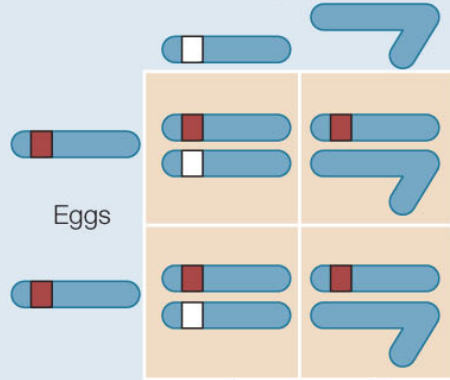
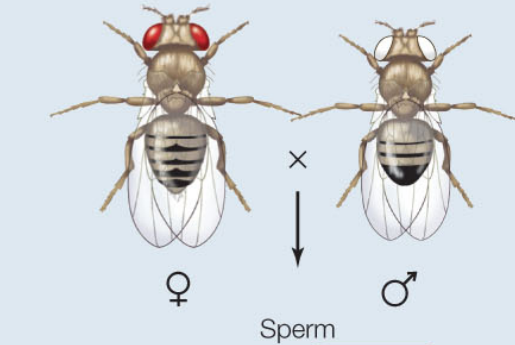
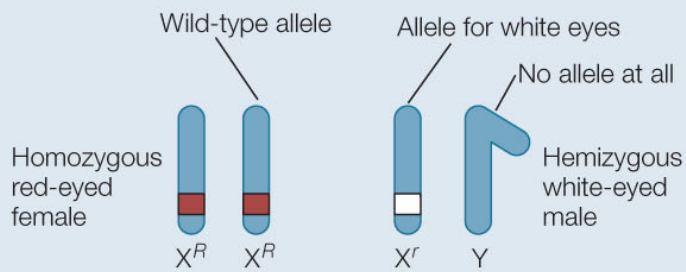


3ª Regra da Genética

Estudo de genes ligados: Ligação (Linkage)

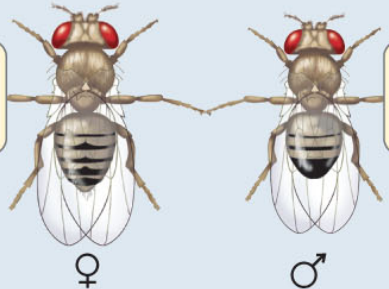
(Lei de Morgan
Thomas Hunt Morgan
was awarded the Nobel
Prize in 1933)



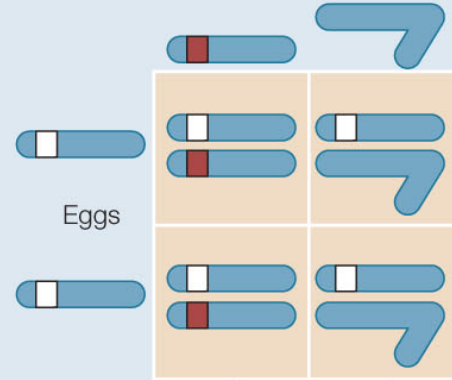
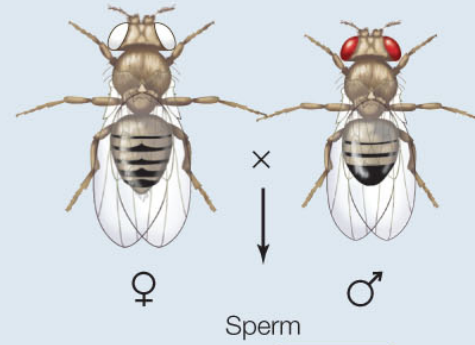
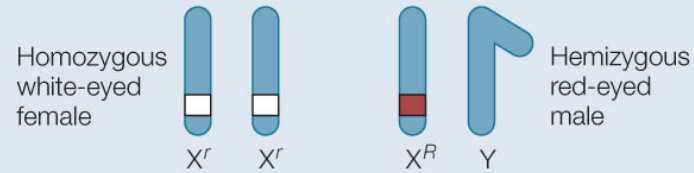


All daughters are red-eyed heterozygotes.

All sons are red-eyed hemizygotes.

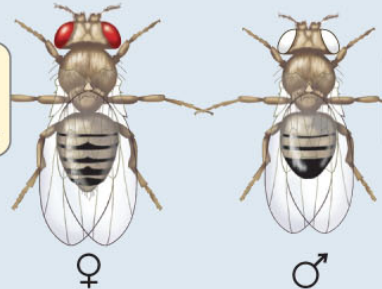


(B)



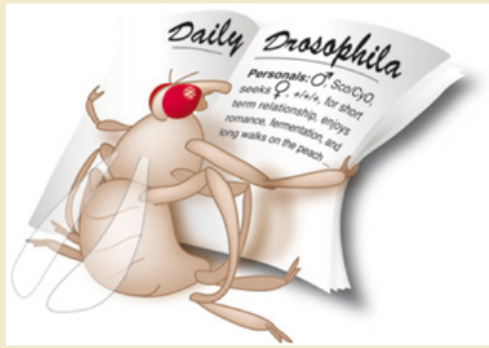
All daughters are red-eyed heterozygotes.

All sons are white-eyed hemizygotes.



I) Morgan:
a) Percebeu que cruzamentos recíprocos levam a resultados diferentes

b) Usou *Drosophila* que passou a ser é uma espécie modelo

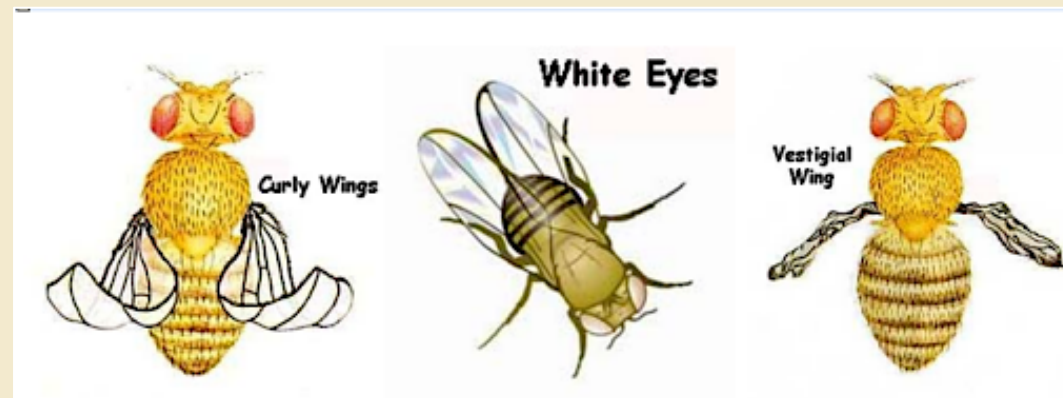
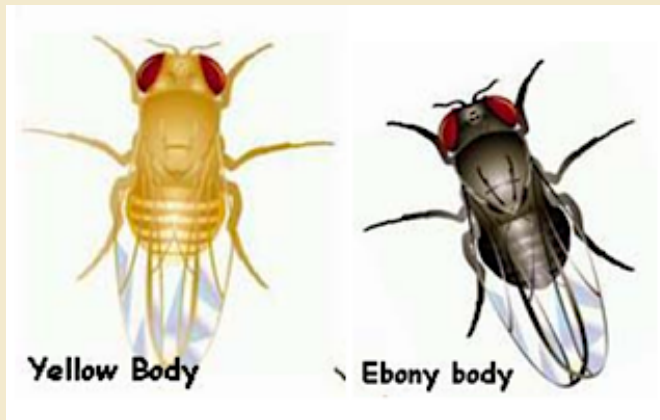


