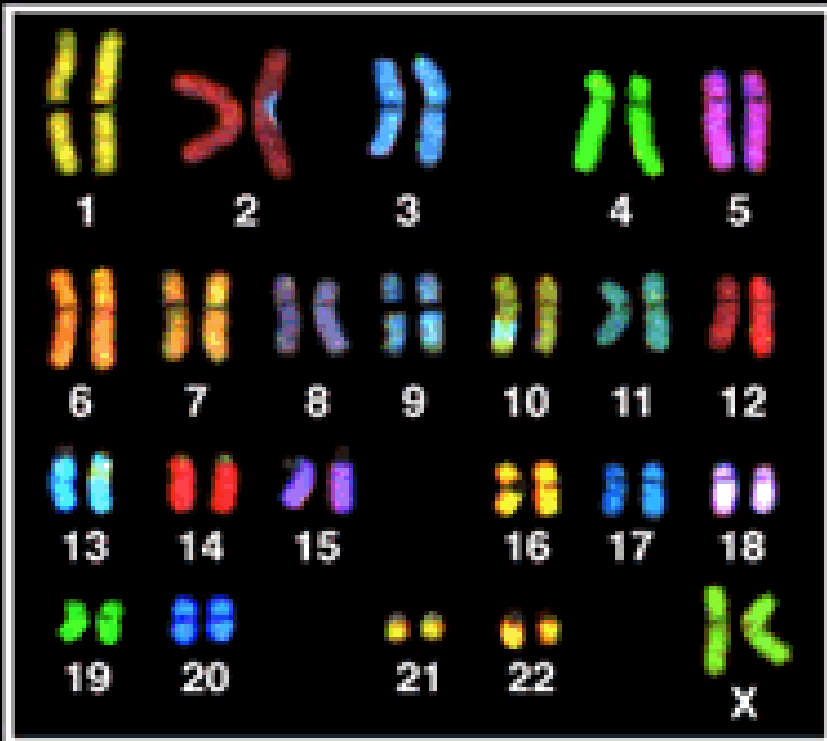
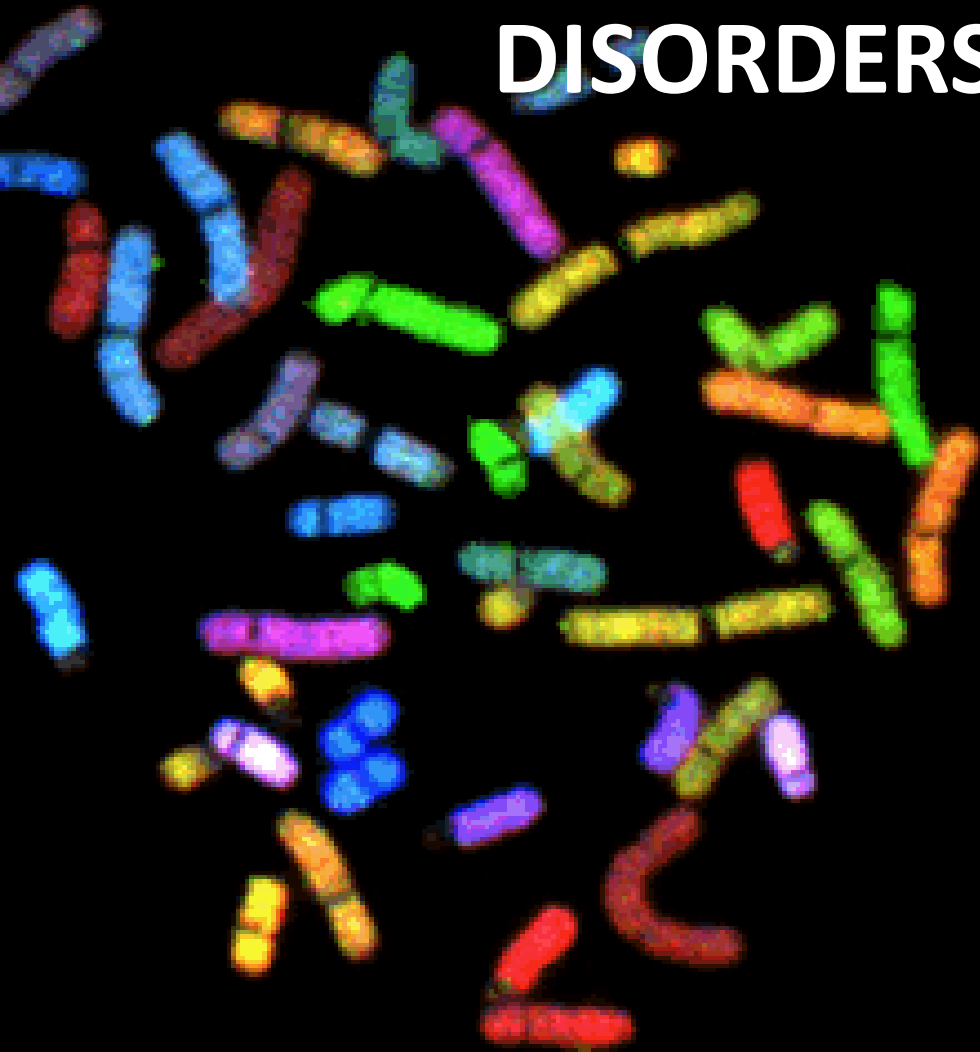
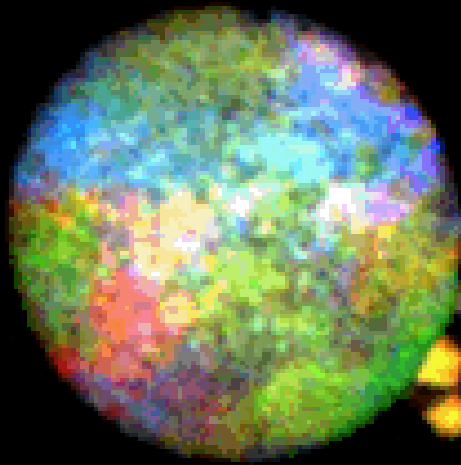


GENETIC DISORDERS



Genes and Genetic Diseases

Gene: Is a fundamental unit of information storage.

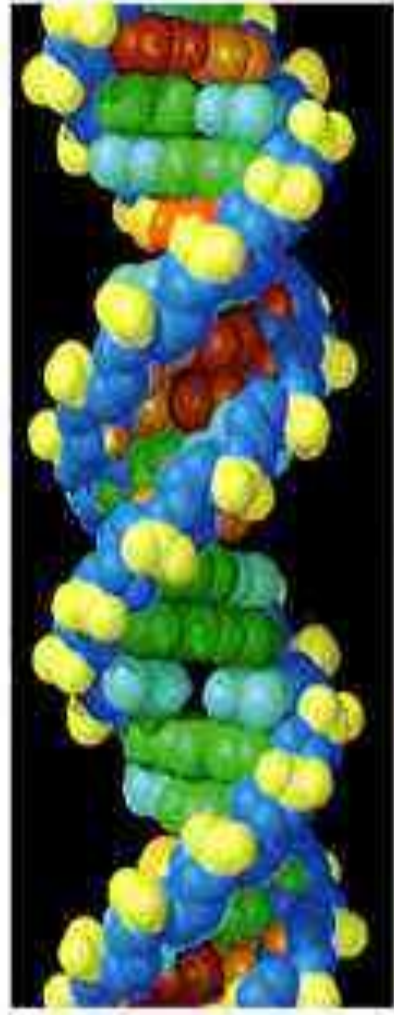
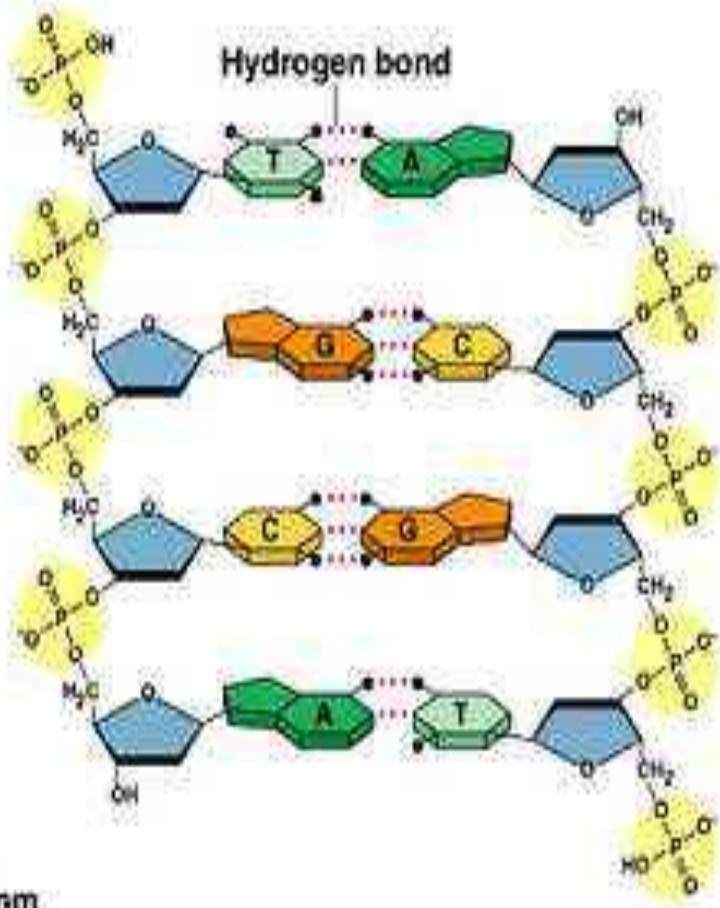
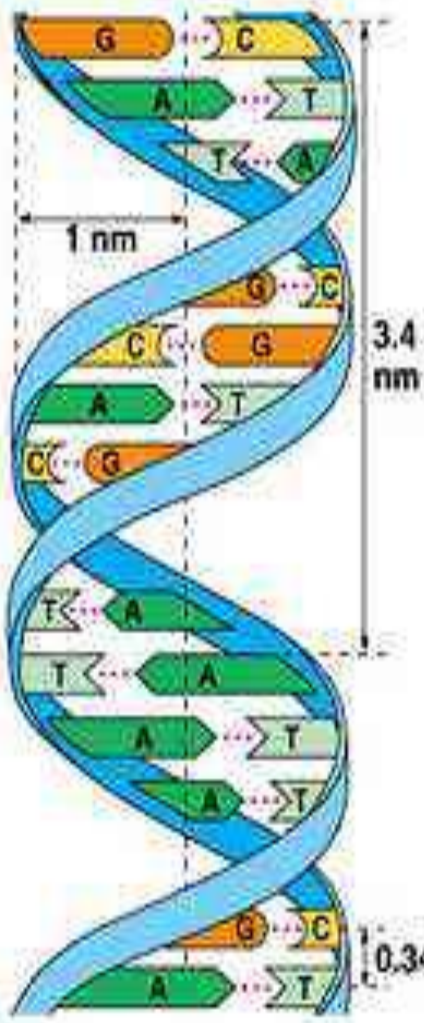
Genes determine the type of proteins and enzymes that are made by the cell.

