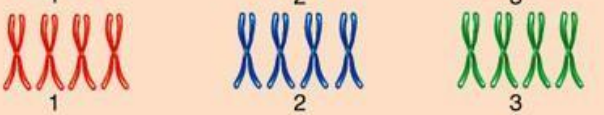
Monoploidy (*x*): One copy of each homolog

Polyploidy: More than the normal diploid number of chromosome sets

Triploidy (3*x*): Three copies of each homolog

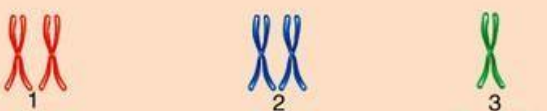


Tetraploidy (4*x*): Four copies of each homolog

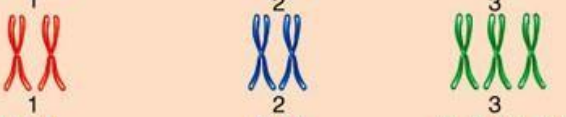


Aneuploidy: Loss or gain of one or more chromosomes producing a chromosome number that is not an exact multiple of the haploid number

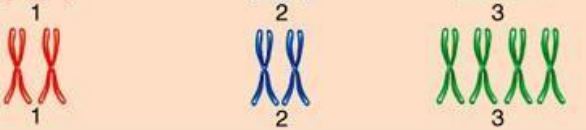
Monosomy (2*n* − 1)

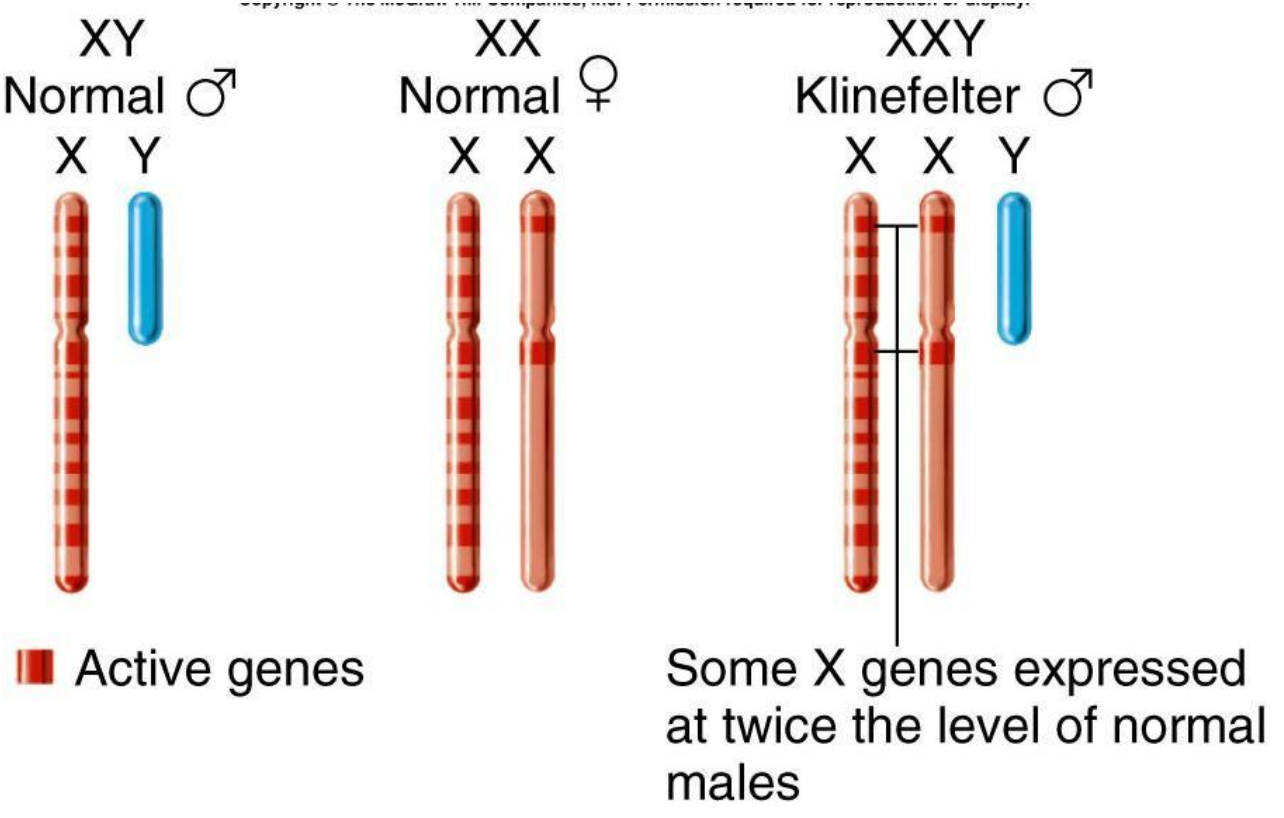


Trisomy (2*n* + 1)

