

Cytogenetics

3rd Lecture

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Chromosomal Abnormalities

-- Classifications

-- Constitutional **انتقالي** & Acquired **مكتسب**

-- Homogenous **متجانس** & Mosaic **مختلط**

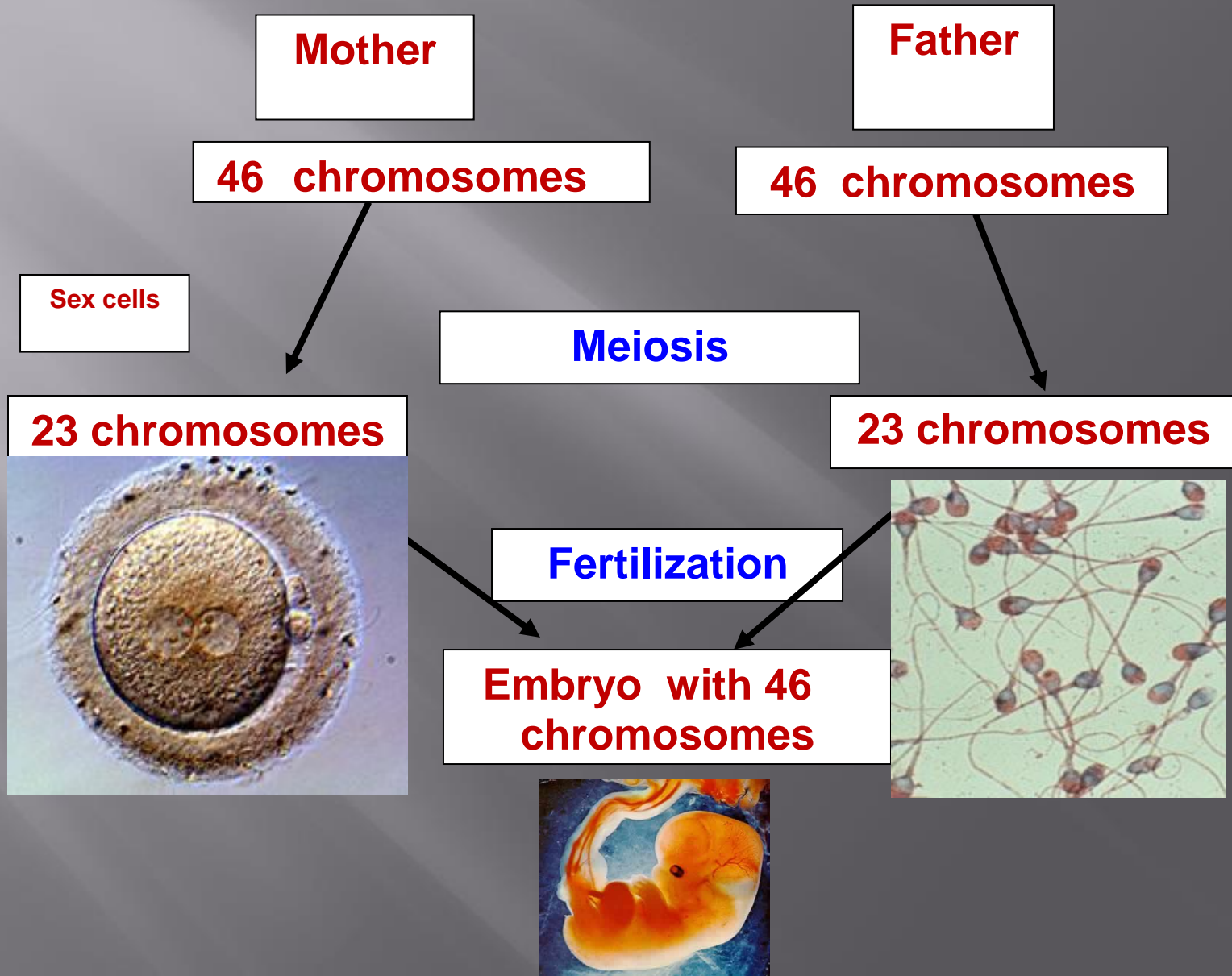
-- Structural **تركيبى** and Numerical **عددي**

Constitutional Chromosomal Abnormalities

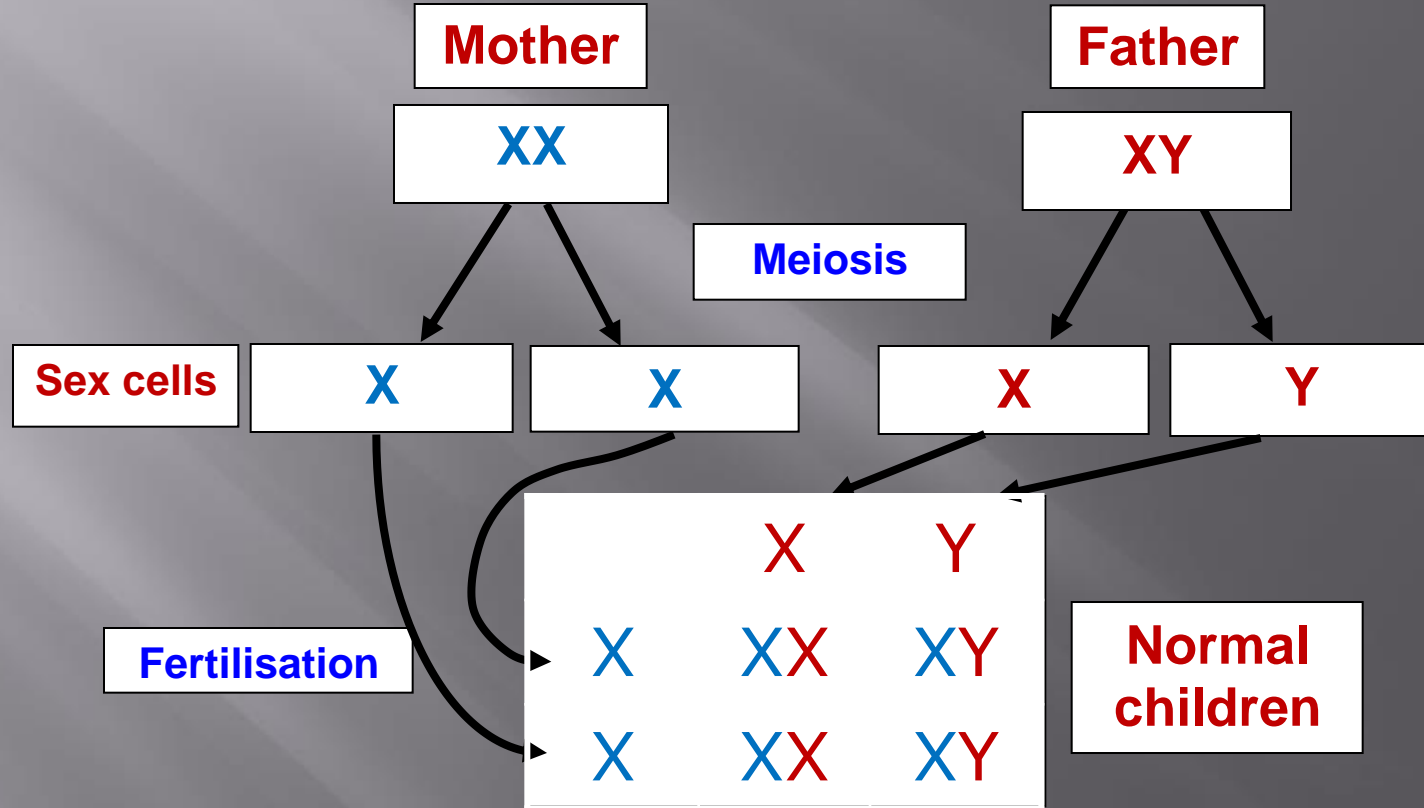
1. They exist in all individual body cells when they inherited.
2. Mostly they inherited from one parent - **Chromosome Inborn Syndromes**.
3. Or they occurred after first embryonic divisions - **de novo**.
4. Caused by non disjunction in meiosis or mitosis divisions.

