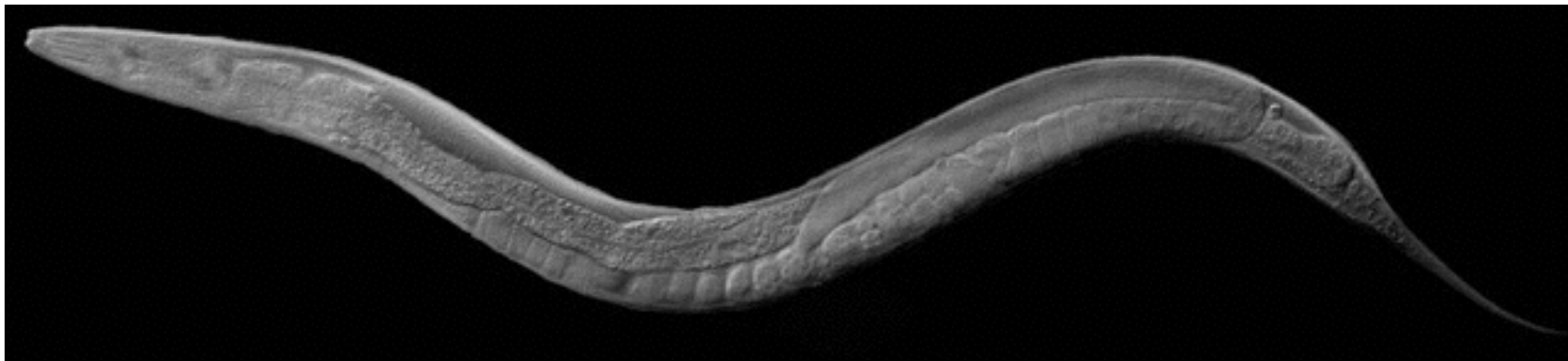
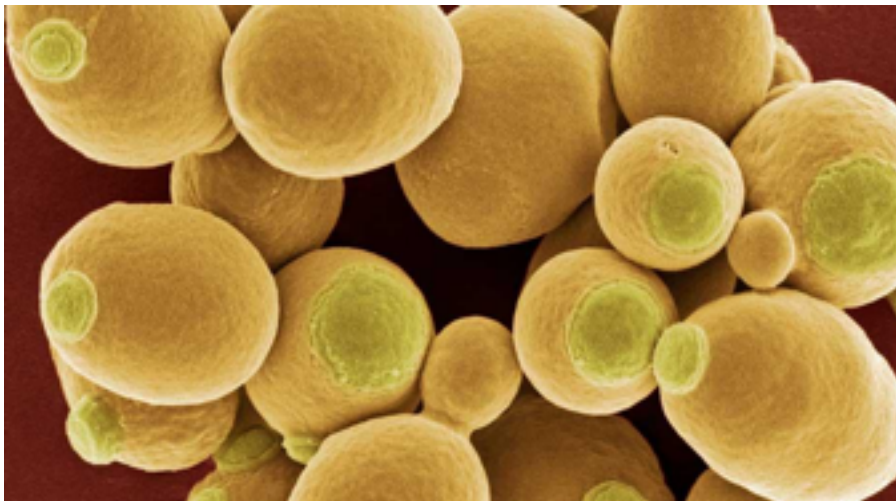
