

Name:

MOD:

Date:

GENE MUTATIONS

Use the textbook chapter 13.3 (page 238)

Gene Mutation	
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What are the causes of gene mutations?

Spontaneous Mutations	Induced Mutations

Effect of Mutations on Protein Activity

Point Mutation	Frameshift Mutation

Nonfunctional Proteins

<p>How do gene mutations lead to nonfunctional proteins?</p>	
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Mutations Can Cause Cancer

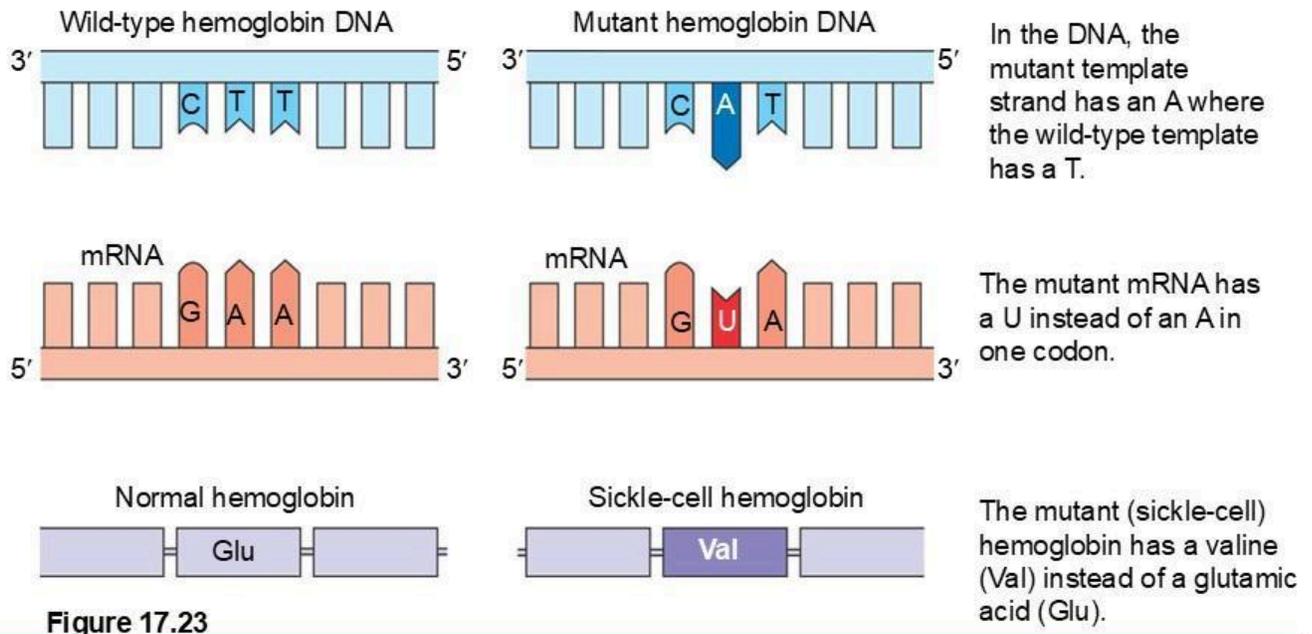
<p>How do gene mutations cause cancer?</p>	
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Check Your Progress

<p>List some common causes of spontaneous and induced mutations.</p>	
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<p>Explain how a frameshift mutation may disrupt a gene's function.</p>	
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<p>Discuss how a mutation in a tumor suppressor gene and in proto-oncogenes disrupts the cell cycle.</p>	
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The Molecular Basis of Sickle Cell Disease The allele that causes sickle-cell disease from the normal allele by a change in a single base pair, a point mutation. The top row of this figure shows the template strand of the gene for one of the polypeptides making up the proteins hemoglobin. Where the normal allele has the base thymine, the sickle cell allele has the base adenine. This alters the one of the codons in the mRNA transcribed from the gene, with the result that the amino acid valine appears in the polypeptide. In individuals who are homozygous for the mutant allele, the sickling of red blood cells caused by the altered hemoglobin produces multiple symptoms associated with sickle-cell disease.



