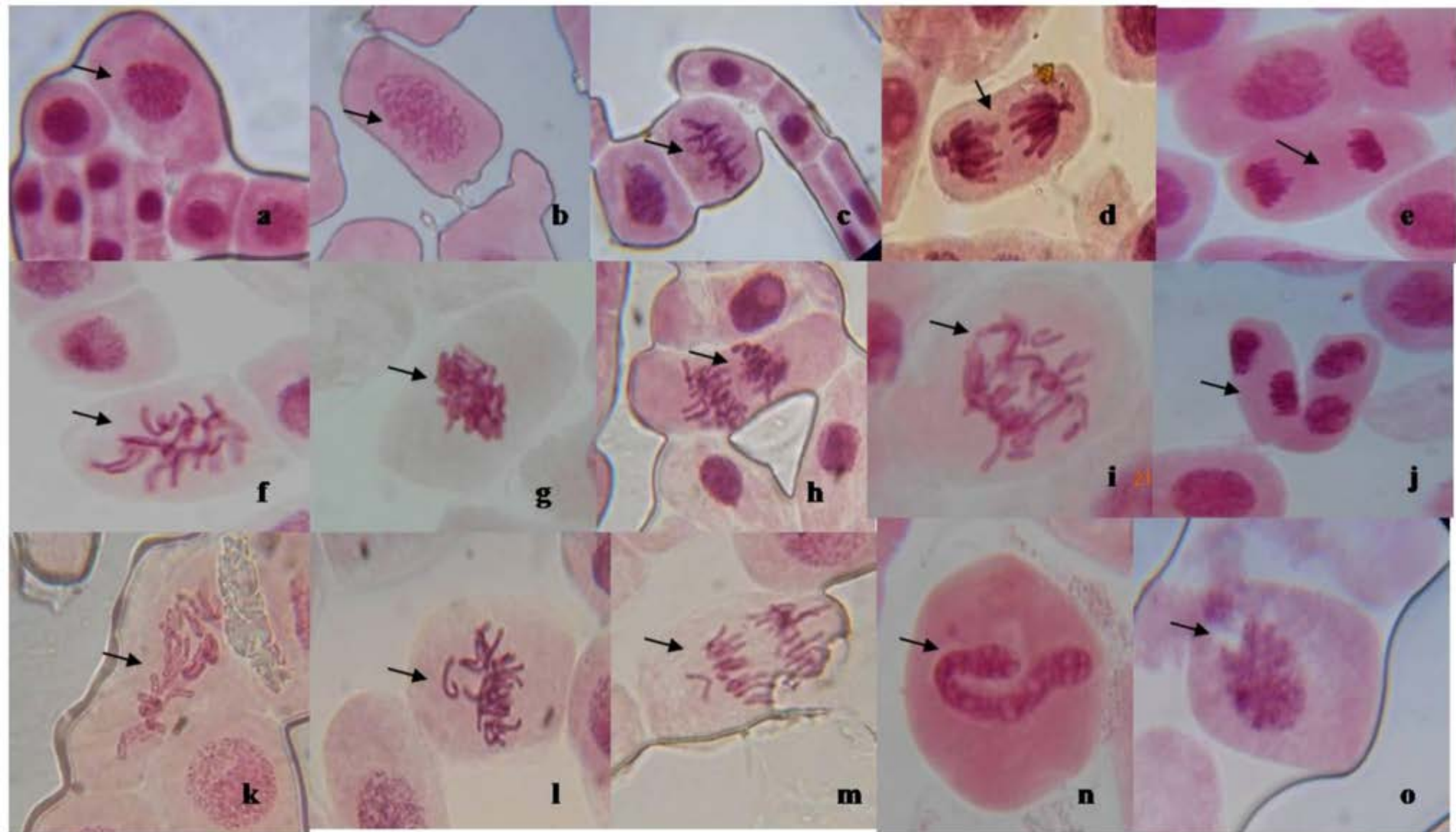
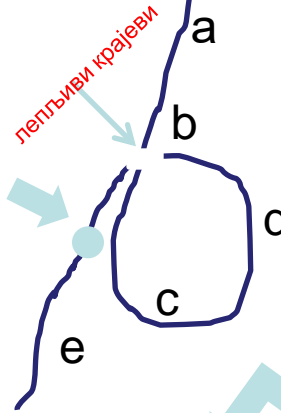
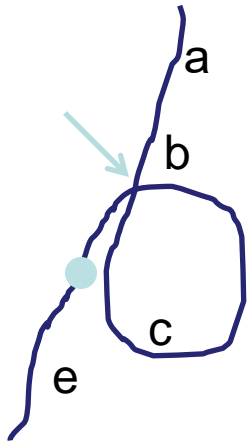
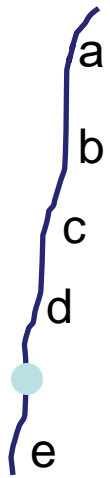


ПРОМЕНЕ У СТРУКТУРИ ХРОМОЗОМА

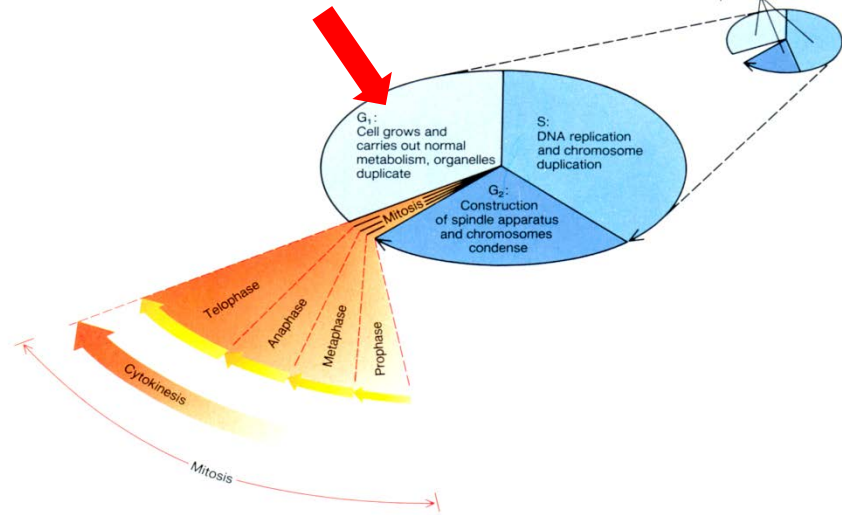
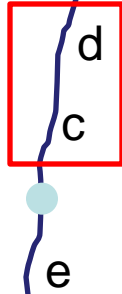
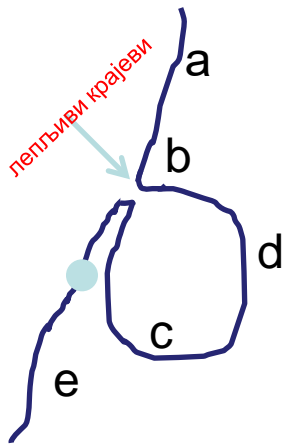


хромозомске аберације

Појава аберација:



Инверзија



Делеција (дефиција)



Четири типа структурних аберација:

Инверзије

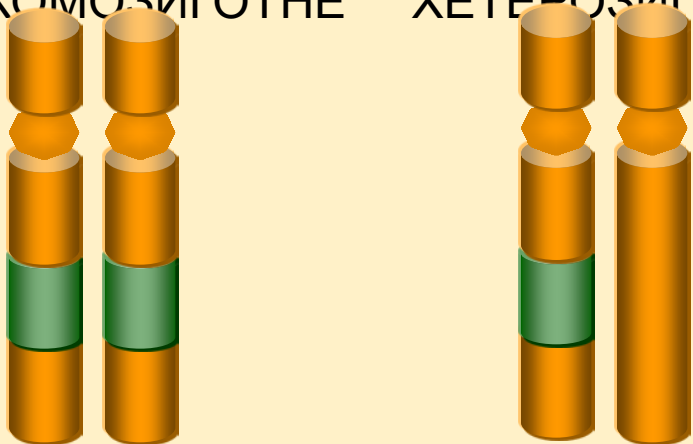
Делеције (дефиције)