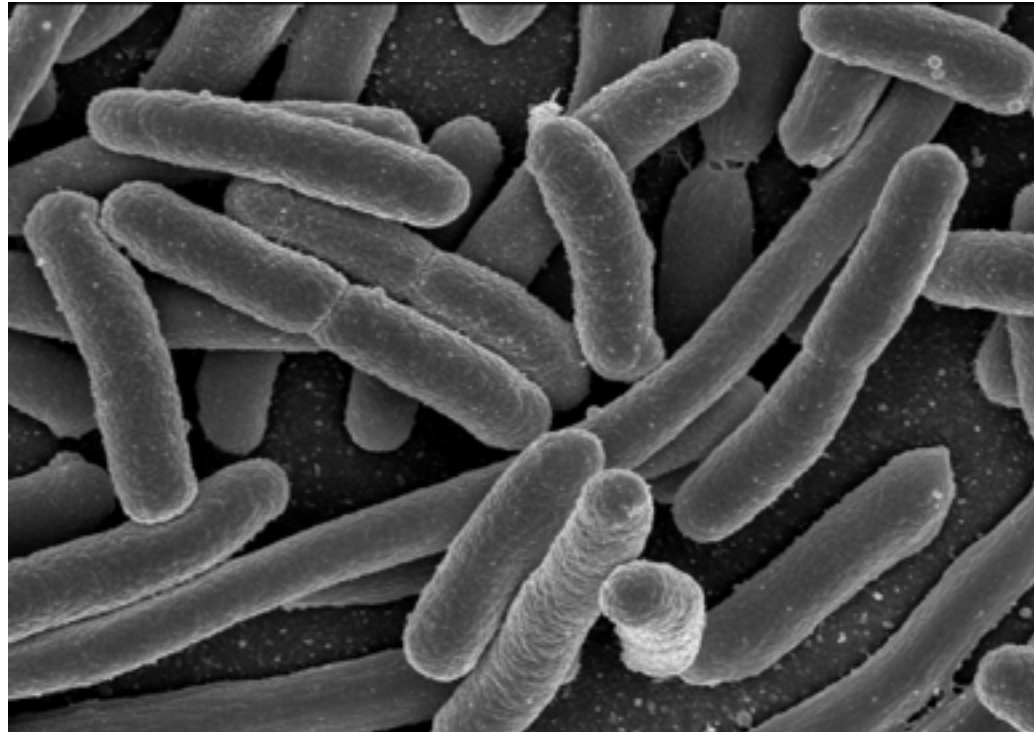