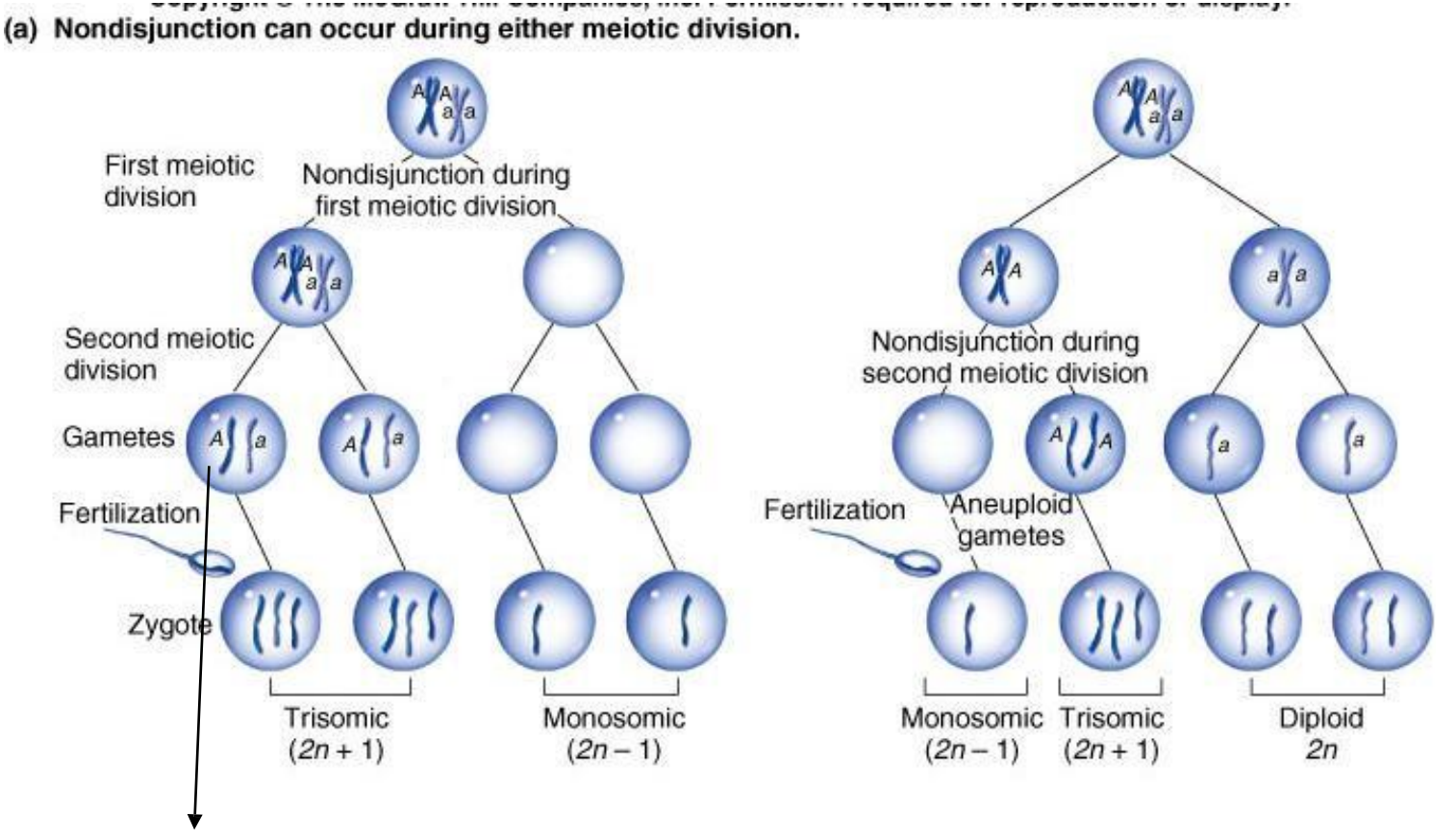


Tetrasomy (2*n* + 2)

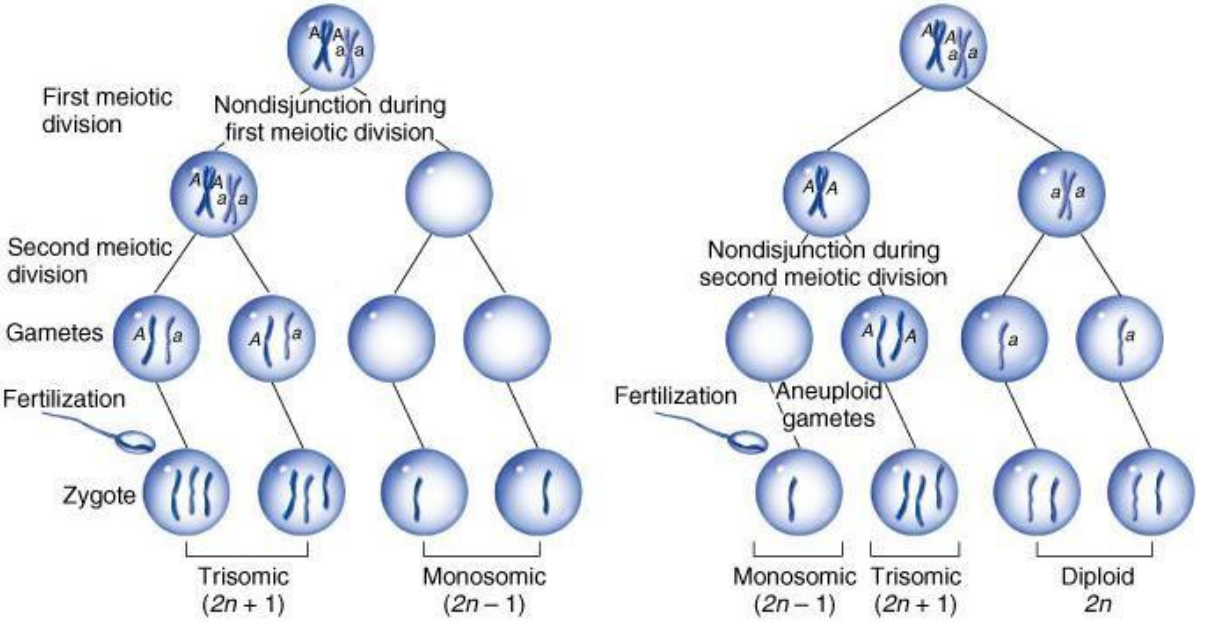



XY
Normal ♂
X Y
XX
Normal ♀
X X
XXY
Klinefelter ♂
X X Y
Active genes
Some X genes expressed at twice the level of normal males

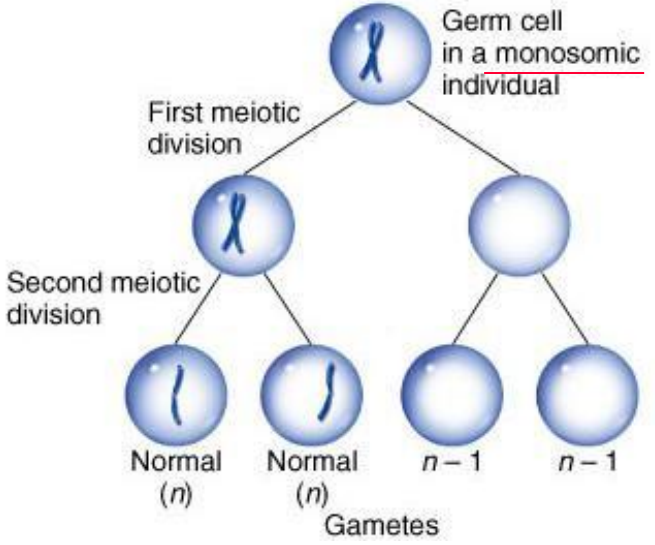
Nondisjunction in meiotic recombination results in aneuploidy

