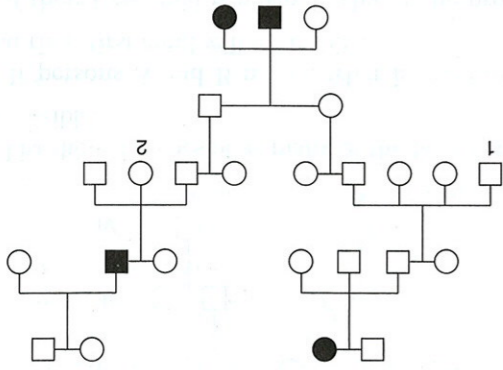


discovers that their shared grandfather's sister died in infancy of Tay-Sachs disease.

a. Draw the relevant parts of the pedigree, and show all the genotypes as completely as possible.

b. What is the probability that the cousins' first child will marry into the family are homozygous normal?

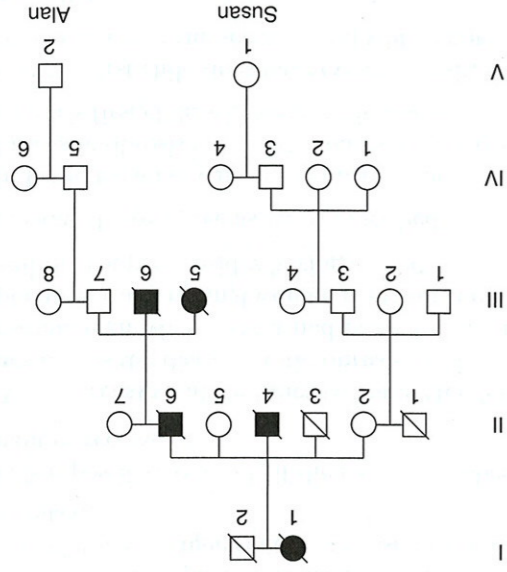
40. The pedigree below was obtained for a rare kidney disease.



a. Deduce the inheritance of this condition, stating your reasons.

b. If persons 1 and 2 marry, what is the probability that their first child will have the kidney disease?

41. This pedigree is for Huntington disease, a late-onset disorder of the nervous system. The slashes indicate deceased family members.



a. Is this pedigree compatible with the mode of inheritance for Huntington disease mentioned in the chapter?

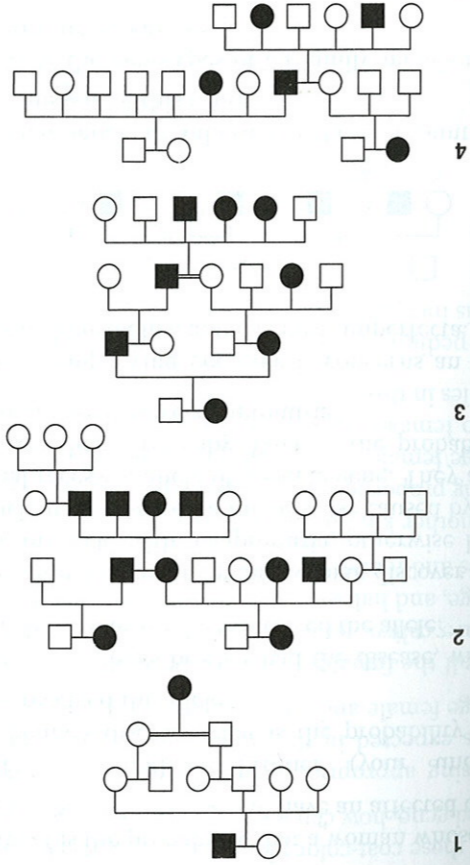
b. Consider two newborn children in the two arms of the pedigree, Susan in the left arm and Alan in the

a. How is the disorder inherited? State reasons for your answer.

b. Give genotypes for as many individuals in the pedigree as possible. (Invent your own defined allele symbols.)

c. Consider the four unaffected children of parents III-4 and III-5. In all four-child progenies from parents of these genotypes, what proportion is expected to contain all unaffected children?

38. Four human pedigrees are shown in the accompanying illustration. The black symbols represent an abnormal phenotype inherited in a simple Mendelian manner.

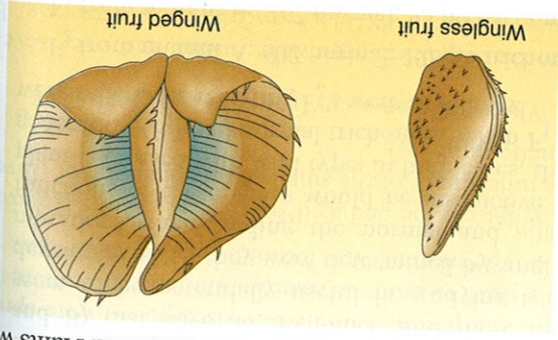


a. For each pedigree, state whether the abnormal condition is dominant or recessive. Try to state the logic behind your answer.

b. For each pedigree, describe the genotypes of as many persons as possible.