Дупликације

Транслокације

ХОМОЗИГОТНЕ

ХЕТЕРОЗИГОТНЕ

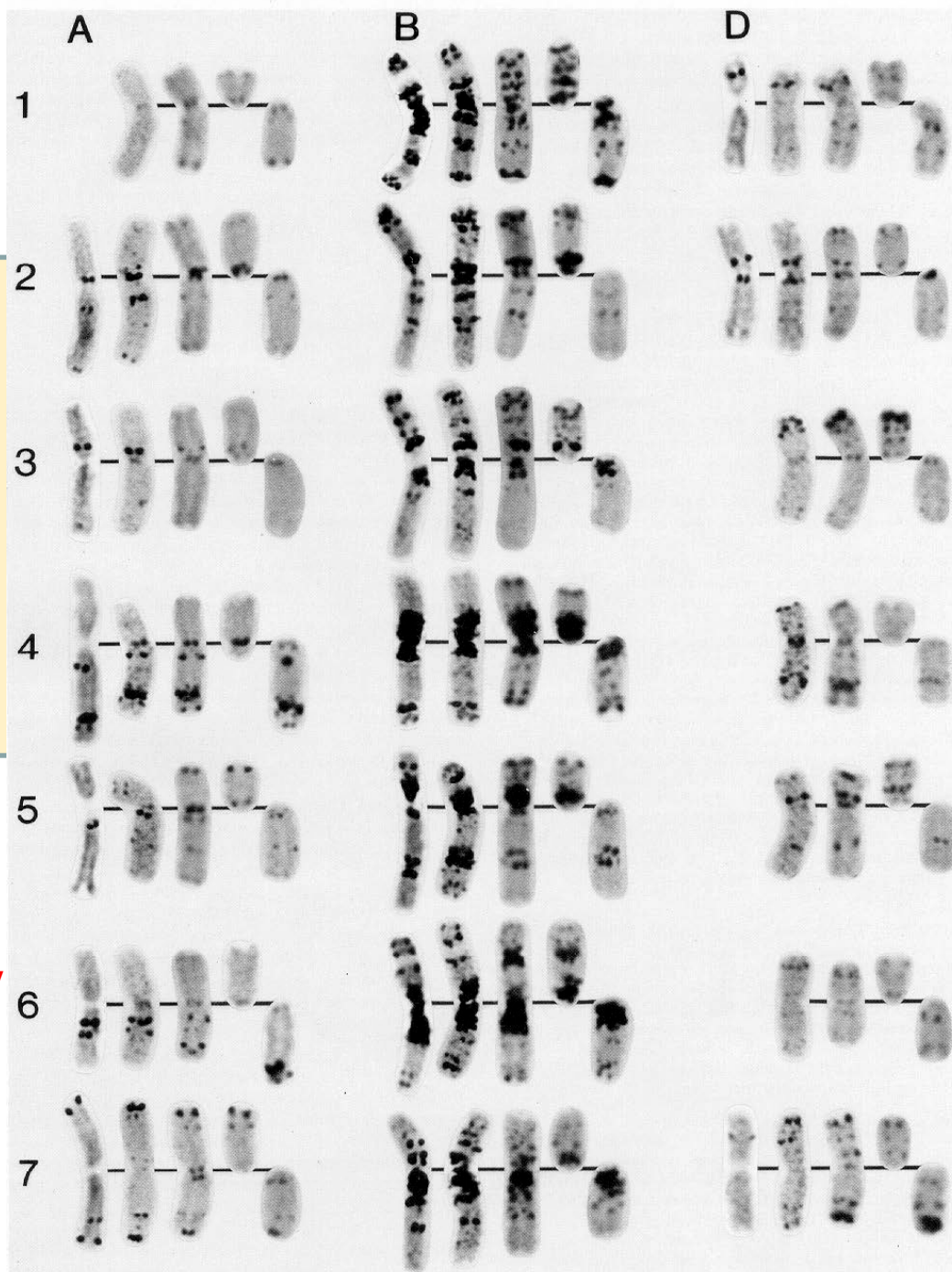


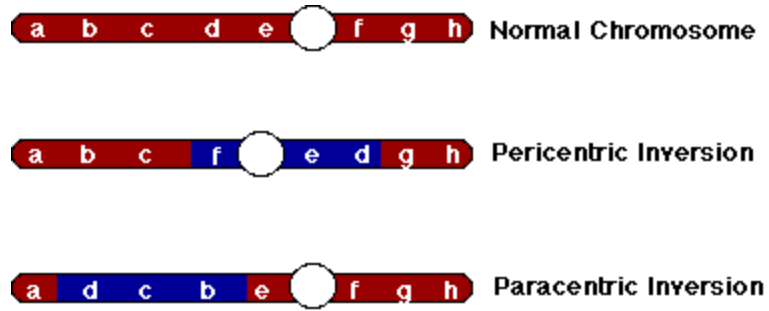
Поред дефиниција и описа важно је знати и разумети

последице сваког типа аберације по спаривање хромозома у синапсису у мејози (посебно хетерозиготних аберација)

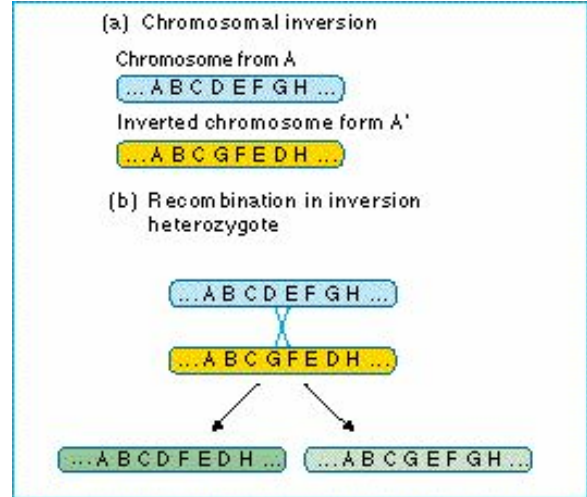
утицај на фертилност и

потенцијалну улогу у еволуцији

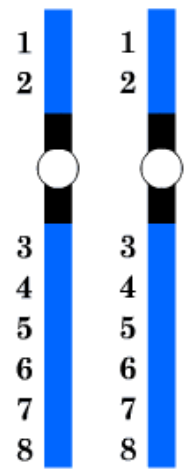
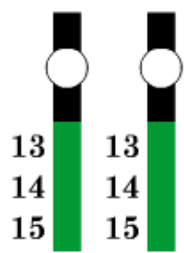
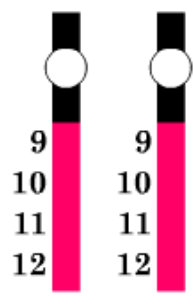
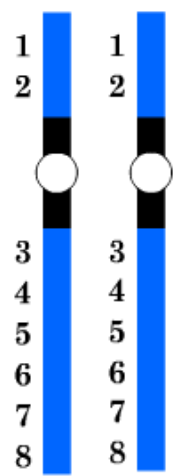




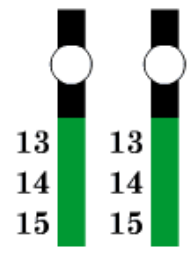
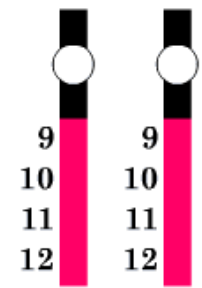
 Inverted Region