- Genes control inheritance and function of all the cells in the body e.g.
- Genes control the type and quantity of hormone.
- They control the receptors that are present in the cell membrane.
- They control the enzymes synthesis needed for metabolism.

Structure of Gene

- The DNA molecule is composed of nucleotides which consist of:
- Five carbon sugar is called deoxyribose.
- Phosphoric acid
- One of four nitrogenous bases (Adenine, Guanine, Cytosine, and Thymine).
- Adenine and Guanine are originated from purin, while cytosine and thymine orginated from pyrimidine.

DNA Structure



(a)

(b)

(c)

DNA Structure

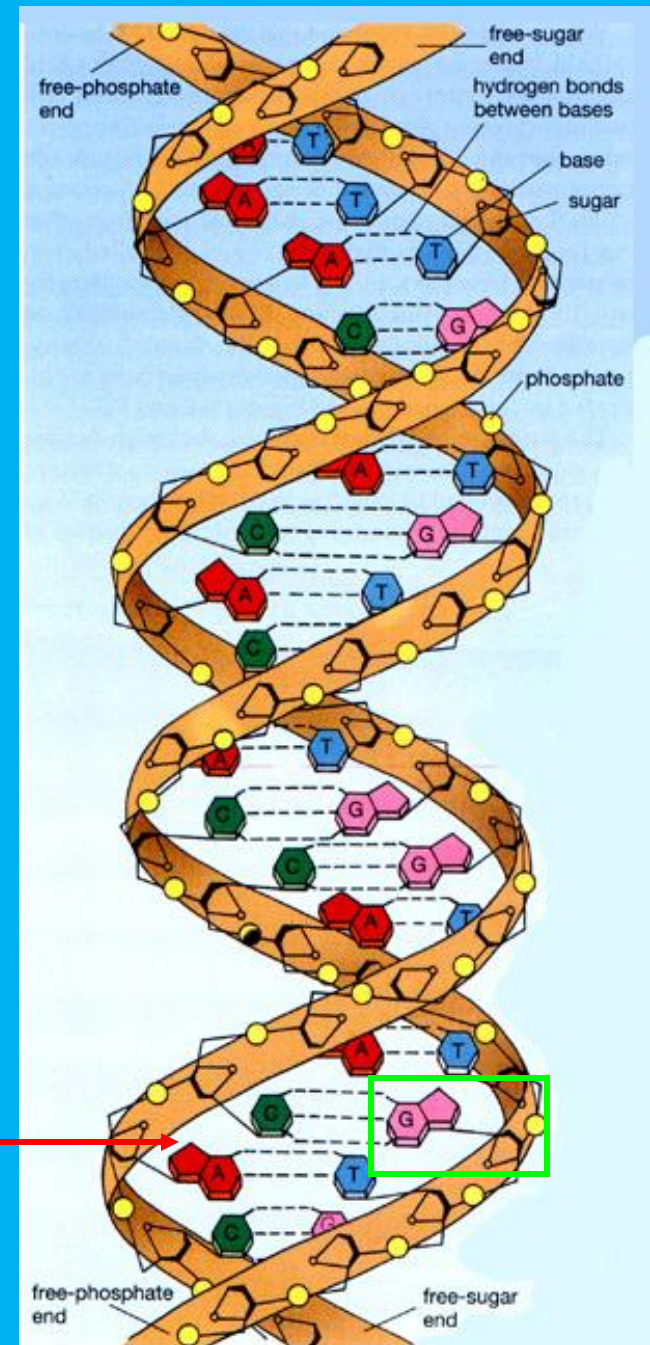
DNA is a Double Helix - like a twisted rubber ladder made from three main components:

Sides of the ladder are composed of phosphodiester bonds--a strong bond of alternating **sugar** and **phosphate** pieces

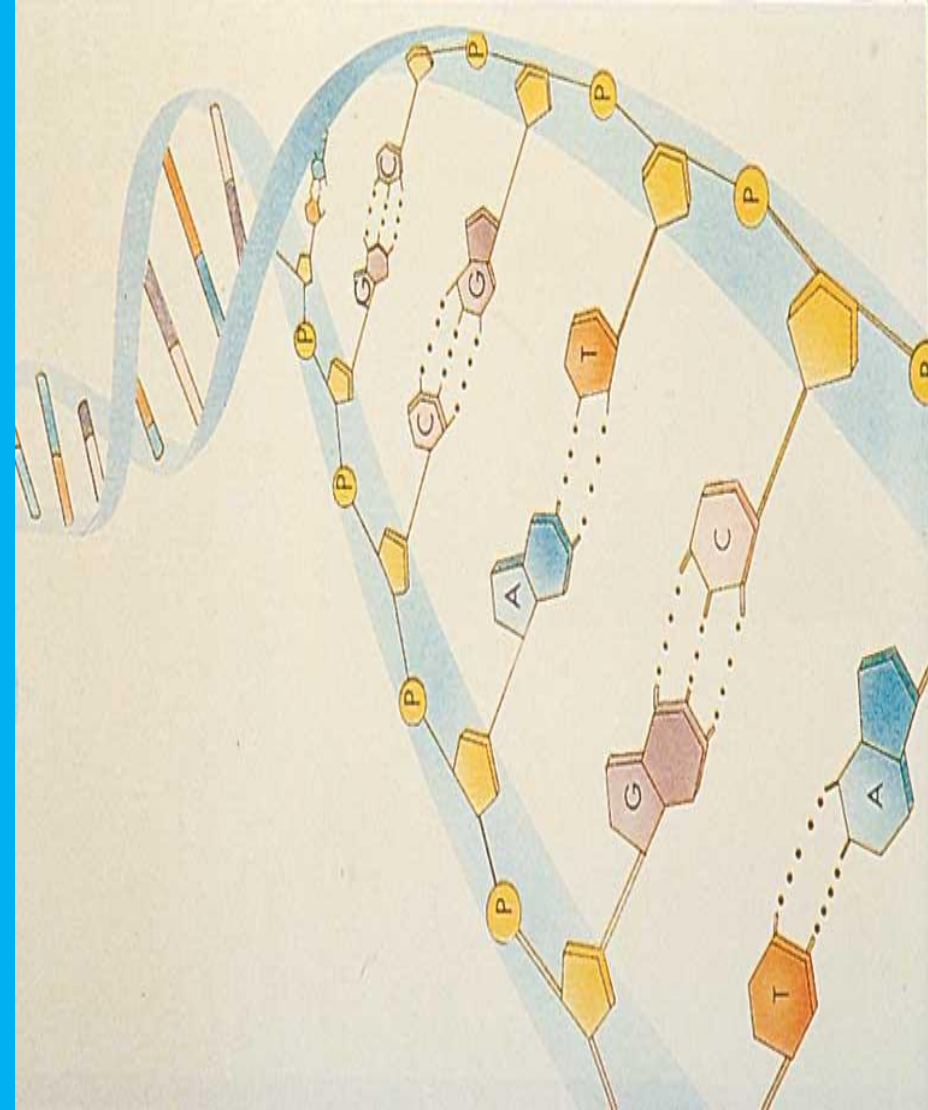
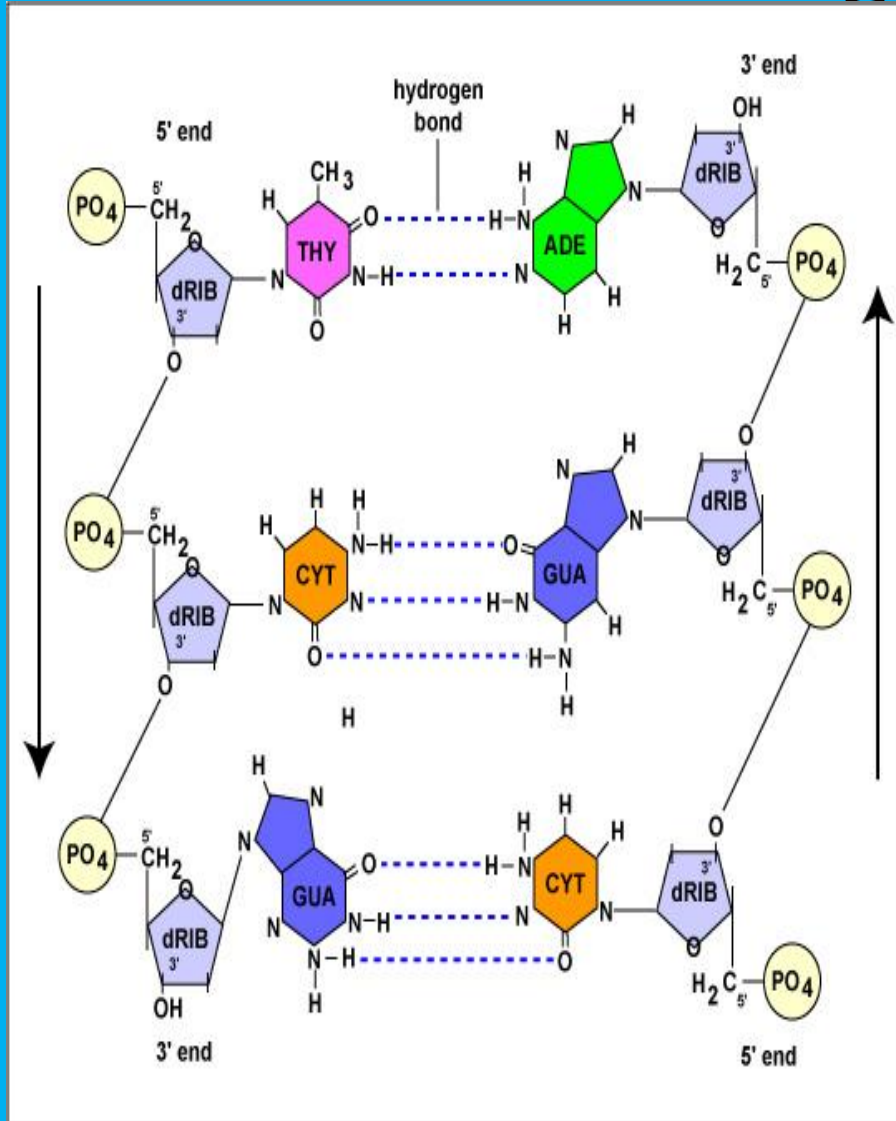
Each "rung" of the ladder is made up of two complementary **bases**

- A bound to T •
- C bound to G •

DNA is put together in chunks called **NUCLEOTIDES**



The sequence of bases (A,T,C,andG) that is the genetic code.



