



# GENETICS

This is how it works

DSC 180A:  
Clustering  
the Human  
Genome

Shannon Ellis

# INTRODUCTIONS

For your name tag, please:

1. Fold paper into thirds
2. write your name large enough (this should be what you want me to call you)

On the back, include:

1. Your PID
2. Something you're interested in (work/fun)
3. The most boring fact about you/your life

# Genetics: Section Details

- Attendance required (1 absence free; after that, we should chat)
- Each week there will be readings and discussion questions.
  - Readings:
    - posted on GH: <https://github.com/ShanEllis/Genetic-Variation>
    - More helpful if I share PDFs as well?
  - Discussion Question responses:
    - must be submitted by Sunday night (11:59 PM) ; gives me time to read over them and form discussion plan
    - Will be submitted using Google Forms
  - 'Friday' Lab Hours (weekly check-in):
    - Planning to hold on a different day
    - Date/Time up for discussion
      - First proposal: W 4-6 PM
- Slack or Piazza?

# Idea here:

- You're working as a data scientist at a genetics company
- You need to be able to “speak” data science, genetics, *and* general audience
- You need to understand the biology/genetics *enough* to work with, understand, and interpret the company's data (goal of Wednesdays)
- The replication portion == something geneticists working with genotyping data do at the beginning of pretty much every project

# Quick Assessment

18 questions; 12 minutes; Multiple Choice

**How you do does not matter**

Only answer questions you have some idea about

Gives me an idea about what you all already know

# HOW TO READ A SCIENTIFIC PAPER...

1. READ THE TITLE
2. READ THE ABSTRACT (AND *MAYBE* THE INTRODUCTION)
3. LOOK AT THE FIGURES. UNDERSTAND THE FIGURES.
4. ...then: READ THE PAPER
  - a. Look stuff up as needed
  - b. This takes time, y'all

If I were in this class, I would:

- Skim reading once
- Actually read the whole thing (while looking up a bunch of stuff)
- Look over the reading questions
- Read the whole thing again

Readings for Week 2:

[https://github.com/ShanEllis/Genetic-Variation/tree/master/02\\_background](https://github.com/ShanEllis/Genetic-Variation/tree/master/02_background)



**Genetics:** a branch of biology that deals with heredity and variation of organisms

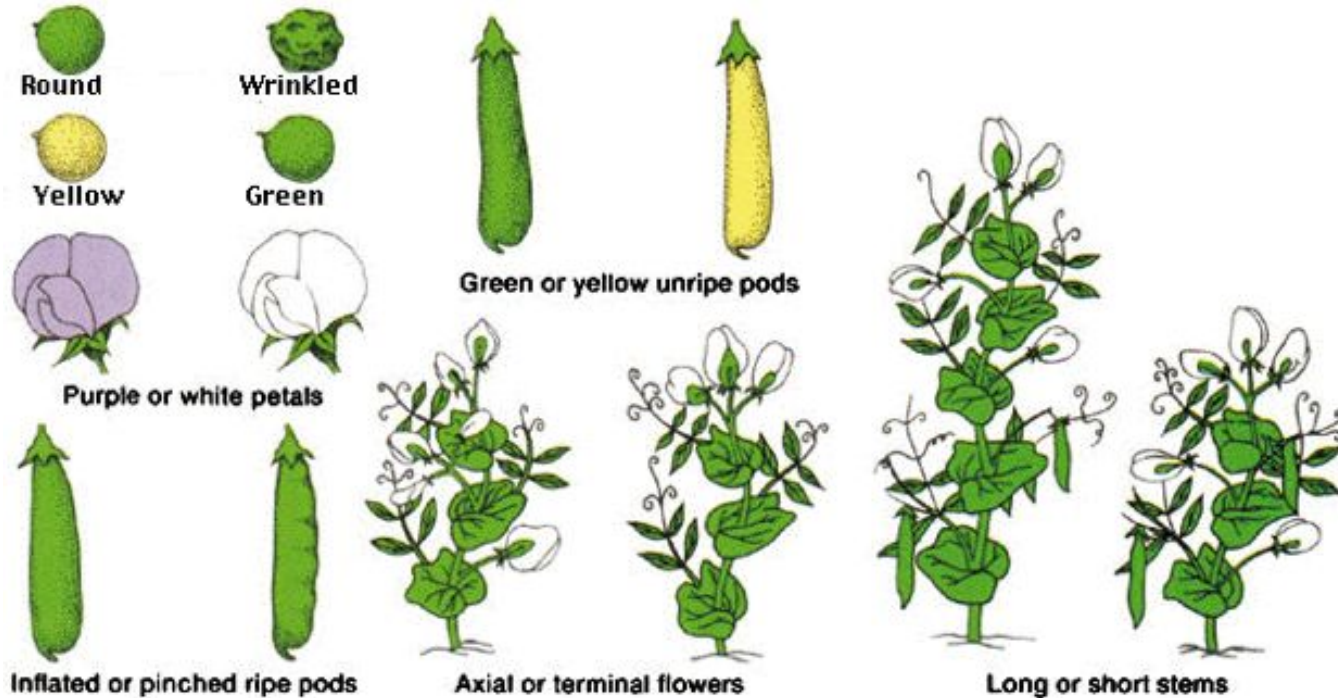
Discussion Questions:

1. What is heredity?
2. What is DNA?
3. What is a gene?
4. What is variation?



- What is heredity?
  - Process of getting characteristics from your parents
- What is DNA?
  - Stuff that holds your genetic material
  - 4 nucleotides (A,T,C,G) (-> codes for proteins; combine to determine amino acids)
  - Genetic code -> proteins == carry out biological processes
- What is a gene?
  - Genes = Section of DNA that codes for something (makes proteins)
- What is variation?
  - Different 'expressions' of genes in your DNA
  - Mutations can be benign, deleterious (harmful), silent

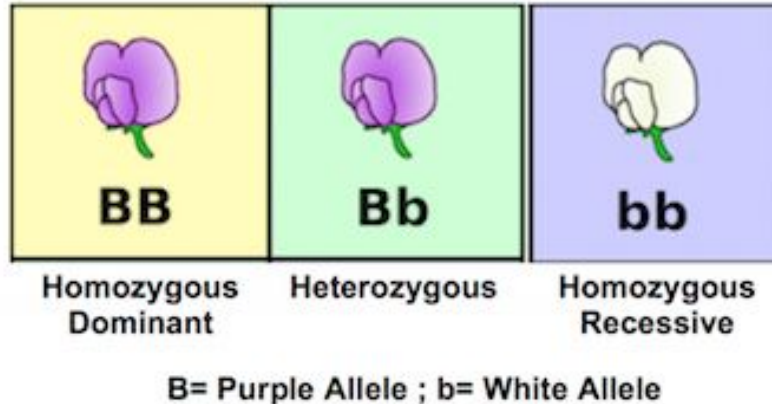
# Genetics: Mendel's definition (1866)



# Alleles can be dominant or recessive

**Dominant** – an allele that gets expressed regardless of what the other allele is (the trait appears in the heterozygous condition)

**Recessive** – an allele that is masked by a dominant allele; requires homozygous state to be expressed



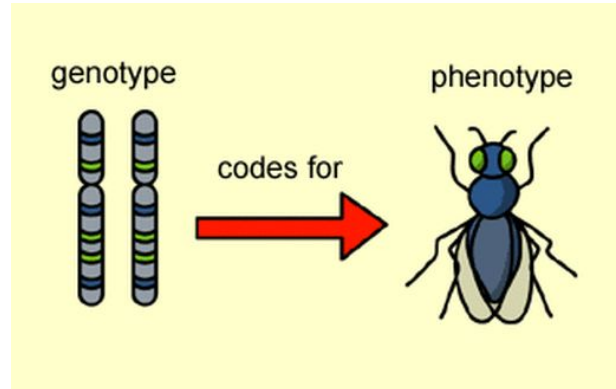
# Your genotype contributes to your phenotype

**Genotype** - the genetic makeup of an organism

- What are the alleles?

**Phenotype** - the physical appearance of an organism?

- What does the organism look like?

