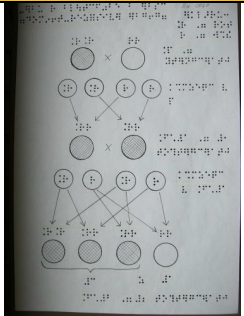
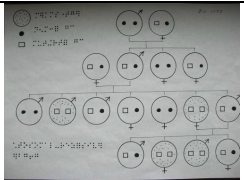
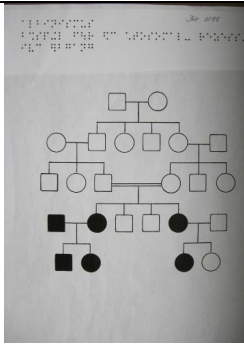
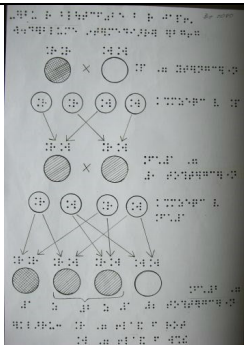
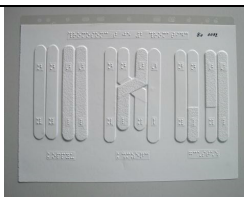
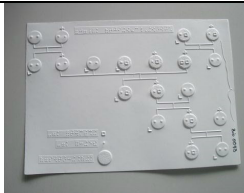
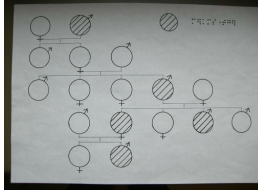
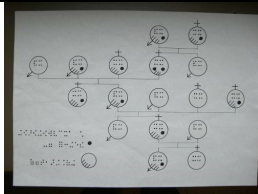
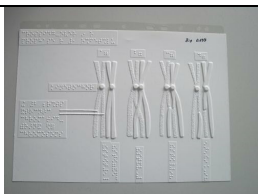

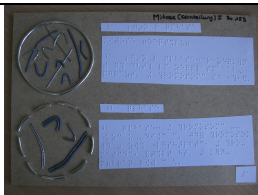
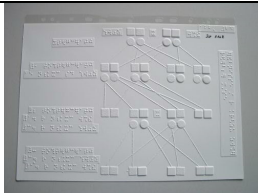
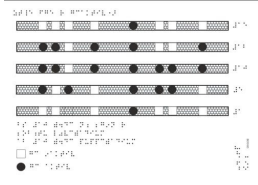
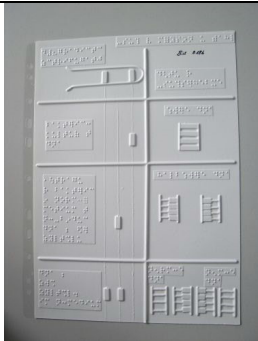
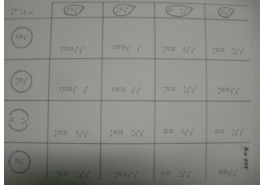
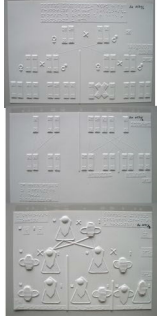
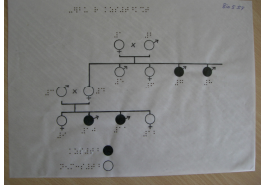
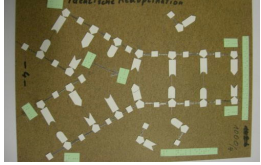
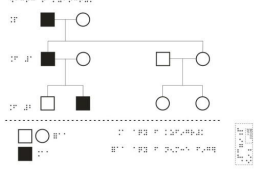
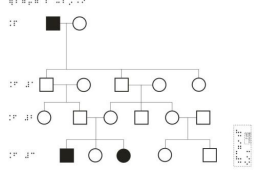
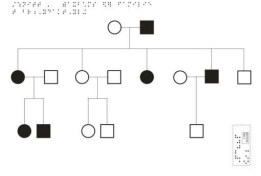
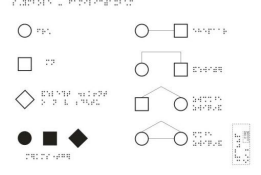