A Nucleotide

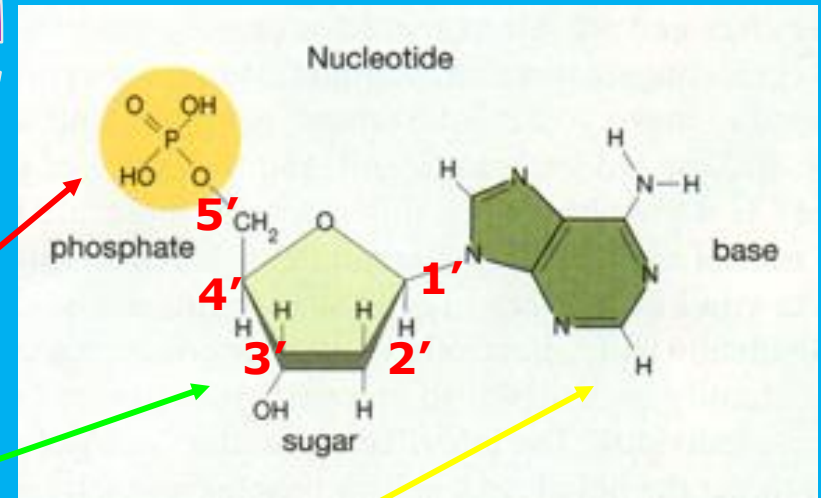
Consists of three parts:

Phosphate group (PO_4^{3-}) →

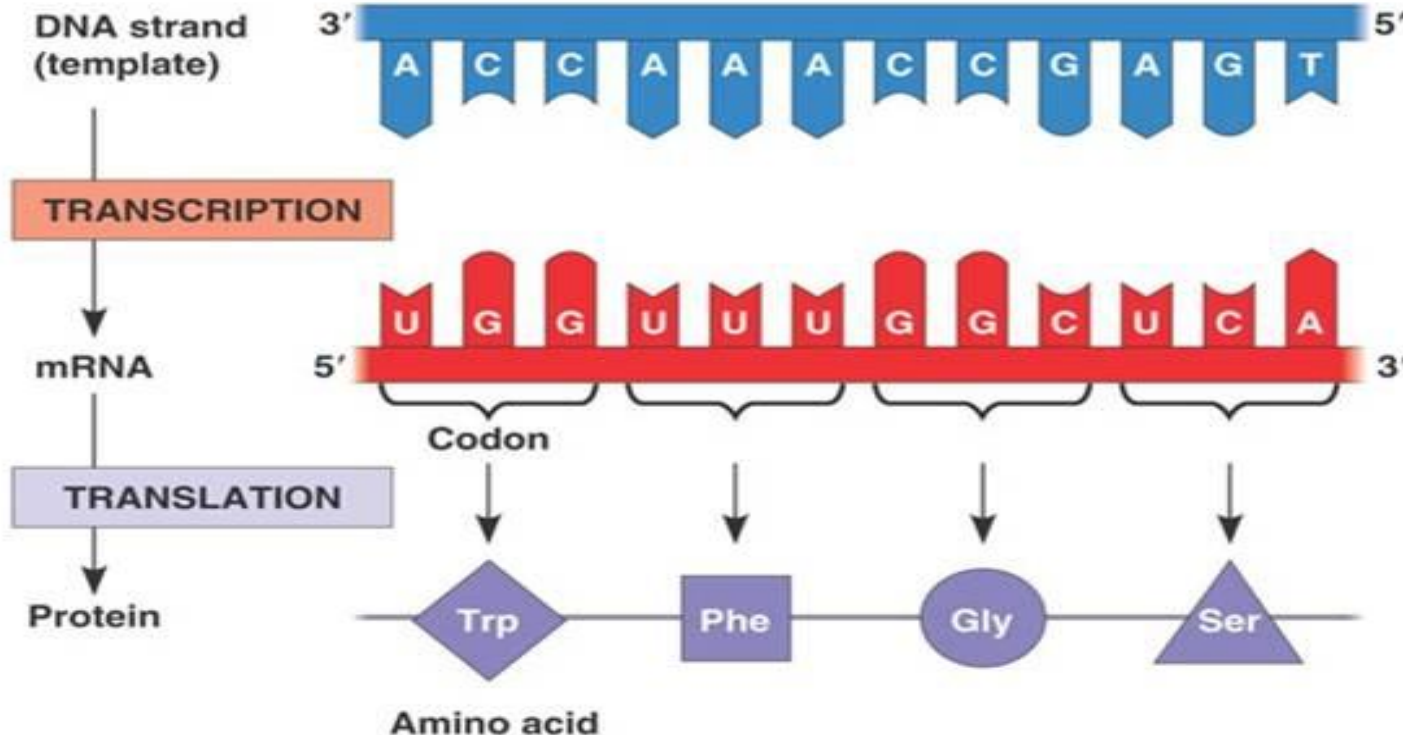
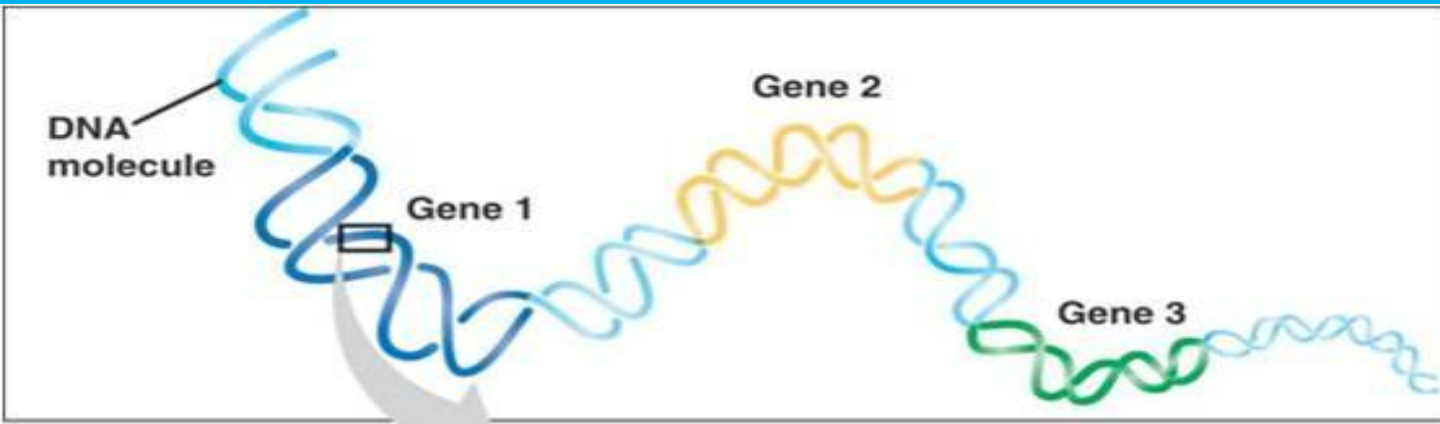
Deoxyribose (sugar) →

a nitrogen-containing base →

(see, no oxygen at 2'...)



