

# Genetics

Traits and where they come from.....



# What are Traits?

**Traits:** Brainstorm with a partner –  
*Where do traits come from? Who and What are responsible for these traits?*

*Watch:* <http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/basics/traits/>



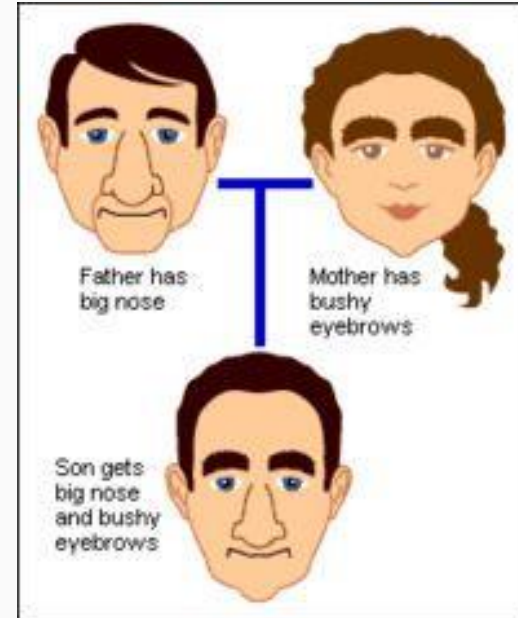
# Some terms to be familiar with...

**Genetics:** The study of how different qualities, called traits, are passed down from parent to child.



# Some terms to be familiar with....

**Inherited traits:** A trait or character that is genetically inherited or passed down from generation to generation.



# Some terms to be familiar with....

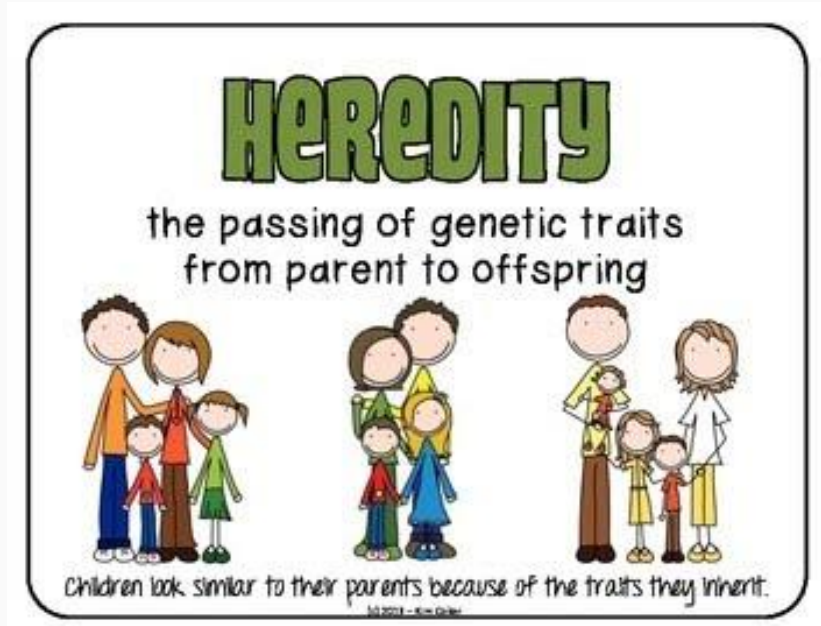
**Non-Inherited traits:** Not all traits are inherited. Non-inherited traits are learned traits or traits that can be acquired through action (ie. a child learning manners, a weightlifter gaining muscle etc.).

*...what are some others?*



# Some terms to be familiar with....

**Heredity:** Is the process by which features and characteristics are passed on from parents to children before they are born.

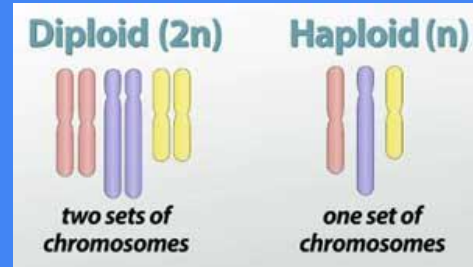


# Some terms to be familiar with.....

**Genome:** The total genetic information present in an organism's cell (unique to each organism)



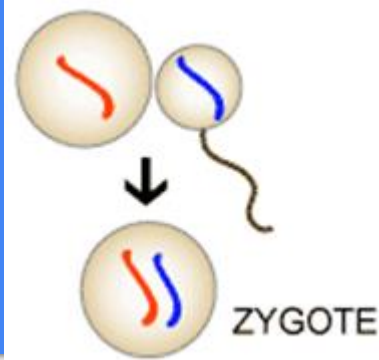
# How is Genetic Material Inherited?



