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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Overview of Genetics

Gregor Mendel (1822 - 1884)**Responsible for** the Laws governing Inheritance of Traits



Gregor Johann Mendel

Austrian monk
Studied the inheritance of traits in pea plants

Developed the laws of inheritance

•Mendel's work was not recognized until the turn of the 20th century



Gregor Johann Mendel

Between 1856 and 1863, Mendel cultivated and tested some 28,000 pea plants

 He found that the plants' offspring retained traits of the parents

Called the "Father of Genetics"



Genetic Terminology

- Trait any characteristic that can be passed from parent to offspring
- Heredity passing of traits from parent to offspring
- Genetics study of heredity
- •Alleles two forms of a gene (dominant & recessive)

Dominant - stronger of two genes expressed in the hybrid; represented by a capital letter (R)

•Recessive - gene that shows up less often in a cross; represented by a lowercase letter (r) •Homozygous genotype - gene combination involving 2 dominant or 2 recessive genes (e.g. RR or rr); also called pure

Heterozygous genotype - gene combination of one dominant & one recessive allele (e.g. Rr); also called hybrid

Genotype - gene combination for a trait (e.g. RR, Rr, rr)

Phenotype - the physical feature resulting from a genotype (e.g. red, white) Why peas, *Pisum sativum*?

Can be grown in a small area

Produce lots of offspring

Produce pure plants when allowed to self-pollinate several generations
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Can be artificially cross-pollinated

Eight Pea Plant Traits

- *Seed shape* ---- Round (R) or Wrinkled (r)
- Seed Color ----- Yellow (Y) or Green (y)
- *Pod Shape* ---- Smooth (S) or wrinkled (s)
- *Pod Color* --- Green (G) or Yellow (g)
- Seed Coat Color ----Gray (G) or White (g)
- *Flower position*---Axial (A) or Terminal (a)
- *Plant Height* ---- Tall (T) or Short (t)
- *Flower color ---* Purple (P) or white (p)