

# Heredity in classical genetics - mendelism



**Modul no. 1: Animal Genetics**

Tomáš Urban

Mendel University in Brno, Faculty of AgriScience

# Experiment - aim and methods

„The experiments to be discussed here were prompted by artificial fertilization of ornamental plants in order to obtain new colour variants. The striking regularity with which the same hybrid forms kept returning after fertilization among the same species gave rise to further experiments to follow the development of hybrids in their offspring.“ (Mendel, 1866)

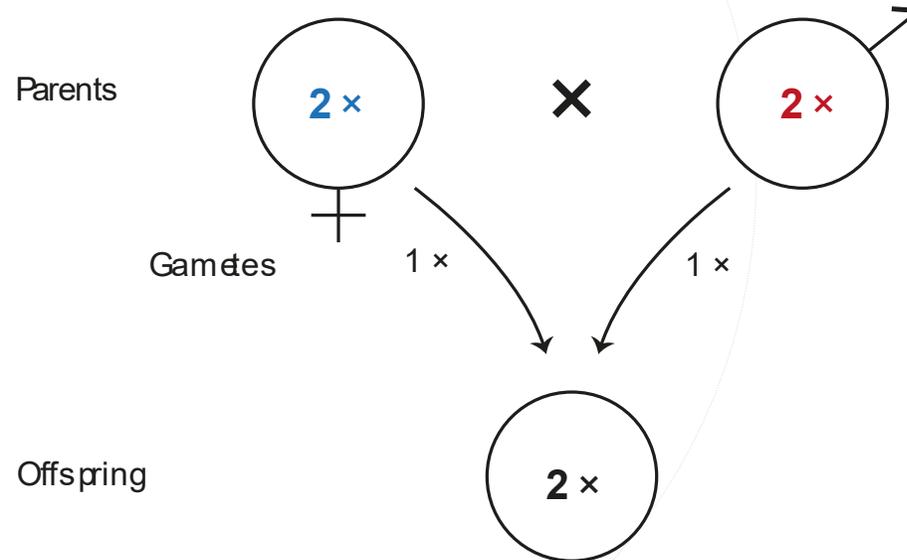
## Method:

- Selected experimental organism (self-pollination, fecundity, simple traits)
- Selected suitable traits > 7 (different traits)
- Selected pea varieties > trait stability (pure lines)
- Cross/hybridized the following varieties with each other
- Recorded their numbers and evaluated them mathematically



# Heredity is related to sexual reproduction

- Mendel performed reproductive sex on plants -> fused male sex cells with female sex cells
- He started from the basic principle of reproduction:



**Logical assumption:** parents and offspring are the same in terms of the amount of hereditary information. Therefore, **the gametes must have half the amount of hereditary information.**

- What is inherited must be discrete elements - die Elementen -> each individual has 2 elements