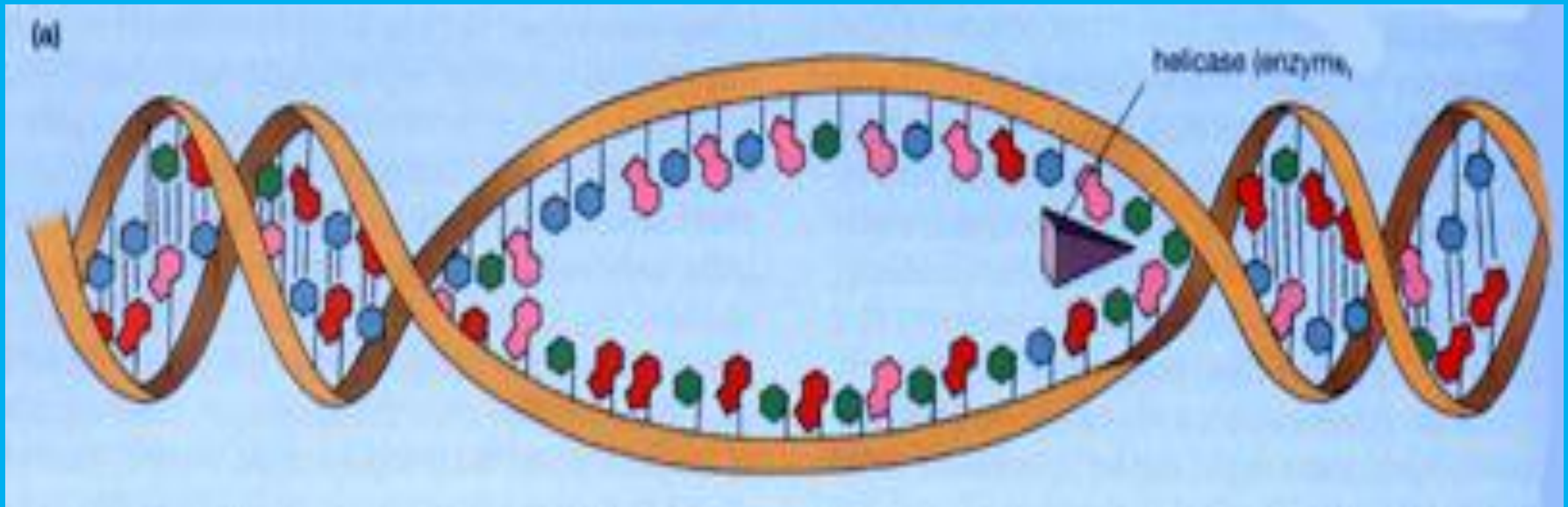
The gene is the code of one protein

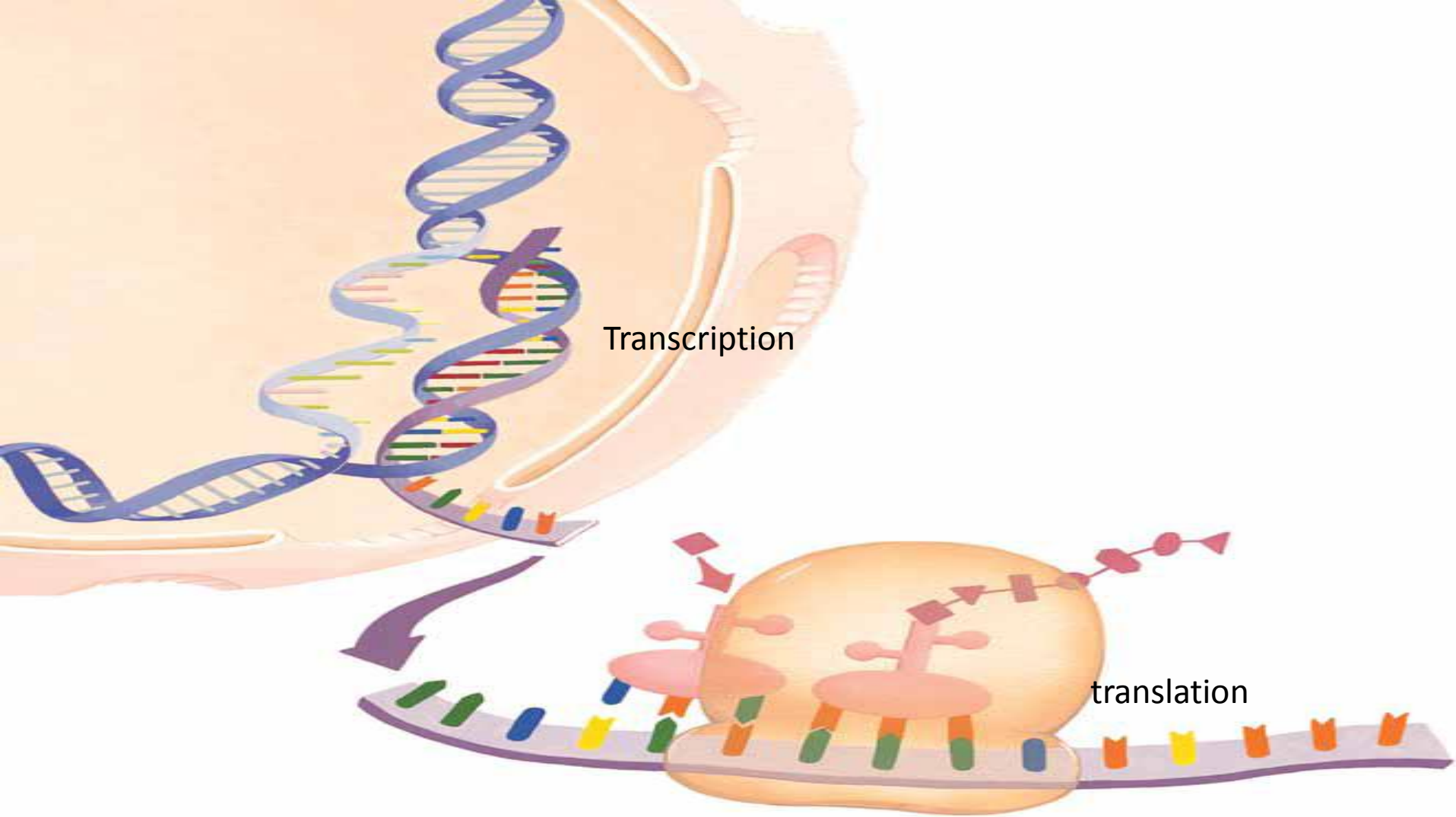


The code for a single amino acid consists of three bases in the DNA molecule.

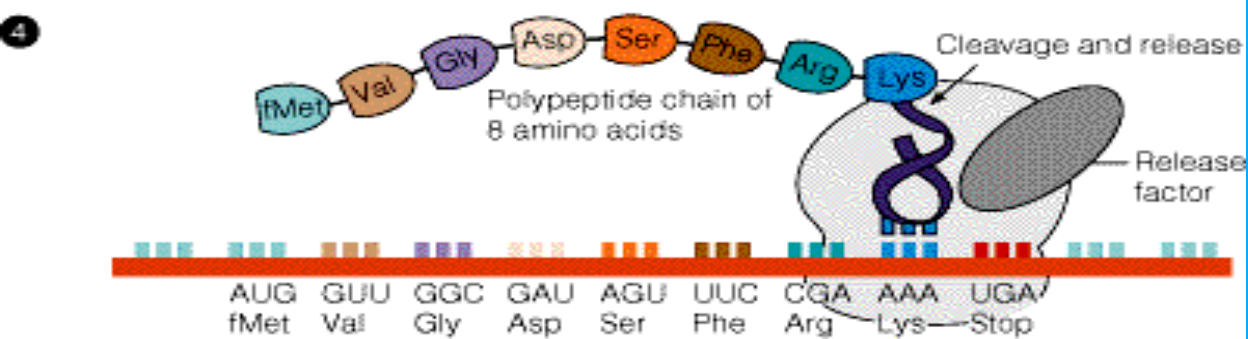
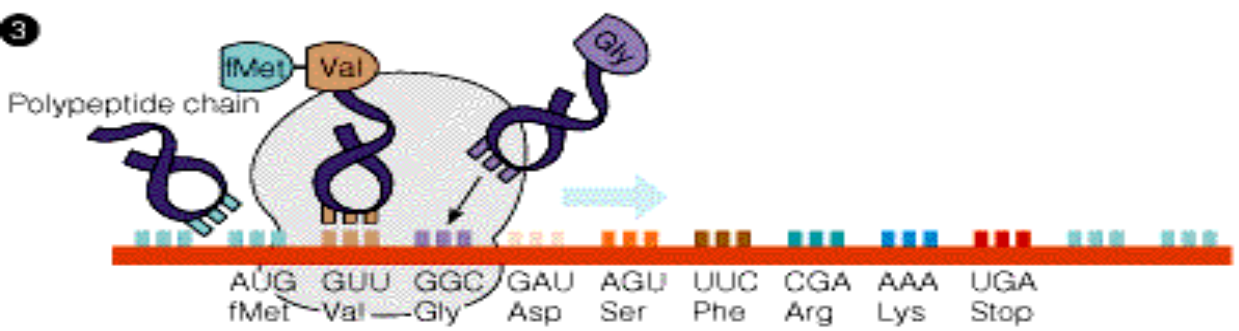
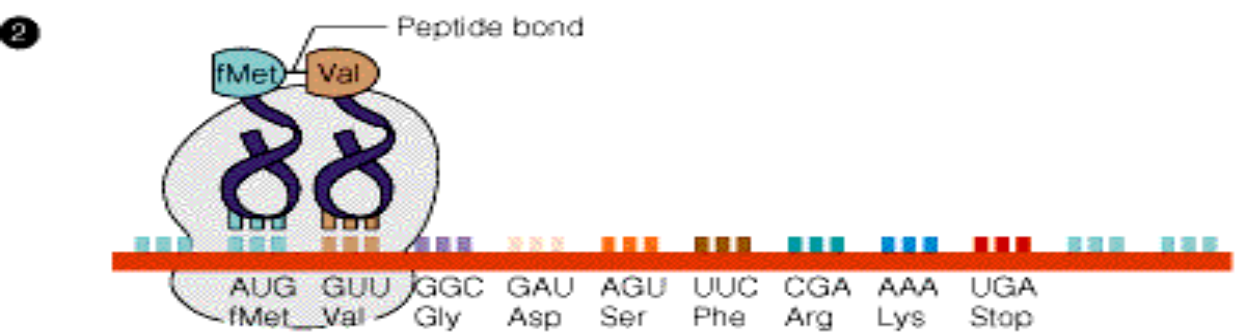
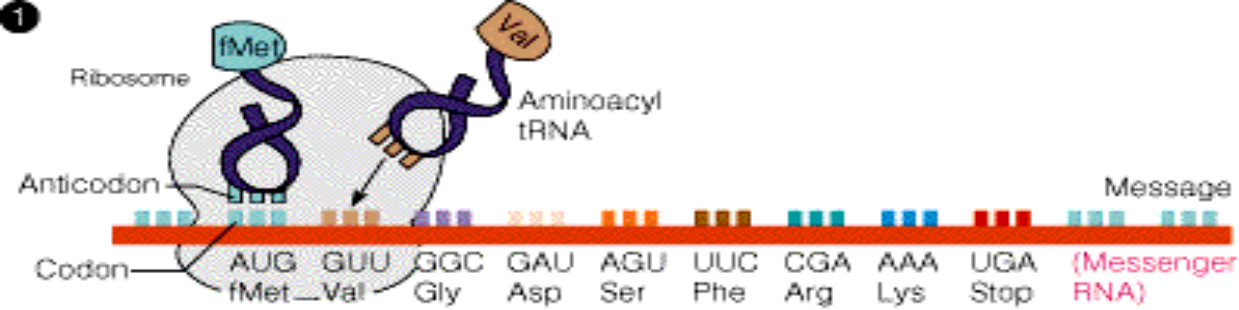
Replication Site Bubble

A **DNA Helicase**, an enzyme, **separates** the H-bonds and **unwinds** a small portion of the double helix





Protein synthesis. The m-RNA is formed as a copy of a portion of a portion of the DNA in the nucleus of a cell. In the cytoplasm, the mRNA becomes attached to the ribosomes



Gene expression

- The expression of a gene means that the product of the gene is apparent.
e.g. brawn eyes or blue eyes.