- Inheritance describes how genetic material is passed on from **parent** to **offspring**.
- We get one copy of our **genome** from each of our parents.
- Most of our cells contain two sets of **23** chromosomes? (they are **diploid**).
- An exception to this rule are the sex cells (egg and sperm), also known as **gametes**, which only have one set of chromosomes each (they are **haploid**).



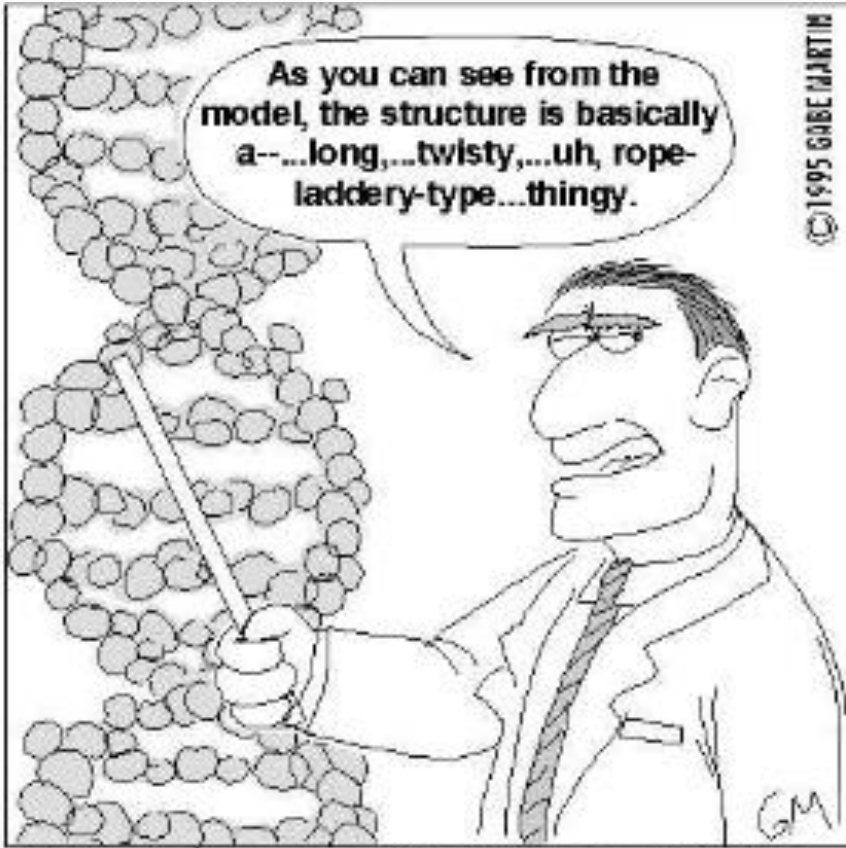
# How is Genetic Material Inherited?



- However, in sexual reproduction the sperm cell combines with the egg cell to form the first cell of the new organism in a process called **fertilization**.
- This cell (the fertilized egg) has two sets of **23 chromosomes** (diploid) and the complete set of instructions needed to make more cells, and eventually a whole person.
- This passing down of genetic material is evident if you examine the **traits** of members of the same family, from average height to hair and eye colour to nose and ear shape, as they are usually similar.

# DNA

*What do we remember about the structure and function of DNA?*



**1953: The structure of the DNA molecule is first described.**

# DNA: An Organism's Genetic Material

**DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid** -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zwibgNGe4aY>

- Stores the **genetic information** of an organism
- Genetic information determines how an organism **looks, functions, and behaves**

