Genetics 5-2 – problem solving

Key points:

* You can get the genotype of some individuals without knowing their parents – just from their phenotype
* For autosomal recessive, little d little d is diseased
* For autosomal recessive, anyone with at least one big D is normal
* For autosomal recessive, big D big D is normal
* For autosomal recessive, big D little d is normal
* For autosomal recessive, both parents of an affected child must carry at least one little d
* For autosomal recessive, an unaffected child of two carrier parents can be big D big D or big D little d
* We can write big D blank when we don’t know or don’t care if the other allele is big D or little d
* Autosomal recessive diseases are usually rare
* Autosomal recessive diseases have carriers