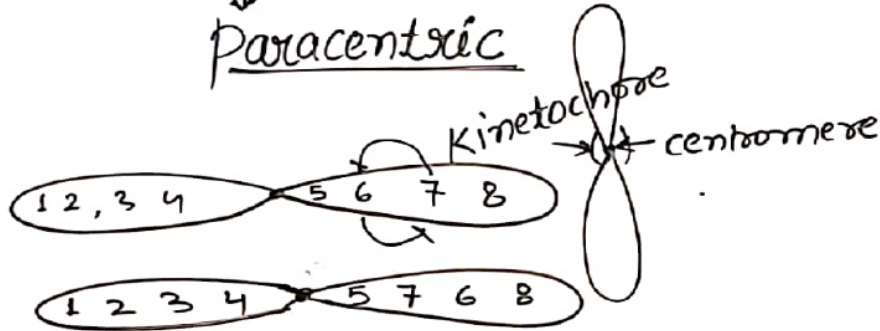
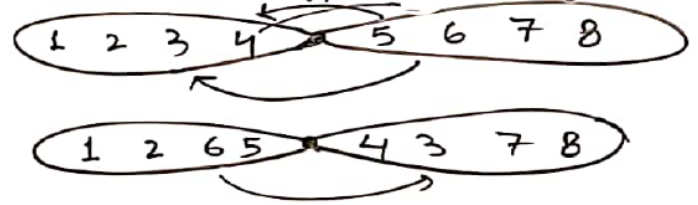


Inversion ⇒ Crossing affected

Paracentric

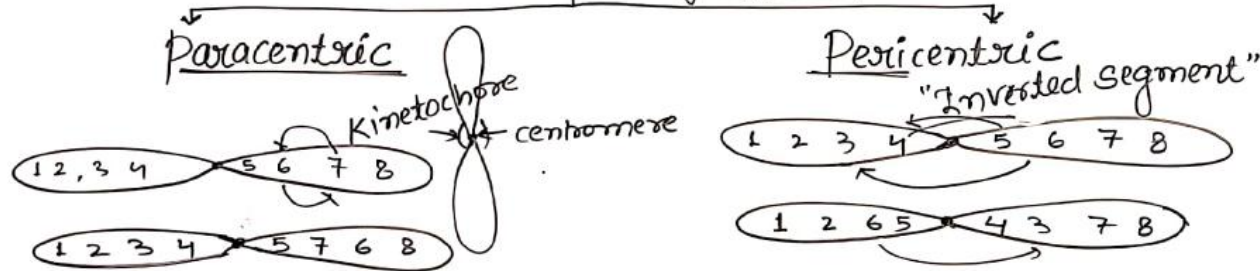


Pericentric
"Inverted segment"



3) Duplication

Inversion ⇒ Crossing affected



3) Duplication Drosophila ⇒ "Bar eye character"
"occurrence of chromosomal segment twice on a chromosome"

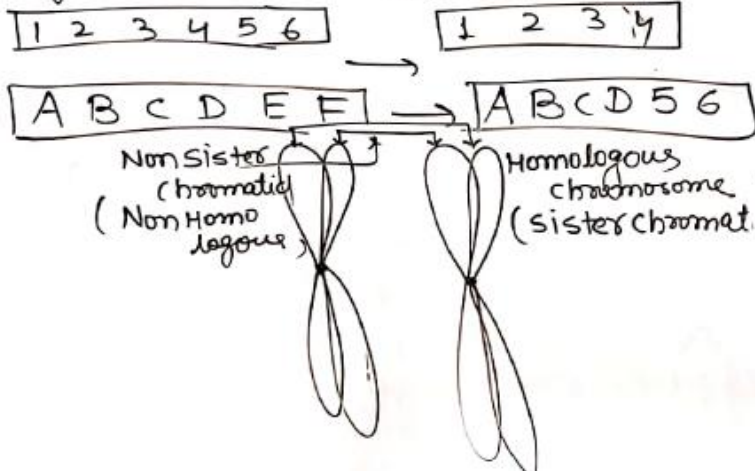
A B C D E F → A B C D

A B C D E F → A B C D E F E F

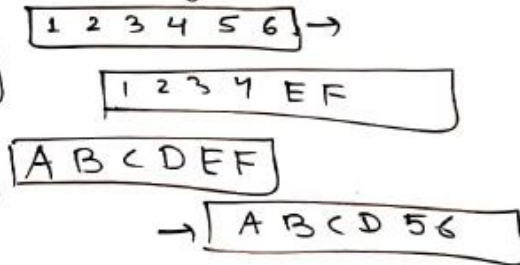
Translocation ⇒ Part of chromosome broken
 may be joined to non-homologous chromosome

two types

Simple Translocation → Terminal end
 When a chromosomal segment breaks and get attached to non-homologous chromosome



Reciprocal translocation
 exchange chromosomal segments b/w two non-homologous chr. (illegal crossing over)