Bio393: Genetic Analysis

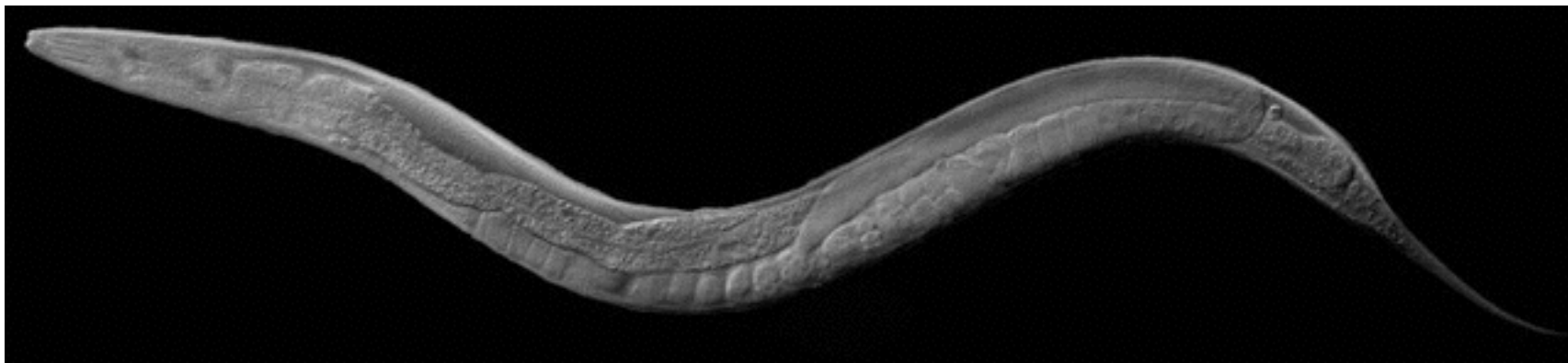
Screens, selections, mutants, dosage



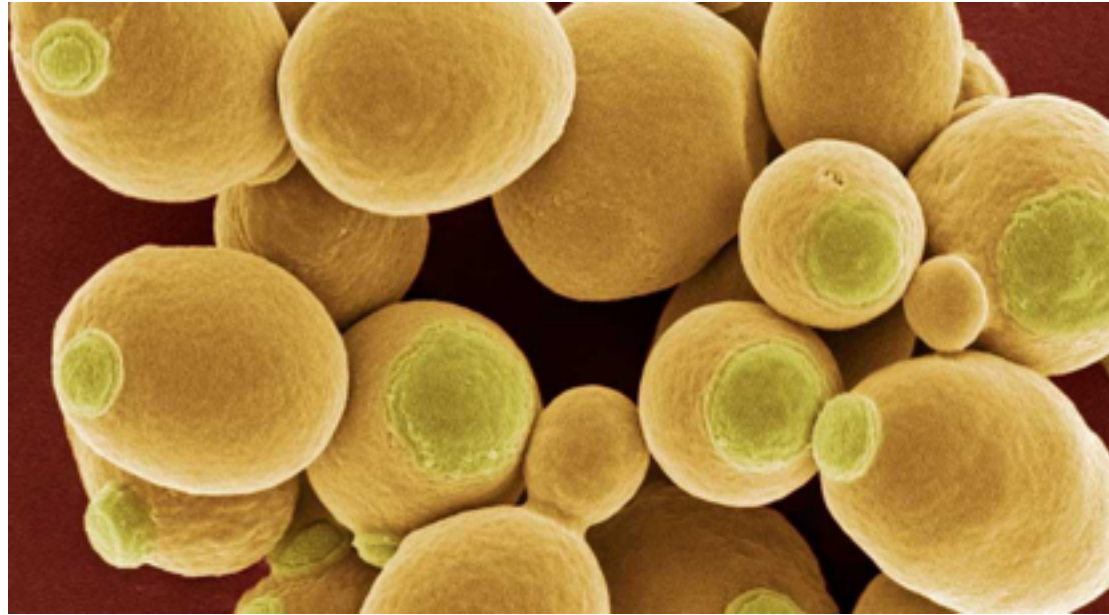
Where do all those mutant strains come from?