How Can we distinguish between Inborn syndrome from de novo?

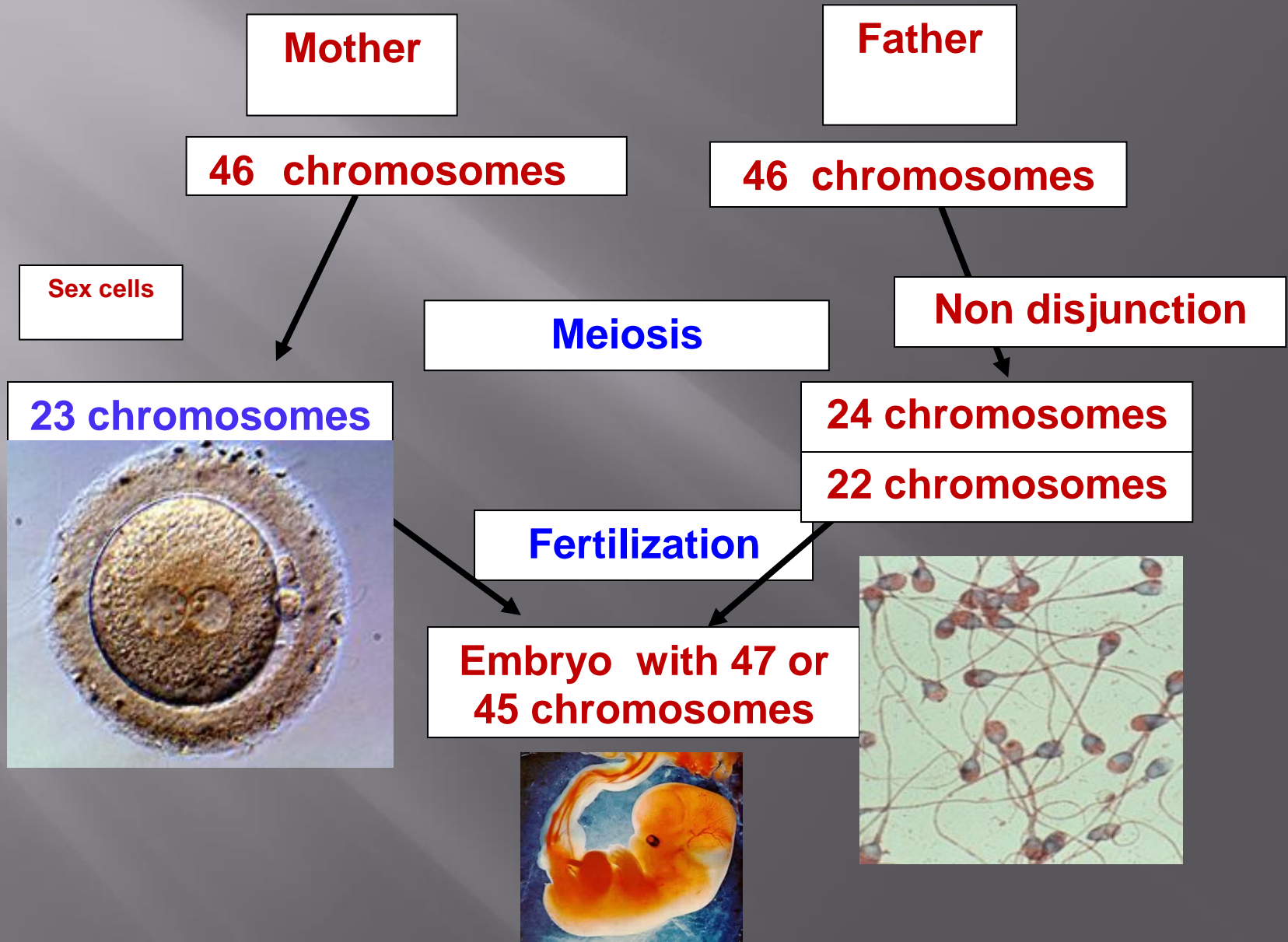
Normal Meiosis



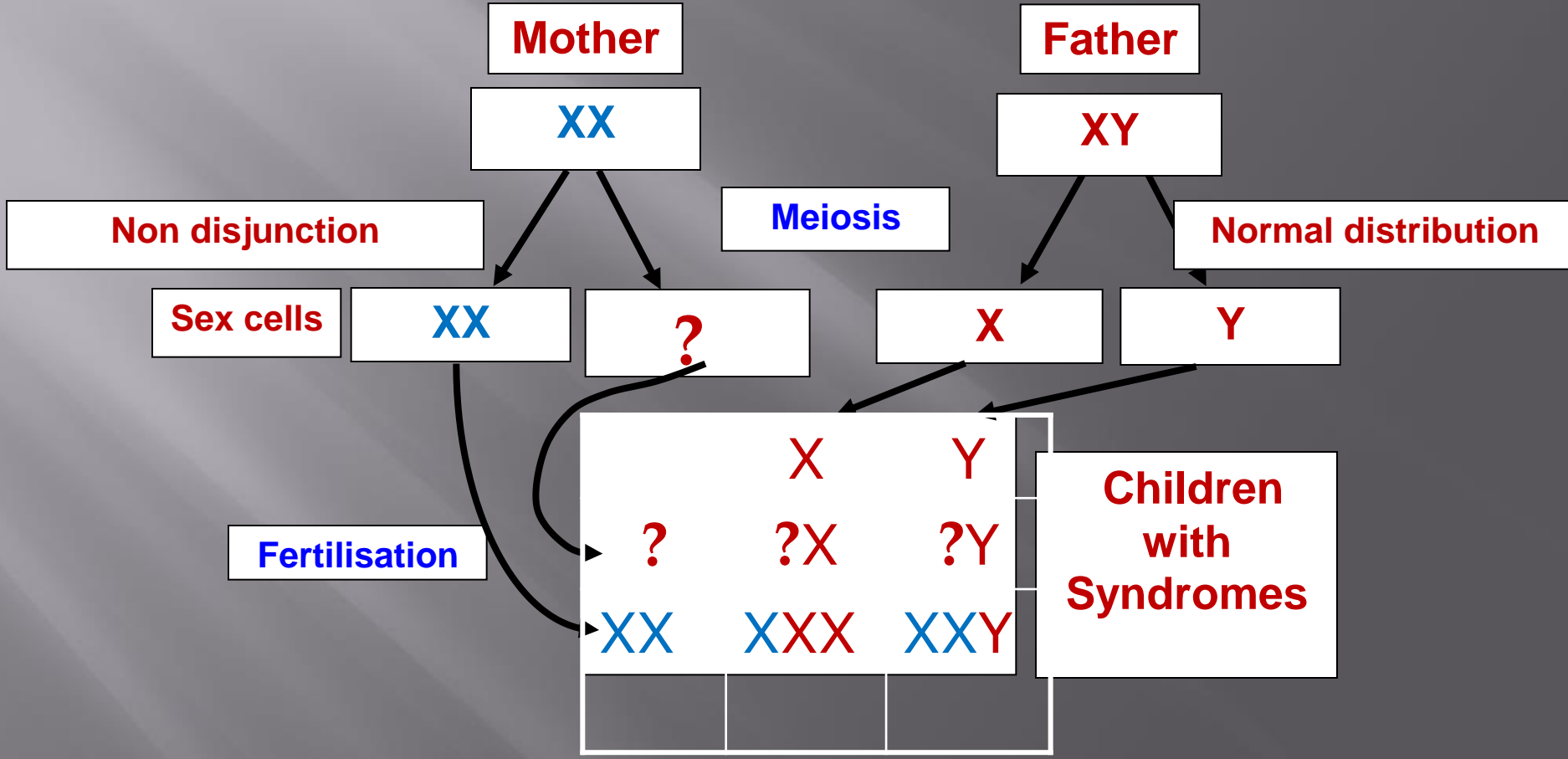
Normal Meiosis



Abnormal Meiosis-Constitutional



Abnormal Meiosis-Constitutional



Abnormal Mitosis- de Novo

23 chromosomes



23 chromosomes



Fertilization

Fertilizing ovum with 46 chromosomes

Mitosis

Non disjunction

Cell with 46 chromosomes

Cell with 47 chromosomes

Cell with 46 chromosomes

Cell with 45 chromosomes



Acquired Chromosomal abnormalities

1. Damages appear in the life span of the individuals.
2. Caused by viruses ,Chemical , Rays , etc.
3. The defect reach the exposed tissue-local.
4. The genetic defect is not inherited unless reach the germ tissue.
5. Acquired abnormalities mean always cancer.