II) Características de uma espécie modelo

- 1. Fácil cultivo em laboratório, casa de vegetação, biotério
- 2. Fácil manuseio
- 3. É possível efetuar cruzamentos artificiais
- 4. Fenótipos de fácil reconhecimento
- 5. Diploide
- 6. Geração curta (poucos dias)



Espécie modelo: *Drosophila*



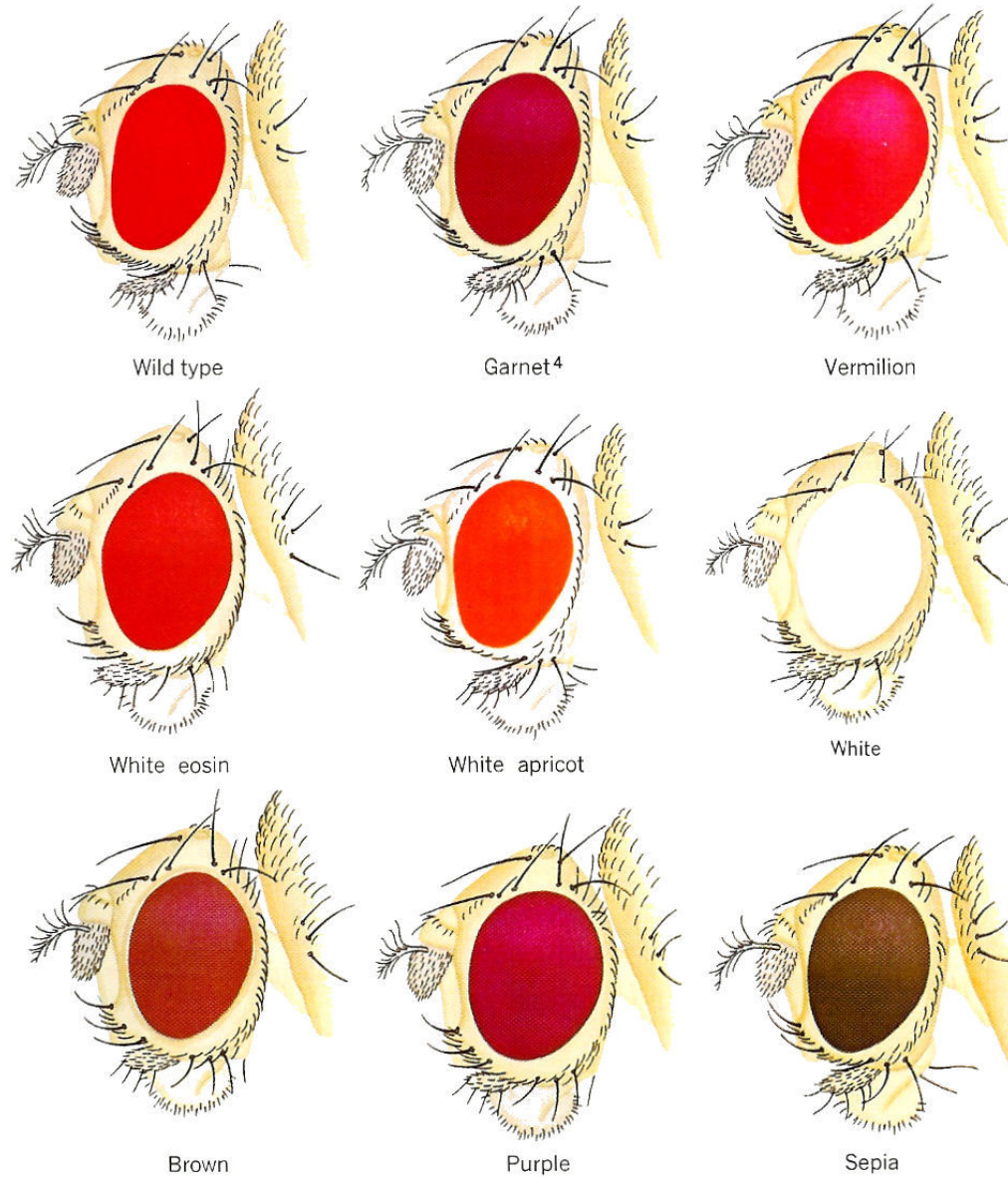


Plate I. Some eye colors in *Drosophila melanogaster*. (After E. M. Wallace, in *An Introduction to Genetics* by Sturtevant and Beadle, Saunders, 1938.)

Cor dos
olhos:
É um
único loco
com
vários
alelos?
Ou há
mais de
um loco?

Espécie modelo: *Escherichia coli*

- *E. coli* was one of the first organisms to have its genome sequenced, deepening our understanding of how DNA works and ultimately increasing our knowledge of how humans function.
- The French scientist Jacques Monod is reported to have said, "What is true for *E. coli* is true for the elephant."



Espécie modelo: *Arabidopsis thaliana*

- Ciclo de vida relativamente curto (6 semanas);
- Produção de um grande número de sementes;
- Facilmente cultivável em espaços restritos;
- Há um grande número de estudos científicos;
- Há muitos mutantes naturais e induzidos;
- Genoma sequenciado



Espécie modelo: Zebra fish (*Danio rerio*)



- Modelo vertebrado: 70% de seus 26 mil genes são semelhantes aos genes humanos;
- Um biotério com capacidade para criar 3 mil peixes do tipo zebrafish está disponível no Instituto Butantã. A espécie é usada como modelo em pesquisas científicas, principalmente na área de saúde;
- No biotério da PUC/RS, com 10 acasalamientos/dia (uma fêmea e dois machos) nascem 2 mil filhotes por mês. A espécie é usada para investigar a bioquímica da memória e de doenças neurodegenerativas como o mal de Alzheimer.