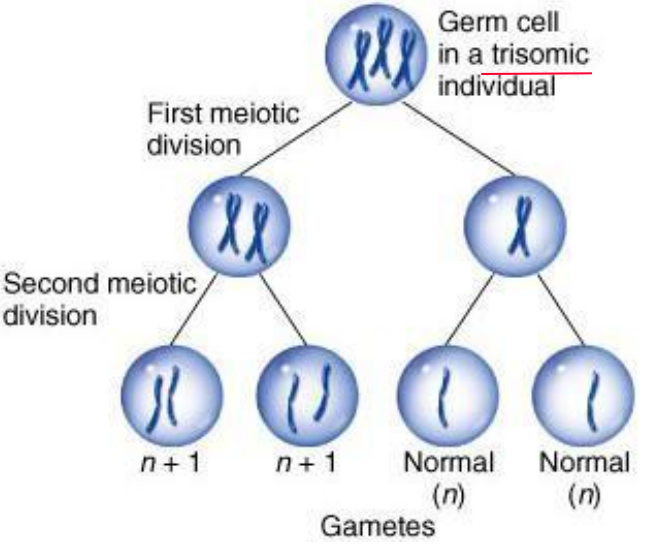


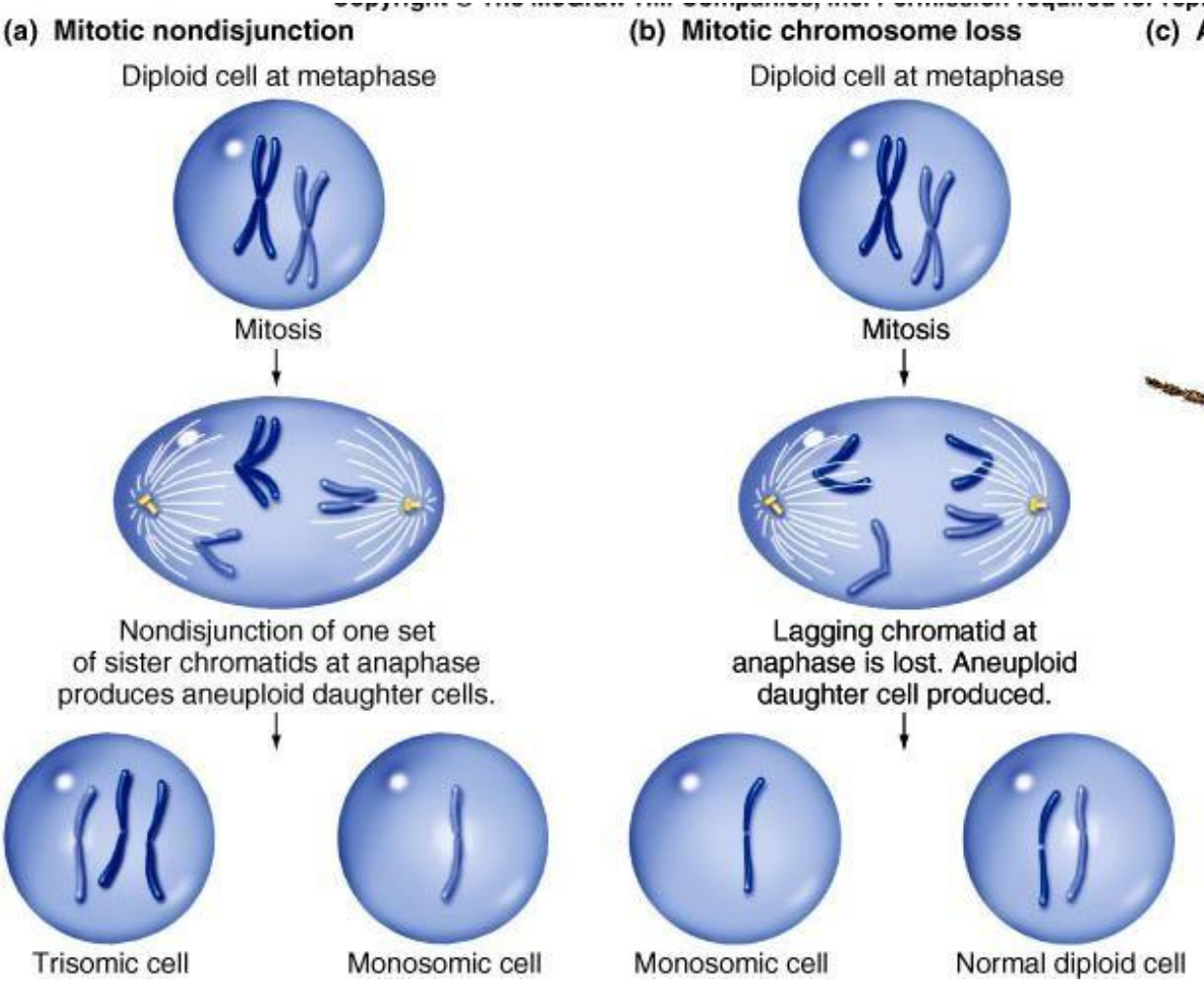
(a) Nondisjunction can occur during either meiotic division.

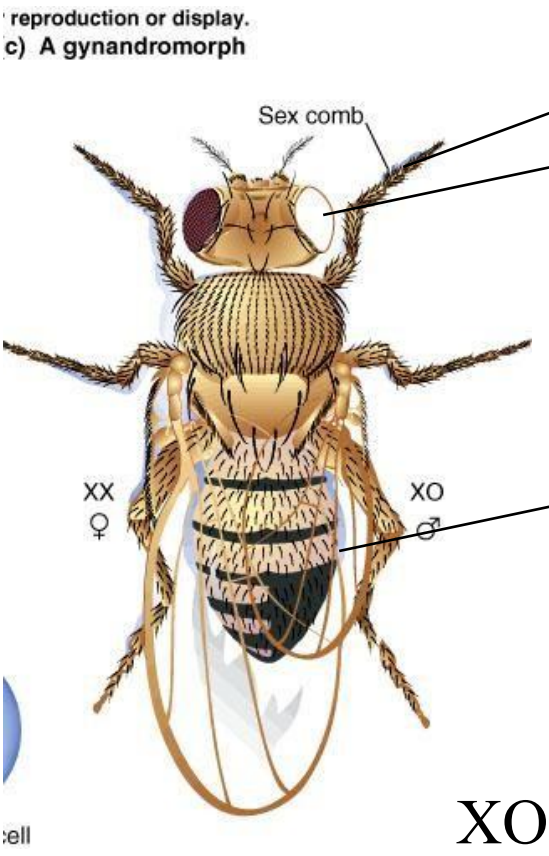


(b) Aneuploids beget aneuploid progeny.






