

#ref #ret

0.1 | Questions

You may discuss the following questions in groups but please produce your own individual responses here based on your own synthesis of the concepts. These questions are based on today's learning and **will be assessed** (reassessments are okay if needed). Submit your answers to this assignment.

Siblings from the same parents are related but not identical.

- 1) What are all the mechanisms that create this genetic variation between “full” siblings? Describe these processes in as much detail as possible.
 - 2) Do you expect there to be any genetic variation between identical twins (from the same fertilized egg, which split into two separate embryos early in development)? Explain your answer.
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0.2 | Answers!

0.2.1 | One

Crossing Over During meiosis 1, DNA segments are swapped between homologous chromosomes. These homologs are aligned on the meiotic plates and attached with the synaptonemal complex, where segments of each are broken then recombined with the appropriate nucleotide sequence. Mutations can also occur in the DNA synthesis that fills gaps created by this process.

Independent Assortment During metaphase 1, homologs align randomly and independently to form gametes. This results in significant variation of genetic information in each daughter cell. There are 2^n combinations of chromosomes, with n being the number of unique chromosomes.

S Phase Cell division requires the replication of DNA. This replication occurs during the S phase, where ribosomal errors that go undetected lead to genetic variation.

Environmental Environmental factors like UV rays or smoking can damage DNA, leading to genetic variation. Errors can also result from the process of repairing or replacing this damaged DNA. Environmental factors can also induce epigenetic change.

Viruses Viruses inject their own genetic information into its host's cells. While this foreign genetic information may not be permanent, it is still genetic variation.

0.2.2 | Two

Yes, I do. Cells spl