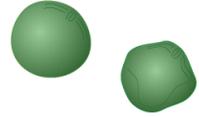


Co-funded by  
the European Union

# Seven pairs of contrasting traits in pea

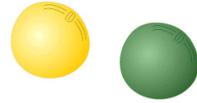
- Seed shape

- round × wrinkled



- Seed color

- yellow × green



- Flower color

- violet × white



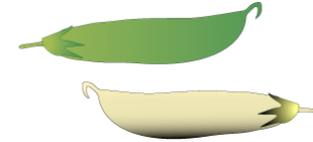
- Pod shape

- full × constricted



- Pod color

- green × yellow



- Flower position

- Axial × terminal



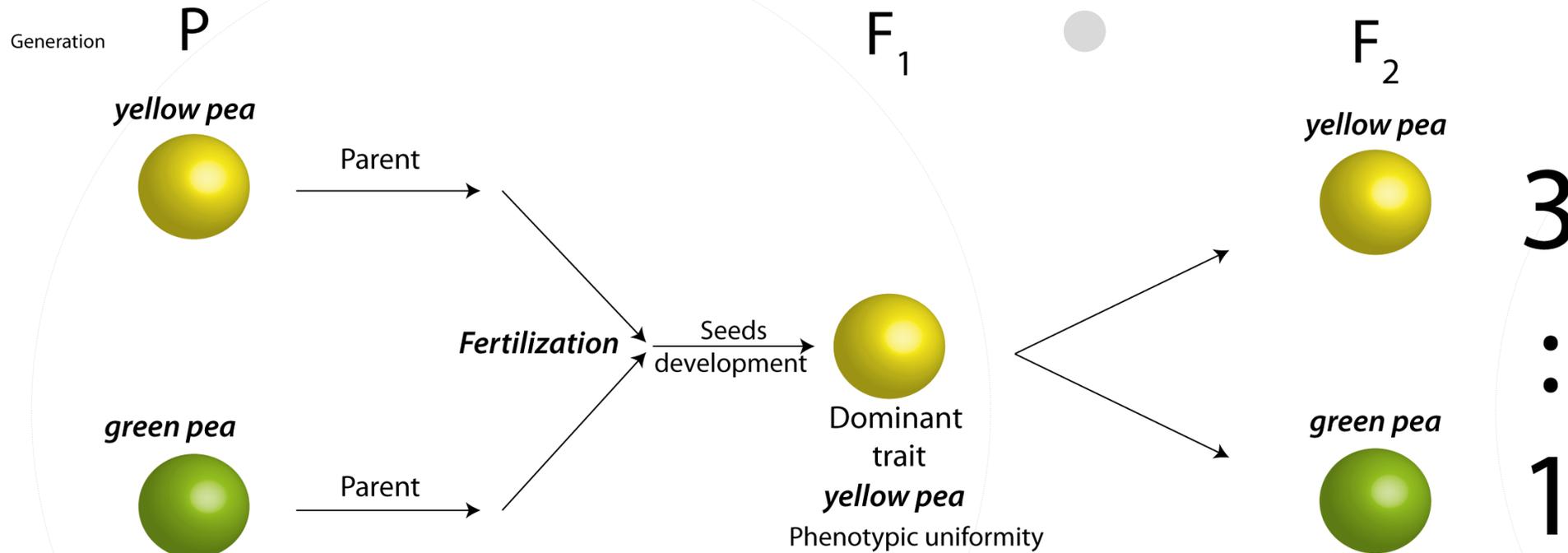
- Stem height

- tall × dwarf



# Monohybrid cross → principle of segregation

ISAGREED



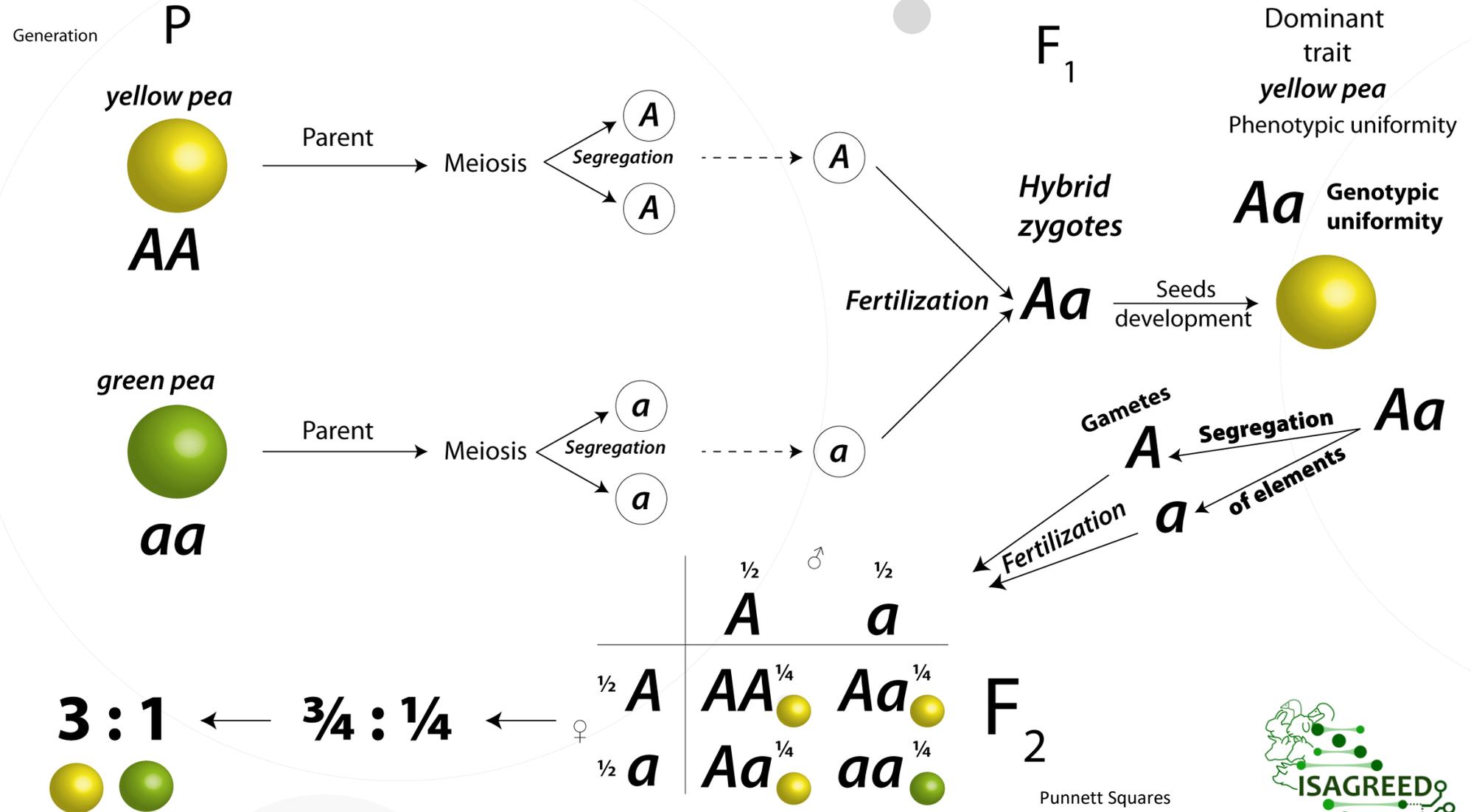
The rules:

Dominance  
Uniformity of F<sub>1</sub>

Regularity of ratios  
in all seven traits

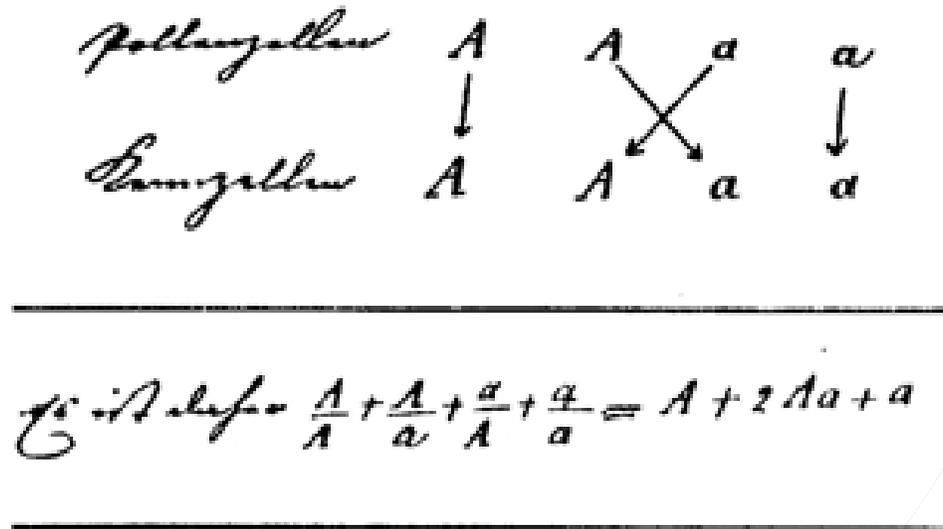
# How did Mendel explain

ISAGREED



# What is Mendel's „die Elementen“

- discreteness of genetic information (not mixed, not blended, not diluted...)