E. coli

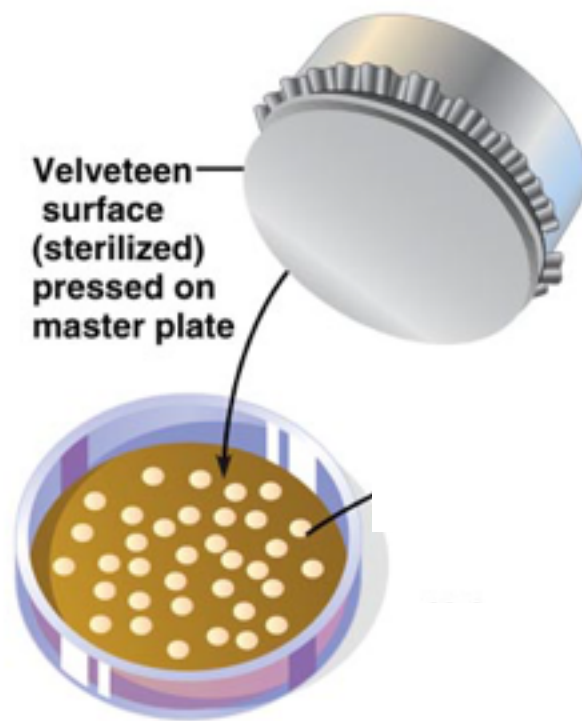


C. elegans

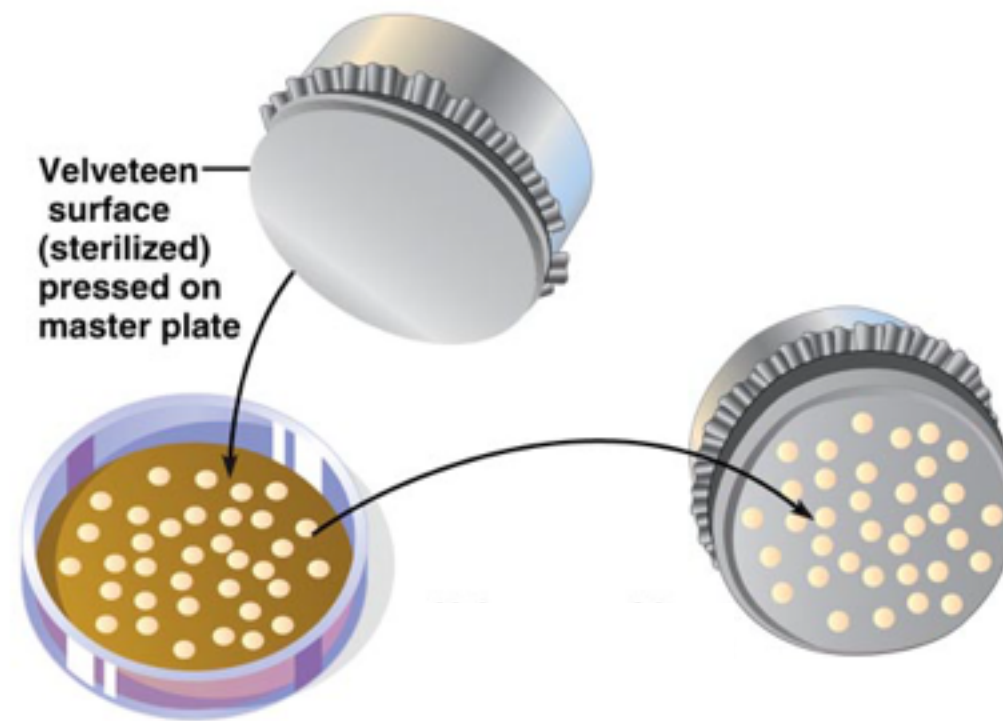