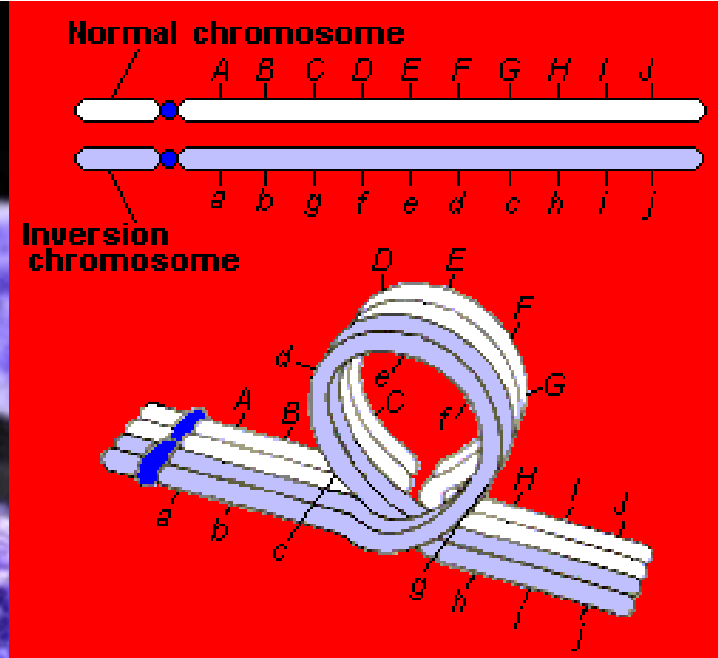
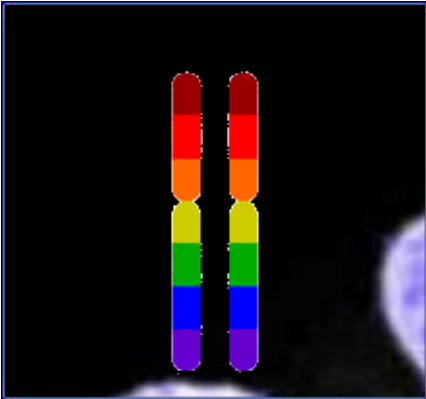


Paracentric inversion in the blue chromosome



Pericentric inversion in the blue chromosome



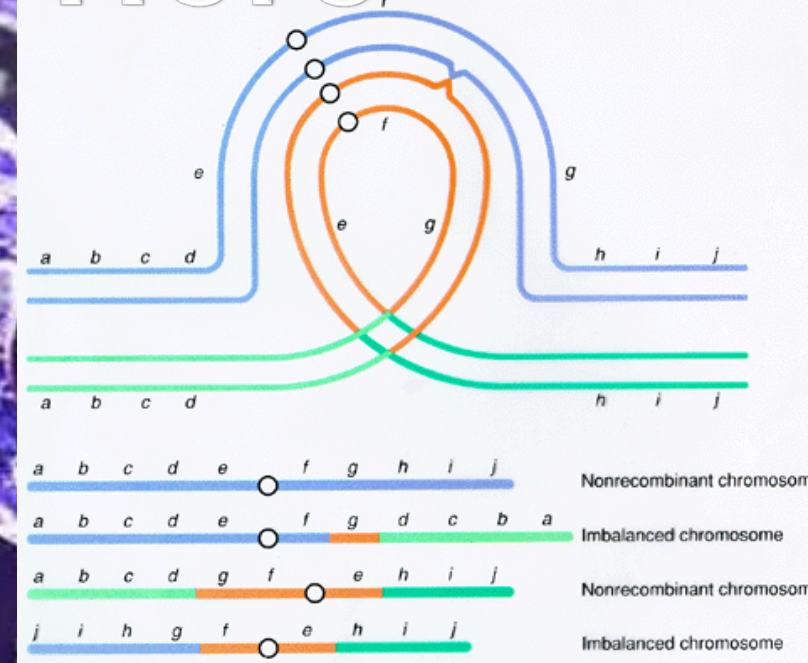
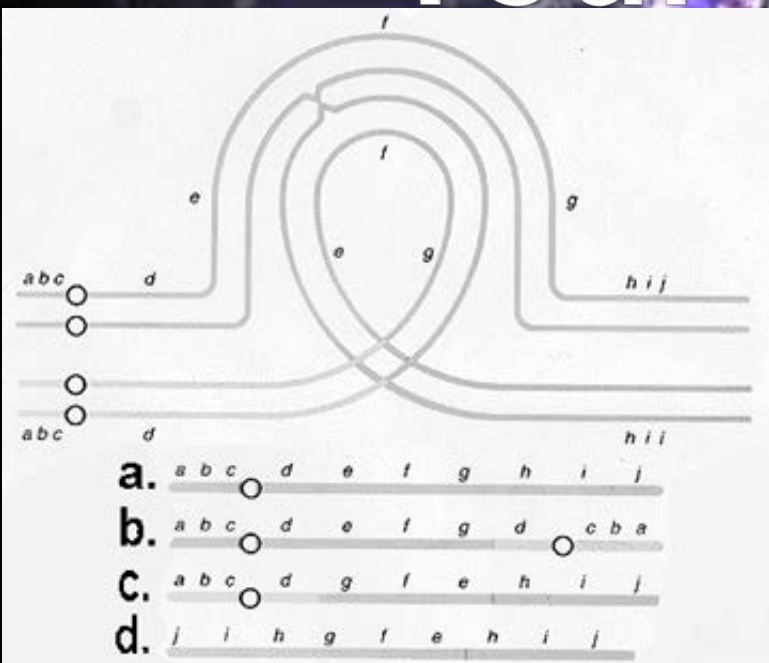


