

January 29th

Work on the conclusion for our taste lab last week. Answer question number 2 on the whiteboard.

This is due in 10 minutes.

When you are done, staple your graph to your data sheet.

Incomplete Dominance (blended trait)

- a heterozygous phenotype is somewhere between both homozygous phenotypes.
- Neither allele is dominant nor recessive over the other

examples:

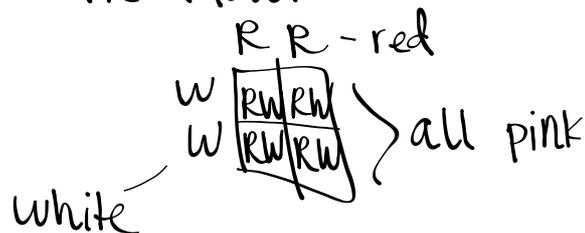
hair (curly, wavy, straight)
 flower (red, pink, white)
 taste (supertaster, taster, nontaster)
 TT Tt tt

ex: flower color

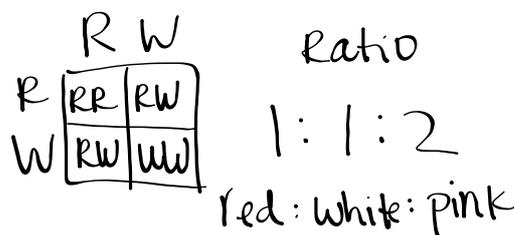
R = red

w = white

cross a red flower w/ a white flower



cross 2 pink flowers



Bell Work

January 30th

1. A red cow is rr . A white cow is ww . A roan cow is rw . Cross a roan female with a white male.

a. Find the probability of each different colored offspring.

2. What is the protein on the surface of your RBC called?

Codominance

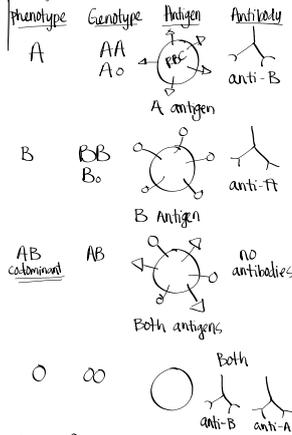
- both traits are fully expressed
- examples: ABO Blood Type (multiple alleles)
sickle cell anemia

Blood Type (multiple alleles)

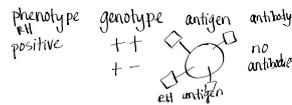
A & B > codominant but they are both dominant over O
 O - recessive

• Both A + B produce a protein found on the surface of red blood cells (RBCs) called antigens.

• Your immune system creates antibodies to fight any foreign antigen that enters your body. (automatically made)



RH factor is antigen (dominant)
 • RBC antigen (recessive)
 - if present +
 - if absent -



Not automatically made

Only made after 1st exposure to blood

AB+ no antibodies in universal recipient
 O- no antigens in universal donor

P Squares
 CROSS a man who has AB blood $\frac{A}{B}$ has type O
 $\frac{A}{B}$
 $\frac{A}{B}$

a man who has B blood has a child w/ O blood.
 what B's genotype?

CROSS a man who is heterozygous for the RH factor w/ a woman who has - blood