Espécie modelo: *Mus musculus*

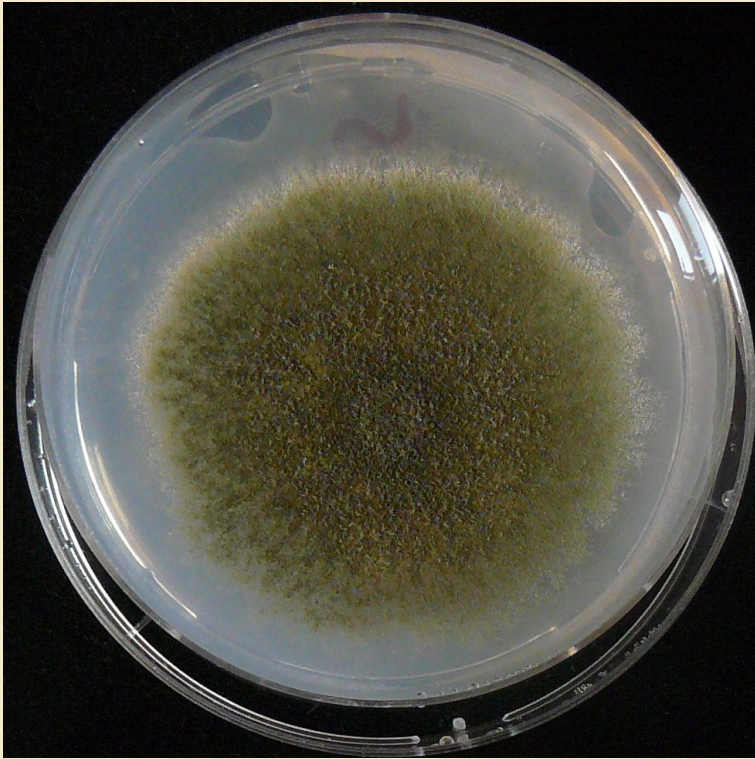


No início do século XX, com o advento da Genética, os camundongos começaram a ser objetos de estudo. Diversas linhagens de animais, a exemplo do camundongo C57/BL6 (à esquerda), foram produzidas por cruzamentos entre irmãos. Assim pela uniformidade genética destas linhagens, os indivíduos reagem de forma semelhante, havendo pouca variância dos resultados experimentais. Embaixo, o mutante albino B6.



<http://www.unesc.net/portal/capa/index/650/10523>
<https://www.ictb.fiocruz.br/content/c57bl6j-inbred>

Espécie modelo: *Aspergillus nidulans*

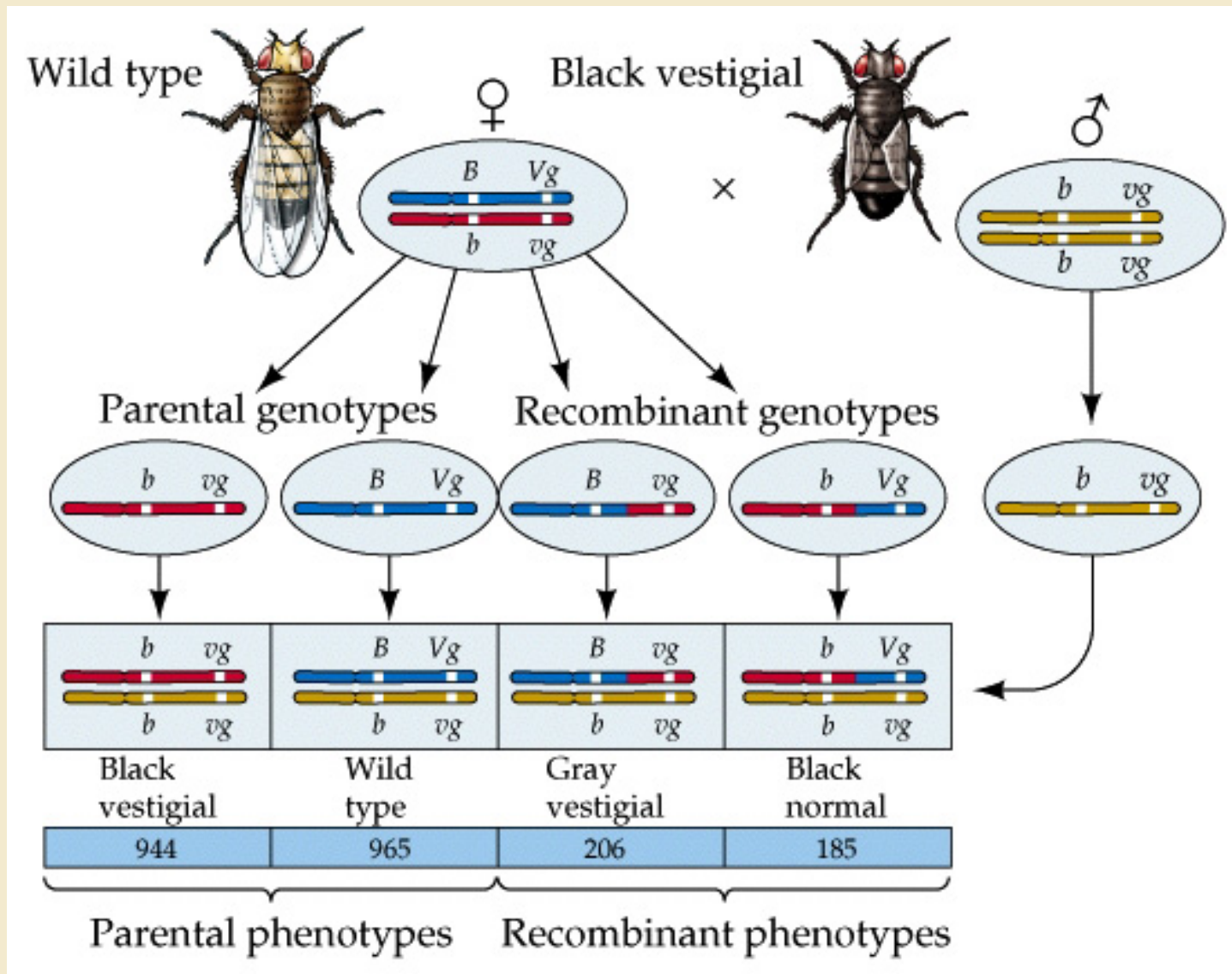


Aspergillus nidulans is a particularly useful model organism for studies of cell biology and gene regulation. Its properties include: a haploid genome of modest size; sexual and asexual reproductive cycles; simple nutritional requirements; rapid growth and reproduction; small size; multicellularity; transformability; and readily observable, informative phenotypes.

