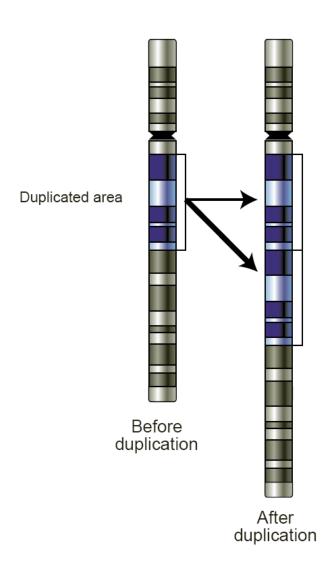
Human Polymorphisims

PTC Tasting

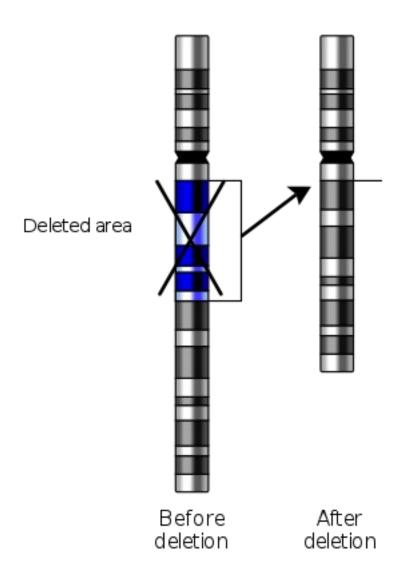
Variation





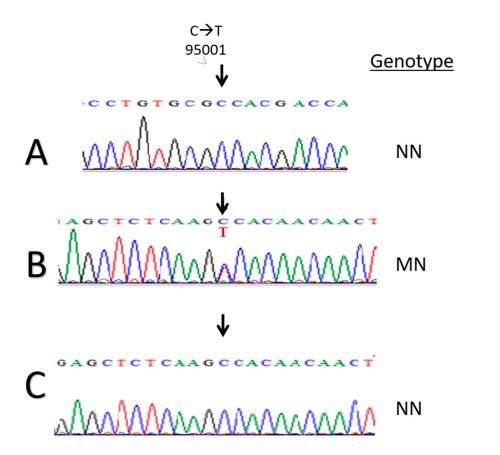
Copy Number Variation

- Different number of copies of the same gene



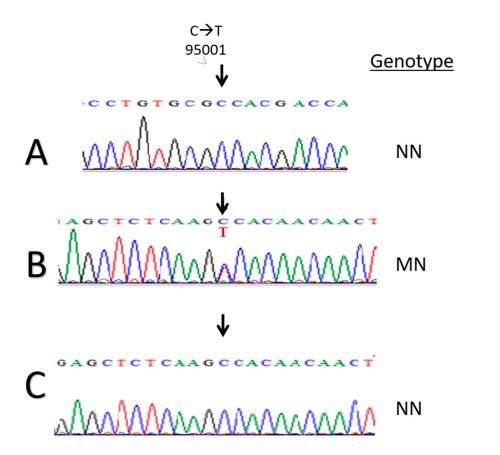
Copy Number Variation

- Genes may even get deleted



Polymorphisim

- The gene may come in different varieties (poly- many/morphisimform)
- When a single nucleotide has changed, we often call it a SNP (single nucleotide polymorphisim)

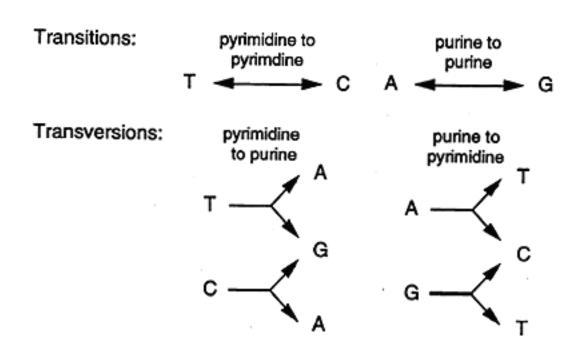


Polymorphisim

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SNP Classifications

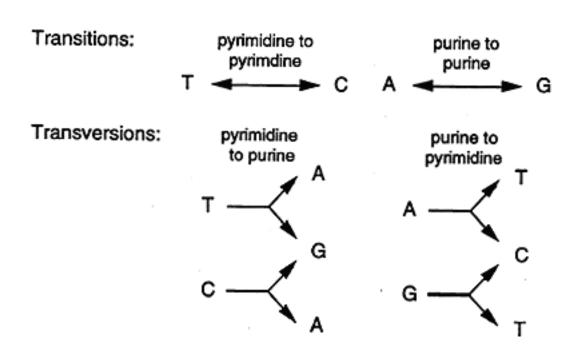
Transitions and Transversions



- Transition (more common)
 - a nucleotide is changed to another nucleotide with a similar chemical structure
- Transversion (less common)
 - a nucleotide is changed to another nucleotide that does not have the same chemical structure

