### **GEN3051** Exam Potential Questions (Practice)

#### **Part B - Short Answer**

- 1. What Are Some Complications In Inheritance Patterns? (Week 1)
  - 1. Expressivity
    - phenotype is variable in its degree of expression
  - 2. Penetrance
    - some individuals with affected genotype do not show the phenotype
    - phenotype is variable in whether it is expressed or not.
  - 3. New Mutations Arising
    - sporadic occurrence of phenotype due to new mutation
  - 4. Locus heterogeneity
    - Mutations in different genes may show same phenotype

### 2. What Are Some Vvariations On Positional Cloning (Week 2)

- 1. assisted by patients with chromosomal breaks that cause the disease Eg: Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD)
- 2. use position-independent approaches relies on knowledge of protein product Eg: Hemophilia A
- 3. identify gene first in a model organism with similar mutant phenotype Eg: Waardenburg syndrome type 2

# 3. What are the factors to consider when creating and using a model genetic organism? (Week 3)

## 10 Factors to consider in a model genetic organism

- 1. ease and cost of breeding
- 2. number of progeny
- 3. generation time
- 4. genetic techniques
- 5. genetic background variation
- 6. cell/organ culture techniques
- 7. genome sequence
- 8. similarity to human
- 9. ethical concerns is the question worth asking / worth using the animal for?
- 10. Many possible models select the most suitable for the question asked

## 4. What Are Mechanisms Of A Gain Of Function Mutation? (Week 3)

- requires a much more specific change : less common.
- generally dominant
- same condition should not be produced by a deletion mutation.
- Mechanisms of gain of function mutations:
  - 1. **Exon Shuffling -** chromosomal rearrangement joins functional exons of two different genes to give novel gene
    - → Eg: Pittsburgh variant of a –antitrypsin

- 2. **Overexpression** gene duplication or transposition to different chromatin environment.
  - → Eg: Charcot-Marie-Tooth syndrome:
- 3. **Constitutively active signalling proteins -** G protein coupled receptors. Receptor signals whether ligand present or not.
  - → Eg:: Achondroplasia