TOB0002 Genetik

Signatur	Titel	Bild
BIO0060	Vererbung der Blütenfarbe bei Erbsen	 <p>A genetic cross diagram showing the inheritance of flower color in pea plants. It starts with a P generation of a purple-flowered plant (homozygous dominant, represented by a circle with two dots) crossed with a white-flowered plant (homozygous recessive, represented by a circle with no dots). The F1 generation consists of all purple-flowered plants (heterozygous, represented by a circle with one dot). A self-cross of the F1 plants results in an F2 generation with a 3:1 phenotypic ratio: three purple-flowered plants and one white-flowered plant.</p>
BIO0077	Autosomalrezessiver Erbgang	 <p>A pedigree chart illustrating autosomal recessive inheritance. The first generation (I) consists of an unaffected male (square) and an unaffected female (circle). They have four children in the second generation (II): two unaffected males and two affected females (shaded circles). The affected females in II have children in the third generation (III), showing further inheritance patterns.</p>
BIO0078	Die Stammbaumanlage beim Albinismus	 <p>A pedigree chart showing the inheritance of albinism. The first generation (I) has an unaffected male and an unaffected female. They have four children in the second generation (II): two unaffected males and two affected females (shaded circles). The affected females in II have children in the third generation (III), showing further inheritance patterns.</p>
BIO0080	Vererbung der Blütenfarbe bei der japanischen Wunderblume	 <p>A genetic cross diagram for the Japanese morning glory. The P generation consists of a red-flowered plant (homozygous dominant, circle with two dots) and a white-flowered plant (homozygous recessive, circle with no dots). The F1 generation consists of all red-flowered plants (heterozygous, circle with one dot). A self-cross of the F1 plants results in an F2 generation with a 3:1 phenotypic ratio: three red-flowered plants and one white-flowered plant.</p>
BIO0092	Chromosomen mit je zwei Chromatiden	 <p>A photograph of several chromosomes, each consisting of two sister chromatids joined at a centromere. The chromosomes are arranged in a row, showing their characteristic X-shape.</p>
BIO0093	Autosomal-dominanter Erbgang	 <p>A pedigree chart illustrating autosomal dominant inheritance. The first generation (I) consists of an affected male (shaded square) and an unaffected female (circle). They have four children in the second generation (II): two affected males and two unaffected females. The affected males in II have children in the third generation (III), showing further inheritance patterns.</p>

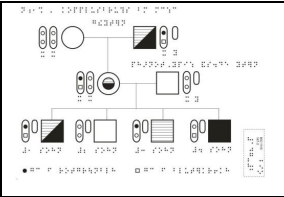
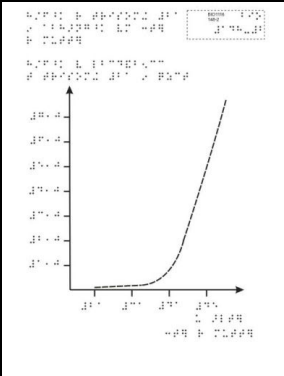
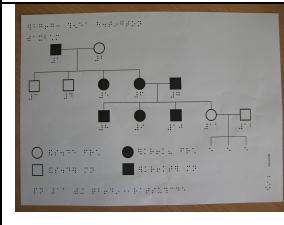
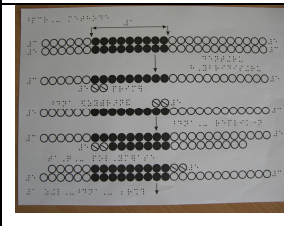
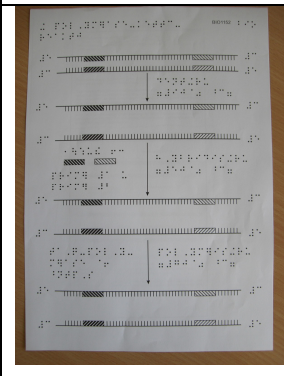
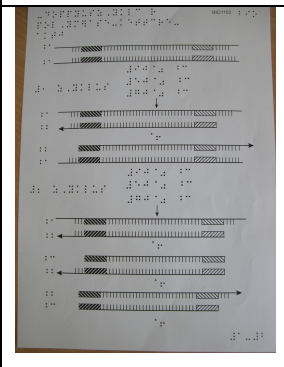
BIO0113	Erbgang -X- Chromosomal - Rezessiv (Stammbaum)	
BIO0114	Erbgang -X- Chromosomal - Dominant (Stammbaum)	
BIO0137	Cross-Over in der Prophase der ersten Reifeteilung	
BIO0142	Modell der Ein-Gen-ein-Enzym-Hypothese	
BIO0159	Mitose (Kernteilung)	
BIO0162	Ergebnisse aus der Kreuzung zweier reinerbigiger Mäuse	
BIO0183	Die zeitliche Folge der Genaktivität	
BIO0186	Versuch von Meselson und Stahl	