Homogenous & Mosaic Chromosomal Abnormalities

1. Homogenous

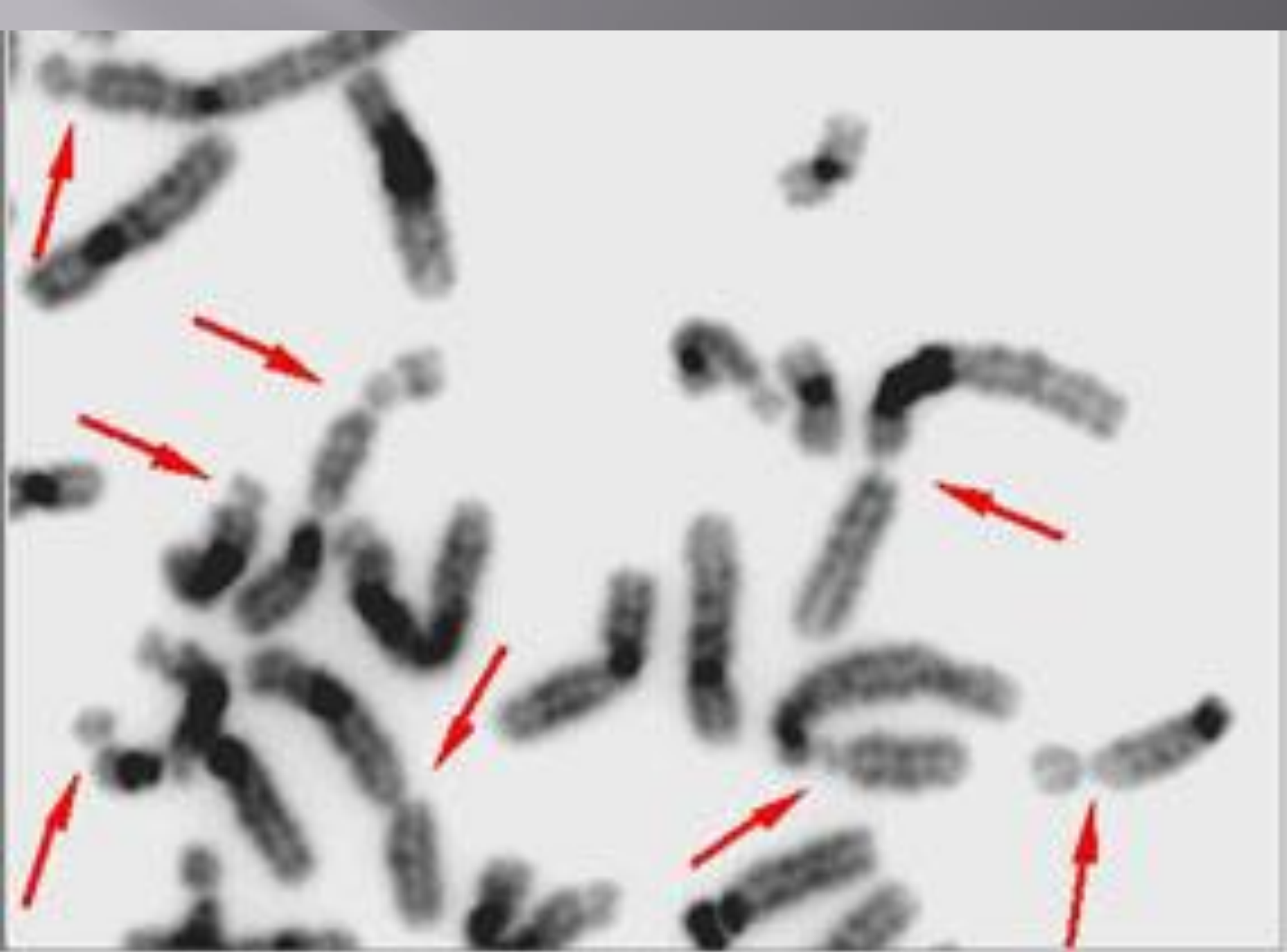
- Constitutional Down's Syndrome ???
- Acquired ... Chronic Myelocytic Leukemia-
t(9;22)

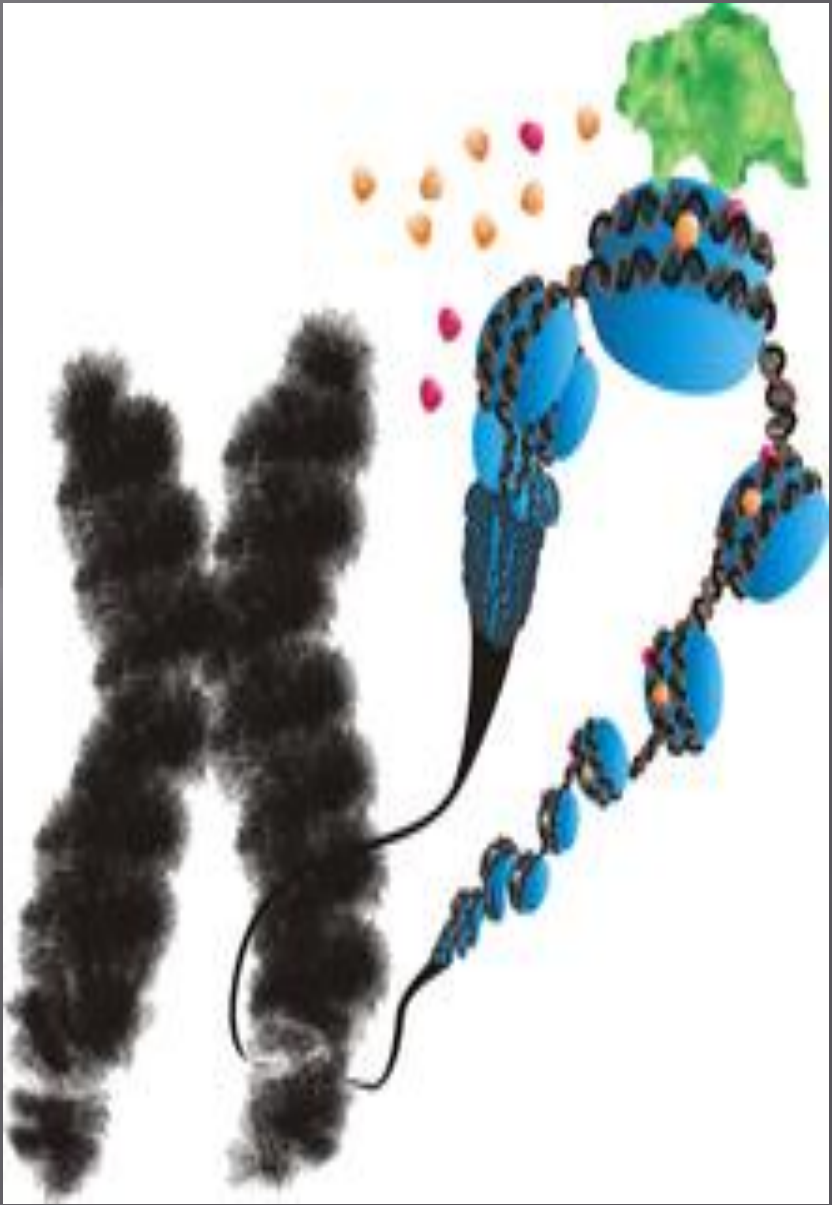
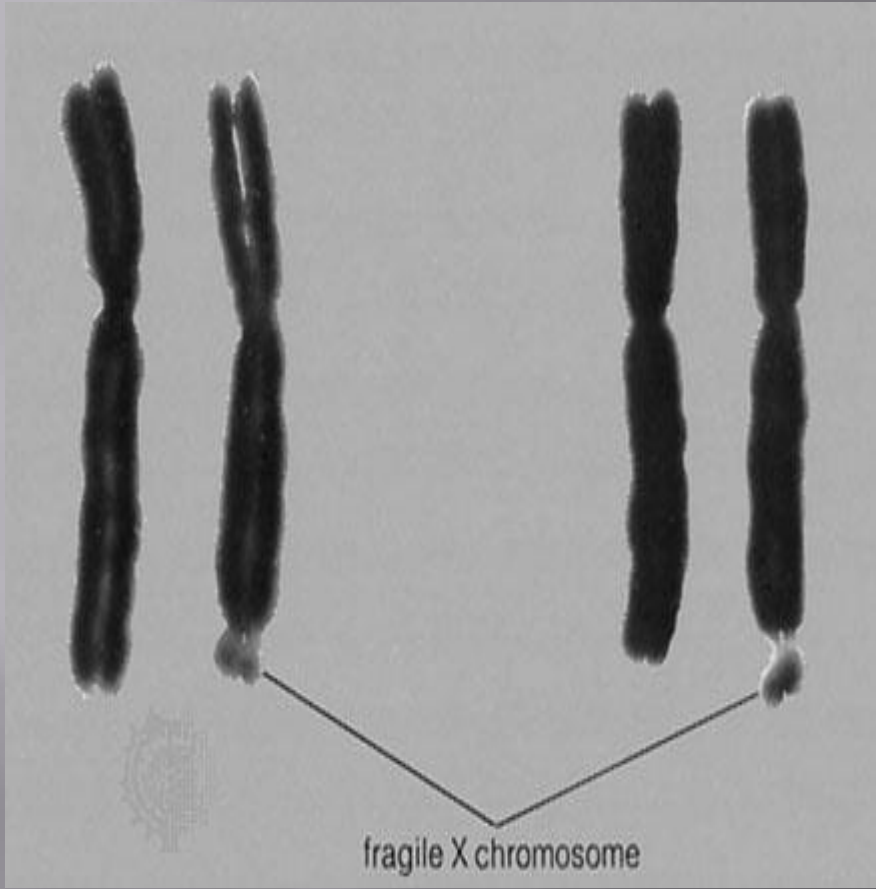
2. Mosaic