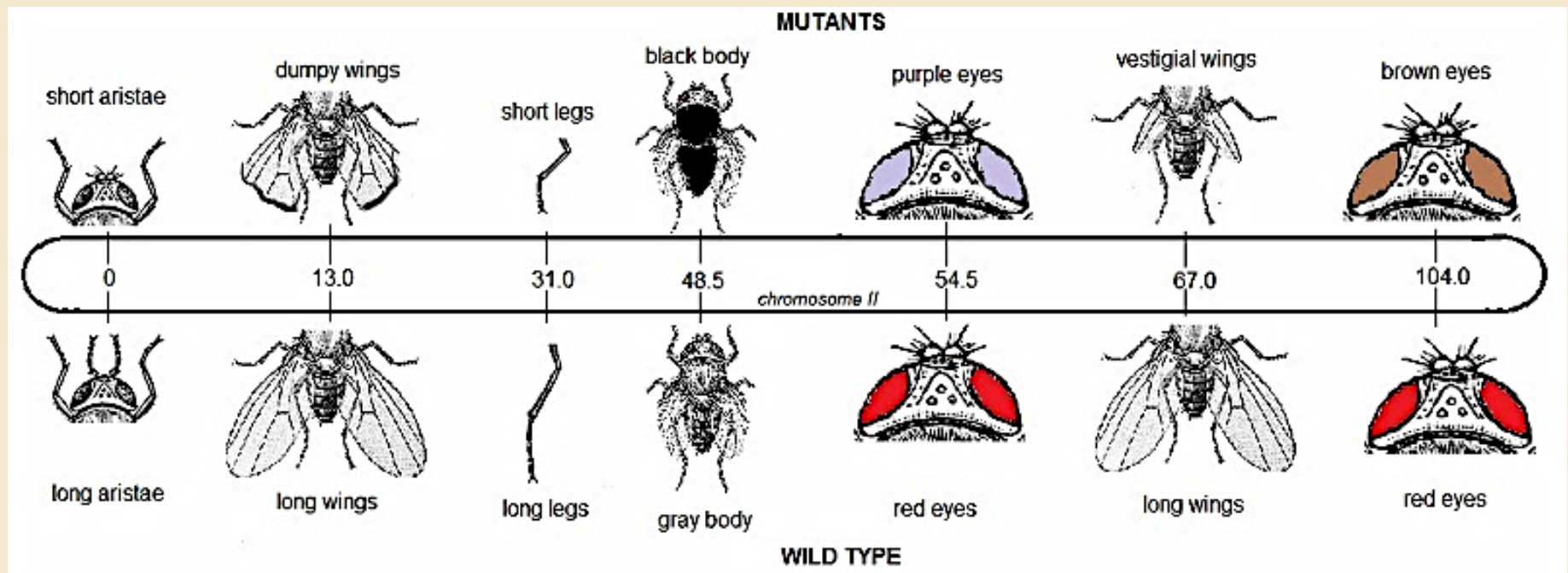
Organism	Genome size (Mb) ^a	Chromosome number ^a
Yeast (<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>)	12	16
Slime mold (<i>Dictyostelium</i>)	70	7
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	125	5
Corn	5000	10
Onion	15,000	8
Lily	50,000	12
Nematode (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>)	97	6
Fruit fly (<i>Drosophila</i>)	180	4
Toad (<i>Xenopus laevis</i>)	3000	18
Lungfish	50,000	17
Chicken	1200	39
Mouse	3000	20
Cow	3000	30
Dog	3000	39
Human	3000	23

^a Both genome size and chromosome number are for haploid cells.
Mb = millions of base pairs.

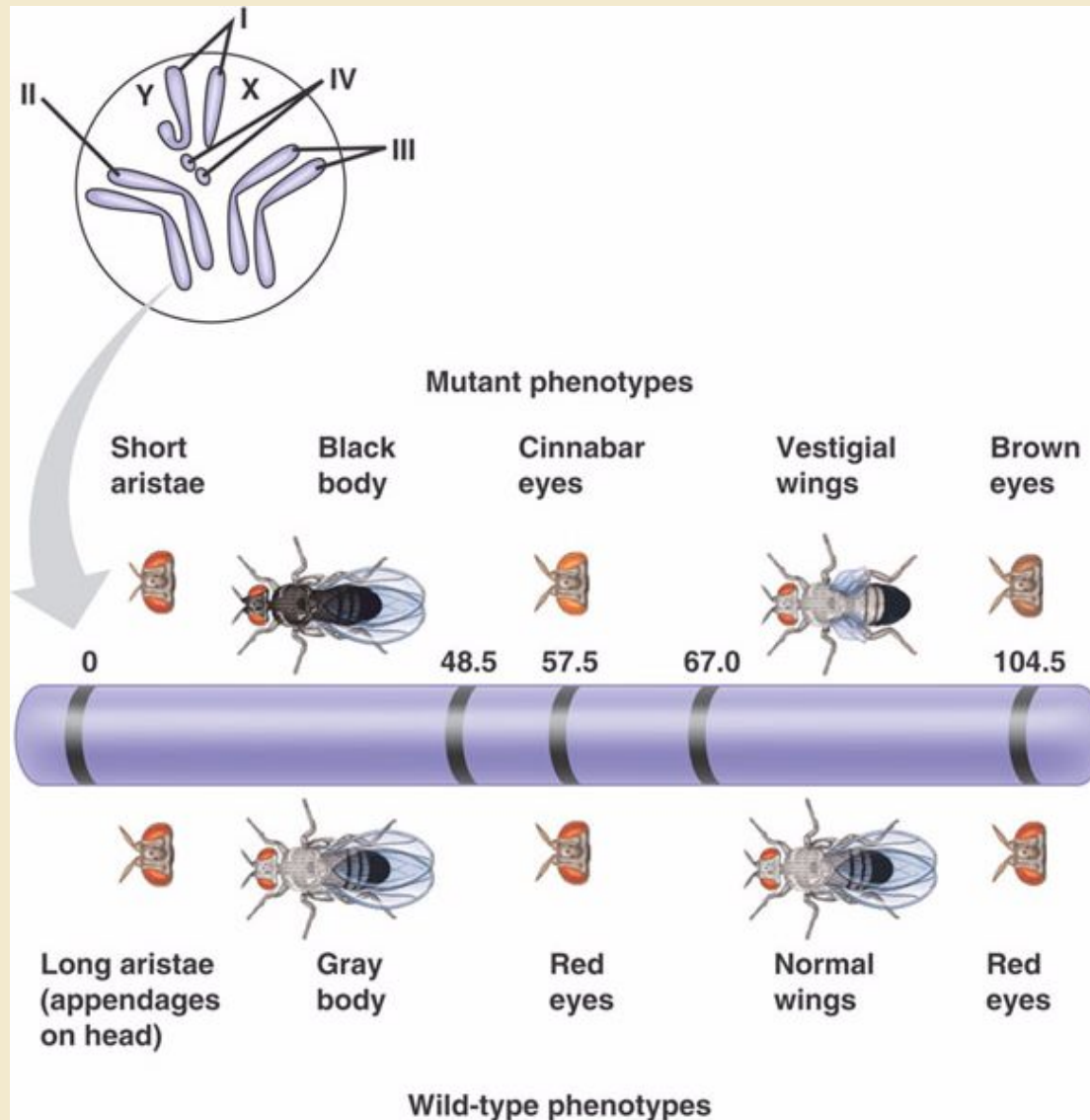
III) Morgan encontrou segregações que contrariavam a 2a lei de Mendel



