NAME_____

Period _____

Pedigree Studies

Pedigrees are not reserved for show dogs and race horses. All living things, including humans, have pedigrees. A pedigree is a diagram that shows the occurrence and appearance, or *phenotype*, of a particular genetic trait from one generation to the next in a family. *Genotypes* for individuals in a pedigree usually can be determined with an understanding of inheritance and probability.
In this investigation, you will:

(a) learn the meaning of all symbols and lines that are used in a pedigree.
(b) calculate expected genotypes for all individuals shown in pedigrees.

PROCEDURE:

PART A: Background Information

The pedigree in **Figure 1** shows the pattern of inheritance in a family for a specific trait. The trait being shown is **earlobe shape**. Geneticists recognize two general **earlobe shapes, free lobes and attached lobes** (see **Figure 2**). The gene responsible for **free lobes *(E)* is dominant over the gene for attached lobes *(e)***.

In a pedigree, each generation is represented by a Roman numeral. Each person in a generation is numbered. Thus each person can be identified by a generation numeral and individual number. **Males are represented by squares whereas females are represented by circles**.

FIGURE 1

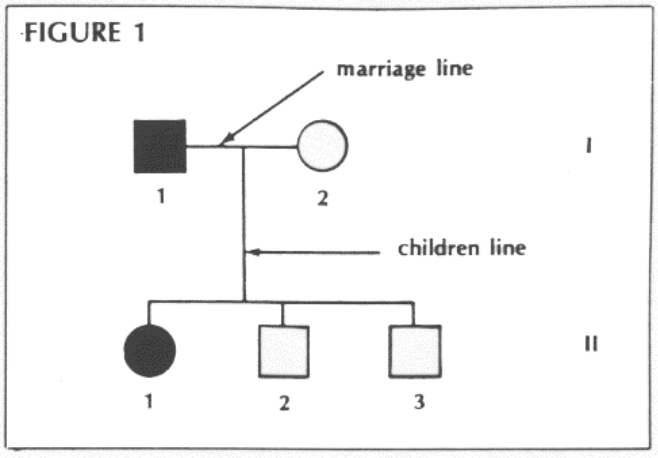
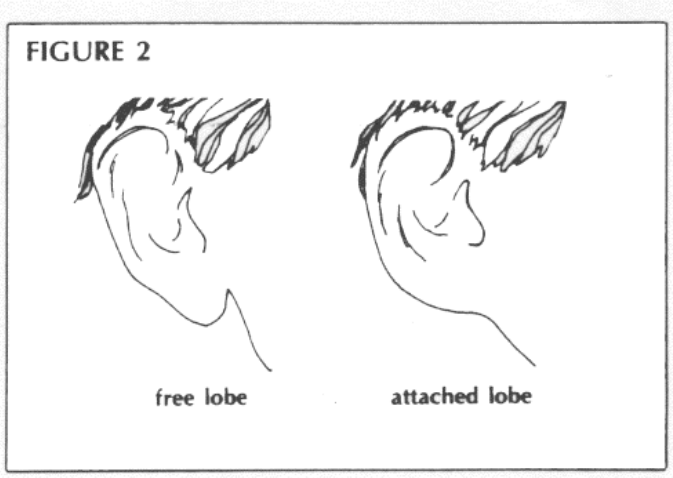


FIGURE 2



PART B: Reading a Pedigree

In **Figure 1**, persons **I-1** and **I-2** are the parents. The line which connects them is called a ***marriage line***. Persons **II-1, II-2, and II-3** are their children. The line which extends down from the marriage line is the ***children line***. The children are placed left to right in order of their births. That is, the oldest child is always on the left.