7,400×



7,400×

Substitution

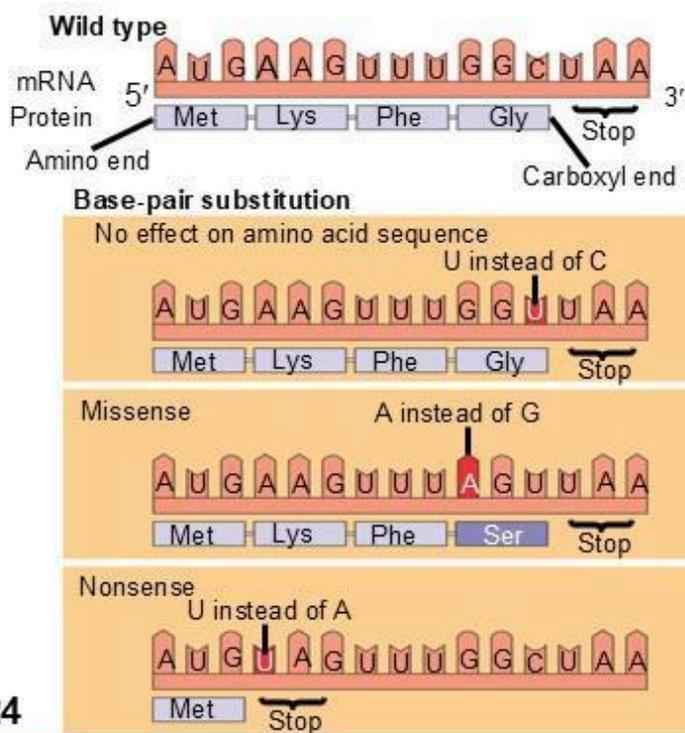


Figure 17.24

Frameshift Mutation

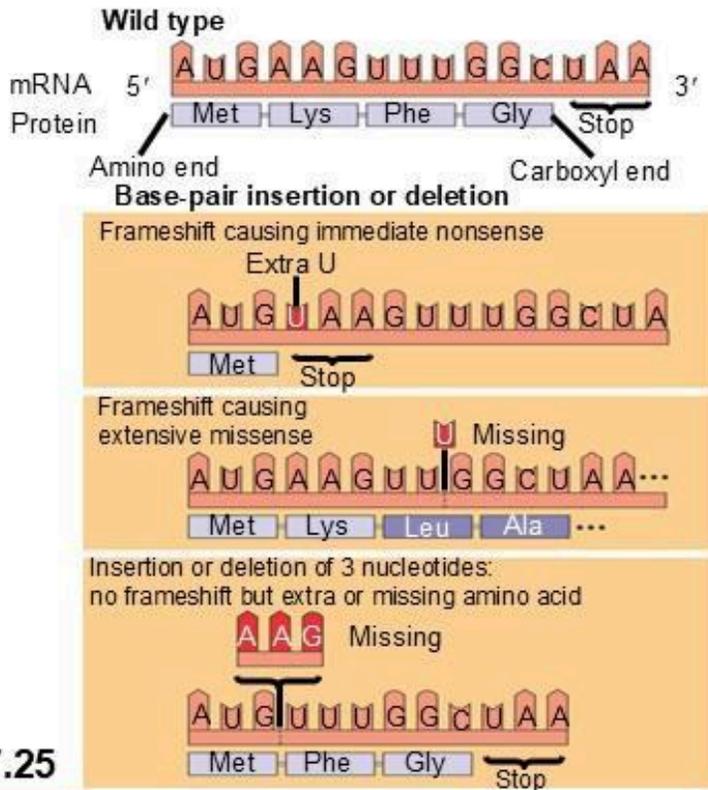


Figure 17.25