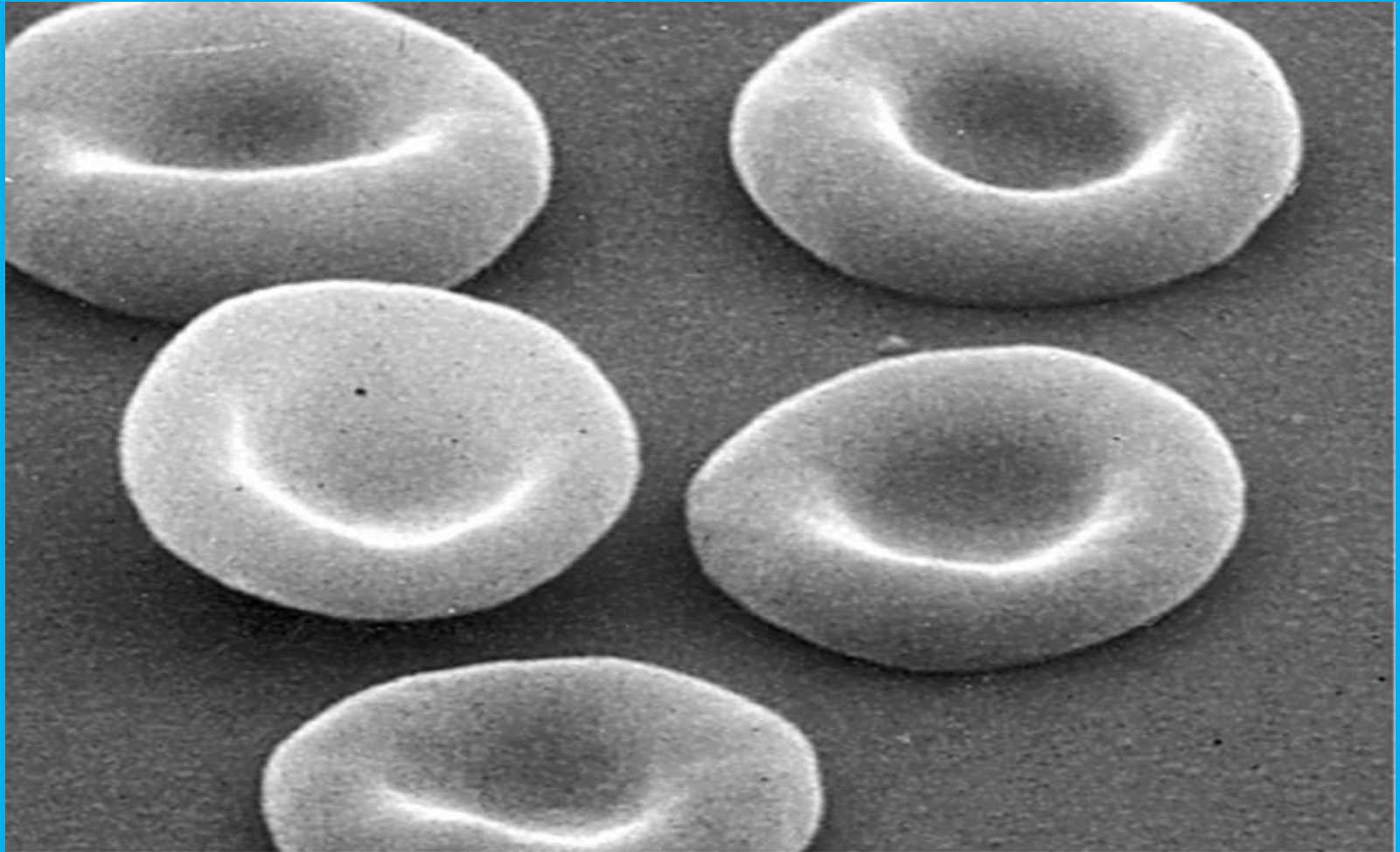
Mutation

- Means development of abnormal gene which results from substitution of one base pair for another, loss or addition of one or more base pair.

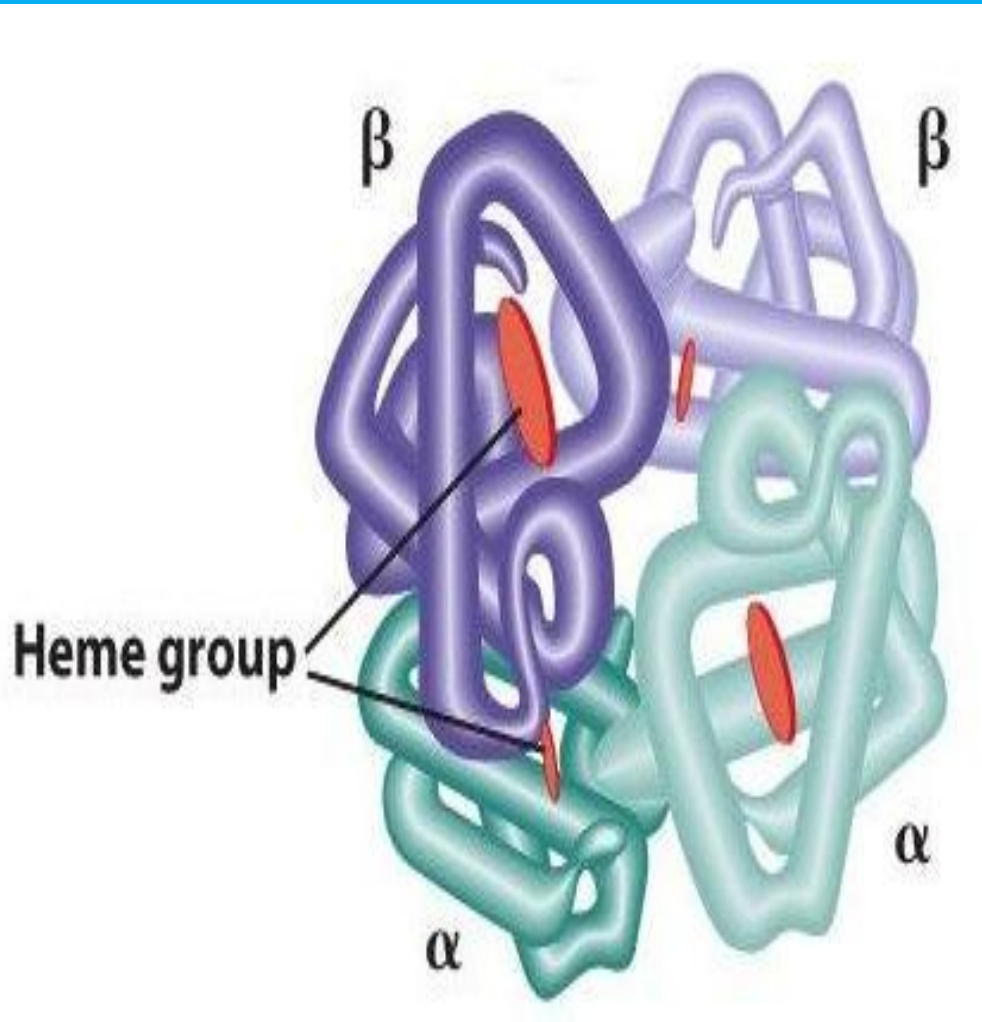
Sickle Cell Anemia

- In This disease there is defect in the β chain of hemoglobin molecule. Sickle hemoglobin (HbS) is transmitted by **recessive inheritance**.

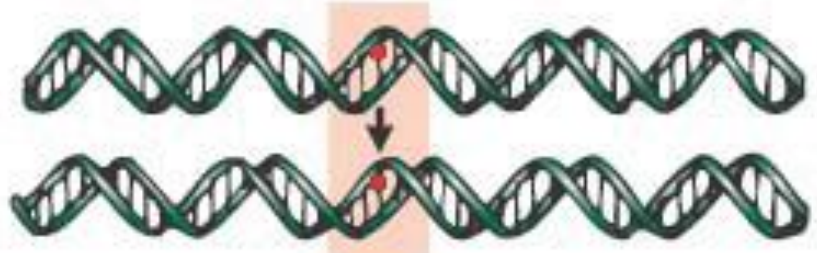
Scanning electron micrograph of normal human erythrocytes. Note their biconcave shape. x3300



Normal hemoglobin (HbA)



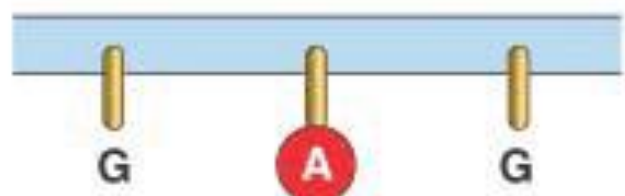
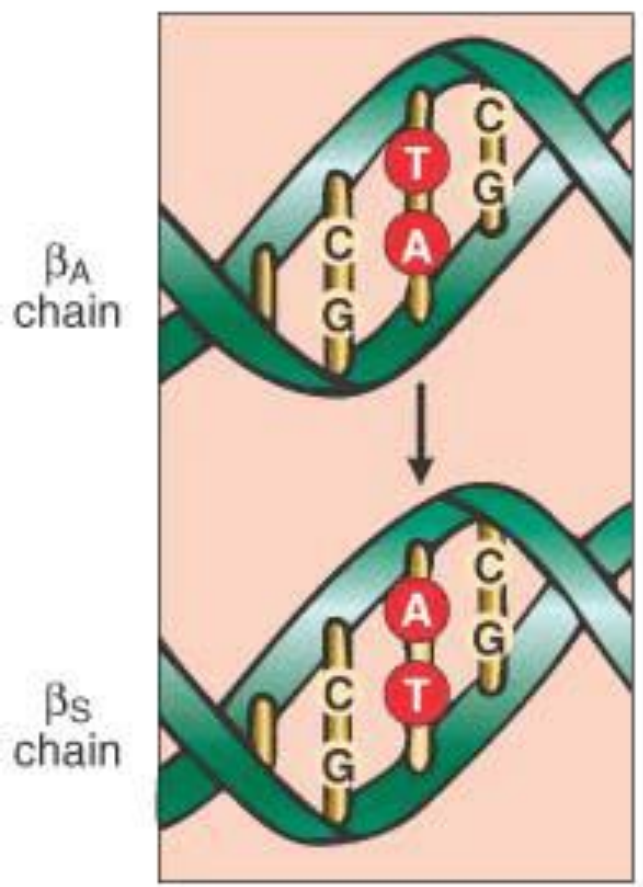
- Each α chain contains 141 amino acid.
- Each β chain contains 146 amino acid.