1. What sex is the oldest child? _____

2. What sex is the youngest child? _____

3. What is the genotype of *free lobes*? _____ and _____

4. What is the genotype of *attached lobes*? _____

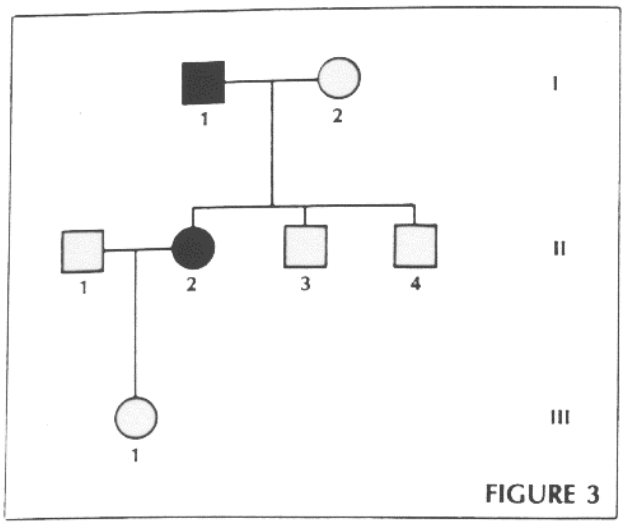


FIGURE 3

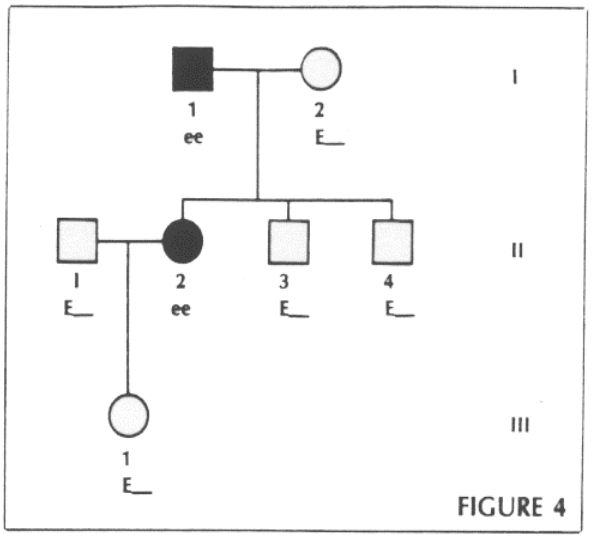


FIGURE 4

Using a different pedigree of the same family <u>at a later time shows three generations</u>. **Figure 3** shows a son-in-law as well as a grandchild. Generation I may now be called grandparents.

5. Which person is the son-in-law? _____

6. To whom is he married? _____

7. What sex is their child? _____

PART C: Determining Genotypes from a Pedigree

The value of a pedigree is that it can help predict the genes (genotype) of each person for a certain trait. All **shaded symbols** on a pedigree represent individuals who are **homozygous recessive** for the trait being studied. Therefore, persons **I-1 and II-2** have ***(ee)*** genotypes. They are the only two individuals who are homozygous recessive and show the recessive trait. They have attached earlobes.

All **unshaded symbols** represent individuals who **have at least one dominant gene**; ***(Ee)*** or ***(EE)***. To predict the genotypes for each person in a pedigree, there are two rules you must follow:

Rule #1: Assign two recessive genes to any person on a pedigree whose symbol is shaded. (These persons show the recessive trait being studied.) Small letters are written below the person's symbol

Rule #2: Assign one dominant gene to any person on a pedigree whose symbol is unshaded. (These persons show the dominant trait being studied). A capital letter is written below the person's symbol.

These two rules allow one to predict some of the genes for the persons in the pedigree. **Figure 4**, shows the genes predicted by using these two rules.

To determine the second gene for persons who show the dominant trait, a Punnett Squares is used. In **Figure 4**, we already know that the grandfather **(I-1)** is ***(ee)***. If the grandmother **(I-2)** were ***(EE)*** could any ***(ee)*** children (**like II-2**) be produced? A Punnett Square shows this combination to be impossible. Thus the grandmother must be heterozygous or ***(Ee)***.

8. (a) Can an ***(Ee)*** parent and an ***(ee)*** parent have the result shown in Generation II (**Figure 4**)? _____

8. (b) Prove your answer by showing the results in the **below left** Punnet Square.

	e	e
E		
e		

	E	E
e		
e		

8. (c) Can an ***(EE)*** parent and an ***(ee)*** parent have the result shown in Generation II (**Figure 4**)? _____

8. (d) Prove your answer by showing the results in the **above right** Punnet Square.

9. (a) Predict the <u>second allele</u> for **person II-3.** (read it from the Punnett Square)._____

9. (b) Predict the <u>second allele</u> for **person II-4.** (read it from the Punnett Square) _____

9. (c) Could child **II-3 or II-4** be **(*EE*)**? _____. Explain. _____

*To predict the second gene for **person II-1**, a different method must be used, since he could be either ***EE*** or ***Ee***

10. (a) Can an **(*EE*)** person married to an ***(ee)*** person **(II-2)** have children with free earlobes? _____

10. (b) Can an **(*Ee*)** person married to an ***(ee)*** person have children with free earlobes? _____

10. (c) Prove your answer by showing the results of these crosses in the Punnet Squares below.

	e	e
E		
E		

	e	e
E		
e		

In this case, the second gene from **person II-1** cannot be predicted using Punnett Squares. Either genotype ***(Ee)*** or ***(EE)*** may be correct. When this situation occurs, both genotypes are written under the symbol **(Figure 5)**.

Predicting the **second gene for III-1** results in her being heterozygous. Although her mother must provide her with one recessive gene, she has free lobes, so the second gene must be dominant **(Figure 5)**.

At some time in the future, if **II-1 and II-2** have many more children, one might be able to predict the father's second gene. For example, if they have ten children and all show the dominant free lobes, one could safely conclude that he is ***(EE)***. If, however, they have some children with attached earlobes ***(ee)***, then he must be ***(Ee)***.

