

### Monohybrid Cross

Alleles for Rita>>>		
Fred's Alleles	B	b
	BB	Bb
B		
	Bb	bb
b		

### Terms

**Homozygous Dominant** - AA

**Homozygous Recessive** - aa

**Heterozygous** - Aa; sometimes called a "-carrier"

**Genotype** - the alleles inherited from parents; represented by letters (example: AA)

**Phenotype** - observable trait that results from the genotype (example: Brown Eyes)

**Dominant** - masks recessive trait; only need to inherit one copy to display trait

**Recessive** - must inherit two recessive alleles to display trait; "hidden" when dominant allele is present

### Males and Females

Female **XX**      Male **XY**

### Dihybrid Cross

**DIHYBRID INHERITANCE**

$AaBb$	$AB$	$Ab$	$aB$	$ab$
$AaBb$	$AABB$	$AABb$	$AaBB$	$AaBb$
$Ab$	$AABb$	$AAbb$	$aABb$	$aAbb$
$aB$	$AaBB$	$AaBb$	$aaBB$	$aaBb$
$ab$	$AaBb$	$Aabb$	$aaBb$	$aabb$

Use FOIL to determine each possible combination that can be passed from parent to child.

### Dihybrid FOIL



### Incomplete Dominance



### Polygenic Traits

When two or more genes control a trait

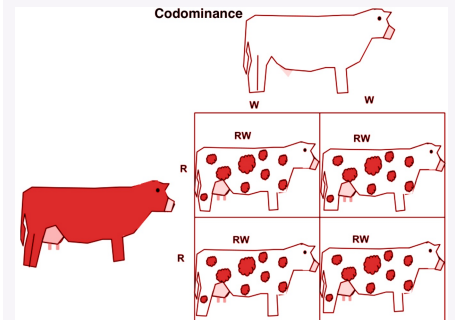
Skin Color - 4 to 7 genes

Eye Color

Height

Blood Type (Type + Rh Factor)

### Codominance

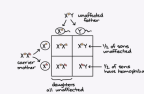


### Codominance (Blood Type)

Genotype	Phenotype
$I^A I^A$ (or $I^A i$ )	Type A
$I^B I^B$ (or $I^B i$ )	Type B
ii	Type o
$I^A I^B$	Type AB

A is Codominant with B  
O is recessive to A and B  
+ is dominant  
- is recessive

### X-Linked



\* X-linked traits are much more common in males than females because males have only one X chromosome. Females need to inherit two mutated alleles to have the disease, while men can get the disease with just one mutated allele.

\*  $X^C X$  is an unaffected female carrier

\*  $X^C Y$  is an affected male

\*  $X^C X^C$  is an affected female

