

Mendel used peas:

1. lots of offspring
2. rapid life cycle
3. pure lines (year after year had same traits)
4. Only had 2 possible traits (purple/white or wrinkly/smooth)

- Must have only 1 allele to make flower purple b/c is it completely dominant

- Test cross figures out parent generations' genotype

- independent assortment only works when genes are on diff. chromosomes or opposite ends of chromosome (so they can be independent)
(b/c crossing over is likely to occur)

- lots of traits can be associated with 1 gene
(many phenotypes can come from 1 genotype)

- Or gene could be incompletely dominant
red x white = pink

EpiStasis: when 1 gene has an effect on another gene - look at black, brown, & gold labr. (slide 28)
↳ E trait determines color regardless of pigmentation

Polygenic inheritance = lots of genes determine a trait
- Ex. = height / skin pigmentation