S. cerevisiae

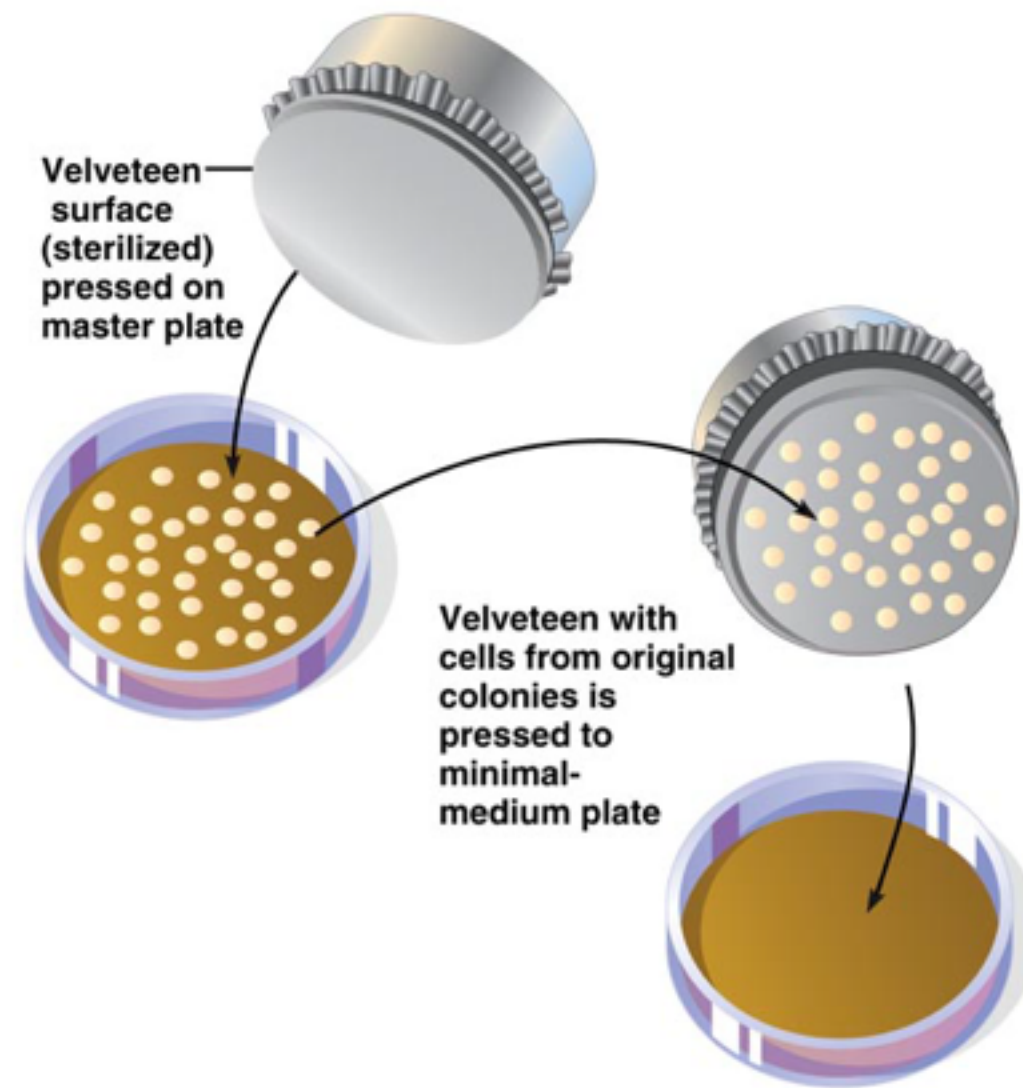
Replica plating



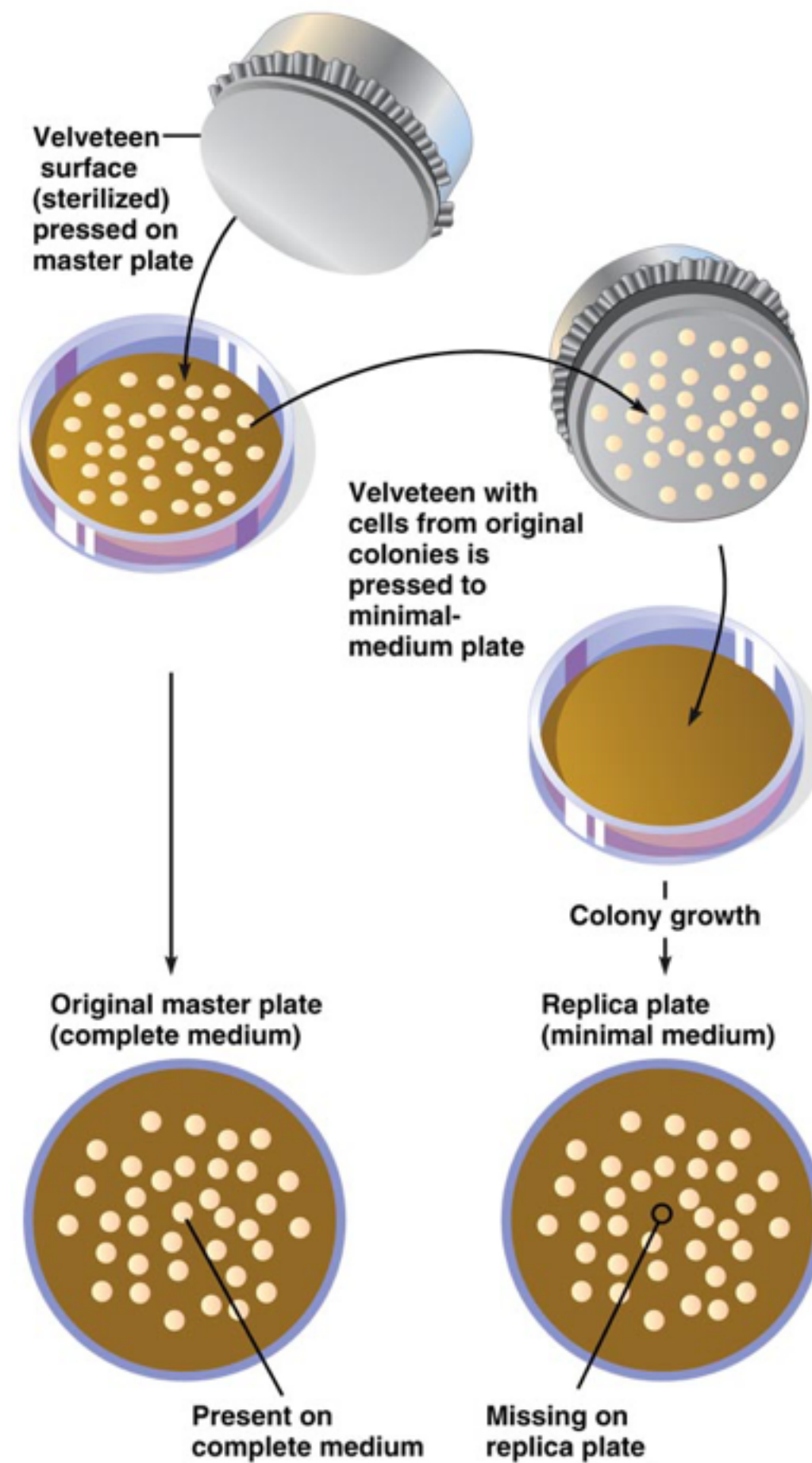