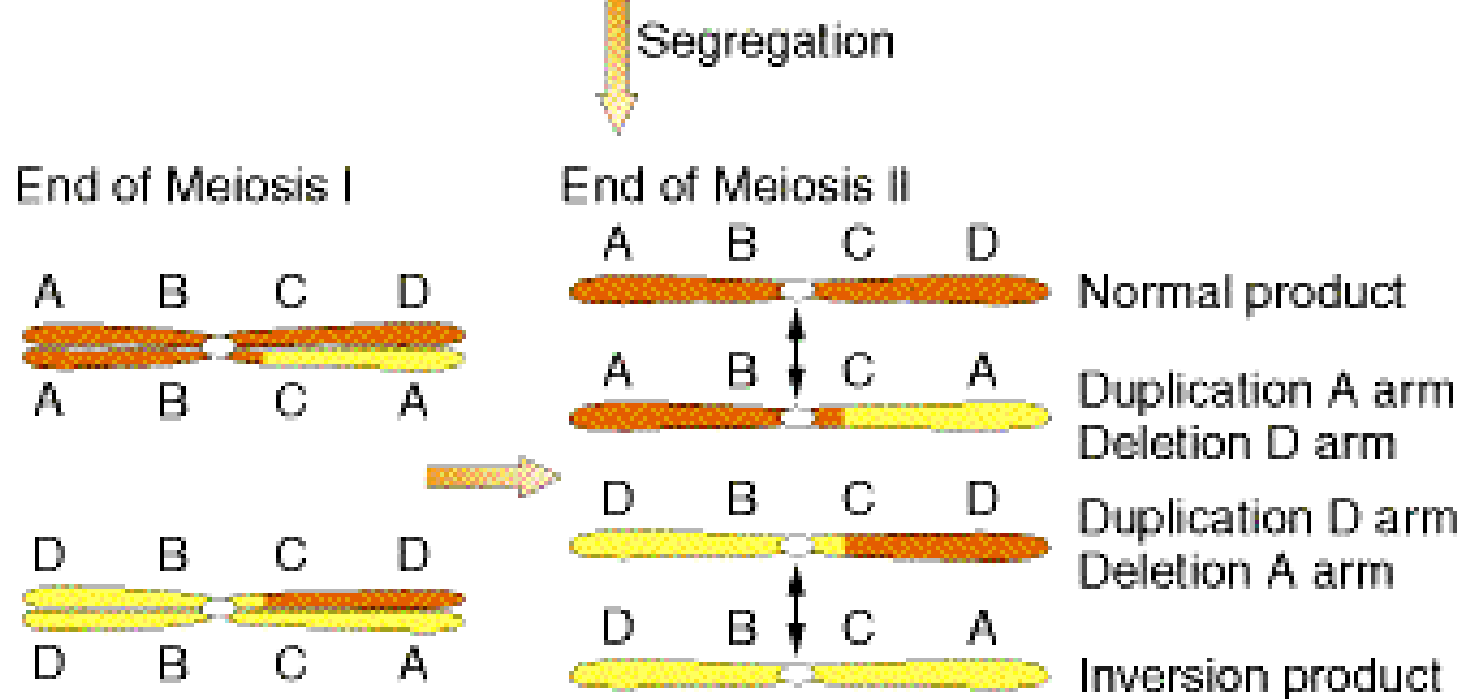
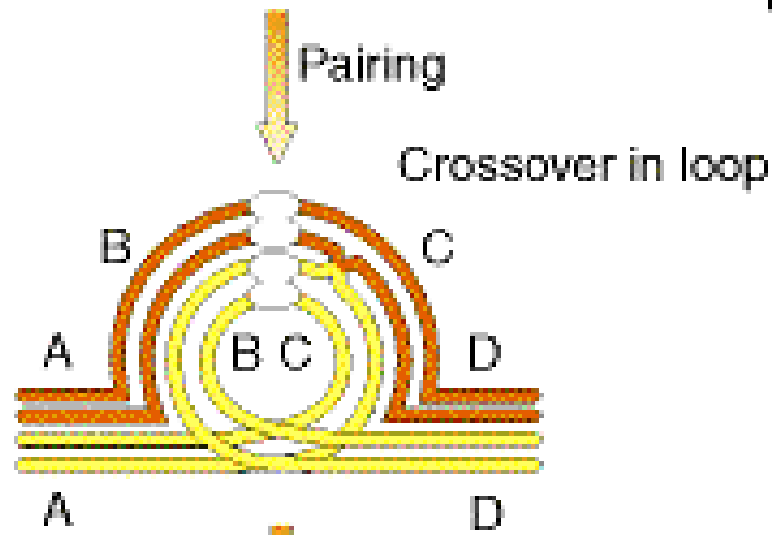
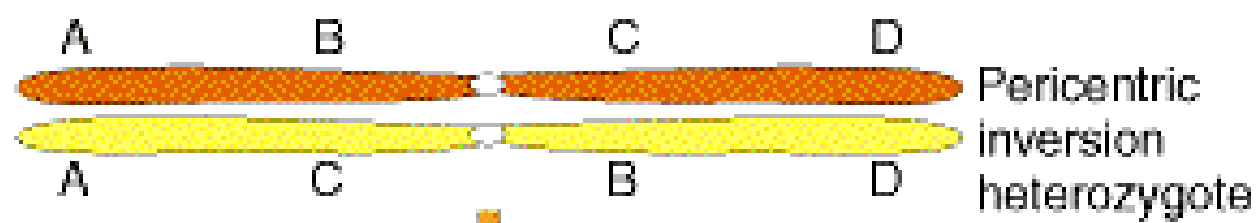
ПОСЛЕДИЦЕ

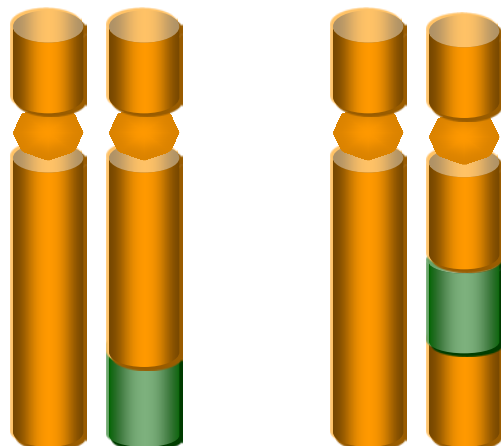
Ако преломи нису оштетили функционални ген, мала је шанса да се добије мутантни фенотип као последица инверзије. Индивиде хомозиготи или хетерозиготи за инверзије имају две копије свих гена.

Проблеми могу да настану код хетерозиготних инверзија, пошто спаривање хомологних хромозома иде "ген на ген" дужином хомолога. Последица је инверзиона петља у синапсису.

Your Text Here





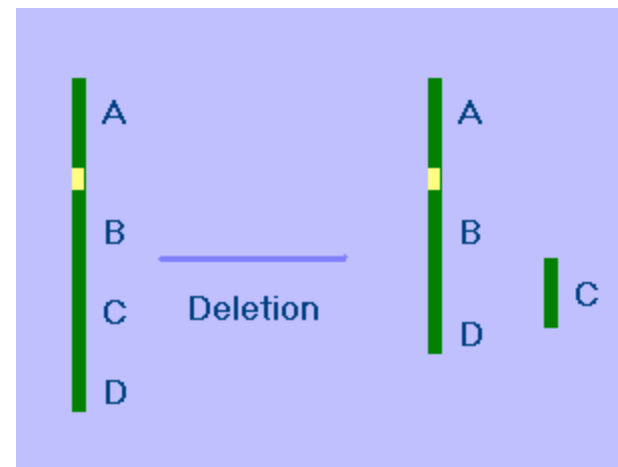
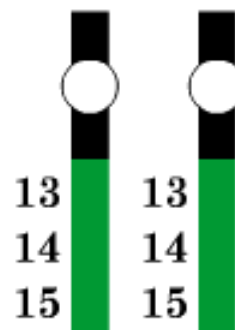
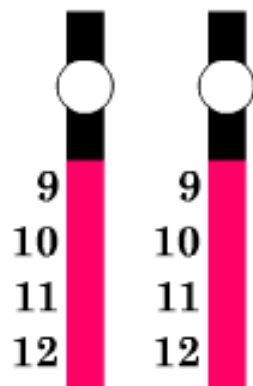
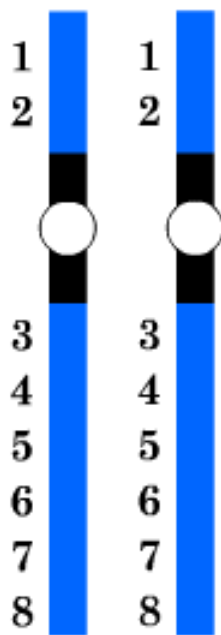


Терминална Интерстицијална

Duplicated chromosome break (both c'tids):



Deletion in the blue chromosome



ПОСЛЕДИЦЕ

Гени који недостају се понашају као рецесивни “нулти” алели и не продукују иРНК нити протеински продукт.

Хетерозиготи (један нормалан и један са делецијом) су мање-више ОК ако је делеција мала, али ако је велика може да доведе и до леталности.

Ако делеција захвати ген потребан за нормално функционисање гамета може да дође до смањене фертилности.

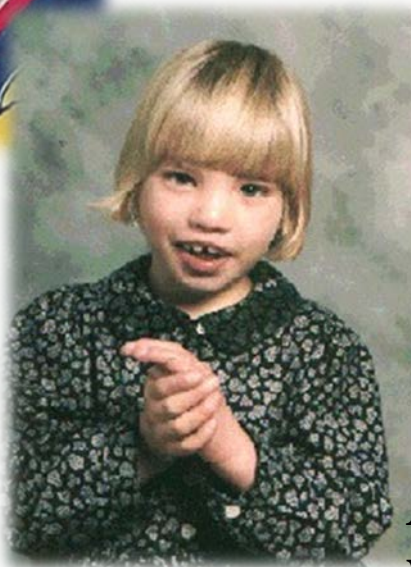
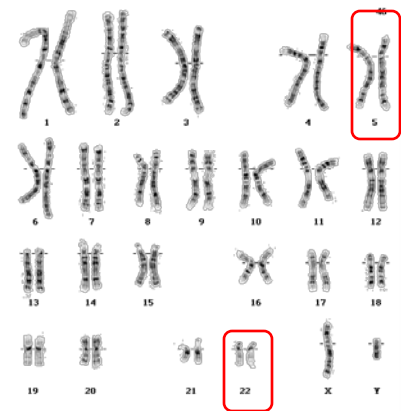
Хомозиготи (оба са делецијом) за веће дефиције су летални јер су многи гени важни за одржавање живота.