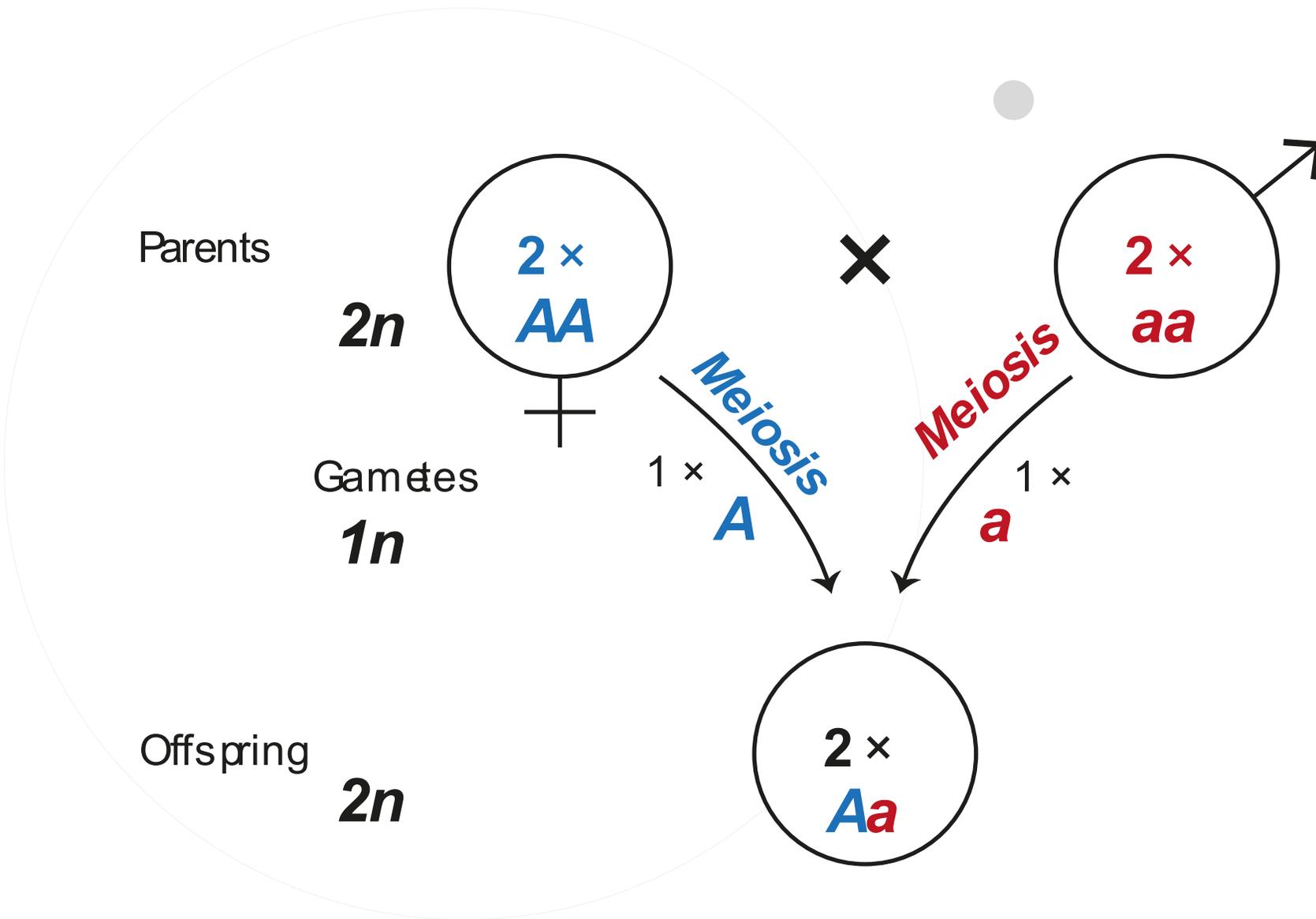
**Elements / Alleles**  
in gametes

**Genotypes of offspring**

- Result of combination of parental alleles
- Ratio **1 : 2 : 1**



Co-funded by  
the European Union



# Mendel's first three postulates

- **Unit factors in pairs (~ genotypes)**
  - Genetic traits are controlled by unit factors existing in pairs in individual organisms
- **Dominance/recessiveness (Mendel terms)**
  - When two unlike unit factors responsible for a single traits are present in a single individual (heterozygote), one unit factor is dominant to the other, recessive.
- **Segregation**
  - During the formation of gametes, the paired unit factors separate, or segregate, randomly so that each gamete receives one or the other with equal likelihood