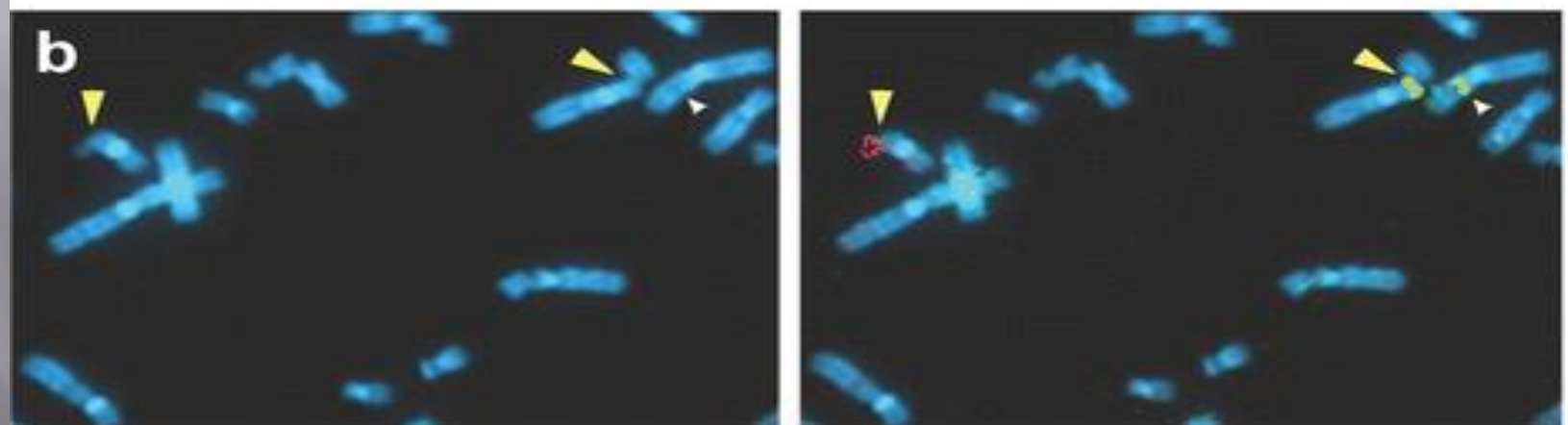
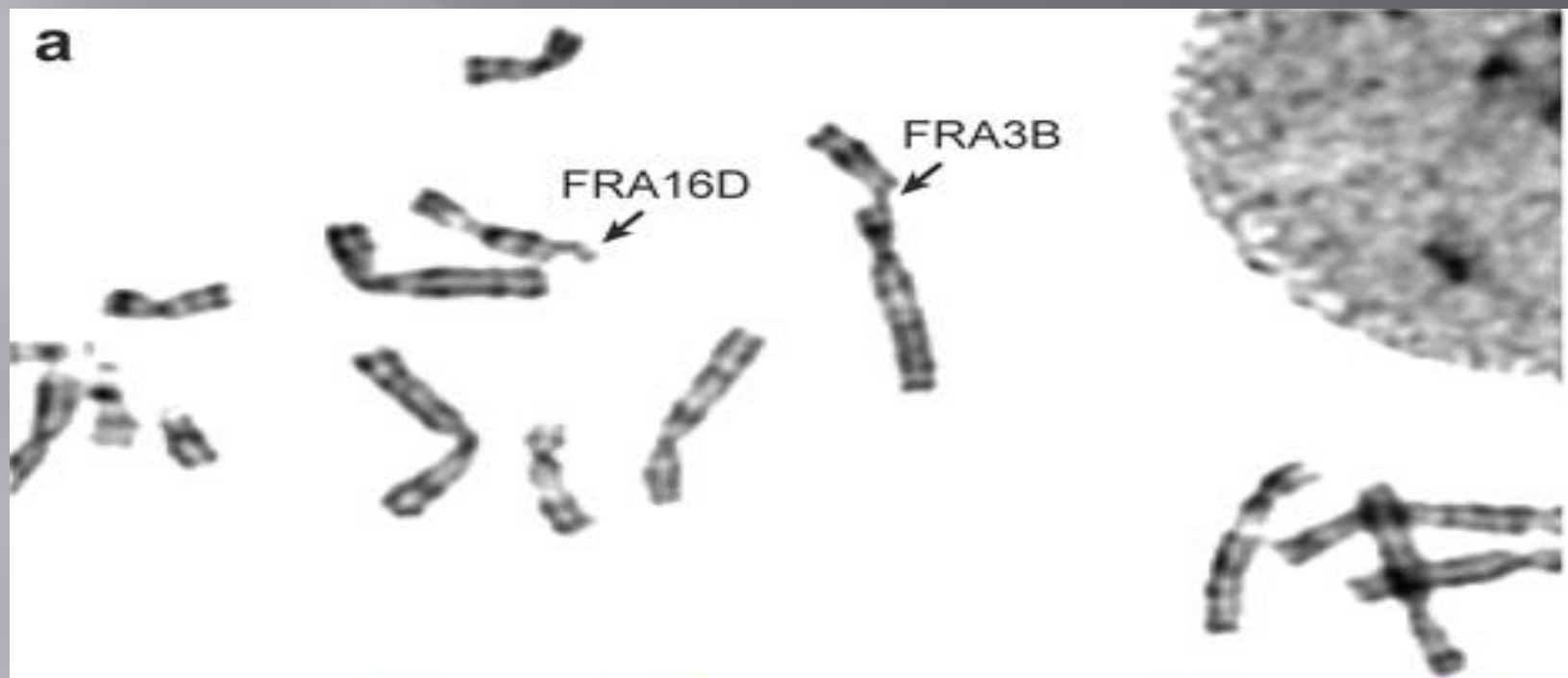
- Constitutional Down's Syndrome, ???
46,XY/47,XY,+21 or 46,XX/47,XX,+21
- Acquired ... Most cancer, Acute Lymphoblastic
Leukemia- ALL-
46,XY/46,XY,t(4;11)/46,XY,t(4;11),i7q