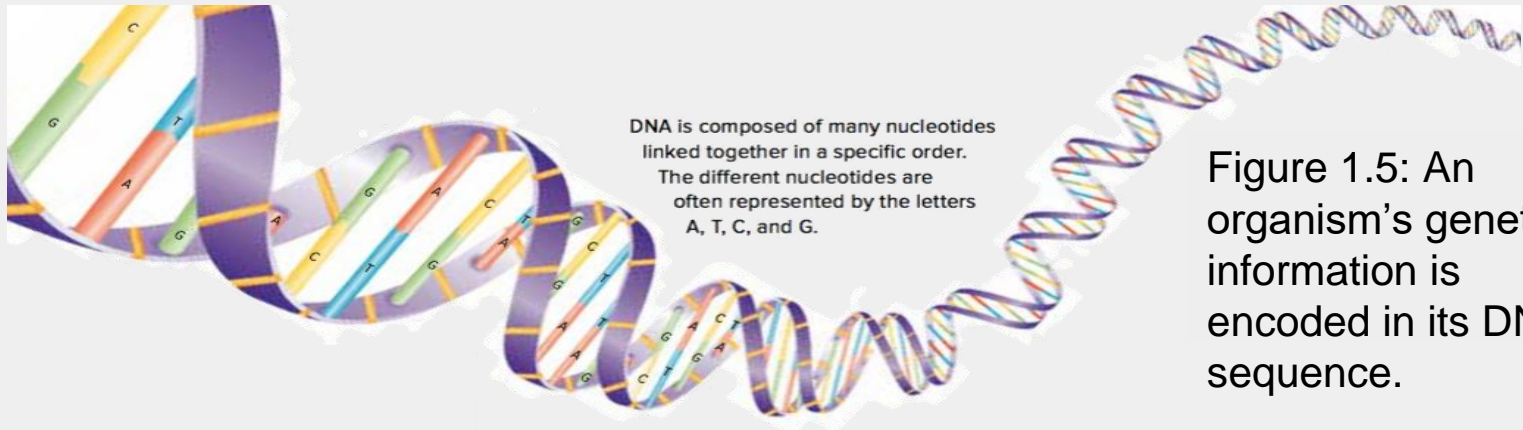


Figure 1.5: An organism's genetic information is encoded in its DNA sequence.

# DNA: Structure and Function

Structure of DNA:

- Two long strands shaped like a **twisted ladder**
- Consists of many copies of four different chemical building blocks called **nucleotides**: adenine (A), thymine (T), cytosine (C), guanine (G)
- DNA sequence: The specific order of **nucleotides**; the “code” that holds the genetic information

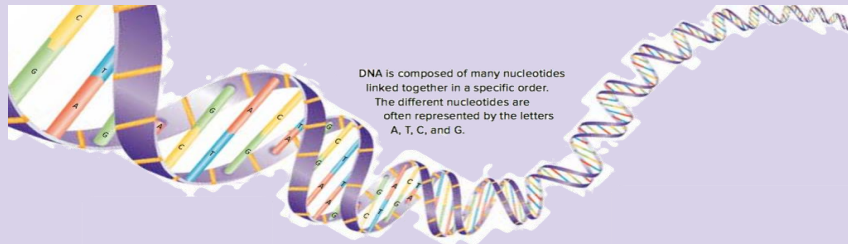


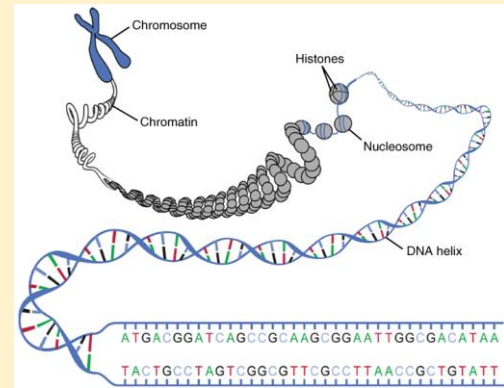
Figure 1.5: DNA

# DNA: Structure and Function (continued)

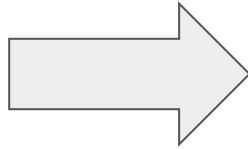
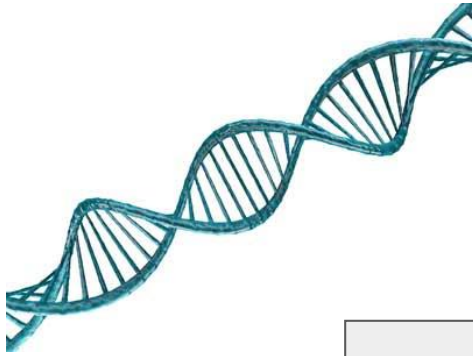
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uXdzuz5Q-hs>

Function of DNA:

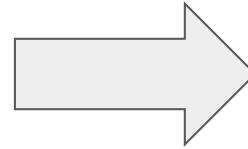
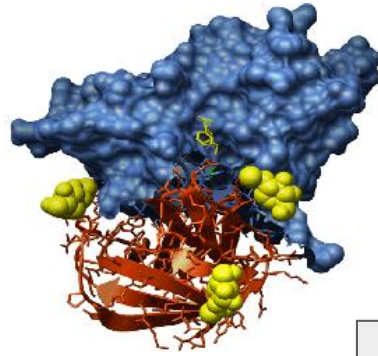
- Stores the **genetic information** of an organism
- An organism's **DNA** is stored in each of its **cells**
  - **DNA** molecules coil and compact into a condensed form called **chromatin** to fit into the cells
  - Just before reproduction: **DNA** condenses further into structures called **chromosomes**
  - During reproduction: Copies of **chromosomes** (and therefore **DNA**) are transferred to the **offspring**.



# *How **DNA** and **Traits** are connected.....*



*Code for*



*Which then produce*



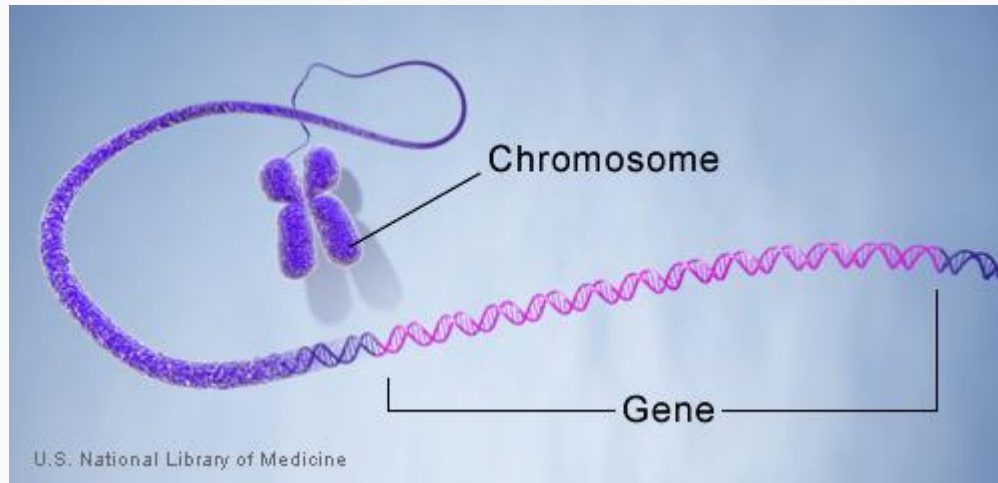
**DNA**  
(genes)

**PROTEINS**

**TRAITS**

# Protein Synthesis

A **gene** is a segment of DNA that codes for a specific **protein**.