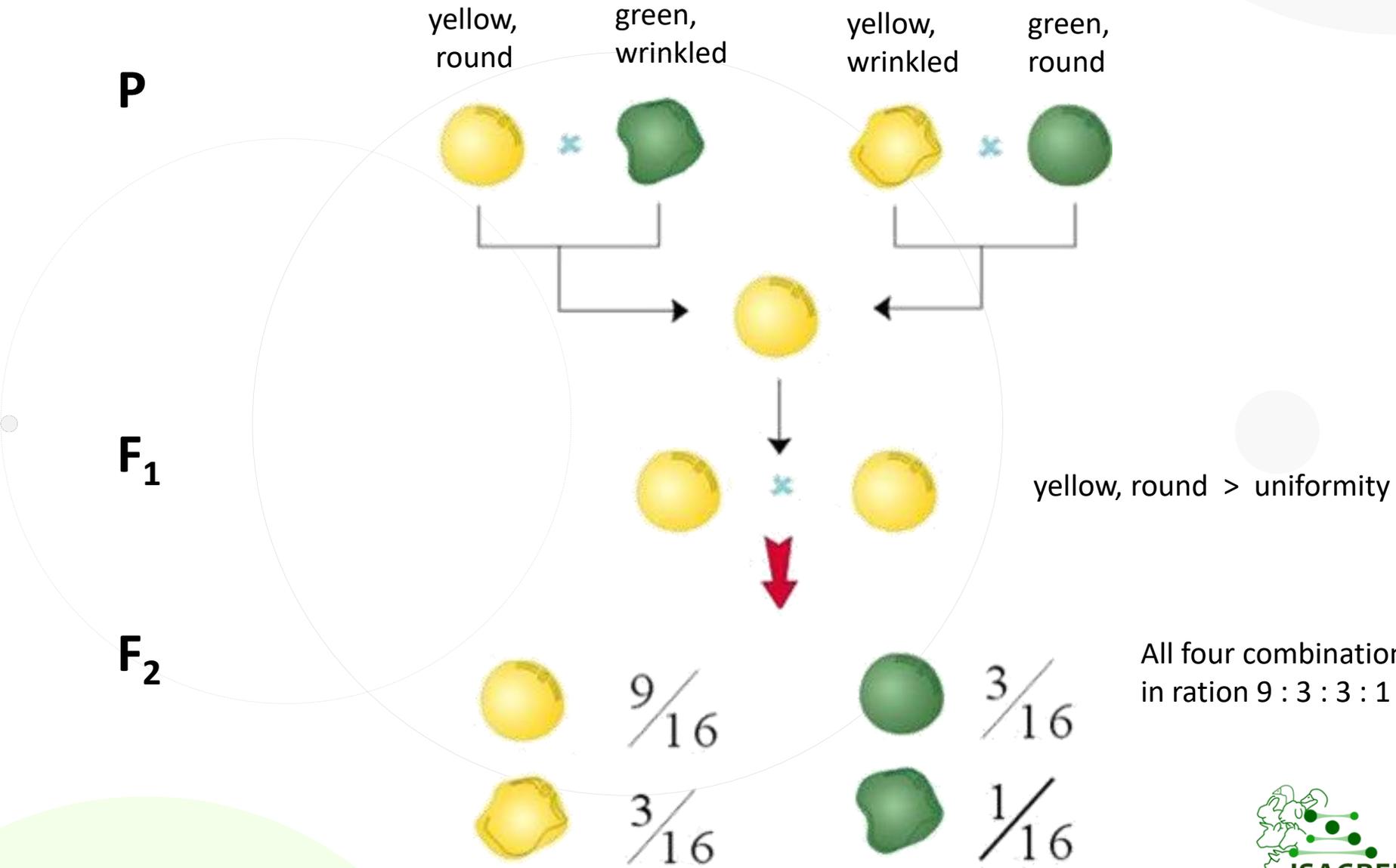
# Dihybrid experiment

- Mendel designed experiments in which he examined two traits simultaneously
- The experimental design is the same as the monohybrid cross