Structural Chromosomal Anomalies

- Exogenous and Endogenous factors.
- Low Copy number Repeats- LCRs and High Copy Number Repeats- HCRs +hot spots.
- Fragile sites in Chromosomes.
e.g. FRA11B, Bcl2, (11q23.3), Jacobsen Syndrome.
 - Palindromic Sequences , Loops-hairpin , t(11;22) , t(7;22)

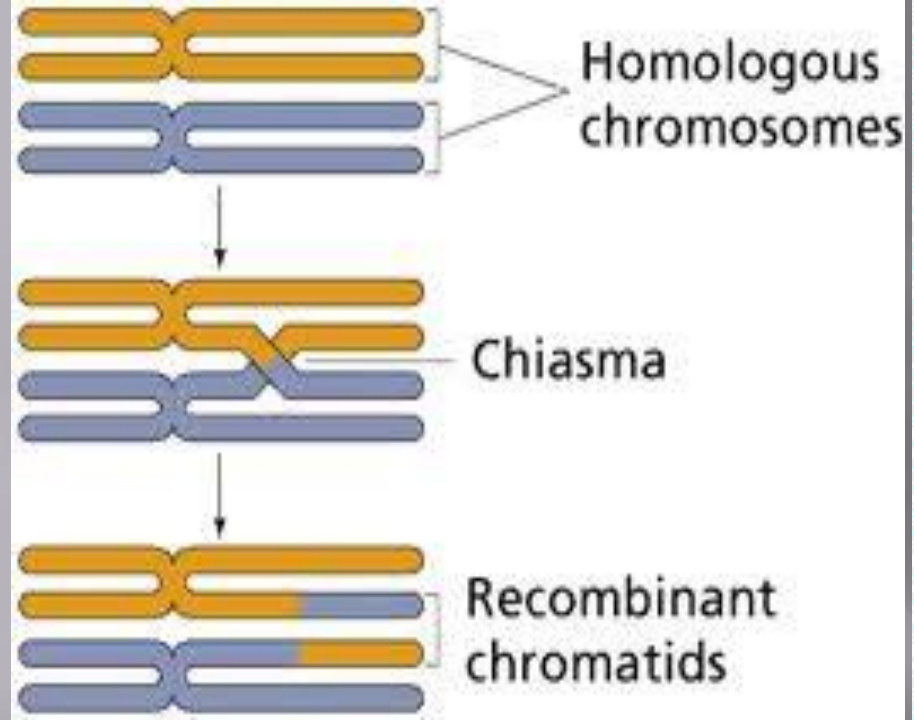




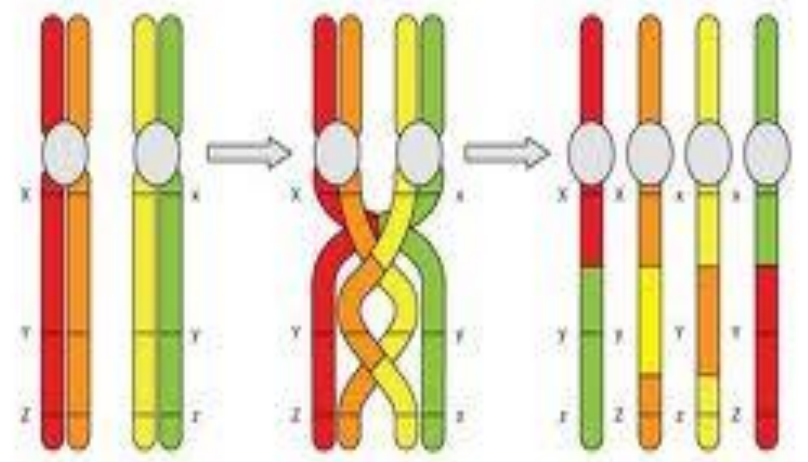
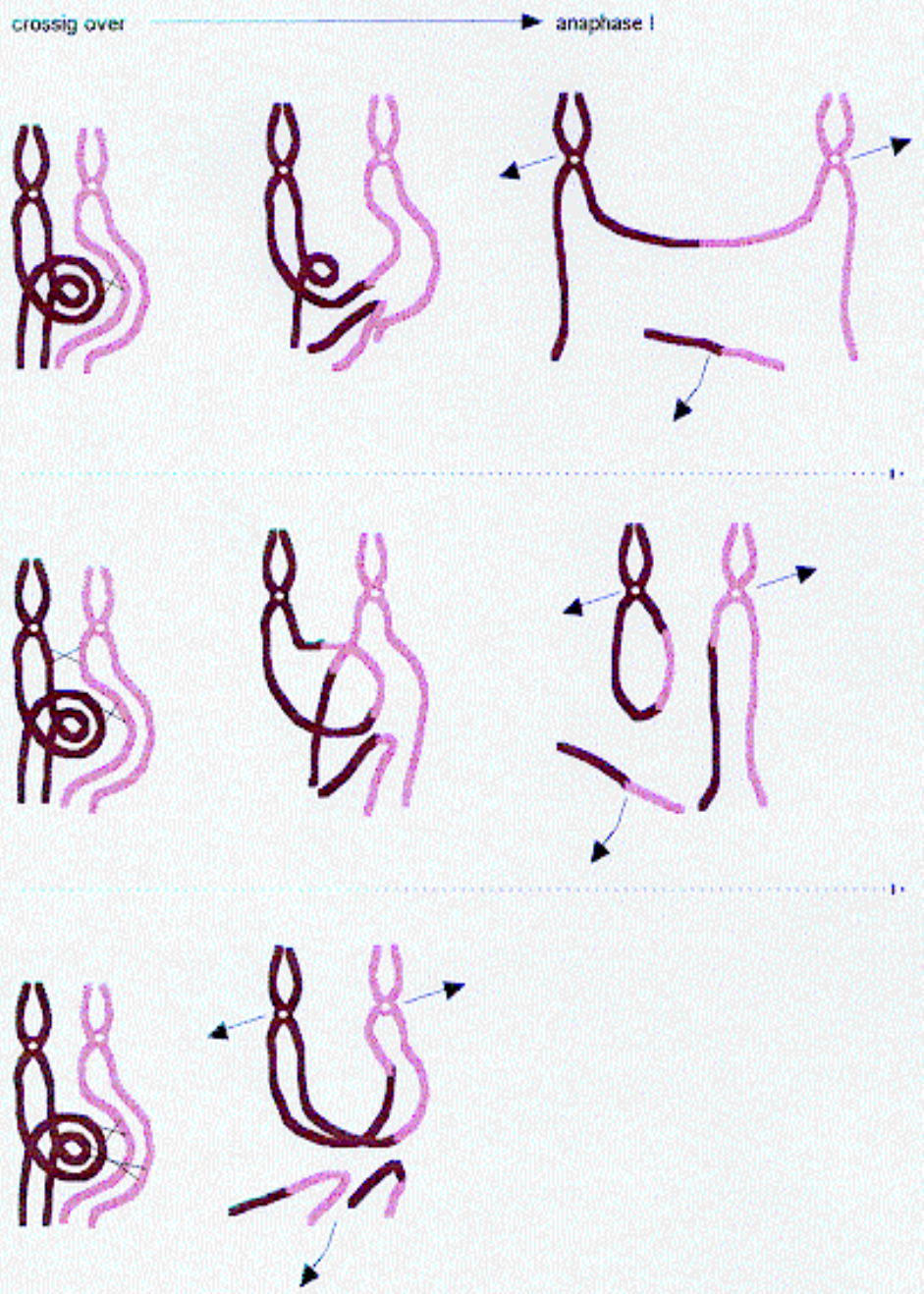