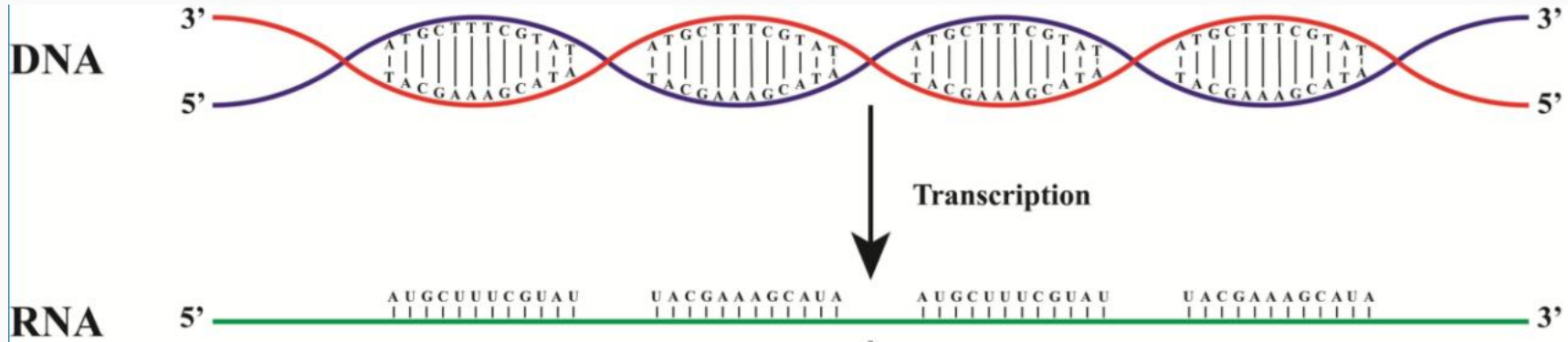


# Protein Synthesis

**Gene expression** occurs in two phases.

Phase 1: Transcription in the **nucleus**

**DNA** to **RNA**



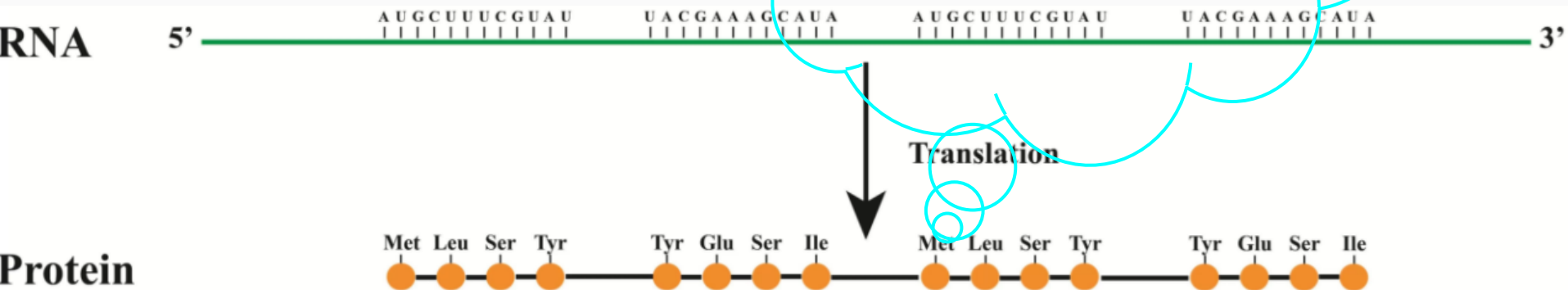


# Protein Synthesis

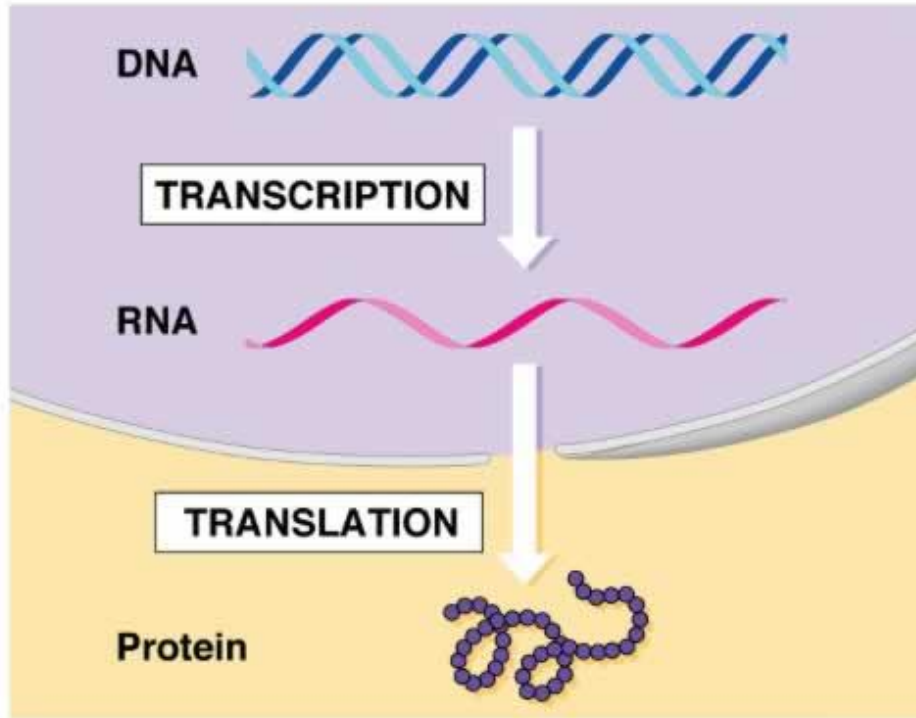
Phase 2: Translation at the **ribosome**

**RNA** to **protein**

*Proteins are made up of building blocks called amino acids*



# Protein Synthesis



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Watch:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gG7uCskUOrA>