

PREDICTING THE INHERITANCE OF 1 TRAIT WHEN MULTIPLE ALLELES ARE INVOLVED!!

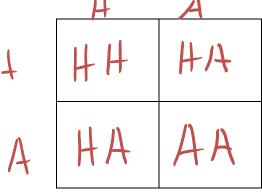
Sometimes there are more than two alleles which are possible for a particular trait. See the examples below and solve the inheritance problems using the knowledge you've acquired thus far.

1. In rabbits, there are four alleles that determine coat color:

F= fully colored C= chinchilla colored H= Himalayan colored A= albino

The alleles listed above are in order of dominance. For example, F is dominant over C, H, and A. C is dominant over H and A. H is dominant over A. A is recessive to all. Use this information in order to answer the questions that follow. Provide a punnet square as evidence for your answers!!

a. What genotypes and phenotypes would you expect if two Himalayan rabbits with heterozygous genotypes were mated?



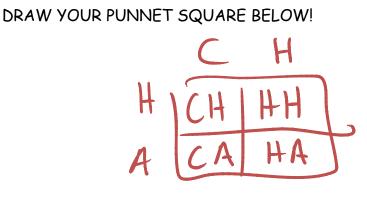
GENOTYPIC RATIOS/PERCENTAGES PHENOTYPIC RATIOS/PERCENTAGES

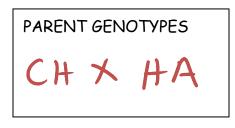
b. For the example above, what is the probability that these rabbits will produce a litter of 5 himalayan colored rabbits? What is the probability that they will produce a litter of 5 albino colored rabbits? Provide mathematical evidence to support your answer!!

5 albino

5 Himalayan -> 23.7%

c. In a litter of 8 rabbits, 4 have chinchilla colored coats and 4 have Himalayan colored coats. Neither parent is of a pure breed!! Pure breeds have homozygous genotypes. What are the possible genotypes for these two parents?? Provide a punnet square to support your answer!





2. Hair color in humans is represented by multiple alleles.

BB= brown	bb= blond	RR= red
BR= auburn	Bb= light brown	Rb= carrot red

In a cross between a father with auburn hair and a mother with light brown hair, what percentage have the phenotypes listed below?? Use a punnet square to support your answer!