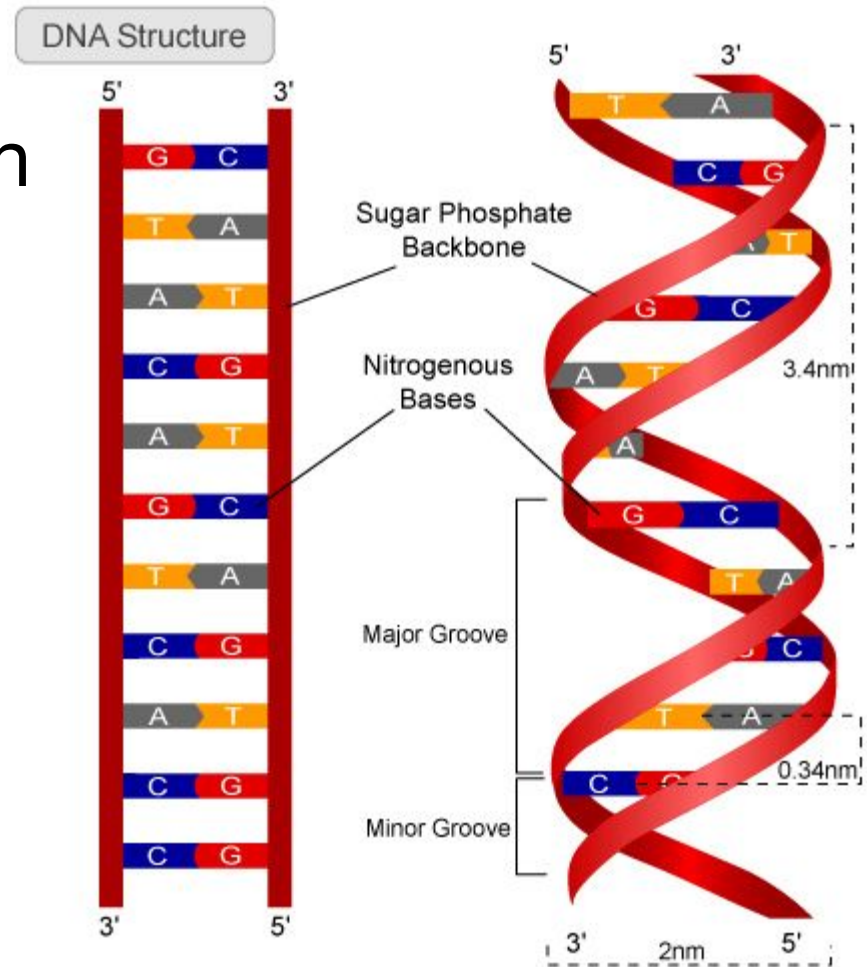


# Genetics:

## The Molecular Definition

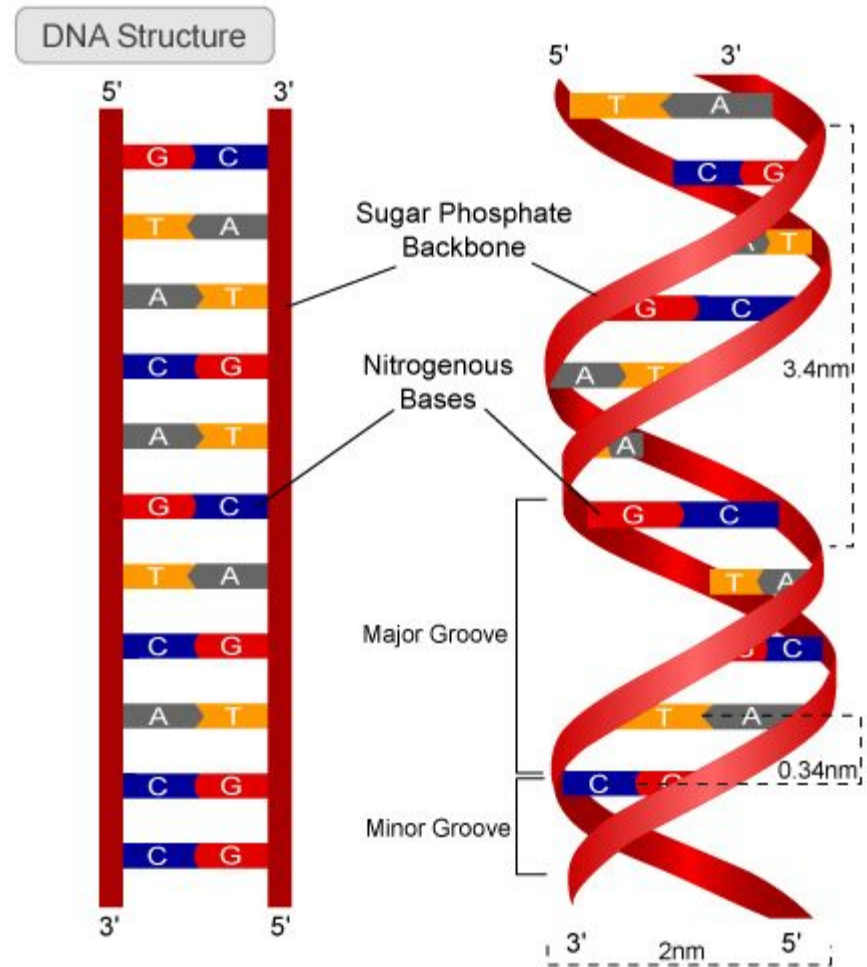
### Double helix w/ nucleotides:

- G, T, C, A
- Stored on chromosomes
- Inherited from one generation to the next
- Comprised of:
  - genes
  - Lots of other stuff (rRNA, tRNA, microRNA, lincRNA, repetitive elements, etc.)