Replica plating



Replica plating



Replica plating

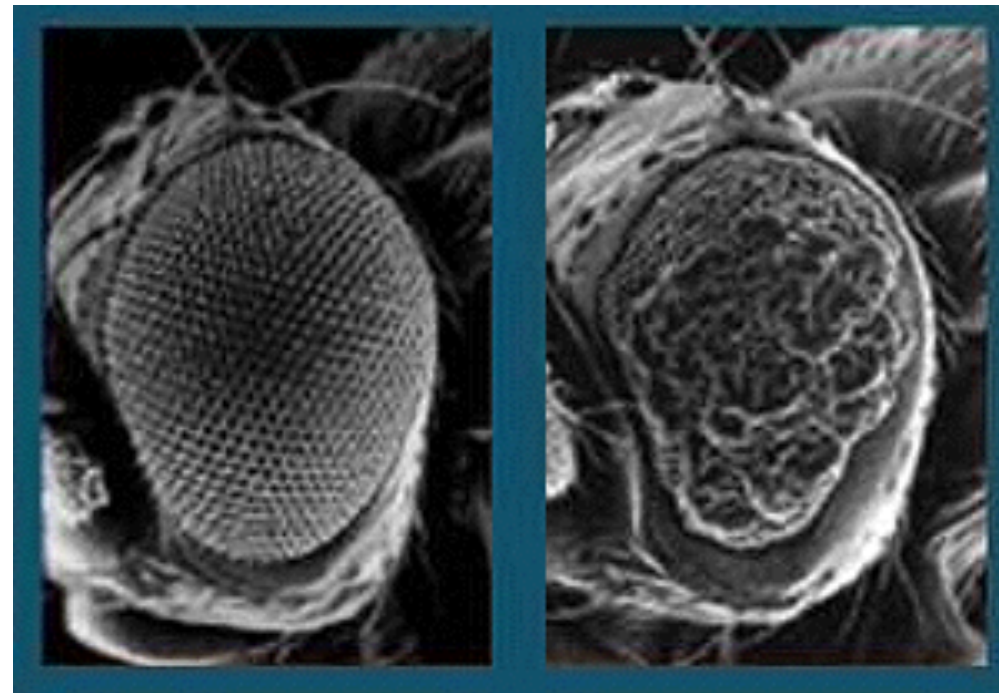




D. melanogaster