Хетерозиготна делеција доводи по појаве петље при спаривању хомолога,



Делеција на кратком краку хромозома 5

Cat Cry



Најпознатија последица делеције код људи је "**cri du chat**", са екстремном ретардираношћу (IQ < 20), умањеном главом (microcephaly) и карактеристичним плачем. Дешава се у 1 на 20-50,000 порођаја,



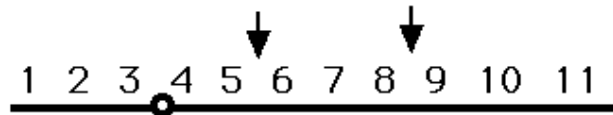
Делеција на хромозому 22 води у повећан проценат леукемије. Зове се и Филадельгија (Philadelphia) хромозом јер је ово откривено у том граду.

Ако дође до делеције гена који утичу на регулацију ћелијске деобе (tumor suppressor genes), повећава се вероватноћа канцерогених обољења. Родослови који носе висок ризик за канцерогена обољења су везани за наследне дефиције.

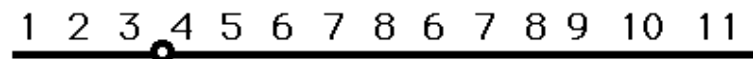


Резултат “клизања” у ДНК репликацији. Стварање оваквих екстра копија гена се ретко дешава на хромозому.

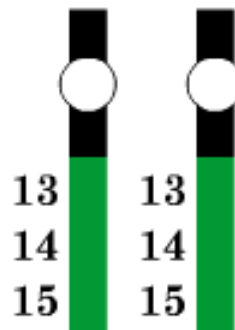
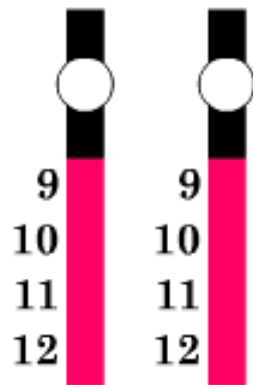
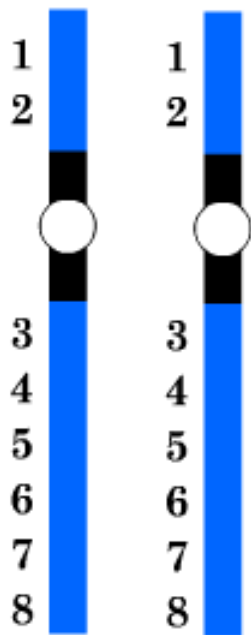
wild:



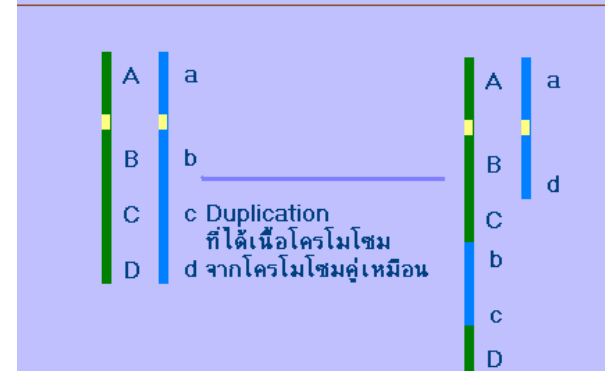
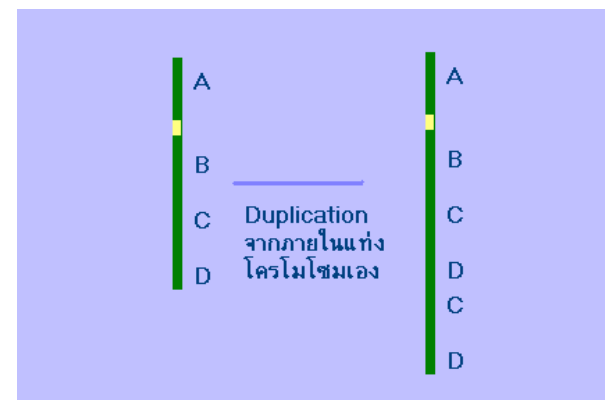
duplication:



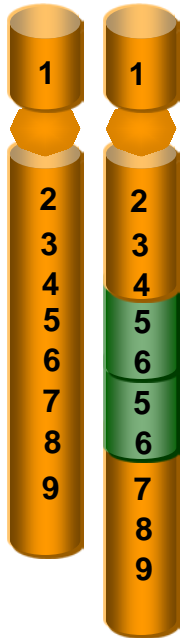
Duplication in the blue chromosome



regions 6,7,8 appear twice



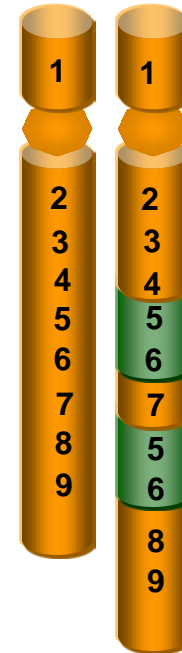
ТИПОВИ ДУПЛИКАЦИЈА



у низу



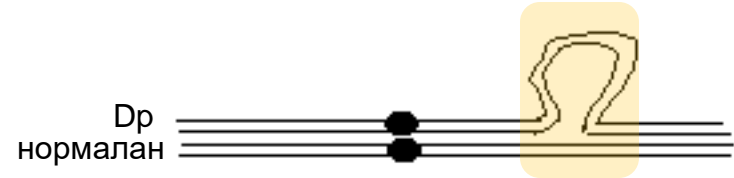
у обрнутом низу



померена

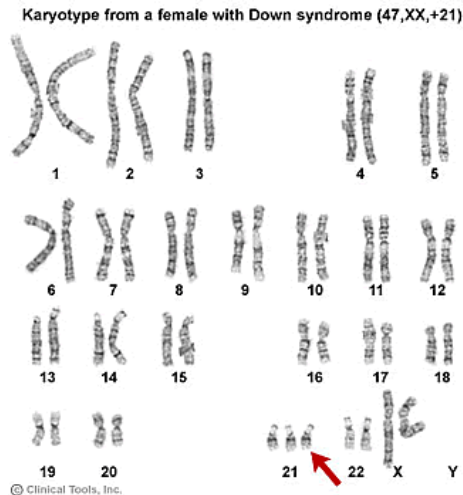
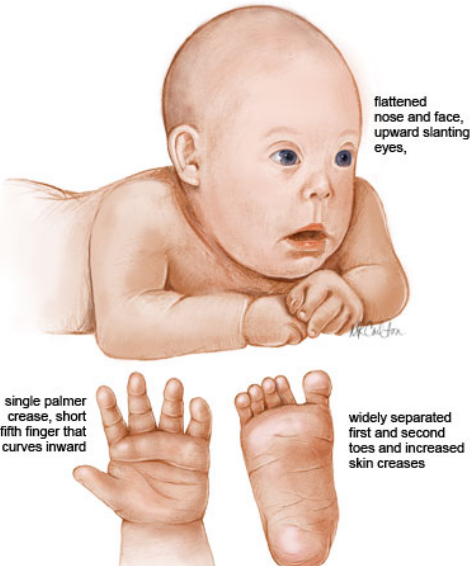
ПОСЛЕДИЦЕ

У хетерозиготној аберацији током спаривања се формира петља на хромозому са дупликацијом.



