

FOCUS POINT

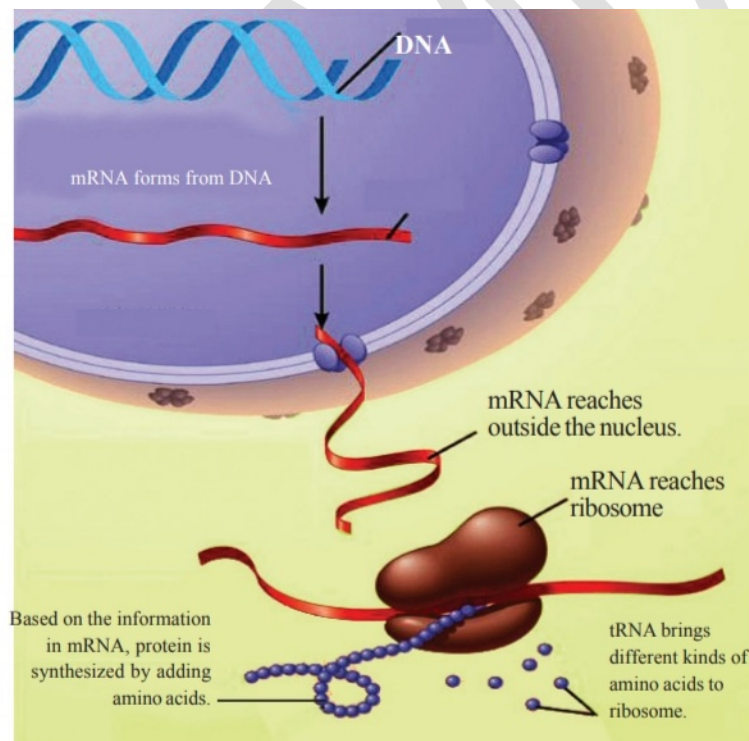
UNRAVELLING OF GENETIC MYSTERIES

DIFFERENCES IN THE STRUCTURE OF DNA AND RNA

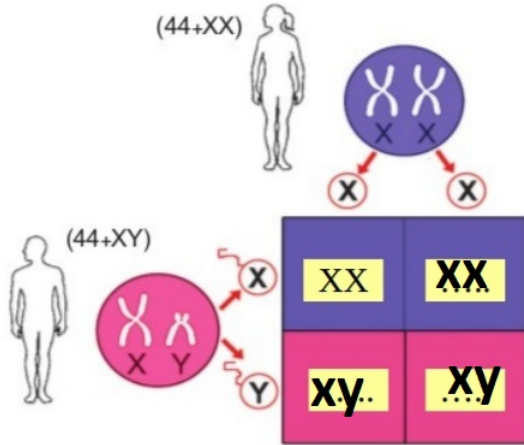
	NUMBER OF STRANDS	TYPE OF SUGAR	NITROGEN BASES
DNA	Two	Deoxyribose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adenine ➤ Thymine ➤ Guanine ➤ Cytosine
RNA	One	Ribose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adenine ➤ Uracil ➤ Guanine ➤ Cytosine

PROTEIN SYNTHESIS

- Single stranded m RNA forms from the DNA in the nucleus.
- m RNA reaches outside the nucleus, in the cytoplasm
- m RNA reaches the ribosome
- t RNA brings different kinds of amino acids from the cytoplasm to ribosome
- Based on the information in m RNA, protein is synthesised by adding amino acids



ANALYSIS OF SEXUALITY OF CHILD



Human being has 46 chromosomes as 23 pairs

Out of the 46 chromosomes 44 chromosomes are alike called somatic chromosomes

Remaining two chromosomes are called sex chromosomes and they are X chromosomes and Y chromosomes.

Female has two X chromosomes and male has one X and one Y chromosomes

Thus the genetic makeup of female is 44+XX and that of male is 44+XY.

Male produce two kinds of sperms as sperm with X chromosome and sperm with Y chromosome.

Female produce only one kind of ovum with X chromosome only.

If the sperm with X chromosome fuse with ovum then the resulting child will be female (XX).

If the sperm with Y chromosome fuse with ovum then the resulting child will be male (XY)

The Y chromosome was therefore thought to be a powerful part in determining the sexuality of child.

Therefore the possibility of a male or female child is equal.

PREPARED BY

ANEESH.M

HSA BIOLOGY

KARIMBIL HS KUMBALAPPALLY