Structural Chromosomal Anomalies

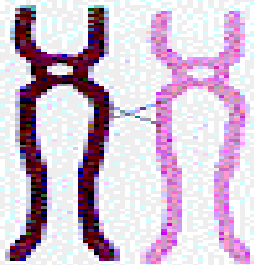
- Crossing Over , Genetic Exchange & chromosomal breaks.
- Single Chromatid break & Double Chromatid breaks.
- Consequences of chromosomal breaks, Deletions, Microdeletions, Acentric, Dicentric, etc.
- Source of anomalies , Dad or Mom.
-



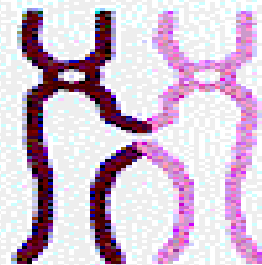
PARACENTRIC INVERSION: CONSEQUENCES
-Meiosis 1st division-



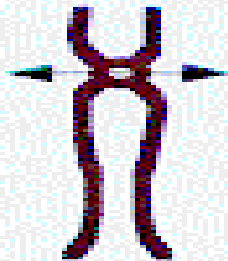
ISOCHROMOSOME: MECHANISMS OF FORMATION



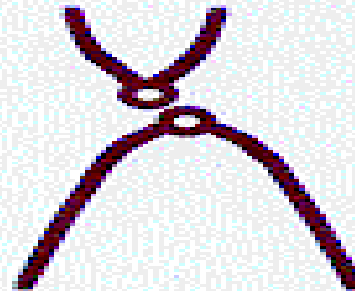
crossing over during meiosis



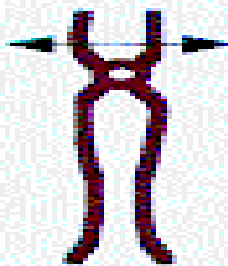
--> dicentric and heterozygote isochromosome



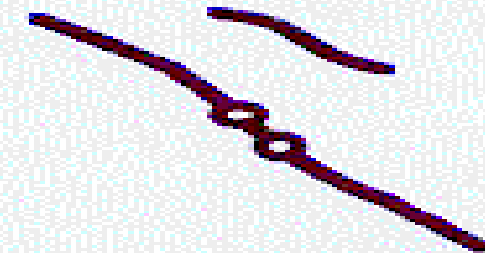
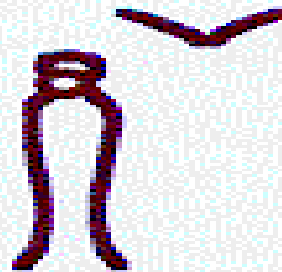
during a mitosis:
abnormal split of centromere



--> monocentric and homozygote isochromosomes



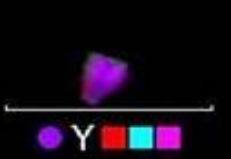
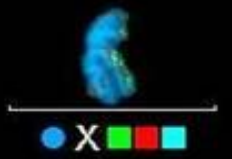
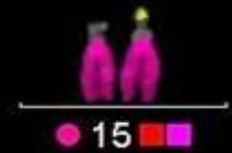
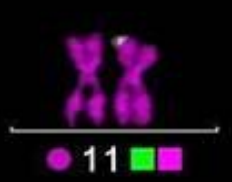
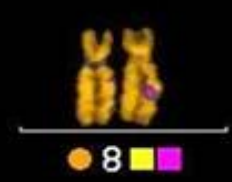
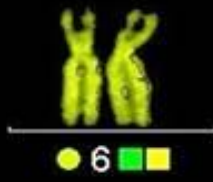
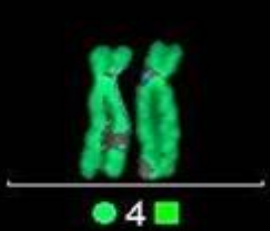
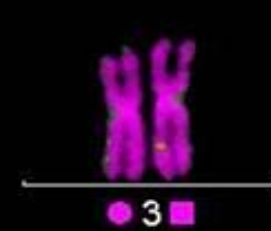
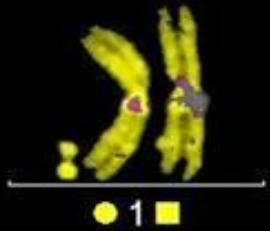
during a mitosis:
break in p arm and U type joining

