

Sex linkage

Sex linked traits

- ▶ Sex-linked phenotypes are influenced by genes on sex chromosomes
- ▶ Leads to different genotypes and phenotype expression

Different types of chromosome systems

Mammals

- ▶ Most females XX
- ▶ Most males XY

Amphibians and some reptiles (including birds)

- ▶ Most females ZW
- ▶ Most males ZZ

Other systems (many insects)

- ▶ Absence of chromosome produces males
- ▶ Males develop haploid from unfertilised eggs

Sex determination

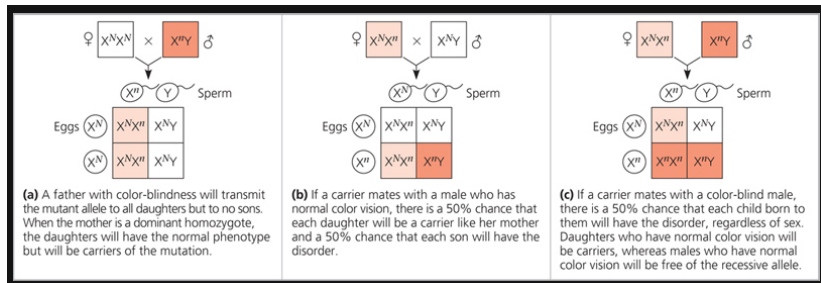
- ▶ Huge simplification of more complex process
- ▶ Some individuals vary in sex chromosome number (e.g., XO or XYY in humans)
- ▶ Some individuals have intermediate sexual characteristics (ca 2-4% in humans)¹
- ▶ Sexual characteristics are different from gender²

¹Zeeman, L., & Aranda, K. (2020). A systematic review of the health and healthcare inequalities for people with intersex variance. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17:6533. [\[PDF\]](#)

²Torgrimson, B. N., & Minson, C. T. (2005). Sex and gender: What is the difference? *Journal of Applied Physiology*, 99:785-787. [\[PDF\]](#)

Transmission and expression of sex-linked phenotypes

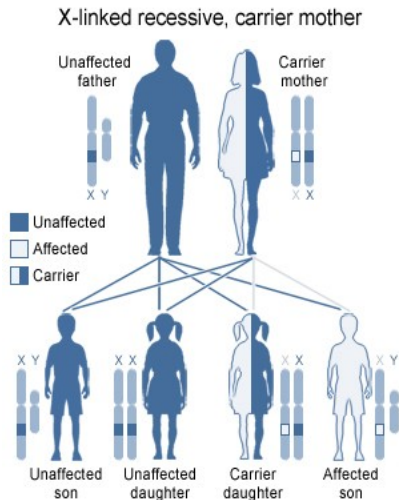
Alleles on the X chromosome always expressed in XY genotypes



XY individuals generally transmit X to females and Y to males

- ▶ Only one X to give female offspring
- ▶ Does not give X to male offspring

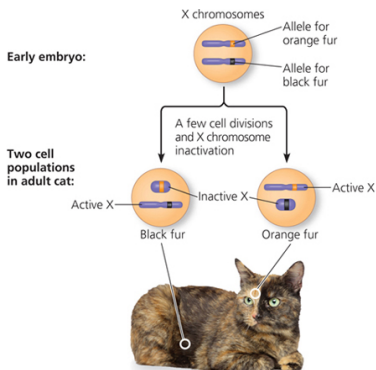
Haemophilia X-linked recessive



U.S. National Library of Medicine

- ▶ Absence of blood clotting proteins
- ▶ Recessive allele on X chromosome
- ▶ Treated with protein injections

X inactivation and Barr bodies



- ▶ XX mammals do not make twice the amount of X-linked proteins as XYs
- ▶ One X chromosome inactivates, so both sexes get the same dose
- ▶ Inactive X condenses into a *Barr body*
- ▶ XX mammals are mosaics of cells with different active Xs

¹Image: Campbell N, et al. (2021). Biology: a global approach (12th edition global). Pearson Education Limited. Page 350.