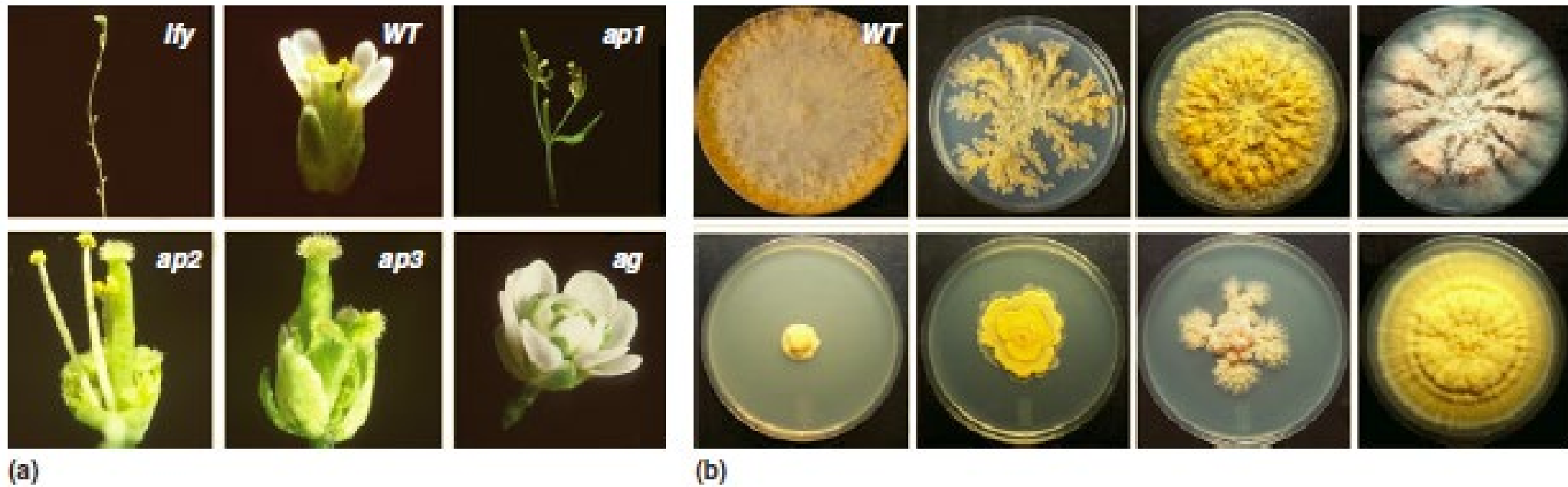
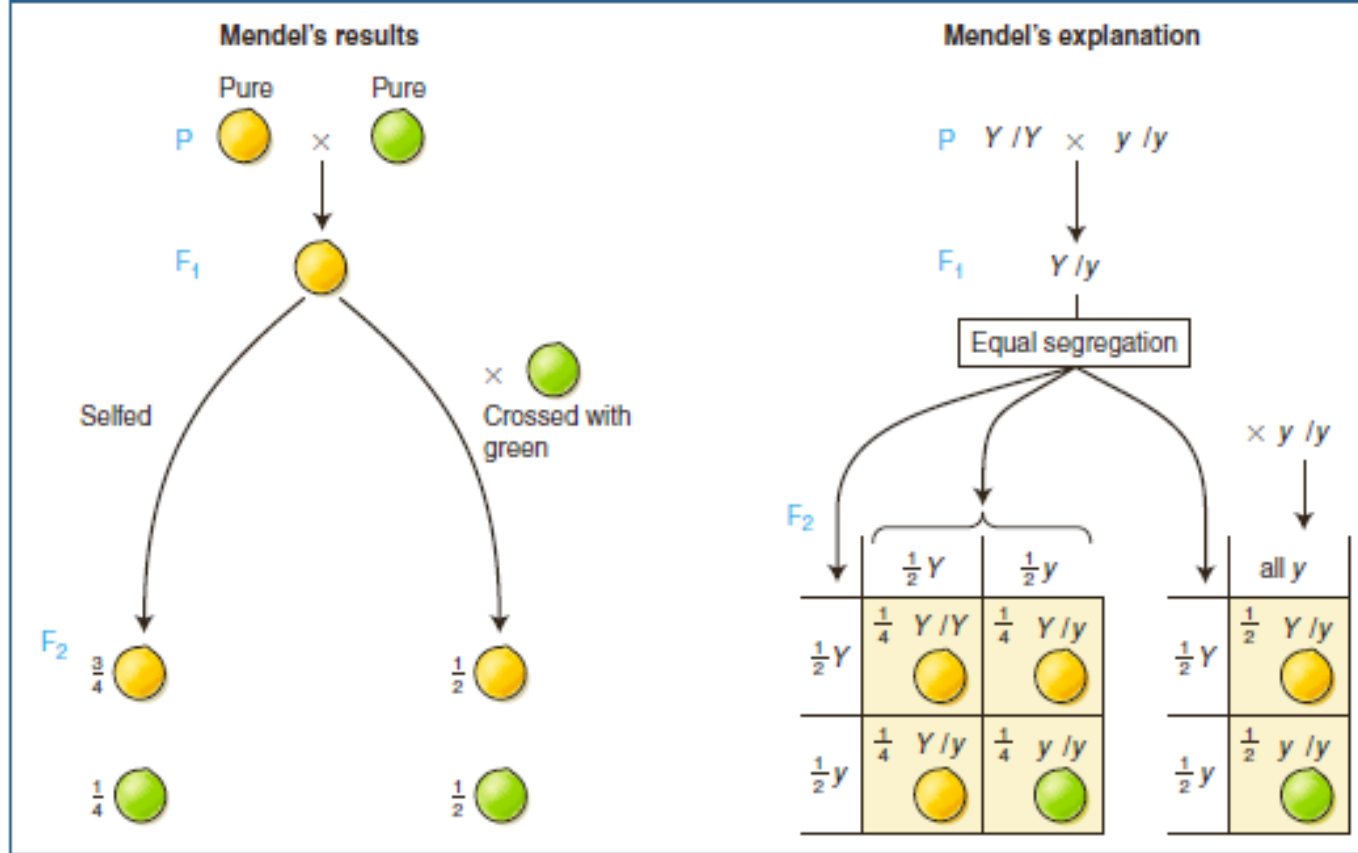