D. melanogaster





CyO

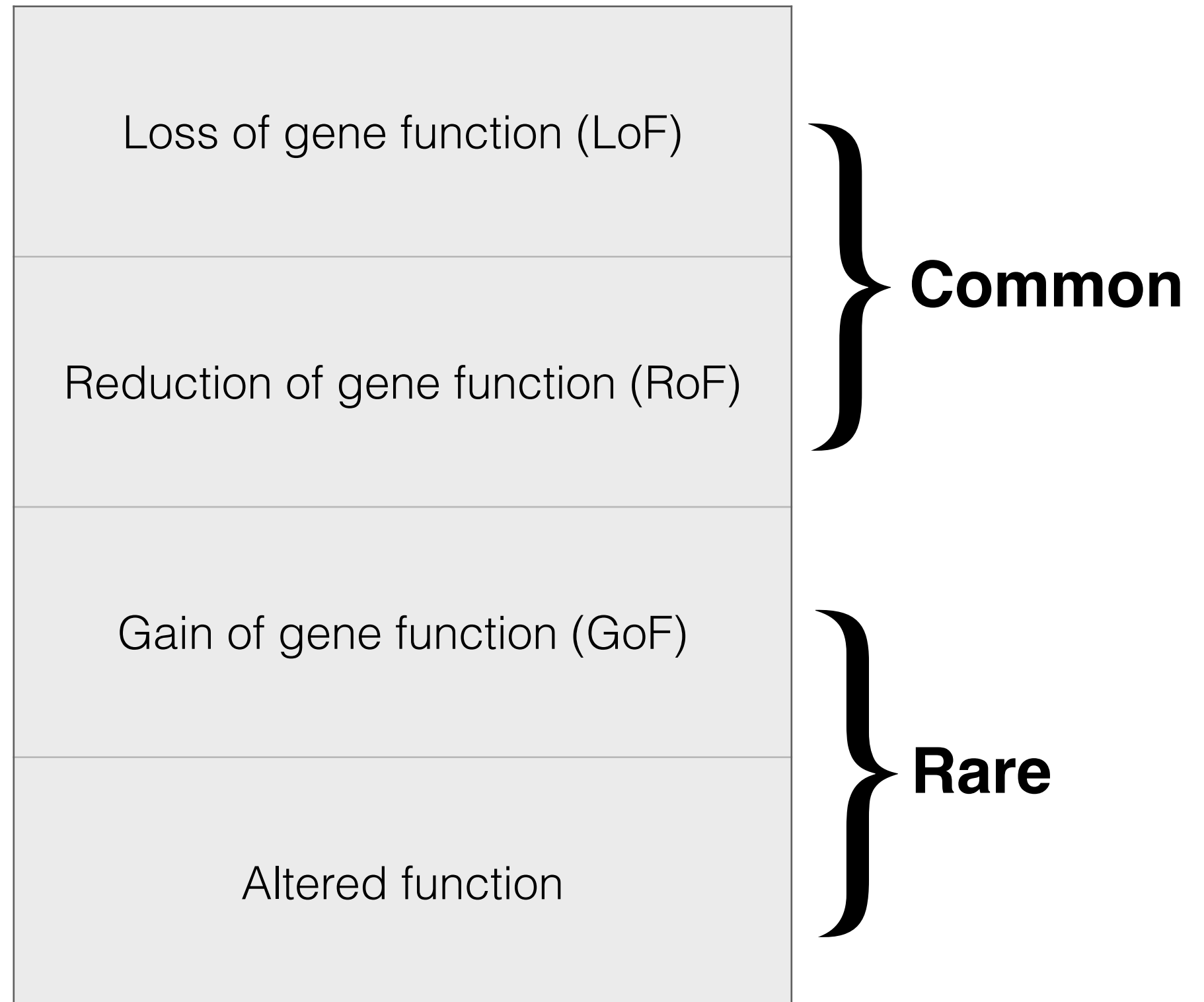
What does a mutation do to gene function?

