Exercise in forward genetics part II

You want to identify the gene mutated in the *age-6* mutation identified in your synthetic screen from part I. For this purpose, you cross the *age-1* mutant to the polymorphic Hawaii mapping strain.

(a) Write the crossing scheme you use to map *the age-6* mutation. How do identify the recombinants for genotyping?

First, you need to map the mutation to one of the six chromosomes. For this purpose, you use one marker on each chromosome. These are the results:

chr1: least recombinants (count how many times are hawaii)
linkage exists but weak. use more markers on chr1 to get a better resolution.

Table 1-1

marker:	chr 1	chr 2	chr 3	chr 4	chr 5	chr X
1	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol
	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii
2	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol
	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii
3	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
	Bristol	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
4	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol
5	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol
	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
6	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol
	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Hawaii
7	Bristol	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii
	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
8	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol
	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii
9	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii
10	Bristol	Hawaii	Bristol	Hawaii	Bristol	Hawaii
	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol
11	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Hawaii
	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii	Bristol
12	Hawaii	Bristol	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol
	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii

(b) Why are two genotypes for each recombinant shown in Table 1-1?
because it's diploid

(c)On which chromosome is the *age-6* mutation most likely located?

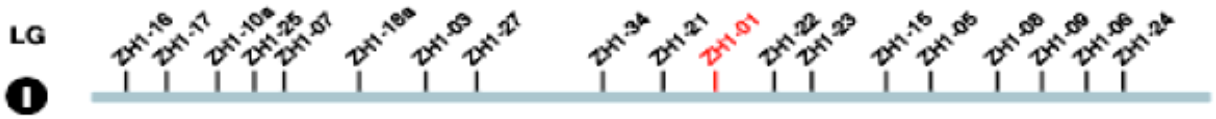

Table 1

marker:	ZH1-17	ZH-18a	ZH-22	ZH-09
1	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
2	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol
	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
3	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
4	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol
5	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol
	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
6	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
7	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol
8	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol
	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
9	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
	Bristol	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol
10	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol
11	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol	Hawaii
12	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol
	Hawaii	Hawaii	Bristol	Bristol

(d) Next, you use 4 markers on the chromosome you think *age-6* is located to determine the chromosomal sub region. Below you see the distribution of the markers on the chromosome and the results of the genotyping. Which marker is closest to the *age-6* mutation? How can you increase the mapping resolution?

the marker closest to age-6 is the one that is basically always inherited with age-6 as a haplotype => the distance is immeasurably small (in cM).