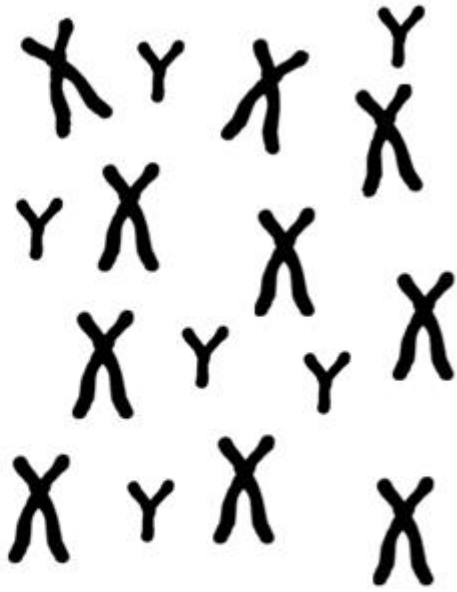


Chromosomal Mutations Notes

Chromosomal Mutations

Chromosomal mutations can be lethal, harmful, or beneficial. A mutation can affect an organism to varying degrees. The effect of the mutation depends on the number of genes that are involved and the location of the mutation.

In this interactivity, click each of the images in the media panel to learn about the different types of chromosomal mutations.





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In this interactivity, click each of the thumbnail images to learn about the different types of chromosomal mutations.

Chromosomal Mutations

Deletion

Deletion occurs when a piece of the chromosome breaks off and does not reattach anywhere.

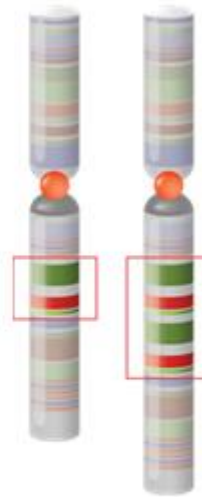


Deletion occurs when a piece of the chromosome breaks off and does not reattach anywhere.

Chromosomal Mutations

Duplication

Duplication is a chromosomal mutation that occurs when the chromosome has more than one copy of a gene. This mutation occurs when the homologous chromosomes are not aligned during crossover.



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Chromosomal Mutations

Inversion

Inversion occurs when a piece of the chromosome breaks off and reattaches in reverse order.

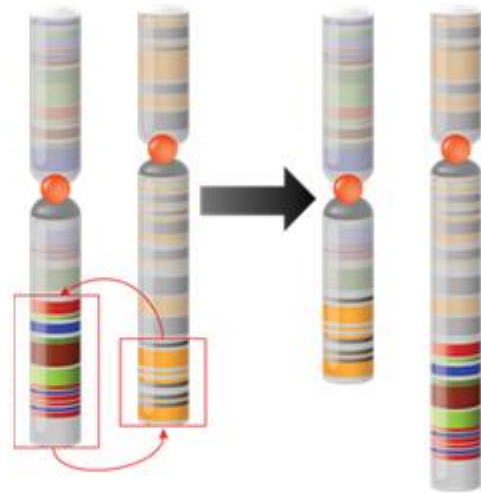


Inversion occurs when a piece of the chromosome breaks off and reattaches in reverse order.

Chromosomal Mutations

Translocation

Translocation occurs when a piece of a chromosome breaks off and re-attaches to a non-homologous chromosome

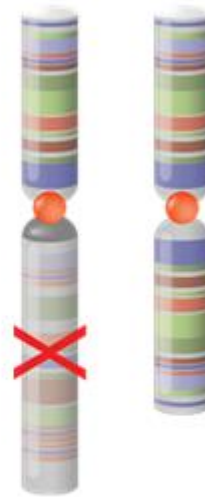


Translocation occurs when a piece of a chromosome breaks off and re-attaches to a non-homologous chromosome.

Chromosomal Mutations

Isochromosome

Isochromosome occurs when a chromosome has two identical arms due to duplication of one arm and loss of the other.



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