Стварају се екстра копије гена. Последице не морају да буду изражене и тешке, мада зависно од експресије неких гена могу да се појаве аберантни фенотипови.

Трисомија 21 (Down) је дуплиран комплетан хромозом.

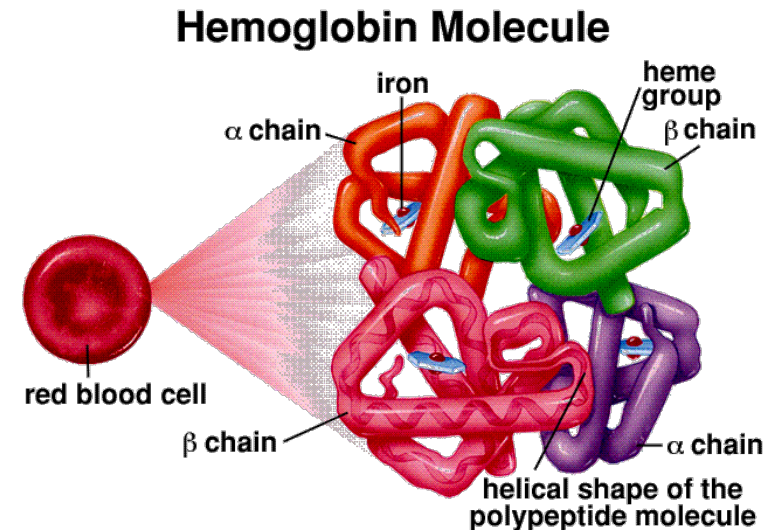
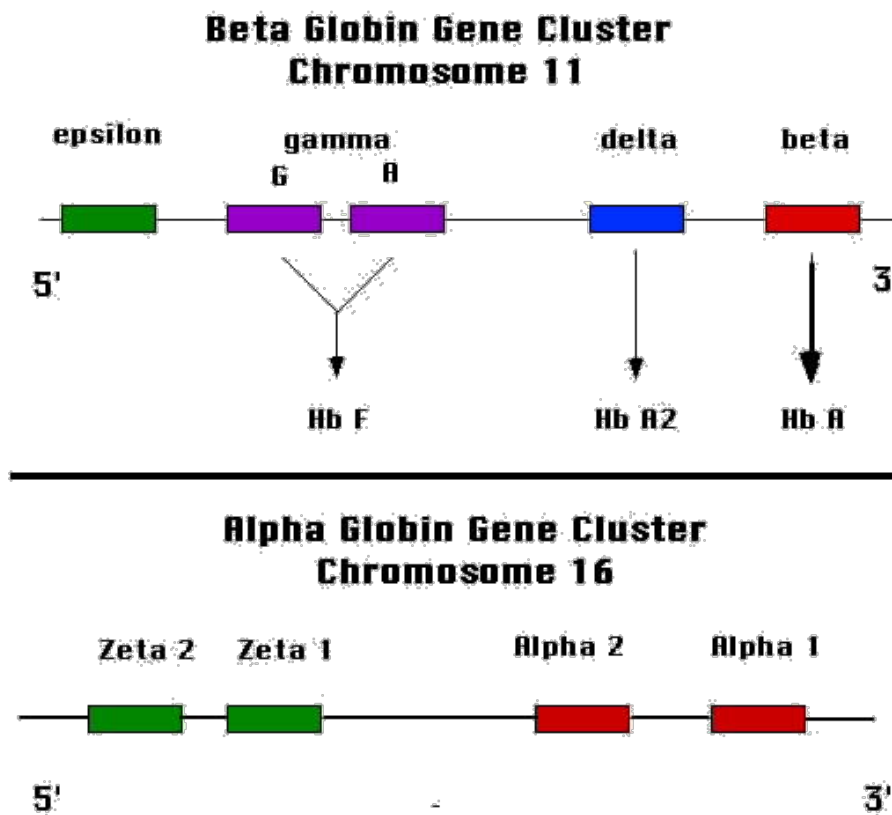


Облик очију *Drosophila*-е је издужен. Што има више копија гена око је уже. Једна копија даје облик шире црте (Bar-eyes), две копије црте, а више копија чак доводи до губитка очију.

Дупликације могу да доведу до појаве "**gene families**" (генских фамилија), копија гена сличне секвенце са различитом експресијом.

Пример: **Људска глобулин генска фамилија.**

Поред алфа и бета форме код одраслих, постоје и ембрионски глобулин гени који се изражавају само у фази фетуса.

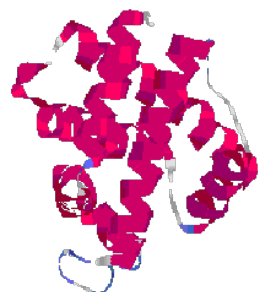


Дупликација оригиналног глобулин гена китова (миоглобулин) довела је до појаве новог генетичког материјала, гена који утичу на боље искоришћење кисеоника.



Human alpha globin (1hga)
 $E() = 0 \quad 148/148$

Whale myoglobin (1mbo)
 $E() < 10^{-5} \quad 38/141$



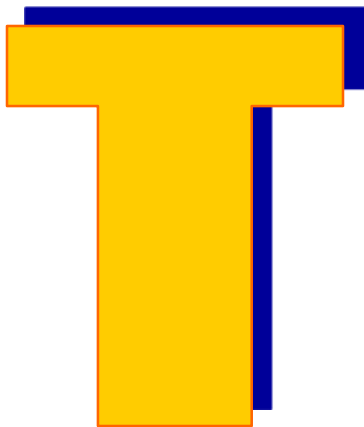
yellow lupine leghemoglobin(1lh1)
 $E() > 100 \quad 30/127$



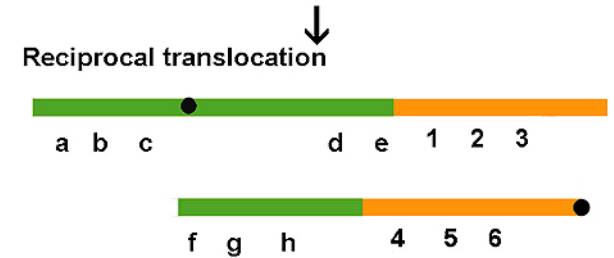
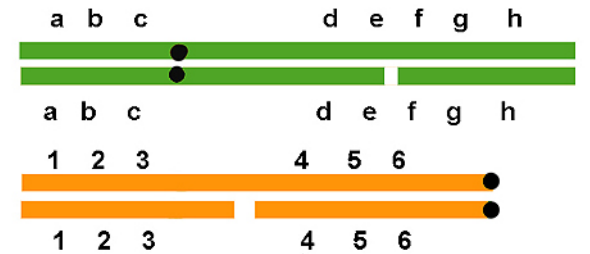
NADH peroxidase (1npx)
 $E() > 50 \quad 23/132$



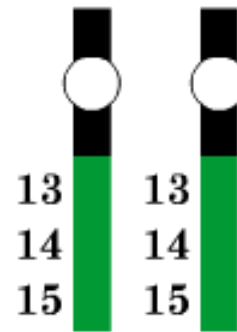
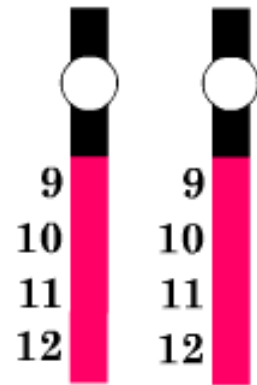
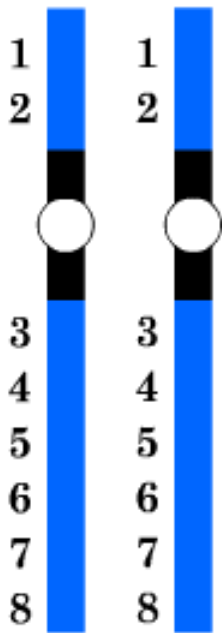
Дупликације имају улогу у еволуцији, као извор новог “сировог” генског материјала!