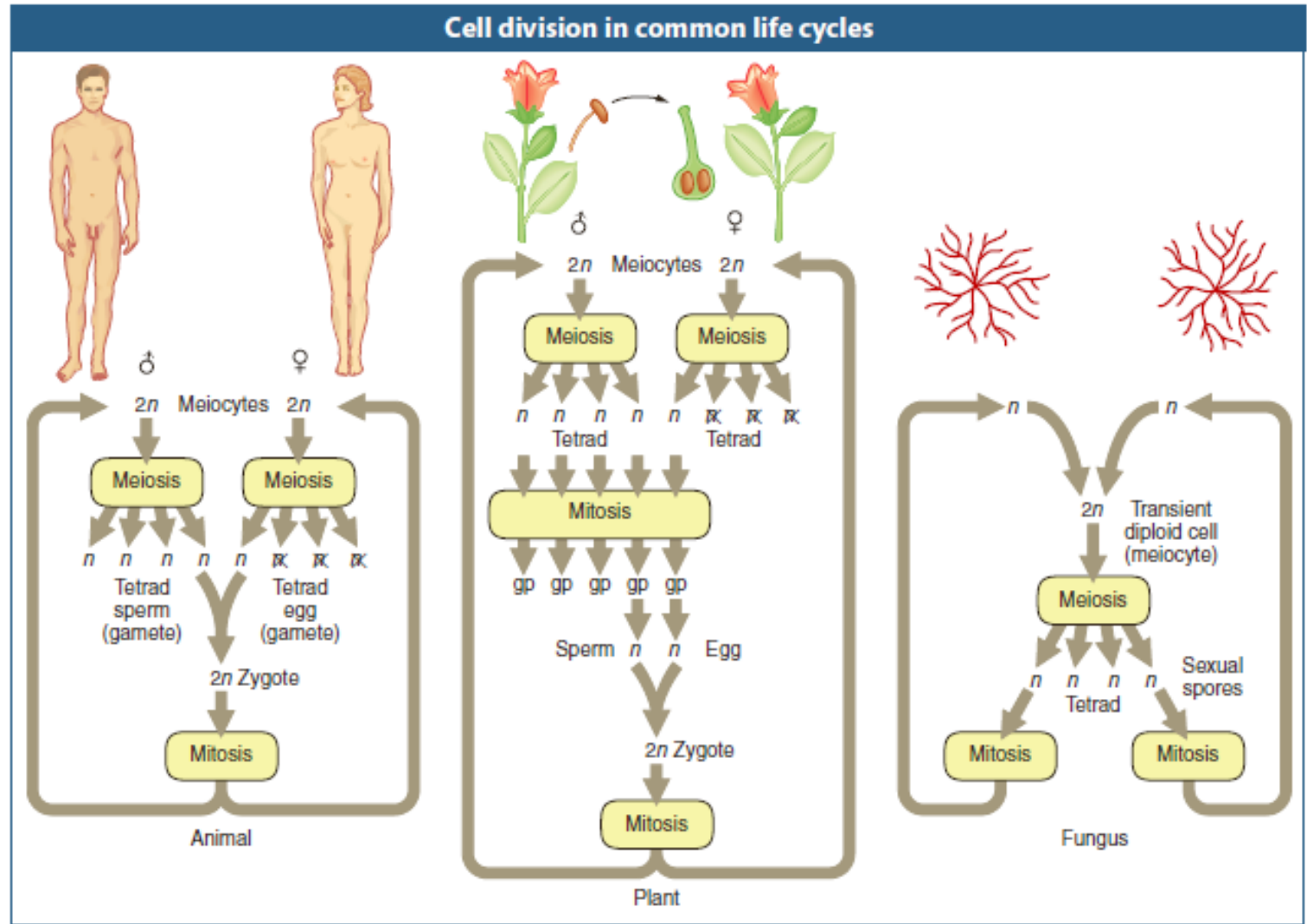
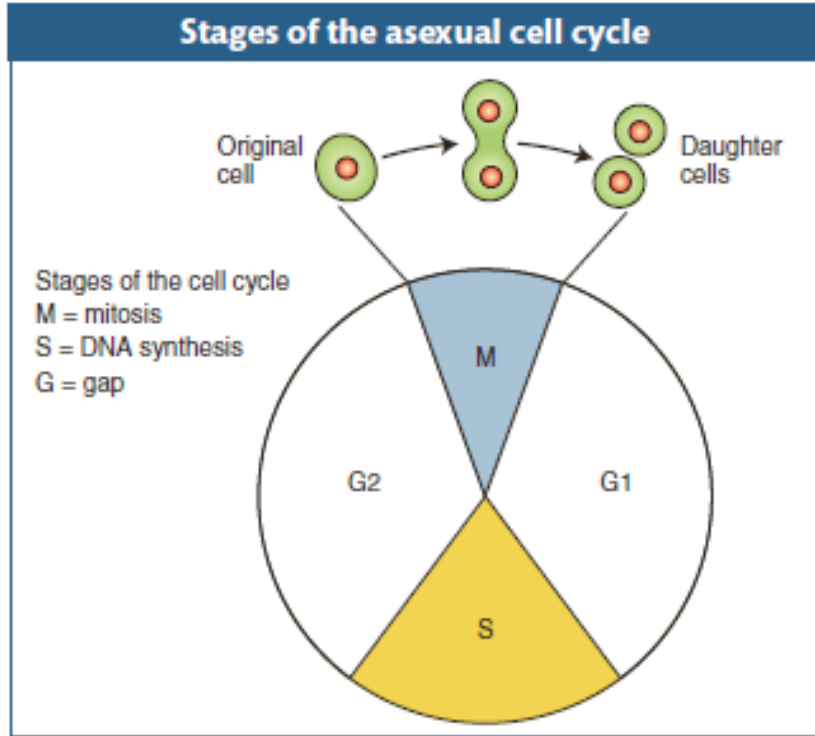
2. Tek Genli Kalıtım