Co-funded by  
the European Union

# Dihybrid cross

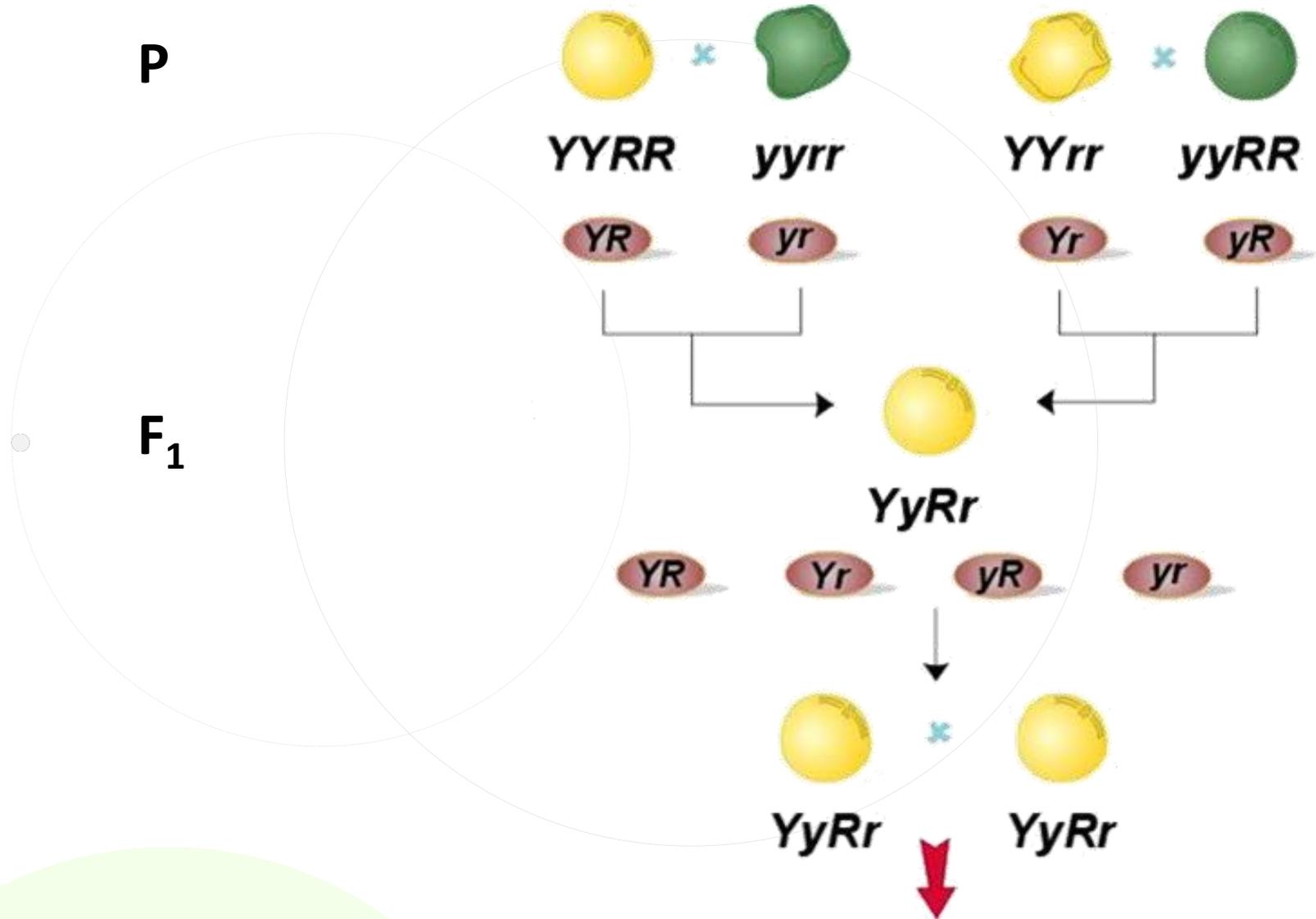


ISAGREED

All four combinations in ration 9 : 3 : 3 : 1



# Dihybrid cross



ISAGREED

## Results of dihybrid cross

$F_2$

$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\begin{matrix} \text{♀} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{♂} \end{matrix}$	$YR$	$Yr$	$yR$	$yr$
	$YR$	$YYRR$	$YYRr$	$YyRR$	$YyRr$	
	$Yr$	$YYRr$	$YYrr$	$YyRr$	$Yyrr$	
	$yR$	$YyRR$	$YyRr$	$yyRR$	$yyRr$	
	$yr$	$YyRr$	$Yyrr$	$yyRr$	$yyrr$	