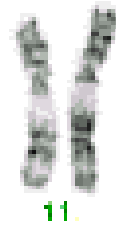
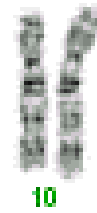
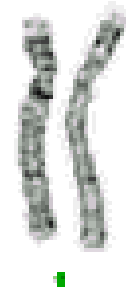
Two non-homologous chromosomes, two breaks

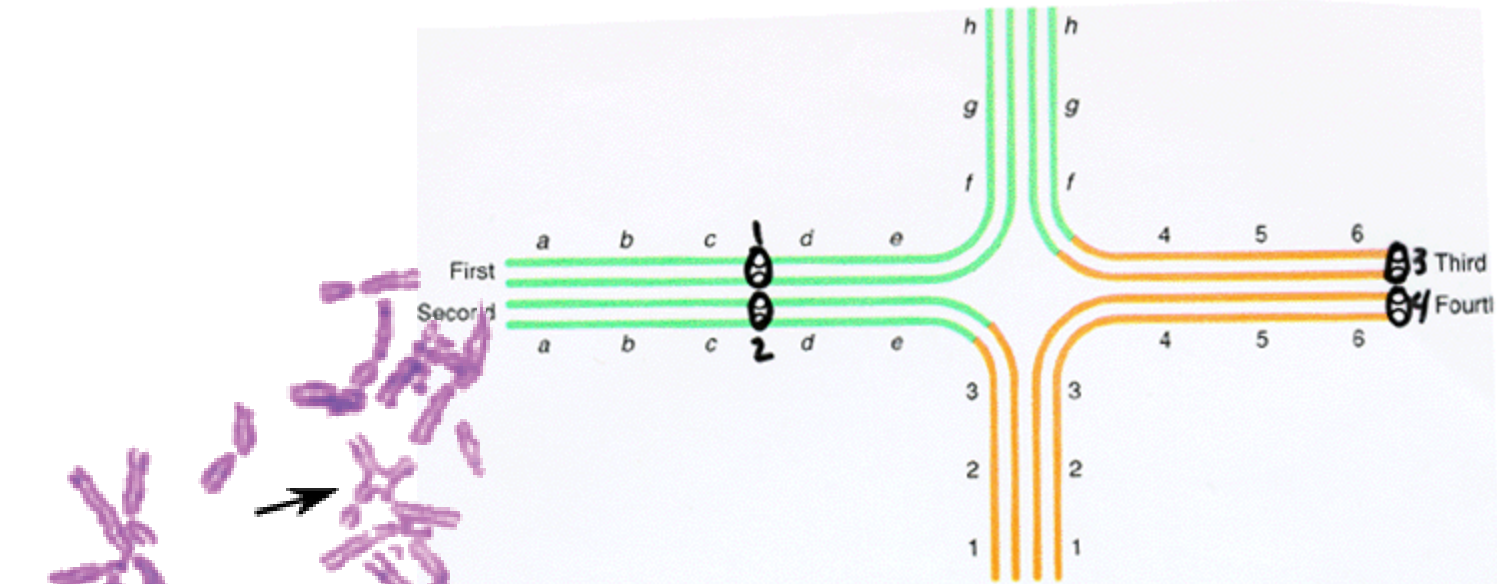


Reciprocal translocation between blue and red chromosomes



T5-8





Alternate segregation

Adjacent-1 segregation

Adjacent-2 segregation

First with fourth

Second with third

First with third

Second with fourth

First with second

Third with fourth



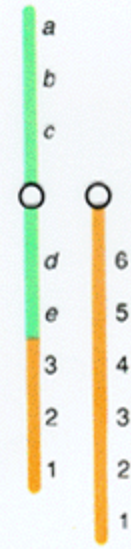
Normal



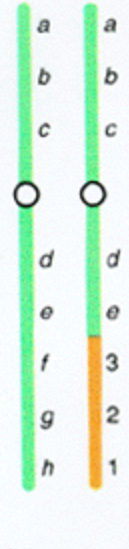
Reciprocal translocation



Duplication deficiency



Duplication deficiency



Duplication deficiency



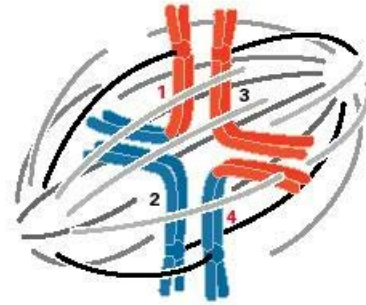
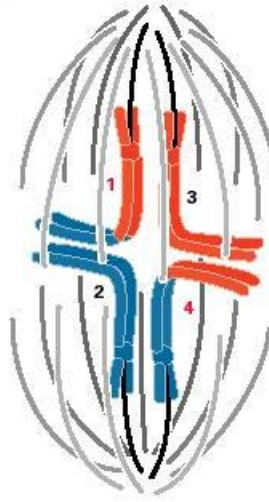
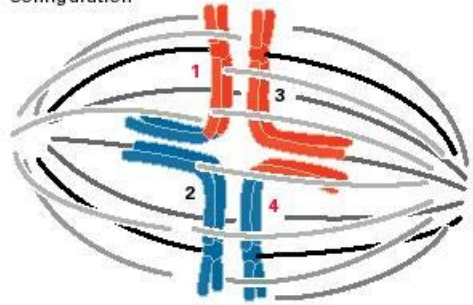
Duplication deficiency

(A) Adjacent-1 segregation

(B) Adjacent-2 segregation

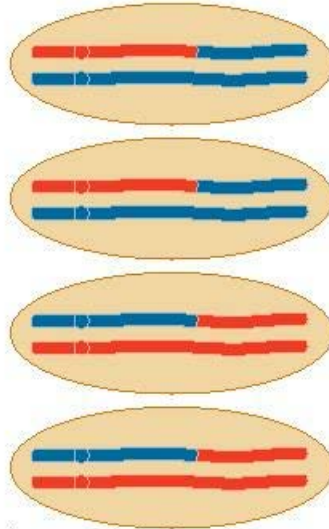
(C) Alternate segregation

Metaphase I configuration

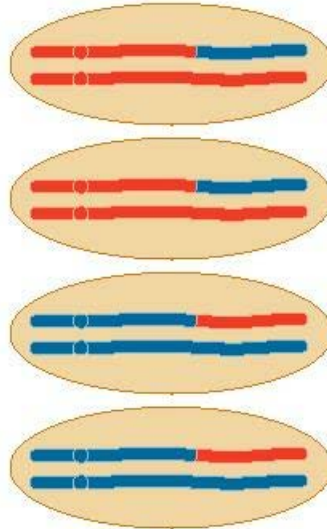


Rest of meiosis I and meiosis II

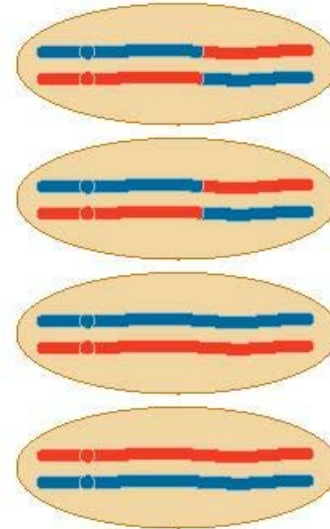
Gametes



Gametes



Gametes



All gametes from adjacent-1 and adjacent-2 segregation are aneuploid.

All gametes from alternate segregation are euploid; half are translocation carriers.





The presence and effect of wheat-rye translocation 1RS/1BL on quality characteristics and yield of Novi Sad's [Yugoslav] high yielding wheat varieties [1997]

Dimitrijevic, M.