(a) Mitotic nondisjunction
Diploid cell at metaphase
Mitosis
Nondisjunction of one set of sister chromatids at anaphase produces aneuploid daughter cells.
Trisomic cell
Monosomic cell
(b) Mitotic chromosome loss
Diploid cell at metaphase
Mitosis
Lagging chromatid at anaphase is lost. Aneuploid daughter cell produced.
Monosomic cell
Normal diploid cell



Male-specific

White eye

Minute wing

XX

XO

$X^{w+m+} X^{w-m-}$

$X^{w-m-} O$

Changes in Chromosome Number

Euploidy: Cells that contain only complete sets of chromosomes

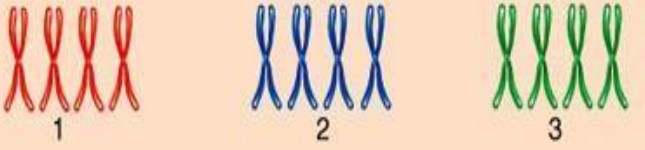
Diploidy (2*x*): Two copies of each homolog

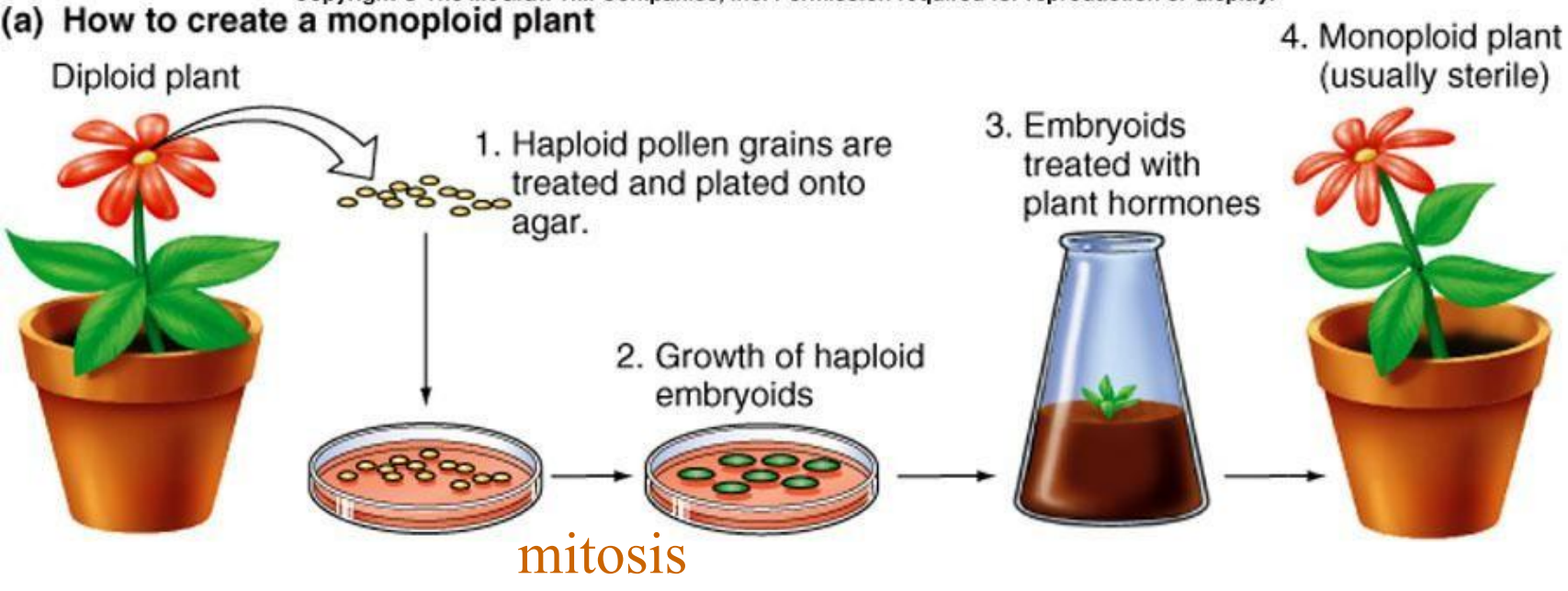
Monoploidy (*x*): One copy of each homolog

Polyploidy: More than the normal diploid number of chromosome sets

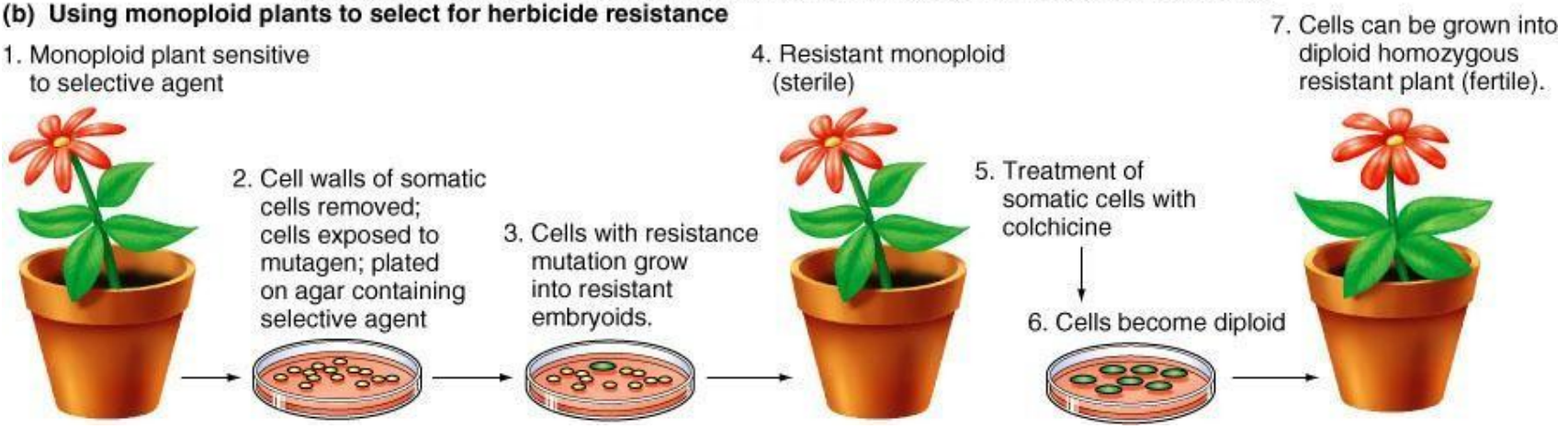
Triploidy (3*x*): Three copies of each homolog