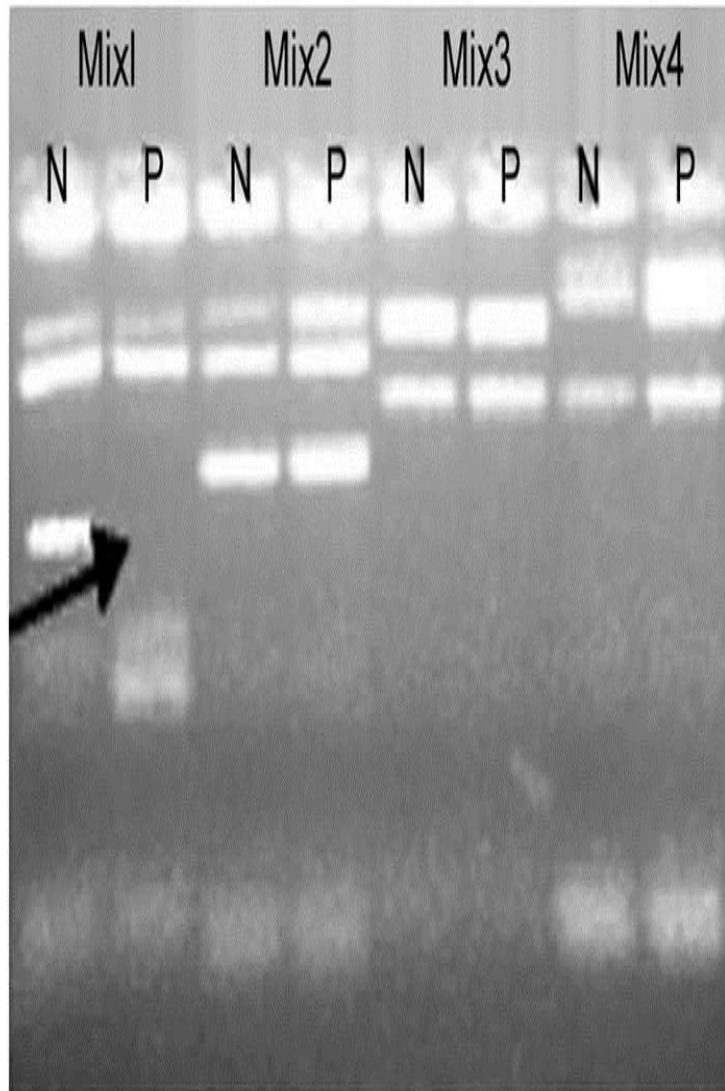


--> dicentric and homozygote isochromosome

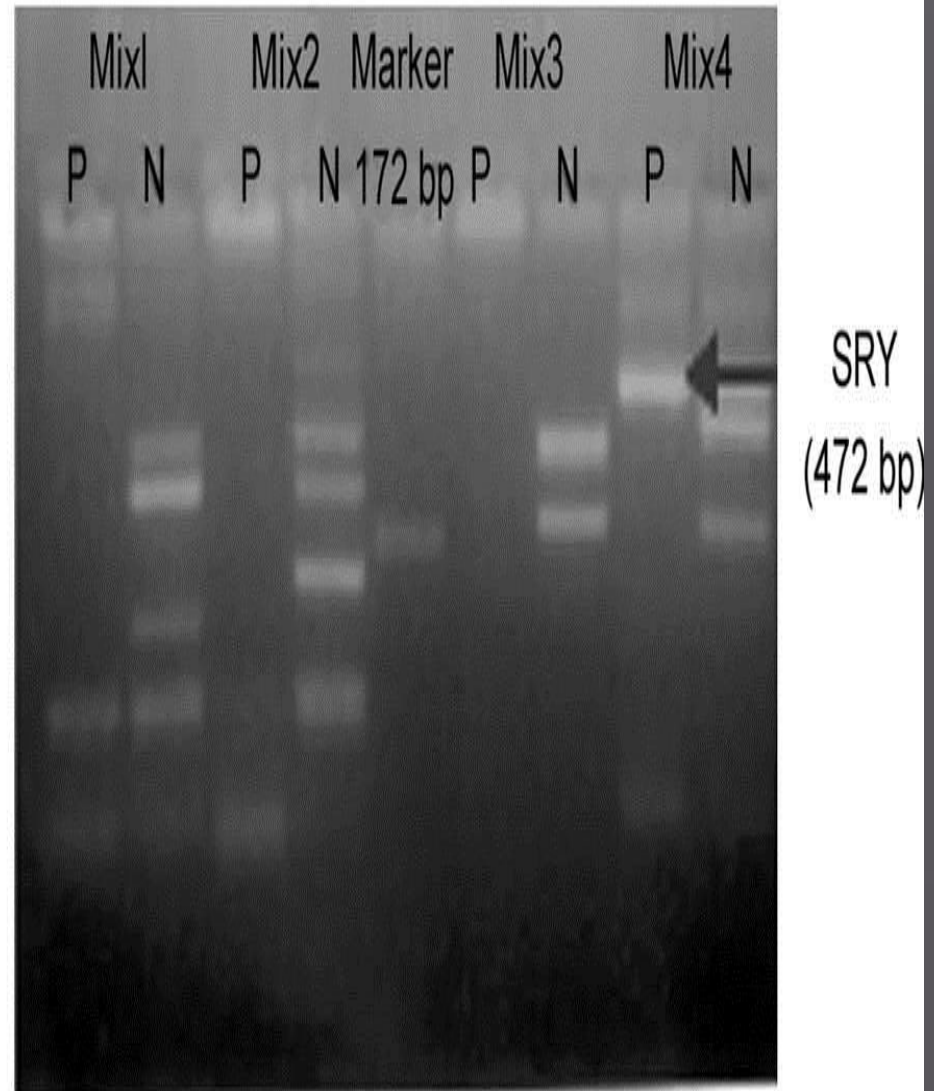
Identification of Structural Anomalies

- . G- banding assay.
- . Fluorescence In situ Hybridization-FISH
- . Primed in situ Labeling- PRINs.





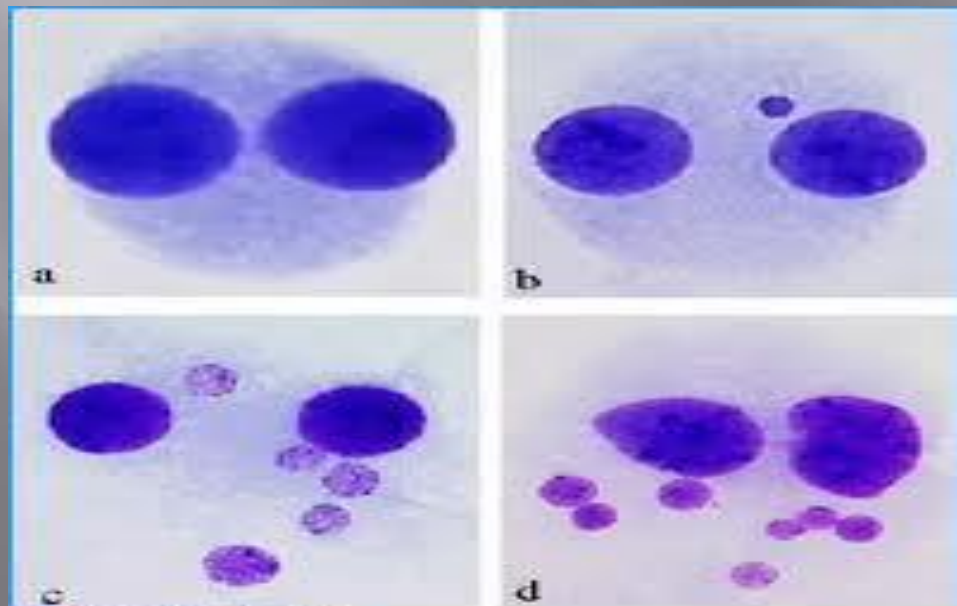
A:sY272 deletion



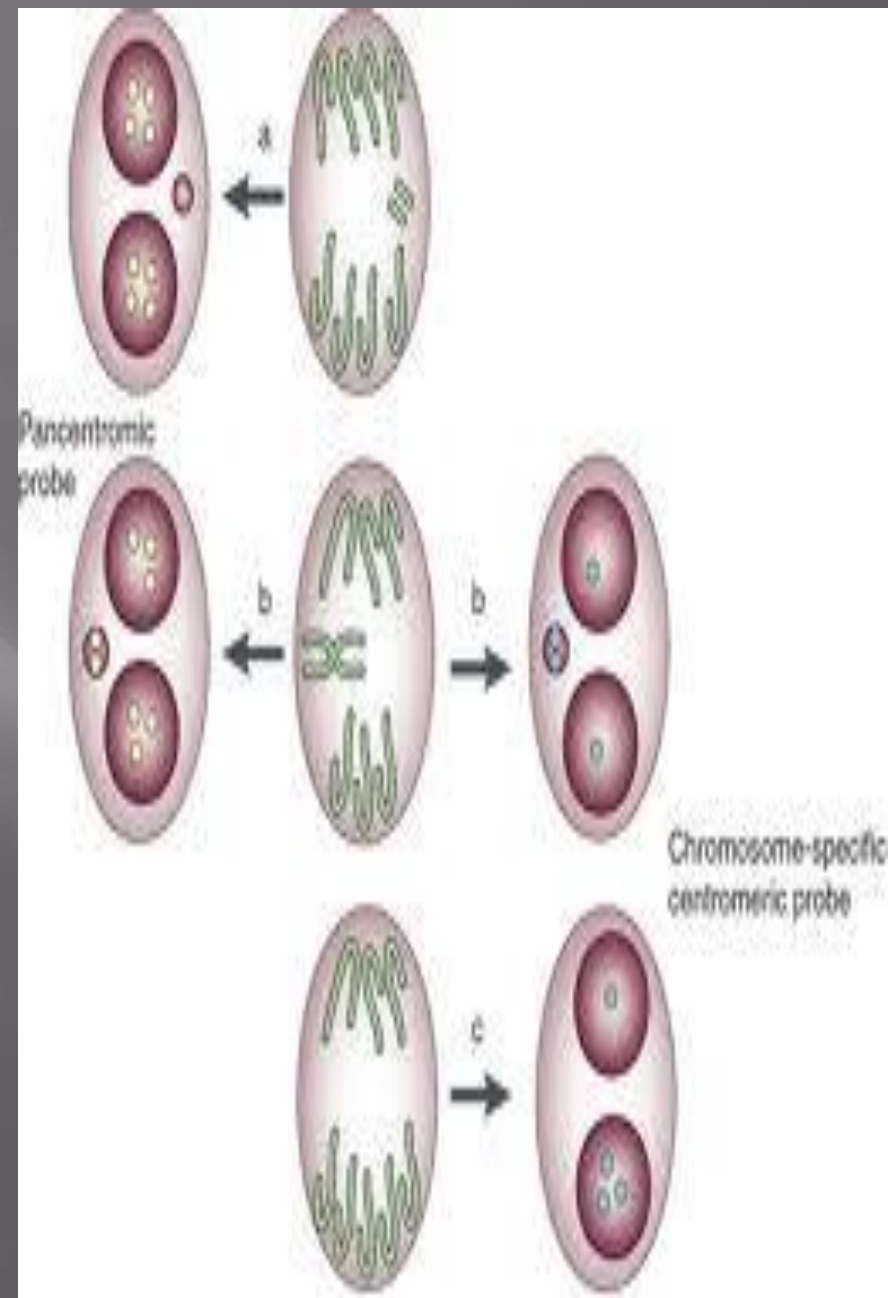
B:AZF a-deletion

The end of chromosomal breaks and parts

- . Repaired and re-association – Sticky ends.
- . Micronucleus.
- . Chromosomal Bridge
- .