IV) Vários fenótipos são controlados por genes ligados



V) Morgan associou as leis da Genética com a teoria cromossômica da herança

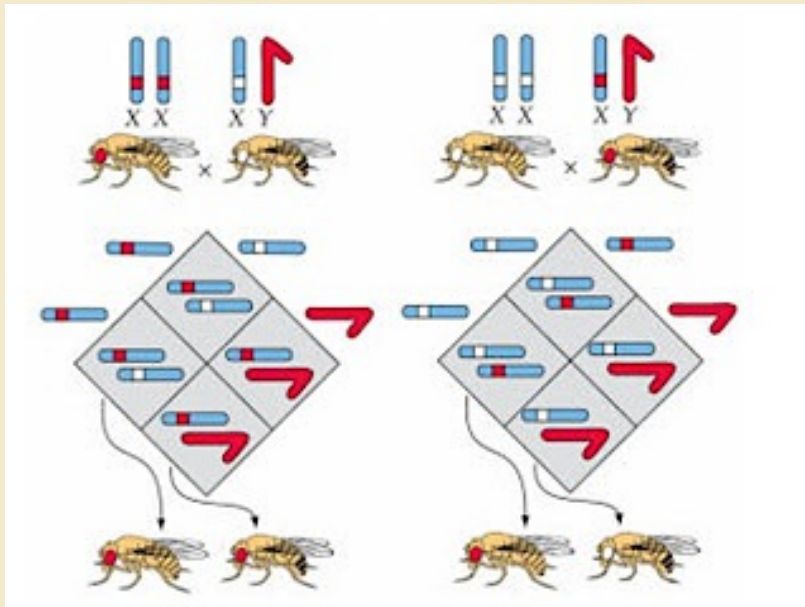




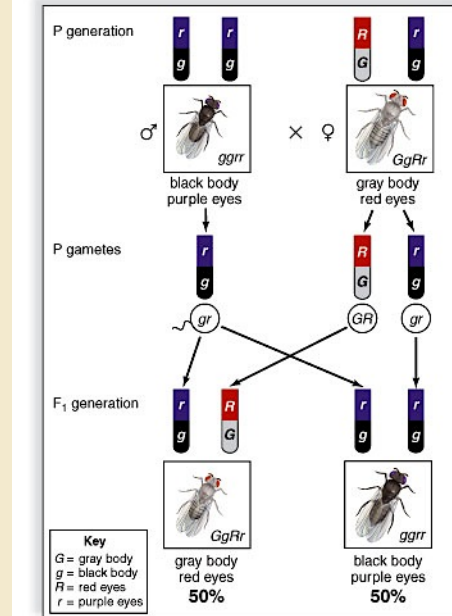
Morgan attracted extremely gifted students, in particular, A.H. Sturtevant, C.B. Bridges, and H.J. Muller (Nobel Laureate, 1946). They were to discover a host of new laws of genetics, while working in the "Fly Room," in the Zoology Department at Columbia.

- Sturtevant described how chromosomes were the carriers of the hereditary material. Sturtevant, who was still an undergraduate, realized that the sex-linked genes might be arranged in a linear order. He spent a night constructing a genetic map based on 5 sex-linked mutations. Later, Bridges and Sturtevant identified and mapped 2 groups of autosomal (not sex-linked) genes and a 3rd such group was identified by Muller. The 4 linkage groups correlated nicely with the 4 pairs of chromosomes that *Drosophila* possess.

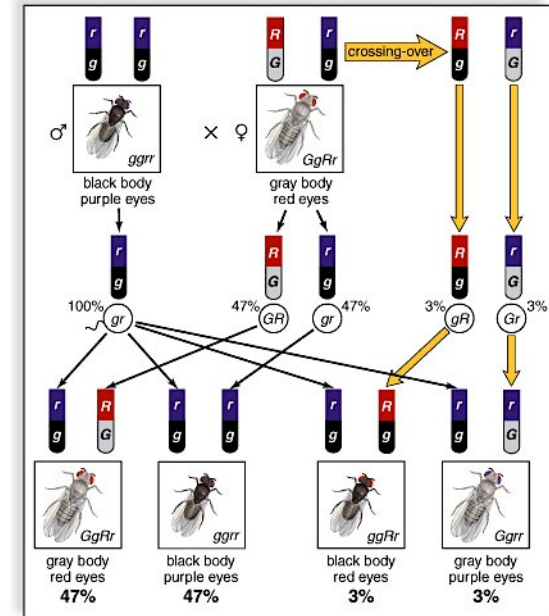
VI) Linkage: sex- and autosomal-linked genes



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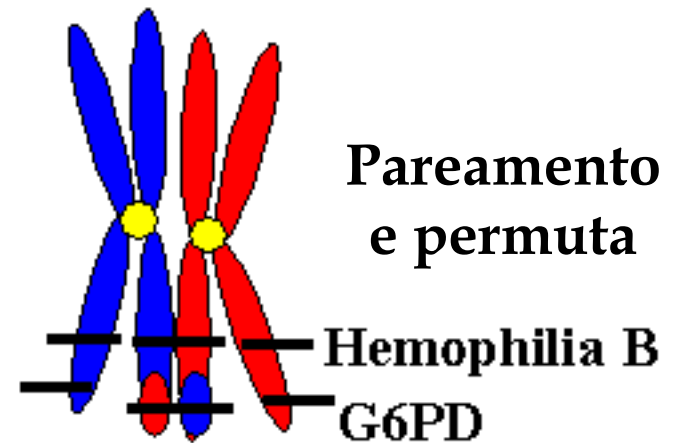
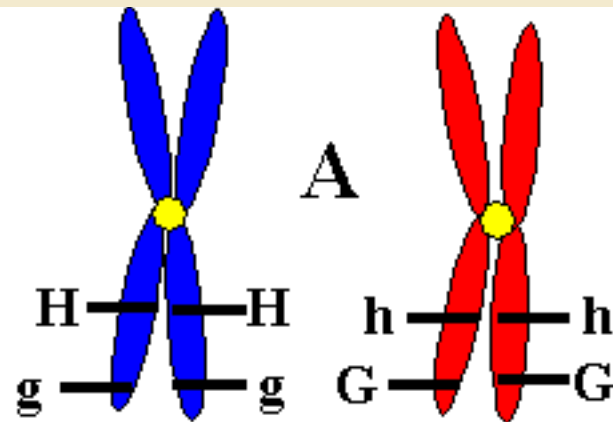


a.

