# **Minnesota State University Moorhead**

## **BIOL 341: Genetics**

## A. COURSE DESCRIPTION

Credits: 4

Lecture Hours/Week: 3

Lab Hours/Week: 3

OJT Hours/Week: \*.\*

Prerequisites:

This course requires both of these prerequisites BIOL 111 - Cell Biology CHEM 150 - General Chemistry I

Corequisites: BIOL 341L

MnTC Goals: None

A survey of the modern molecular and classical Mendelian principles underlying biological inheritance.

With lab.

### **B. COURSE EFFECTIVE DATES:** 06/01/1995 - Present

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#### C. OUTLINE OF MAJOR CONTENT AREAS

- 1. Cell cycle distinctions between mitosis & meiosis; importance of recombination in sexual reproduction; chromosomal theory of inheritance.
- 2. Mendelian inheritance: monohybrid and dihybrid crosses; applying basic probability rules to extend predictions for any number of traits; product rule, sum rule, and binomial expansion equation; chi square testing for goodness of fit; dominant & recessive alleles, codominance, incomplete dominance, overdominance, incomplete penetrance; expressivity; temperature-sensitive alleles; lethal alleles; pleiotrophy.
- 3. Inheritance of sex-linked traits: distinction between sex-linked, sex-limited, and sex-influenced inheritance.
- 4. Multi-gene expression of traits: epistasis, complementation, gene redundancy.
- 5. Non-Mendelian inheritance: maternal effect; epigenetic effects; X-inactivation; genomic imprinting; extranuclear inheritance.
- 6. Linkage and genetic mapping: linkage groups and crossing over; calculating map distance; genetic mapping in plants and animals; mitotic recombination.
- 7. Chromosomal abnormalities: variation in chromosome structure and number; translocations.
- 8. Discovery and molecular structure of DNA and RNA: classic experiments leading to discovery of DNA as hereditary material; base-sugar-phosphate structure of nucleotides; distinction between DNA and RNA.
- 9. Genome organization of viruses, bacteria, and eukaryotes: chromosome compaction; heterochromatin & euchromatin.
- 10. Replication of genetic material: DNA structure provides mechanism of replication; molecules involved and their roles during replication; features of bacterial and eukaryotic replication.
- 11. Transcription of DNA to RNA: transcription in bacteria and eukaryotes; role of major molecules involved; role of promoter and regulatory sequences
- 12. RNA modification: processing; alternative splicing; capping; polyA tailing.
- 13. Translation of RNA to protein: degeneracy and universality of the genetic code; role of tRNA and ribosomes in gene expression; function of major molecules involved in translation of mRNA to polypeptide.
- 14. Molecular mechanisms of mutation: types of mutations; natural mutations; influence of chemical and physical mutagens on DNA; DNA repair mechanisms.
- 15. Population genetics and Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium; allelic and genotypic frequencies; effects of mutation, migration, selection, and genetic drift; different selection models; fitness.
- 16. Evolutionary genetics and natural selection in genetic terms; speciation models; phylogenetic trees; gene families; molecular clock.
- 17. Developmental genetics: invertebrate, vertebrate, and plant development; genetic determination of body plans; HOX genes; cell differentiation.
- 18. Medical genetics: simple and complex genetic diseases; cancer development.
- 19. This course is the designated writing intensive course for Biology majors.

## **D. LEARNING OUTCOMES (General)**

- 1. Demonstrate ability to explain genetics concepts at the molecular, cellular, organism, and population levels.
- 2. Use critical thinking and problem solving skills to understand, evaluate, or calculate processes of inheritance.
- 3. Demonstrate ability to apply relevant statistical tests for genetic data analysis.
- 4. Become familiar and proficient with traditional and modern molecular laboratory techniques.
- 5. Understand the importance and relevance of model organisms in genetics research and be able to explain the relationships between model organisms and other life, including humans.
- 6. Demonstrate effective written communication through formal writing including stages of organization, drafting, and revision, as well as editing the work of others.
- 7. Find, evaluate, and integrate information and ideas from primary literature while providing appropriate citations of material.

## E. Minnesota Transfer Curriculum Goal Area(s) and Competencies

None

#### F. LEARNER OUTCOMES ASSESSMENT

As noted on course syllabus

#### G. SPECIAL INFORMATION

None noted

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