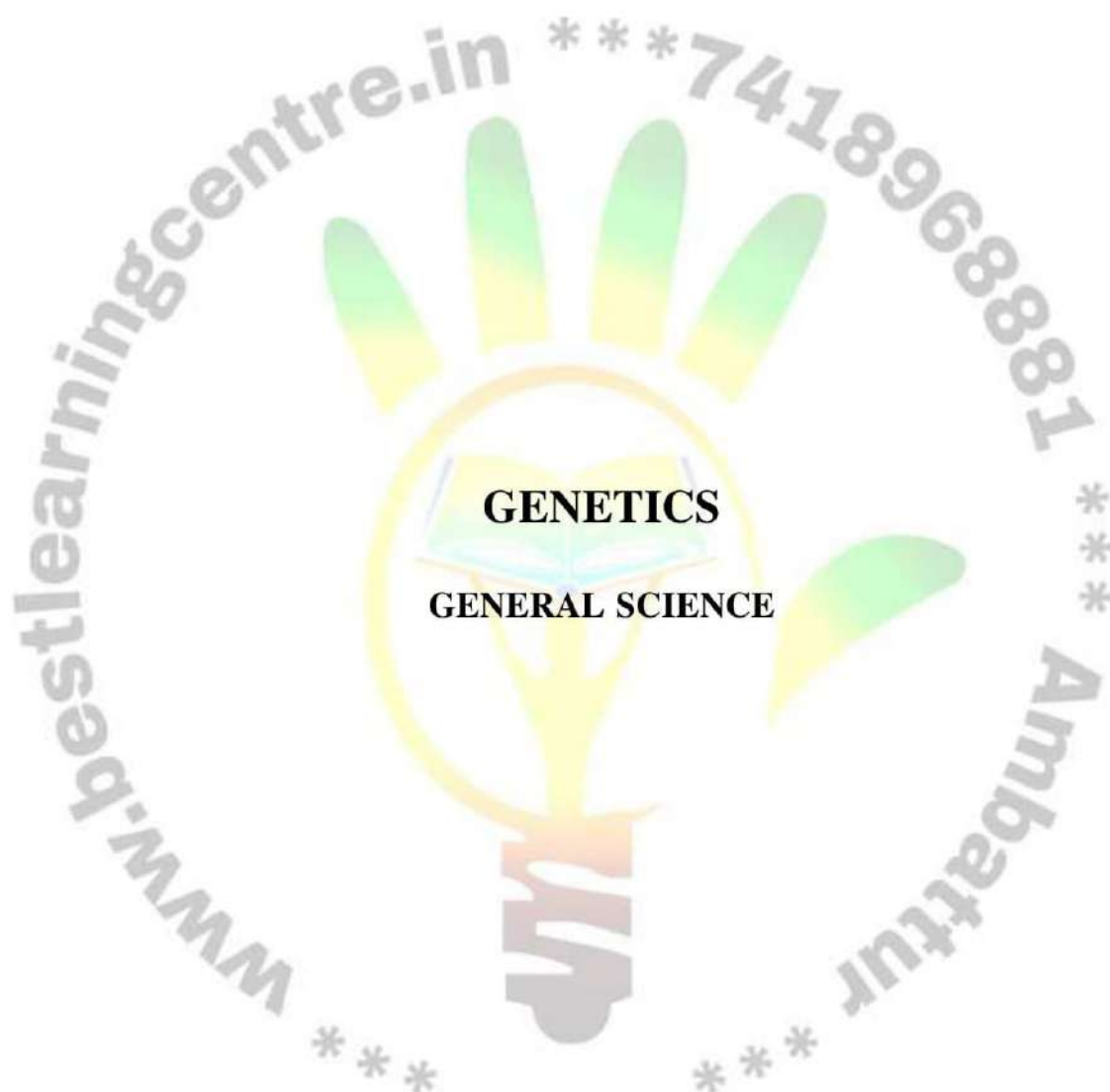




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## GENETICS

### Introduction

- ❖ The branch of biology that deals with the **genes, genetic variation and heredity of living organisms** is called **genetics**.

### Gregor Johann Mendel - Father of Genetics

- ❖ Mendel(1822-1884) was an **Austrian monk** who discovered the **basic principles of heredity through his experiments**.
- ❖ His experiments are the foundation for **modern genetics**.

### Monohybrid Cross – Inheritance of One Gene

- Crosses involving **inheritance of only one pair of contrasting characters** are called monohybrid crosses.

#### Monohybrid cross

- These factors occur in pairs and may be alike as in pure breeding **tall plants (TT)** and **dwarf plants (tt)**.
- This is referred to as **homozygous**. If they are unlike (**Tt**) they are referred to as heterozygous.

### Mendel's Laws

- ❖ Based on his experiments of monohybrid and dihybrid cross, Mendel proposed three important laws which are now called as **Mendel's Laws of Heredity**.

### Karyotype

- The number of chromosomes in any living organism (animal or plant) is constant.
- In human, each cell normally contains **23 pairs of chromosomes**.
- Out of which **22 pairs are autosomes** and the **23rd pair is the allosome** or sex chromosome.

### Structure of DNA

- DNA is the hereditary material as it contains the genetic information.
- It is the most important constituent of a chromosome.

### DNA Replication

- ❖ DNA replication is one of the basic process that occurs within a cell.
- ❖ DNA molecule produces exact copies of its own structure during replication process.

### Mutation

- ❖ The term mutation was introduced by **Hugo De Vries** in 1901 when he observed phenotypic changes in the evening primrose plant, *Oenothera lamarckiana*.

### Chromosomal mutation

- ❖ The **sudden change** in the **structure** or **number of chromosomes** is called chromosomal mutation. This may result in
  - ❖ Changes in the structure of chromosomes
  - ❖ Changes in the number of chromosomes