$\frac{1}{16}$

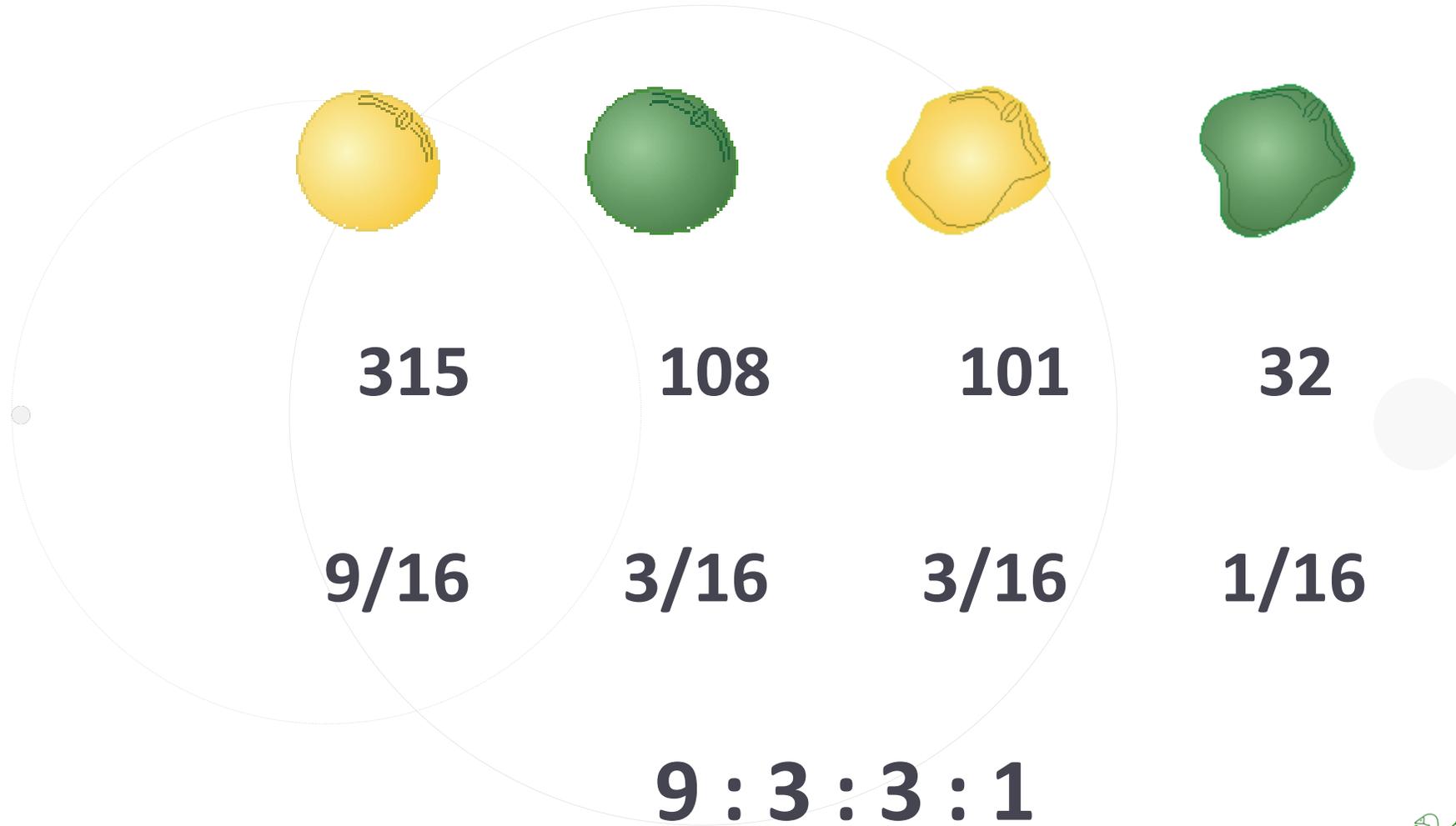


- $\frac{1}{16} YYRR + \frac{2}{16} YYRr + \frac{2}{16} YyRR + \frac{4}{16} YyRr$
- $\frac{1}{16} YYrr + \frac{2}{16} Yyrr$
- $\frac{1}{16} yyRR + \frac{2}{16} yyRr$
- $\frac{1}{16} yyrr$