Tetraploidy (4*x*): Four copies of each homolog

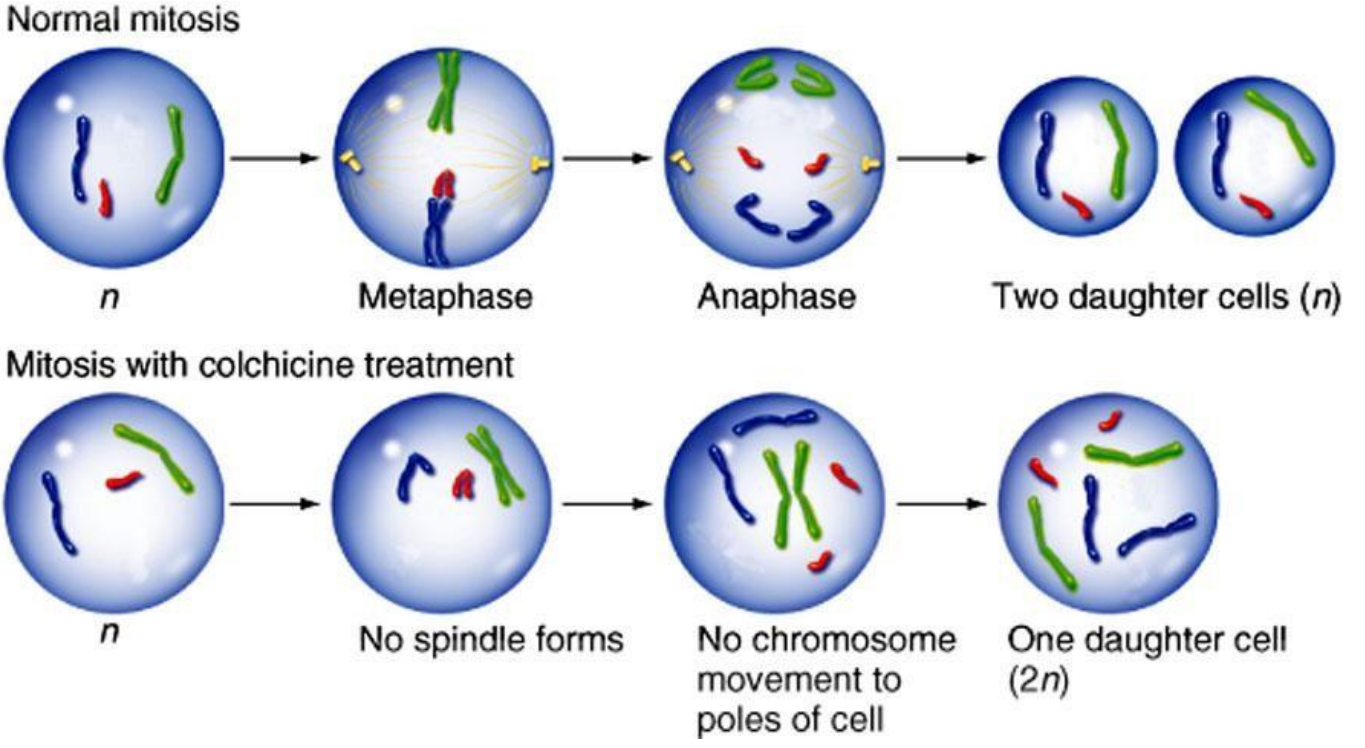




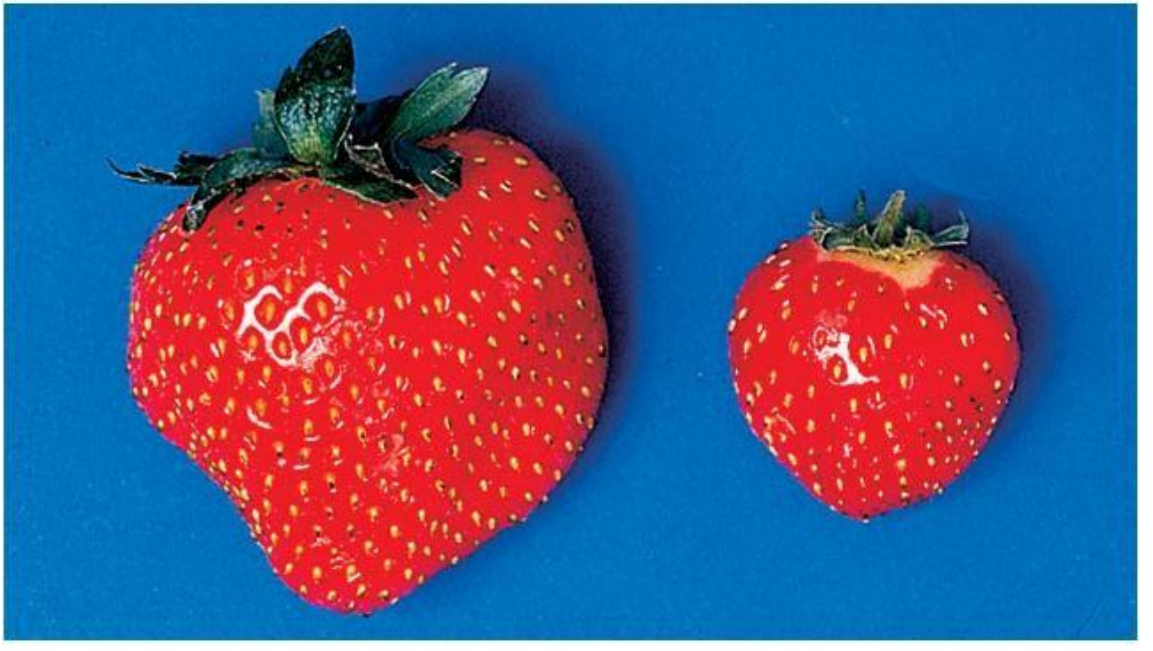
(b) Using monoploid plants to select for herbicide resistance