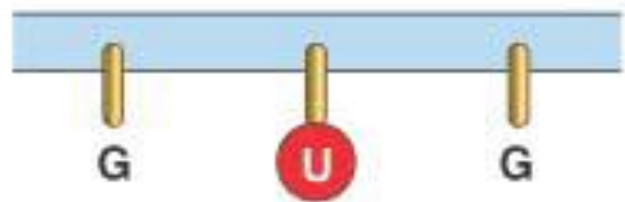
DNA

mRNA

AMINO ACID



GLUTAMIC ACID

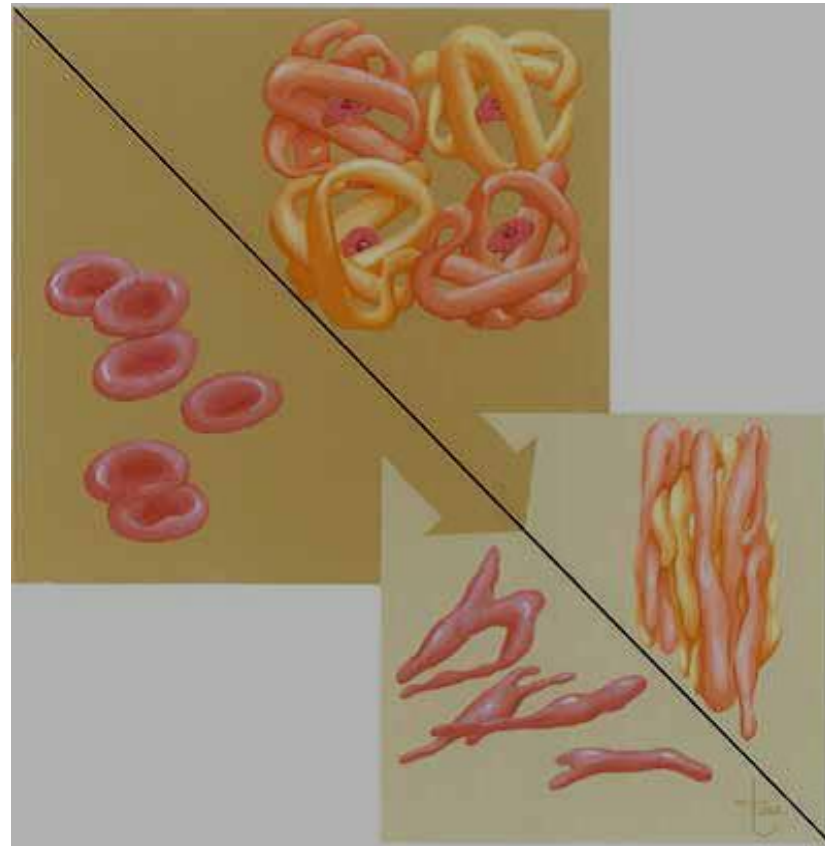


VALINE

POINT MUTATION

Normal & abnormal Hb (HbA & HbS)

The sixth amino acid of each chain in HbS is incorrect; Valine instead of the glutamic acid found in HbA.



Scanning electron micrograph of a distorted erythrocyte from a person who is homozygous for the HbS gene (sickle cell disease). x6500.

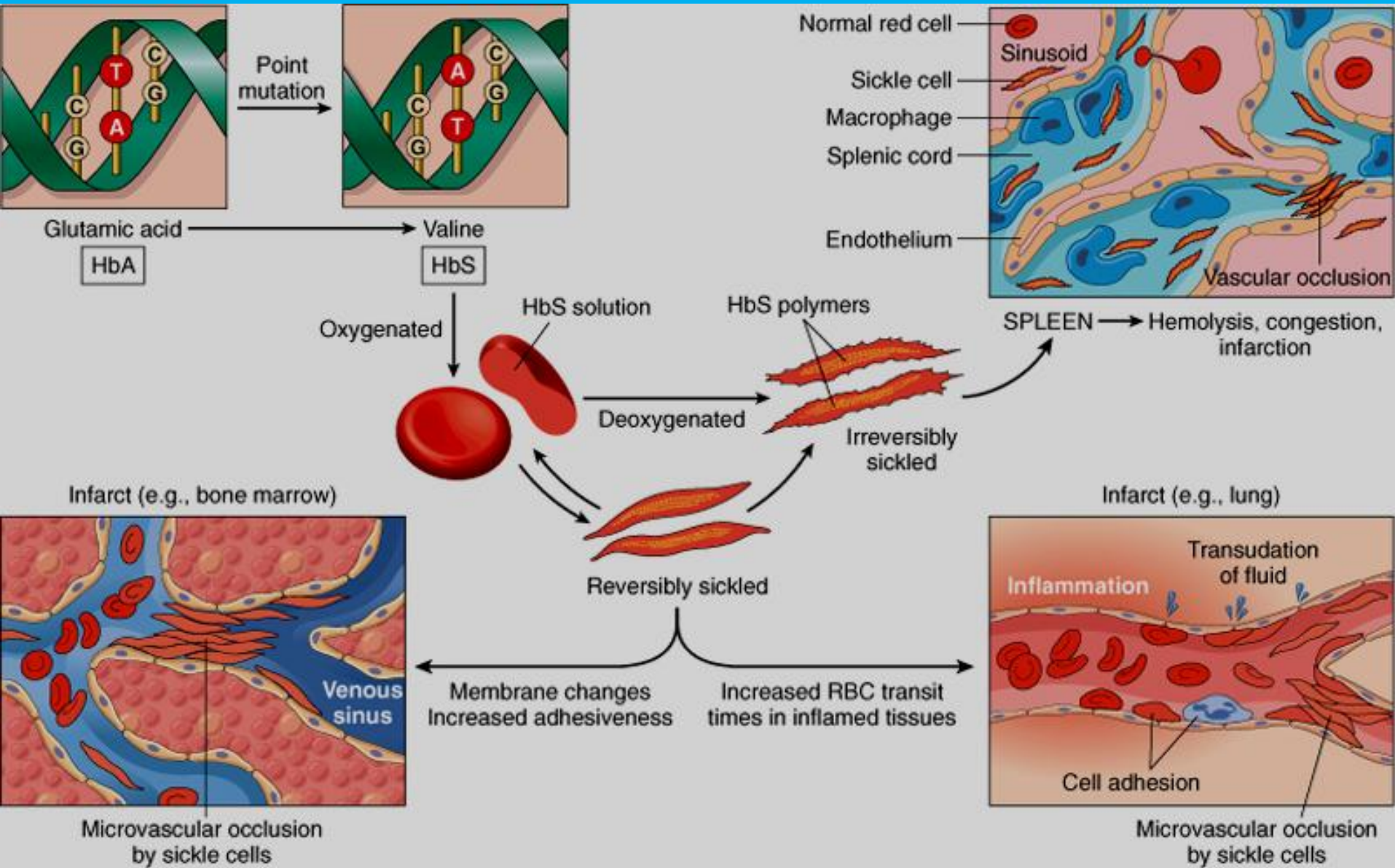


HbS has a great tendency to crystallized when O2 level are low

When HbS crystallizes the red blood cells are deformed into crescent and other irregular shape. These cells clog and rapture capillaries, causing internal bleeding and sever pain.

The cells are also fragile leading to anemia and hypoxia

Pathophysiology and morphologic consequences of sickle cell anemia



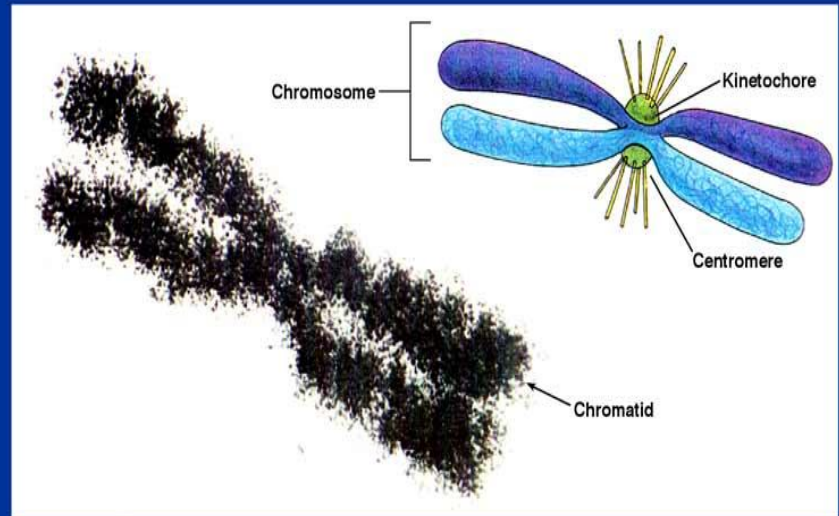
Treatment

- There is no therapeutic regimen to prevent the problem.
- Blood transfusion.
- Avoiding exposure to the cold, infection, dehydrationect.

