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#### Chapter 14 The Human Genome

Information about the human genome can be used to cure genetic disorders by \_\_\_\_\_. virus In one method of gene therapy, a \_\_\_\_\_ is used to deliver the normal gene into cells to correct the genetic defects.

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Chapter 14 The Human Genome; 14-1. all human egg cells carry a single x chromosome (23,X).However, half of all sperm cells carry (23,X) and half (23,Y). This ensues that half of the fertilized eggs will be 46,XX and 46,XY.

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Chapter 14 The Human Genome Section Review 14-1 1. Two copies of the X chromosome produces a human female. 2. One X and one Y chromosome produce a human male. 3. A sperm cell, which contains either a Y or an X chromosome, determines whether a child is male or female. 4.

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#### CHAPTER 14 THE HUMAN GENOME

Chapter 14 The Human Genome In order to learn more about humans, biologists often use a karyotype to analyze human chromosomes. A karyotype is a picture of a cell's chromosomes grouped in homologous pairs. Humans have 46 chromosomes. Two of these, X and Y, are sex chromosomes. Females have two X chromosomes (XX). Males have one X and one Y chromosome (XY).

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analysis of sections of DNA that have little or no function, but vary widely from one individual to another, in order to identify individuals. Chapter 14(The Human Genome) Vocabulary Flashcards | Quizlet.

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Chapter 14-The Human Genome. Autosomes are all the cells in your body BESIDES sex chromosomes. They can be used for repairing tissue, growth and development. Sex chromosomes are made in a process called meiosis whereas autosomes are produced in mitosis.

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Chapter 14 - The Human Genome The Human Genome Project (HGP) formally began in 1990 and was finished in 2003. The goal was to discover the DNA sequences for all of the 20,000-22,000 genes that are found in human beings. This knowledge is vital for research into genetic disorders and possible genetic solutions to these disorders.

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sex chromosome pair found in human males: XX: sex chromosome pair found in human females: pedigree chart: chart that shows genetic relationships within a family: polygenic: traits determined by many genes: albinism: lack of pigment in skin, hair, and eyes caused by recessive gene: cystic fibrosis: excess mucus in lungs caused by recessive gene ...

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