SNP Classifications

Transitions and Transversions



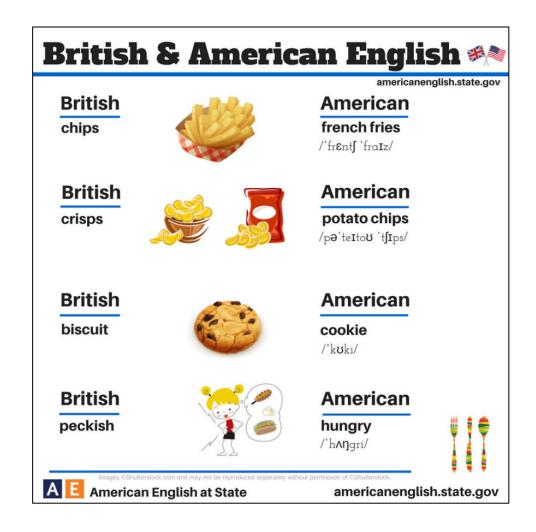
Cytosine, Thymine –(pyrimidines)

- Adenine, Guanine – (purine)

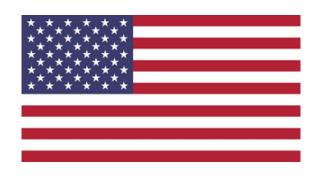
Most variations are subtle (phonological)

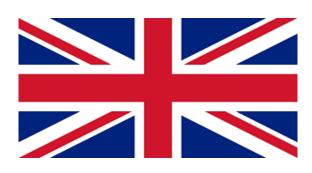






Most variations are subtle (spelling)







PTC Tasting Experiment

Genetics of PTC Tasting

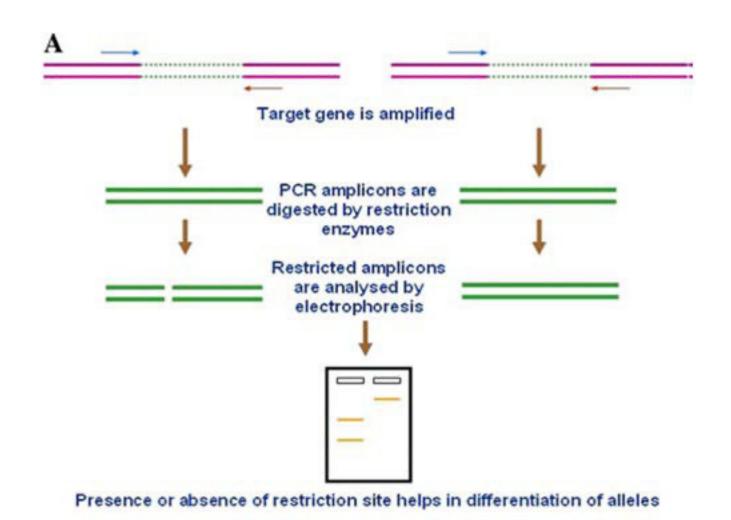
- PTC = phenylthiocarbamide
- Prepared by Arthur Fox at Du Pont Company in late 1920s
- Lab partner C.R. Noller complained of bitter taste
- Fox had no taste
- Followed up by Albert Blakeslee at Carnegie Department of Genetics
- Published in 1932



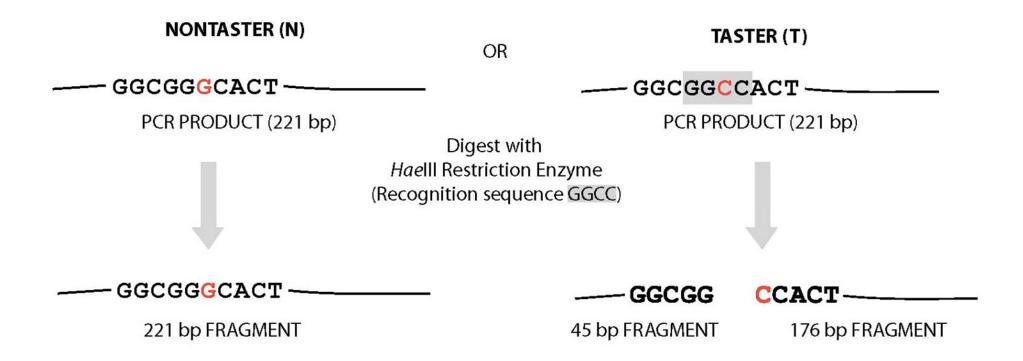
Molecular Genetics of PTC Tasting

- Gene identified in 2003 by Dennis Drayna
- Polymorphism associated with PTC tasting
- Nucleotide position 145, (amino acid 49)
 Taster = C (proline) > Nontaster = G (alanine)

CAPs (Cleaved, Amplified, Polymorphic Sequence)



TAS2R Bitter Taste Receptor



More Complication: PTC Haplotypes

Postition	Taster	Nontaster
145	C (proline)	G (alanine)
785	C (alanine)	T (valine)
886	G (valine)	A (isoleucine)