Genetic analysis begins with mutants



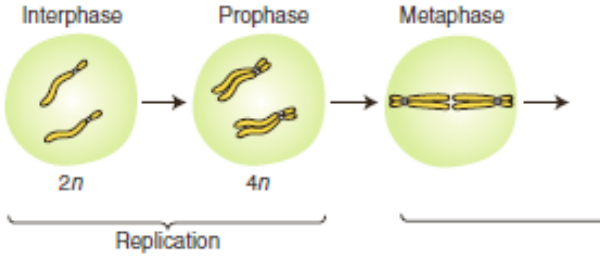
A single-gene model explains Mendel's ratios



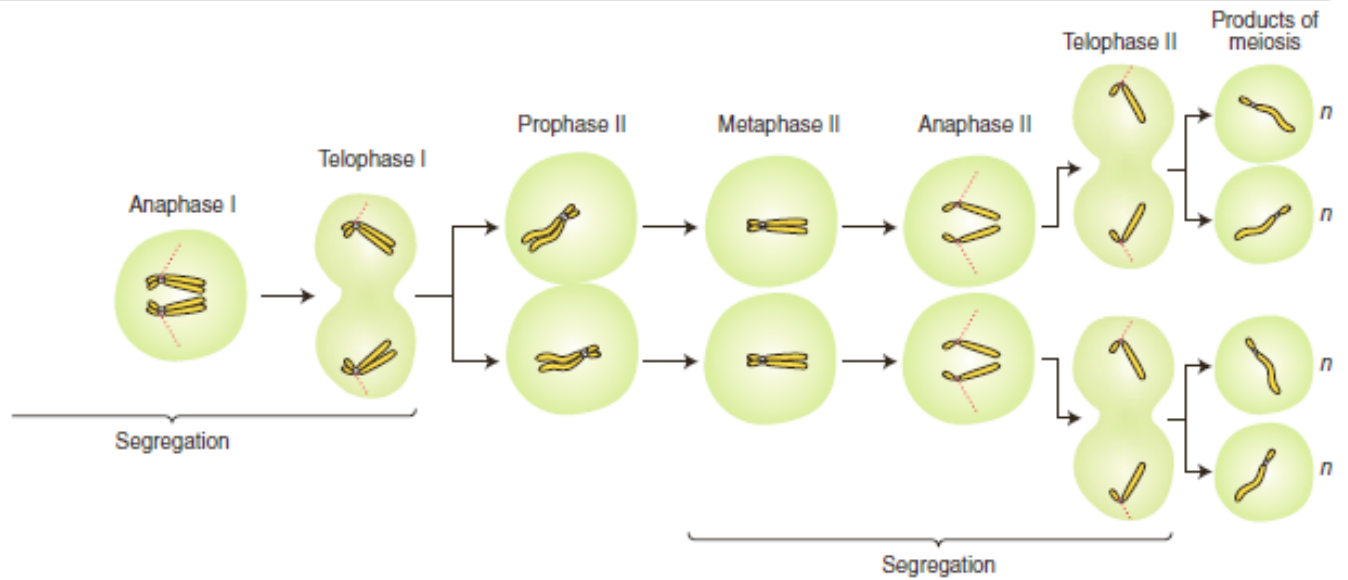
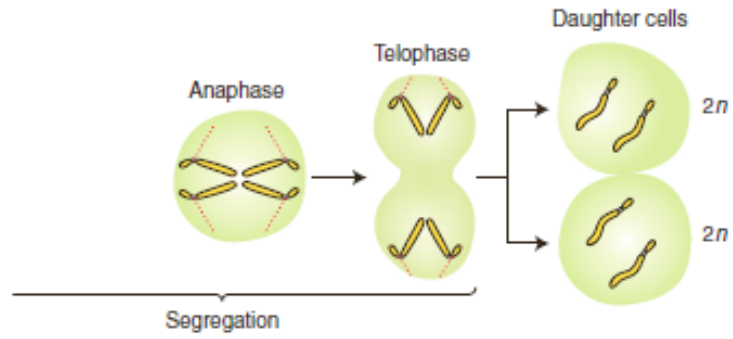
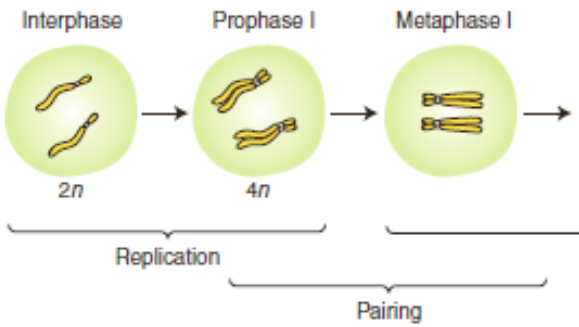