Abstract:

There were 495 varieties and lines of hexaploid wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) examined for presence of wheat-rye translocation 1RS/1BL. Genotypes possessing 1RS/1BL translocation, exhibited higher tolerance to stem rust, higher values of absolute and hectoliter weight, as well as for about 10 higher grain yield. The studied translocation, had negative effect on rheological dough characteristics. The effect of wheat-rye translocation highly depended on genetic background. There was a number of different genetic constitutions for Glu 1 alleles. In this respect the most common genotype was 2*, 7+9, 5+10 (38). Examination of the presence of wheat-rye translocation 1RS/1BL, allelic variation of Glu 1 loci, as well as, gliadin components could be good indicator of perspective genotypes in respect to yield and quality of wheat.

▼ Agrovoc Keywords

- Prolamines
- plant genetics
- genetic variation
- chromosome translocation
- Plant breeding
- Secale cereale
- genes
- Glutenins
- Triticum aestivum

▼ Other information

Extent: 147 p.

Language: srp

Type: Summary

All titles:

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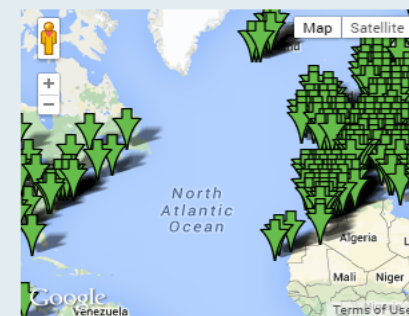
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Secale cereale distribution map. Data from Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)



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**THE EFFECT OF WHEAT-RYE TRANSLOCATION 1BL/1RS IN A
DIFFERENT QUALITY GENETIC BACKGROUND ON BIOLOGICAL
TRAITS IN WHEAT**

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² USDA-ARS University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, USA.

Dimitrijević M., S.Petrović and J.P. Gustafson (2008): *The effect of wheat-rye translocation 1BL/1RS in a different quality genetic background on biological traits in wheat.* – Genetika, Vol. 40, No. 3, 261-270.

A sample of 139 varieties of common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), predominantly Serbian winter wheat varieties originated in the Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops in Novi Sad, has been examined for presence of 1BL/1RS wheat-rye translocation. Two genotype groups consisted of varieties possessing and lacking the translocation have been compared. Stem rust, leaf rust, powdery mildew as well as, winter hardiness were studied. The influence of 1BL/1RS translocation was also studied in a light of wheat seed storage protein (glutenin and gliadin) genetic background composition. Genotypes having the translocation appeared to be more tolerant to stem rust, and leaf rust, but more susceptible to powdery mildew. These effects were slightly modified

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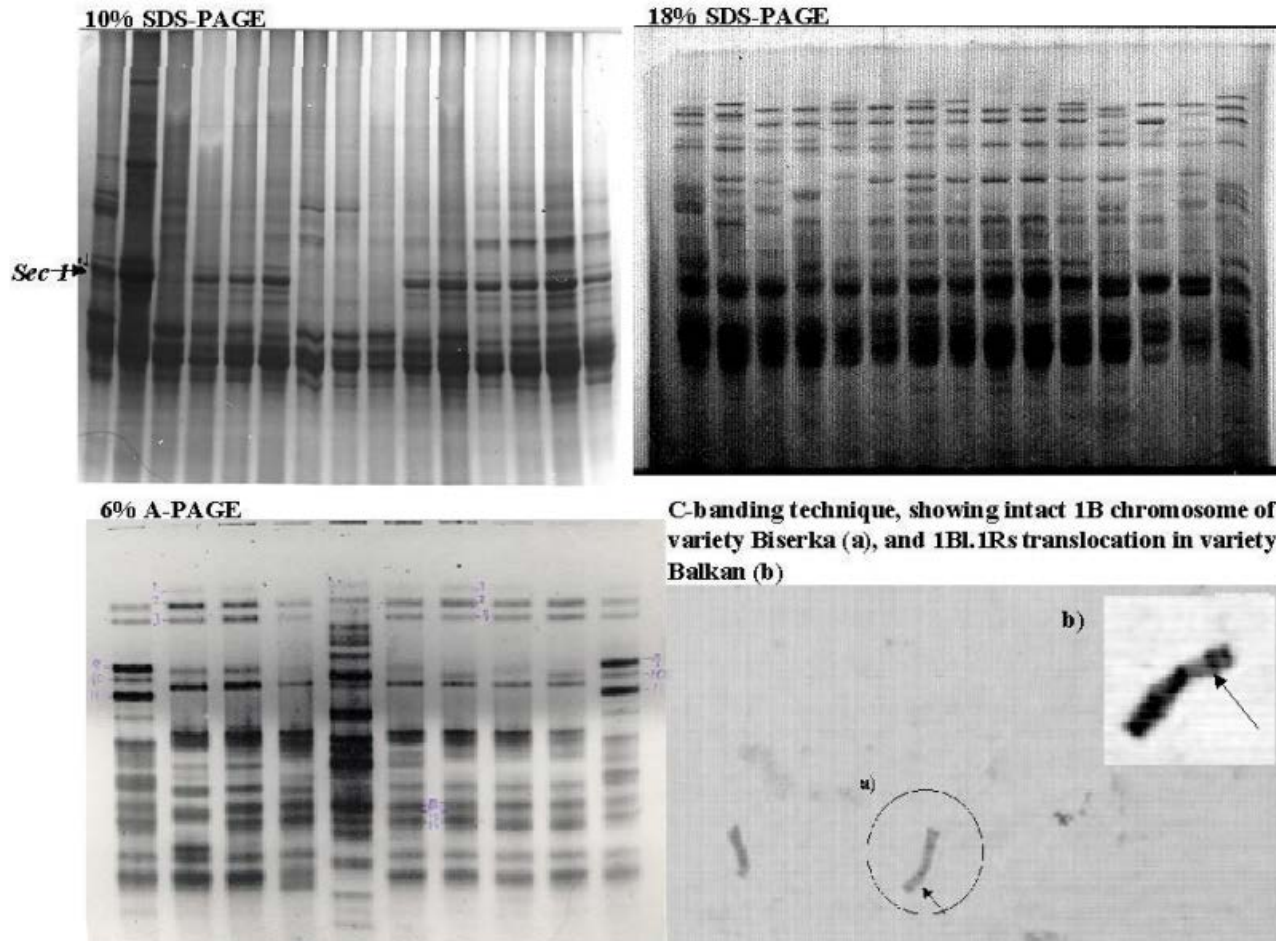


Figure 1. Techniques being used to follow HMW Glu and Gli allelic variation of examined wheat genotypes. The 1BL/1RS translocation was established using 10% SDS-PAGE screening for the presence of the *Sec-1*, gliadin marker located on 1RS.

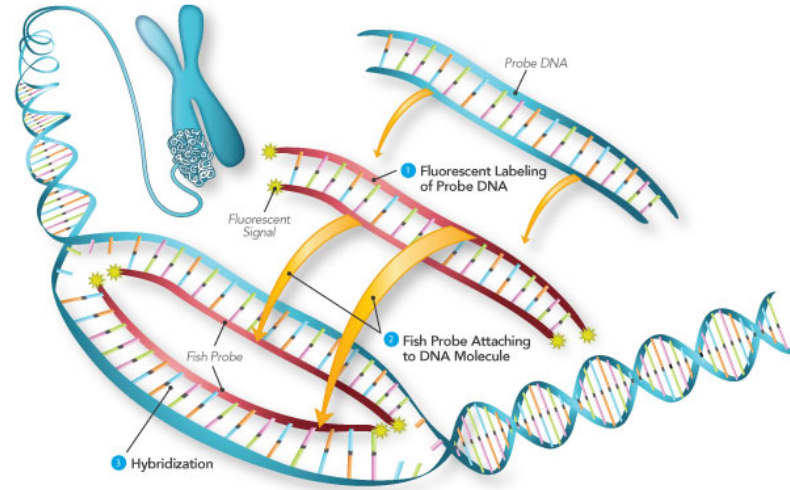
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FISH (Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization)

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