Epigenetic

Sex chromosome disorders

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**Sex chromosome disorders** belong to a group of genetic conditions that are caused or affected by the loss, damage or addition of one or both [sex chromosomes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_chromosome) (also called *gonosomes*).

In humans this may refer to:

* [45, X](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turner_syndrome), also known as [Turner syndrome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turner_syndrome)
* [45,X/46,XY mosaicism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/45,X/46,XY_mosaicism)
* [46, XX/XY](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/46,_XX/XY)
* [47, XXX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triple_X_syndrome), also known as Triple X syndrome and trisomy X
* [47, XXY](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klinefelter_syndrome), also known as [Klinefelter syndrome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klinefelter_syndrome" \o "Klinefelter syndrome)
* [47, XYY](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XYY_syndrome), has normal phenotype
* [48, XXXX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/48,_XXXX)
* [48, XXXY](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/48,_XXXY)
* [48, XXYY](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/48,_XXYY)
* [49, XXXXY](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/49_XXXXY_syndrome)
* [49, XXXXX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/49,_XXXXX)
* [XX gonadal dysgenesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XX_gonadal_dysgenesis)
* [XY gonadal dysgenesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XY_gonadal_dysgenesis)
* [XX male syndrome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XX_male_syndrome)

In normal children, 1 set of chromosomes is derived from the father and the other from the mother. If both sets of chromosomes are from only 1 parent, the imprinted gene expression will be unbalanced. Prader-Willi syndrome and Angelman syndrome are examples of imprinting disorders. In Prader-Willi syndrome, both 15q13 regions are from the father, whereas in Angelman syndrome, both 15q13 regions are from the mother.