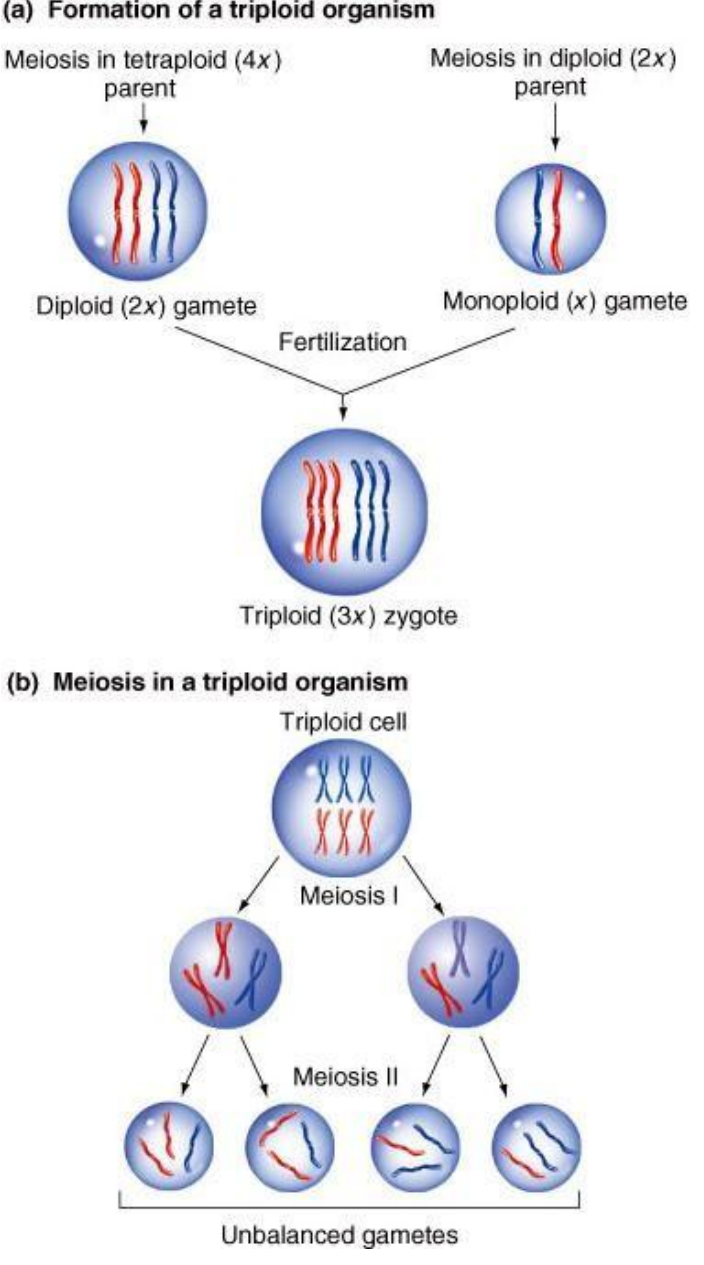
(c) Using colchicine to double chromosome numbers