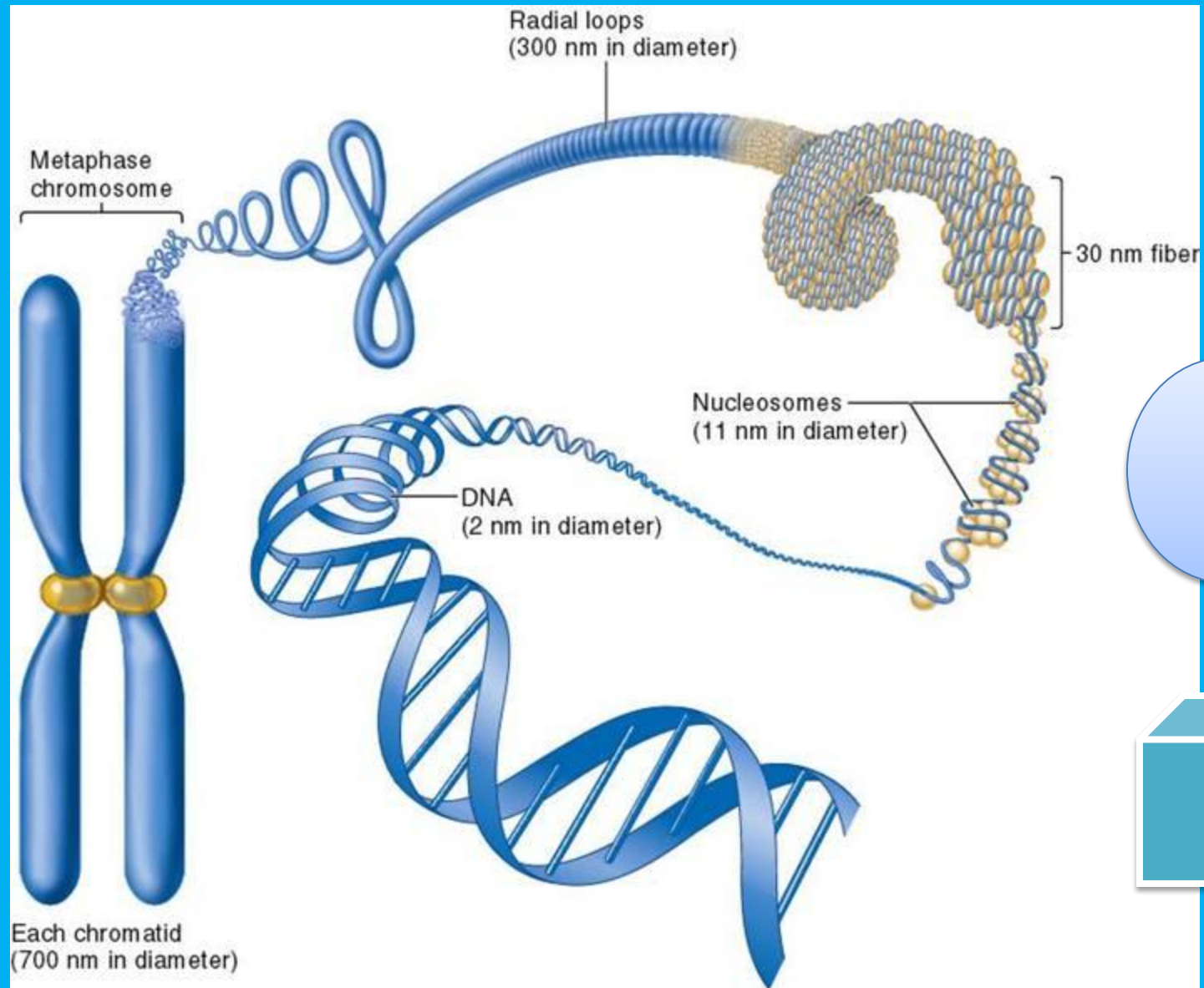
Chromosome



CHROMOSOMES AND CHROMATIDS



The Three-Dimensional Structure of DNA



Chromosome

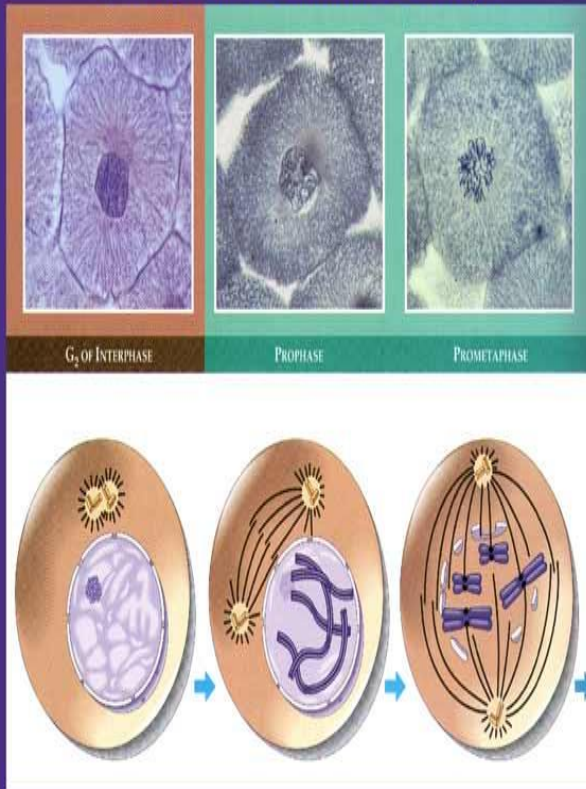
- There are nuclear component which are capable of maintaining their morphological and physiological properties through successive cell division.

Mitosis

- The process by which the nucleus divide to produce two identical daughter nuclei.
- During mitosis each chromosome divides into two so that the number of chromosomes in each daughter nucleus is the same as the parent cell.

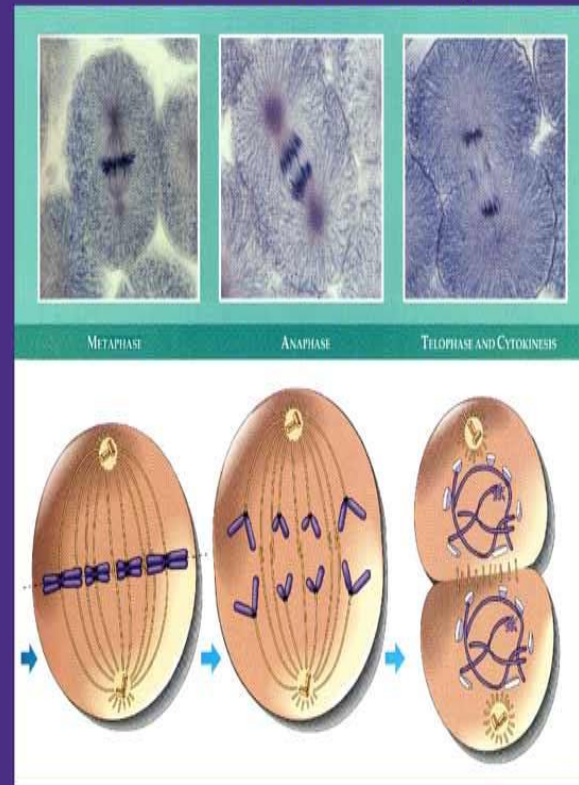
Mitosis

Animal Cell Mitosis, I



SBS0239

Animal Cell Mitosis, II



SBS0240

Meiosis

- The process by which the chromosome number is halved during gametogenesis.

- Somatic cells of man contains a set of “46” chromosomes, i.e (23) pairs.

Chromosomal abnormality

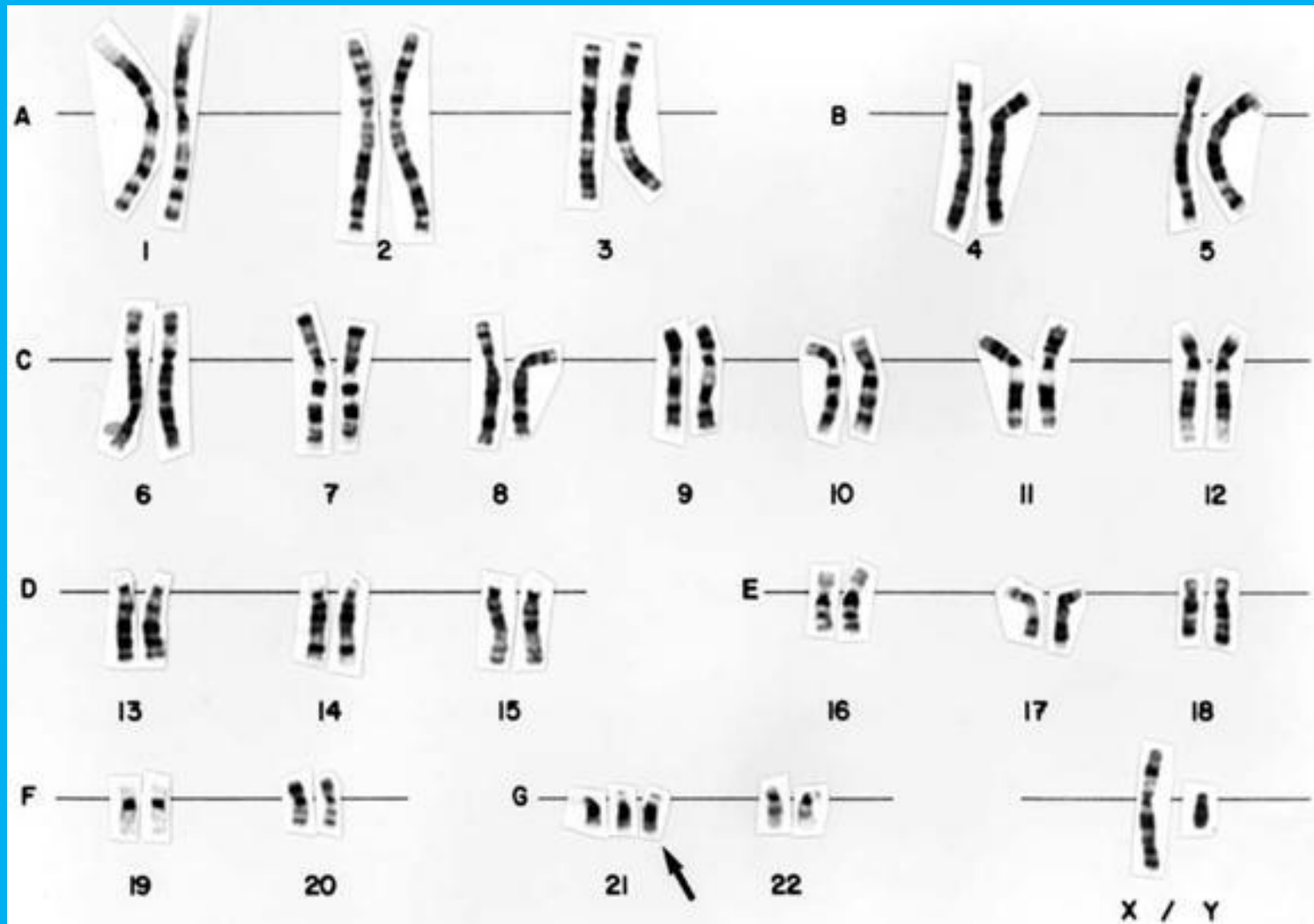
- Abnormality in the chromosome may be involved sex chromosomes or somatic chromosomes
- The abnormality may be in number (numerical abnormality occurs when one or more chromosomes are gained or lost= aneuploidy).
- Structure abnormality= Deletion a portion, Add piece derived from other or unusual shape.