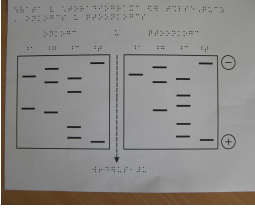
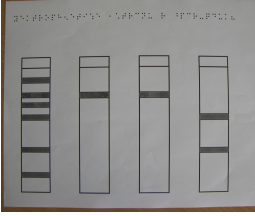
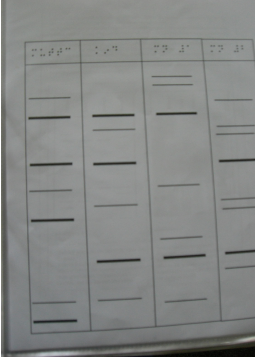
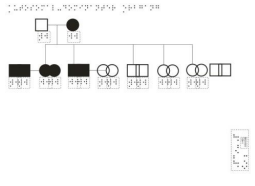
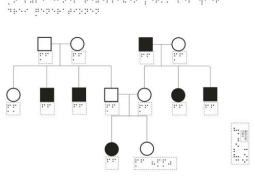
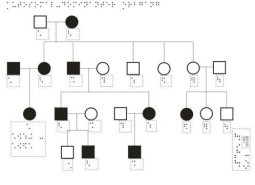
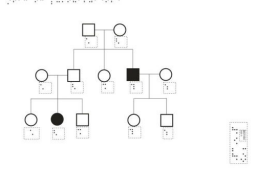
BIO0187	Regelung der Gentätigkeit durch Induktion/Endprodukt/Repressor	
BIO0223	Meiose Phasen	
BIO0232	Dihybrider Erbgang bei der Fruchtfliege Drosophila melanogaster	
BIO0252	Doppelhelix der DNA	
BIO0422	Blutgruppenbestimmung	
BIO0502	x-chromosomale Vererbung (Bluterstammbaum)	
BIO0503	Intermediärer Erbgang (Blütenfarbe)	
BIO0504	Dominant-rezessiver Erbgang (1.u.2. Mendelsche Regel)	

BIO0505	Dihybrider Erbgang (Kreuzungsschema, Kombinationsquadrat) 3. Mendelsche Regel	
BIO0521	Koppelung und Entkoppelung der Gene (1+2+3)	
BIO0554	Vererbung bei Kurzsichtigkeit	
BIO1000	Struktur und Bausteine der DNA und identische Replikation	
BIO1012	Erbgang der Kurzfingerigkeit	
BIO1013	Erbgang bei Albinismus	
BIO1016	Stammbaum einer Familie mit Brachydaktylie (Ausschnitt)	
BIO1017	Symbole im Familienstammbaum	

<p>BIO1018</p>	<p>Stammbaum einer Familie mit Phenylketonurie</p>	
<p>BIO1019</p>	<p>Hämophilie A in europäischen Fürstenhäusern</p>	
<p>BIO1020</p>	<p>Modellstammbaum für den x-chromosomal-rezessiven Erbgang</p>	
<p>BIO1021</p>	<p>Stammbaum einer Familie mit Vitamin-D-resistenter Rachitis</p>	
<p>BIO1022</p>	<p>Mutationen und Mutagene</p>	
<p>BIO1023</p>	<p>Spleißen. DNA-mRNA-Hybridisierung bei β-Globin (Schema)</p>	
<p>BIO1025</p>	<p>Schema der Puffbildung</p>	
<p>BIO1026</p>	<p>Puffmuster während der Verpuffung</p>	

<p>BIO1027</p>	<p>Kontrollmöglichkeiten der Genexpression</p>	
<p>BIO1055</p>	<p>Zentrale Stellung des Ribosoms bei der Proteinbiosynthese</p>	
<p>BIO1107</p>	<p>Schmelzkurve der DNA</p>	
<p>BIO1108</p>	<p>Denkbare Mechanismen der DNA</p>	
<p>BIO1112</p>	<p>Numerische Chromosomenanomalien als Folge von Nondisjunction während der Meiose</p>	
<p>BIO1113</p>	<p>Entstehung der Translokations-Trisomie 21</p>	
<p>BIO1114</p>	<p>Bluterkrankheit im europäischen Adel</p>	

<p>BIO1115</p>	<p>Nachweis des Kopplungsbruchs beim Menschen</p>	
<p>BIO1116</p>	<p>Häufigkeit der Trisomie 21 in Abhängigkeit vom Alter der Mutter</p>	
<p>BIO1150</p>	<p>Erbgang: Chorea Huntington (Stammbaum)</p>	
<p>BIO1151</p>	<p>PCR-Methode (Schema)</p>	
<p>BIO1152</p>	<p>Die Polymerase-Kettenreaktion</p>	
<p>BIO1153</p>	<p>Verdoppelungszyklen der Polymeren-Kettenreaktion</p>	

<p>BIO1154</p>	<p>Schema von Autoradiogramm einer Teilsequenz des Onkogens und Protoonkogens</p>	
<p>BIO1179</p>	<p>Elektrophoretische Auftrennung der PCR-Produkte</p>	
<p>BIO1180</p>	<p>Der genetische Fingerabdruck als Vaterschaftsnachweis</p>	
<p>BIO1181</p>	<p>Analyse eines dominanten Merkmales über drei Generationen</p>	
<p>BIO1182</p>	<p>Analyse eines rezessiven Merkmales über drei Generationen</p>	
<p>BIO1183</p>	<p>Autosomal-dominanter Erbgang</p>	
<p>BIO1184</p>	<p>Erbgang Mukoviszidose</p>	
<p>BIO1185</p>	<p>Monogene Erbkrankheit</p>	