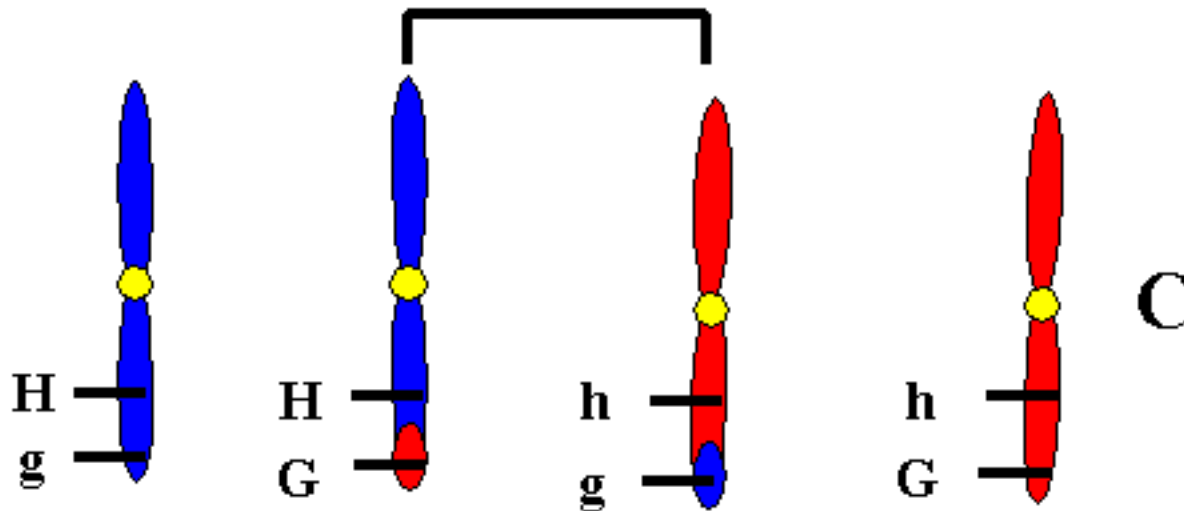


b.

Sex-linked genes (X chromosome: pairing and crossover)