Genotypic ration = 1:1:2:2:4:2:2:1:1

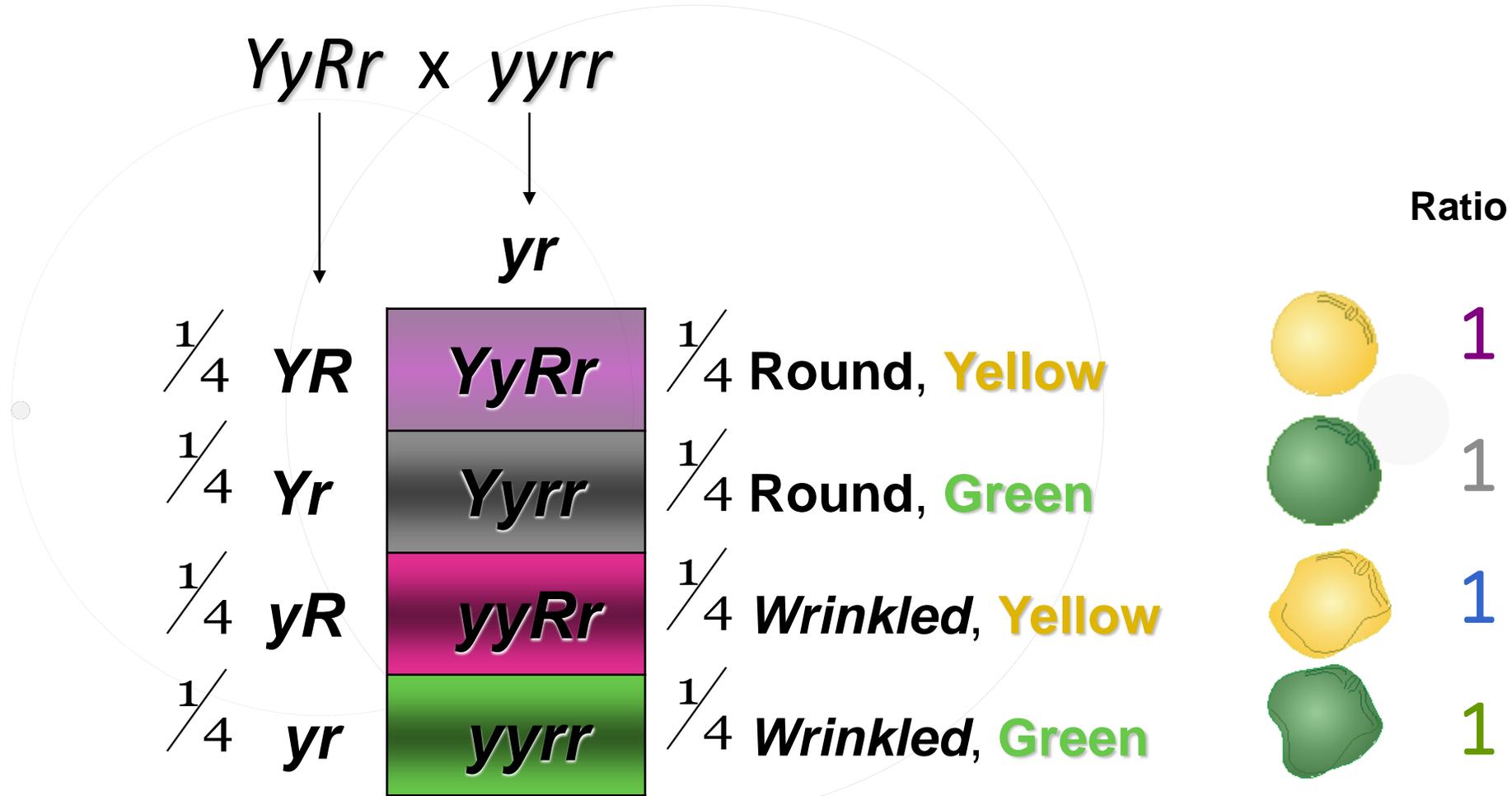
# Pea numbers and phenotypic ratio in F2

ISAGREED



# Confirmation of the hypothesis - testcross

ISAGREED



# Result from a dihybrid cross: Independent assortment

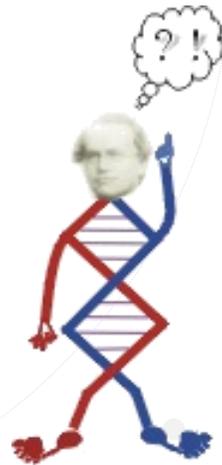
- **Rule of independent assortment**

- During gamete formation, segregation of pairs of unit factors assort independently of each other (alleles of one allelic pair is independent of segregation of alleles of the other allelic pair)



Main conclusion resulted from Mendel's experiments

- **What is inherited are not traits, but discrete genetic information (elements, traits, genes)**





## Partners:



Siedlce University  
of Natural Sciences  
and Humanities



Czech University  
of Life Sciences Prague



# Thank you for your attention!

*This presentation has been supported by the Erasmus+ KA2 Cooperation Partnerships grant no. 2021-1-SK01-KA220-HED-000032068 "Innovation of the structure and content of study programs in the field of animal genetic and food resources management with the use of digitalisation - Inovácia obsahu a štruktúry študijných programov v oblasti manažmentu živočíšnych genetických a potravinových zdrojov s využitím digitalizácie". The European Commission support for the production of this presentation does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.*



Tomáš Urban



urban@mendelu.cz