# The structure of DNA

- Double helix
- Deoxyribose sugar + nitrogenous base + phosphate backbone
- Right-handed
- Phosphate on outside; bases on inside of helix
- A - T ; G - C base pairing



# The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (1962) :

## Watson, Crick, and Wilkins

(Rosalind Franklin got the shaft.)



Francis Harry  
Compton Crick  
(1916-2004)

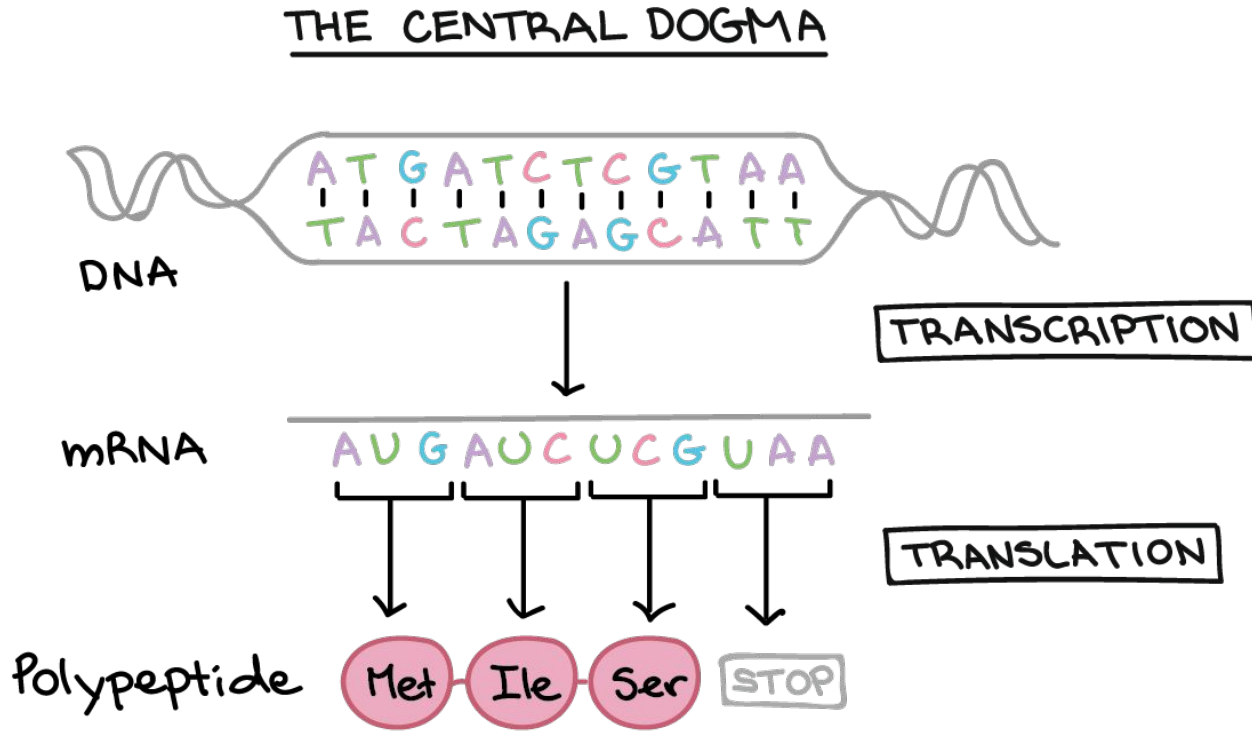


James Dewey  
Watson  
(1928 - )



Maurice Hugh  
Frederick Wilkins  
(1916-2004)

# The Central Dogma of Genetics



Source: Khan Academy



# After Class Update

## **Domain-specific check-in:**

- Not happening on Fridays
- Instead:
  - W 4-5 PM
  - Th 10:30-11:30AM
- Where: CSB 243
- What: Show up at some point with questions/updates/etc.
- Begins: week 2 (meaning, you don't need to check in week 1)

**Piazza for genetics domain:** [piazza.com/ucsd/winter2020/dsc180agenetics](https://piazza.com/ucsd/winter2020/dsc180agenetics)