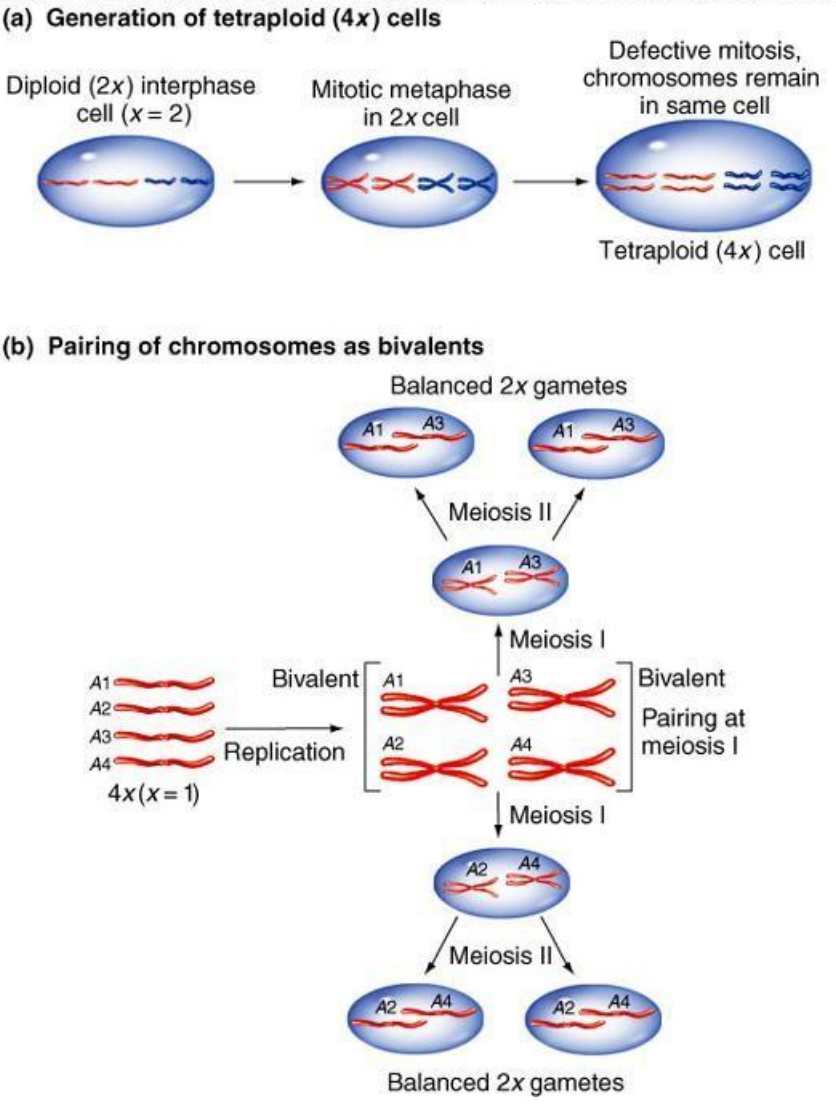


8X

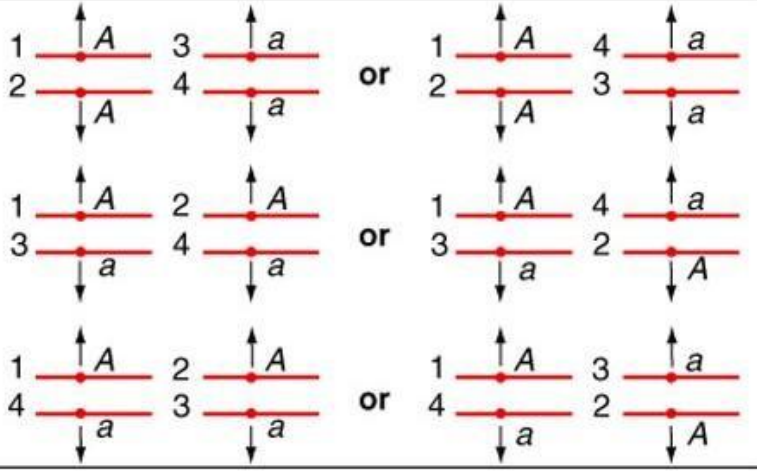


2X


(a) Formation of a triploid organism
Meiosis in tetraploid (4x) parent
Meiosis in diploid (2x) parent
Diploid (2x) gamete
Monoploid (x) gamete
Fertilization
Triploid (3x) zygote
(b) Meiosis in a triploid organism
Triploid cell
Meiosis I
Meiosis II
Unbalanced gametes



(c) Gametes formed by *A A a a* tetraploids

Chromosomes	Pairing	Gametes produced by random spindle attachment
1. *A* 2. *A* 3. *a* 4. *a*		1 + 3 *A a* / 2 + 4 *A a* **or** 1 + 4 *A a* / 2 + 3 *A a* 1 + 2 *A A* / 3 + 4 *a a* **or** 1 + 4 *A a* / 2 + 3 *A a* 1 + 2 *A A* / 3 + 4 *a a* **or** 1 + 3 *A a* / 2 + 4 *A a*

Total:
8*A a*:2*A A*:2*a a* = 4*A a*:1*A A*:1*a a*

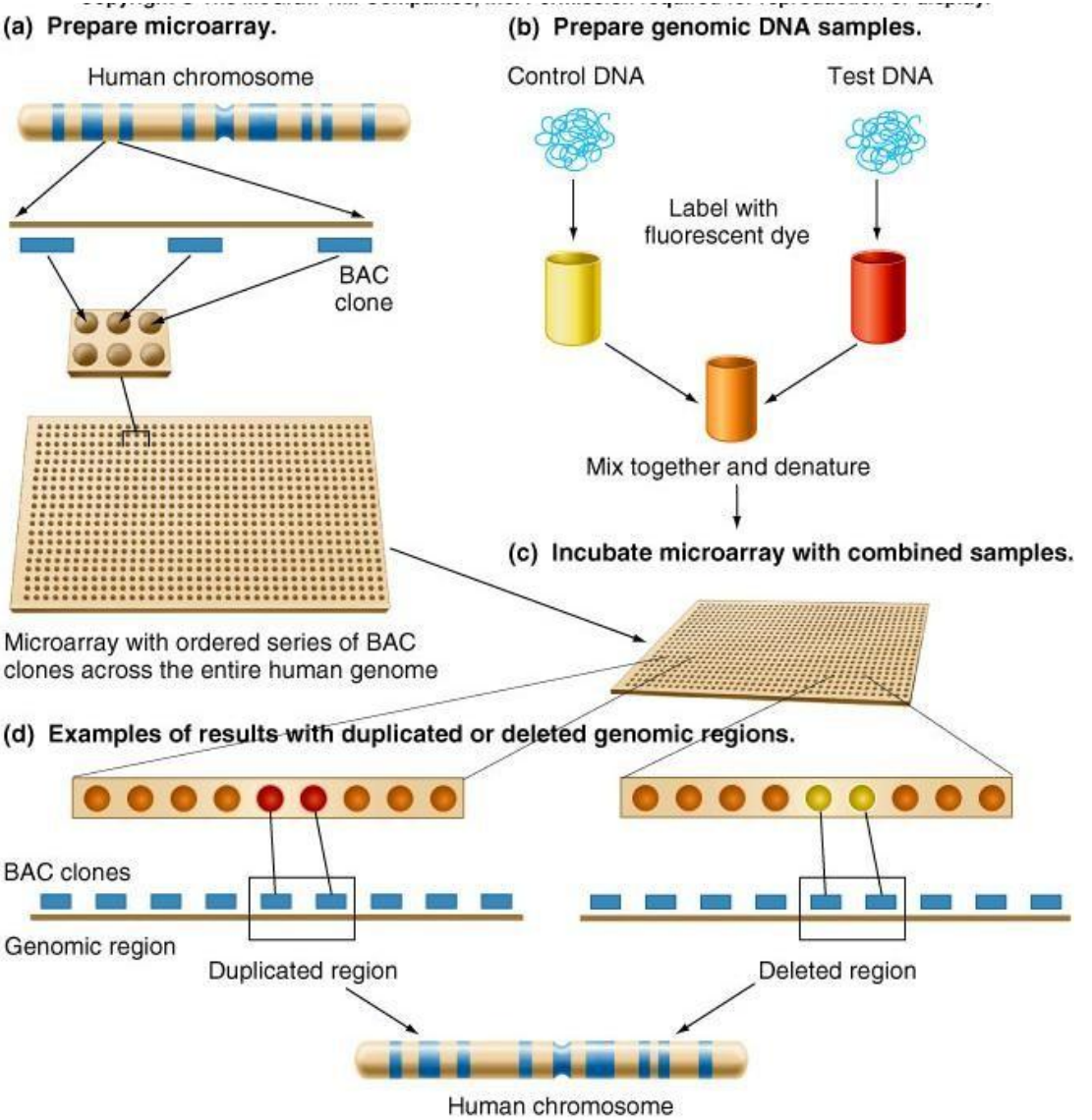
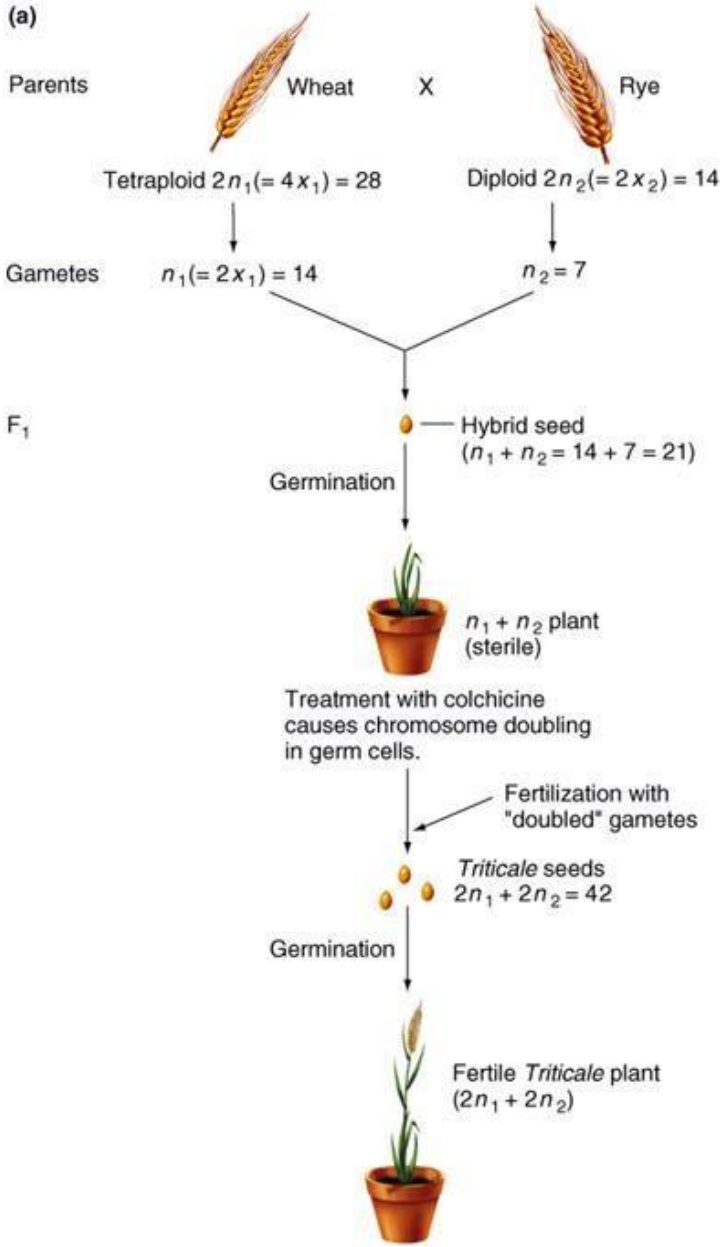