Autosomal abnormality

Down's Syndrome (Mongolism)



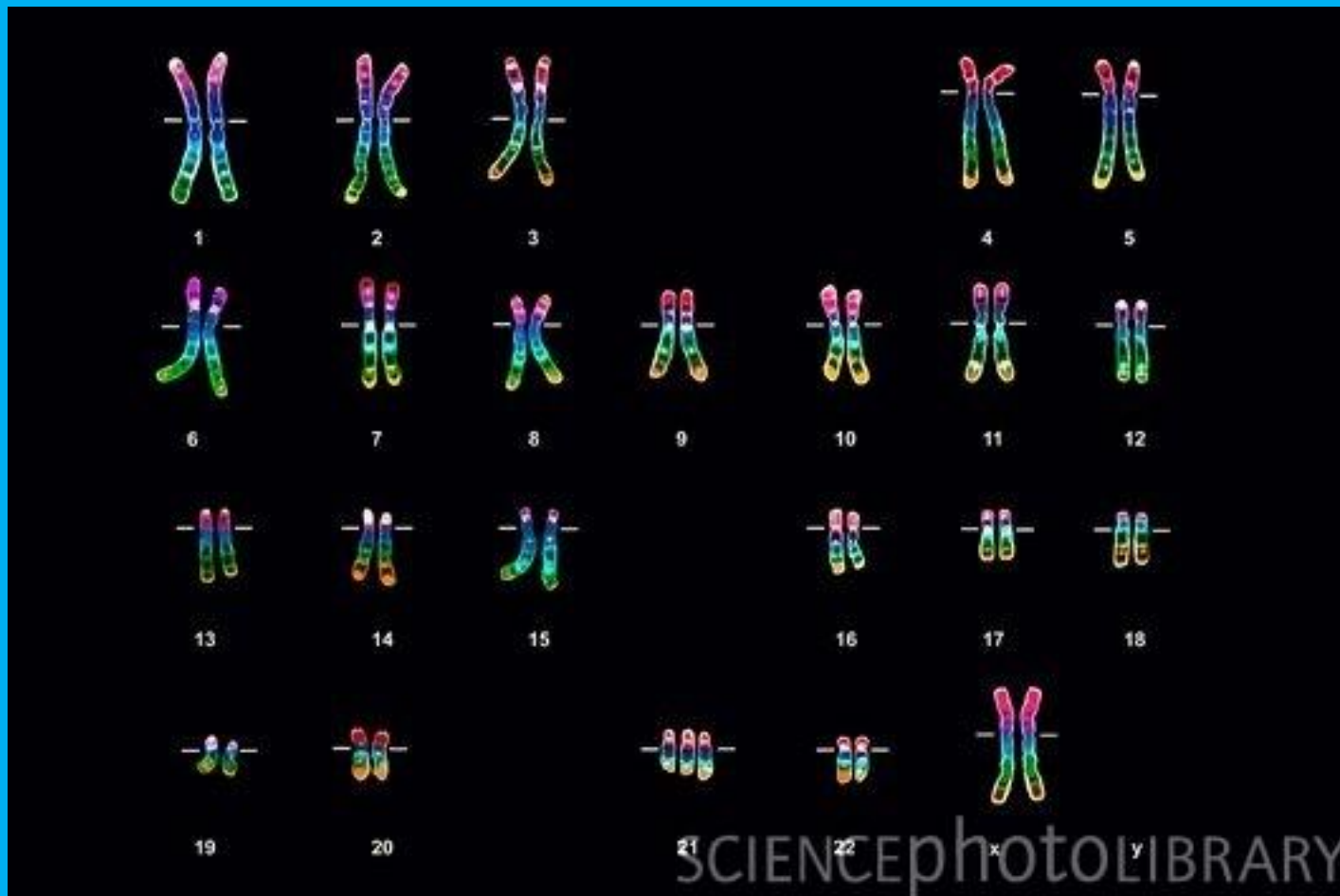
TRISOMY-21



Individual with Down's syndrome display characteristic features:

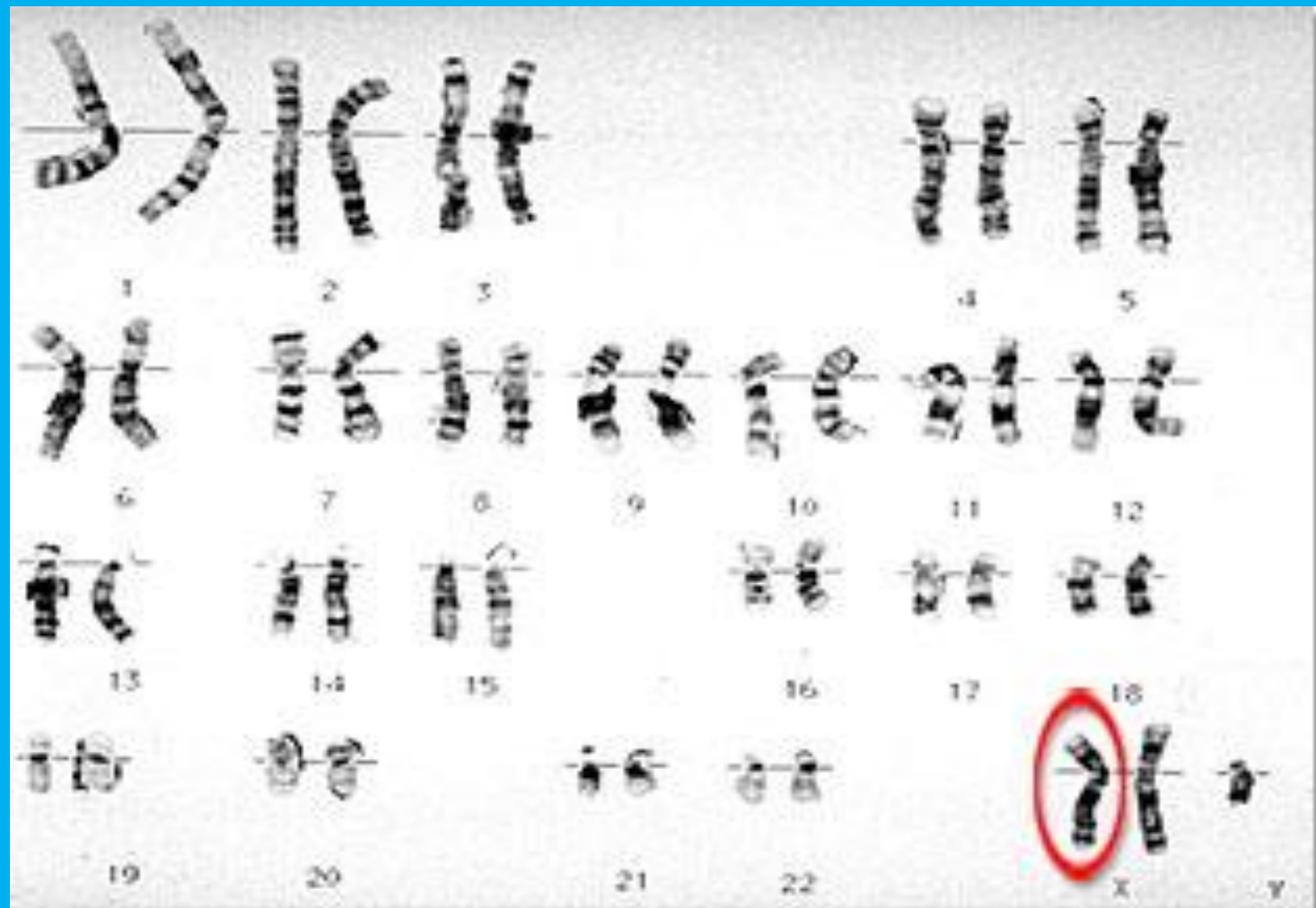
1. including upward slanting of the eyes, flattened face, and an enlarged tongue.
2. Growth and mental retardation
3. Increase risk for other significant heart defects, hearing loss, duodenal stenosis.

Chromosomes of Down's Syndrome



Sex Chromosome Abnormalities

- Klinefelter's Syndrome:
 - is the most common chromosomal disorder associated with infertility.
- Male suffering from this condition has an extra X chromosome i.e. XXY
- Patient has longer arms and leg, mild mental deficiency, high luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), gynecomastia (enlarged breast), obesity, mild mental deficiency.





Turner Syndrome

- Individual with one X chromosome and no Y chromosome, i.e. XO.
- Phenotype is a female but has a group of physical abnormalities including dwarfism and failure of ovarian development, so she is infertile.
- Short in stature with a triangle-shaped face, and webbed neck.
- Often has congenital heart defect, but not mentally retarded