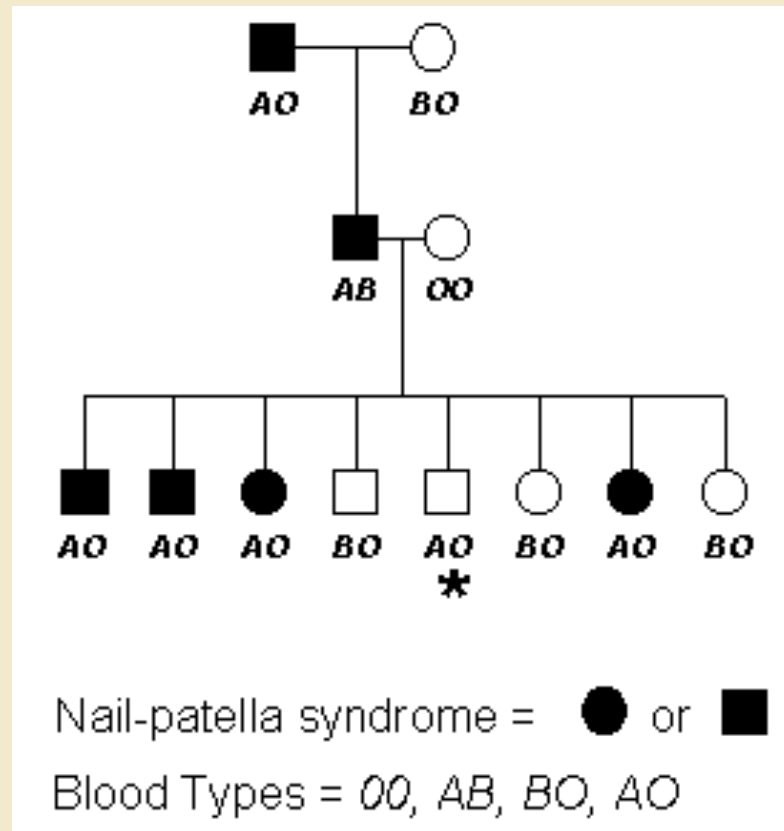


Recombinants



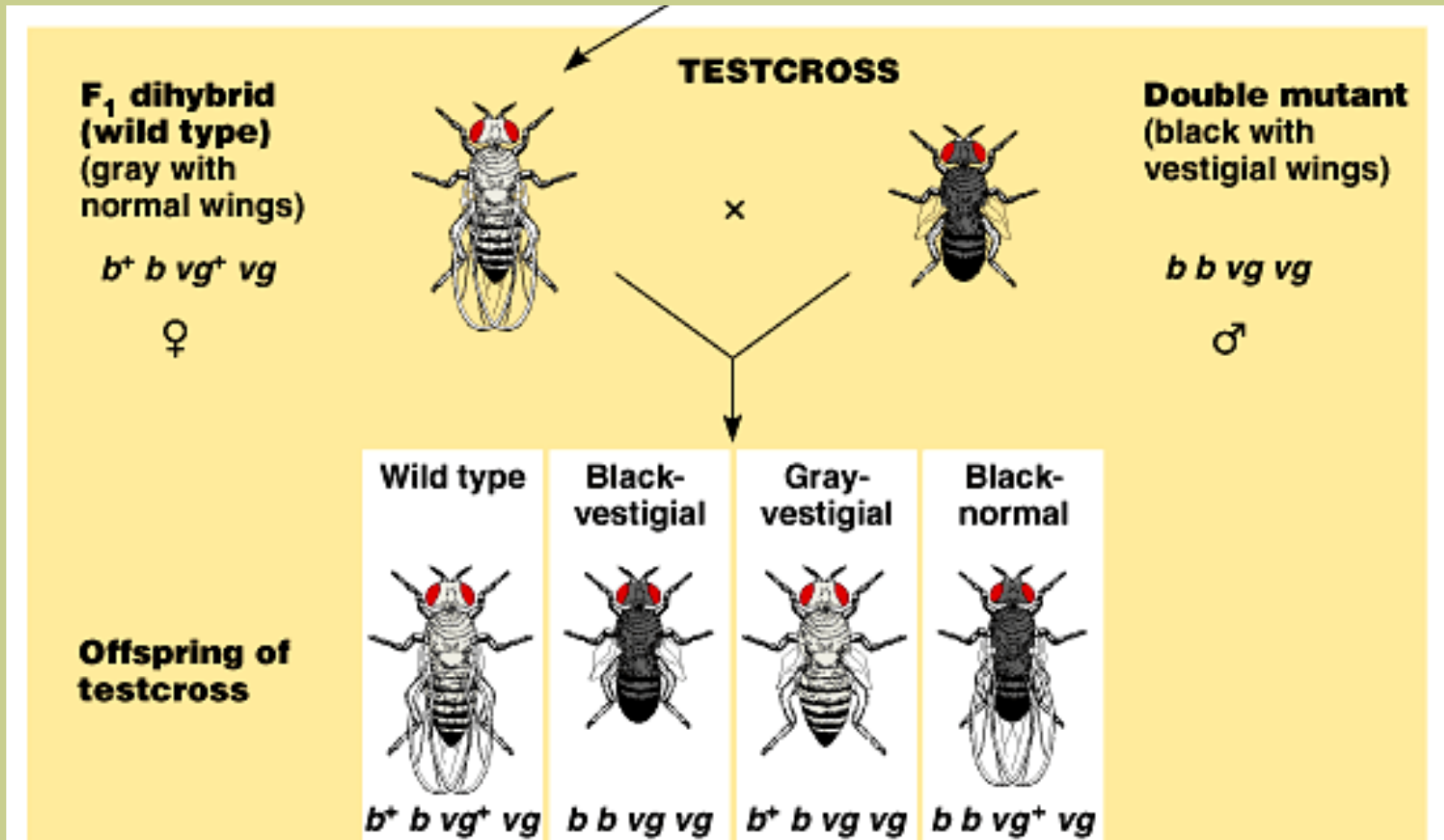
Autosomal-linked genes

No pedigree, o alelo dominante que causa a síndrome está em associação com o alelo do tipo A

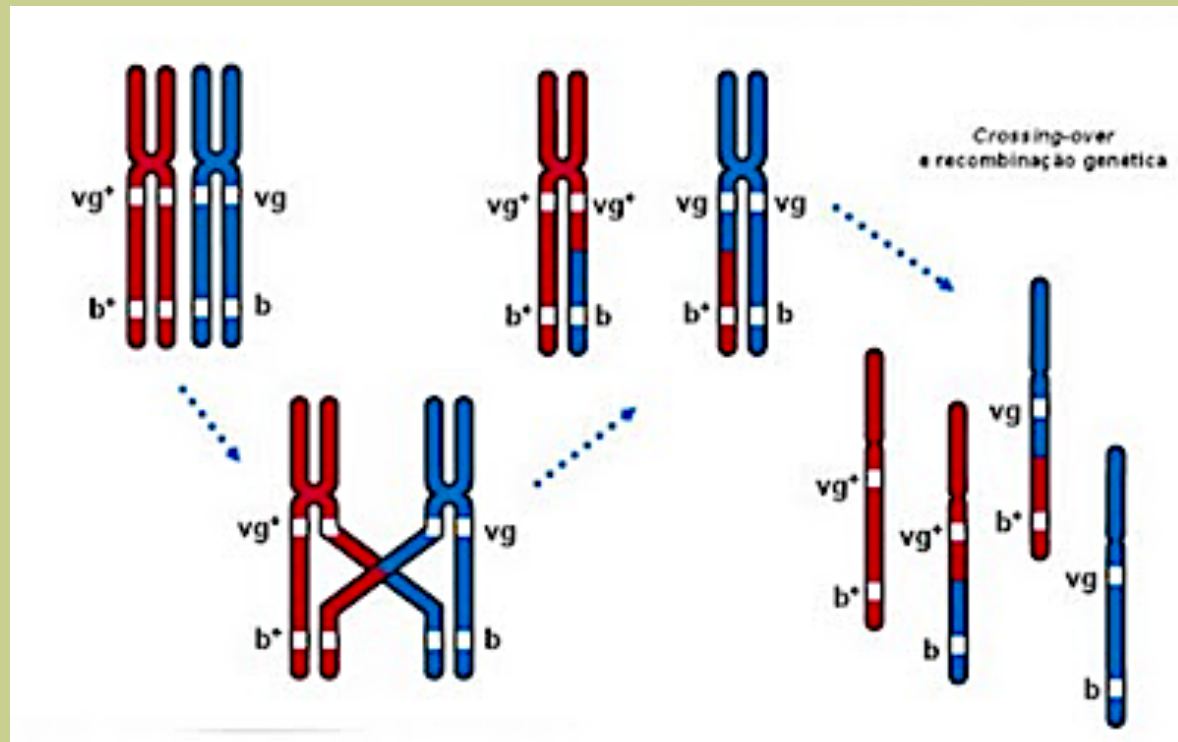


* Recombinante

VII) Estudos de ligação são feitos no “cruzamento-teste”