(a) Prepare microarray.
Human chromosome
BAC clone
Microarray with ordered series of BAC clones across the entire human genome
(b) Prepare genomic DNA samples.
Control DNA
Test DNA
Label with fluorescent dye
Mix together and denature
(c) Incubate microarray with combined samples.
(d) Examples of results with duplicated or deleted genomic regions.
BAC clones
Genomic region
Duplicated region
Deleted region
Human chromosome

TABLE 13.2 **Aneuploidy in the Human Population**

Chromosomes	Syndrome	Frequency at Birth
Autosomes		
Trisomic 21	Down	1/700
Trisomic 13	Patau	1/5,000
Trisomic 18	Edwards	1/10,000
Sex chromosomes, females		
XO, monosomic	Turner	1/5,000
XXX, trisomic	X inactivation Limited fertility	1/700
XXXX, tetrasomic		
XXXXX, pentasomic		
Sex chromosomes, males		
XYY, trisomic	Normal	1/10,000
XXYY, tetrasomic	Klinefelter	1/500
XXXY, tetrasomic		
XXXXY, pentasomic		
XXXXXY, hexasomic		

About 0.4% of all babies born have a detectable chromosomal abnormality that generates a detrimental phenotype.

Fig. 13.34



“B” Kromozomları

“Accessory”, “supernumerary”, “additional” kromozomlar, “**selfish genetic elements**”

Normal kromozom yapısı “A”

“B” kromozomları

- küçük

-Bitkiler ve hayvanlar aleminde çeşitli sayılarda

-1300 den fazla bitkide
- 500 hayvanda
-çeşitli mantarlarda

-genetik olarak in aktif, gelişim için elzem değil, çok az bazen de hiç fenotipik

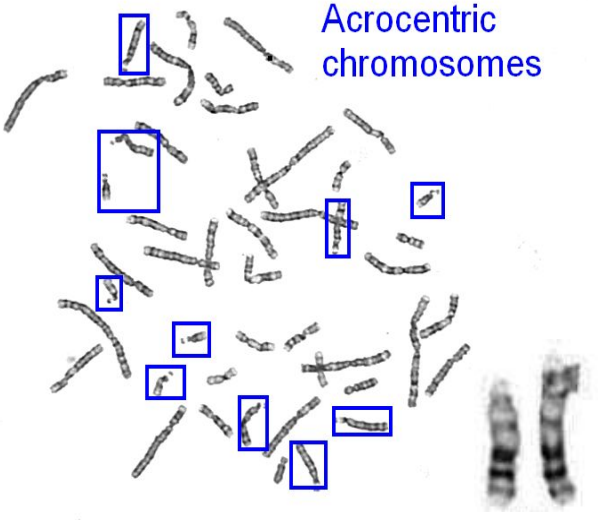
-Yaşamsal değil, bir tür içersinde bazı bireylerde oluşur

- Gametogenez sırasında veya sonrasında oluşur

Bazı organizmalarda:

-heterokromatik görünümde (deeply staining)

-light staining with telomeric and centromeric region of heterochromatin



Çavdar, mısır; akrosentrik

Parazitik eşek arısında; submetasentrik

Allium cernuum; metasentrik

Her hücrede bulunmaz

Mitotik aktif somatik ve germ hücrelerinde rastlanır

Triticum tripsacoides : B kromozomu kök ucu hücrelerinde yok, fakat present polen anahücrelerinde var.

Crepis capillaris : 2 B kök ucu vegetatif hücrelerde

4 B Germ hücrelerinde

-işlevsel rRNA genleri(NOR lokus)taşırlar

-A kromozomlarının eşleşmesini

-Kiasma oluşumunu

-genetik rekombinasyonu etkilerler

- Gen anlatımı DNA metilasyonu ile ilişkilidir.