

## 12. To examine the presence or absence of Barr body in the given sample.

Date :     /     /

**Aim :** To observe Barr bodies in squamous epithelial cells obtained from the inner lining of the cheek (Buccal smear).

**Requirements :** Cotton buds, slide, saline solution, 70 % alcohol, Giemsa/ Methylene blue stain, compound microscope, etc

### Procedure :

1. Clean the mouth by rinsing and gargling with water, several times.
2. Take a sterile cotton bud and dip it in normal saline solution.
3. Rub it on the inner lining of the cheek several times.
4. Smear the bud on a clean slide and allow it to dry.
5. Place the slide in a petridish. Layer it with a fixative (70 % alcohol).
6. Allow it to stand for few minutes.
7. Drain off the extra fixative.
8. Stain the smear with Giemsa / Methylene Blue and wait for 10 minutes.
9. With the help of a dropper gently wash off the excess stain with water.
10. Place a coverslip and observe first under low power and then under high power of the microscope.

### Observation :-

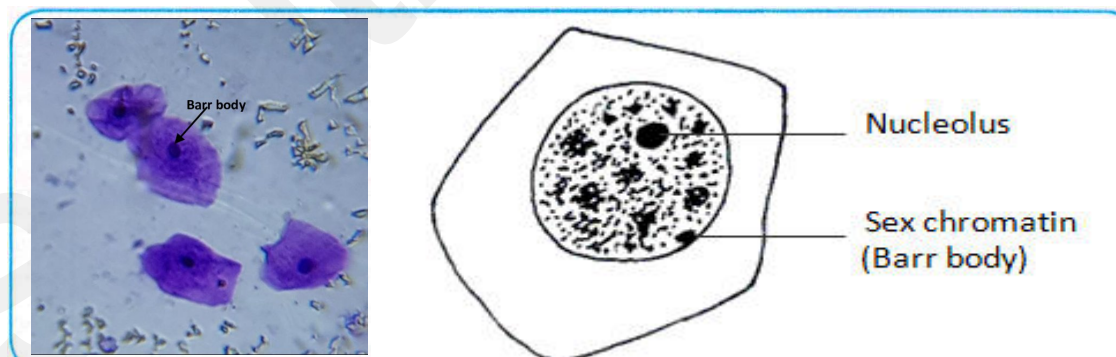
1. Barr body is seen attached on the inner side of the nuclear membrane of the cell.
2. A Barr body (named after its discoverer Dr. Murray Barr) is the condensed, inactive X chromosome found in the female somatic cell. The chromatin body is made inactive by a process called lyonization.
3. The number of Barr bodies seen in a cell is one less than the number of X chromosome in the somatic cell. Hence only one barr body is seen in the cell of a normal female and never in the cell of a normal male.

### Result :

**In female 1 / In male 0** number of Barr body is seen in the slide.

### Figure :-

Draw the diagram of the Barr body and the cell as seen under the microscope.



## Questions

1. What is a 'Barr body'?

A small, densely staining structure in the cell nuclei of females, consisting of a condensed, inactive X chromosome. It is regarded as diagnostic of genetic femaleness.

2. Which stain is used for staining a Barr body?

**Giemsa/ Methylene Blue**

3. How many Barr bodies occur in a normal somatic cell of the human female?

**One barr body**

4. How many Barr bodies can be seen in Turner's female?

**No barr body or zero**

5. Will there be a Barr body in male with Klinefelter's syndrome?

**1 barr body**

6. A child suffering from Down's syndrome has 47 chromosome? How many barr bodies can be seen in the cell of a female with Downs' syndrome child ?

**1 barr body**

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. Barr body is \_\_\_\_\_

**a. inactive X-chromosome**

b. inactive Y-chromosome

c. Active X-chromosome

d. Active Y-chromosome

2. The number of Barr body seen in a cell is \_\_\_\_\_

a. One more than the number of X-chromosome

**b. One less than the number of X-chromosome**

c. One more than the number of Y-chromosome

d. One less than the number of Y-chromosome

3. How many Barr bodies are seen in the somatic cell of individual suffering from Turner's syndrome?

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

**d. 0**

4. Barr body is found in .....

a. Somatic cell in normal male

**b. Somatic cell in normal woman**

c. Germinal cells in woman

d. man with Down's syndrome

*Remark and Signature of Teacher .....*