# Chromosomes/DNA Mutations

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### **Chromosome Mutation**

- Mutations are permanent gene or chromosome changes that will be passed on to offspring if they occur in a gamete
- Two categories of chromosome mutation-Those that affect the # of chromosomes and those that affect the structure of the chromosome

## **ANEUPLOIDY**

Aneuploidy- an excess or deficiency of a particular chromosome.

# **ANEUPLOIDY**

- Trisomyoccurs when an individual has an extra copy of a chromosome
- Monosomyoccurs when an individual is missing one chromosome.

# **TRISOMY**

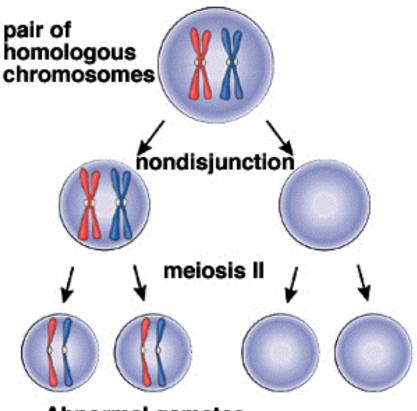


The most common trisomy is **Down** Syndrome.... which is a trisomy of the 21st Chromosome.

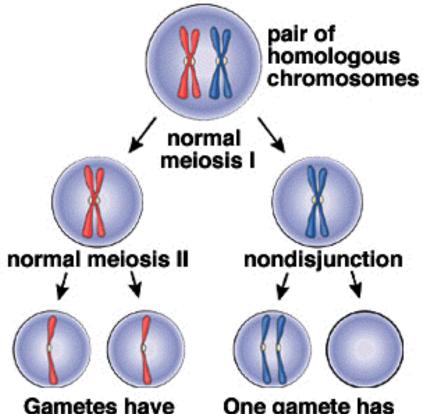
# **ANEUPLOIDY**

The cause of aneuploidy is Non-disjunction- this occurs during Meiosis. When either the homologous pair (Meiosis I) or the sister Chromatids (Meiosis II) fail to separate and instead go into the same gamete.

# Nondisjunction of chromosomes during meiosis



Abnormal gametes: two gametes have one extra and two gametes have one less chromosome than normal.



usual number of

chromosomes.

One gamete has one extra and the other has one less chromosome.

#### **DNA Mutations**

- A Gene is a sequence of DNA nucleotide bases
- A Gene **Mutation** is any change in this DNA sequence of nucleotide bases.

#### **POINT MUTATION**

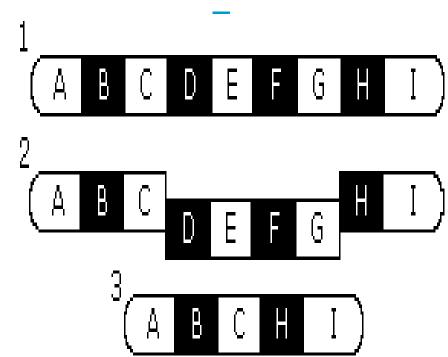
- POINT MUTATION- a change in a single base pair.
- Sometimes this can cause no change.
  Sometimes it can produce a new A.A.
- It may or may not interfere with protein synthesis.

#### FRAMESHIFT MUTATION

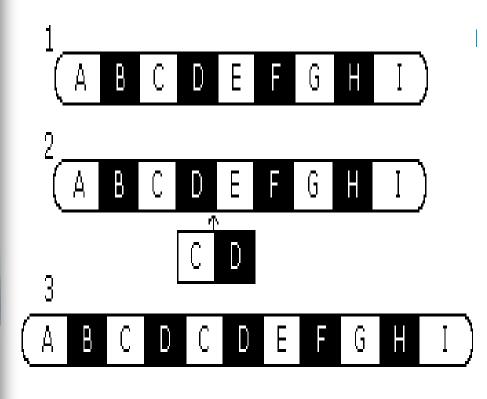
- A mutation in which a single base pair is added or deleted. This causes a shift in the reading of the codons by one base
- Insertion or Deletion one base of a DNA molecule will change nearly every amino acid in the protein.

### DELETION

Deletion- The loss of an inner chromosomal fragment- or when an end of a chromosome breaks off.



# INSERTION (DUPLICATION)



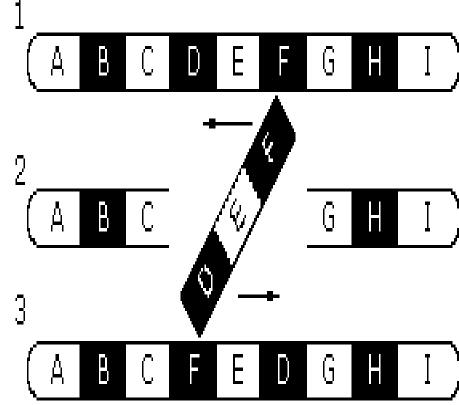
Insertion- The presence of a chromosome segment more than once in the same chromosome.

# Frameshift Mutations: Phage T4 gene e (lysozyme)

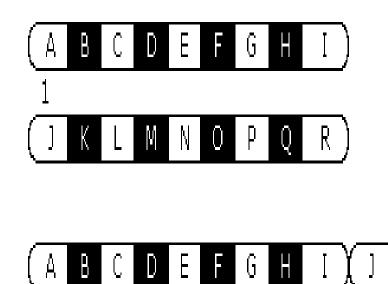
```
...lys.<u>s</u>er.pro.ser.leu.asn.ala...
Wildtype
            ...AĀA.<mark>A</mark>GU.ČCA.UCA.CUU.AAU.GCU...
                             Altered reading frame
            ...lys.val.his.his.leu.met...
Deletion
            ... AAA. GUC. CAU. CAC. UUA. AUG. CU...
  (-)
                             Altered reading frame
            ...lys.ser.thr.ile.thr.stop
Insertion
            ... AĀA. AGU. <mark>A</mark>CC. AUC. ACU. UAA. UGC. U...
  (+)
```

#### **INVERSION**

Inversion- the change of direction of a chromosomal segment when it breaks out and is re-inserted backwards.



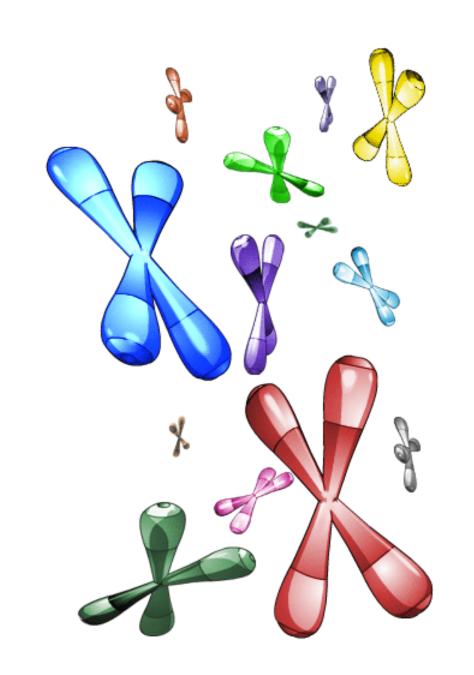
#### TRANSLOCATION



Translocation-The movement of chromosomal segments from one chromosome to another, nonhomologous chromosome

#### Today's Assignment!!

- You are to draw, color, and label Chromosome Mutations on page 308.
- You may not trace!
- It must be on <u>PLAIN</u> white paper!!
- It needs to be as <u>large</u> as the paper...not too small!!
- Due tomorrow…so get busy!!



#### **THANK YOU**