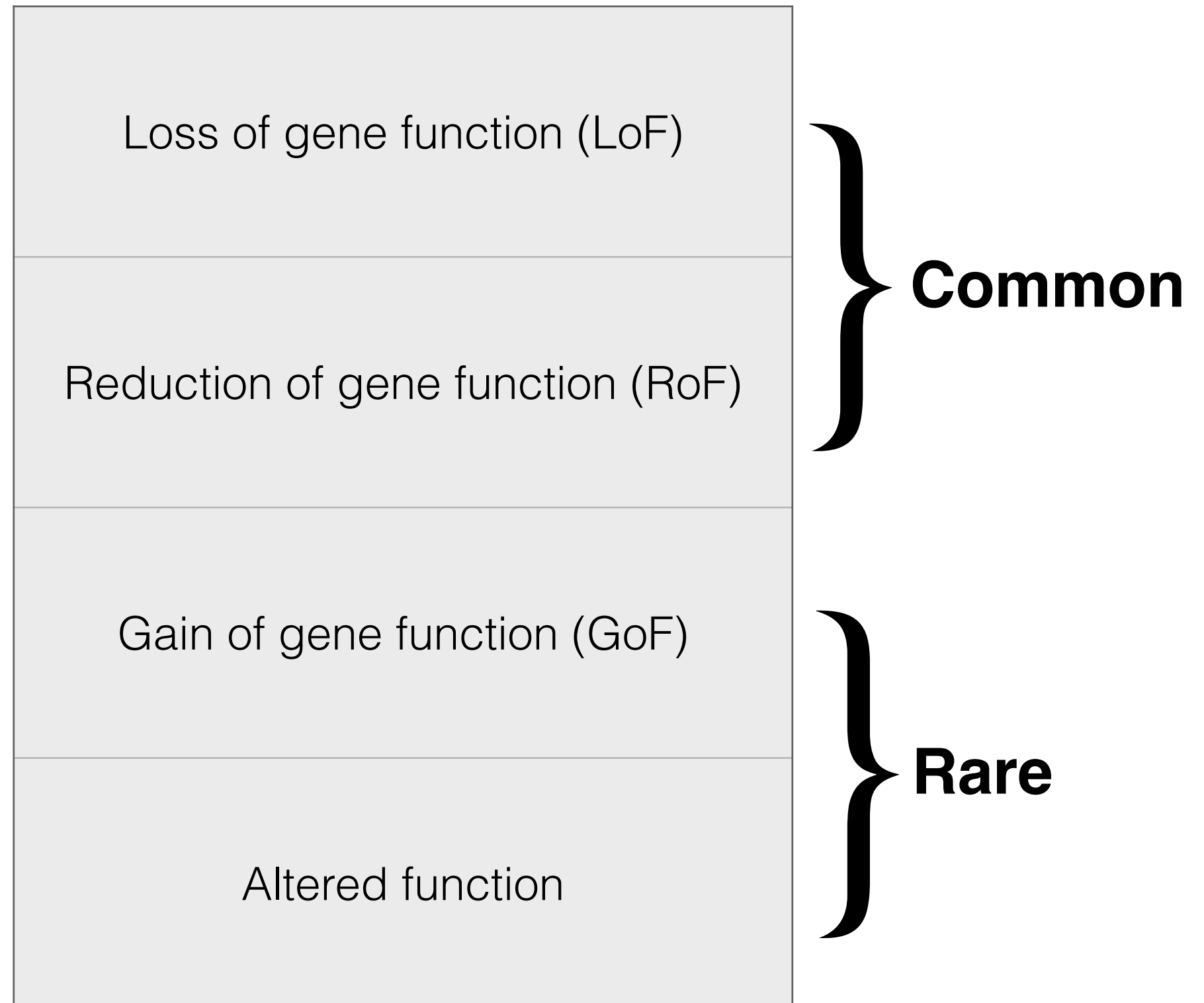
Loss of gene function (LoF)

Reduction of gene function (RoF)

Gain of gene function (GoF)

Altered function





**Dominant or recessive
correlates with mutation type most times**



Hermann Muller

Loss of gene function (LoF)	amorph, nullomorph
Reduction of gene function (RoF)	hypomorph
Gain of gene function (GoF)	hypermorph
Altered function	neomorph, antimorph