Key stages of meiosis and mitosis

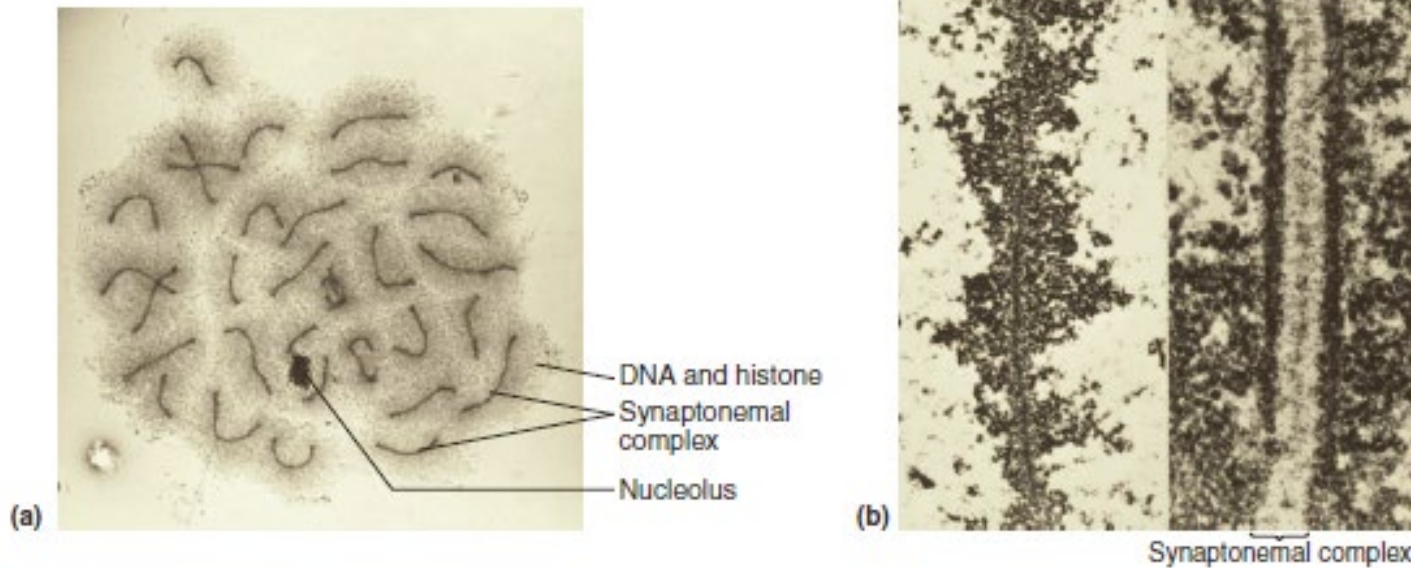
Mitosis



Meiosis



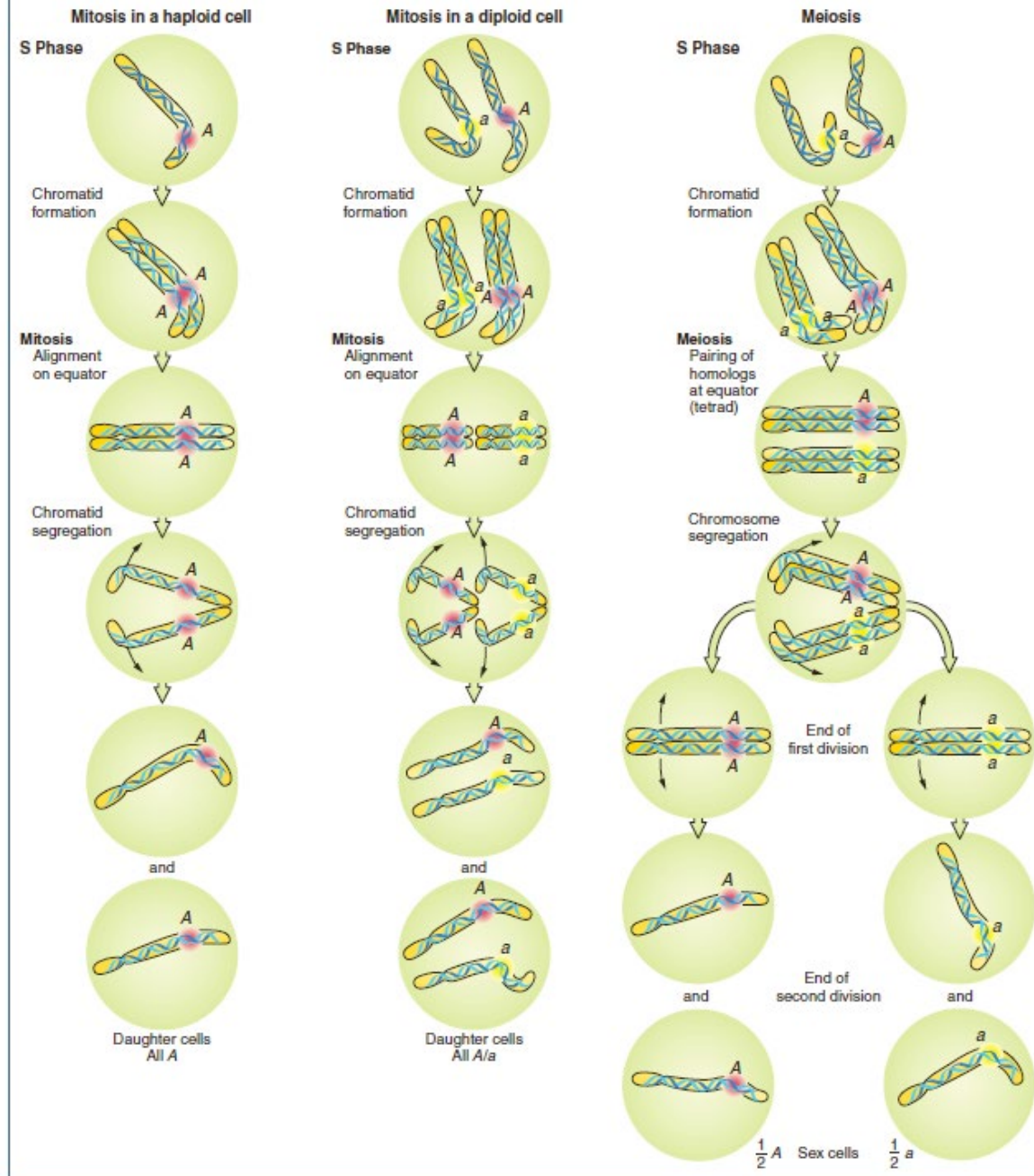
Synaptonemal complexes at meiosis



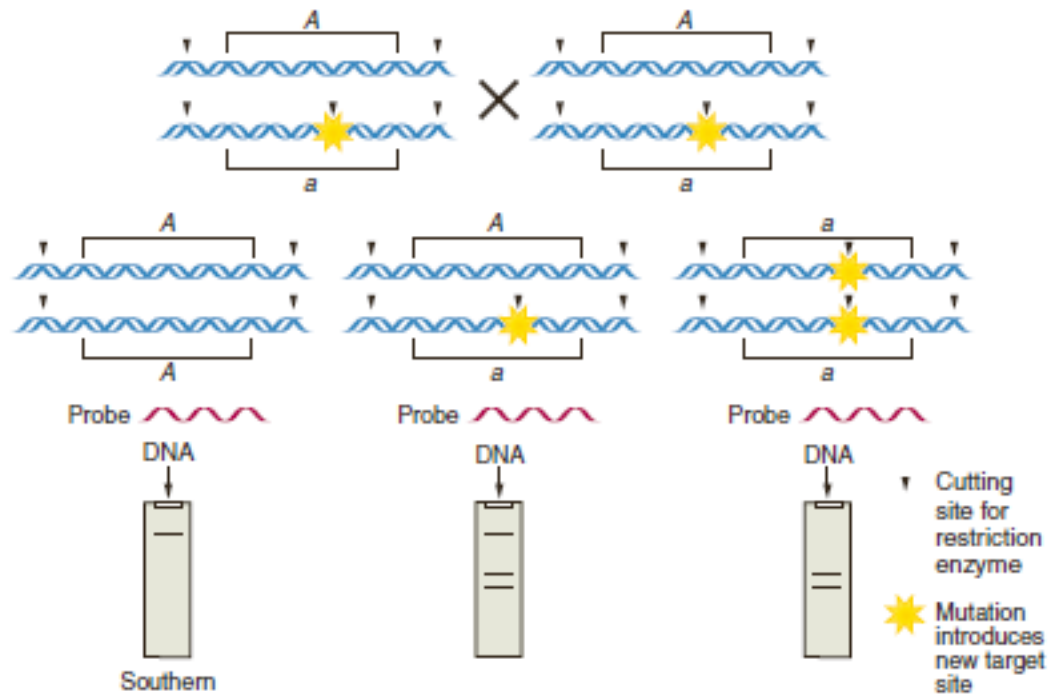
DNA molecules replicate to form identical chromatids

Chromatid formation	DNA replication