39. Tay-Sachs disease (infantile amaurotic idiocy) is a rare human disease in which toxic substances accumulate in nerve cells. The recessive allele responsible for the disease is inherited in a simple Mendelian manner. For unknown reasons, the allele is more common in populations of Ashkenazi Jews of eastern Europe. A woman is planning to marry her first cousin, but the couple

36. In nature, the plant *Plectritis congesta* is dimorphic for fruit shape; that is, individual plants bear either wingless or winged fruits, as shown in the illustration. Plants were



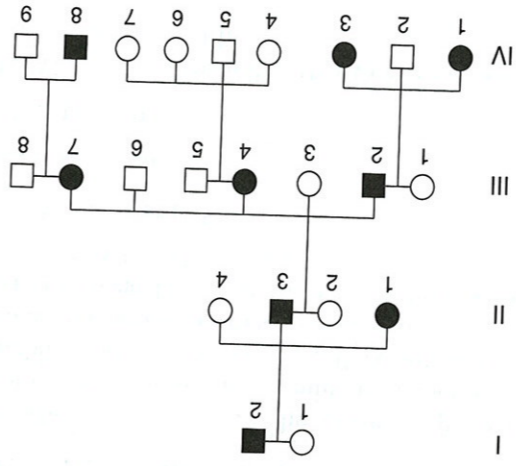
collected from nature before flowering and were crossed or selfed with the following results:

Number of progeny		Winged	Wingless
Winged	Wingless		
Winged (selfed)	91	1*	0
Winged (selfed)	90	30	80
Wingless (selfed)	4*	80	0
Winged × wingless	161	0	161
Winged × wingless	29	31	0
Winged × wingless	46	0	0
Winged × winged	44	0	0
Winged × winged	24	0	0

*Phenotype probably has a nongenetic explanation.

Interpret these results, and derive the mode of inheritance of these fruit-shaped phenotypes. Use symbols. What do you think is the nongenetic explanation for the phenotypes marked by asterisks in the table?

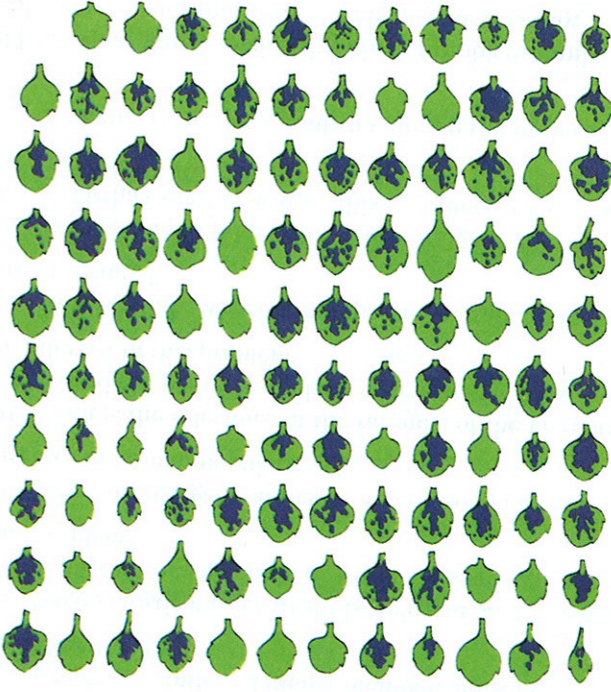
37. The accompanying pedigree is for a rare, but relatively mild, hereditary disorder of the skin.



32. Holstein cattle are normally black and white. A superb black-and-white bull, Charlie, was purchased by a farmer for \$100,000. All the progeny sired by Charlie were normal in appearance. However, certain pairs of his progeny, when interbred, produced red-and-white progeny at a frequency of about 25 percent. Charlie was soon removed from the stud lists of the Holstein breeders. Use symbols to explain precisely why.

33. Suppose that a husband and wife are both heterozygous for a recessive allele for albinism. If they have dizygotic (two-egg) twins, what is the probability that both the twins will have the same phenotype for pigmentation?

34. The plant blue-eyed Mary grows on Vancouver Island and on the lower mainland of British Columbia. The populations are dimorphic for purple blotches on the leaves—some plants have blotches and others don't. Near Nanaimo, one plant in nature had blotched leaves. This plant, which had not yet flowered, was dug up and taken to a laboratory, where it was allowed to self. Seeds were collected and grown into progeny. One randomly selected (but typical) leaf from each of the progeny is shown in the accompanying illustration.



a. Formulate a concise genetic hypothesis to explain these results. Explain all symbols and show all genotypic classes (and the genotype of the original plant).

b. How would you test your hypothesis? Be specific.

35. Can it ever be proved that an animal is not a carrier of a recessive allele (that is, not a heterozygote for a given gene)? Explain.