O valor da fração de recombinação (fr) é dado pela taxa de crossing-over



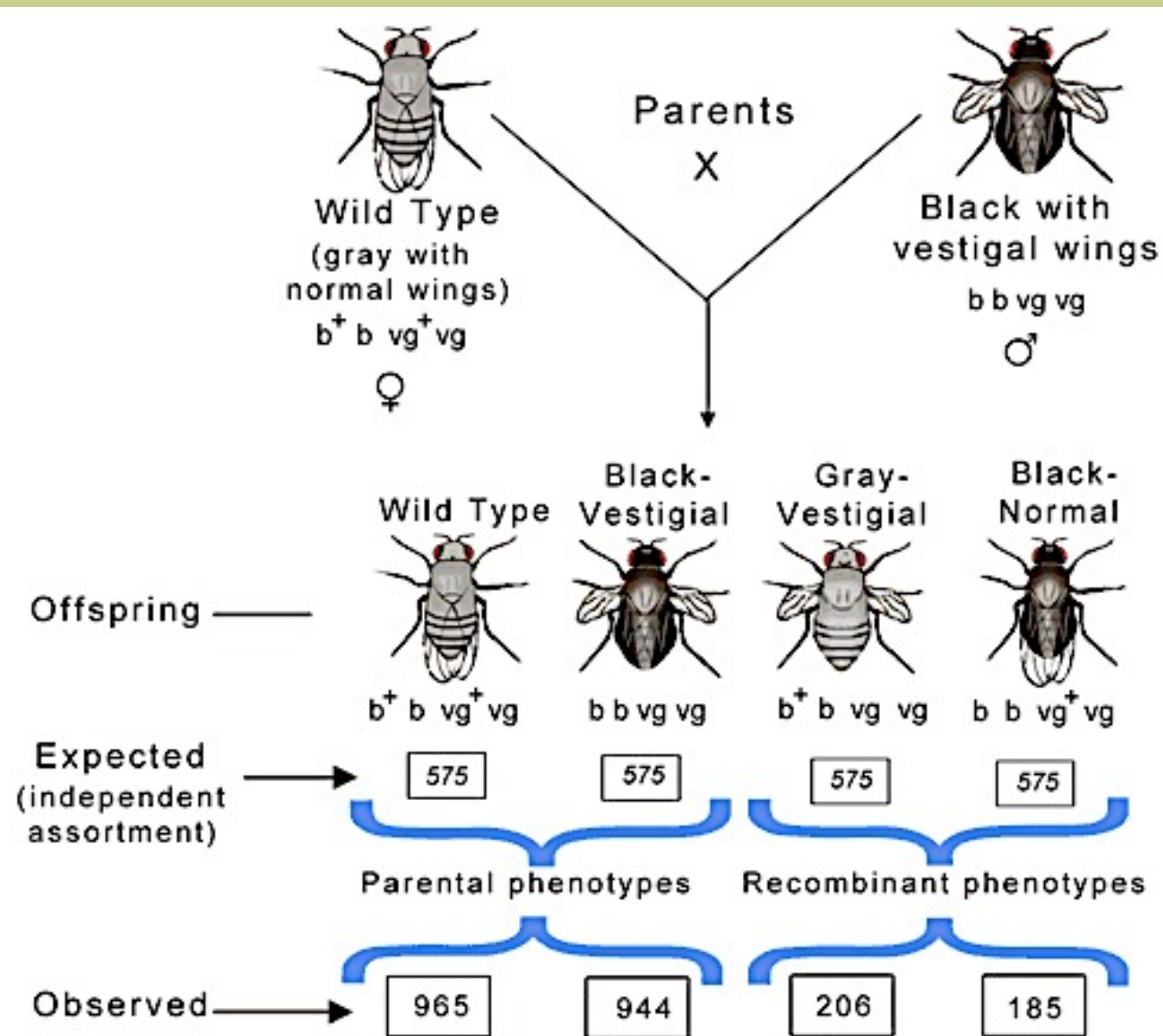
ESTUDAR ((Read on)

https://www.macmillanhighered.com/BrainHoney/Resource/6716/digital_first_content/trunk/test/hillis2e/hillis2e_ch08_4.html

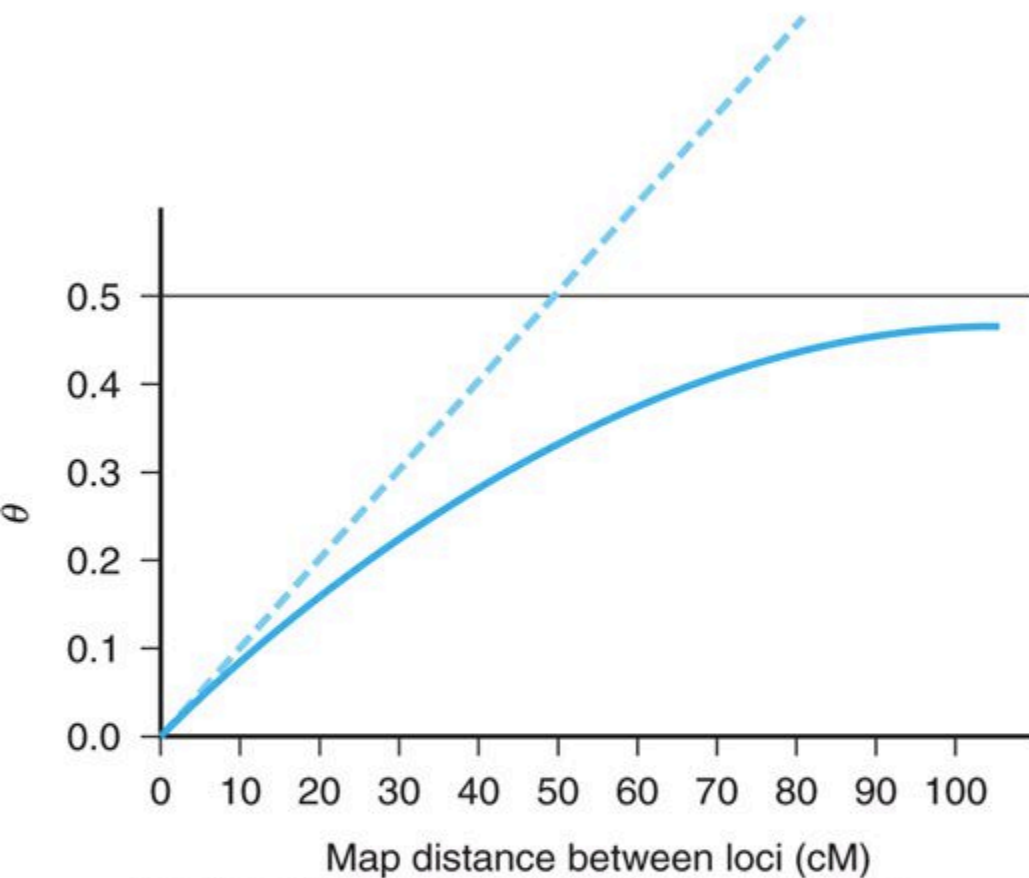
Cálculo da *fr*: no Cruzamento-Teste:

$$fr = r = \frac{\sum \text{tipos recombinantes}}{N}$$

A distância entre os genes é função da frequência de recombinação



$$fr = r = \frac{206 + 185}{965 + 944 + 206 + 185}$$



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The relationship between map distance in centimorgans and recombination fraction, θ . Recombination fraction (*solid line*) and map distance (*dotted line*) are nearly equal, with 1 cM = 0.01 recombination, for values of genetic distance below 10 cM, but they begin to diverge because of double crossovers as the distance between the markers increases. The recombination fraction approaches a maximum of 0.5 no matter how far apart loci are; the genetic distance increases proportionally to the distance between loci.

VIII) Mapa: cromossômico, genético e físico