<p>Homozygous diploid b^+/b^+</p>	
<p>Heterozygous diploid b^+/b</p>	
<p>Homozygous diploid b/b</p>	
<p>Haploid b^+</p>	
<p>Haploid b</p>	

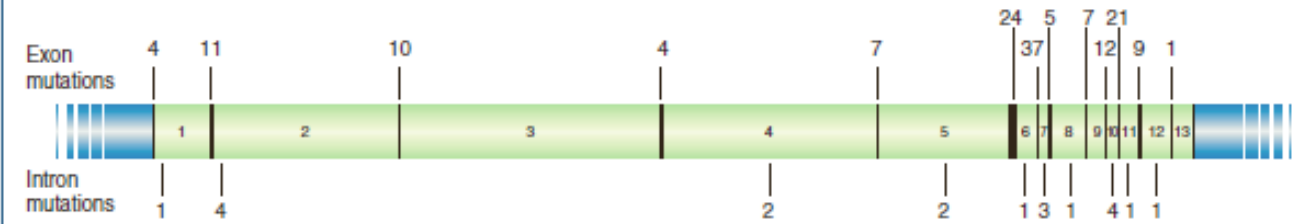
Nuclear division at the DNA level



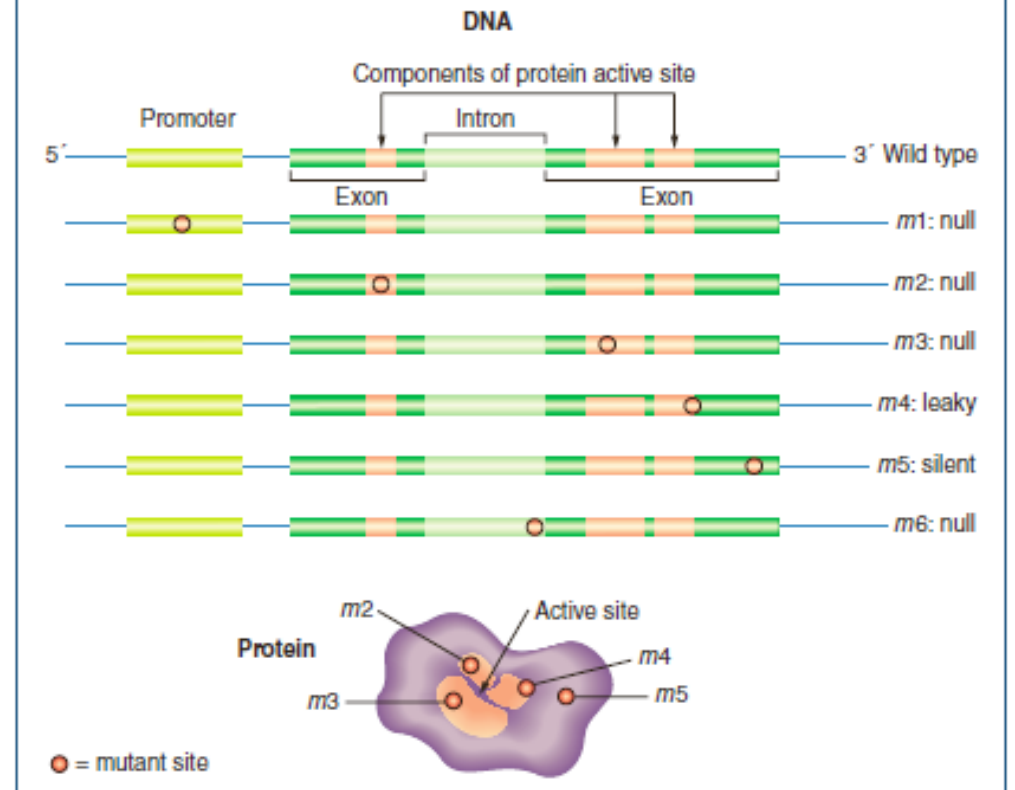
Single-gene inheritance tracked at the DNA level