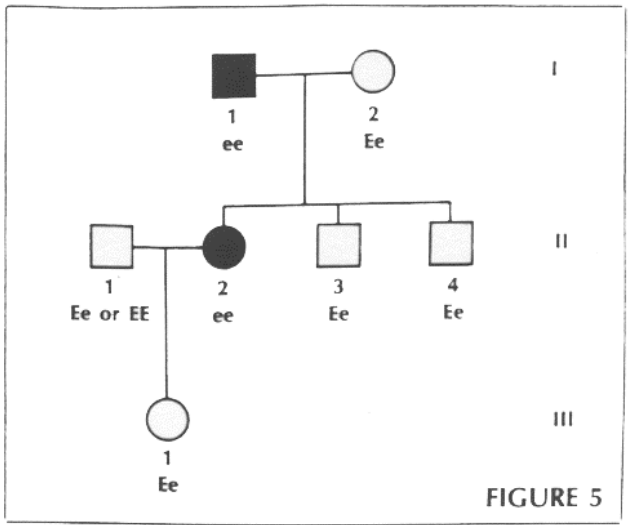
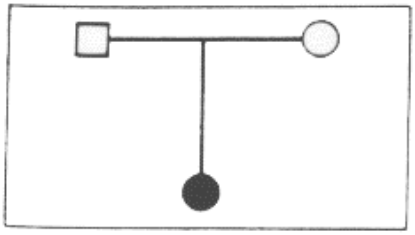


FIGURE 5

When both parents show a dominant trait and their child or children all show a dominant trait, one cannot predict the second gene for anyone if only a small family is available. Examine this pedigree.

11. (a) Which Punnett Square **A**, **B**, or **C** would best fit this family? _____

11. (b) Explain. _____



	E	**e**
E		
E		

A

	E	**E**
E		
E		

B

	E	**e**
E		
e		

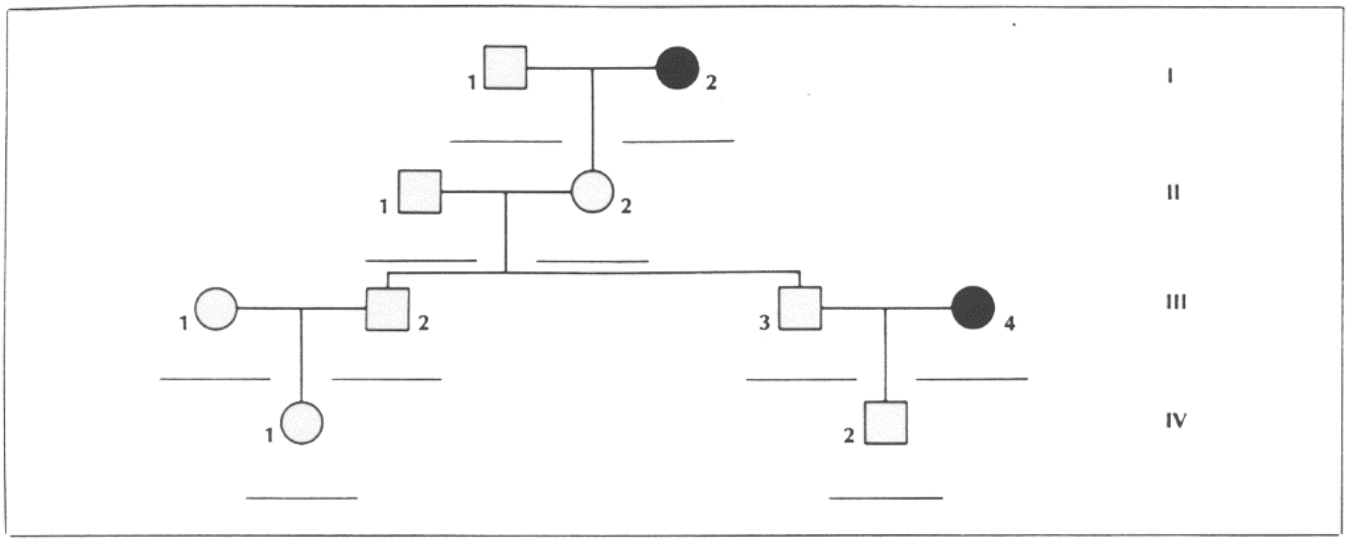
C

Analysis:

1. Draw a pedigree (in the space below) for a family showing two parents and four children. Include the following information:

(a) a marriage line and label it.
(b) a children's line and label it.
(c) make the oldest two children boys and the youngest two girls.
(d) generation numerals and individual numbers.
(e) indicate that **person II-2** has attached earlobes.

2. Examine the pedigree below.



(a) How many generations are shown? _____

(b) How many persons have ***free earlobes***? _____

(c) How many persons have ***attached earlobes***? _____

(d) Identify by <u>generation</u> and <u>number</u> those persons with ***attached earlobes***. _____

(e) Give the <u>genotype for all persons</u> having ***attached earlobes***. _____

(f) How many children did the <u>original generation</u> have? _____

3. <u>Predict the genotypes</u> for all persons in **question 2 pedigree** using the lines below each person's symbol. (Remember the *Two Rules*- first give all shaded symbols two recessive genes and give unshaded symbols one dominant gene.). **Write the letters on the lines provided**.