Micronucleus Assay
 Illustration produced in the laboratory of
 Dr Al Rowland, Massey University



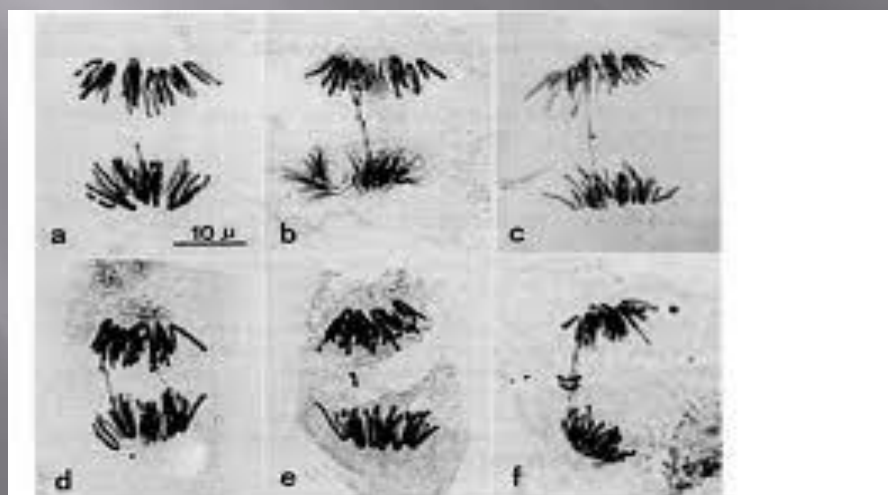
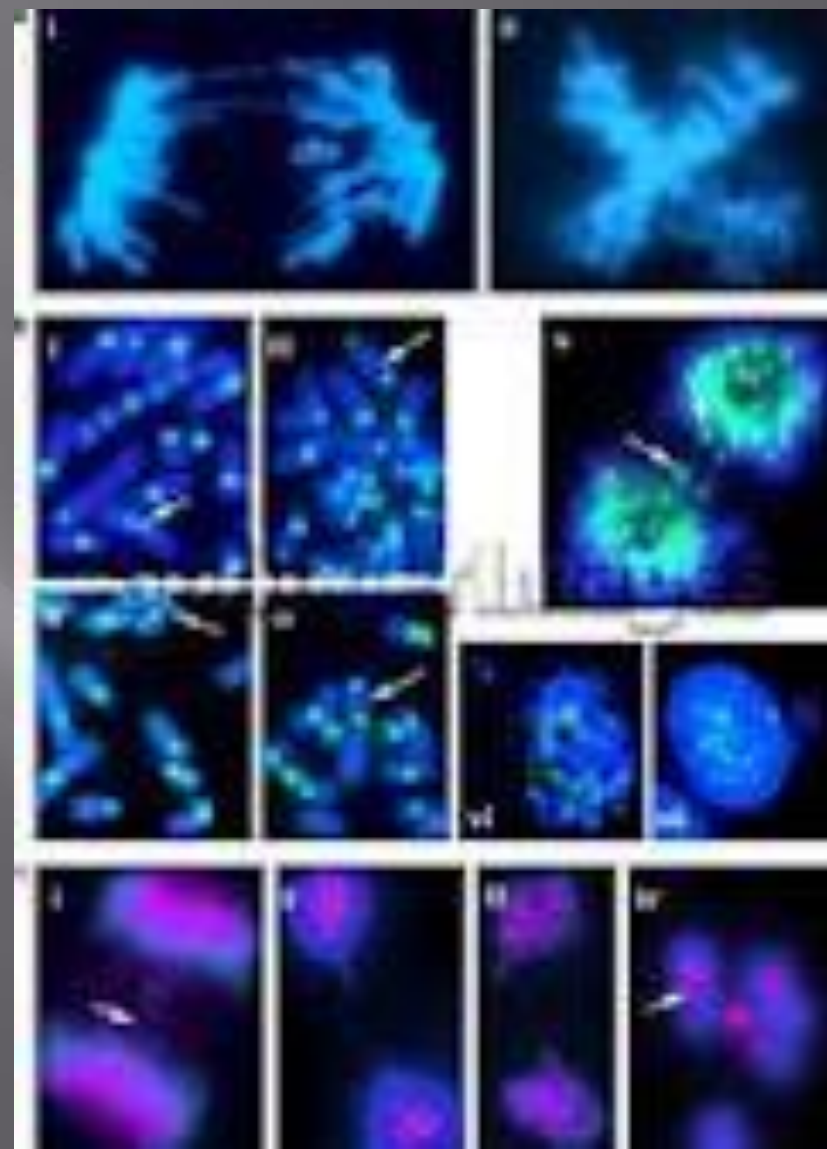
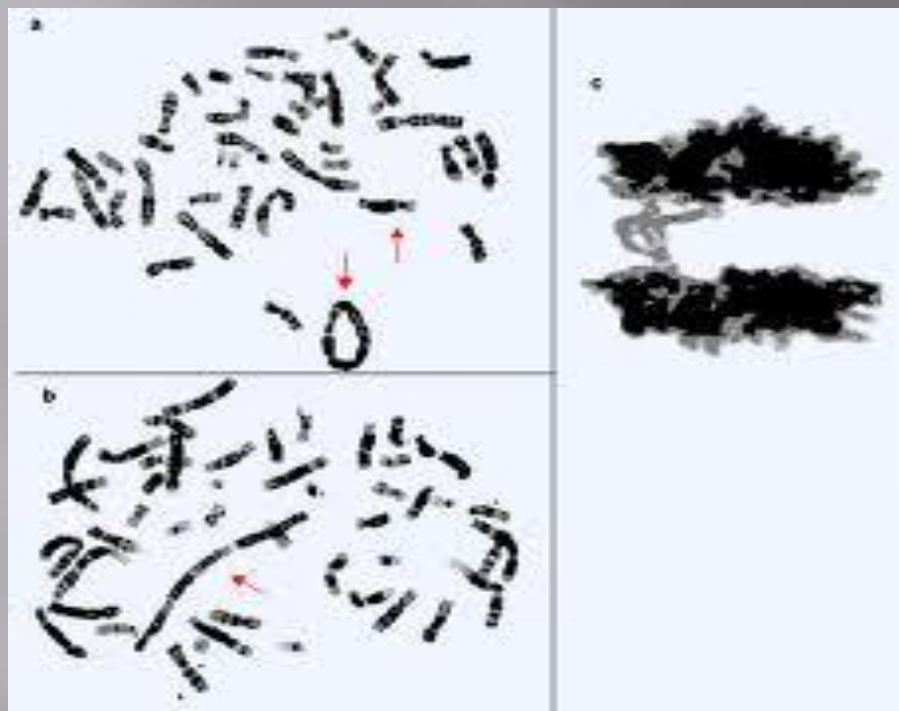


Figure 1. Chromosomal aberrations induced by artificial seed aging; a) normal; b, c) single bridge; d) double bridge; e) single fragment; f) double bridge and double fragment.

Thank you so much