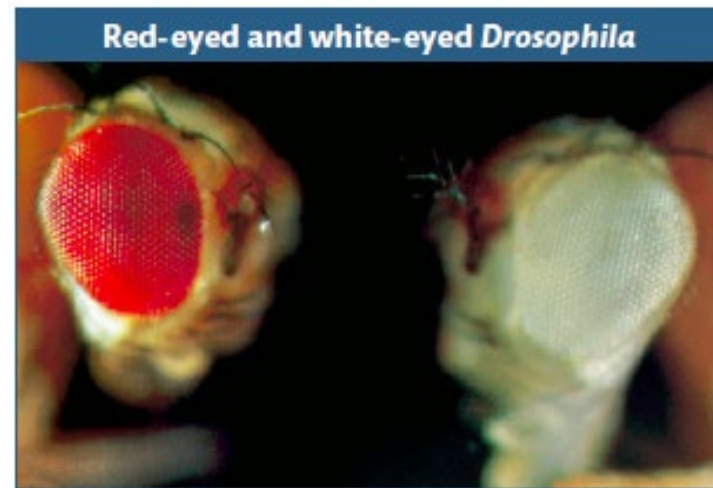
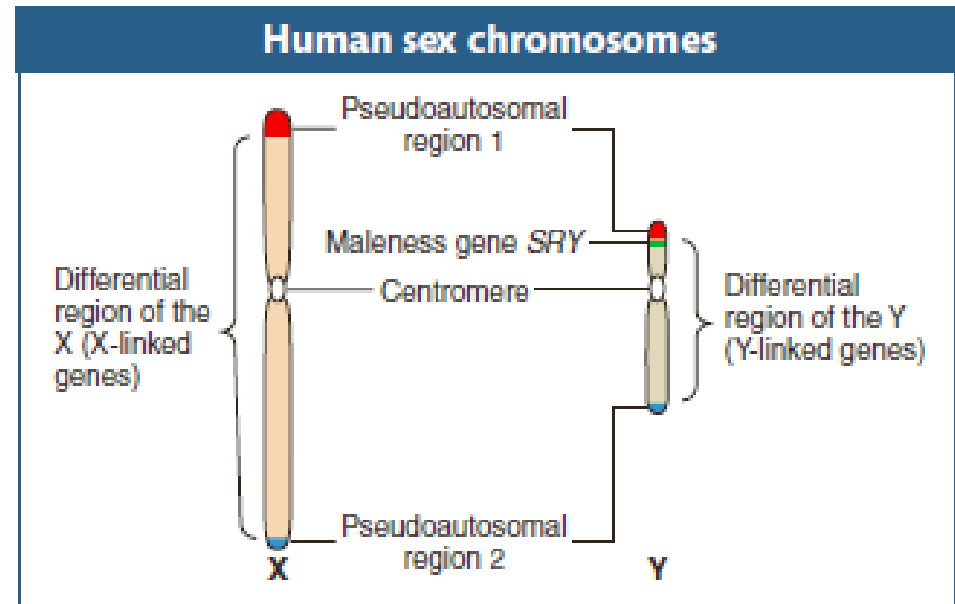
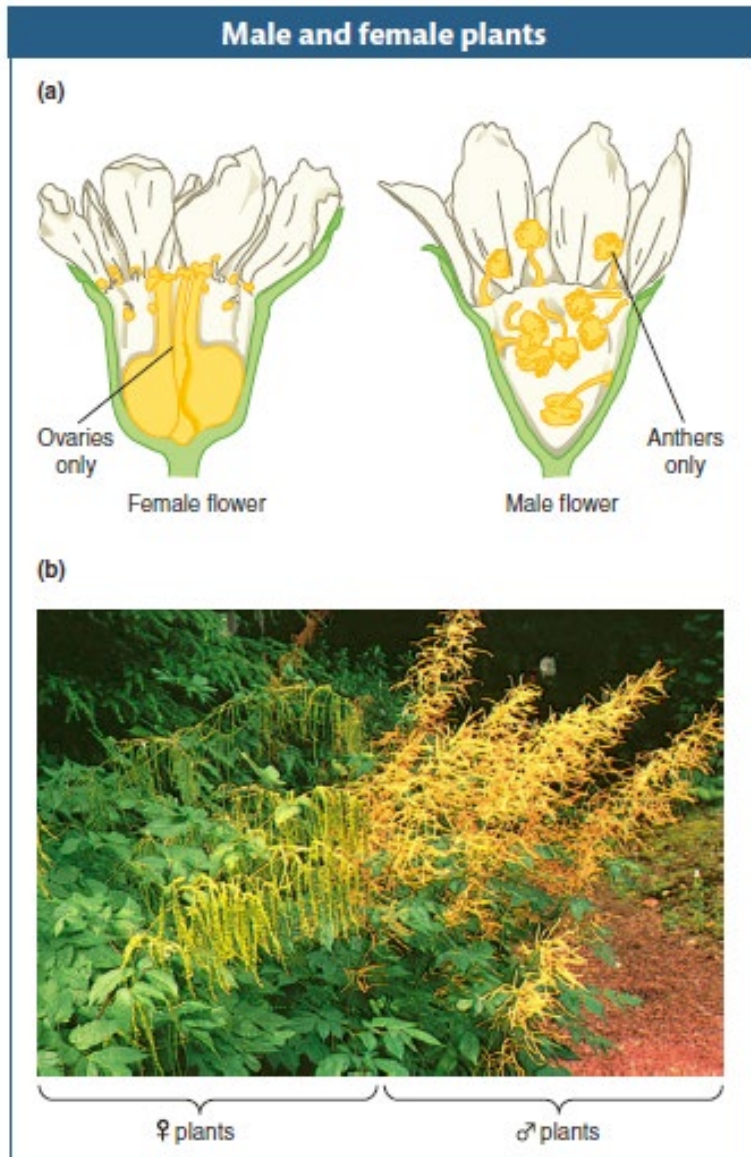