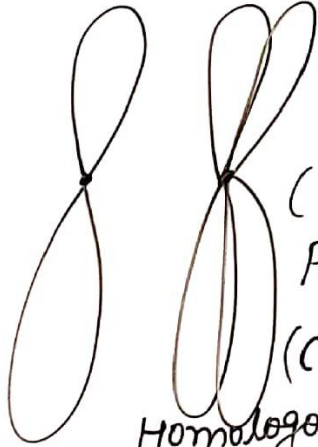


Translocation \Rightarrow Part of chromosome break in

Reciprocal (CML) \Rightarrow Chronic myeloid leukaemia
 \downarrow
 is the type of blood cancer

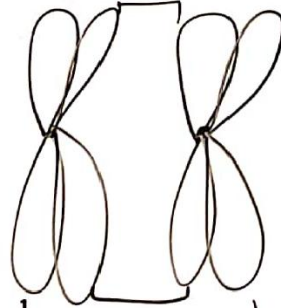
translocation \Rightarrow

Recipro \Rightarrow b/w "22 & 9 chromosome"

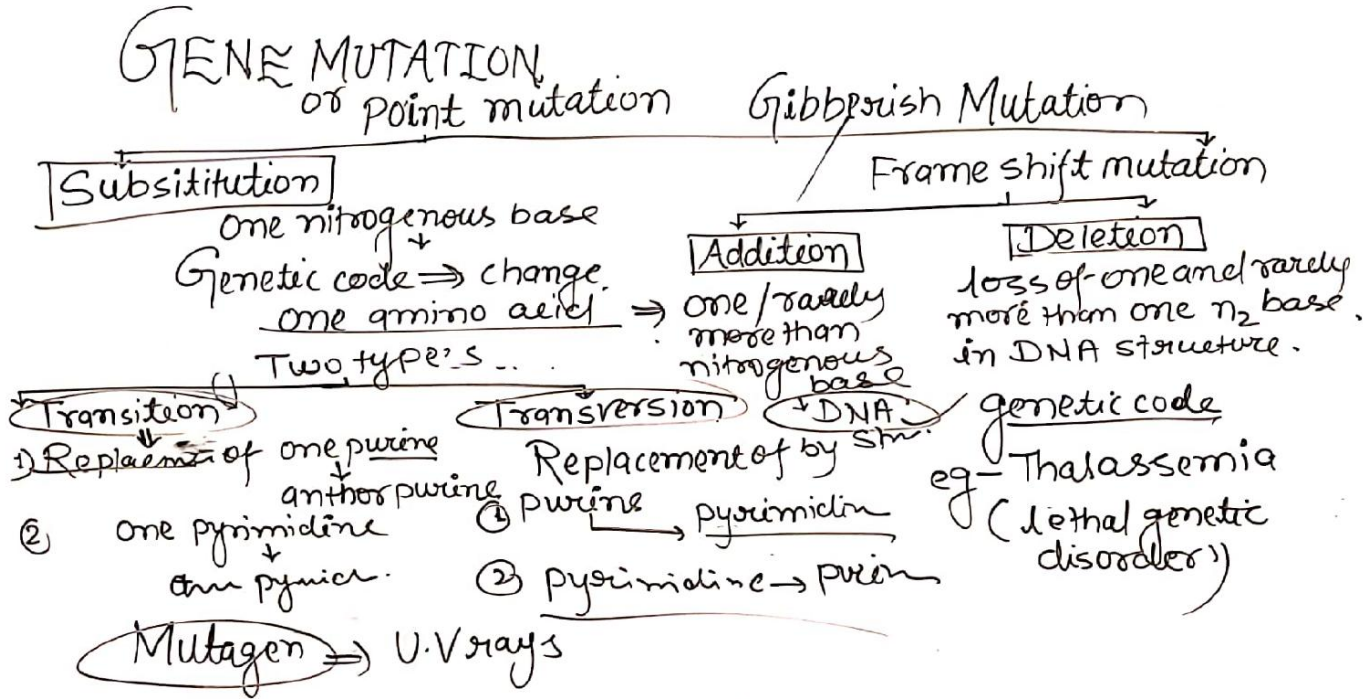


Meiosis
 (prophase-I)
paehytone

(crossing over)
 Homologous
 chromosome



Non Homologous
 (Non sister chromatid)



GENE MUTATION or point mutation

Gibberish Mutation

Substitution

one nitrogenous base
↓
Genetic code ⇒ change
↓
one amino acid ⇒

Two types ..

Transition

- 1) Replacement of one purine
↓
another purine
- 2) one pyrimidine
↓
another pyrimidine

Transversion

- 1) Replacement of by str.
↓
purine → pyrimidine
- 2) pyrimidine → purine

Mutagen ⇒

U.V rays
↳ "Non ionising radiation"

Addition

one/rarely
more than
nitrogenous
base

Deletion

loss of one and rarely
more than one n₂ base
in DNA structure.

Frame shift mutation

↓ DNA
genetic code
eg - Thalassaemia
(lethal genetic disorder)

Muton * Unit of Mutation