

Mendel's Model

Inheritance: Law of Segregation ϵ Law of Independent Assortment
alleles separate during gamete formation
homologous pair sorts along the equator independent of all other pairs.

alleles: traits or different forms of genes

gene: characters

homozygous: same alleles

heterozygous: different alleles

dominant: always expressed when present

recessive: present but masked by dominant

phenotype: physical characteristics

genotype: genetic make-up

exception: genes on same chromosome assort together "linked"

Punnett Square

	P	p
P	PP	Pp
p	Pp	pp

monohybrid cross
 one gene heterozygous $Pp \times Pp$

genotype:

1 PP 25%
 2 Pp 50%
 1 pp 25%

	P	p
P	PP	Pp
p	Pp	pp

phenotype:

3 purple 75%
 1 white 25%

Parent $PP \times pp$
 $\wedge \quad \wedge$
 P P p p

Offspring

	P
p	Pp

genotype:
 100% Pp
 phenotype:
 100% purple



dihybrid cross

two genes heterozygous

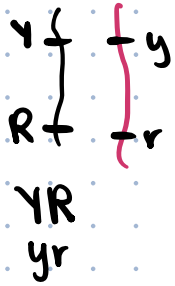
$Yy Rr \times Yy Rr$

Pea color
 Y : yellow
 y : green

Pea shape
 R : round
 r : wrinkled

linked

not linked



	YR	yr
YR	YYRR	YyRr
yr	YyRr	yyrr

3 yellow round
 1 green wrinkled

$Yy Rr \rightarrow YR, Yr, yR, yr$

	YR	Yr	yR	yr
YR	YYRR	YYRr	YyRR	YyRr
Yr	YYRr	YYrr	YyRr	Yyrr
yR	YyRR	YyRr	yyRR	yyRr
yr	YyRr	Yyrr	yyRr	yyrr

9 yellow round
 3 yellow wrinkled
 3 green round
 1 green wrinkled