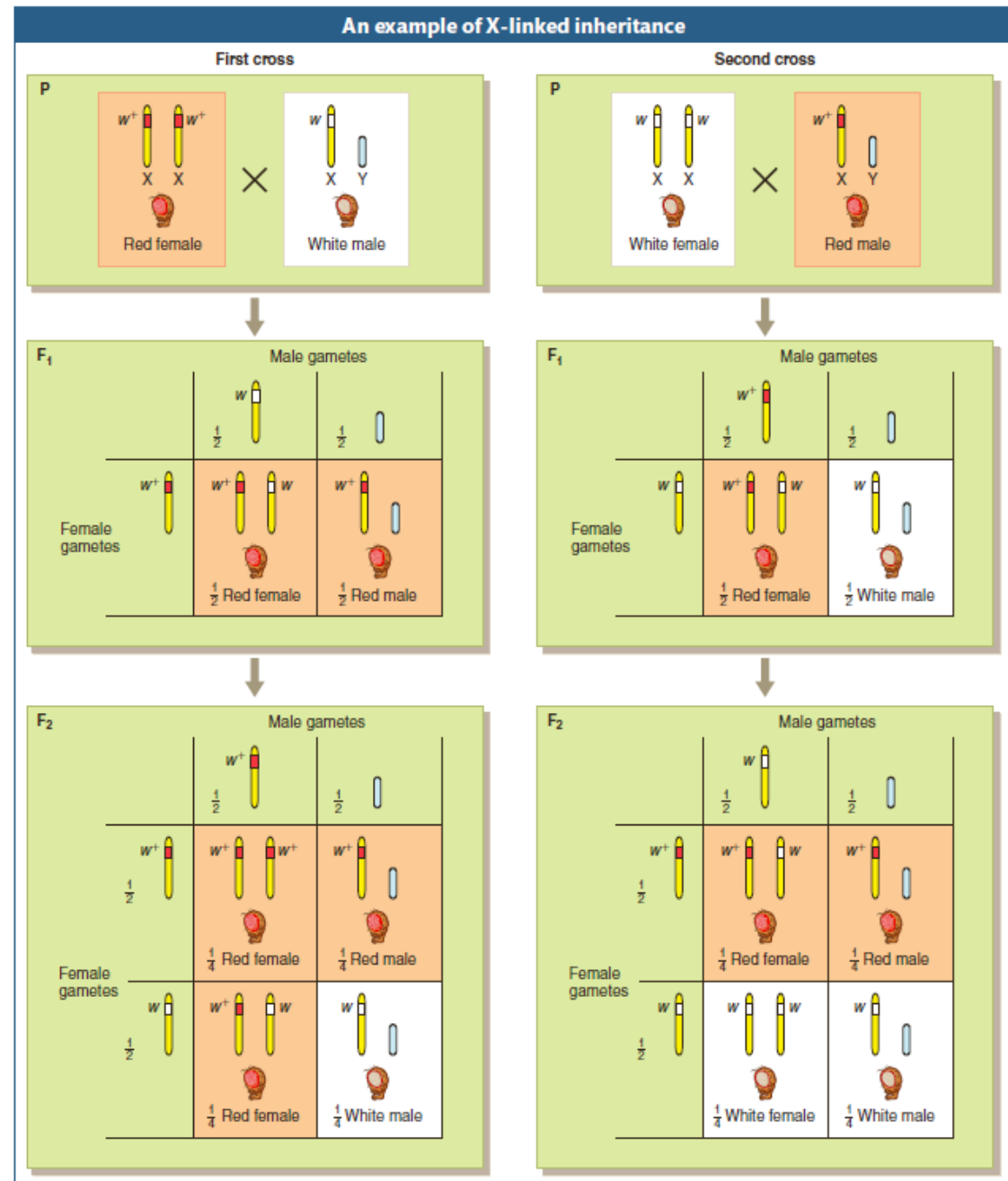
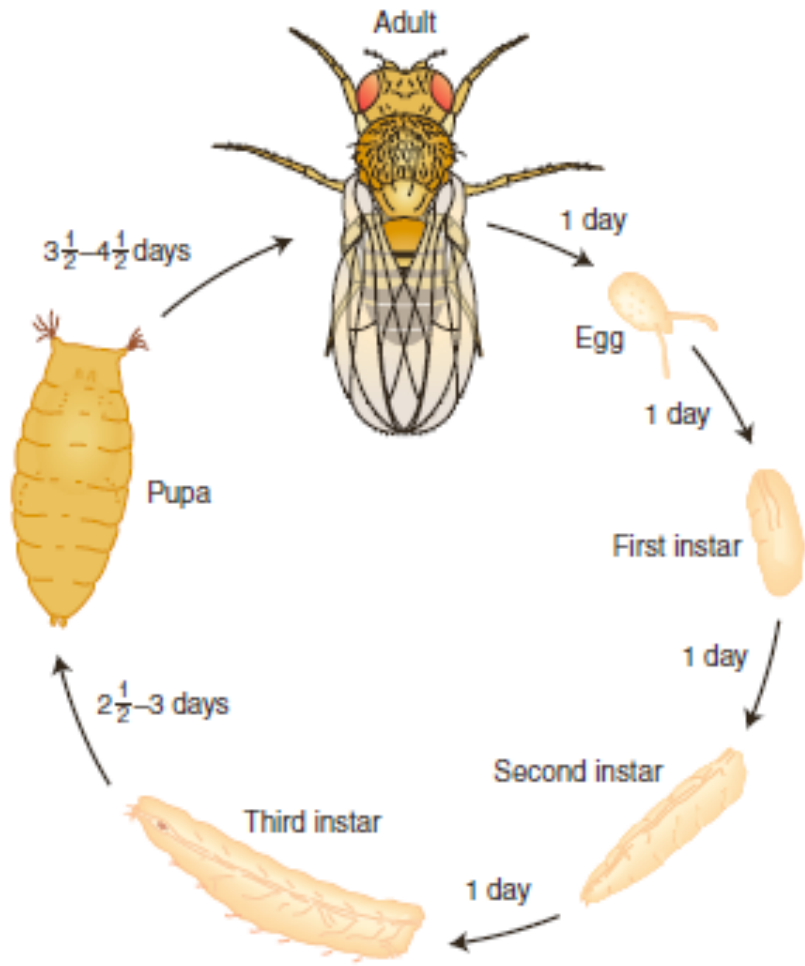
Mutant sites in the PKU gene



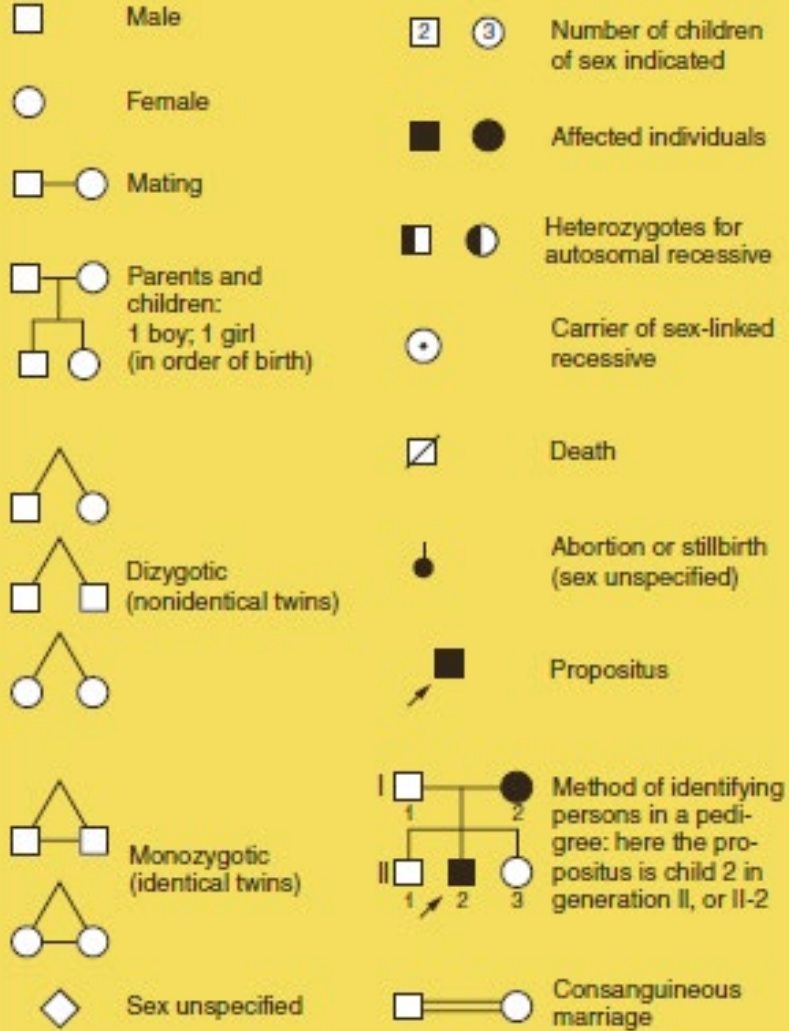
Gene sites sensitive to mutation



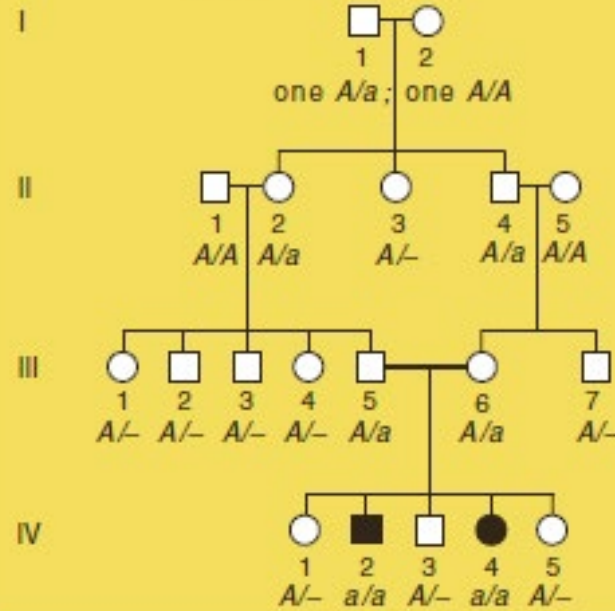




Pedigree symbols



Homozygous recessives from inbreeding



Inheritance of an autosomal dominant disorder

